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ANEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRÎNCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VI.

L M.
By HENRY BRADLEY,

HON, M.A. OXON., HON, PH.O. HEIDELBERG; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

By W. A. CRAIGIE,
M.A. OXON. ; M.A., LL.D. ST. ANDREWS.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME VI.

THIS volume, of which a large part of the cost of production has been defrayed by the murificence of the Goldsmiths' Company, contains L and M, edited by Henry Bradley, and N, edited by W. A. Craigie. It may be remarked that in several recent Dictionaries the space occupied by the part of the English vocabulary here treated amounts almost exactly to one-tenth of the whole.

For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included in the three divisions of this volume, and for detailed statistics relating to the number of words of various classes, and the number of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to L, M, and N. The following recapitulation of some of the figures there given may be found convenient:—

ne or the ag	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total of words.	No. 01 quotations.
L (528 pages) M (820 ,,) N (277 ,,)	7,049 12,988 3,484	2,669 6,422 2,298	2,34 ² 2,986 44°	2,929 3,636 1,570	14,989 26,032 7,792	65,44° 99,255 36,859
· (-11), /	23,521	11,389	5,768	8,135	48,813	201,554

The aggregate numbers for the first six volumes of the Dictionary are as follows:—

gregate intimbers	101 the mae		7.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Total number of words.
Main words. 130,219	Supordinate words. 34,047	Special combinations. 25.165	21.349	Total number of words. 210,780



PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

THIS half-volume, containing the words with initial L, includes 7,049 Main words, 2,342 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 2,669 Subordinate entries, and 2,929 Obvious Combinations; in all 14,989 words. Of the Main words, 1,945 are marked † as obsolete, and 330 are marked | as alien or not completely naturalized *.

In the prefatory note to G it was pointed out that the portion of the English vocabulary under that initial letter was characterized by the entire absence of the words with Greek, Latin, French, and English prefixes, which under nearly all the other letters of the alphabet are abundant, and by the unusually large number of words (chiefly of Old English, Scandinavian, or early French origin) expressing notions of extreme generality, which have branched out into a great variety of special senses. The L portion of the vocabulary is also distinguished by both these characteristics, and the consequence is that the L words, like the G words, have in this work a proportionately much larger space than is allotted to them in dictionaries which do not follow the historical method of treatment.

The proportions in which the component linguistic elements of the English language are represented in the words with initial L are probably not far from the average. The native English element has numerically only the second place; but it comes unquestionably first with regard to the importance of the words belonging to it, and the amount of space which they occupy in the Dictionary. Typical examples of the wide and often interesting ramification of meaning characteristic of this oldest portion of the language may be seen under lady, land, lag vb.1, let vb.1, lie vb.1, life, light sb., adjs. and vbs., long adj., look, lord, lose vb.1, lot, love sb.1, vb.1, lust, lusty. The Scandinavian words are perhaps somewhat less numerous than in some other letters, but several of them, as law, leg, left (whence lefty), loose adj. and vb., low adj., are more than ordinarily frequent in use, and rich in variety of senses and applications. The Romanic and Latin words outnumber those from all other sources together. Many of them, as usual, are of rare occurrence; but the great importance of this element may be seen from such examples as label, labour, language. large, letter, liberty, library, line. liquid, literature, locomotive, ledge-to mention only a few of the most prominent. The Greek derivatives are mainly scientific terms of modern formation; among those of earlier introduction and wider currency are lexicon, lexicography, logarithm, logic. The quasi-suffixes -loger, -logian, -logic, -logical, -logue, -logy, representing the terminal elements in certain Greek compounds of λόγος, and in derivatives of these, are so common in English that it has been found convenient to treat them in special articles. From Dutch or Low German we have the important words luck and loiter, besides several others little used or obsolete. The list of Celtic words is even shorter than usual; whether it should include leop sb.1 is doubtful; the only other L words of Celtic origin that are at all widely known are loch 1 (lough), leprechaun, and lymphad. Of words from extra-European languages there are the Hebrew leviathan, Levite, log sb.2, the Arabic latic, leban, lohoch, the Indian lac 1, lac 2. langooty, langur, lascar, lat, lathee, lingam, lodh, loot, lootie, lota, lungi, lunkah, the Chinese langshan, li 1, li 2, liang, likin, ling sb.3, litchi, longan, loquat, the Malay lanchara, lata, lorikect, lory, the African lamba, leche, lhiamba, limbo², loa, lobola, and the South American llama and lucuma.

In a very large number of instances the etymology of words will be found to be more correctly stated or more fully discussed than in any previous English dictionary. Attention may be specially called to the etymological notes on lad, larch, lass, laudanum, lavendar, law-abiding, lawn sb.1, lectern, Lenten, leprechaun, less, lewd, ligure, like adj., lobby, lobe, lobster, locomotive, lodge, lose vb.1, louver, lozenge, lucern 1, lymph. In the articles on the suffixes -let, -lewe, -like, -ling 1, ling 2, -ly 1, -ly 2, the history and functions of these formatives are explained with greater fullness than has been attempted elsewhere.

The material originally collected for the letter L was laboriously and efficiently sub-edited, about twenty-five years ago, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose work was continued by the Rev. C. Y. Potts, of Ledbury. Subsequently the portion from L to Lusus was taken in hand, for the incorporation of the new quotations, by the late Mr. E. C. Hulme, and that from Lut- to the end of the letter by Mr. E. Warner, of Eltham. The work of these gentlemen was completed in 1885-6, since which time a large mass of additional material has been accumulated.

* The following table illustrates the scale of this work as compared with that of certain other Dictionaries:

		Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' (including Sup- plement 1902).	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
	Total words recorded in L	1,286	7,320	7,719	8,017	14,989
1	Words illustrated by quotations	1,063	2,211	2,503	762	11,469
	Number of illustrative quotations	4,017	2,787	6,279	999	65,440
	The number of quotations in the L	portion of R	ichardson's Diction	arv is 3.321.		

PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

Amongst those who have rendered assistance in the preparation of the articles in this half-volume, especial thanks are due to Prof. Sievers, of Leipzig, M. Paul Meyer, of Paris, Prof. Napier, of Oxford, Prof. Kluge, of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Prof. Morsbach, of Göttingen, for help in the treatment of etymological questions; to Mr. James Platt, jun., for information relating to the origin and history of words from American and other little-known languages; to Dr. W. Besant, of Cambridge, and Prof. Love, of Oxford, for help with terms of mathematical and physical science; to Prof. J. K. Laughton, for much information on the nautical uses of words; to Prof. J. Cook Wilson, of Oxford, for important suggestions relating to the article Logic; and to Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart, and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., for information on the legal sense of Lien. The verification, in the British Museum Library, of references to books not accessible at Oxford has been done, at no small cost of time and labour, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth. Mr. R. J. Whitwell, of Oxford, has frequently rendered help of various kinds. Dr. Furnivall's multifarious services to the Dictionary have been no less abundant than in the former volumes.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable suggestions furnished, by Lord Aldenham, the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Skeat, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, of Dollar, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, and latterly by Mr. H. Chichester Hart, who has supplied many important additional quotations. The first 64 pages had the advantage of being read in proof by the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose invaluable services have been acknowledged in all the foregoing instalments of the work.

The assistants who have worked with me in the preparation of this half-volume are Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the later portions) Mr. James Dallas.

OXFORD, JULY, 1903.

HENRY BRADLEY.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Lability. Earlier example:—1554 in Maill, Club. Misc. III. (1855-65 The labilite and breuitie of tymes maneris and of men in this wale of teiris beand considerit.

Labyrinthine, a. Earlier example :—1632 LITHGOW Trav. HI. 99 These Laborinthing Seas.

Lachrymous, a. Earlier example:—1490 CANTON *Encydos* viii. 35 Lacrymous and playnynge sorowes.

Lake, sb.3 The reference to Letch τ , in the etymology should be to Leach τ , 2

Lamantin. Earlier example:—1666 J. DAVIES tr. Rochefort's Caribby Isl. 1, xvii. 103 A certain fish by the French called Lamantin, by the Spaniards Namantin and Manaty. Ibid. 300 Their not cating of salt, Swincs-flesh, Tortoises, and Lamantin.

Lamba. Earlier example:—1729 DRURY Madagascar, Journal 234 The Corps being . . wrapped up in a Lamber, or perhaps two Lambers.

Landaulet. Earlier example:—1771 Patent Specif. No. 997 The fore part of the head of a landaulet is constructed with a hinge [etc.].

Land-tax. Delete the first quot.

Lantern, v.² Example:—1815 Paris Chit-Chat (1816) II. 184 He was himself very near being lanterned in the streets of Paris by a group of the fauxbourg Saint Antoine.

Lark, sb.² Phrase, To make a lark of = 'to make game of':—1850 THACKERAY Pendennis xxxix. (1885) 385 Don't make a lark of me, hang it!

Lathe, sb.4 The Ger. lade is used in the same sense, and should have been cited as cognate.

Lawn, sh. 1 3 h. 1 or an explanation of the torture of the 'lawn', see 1569 Jewel. Expos. 1 Thess. Wks. 1848 VII. 42-3. (Cf. linen-ball, LINEN B 5.)

Ledger, sh. 1 b. Earlier examples:—1401 in Wylie Hen. IV, IV. 198 [Items of expenditure] 19 portos, 3 liggers. 1444 in Dugdale's Mon. VI. 1427 Duo portiphoria..alias nuncupata lyggers.

Leetle, a. Earlier example: - 1687 PHILLIPS Don Quixote 496 The Taylour . . held up five leetle Cloaks.

Legitimate, a. Earlier example of legitimate drama:—1821 BYRON M. Faliero Pref. 18 note, While I was in the sub-committee of Drury Lane Theatre.. we did our best to bring back the legitimate drama.

Let, sb. 1 2. Earlier instance (attrib.):—1819 Examiner 7 Feb. in Hazlitt's Table Talk (1870) 118 His [Cavanagh the fives-player's] blows were not.. let balls like the Edinburgh Review.

Lettice. See also LITUIT.

Liberty 2 b. Earlier instance of *liberty of conscience*:—a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 364 To suffer enerie man to leaf at libertie of conscience.

Lieutenant-general 2. Larlier example:—1589 [T. CATES] Sir F. Drake's II. Ind. Voy. 5 We descried another tall ship.. vpon whom Maister Carleill, the Lieutenant Generall, being in the Tiger, vndertooke the chase. [C. 'commanded the land forces against the Spanish West Indies' (Dict. Nat. Biog.).]

Lifehood. Delete quot. 1484: lyuchode is an error in the modern reprint for lyuelode.

Lift, $sh.^2$ 11. Add to the definition:—Also—Lock $sh.^2$ 9 c. For the quotation read as follows:—1825 [see Lock $sh.^2$ 9 c]. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict*, *Mech.*

Lighthouse. Earlier example:—1622 BACON *Hist, Hen. VII* 142 They.. were executed..at divers places upon the Sca-Coast.. for Seamarkes or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to avoid the Coast.

-lock, suffix, in mod. Eng. occurring only in wedlock, represents OF. -lác, the second element of numerous compounds (usually neuter-rarely mase.) in which the first element is a sb. OE. had about a dozen of these compounds (those in which -lác means 'offering', Lake sb.1, are not counted); in all these the second element may be rendered 'actions or proceedings, practice', as brivillác nuptials, beadolác, feohlác, headolác, warfare, hémedlác, wiflác, carnal intercourse, reaflác robbery, weedláe pledge-giving, also espousals, nuptials, witelác punishment, withthat calimny. The -lác of these compounds should probably be identified with lác play, sport, Lake sb.2; the words meaning 'warfare', which may have been the earliest examples of this use, may be compared with the synonymous compounds in -plega play. Of the OE. compounds of lác three (brýdlác, feohlác, ráflác) survived into early ME., and weedlác still survives with altered meaning. In ME, the suffix was sometimes assimilated in form to the etymologically equivalent but functionally distinct Scandinavian-Lake. A few examples, not recorded in OE., appear in early ME.: dweomerlak (DEMERLAYKE), FERLAC, SCHENDLAC, TREWLAC, WOHLAC (the last from a vb.-stem, woo) to woo); but none of these survived later than the 14th century.

Long standing. The origin of this phrase seems to be illustrated by the following passage:—a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. 1. (Arb.) 34 Except a very fewe, to whom peraduenture blood and happic parentage, may perchance purchase a long standing upon the stage.

Look, v. The synonymous MDu. loeken should have been cited as cognate.

Loot, sb.1 See LUTE sb.3, which is etymologically identical.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, 1, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in go (gōu). h ho! (hōu). r run (rnn), terrier (teries). 1 her (hes), farther (fā'sðes). s see (sī'), cess (ses). w wen (wen). hw when (hwen). y res (yes).	b as in thin (bin), bath (bab), \(\text{S} \) then (\(\text{Seu} \)), bathe (\(\text{be} \)), \(\text{S} \) then (\(\text{Seu} \)), bathe (\(\text{be} \)), \(\text{S} \) then (\(\text{Sep} \)), dish (\(\text{dif} \)), \(\text{S} \) vision (vizan), defender (\(\text{defend} \)) \(\text{d} \) judge (\(\text{d} \text{ads} \)), \(\text{n} \) singing (\(\text{sinjn} \)), think (\(\text{bink} \)), \(\text{n} \) finger (\(\text{fingen} \)).	in as in French nasal, environ (anviron). If It, seraglio (*e.ā·l/so. If It, seraglio (*e.ā·l/so. If Ger. ach (aχ., Se. loch (loχ, lov/w)). χ' Ger. ich (iχ's), Se. nicht (nêχ's). γ Ger. sagen (zā·γēn). γ' Ger. legen, regnen [lē·γ'sen, r·γ'sněn]
	II. VOWELS.	
ORDINARY.	LONG.	OBSCURE.
a as in Fr. à la mode (a la mod').	ā as in alms (āmz), bar (bār).	ă as in amœba (ămī bă).
ai aye = yes (ai), Isaiah (əizai ă).		
æ man (mæn).		ž accept (žkse pt), maniac [māl niāk).
a pass (pas), chant (tfant).		
au loud (laud), now (nau).		
v cut (kvt), son (svn).	\tilde{v} curl (k \tilde{v} il), fur (f \tilde{v} i).	\breve{p} dat u m (d c^{\dagger} t \breve{p} m .
e yet (yet), ten (ten).	ê (ē) there (ver), pear, pare peu.	e moment men ment, several (several)
e survey sb. (strave), Fr. attaché (atase).	\bar{c} \bar{c}^{\dagger}) $rcin$, $rain$ ($r\bar{c}^{\dagger}n$), they ($\delta\bar{c}^{\dagger}$).	č separate (adj. se parčt).
He Vr. chef (sef).	g I'r. faire (fgr .	
ightharpoonup → ever (eval), nation (nē ¹ ·∫on).	ο fir (fox), fern (fōxn), earth (ομ),	é a ldzd (erdéd), zstate (ést. ht).
əi I, eye, (əi), bind (bəind).		
\vec{r} If r. eau de vic $(\vec{o} d \vec{o} v \vec{r})$.	7 (7.) 1 (1.7) 1 (1.7)	1
i sit (sit), mystic (mistik).	ī (I·) bier (bī•x), clear (klī•x), i thief (bīt), sec (sī).	i vanity (væniti .
i Psyche (səiˈki), react (ri ₁ æˈkt).	5 (5°) boar, bore boar, glory (glorri).	 ř remain (rřměřín , believe (břlěv). ŏ theory (þř·ŏri).
o achor (ēlko1), morality (morælíti). oi oil (oil), boy (boi).	o (60) boat, bote bota, gives (gios II).	o theory (prort).
1 0 1 1 1 1 1	$\vec{\sigma}(\vec{\sigma}^n)$ so, sow $ \vec{s}\vec{\sigma}^n $, soul $ \vec{s}\vec{\sigma}^n $.	ŏ violet (voirölet) parody (pær∂di).
o hero (hīo ro), zoology (zo _l olodzi). o what (hwot), watch (wots).	5 walk 'wōk', wart wōit'.	ž authority (ŏporiti).
$\rho, \hat{\rho}^*$ got (g ρ t), soft (s $\hat{\rho}$ ft).	ē short (fēt, thorn (fēm).	δ connect (konc'kt), amazon emazon
\(\tilde{\text{o}}\) Ger. K\(\tilde{\text{oln}}\) (k\(\tilde{\text{oln}}\)).	o Fr. coeur (kor).	3 55111656 (1915 10.), 111111111111111111111111111111111111
ő Fr. peu (pö).	v Ger. Göthe (göté), Fr. jeine (zon).	
n full (ful), book (buk).	ũ (ũ) poor (pūοι), moorish (mũorif).	
iu duration (diurēt sən).	iū, ū pure (piū 1), lure (liū 1).	iú, iú verdure (vôudiáa), measure (megiúa).
u unto (ventu), frugality (fru-).	ū two moons (tū mūnz).	й altogether (öltüge бэг).
iu Matthew (mæbiu), virtue (vā stiu).	$i\bar{u}$, $i\bar{u}$ few (fi \bar{u}), lute ($i\bar{u}$ t).	iŭ circular (sō·ikiŭlăi).
ü Ger. Müller (mü'ler).		
ii Fr. dune (diin).	$\parallel \bar{u} \parallel$ Ger. grün (gr \bar{u} n), Fr. jus (βu).	
$ \begin{array}{c} \bullet \ \left\langle \sec \tilde{\imath}^{\flat}, \tilde{e}^{\flat}, \tilde{o}^{\flat}, \tilde{u}^{\flat} \right\rangle \\ \bullet \ \left\langle \sec \operatorname{Vol.} I, \operatorname{p.} \operatorname{xxiv}, \operatorname{note} \mathfrak{F}, \\ \bullet \ \left\langle \sec \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^{l}, \tilde{\sigma}^{\alpha} \right\rangle \end{array} \right\} $		
' ag in able (Jib'l) eaten (It'n) - voice alide		

^{* \$\}rho\$ the \$\rho\$ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

as in able (ēib'l), caten (īt'n) = voice-glide.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ξ , ρ having the phonetic value of ξ and ρ , or ρ , above); as in ξ nde from and i OHG. anti, Goth. and ei-s), mean from mann, ρ n from an.

^{||} Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] = adoption of, adopted from.	gen = genitive.	pa. t = past tense.
$a \text{ (as } a \text{ 1300)} \dots = ante, \text{ before.}$	gen = general, -ly.	Path = in Pathology.
a., adj., adj = adjective.	gen. sign = general signification.	perh = perhaps.
ahsol., absol = absolutely.	Geol = in Geology.	Pers = Persian.
abst = abstract.	Geom. = in Geometry. Goth. = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).	pers = person, -al. pf = perfect.
acc. = accusative.	Gr = Greek.	Pg = Portuguese.
ad. [in Etymol.] = adaptation of.	Gram. = in Grammar.	Philol = in Philology.
adv., adv = adverb.	Heb = Ilebrew.	phonet = phonetic, -ally.
advb = adverbial, -ly.	Her = in Heraldry.	<i>phr.</i> = phrase.
AF., AFr = Anglo-French. Anat = in Anatomy.	Herb with herbalists.	Phren = in Phrenology.
Antiq = in Antiquities.	Hort. = in Horticulture.	Phys. = in Physiology.
aphet = aphetic, aphetized.	imp = Imperative.	pl., pl = plural.
app = apparently.	impers = impersonal.	poet = poetic.
Arab = Arabic.	impf = imperfect.	pop = popular, -ly.
Arch = in Architecture.	ind Indicative.	Tpl. a., ppl. adj = participial adjective.
<i>arch.</i> = archaic.	indef = indefinite.	pple = participle.
Archnol = in Archaeology.	inf = Infinitive.	Pr = Provençal.
assoc = association.	infl influenced.	prec = preceding (word or article)
Astr. = in Astronomy.	int interjection.	<i>pref.</i> = prefix. <i>prep.</i> = preposition.
Astrol = in Astrology.	intr = intransitive.	pres = preposition.
attrib = attributive, -ly.	It = Italian. J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign = Primary signification.
bef = before.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv = privative.
Bob = Bohamian	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob = probably.
Boh = Bohemian. Bot = in Botany.	1 = Latin.	pron pronoun.
Build, in Building.	(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc = pronunciation.
ϵ (as ϵ 1300) = $\epsilon i r \epsilon a$, about.	lang = language. [Johnson.	prop = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.	LG = Low German.	Pros = in Prosody.
Cat = Catalan.	lit = literal, -ly.	pr. pple = present participle.
catachr. = catachrestically.	Lith = Lithuanian.	Psych in Psychology.
Cf., cf = $confer$, compare.	LXX = Septuagint.	q.v. = quod vide, which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal = Malay	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
el. L = classical Latin.	mase. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w = cognate with.	Math = in Mathematics.	refash = refashioned, -ing.
collect = collective, -ly.	ME = Middle English.	refl., refl = reflexive.
collog = colloquially.	Med in Medicine.	reg regular.
comb = combined, -ing.	med.L. = mediæval Latin. Mech. = in Mechanics.	repr = representative, representing. Rhet = in Rhetoric.
Comb = Combinations.	Mětaph = in Metaphysics.	Rom = Romanic, Romance.
Con:m. = in commercial usage.	MHG = Middle High German.	sb., sb = substantive.
comp = compound, composition. compl = complement.	midl = midland (dialect).	Sc = Scotch.
Con:h = in Conchology.	Mil. in military usage.	sc scilicet, understand or supply.
concr = concretely.	Min = in Mineralogy.	sing = singular.
conj = conjunction.	mod = modern.	Skr Sanskrit.
cons = conconnnt.	Mus = in Music.	Slav
Const., Const = Construction, construed	(N.) Nares (quoted from).	Sp = Spanish.
with.	n. of action = noun of action.	sp = spelling.
Cryst = in Crystallography.	n, of agent = noun of agent.	spec = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Snpp. Eng	Nat. Hist in Natural History.	subj = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut = in nautical language.	subord. cl = subordinate clause.
Da = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq = subsequently.
dat = dative.	NF., NFr = Northern French.	subst = substantively.
def = definite.	N. O = Natural Order.	suff = suffix.
deriv = derivative, -ation.	nom = nominative.	superl = superlative.
dial., dial = dialect, -al.	north = northern (dialect). N. T = New Testament.	Swg = in Surgery.
Dict = Dictionary. dim = diminutive.	N. I = New Testament. Numism = in Numismatics.	Sw = Swedish. s.w = south western (dialect).
Du Dutch.	obj = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Eccl = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs. obs = obsolete.	techn = technical, -ly.
ellipt = elliptical, -ly.	occas = occasional, -ly.	Theol in Theology.
e. midl = east midland (dialect).	OE Old English (= Anglo-	tr = translation of.
Eng = English.	Saxon).	trans = transitive.
Ent. = in Entomology.	OF., OFr = Old French.	transf = transferred sense.
erron = erroneous, -ly.	OFris = Old Frisian.	Trig = in Trigonometry.
cop., $esp = especially.$	OHG = Old High German.	Typog = in Typography.
etym = etymology.	OIr = Old Irish.	ult = ultimate, -ly.
euphem = euphemistically.	ON = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn = unknown.
exc. = except.	ONF = Old Northern French.	U.S = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] = formed on.	Opt = in Optics.	v., vb = verb.
. t. (in subordinate entries) — form of	Ornith = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of. fem. (rarely f.) = feminine.	OS = Old Saxon. OS!, = Old Slavonic.	val. sb = verbal substantive. var = variant of.
$fig. \qquad = figurative, -ly,$	O. T = Old Slavolie.	wd = word.
F., Fr = French.	OTent = Original Tentonic.	WGer = West Germanic.
freq = frequently.	orig = original, -ly.	w.midl = west midland (dialect).
Fris = Frisian.	Palæont = in Palæontology.	WS = West Saxon.
G., Ger = German.	pa. pple passive or past participle.	(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael = Gaelic.	pass = passive, -ly.	Zool = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

= obsolete.

= obsolete.

= not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points of the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 = 15th to 17th century.
(See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = cxtant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

(el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. lambda and ultimately the Semitic lamed. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are 2 and 1; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form \(\), which eventually became \(\Lambda \).

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of hreath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact or the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate. In phonetic treatises is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural?' and a 'palatal?' as occurring in various foreign languages. The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality. The Eng. i differs from that of Fr. and Ger. in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker'. Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng. it is normally voiced; an unvoiced I with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant. Like r and the nasals, I may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation of this Dictionary indicated by 'l); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in little (lit'!), buckled (bwk'ld).

The mod. Eng. I represents not only the OE. I, but the OE. M(early ME. IM) and w.
In certain combinations an original I has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the I is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were tautosyllable; may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value: alf (af), alve (av), alm (am), alk, aulk (ak), aulm (am), alk, aulk (ak) and (am) or numerous than in standard Eng.; cf. Sc. avfi, fou. ca. etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of old is a sume

sentative of old is ow, as in Jovoe, pow.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.

croop Elfric Gram. iii. (Z.) 6 Semivocales syndon seofan:
f, l, m, n, r, s, x. 1530 PALSGA. 32 The soundyng of this
consonant L. Ibid. 46 So often as I cometh before k havyng
his aspiracion..it is the errour of the printers whiche knowe
nat their owne tonge. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. IV. ii. 60 If
Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell:
Of one sore I an hundred make by adding but one more L.
1597 A. M. tr. Grillemaau's Fr. Chirurg. 24/1 Wordes in
the which manye R. R. R. and L. L. L. come. 15.. Gude
4 Godl. B. Calendar (S. T. S.), Where ye shal finde a
Capital L there begine for the finding of Lent. 1727-52
CHAMAERS Cycl. s.v. L. The French louis d'ors have a cross
on them consisting of eight L's interwoven, and disposed in
form of a cross. 189a Daily Netws 5 Sept. 5/2 There are
pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in
'salmon'. 1897 Spectator 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of
Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter L. (Also
written ell.) a. An extension of a bnilding at right
angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape
of the letter L.

angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter L.

1879 Weaster, Suppl. s.v., L (of a house). 1883 Harper's Mag. Feb. 358/2 An L of the house where she was born is still standing.

b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. 1884).

3. attrib. and Comb., as L-shaped adj.; L desk, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter L. Vol. VI.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Ch. ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an L desk. 1882 Macm. Mag. XLVI. 332/2 lt is.. an L-shaped room. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 347 An L-shaped pad.

II. Symbolical uses.

4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either I or J being often

more usually the eleventh, either I or J being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

1850 Foashall & Madden Wyclif's Bible Pref. xxxi, [Manuscripts] E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies. 1890 N. E. Daily Mail 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1890 Sir A. West Recoll. I. iv. 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter L.

5. In Cryst., k, k, 7 are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.
1868 DANA Min. Introd. 28. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE

1868 DANA Min. Introd. 28. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr. ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty.

As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation L (with a stroke above) represented 50,000.

1844 CANTON Fables of Page iv, xl or l crownes.

to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation L (with a stroke above) represented 50,000.

1484 CAXTON Fables of Page iv, xl or l crownes.

III. 7. Abbreviations.

L.=various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc. L.=†Lord, Lordship (pl. LL.); † lawful (money); in Bot., Linnæus; Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as L. D. S. = Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (Chem.) Lithium. L or 1 [L. libra]=pound of money (t formerly also in weight, now lb.), now often repr. by the conventional sign £; e.g. rool, or £100; see also L. S. D. The three L's (see quot. 1867). 1= in ship's log.book, lightning; in references, line, as bk. 4, 1. 8; in solmization, la. l. b. w. (Cricket), leg before wicket; Lc. (Printing), lower case. L. C. M. (Arith.), least common multiple. L. M. (Prosody), long metre. See also LL., IXX.

1527 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 117 My lord. we your seruandis. hes ressauit your l. guid mynd. touching your l. brig of Dee. 1534 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 218 It was. ordered by the L. L. 1577 16td. 389 Appointed by order from their Lls. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Common. (1603) A b, 1f your L. vouchsafe to receive it. 1637 Hevlun Answ. Burton 61 Your dealing with my LL. the Bishops. 1684 Acts Tomage & Poundage 86 Alabaster the Load. oxl. oos. oxd. 1684 R. WALLER Ess. Nat. Exper. 103 A mass of 50xl. of Ice. 1701 Da. WALLIS in Collect. (O. H. S.) 1. 329 An allowance of 20 £ a year. 21715 Buaner Ourn Time (1724) 1. 501 An 100000 L was given. 1774 Connect. Col. Rec. (1887) XIV. 209 To pay said sum of £54 14 0, I. money. 1795 in Lillywhite Cricket Scores (1862) l. 100 Hon. J. Tutton, lbw, b Wells. . . 3. 1858 Stambons Dict. Trade, L. A. C., an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company'. 1865 Derby Mercury 26 Apr., A. dividend of 1s. in the £. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., L. The three L's were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz. lead, latitude, and l

La. (la), sb. Mus. [Orig. the first syllable of L. labii: see GAMUT.] The name given by Guido d'Arezzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now rarely) used as in Fr. and

the octave; also (now rarely) used as in Fr. and It. as a name of the note A, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

1325 in Rel. Ant. I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 Moaley Introd. Mus. (1771) 4 There be in Musicke but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1605 Shakes. Learnit. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions. Fa, Sol, La, Me. 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) II. lv. 77 The other. will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this exameter, Ut Relevet Miserum

Fatum Solitosque Labores. 1811 Bussy Dict. Mus. (ed. 3) s.v. Solmization, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as mi, Ja, sol, la. La (lā, la), int. [Cf. Lo (OE. lá and early ME. la).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address or to call extentions. address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement; † also la you. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only dial., vulgar, and

arch.

1508 Shars. Merry W. I. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. Ibid. 324 Von doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601 — Twel. N. III. iv. III La you, and you speake ill of the diuel, how he takes it at heart. 1694 Congerve Double Dealtr IV. II, O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones IV. XII, La, ma'am, what doth your la'yship think. 1839 Dickers Nich. Nick. X, La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 WILLIS Lady Jane II. 311 He'd a care-sing way—but, la! you know it's A sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 BESANT & RICE Chapt. Flect III. 230 'La, sir,' she asked, 'Is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† b. Repeated (a) as a refrain; (b) as an expression of derision. Obs. (Hence LA-LA adi,

pression of derision. Obs. (Hence LA-LA adj.,

pression of derision. Cos. (Hence LA-LA adj., = 'so-so', poor.)

1578 Gude & Godl. B. (S. T. S.) 138 Christ... Quhilk meiklie for mankynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie. La. La. Ibid. 33 La Lay La. 160? SIAKS. Timon III. i. 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorship to furnish him: nothing doubting your present assistance therein. Luc. La, la, la, la. Nothing doubting sayes be?

La, obs. form of LAW, LAY v., Lo int.

Laace, obs. form of LACE.

Laache, obs. f. LATCH v.; var. LASHE Obs., lax. Laad, Laade, obs. forms of LOAD, LADE.

|| Laager (lager), sb. Also lager. [S. African Du. lager = G. lager, Dn. leger (see Leaguer).] A camp, encampment; among the S. African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by

a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 R. G. Cummine Hunter's Life S. Afr. (ed. 2) I. 202

Their tents and waggons were drawn up on every side of the farm-house... The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments. 1883 Standard 7 Sept. 5. Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into laager at Ekowe for safety. 1891 R. W. Murray S. Africa 177 Laager was formed that same evening about five o'clock. 1899 Times 25 Oct. 5/2 Our men dashed ferward to carry the laager with bayonets.

|| Laager (lāgə), v. [f. Laager st.] trans. To form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with up. Also absol. or intr.

form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with up. Also absol. or intr. Hence Laagered ppl. a., Laagering vbl. sb.

1879 Daily News 1 Mar., The waggons were not laagered or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp. 1881 Contemp. Rev. Feb. 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1883 Standard 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Stilleland, have threatened to attack Mankoroane. 1884 Daily News 14 Sept. 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering. 1896 Tables 22 Feb. 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night.

Laak, obs. form of LACK, LAKE.

Laan, Laar, obs. forms of LAWN, LORE,
Laard, Laas, obs. forms of LABD, LACE.

Laard, Laas, obs. forms of LARD, LACE. Laat, Laas, obs. forms of LATE, LOATH.

Laat, Laat, obs. forms of Late, Loath.

Lab (leb), st. Obs. or dial. Also 4-5 labbe, 8 labb. [Belongs to Lab v.] A blab, tell-tale. c 1386 Chaurr Miller's T. 323, I nam no labbe Ne though 1 seve I am not lief to gabbe. c 142a Hoccleve Fereslaus's Wife 542, I nenere was yit of my tonge a labbe. c 1440 Promp. Para. 28/2 Labbe, or he that can kepe no counsel, anubicus. 1746 Exmoor Scolding (E. D. S.) 25 Ees dedent thenk tha had'st a be zich a Labb o' tha Tongue. 1847 Hallwall, Lab, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a labothe-tongue. West.

† **Lab** (læb), v. Obs. [? Onomatopœie; cf. Du. labben = klappen 'garrire, blaterare, fabulari' (Kilian).] trans. and intr. To blab. Hence

(Kilian).] trans. and intr. To blab. Hence La bing ppl. a.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xt. 102 No binge bat is pryue publice bow it neuere, Neyther for loue lande [AIS. B. lab] it noust ne lakke it for enuye.

1383 Ibid. C. xiii. 39 Nober for loue labbe hit out ne lacke hit for non enuye.

1386 CHAUGER Epil. Merch. T. 10 Of hir tonge n labbyng shrewe is she.

1475 Partenay 3751 By our labbyng tonges iongling.

Labadist [le būdist]. Eecl. Hist. [ad. F. Labadiste, f. Labadie: see -13T.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who seconded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views.

So La badism, the doctrines or practice of Labad-

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Labadists, 1882-3 SCHAFF in Encycl. Rel. Knowl. II. 1604.

† Labant, a. Obs.-0 [ad. L. labant-em, pr.

pple. of lavare.]
1727 BALLAY vol. II, Labant, sliding, falling down, wavering.
Labarde, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Labarinth, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Labarinth, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

Labarinth (læˈbarom). [L.; = Gr. λαβαρόν, of ankaow origin.] The imperial standard adopted by Contantine the Great (306-337 Λ.D.), being the koman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols;

modified by the addition of Christian symbols; hence gen., a symbolical standard or banner.

.658 Phillips, Labarum, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. .658 Whelea Journ.

Greece II. 189 (In the South-side. .is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of Nourbe, which the Christian Emperours, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 Browning Paracelsus 54 A labarum was not deem'd Too much for the old founder of these walls. 1850 Sir J. Stephen Ess. Eccl. Biog. (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith'. 1850 Letters tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art § 213. 206 Constantine wears the labarum and the phoenix. 1869 Farrar Fam. Sp. (1873) iii. 106 That body of sacred truth. sboolid now be inscribed upon the common labarum. † Laba-scate, v. Obs. of [erron, f. L. laba-scete, inceptive f. labāre to totter.] intr. 'To begin to fall or slide' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† Labascency. Obs. rare-!. [ad. L. *labascentia, noun of state f. labascère to totter: see En y.] Tottering state or condition.

NY.] Tottering state it the totter: see Ny.] Tottering state or condition.

1647 R Loyeday Lett. (1663) 174 He that can take the totter is soon sloth, to let fall the thred of a seal to ercourse, hetrayes a labascency and a languor in a min a cresentments.

Labba (labba). [? Native name.] One of the a 1641

a (he bar. [Finative to Guiana.] One of the sologenys faca, native to Guiana.

ERTON Wanderings i. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the Deer, afford excellent food. 1876 C. B. Brown a ii. 25 [He] went .. to procure some game for med with three fine labba (Caelogenis faca).

obs. form of let be: see Let v. us, a short. I abbe.

ism: see Lambdacism.

is belowism: see Lambdacism.

Labdanum (læbdānom). Also 6, 8 lapda
a co [med.L.; form of L. lādanum.] = Ladanum.

ron. [sir] 234 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 236 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 236 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 237 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 238 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 248 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 258 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 259 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 259 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 250 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 250 [In list of spices] Lapdanum.

ron. [sir] 259 [In list of spices]

ron. [sir] 250 [In list of spices]

ron.

th explations.

† La befact, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. labefacere: see Labefy.] trans. To shake, weaken.

c 1540 Abr. Parker Corresp. (1853) 11 Not with covert inventions to labefact the credence of the people.

† Labefactate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. labefac-

T Labera Ctate, v. Oos. rare. [1. L. laberactāt-, ppl. stem of laberactāre, freq. of laberactāre: see Labery.] trans. To cause to totter or fall. 1657 Tomlinson tr. Renou's Disp. 428 It laberactates houses by its weight.

Laberactātion (læ:bifæktēl-fən). rare. [ad. L. labefactātion-em, n. of action f. labefactāre (see

prec.).] =next.
1775 Johnson in Boswell, There is in it [the 'Beggars' Opera'] such a labefactation of all principles as may be

injurious to morality.

Labefaction (læb#íæ·kʃən). [n. of action

Laberaction (læb/lækjøn). [n. of action corresp. to Labefy: see -faction.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall.

1620 VENNER Via Recta ii. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liner. Vial. vii. 123 It.. resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and naturall parts.

1793 W. Roberts Looker on No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should ... join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 Glacostone in Liddon Life Parsey (1893) I. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such

a state that all will be .. secure against labefaction. 1878 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. I. v. 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

La: befy, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. labefacere (f. root of labare to fall, totter + facere to make): see

root of labare to fall, totter + facère to make): see -FY.] trans. To weaken, impair.

1630 Venner Via Recta viii. 178 Not.. to oppresse and labefie the digestive faculty. with too great variety of meats.

Label (lēl·bčl), sh. 1 Forms: 4 lable, 4-6 labelle, 5-7 labell, 6 labil, 4- label. [a. OF. label, 6.0 labele (also lablet) ribbon, fillet, fille (in Her.); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. lappa: see LAP sb.1). The synonymous OF. lambel, lembel is app. a variant: see LAMBEAU.]

1 A parrow band or strip of linen cloth, etc.: a

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a

The synonymous Of. lambet, lemoet is app. a variant: see Lambeau.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel; the infula of a mitre.

1. 120 Sir Beues 974 King Ermin ... 3af him a scheld gode & sur Wil by he eglen of asur, be champe of gold fol well i-digt Wilb fif lables [MS. S. labelles, MS. N. lambels] of selver brigt. 1519 Hosman Vilg. 120, 1 wyll recompense the with a labell, reponam appendice quadam. 1530 Palson.

23/1 Labell, howppe. 1552 Hulder, A labell hanging on each side of a mitter, infula. Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crownes, lemnisci. 1564 tr. Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng. P vj b, Peter .. sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of labelles. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 333 Broade beneath and sharpe aboue, in fashion somewhat like to the label of n bishops Miter. 1597-8 Br. Hall Sat. Iv. ii. 24 A knit night-cap.. With two long labels button'd to his chin. 1649 Jer. Taylor G. E. Exemp. III. xv. 79 Persons .. whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labels of their frontlets. 1872 Shipley (Goss. Eccl. Terms 109 s.v. Fillet, The labels of a bishop's mitre.

† 2. A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also fig. Obs.

21380 Wyclif IVks. (1880) 331 Certis if bise popis bulles shulen be undurstonden wip sich a label, benne bei weren not profitable to be purchasour ne to be churche. — Scl. Wks. 11. 399 And so sich cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God. And if be Chirche were well enformed of pis sentence, wip hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to sue Cristis lawe. 1562 Apol. Priv. Masse 1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawl upon the labels before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, This is ny body that shall be delivered for you, is the root and the original of all such labels as we teach. 1592 Shaks, Rom. 4

circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used

† 3. Astron. and Surveying. In an astrolabe or a circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. Obs.

c 1301 Chaucer Astrol. 1. § 22 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen lik a rewle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes. 1594 Blundevil. Exerc. vi. Introd. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set donne therein with Arithmeticall figures. 1674 Moxon Tulor Astron. (ed. 3) 11. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side. . Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ruler . whereupon is placed two Sights. Ibid., 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

† 4. gen. A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clamp (of iron); etc. Obs.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 282 Labelle, labellum. 1577-87 Harrison England 1. x. in Holinshed I. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rusco, which hath a Labell or Byland, stretching ont towards the southwest. 1640 Jer. Taytoa Gt. Exemp. xv. 39 They.. 'sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it 'and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labels of iron. 1650 Fuller Pisgah iv. i. 25 Where Balak met Balaam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last labell of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet. 1679 Hist. of Yetzer 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collops and Labels. 1682 Whelera Yourn. Greece III. 249 Its Lungs... consisting of a thin, skinny Substance... divided into two Labels, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labels shrunk together. 1686 Puor Staffordsh. 335 Nine fryingpan-plates... claspt together by turning up 4 Labells which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. Her. A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (label of three points); cf. File sb. 2. Albo, one of the dependent points (or lambeaux).

1

sb.² 5]. 1610 Guillim Heraldry 1, vi. (1660) 33 The Labell of the Heire apparent (saith Wyrley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 Cotga, Lambel, ... a File with three Labells pendant. bid., Pendante, a labell pendant. c1640, 1727 [see File sb.² 5]. 1708 Chamberlayae State Gl. Brit. 1. 11. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points. 1863 Boutell. Heraldry Hist. & Pop. ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. 1bid. xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 FABYAN Chron. VI. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at you which hynge many labellys with sealys.

1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas. (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and guilding the subscripe on and labells of a live sent to the Czars of Russia.

1680 BUTLER Licentions Age Chas. If 142 Until the subtlest of their conjurers Seal'd up the labels to his soul, his ears. 1726 AVILIFE Parerg. 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal. 1738 BIRCH App. to Life Milton M.'s Wks. 1.88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission.

7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief

its name, description, or destination. (The chief

or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also fig.

1679 Roxb. Ball. (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their mouths proceed, To note the different Tribes o'the Holy Seed: Here, 'Root and Branch'; there, 'Down with Babel, down!' 1680 Davoen Sp. Frior 1. i, About his Neck There hung a Wench; the Label of his Function. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Christi III. III. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a cone over and help us. 1722 De Foe Moll Flanders (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a lable on the cording. 1765 H. Walfole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1789) IV. 155 Sometimes a short label [in or on Hogarth's figures] is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. 1773 Lond. Chron. 7 Sept. 243/3 Labels for hottles. 1797 Goowin Enquire's 1. xv. 129 A collection of books. .is viewed through glass doors, their outsides and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept. 1837 Dickens Pickre. ii, With a brass label and number round bis neck. 1841 Forress Eleven Yrs. Ceylon I. 131 'Fine cold-drawn castor-oil' was found printed on the label. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendions label, he is the revolutionary destructive, 1883 A. K. Geen Behind Closed Doors vii, Poison that is bought at a drugstore usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in Philbrick & Westoby Postage Stamps Gl. Brit. (1881) 46, I heg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. Ibid. 47 Sheets of 1d. Labels containing 240 Stamps. 1861 Brit. Postad Guide Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postunaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. Arch. A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. Arch. A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in Nicholson Pract. Builder 587. 1850 Parker's Gloss. Archit. (ed. 5) s.v. Dripstone, The term Label is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1827 Turner's Dom. Archit. II. ii. 30 The arches have no projecting label. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott Lect. Med. Archit. I. vi. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 7) label-licking, paster; label-cloth, cloth used for the making of labels for books; label-ink, ink used in the marking of labels; †label-lolling a., projecting like a label (sense 7); label-mould, -moulding = sense 8; †label-seal, a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; label-stop Arch., a boss or corbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 Daily News 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, 'label cloth, and grey cloth. 1863 Founcs' Man. Elem. Chem. (ed. o) III. 683 [It] forms a most excellent 'label-ink for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1899 Daily News 9 Sept. 3/4 *Label-licking, which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. 1615 Sir E. Hoby Curry-combe v. 237 These mushrumps (grounded vpon a lesse motine) may not be equestioned, though nothing so enident as a blareing 'label-lolling tongue, which without the helpe of a Mnffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 M*Vittie Ch. Ch. Cath. 67 Over the large pointed arch is a "label-moulding. 1889 Pask Eyes Thames 172 They have been book binders, boot-closers, "label-pasters, and such like. 1679 Willioughey in Mansell's Narr. Pop. Plot 21 A Commission, with thirteen "Label-seals, and as many Names thereto. 1894 C. G. Haapen Marches of Wales 132 A carefully r

7 A. ? A segment of a leaf (005.). b. The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 GREW Anat. Plants iv. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jagg'd, now we have the Duplicature; wherein there are divers plaits in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 SLOANE Yamaica I. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia. . the label being covered with a yellowish farina.

1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Label, same as Labellum.

Label (12 bel), v. Also 9 lable. [f. LABEL 5b. 1] trans. To affix a label to, mark with a label.

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. I. v. 265, I will give out divers schedules of my beantie. It shalbe Inventoried and every particle and vtensile labell'd to my will: As, Item two lippes indifferent redde [etc.]. 1786 MAO. D'Arblay D'Airy 2 Aug. The Queen. employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS Let. 2 Dec. in Boswell Johnson (1793) 111, 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1831 CARLYLE Misc. 11, 399 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sci. 1, 313/2 This may be labled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 Law Times LXXVIII. 385/2 The due diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON About Holland 22 A carriage labelled Niet rooken.

b. fg. To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (as so and so).

b. fig. To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (as so and so). a 1853 ROBERTSON Lect. ii. (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist. 1875 JOWETT Plato(ed. 2) II. 293 He despatches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable. 1881 M. ARNOLD Byron in Macm. Mag. XLIII. 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron. as a rhetorician only.

Hence Labelling vbl., sb. Also Labeller.

Hence Labelling vbl. sb. Also Labeller.
1871 Echo 8 Feb., The public ... condemn us for labelling the Poison ... By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers. 1895 Athenxum 17 Aug. 219/3 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 Westm. Gaz. 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

Labellate (läbe·let), a. Zool. [f. L. LABELL-UM + ATE 3] (See quot.)
1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 432 Labellate .. Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel .. It passes into the dimidiate form.

In stage fleath, the time that of a subset of passage in the dimidiate form.

Labelled (lē'-hěld), a. [f. LABEL sb.¹ and v. + -ED.] a. Her. Of a mitre: Having labels or infulæ (of a particular tincture). Labelled line (see quot. 1753). b. Arch. Having a label or drip-stone. c. Marked with a ticket bearing the name,

stone. C. Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc. of the article.

1570 Levins Manip. 49/37 Labelled, infulatus. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Labelled line, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne. Others apply the same word to express the patee or dovetail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. Ward De Clifford II. x. 115 A castle. with. its towers, and labelled windows. 1863 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. 8 Pop. xxi. 338 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or. 1895 Bookseller's Catal., Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf.

15 A challoid (liberhold) or Bat. If part 10 19

Labelloid (laberloid), a. Bot. [f. next + -OID.]

Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 275 Perianthium minute, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urceolate 6-toothed body.

| Labellum (labe lom). [L. 'little lip', dim.

of labrum lip.]

1. Bot. The lower division or 'lip' of an orchida-

1. Bot. The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped.
1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 263 Sometimes it [so. the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1850 Darwin Orig. Spec. vi. (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip bollowed out into a great bucket. 1882 Vines Sachs' Bot. 882 The labellum of Megaclinium falcatum.
2. Ent. One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the propossis of certain insects

the proboscis of certain insects.

**Rab K Raby & Sp. Entomol. III. 361.

+ Labent, a. Obs. - a [ad. L. läbent-, pr. pple. of läbī to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

+ Labeon, labion. Obs. Taye. [ad. L. labeōn-

em, labion-em, augmentative, f. labium lip.] One

who has large lips.

1650 Butwer Anthropomet. (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificial Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PRILLIPS, Labeons, blaber-lipped persons.

Liaberinth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

Labey (læbi). Sc. Also 9 laby, lebbie. Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. ledbag 'little shred or [Of obscure origin; ct. Gael. Levolag 'Intre shred or fragment' (M°L. & D.); also LAP sb.1] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat.

a 1597 Satir. Poems Reform. xliii. 190 The hirdis and hinde men in their labeis lay. 1811 A. Scott Poems, Country Smiddy 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 Janustry Smiddy 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 Janustry Smiddy 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 Janustry Smiddy 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 Janustry Smiddly 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 Janustry Smiddly 1820 Janustry Smiddly 1820 Janustry Smiddly 1820 Janustry Smiddly Janustry Smiddly Janustry Smiddly Janustry Smiddly Janustry Smiddly Janustry Smiddly Janustry Jan

Labial (le¹·biăl), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. labiāl-is, f. labi-um lip. Cf. F. labial (1690 in Furetière).] A. adi.

1. Of or pertaining to the lips

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER Anthropomet. xi. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labal Fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT Dog-Fiend xix, The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH Amours de Voy, ii. 157 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marseillaises. 1867 JEAN INGELOW Lily & Lute ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc. I. iii. § 3. 167 The volume of the mouth is divided into two bent tubes of which the first may be termed the lingual passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the labial passage.

10. spec. in Anat., Zool., etc. Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. s.v. Vein, Labial veins, the lip

veines, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1732 QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 227 Labial Glands. 1836 Kiray & Sp. Entomol. 111. 356 Palpi Labiales (the Labial Feelers). 1831-6 Woodward Mollusca 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1879 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. 11. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1881 Miwart Cat 27 The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

C. Labial tibe: an organ-pipe furnished with

c. Labial pipe: an organ-pipe furnished with

lips, a flue-pipe.

182 Srider. Organ 21 An organ. which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 Tynoall Heat viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 Hills Catech. Organ iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called Labial, or lip-pipes.

23 Fine pipes are also called Labial, or lip-pipes.
2. Phonetics. The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure

sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1504 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall..; others dentall..; & so they call others, lahiall, that is letters of the lips. c 1620 A. Hume Brit. Tonguet. vii, I beginning to lay my grundes of lahial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles. Ibid. A labial letter can not symboliz a guttural syllab. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. III. xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into Labial; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips [etc.]. 1865 Tylor Hist. Man. iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

1. A labial sound.

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKISS Real Char. III. xiv. 380 The Labials are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. a 1709 W. BAXTER Let. in Gloss. Antiq. Rom. (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone. 1849-50 THACKERAY Pendennis xlvi, You have but the same four letters to describe the salnte which... you bestow on the sacred check of your mistress—but the same four letters and not one of them a labial. 1864 Max MÜLLER Sci. Lang. Ser. II. iv. 162 It is a fact... that the Mohawks... have no p. b. m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind.

2. A labial wart or organ e.g. one of the plates

2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the plates

or scales which horder the mouth of a fish or rep-tile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1885 W. K. PARKER Mammalian Desc. ii. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence Labially adv., with a labial sound or utterance.

nterance.
1708 II. T. Colebrooke tr. Dig. Hindu Law (1801) I. xxvii, Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

Labialism (lē¹-biǎliz'm). Phonetics. [f.Labial -ISM.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial

pronunciation. 1881 Encycl. Brit. XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism, in the other assibilation, but no touch of labialism.

Labialize (lel'bialeiz), v. Phonetics. [f. LABIAL

Labialize (A-bialoiz), v. Phonetics. [f. LABIAL + -1ZE.] trans. To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also absol. Hence La-bialized ppl. a.
1867 A. J. ELLIS F. E. Pronunc. 1. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialised Vowels. Ibid. 162 That (n) is almost (a) labialized or rounded. Ibid. 163 By merely neglecting to labialise, (n, n) are converted into (a, v). 1874 Swelt Hist. Eng. Sounds 74 The i has been gutturalized and labialized into u by l. 1876 Douse Grimm's Law § 57. 140 The labialized K's. Hence Labialization, the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized: 'rounding' (of

or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel).

a vowel).

7867 A. J. Ellis E. E. Prontinc. 1, iii. 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 Sweet Primer Phonetics § 36. 13 Rounding, ... a contraction of the month cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

Labiate (lēi·bijēt), a. and sb.

labiāt-us, f. Labi-um: see -ate 3.] A. adj.

1. Bot. a. Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; bilabiate. b. Belonging to the N.O. Labiata, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks,

scribed, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e.g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Labiate Flowers (among Herbalists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood. 1788 Martin Rousseau's Bot. iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 Linoley Introd. Bot. (1848) 1. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, . the corolla is said at the labiate or ringent. 1862 Bellew Miss. Afghanistan 451 The greensward.. was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1881 Sci. Gossip 254 The black horehound and other labiate plants.

2. B. Anat. and Zool. Formed like or resembling

2. a. Anat. and Zool. Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. b. Ent. Of an orifice: Having thickened, fleshy margins.

B. sb. Bot. A labiate plant.

1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. vi. (1862) 95 Order XLIV. Lamiaceæ—Labiates.

1861 S. Thomson Wild Flowers III. (ed. 4) 196

— Labiates.

1879 Lubbock
Sct. Lect. i. 19 Generally in the Labiates, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects.

Labiated (|ēⁱ·bi_leⁱtèd), a. Bot. and Zool. ? Obs. [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Lipped, labiate. 1707 SLOANE Jamaica I. 173 Small stalks, having .. many white labiated flowers. 1706 WITHERING Brit. Plants 1736 III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 Kirsv Hab. 47 Inst. Anim. I. xii. 333 In some [Annelidans] it [the month is simple, orbicular or labiated.

Labiatiflorous (|ēⁱ·bi_leⁱtiflōo•rrs), a. Bol. [f.

Mabiatinorous (18 'Enjethnos 198), a. Dot. [1.]
mod.L. labiātus Labiate + flōr-us (t. flōr-, flōs
Flower) + -ous.] Having a lahiate corolla. Also
Labiatifloral a. (in recent Dicts.).
1855 Mayre Expos. Lex., Labiatiflorus. labiatiflorous.
1886 Gray Struct. Bet. 417 Labiatiflorus. Said of certain
Compositae with bilabiate corollas.

Compositae with hiddiale corollas.

Labidometer (læbido/mtlo1). Surg. [f. Gr. λαβίδο-, λαβίς forceps + μέτρον - METER. Cf. F. labidomètre.] An instrument consisting of a pair

labidonètre.] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the foetal head.

1833 in Dunglison Med. Lex. (ed. 9).

+ Labies, sb. pl. Obs. [Plural of *labie, *laby, ad. Labiem. Cf. obs. F. labie (Cotgr.).] Lips.

1541 R. Copland Galyen's Therap. 2 Civ, Vf a shepeherde sawe the labies of a sore harde, flynty, wan, and blacke. he wold have no dowbte for to cut it.

Labile (181 bil, 182 bil), a. Also 5 labyl, 7 labil.

[ad. L. lābil-is, f. lābī to slip, fall, LAPSE: see -ILE. Cf. F. labile.]

Cf. F. labile.]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. † a. Prone to fall into error or sin; Theol. liable to fall from innocence (obs.). b. Of a fund, ctc.: Lapsable.

1447 Borenham Sepnitys (Roxb.) 147 My labyl mynde and the duhesse Of my wyt. 1678 Gale (vt. Gentiles III. 109)
The supralapsarian Divines, who make man as labile the object of reprobation. 1740 Chenne Regimen in 140 Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, he labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 Forum June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain.

† 2. Apt to slip away, slippery. lit. and fig. Obs. 1623 Cockeram, Labile, shipperie, instable. 1654 Jir. Taylor Real Pres. 14 Now a man would think we had him sure; but his nature is labile and slippery.

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in Physics and Chemistry.

change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry*.

1603 Florio Montaigne II. xii. (1632) 340 Pithagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 Jer. Taylor Keal Pres. § 1 Wood ... can ... be made thin, labile and inconsistent. 1878 Foster Physiol. II. v. 363 More labile than tisue proteid and yet more stable than the circulating proteid. 1889 Burdon-Sanderson in Nature Sept. 26 Protoplasm ... comes to consist of two things... of acting part which lives and is stable, and of acted-on part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism. 1894 Lo Salisburgi in Pop. Si. Monthly Nov. 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. Electr. Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region

by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1893 A. S. Eccles Sciatica vi. 65
With the anode labile over the foot, lex, and thigh. 1896
41lbut's Syst. Med. 1. 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence Lability, proneness to lapse, instability

of form or nature.

1646 GAULE Cases Consc. 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 Jer. Taylor Real Pres. xi. § 32. 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 Chenne Regimen v. (1790) 218 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerat [etc.].

Labilmeter. Surg. [ad. F. labimètre, incorrectly f. Gr. Aaßis (nom.): see Labidometer.]

LABIDOMETER.

= LABIDOMETER.

= LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON Med. Lex. (ed. 9).

Labio-(lē'bio), taken as comb. form of L. labium lip, (a) in Phonetics, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as labio-dental adj. and sb., labio-gultural, -lingual, -nasal, -palatal (hence labio-palatalize vb.), -velar adjs.; (nonce-wd.) labio-palato-nasal adj.; (b) Path., 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as labio-alveolar, labio-glosso-laryngeal, -pharyngeal, labio-mental [L. mentum chin], etc. (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). Also labiomancy [Gr. μυντεία divination], lip-reading.

etc. (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). Also la biomancy [Gr. µarteía divination], lip-reading.

1669 Holder Elem. Speech 71 P. and B. are Labial: Ph. and Bh. are *Labio-dental. Bid. 138 The Labiodentals.

1748 Phil. Trans. XLV. 495 The labial and labio-dental Consonants.

1887 Cook tr. Sievers' O. E. Gram. 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental.

1874 A. J. Ellis E. E. Fronunc. 1v. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials. Labio-dentals. **

*Labio-linguals. 1896 Clin. Soc. Trans. IX. 82 Progressive **

*labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anæsthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1879 H. Nicol in Encycl. Brit. IX. 632/1 French and Northern Provençal also agree in changing Latin a from a *labio-guitural to a *labio-palatal vowel. 1686 Plor Staffordsh. 288 So. . skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call *Labiomancy). that., when in bed, if she might lay but her hand on their lipps so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1812 Europ. Mag. LXII. 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronunc. 1v. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1336 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or *labio-palatalised. 1867

O. W. Holmes Guardian Angel ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed "labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 Lindsay Latin Lang. Index, "Labiovelar Guttfurals]. Labion, variant of Labeon.

Labiose (lei-bious), a. Bot. [f. LABI-ATE, with

resembles (to bloos), a. But. 1. LABI-ATE, With substitution of suffix.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. 1. ii. § 7. 119 If the [polypetalous] corolla.. resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed labiase.

Tabinith

Labirinth, ynth, obs. forms of Labyrinth.

|| Labium (le¹·bi⊅m). [L. = 'lip'.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. Labrum.)

1. Anat. +a. One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. Obs.

1597 A. M. tr. Gnillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 28/4 When we bende the elbowe, both the labia or lippes of the vayn do separate themselves.

b. Chiefly in pl. labia, in full labia pudendi:

The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of in-

The tips of the temate pidendum; the folds of integument on citiler side of the vulva.

1722 QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 174 The Labia, or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 Med. 7rnl. XV. 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 Thomas Dis. Women for An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. Bayant Pract. Surg. 11. 229 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal bernia.

the labium may be the seat of an inguinal bernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. II. 200 They [Myriapoda] have .. a labium or lip without palpi, formed of united portions. 1862 in Goldsmith's Nat. Hist. II. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws.

1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 245 When those guathties are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b. Conch. The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1830 Sowerry Conch. Man. 54 Labium, or inner lip. Is

b. Conch. The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 Sowerry Conch. Man. 54 Labium, or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overwaps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851

Richardson Geol. viii. 240 The labium, or columellar lip.

3. Bot. The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. Galea.)

1832 Crara Technol. Dict., Labium, the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the labium, and the lower galea. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. 410 A bilabiate corolla or calyx. is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms).

|| Lablab læblæb). [Arab. لبلاب lablāb.] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India,

The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1823 Crabb Technol. Dict., Lablab, the Dolichos Lablab of Linnæus.

1866 Treas. Bot., Lablab, a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in Dolichos. The two recognised species are natives of India, but.. they are now found naturalised in most tropical countries.

1886 A. H. Church Frood Grains India 161 Of the numerons forms of Lablab the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

Labor: see Labour.

1. Laboreaut. Ohe Led L. Lablacut and Dec.

† Laborant. Obs. [ad. I. laborant-em, pr.

† Laborant. Obs. [ad. I. labōrant-em, pr. pple. of labōrāre to Labour.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 Boyle Occas. Ref. II. iii. (1848) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chymists, I then envy'd their Laborants, whose imployment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — Exper. Chem. Princ. 1. 39 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stirr the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 Phil. Trans. XVIII. 203 Glauber... a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

sopher.

† La borate, v. Obs. rare. In 7 labourate.
[f. ppl. stem of L. laborare to LABOUR.] trans.
To elaborate.

10 elaborate.

1652 J. Chanoler tr. Van Helmont's Oriat. 298 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

† Laboration. Obs. rare—1. Also 5 -acion.

[ad. L. labōrātiōn-em, n. of action f. labōrāre to

LABOUR.] Working, work, labour.

c 1460 ASHBY Poems 77 Wisdam must haue grete applicacion In meche redyng and other laboracion.
1747 BAILEY Vol. 11, Laboration, a labouring.

Laboratorial (techoratoe viäl), a. [f. LABO-

Laboratorial (læ:bŏratō°riāl), a. [f. Labo-Ratorby + -AL] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1862 H. Marryar Yr. in Sweden II. 368 A large glass howl, with a laboratorial spout.

1881 Nature XXIII. 509
Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

Laboratorian, a. and sb. rare. [f. Laboratorian of the courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

Laboratorian, a. and sb. rare. [f. Laboratorian of the course of the course

rare to Laboub: see -ory. Cf. F. laboratoire, It., Sp., Pg. laboratorio; also Elaboratory.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical

investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 TIMME Quersit. 111. 191 Wee commonly prouide that

they bee prepared in our laboratorie. a 1637 B. Jonson Mercury Vind. Induction, A. Laboratory or Alchemist's workhouse. 1683 WILOING in Collect. (O. H. S.) 1. 258 For seeing ye Labratory... oo oo oo. 1691 Wooo Ath. Oxon. II. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1765 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 111. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1802 Med. 3rnl. V111. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufacture of artificial mineral waters. 1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. Introd. 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in Nature 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

1. transf. and fig.
1. 164 Power Exper. Philos. 1. 65 The Sonl (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 46r Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1866 Mater Phys. Geog. Sea xviii. 8 740 Like the atmosphere it [the sea] is a laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1866 Mater Phys. Geog. Sea xviii. 260 A notion nearly turned out of the laboratory of the nind.

2. Mil. 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle Milit. Dict. 1876).

manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle Milit. Dict. 1876).

1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory was..set on Fire. 1804 Wellington Let. in Gurw. Desp. (1837) 111, 528 The arsenal, the laboratory fetc.]. are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 Greener Gunnery 85 A fuse, invented..by..a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

3. Metallurgy. 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the

work is performed; also called the kitchen and the hearth' (Raymond Mining Gloss. 1881).

1839 URE Dict. Arts, etc. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers. 1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, 2 feet 6 inches square, by a flue.

4. attrib., as laboratory apparatus, chemist, experiment, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man, (sense 2) stores, work; laboratory-chest, a chest

gense 2) stores, work; laboratory-chest, a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 Piesse Lab. Chem. Wonders 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the "laboratory-chemist with the salts. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) Dd, A "laboratory-chest is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1868 Daily News 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by "laboratory experiments. 1870 Tynoall Heat v. \$185, 148 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our "laboratory fire. 1866 Oding Anim.Chem.iv.78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his "laboratory-machinery a similar intercombination of deoxidised carbonic acid and water. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, "laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances. 1828 SPEARNAN Bril. Gunner 8 Ammunition and "Laboratory Stores. 1881 Locker in Nature 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in "laboratory work.

+ Laborifer (6. labōr(i)- LABOUR + -fer bearing) + -OUS: See -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Laboryferons, that takes pains, that endures labour, painfull, difficult.

Laborith, -ynth, obs. forms of Labyrith.

Laborinth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYBINTH. + Laboriose, a. Obs.— [ad. L. labōriōs-us (see LABORIOUS).] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Laborious).]
Bailey vol. II).

Laboriosity (lăbō-ri₁ρ·sĭti). rare. [f. L. labōriōs-us (see next) + -ITY. Cf. F. laboriosité.] Laboriousness.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Laboriosity, painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity.
 1840 Blackw. Mag. XLVIII. 132
 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations... attest their invincible laboriosity.
 1842 BLACKIE in Tait's Mag. IX.
 749 The lumbering laboriosity of dead grammars and distributions.

Laborious (lăbōeries), a. Also 6 -yous(e. [ad. F. laborieux (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. labōriōs-us, f. labor Labour: see -10us.]

ad. L. Laböriös-is, f. labor Labour: see-10Us.]

1. Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 Gower Conf. II. 90 If thou wolt here Of hem that whilom vertuous Were and therto laborious. e1407 Scogan Moral Balade 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching god. To yeve you might for to be vertuous.

1555 EDEN Deades 318 Thinhabitauntes are men of good corporature. and laborious. 1634 Rainbow Labour (1635) 5

The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. a 1648 Lo. Herbert Autobiog. Life (1886) 192 He.. was observed seldom or never. to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 Davoen Virg. Georg. 1V. 242

All...combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1790 Steele Tatler No. 21 P. 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition. 1752 Hume Pol. Disc. i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 Lb. Dufferen Lett. fr. High Latitudes (1869) 78

Those calm laborious minds. pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = Labouring ppl. a. 1.

1777 Hume Ess. 4 Treat. 1. 280 By this means... a greater

number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 BURKE Th: Scarcity Wks. VI I. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. + Of

or involving labour or much work; toilsome. † Of wages: Hardly earned. Obs.

14. Chaucer's Frier's T. 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful aborious. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 83 Nothynge is more..laboryous to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 Lelland (little) The laboryous Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquitees. 1607 Torsell. Hist. Four f. Beasts (1658) Pref., I have not any accesse of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1611 Bible Ecclus. vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 Milton Leylands 72 To scorn delights, and live laborious dayes. 1725 Pope Odyss. m. 127 Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 204 P 11 Forced jests, and laborious laughter. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. III. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 7 In a laborious auxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book. 1860 Tynolik Glac. i. iv. 33 These days were laborious and instructive. 1878 Jevons Primer Pol. Econ. 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in con-

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in con-

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution; involving much elaboration. † Also (rare-1), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 Eden Decades To Rdr. (Arb. 49 The laborious Tabernacle whiche Moises buylded. 1666 Perts Diary 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 Aodison Italy (1733) 105 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 Miss Ferrier Inher. xivii, A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 Tennyson Princess Prol. 20 Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 11. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. Midwifery. Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. Morron New Eng. Canaan (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with childe, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. Torrinances are generally laborious. 1754-64 SMELLE Midwifery I. 242 Laborions births. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Labour, Laborious, or Instrumental.. that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion.. also called Difficult Labour.

4. Pertaining to labour. Obs. rare=1.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies II. Ixxvi. (1660) 89 Me thinks that they should change their trade [sc. that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name.

Laboriously (låbö@riosli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY²] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

assiduous toil.

c1510 More Picus Wks. 16 Thei, that .. in the space of this temporall death laboriously purchase themself eternall death. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1725 Pore Odyss. xt. 597, 1 chuse laboriously to bear A weight of wocs. 1848 D'Israell Chas. I (1830) III. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xvii. 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in Harpfer's Mag. Nov. 934/2 The .. beams of the .. ceiling .. were laboriously carved.

Laboriousness (lăboorriosnės). [f. as prec.

Laboriousness (lābō°riəsnès). [f. as prec. +-NE88.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. I.) 89 That great laboriousnesse they so much frame to themselves. 168a Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. 38 To streunous minds there is an inquietude in overquietuess, and no laboriousness in labour. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe 1. 135 The exceeding Laboriousness of my Work. 1818 HALLAM Middle Ages (1853) II. 62 Masdeu, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary, 1861 Lytton & Fane Tannhäuger 32 Leaf and stem disintertwined itself With infinite laboriousness. laboriousness.

+ Laboro sity. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. *laboros-us (see next) + -1TY.] Laboriousness, 1656 [see LABORIOSITY].

(see next) +-1TY.] Laboriousness.

1656 [see Laboriostry].

+ La'borous, a. Obs. Forms: 4-7 laborous,
5-080, 5-8 labourous, 6-0rouse, -orus, 5-6erous, Sc. laubo(u)r(o)us. [a. OF. laboros, -us, laboureux:-L. *laborīos-us, f. labor Laboure (cf. dolor)s. [a. OF. labors, -us, laboureux:-L. *laborīos-us, f. labor Laboure (cf. dolor)s. [a. Carolio Barolio Baro

Hence † La borously adv., † La borousness. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. v. 69 Objr, bat. desiren laborously binges euerlasting. Ibid. III. xxxvi. 106 pat bat is laboresly goten by mannys witte. 1530 Palsgr. 237/t Labourousnesse, laboriosité. 1531 Elivor Gov. III. x. (1880) II. 275 He laborousely and studiousely discussed controuersies.

Labour, labor (lēi-bəi), sb. Forms: 4-5 labore, 4-6 ·ur, -oure, 5-6 Sc. laubour, 4- labour, 5- labor. [a. OF. labor, labour (mod.F. labeur), ad. L. laborem labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. Pr. labor, laor, Sp. labor, Pg. lavor, It. labore.

As in favour, etc., the spelling with our is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. or is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. Hard labour: see HARD a. 18b. + To do one's labour: to exert oneself, make efforts (to do

toil. Hard labour: see HARD a. 18 b. † To do one's labour: to exert oneself, make efforts (to do something).

a 1300 Cursor M. 23699 pan sal it [be erth] blisced be and quit o labur, and o soru, and sit. 13... E. Allit. P. A. 633 Why schulde he not her [i.e. innocents] labour alow? c 1386 Chaucea Prioress' T. 11 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. c 1400 Destr. Troy 10770 Hit were labur to long hit lotis to tell. 1484 Caxton Fables of Anian (1880) 2 He that wylle haue... worship and glorye may not haue hit withoute grete laboure. 1533 Gaw Richt Vay (1888) 93 O heuinlie fader giff vsz alsua necessar thingis to our corporal sustentatione be our aune richtus laubour. 1533 Coverdate Eccl. ii. 18, I was werry of all my laboure, Which I had taken under the Sonne. 1611 Bible Ps. civ. 23 Man goeth forth unto his worke: and to his labour, untill the euening. 1619 Drayton Idea lix, Labour is light where Loue... doth pay. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 1021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on, 212 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1781 Cowper Hope 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. 1827 Lytton Falkland 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 Tennyson Lotos-Eaters 87 Ah, why Should life all labour be?

personified. c 1400 Rom. Rose 4994 With hir Labour and Travaile Logged been. 1764 Goldsm. Trave. 82 Nature.. Still grants her bliss at Labour's earnest call. 1804 Grahame. Stabbath 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour.

transf. 1842 Combon Digest. 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

D. Phr. Labour in vain, lost labour.

1377 Langle. P. Pl. B. Prol. 181 [They] helden hem vnhardy and here conseille feble, And leten here laboure lost & alle here longe studye. 1390 Gower Conf. III. 293 Whan her sign. 115 T. Adams England's Sickn.

to the supply of the material wants of the com-

munity; the specific service rendered to production

munity; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. M. I. Introd. The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, which it annually consumes. Ibid. 1. i.v., 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities.

1798 MALTHUS Popul. IV. iv. (1806) II. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1855 Edin. Rev. XLIII. 14 The.. remedy is to diminish the supply of labour. 1842-59 Gwilt Archit. Gloss., Labour, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. 1. iii. § 1 (1876) 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always production for its effect. 1863 BARRV Dockyard Econ. 45 The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 Act 48 § 49 Vict. c. 56 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in bis regular employ to absent themselves.

The general body of labourers and operatives, b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

1886 S. WALFOLE Hist. Eng. 111. xiii. 228 Labour.. was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. Mod. The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or tack performed or to be performed. A

work or task performed or to be performed. A labour of Hercules, a Herculean labour: a task requiring enormous strength. Labour of love (see Love sb.).

LOVE sb.).

a 1300 Cursor M. 2229, I rede we bigin a laboure... and make a toure. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigmei scholde make him redy to conflicte after the labores of Hercules... plenerly finischede. 1535 COVENDALE Rev. xiv. 13 Yee the sprete sayeth, that they rest from their laboures. 1530 TAVERNER Prov. 34 Laboures ones done, be swete. 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. 1. ii. 257. 1599 — Much Ado II. i. 380. 1604 E. GIRIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies IV. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the mettall; first to digge and breake the

rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1617, 1732 [see HERCULEAN a. 3]. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. Ded., When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Seneff. 1732 LAW Serious C. iii. (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 LYTTON Rieuzi 1. i. 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 DAVIES Metric Syst. 11. 29 The rich treasures of their labors.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also pl. Obs. exc. arch. [Cf. L. hominumque boumque labourges. Virgil.]

4. The ontcome, product, or result of toil. Also pl. Obs. exc. arch. [Cf. L. hominumque boumque labores, Virgil.]

a1300 Cursor M. 1986 3eildes til your creatur be tend part o your labour. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I., 7 V. intende to compile a tretys. excerpte of dieurse labores of auctores. 1535 Coverdale Ps. civ. 44 They toke the labours of the people in possession. 1550 Crowley Epigr. 307 To worke what they can, and lyue on theyr laboures. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 12 Others have laboured, and you may enter into their labours. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 688 The waxen Labourof the Bees. 1700 Swift Vind. Bickerstaff Wks. 1755 II. 1. 174, I saw my labours, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers. 1720 Pope Iliad XVIII. 556 Five ample plates the broad expanse fof the shieldl compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose, 1736 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. IV. 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of their Labours.

+5. Trouble or pains taken. (Occas. pl.) Obs. 14. Sir Beues (MS. O.) 028 'Haue this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1520 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 27 The auditors. be diligent and take labors herapon. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 11. i. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. a 1656 Ussher Fower of Princes 11. (1683) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

+ b. esp. The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. To make labour:

a matter or obtaining a favour. To make labour:

a matter or obtaining a favour. To make labour:

= LABOUR v. 13. Obs.

1454 T. Denyes in Paston Lett. No. 199 (1897) I. 274
Aftirward my wif was sum dele easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the cursid Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 J. Paston ibid. No. 408 II. 35. I undirstand ther shall be labour for a coroner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good wyll here. 1482
CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxlviii. 315 By labour of lordes that wente bytwene ther was a poyntement taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII., c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make laboure unto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of Fraunce. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 42 \$ 2
Without any further sute or labour to be made to kyngs highnes.. for the same. 1542 UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men (Camd.) 2 Your labour for my restitution to the ronne of Scholemaister in Eton. 1565 Srow in Three 15th. C. Ciron. (Camd.) 136 Ye paryshe of S. Marie Magdalyn in Mylkestret, makynge labour to ye byshope, had by hym a mynister apoyntyd to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. Phr. in labour.

Phr. in labour.

1595 SPENSER Epithal. 383 Sith of wemens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611
BIBLE Gen. xxxv. 16 Rachel traueiled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came harde ypon hir]. 1613
SHAKS. Hen. VIII., vi. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 Med. 7rnl. II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours... Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours etc.]. 1819 SHELLEV in Dowden Life (1887) II. 308 She has.. brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 J. M. Duxcan Lect. Dis. Women vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the nterine, power is the greatest. power is the greatest.

power is the greatest.

b. fig.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. III. vii. 8r With Newes the times with Labour, And throwes forth each minute, some. 1612 Bacon Ess., Beauty (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busic not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 Herwood Maydenhal. well lost 1. B 3 b, My brain's in labour, and must be delivered Of some new mischeife. 1665 Manley tr. Grotius' Low C. Warres 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith .. the Warre bad now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 T. Holcroft tr. Stolberg's Trav. (ed. a) II. lavi. 20We beheld.. the mountain incessantly in labour.

† 7. Eclipse. [A Latinism.] Obs.—1
1697 Davorn Virg. Georg. II. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [Le defectus solis varios, luxague labores].

8. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as labour-

the Sun [Le defectus solis varios, lunque labores].

8. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as laboursphere; (sense 2 b) labour bank, leader, member,
party, question; objective and objective gen., as
labour-easing, saving, worthy adjs.; instrumental,
as labour-bent, coarsened, dinmed adjs.; also
labour book, a book containing accounts of labour
employed; † labour-fellow, fellow-labourer;
†labour-house, a laboratory; labour-market,
the supply of nemployed labour considered with the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; labour-pains, pains of childbirth; labour-show Obstetrics, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; labourstarve v. trans., to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; labour-time (see quot.); labour-yard, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 Illustr. Lond. News 26 Aug. 135/3 The Chartists are
raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the

**Labour Bank'. 1883 Fortn. Rev. 1 Nov. 600 The..

*labour-bent back of the labourer. 1893 Frul. R. Agric.
Soc. Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers "labour-books.
1866 Howell. Venet. Life xx. 345 Her "labour-coarsened
hands. 1867 M. Arnold Heine's Grave 89 The weary Titan!

with deaf Ears, and *labour-dimm'd eyes. 1837 WNEEL-WRIGHT IT. Aristoph. I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear The *labour-easing grape. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par., Phil. 9 My *labourfelowes in yo gospell. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 Thess. iii. 2 Timotheus... our labour felowe in the Gospel of Christe. 1712 BLACKMORE Creat. 169 Did chymic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the *labour-houses of the air? 1892 ZANGWILL Bow Myst. viii. 113 A hand was laid upon the *labour leader's shoulder. a 1618 SVIVESTER Spectacles ix. (Grosart) II. 298 Th' idle Lubber, *labour-loathing. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson Audi Alt. III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the *labour-market. 1876 H. FANCETT Pol. Econ. 11. iv. 146 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 Whitaker's Almanack 134 The House of Commons... Liberals, 267 (including 4 *Labour Members). 1754-64 SMELLE Midwifery I. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the *labour-pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 Anolphus Mem. Fr. Rev. I. 2 The dauphiness... was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1886 Pall Mall G. 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new *Labour party. 1888 E. Bellamy Looking Backward v., What solution, if any, have you found for the *labour question? 177. ADAM SMITH (Worcester), A *labor-saving machine. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. I. (1873) 170 Only too thankful for any labor-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 60 Leucorrhea Nabothi; *Labour-Show. 1868 J. H. Newman Verses Vian. Occasions 140 Severed. From thy loved *labour-sphere. 1891 Daily News 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire.

1891 Daily News 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire.

1892 Daily News 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire.

1893 Thought of the suborry and, looked at the cranks (etc.).

1894 Labour, Labor (1e²¹-bol.), v. Forms: 4 labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the norm

laurar.

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg. the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough', the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by Travall...]

I. Transitive senses.

To spend labour upon (the ground, +vege-

I. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now foet. or arch. Also, in recent use, to work (a mine).

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 503 To labor vyne watz dere be date. c 1470 Hense W allace viii. 1607 The abili ground gert laubour thrystely. 1481 CANION Godfrey viii. (1803) 29 They laboured no londe by eryng. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. 1. clxxxviii. 223 The landes were voyde and nat laboured. 1549 Compl. Scot. xv. 123 The grond that i laubyr. 1596 Dalbarment of the control of the total vineyard. 1667 Million Rympie tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. in. 107 He gaue her landes and steddings, with seruandes to labour thame. 1602 Carew Cornwall & 2a, To labor the Lords vineyard. 1667 Million P. L. XII. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1711 Aooison Spect. No. 115 ? 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase. 1792 A. Young Trav. France 411 The English labourer. hazards much when he labours land for himself. 1824 Scott St. Ronan's xxviii. The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see Laboured ppl. a.]. 1876 Morris Sigurd II. 140 Fair then was the son of Sigmund as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 Westm. Gaz. 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him. 2. gen. To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) Obs. or arch.

1410 city of the scholar of the laboure object labour. 1432-50 tr. Highen (Rolls) I. 67 In eny other welle whiche hathe be laborede by diuerse kynges of Egipte. 1440 Facol's Well 4 Now haue I ymagyd and cast all myn hool werk of pis welle; which I schal laboure to 30u lxxxix. dayes and v., ere it be performyd. 1523 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandis as shable labored, tracted, and adventured by ony of the inhabitants of this citie. 15. Withals Dict. (1568) 11/1 Claye la

livelihood. Obs.
c 1400 Rom. Ross 6688 A man. That... wol but only bidde his bedis, And never with honde laboure his nedis.
† 3. To nse labour upon in rubbing, pounding,

† 3. To nse labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; hence, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. work vb.) Obs.

186 Bk. St. Albans a v b, Take y white of an egge, & labur thessame in a sponge. 1544 Phaer Regim. (1560) Sij b, Laboure the sope and the rose water wel together. Ibid. S vi b, Red coral. hanged about the neck, wherupon the childe should oftentymes labour his gummes. 2569 R. Androse tr. Alexis Secr. 1V. 111. a5 Boyle them,

laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM Caval. II. (1617) 79 As he trotteth, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To belabour, ply with blows. Obs. exc. dial. 1504 CAREW Huart's Exam. Wits xiii. (1596) 211 The Asse..if he be laboured with a cudgell, he setteth not by it. 1645 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour yaw with their longe tucks yt they could not endure it. 1697 DRYOEN Virg. Georg. 111. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Stroak. mod. Sc. He took a stick an' laubor'd [or labber'd] the beast terrible wi'd.

5. To work at or treat laboriously: to take great

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in to labour a point, a question, and similar expressions.

c1449 Pecock Repr. 1. xvi. 91 So preciose and vnlackeable occupacion to be had and laborid among hem. 1548 UDALL Erasmus Par. Pref. 13h, Verai fewe studentes doos vse to reade and laboure any one autour in any one particuler facultee or disciplyne. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 11. xxiii. \$ 5.220 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced. a 1619 FOTHERBY Althomastix 11. xi. \$ 4. (1622) 317 Which point, hee.. hath laboured exactly, with much finenesse and subtility. 1691 T. HIALE Jacc. New Invent. P. Iii, The Invention of the New-River-Water was much labour'd. 1750 JOHNSON Rambber No. 92 F 12 These lines, laboured with great attention. c. 1750 SHYNSTON Solicitude 29 How the nighting ales labour the strain. 1784 Cowper Task 11. 787 Th'accomplished plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day Labor'd, and many a night pursued in dreams. 1797 BURKE Regic. Peace IV. Wks. 1842 11. 357 Though he labours this point, yet he confesses a fact... which renders all his labours utterly fruitless. 1846 ELLIS Legin. Marbles 11. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured. 1863 C. CLARKE Shakesp. Char. x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero. 1892 A. J. BALFOUR Sp. in Standard 11 Apr. 375, I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† b. = ELABORATE v. 2. Obs.

I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

+ b. = ELABORATE v. 2. Obs.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 373 In the cauity of this ventricle the vitall spirits are laboured. 1668 CLEEPTER & COLE Barthol. Anat. 11. vi. 96 The Heart.. is the fountain of Life and labors the vital Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things);

of Life and labors the vital Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause of the like). (Cf. 12.) Obs. or arch. In early legal use often associated with sue.

1439 E. E. Wills 1882) 118 The mater so to be laboryd and sewyd that he be constrayned ther to do bit.

1463 in Bury Wills (Camden) 40 If ony will laboure the contrarye.

1484 Certificate in Surtees Miss. 1880) 42 Pe foresaid forged and untrue testimonyall, shewed [Pread sewed] & labord by be said Richard Davis. 1523 in 10th Rep. Hist.

MSS. Comm. App. v. 328 If ony such parson .. shall sue or laboure ony such writte. 1611 B. Josson Cariline Int. i, Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repent you. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage, Dest. India (1864) 28 The Mother of Echebar .. laboured a peace, but not preualing, fell sicke. 1639 FULLER Holy War IV, xviii. (1647) 199 [She] laboured his cause day and night. a 1661 — Worthies (1840) III. 2 When Shat-over woods .. were likely to be cut down, the university by letters labored their preservation. 1678 Devers Kind Keeper It.i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when 1 am labouring your Reconcilement? 1742 Voung Nt. Th. 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A manly scorn of terror from the tomb. 1793 Burke Observ. Cond. Himority Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboued, that re-union. 1817 Jas. Mill. Brit. India I. iii. iv. 621 In labouring the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (Cf. 13.) Obs.

1461 Paston Lett. No. 404 II. ii. Illy India I. ii. Illy India I. ii. Illy India I. ii. Illy Illy Obs.

ad Dowlah.

† 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (Cf. 13.) Obs.

161 Paston Lett. No. 404 Il. 31 Tudynham, Stapylton, and Heydon, with they affenyte labur the Kyng and Lords unto my burt. 1556 J. Herwood Spider & F. Iv. title, The butterfile .. fleeth into the tree: laboring the flies to haue the ant heerd speake ere he die. 1577-87 HOLINSHEO Chron. III. 1225/2 He was laboured and solicited dailie by wise and learned fathers, to recant his diuelish & erronious opinions. 1508 Spenser in IVks. (ed. Grosart) I. 539 The landlords.. began.. to labour the Erle of Tireone vnto theire parte. 1603 KNOLES Hist. Turks (1621) 604 Hee began cunningly to labour divers of the noblemen one by one. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII 119 Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as hee was laboured to doe. 1632 Campton Hist. Irel. II. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King ...earnestly for their pardons and obtained it.

† b. To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter). 1477 Paston Lett. No. 785 III. 172 That ye schuld labut the mater to my maister. 1516 F. Cortiscron in Bucchench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† 8. (with compl.) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. Obs.

toat he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time, † 8. (with compl.) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. Obs.

c 1485 Digby Myst. 11. 1823 Per is a woman. bat hether hath laberyd me owt of mercyll. 1550 Crowley Way to Westley 11. 1500 Crowley Way to Westley 11. 1500 Crowley Way to See 1. 134, 1 have been labouring general favour firme. 1611 Second Maiden's Trag. v. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley X. 465 Our arms and lips Shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress! 1615 T. Adams Spiril. Navigator 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side. a 1617 P. Banne Ephes. (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefits. 1633 Earl. Manch. Al Mondo (1650) 16 To labour the eye to see darknesse. 1655 Mouret & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 151 Drink..a good Draught of your strongest Heer..aud then labour it out, as Plowmen do. 1697 Dravben Virg. Georg. III. 65 Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

+9. To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, occas. the mind) in

+ 9. To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, occas. the mind) in some work. Obs.

1470-85 Malory Arthur xviii. xviii, The hors was passynge lusty and fresshe by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore. c1500 Yng. Children's 8k. in Babees Bk. (1868) 12 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes laboryd to be. 1540 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1521) 303 b, Thou were so feire ouer laboured & faynt for payne. 1535 Coverdale. Deut. xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawen in the yocke. 1545 Ascham Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme..where euery parte of the bodye must be laboured. 1538 Tariton's Test. C. jb. My fore-horse.. being let bloud and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him. 1671 Milton Samson 1298 This Idols day.. Labouring thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

+ b. To cause to undergo fatigue. Obs.
c1386 CHAUCER Shipman's T. 1298, I trowe.. that our gode man Hath yow laboured sith the night bigan. c1400 Destr. Troy 13490 A tempest hym toke... Pat myche laburt the lede er he lond caght. 1496 Bk. St. Albans, Fishing (1810) h. Y. Yi it fortune you to smyte a grete fysshe wyth a smalle harnays: thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be drownyd and ouercome. 1632 J. Featly How. Chast. 25, I will not labour your eares with the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

+ 10. To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.
1450-1530 Myrr. Our Ladye 240 The drede of god, by whiche she was ful sore laboured & troubeled. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 19 Sore laboured & troubeled. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 19 Sore laboured and weaknes. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. Ix. xviii. (1632) 08 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakned.

II. Intransitive seness.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, esp. performed with the object of gaining a liveli-; to exert oneself, toil; to work, esp. to work

hood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, esp. to work hard or against difficulties.

136 Langl. P. Pl. A. vil. 26, I wol helpe bee to labore whil my lyf lastib. Ibid. 117 We have no lymes to labore [C. ix. 135 laborie] with. Ibid. 125 par Fisyk schal. bee fayn ... his fisyk to lete, And leorne to labre wipe lond leste lyflode falle. Ibid. B. xv. 182 panne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. e. 1386 Chaucra Merch. T. 387 He. preyde hem to labouren in this nede, And shapen that he faille nat to spede. 1399 Langl. Rich. Redeks iii. 267 Not. to laboure on fe lawe as lewde men on plowes. e. 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei laboure noughte. e. 1400 Destr. Troy 5862 He. .. Hade laburt so longe, hym list for tor est. e. 1460 Forescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. xiv. (1839) 142 This serche. hath be a digression ffrom the mater in wich we labour. 1542 Bernsklow Compl. xvi. (1844) 40 He that laboryth not, lethim not eate. 1611 Bible. Isa. xlix. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxx. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life. 1698 Free East India 9 P. 111 Who Run. or else Dance so many hours to a Tune. when they labour as much as a Lanca-hire man does at Roger of Coverly. 1790 Langle Rockman Oct. 16/2 [He] labours bard over his proofs of the book.

indirect pass. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1. 1 (1841) 1. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a

indirect pass, 1715 DE FOE Fam. Instruct. 1. î. (1841) 1. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

good child.

† b. refl. in same sense. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus IV. 981 (1009), I mene as though
I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of
which thing be. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. C viij b/1 Grete in
contemplacion of henenly thynges and a tylyar in labouryng hymself. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1533) 171 b, The
more yu enforcest & labourest thy selfe in yo begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (for some end); to
endeavour strenuously (to accomplish or bring
about something).

about something).

13.8 The vish Barth. De P. R. xviii. lxxxviii. (1495) 836
They, labouren to helpe eche other wyth all theyr myghte.

14.30 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 847 Laboryng the Sernyce of God to Multyply. 1500-20 Dunbar Peems lxxi. 10 Is nane of ws., Bot lanbouris ay for vthiris distruction. 1526
Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They laboured. to knowe the natures of thynges in this worlde. 1535 Coverrolle.

P. c. cxx. 7, I laboured for peace. — 2 Macc. iv. 7 Iason the brother of Onias laboured to be hye prest. 1604
E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies III. iv. 131 They which saile from West to East, labour alwaies to be out of the burning Zone. 1611 Bible Isa. xxii. 4, I will weepe hitterly, labour not to comfort me. 1613 Shaks.

Hen. VIII, III. ii. 191 For your highness good I ever labour'd More than mine own. 1682 Dryden Mac Flecknoe 157
When false flowers of rhetoric thou would'st cull, Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. 1711 Stelle Spect. No. 95
F. 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible. 1766 Goldsm.

Vic. W. xxv, I laboured to become cheerful. 1796 Jane Austen Prieds & Pref. vii, Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error. a 1862 Buckle Civiliz. (1873)
11I. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level. 1874 Green Short Vist. vii. § 3 (1882) 371 Parker was labouring for a unformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

+13. To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. Const. 10 (a person).

†13. To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. Const. to (a person). ?1475 Plumpton Corr. 31, I have receaved from you diverse letters.. that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Glocester or to the king. third. 51 This day com Wylliam Plompton to labor for Haveray Parke. 1533 More Apol. viii. Wks. 860/2 If I desired a manne to geue me a thynge, and laboured muche to hym therefore. 2155 HARISPIELO Dirorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensation. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chrom. I. 188/I His coosen.. who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, esp. with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. lit. and fig. Now rare.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4814 Pai labourde vp a-gayn be lift an elleuen dais. c 1450 Lonelicu Grail xlii. 82 Nasciens that In the se was Abrod, Vpp and down labowred. 1523 Lo. Bernsers Froiss. 1. xxiv. 34 The kynge... retourned agayne into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesor. 1530 PALSCR. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he laboureth well on the waye,...il chemine bien. 1611 Bible Josh. vii. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp,...nd make not all the people to labour thither. 1715-30 Pope Iliad xii. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, toss'd on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky. 1877 L. Morris Epic of Hades 1. 3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. To labour one's year: to pursue

b. quasi-trans. To labour one's way: to pursue

it laboriously.

It laboriously.

1856 KANE Arct. Expl. 11. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† C. To make little progress, suffer impediments.

1736 CHANDLER Hist. Persec. 360 The job was labouring for three years space. 1765 T. Hutchinson Hist. Mass. I. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others labored, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

15. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or

by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. Const.

by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. Const. under (also † of, with, on, in).

c1470 Henry Wallace vii. 345 Lawberand [v.r. lanbouril] in mynd that had beyne all that day. 1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 16 No marualle... if the eye in dolon labouryng, this Muscle sometyme be affected also. 1615 G. Sahovs Trav. 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained.. and such places relieued as laboured with the penury of waters. 1641 Millton Reform. 11. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes. 1644 Bulwer Chiron. 15 Speech labours of a blinde crampe, when it is too concise, confused or obscure. 1662 H. More Philos. Writings Pref. general xi, Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Authour. a 1677 Barrow Euclid (1714) Pref. 3 Seems.. to labour under a double Defect. 1697 Bryose Virg. Georg. 11. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine. 1709 Berrkeley Ess. Vision § 83 The visive faculty... may be found to labour of two defects. 1712 Addison Speet. No. 267 F 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable. Some have been of opinion, that the Eneid also labours in this Particular. 1769 Warburton Lett. (1860) 344, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it. 1784 tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 113 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs. 1839 in Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 273 Some timid conservatives... labour in the same mistake. 1875 Kinostev Two V. Ago (1877) 416 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension. 1862 Sir B. Broote Psychol. Inq. II. iv. 110 If be laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† 16. Of women: To suffer the pains of child-birth; to travail. Also fig. Obs.

laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† 18. Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also fig. Obs.

1454 Paston Lett. I. 274 Aftir she was arestid she laboured of hir child, that she is with all. 1527 Andrew Brinssvyke's Distyll. Waters Kiv, Yf a woman dronke it, the chylde sholde dye, and she sholde laboure before her ryght tyme. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, All women labouryng of chylde. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 521 When great things labouring perish in their birth. 1604 — Oth. II. i. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is deliner'd. 1653 Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks. (MS.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward. 1711 Pope Temple of Fame 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

17. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily at sea. 1627 Cart. Shith Seaman's Gram. ix. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1819 Byron Juan II. xli, The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer. 1840 R. H. Dans Eef. Mast xxv. 82 The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour-: see Labor.

† Labourable, a. Obs. [a. F. labourable.]

+ La bourable, a. Obs. [a. F. labourable (1409 in Hatz.-Darm.) arable, f. labourer to LA-

(1409 In Hatz.-Darm.) arable, f. labourer to LA-BOUR.] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CANTON Godfrey lxvii. (1833) 112 A londe.. ful of..
good feldes labourable. 1545 in Archiv Stud. nen. Spr.
XCIX. 23, 1 am Sonday moste honorable: That day all
thynges laborable Ought for to rest. 1611 Cotgr., Labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also,
nauigable. 1693 Evelven De la Quint. Compl. Gard. 1. 21
Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the
Top. 1738 WARBURTON Div. Leg. 11. 24 To drain the
swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level: and to render
the whole Labourable.

Labourage (le¹-börédz). Also 5 labourrage, 9 laborage. [a. F. labourage (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. labourer to Labour. In sense 3, f. Labour sb. + -AGE.]

+1. Ploughing; concr. ploughed or cultivated

land. Obs.

land. Ohs.

1475 Ek. Noblesse 65 Labouragis and approvementis of londes and passures. Ibid. 70 In tilieng, ering, and labourage of his londis to bere come and fruit. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 286 Whiche by huntynges endomageth gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

12. Labouring, labour, work. Obs.

1484 Caxton Fables of Assop VI. x. (1889) 205 They retorned to theyr labourage, 1660 Hexham Dutch Dict., Arbeydinge, labourage, labouring, or taking paines.

3. Payment for labour.

1826 MS. Bill of John Earle, Hull, Laborage, Shipping, and Wharfage 48. 1890 East. Morn. News 14 Feb. 3/5. I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.

Laboured, labored (letbaid), ppl. a. [f.

1. + Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (obs.); also, of

a mine, worked.

a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely ence. 1697 DRYDEN Virz. Georg. II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON Enone 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore. † 2. Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. Obs.

1595 SHARS. John II. i. 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON Comus 291 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN Dh. Guise I. I, Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest. † b. Worn with use. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE I Sam. xiii. 21 The edges of the plowshares, and mattockes, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the ex-

sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration,

sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontancity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 Shaks. Per. 11. iii. 17 In framing an Artist, 11t hath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labourd scholler. a 1658 Cleveland Elegy B. Jonson 65 The marbled Glory of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 Pore Thebais 202 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd. 1740 Pitt Zeneid x. 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd With Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. v. v., There is not perhaps in the whole Eneid a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in Etna. 1826 J. Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) 11. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 Olmsted Slave States 215 A labored investigation of evidence. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 Mark Kingsley W. Africa 156 The laboured bent of the engines. 1808 G. Meredith Odes Fr. Hist. 72 Laboured mounds, that a dot or a wanton stick may subvert.

Labourer, laborer ([c] 1-bərə]. [f. Labour v. +-ER 1.] One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; spec. one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill

or for a livelihood; spec. one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer, etc.).

Statute of Labourers: the mod designation of the statute De Servientibus (32 Edw. 111), regulating the rate of wages.

c 1325 Poem temp. Edw. II (Percy) lxv, A wreched laborer That lyveth by hys hond. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way In solein place by my selve, As doth a laborer to delve. 1442-3 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laboranti infra Infirmariam, 7s. 7d. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur III. xi. 113 As Kynge Pellinore rode in that valey he met with a poure man a labourer. 1513 Douglas Æneis iv. xi. 01 With fire and swerd to persew and doun thring The laboraris (L. colonos) descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. Act 23 Edv. III heading, Here begynnethe the Statute of Labourers. 1548 Act 2 & 3 Edv. VI, c. 15 & 4 No Person . shall .. let or disturb any .. Brickmaker, Tilemaker, Plummer or Labourer. 1590 Greene Newer too late (1600) 119 The labourer to the fields his plough-swaynes guides. 1760 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) Ff f4, Travalllens, the ordinary, or labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a-day. 1847 JAMES Convict xx, I am a labourer by trade. 1878 Jevons Primer Pol. Econ. 71 Bricklayers' labourers refise .. to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1891 Daily News 1 Sept. 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class.

† b. Mil.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V 56 b, The pyoners cast trenches and the laborers brought tymber. 1bid., Hen. VIII 114

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V 56 b, The pyoners cast trenches and the laborers brought tymber. Ibid., Hen. VIII 114 of bill men five. M. of pioners and laborers. ii. M. vi. C. C. Labourer-in-trust: one of a number of offi-

cers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. Jerdan Autobiog. IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces. 1884 Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archwol. Soc. VI. 486 Mr. Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-Trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. gen. One who does work of any kind, a worker. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1348 Swych laborer be kythe heere in bys lyf, Pat god bi soule, . Reioise may. c 1511 1st Eug. Bh. Amer. (Arb.) 33/1 They be .. great labourers. 1502 Child Marriages (1897) 97 The said Ellin was taken for an honest wenche and a good laborer. 1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1611 Bible Lube x. 7 The labourer is worthy of his bire. 1785 Palev Mor. Philos. Wks. 1825 IV. 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 Thence Parables ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'.

performs the work of the community; a 'worker 1601 SHAKS. All's Well I. ii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honic can bring home, I quickly were dissoluted from my hiue To giue some Labourers roome. 1781 SMRATHMAN in Phil. Trans. LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for brevity, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 McMurrie Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 430 The neuters or labourers.. as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † **Labouress**, a female labourer.

1570 in Gutch Coll. Cur. II. 10 For Clementes paynes in he kychen a daye, laberess.

1809 Spirit Fubl. Yrnls. (1810)

111. 164 Two other fellow-labouresses.

Labourhood ($l\bar{e}^{i}$ -bəihud). $rare^{-1}$. [See -Hoon.]

the kychen a daye, laberess. 1809 Spirit Publ. Frnis. (1810) X111. 164 Two other fellow-labouresses.

Labourhood (lē¹-bəihud). rare—¹. [See -Hood.]

Labouring (laboring). Laboring (lē¹-bəriŋ), vbl. sb.

[f. Laboure v. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The action of the vb.

Laboure y. + -Ing l.] The yellower yell

LABOUR v. + -ING 2.]

1. That labours or toils; esp. (of persons performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in

1. That labours or toils; esp. (of persons performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in labouring man, population.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R., ix, xxiv, (1495) 361 In the enentyde labourynge men ben rewarded and payed and goo to reste. 1504 Atkinson it. De Initatione i. ii. 154 A pore homely laborynge man. 1535 Coveroale Eccles. v. 124 Abouringe man slepeth swetely, whether it be litle or moch that he eateth. 1601 Shaks. All's Well xi. i. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransone nature From her inaydible estate. 1649 Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 8 Labouring Countrie people for the most part brew their own Beer. 1671 Milton P. R. III. 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. IV. 808 The waxen Work of lab'ring Bees. 1725 Pope Odyss, XII. 526, I... Oar'd with lab'ring arms along the flood. 1797 Bukke Reg. Peace iii. (C. P. S.) 219 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor'. 1855 Macaular Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 421 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people. 1879 Jefferres Wild Life Southern C. 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures [bats].

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour. 1533 Fitzherr. Surv. xxv. 49 Laborynge borses and mares. 1755 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses. 1807 Robinson Archwel. Grazaa III. xix. 312 The custom of killing laboring oxen.

† 2. Of a woman; Suffering the pangs of child-birth travailing. Also transf. Obs.

killing laboring oxen.

†2. Of a woman; Suffering the pangs of childbirth, travailing. Also transf. Obs.

1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde (11564) for The midwife
shall sit before the labouryng woman. a 1700 DRYDEN
(Worc.), The laboring mountain must bring forth n mouse.
a 1704 T. BROWN Sat. Quack Wks. 1730 I. 64 Cure hogs of
measles, visit labouring swine.

3. Striving or strunggling against pressure or some
obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the
heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed
feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating: (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often

feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 51 [They] besowght the Apostle that with his woonnte pyte to [? read he] wolde succur this laborynge virgyne. 1586 Marlowe for of Malta 1. ii, I'de passe away my life in penitence,...

To make attonement for my labouring soule. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, 11. ii. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — Oth. 11. i. 180 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas Olympus high. 1603 in Dryslen's Juvenal (1607) 88 When Falern Wines the laburing Lungs did fire. 1706 Rowe Ulyss. 11. i, Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 Glover Levidas I. 268 Her labiring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 Scott Lord of Isles v. xxx, The vest Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1850 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) III. xxx. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided into port by his policy. 1878 Whith Life in Christ III. xvii. 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† b. Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism.)
1638 Wilkins New World 1. (1684) 9 She was able to
make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665
GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xix. 122 Nor do the eager clamors of

contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON P. L. II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at thir charms.]

4. Labouring oar: the oar which requires the

4. Labouring oar: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence fig. esp. in phr. To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN **Encid* v. 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry lab'ung Oar. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 141 ? 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents. 1779 HUME Dial. conc. Nat. Kel. x1. (ad fin.) 11. 443 Tug the labouring oar. 1894 W. B. CARPENIER Son of Man among Sons of Men iv. 106 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G. C. Brodekek Mem. & Impressions 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties.

without neglecting other duties.

Hence La bouringly adv., laborlously.

1862 Lytton Strange Story 11. 276 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, laboringly.

Labourless, laborless (lēbbales), a. [f.

LABOUR sb. + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour; requiring no labour; doing

no labour.

1608 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iv. II. Schism 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 Hobbes Odyss. (1677) 225, I doubt thon ne'r wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless. 1884 Fraser's Mag. I., To This labourless Hercules. 1880 Tensyson Vorage of Maeldune viii, Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West. 1888 Rhys Hibbert Lect. 643 A fabled age of. Labourless plenty and social equality.

† b. 'Not requiring fatiguing toil. Chs.
1630 Prerewood Sabaoth 48 In forbidding of worke, ... they intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourlesse worke. 1631 R. Byfield Doctr. Sabb. 109 Such light and labourlesse workes were no transgressions.

Taboursome, laborsome (let bassom), a. [f. Labour sh. + -some.]

[f. Labour sb. + -some.] +1. Given to labour; hard-working; = Labor-

†1. Given to labour; hard-working; =LABOR-10US I. Obs.
1551 Edw. VI Pol. Ess. Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 481 So ought ther no part of the commenwealth to be but laborsom in his vocation. 1578 85 Aur. Sanovs Serm. iii. 46 The vineyard that shall fructhie must fall into the hands of a skilful and laborrsome husbandman. 1607 MARKHAM Caral. I. (1617) 79 The braine of a man heing a busie and laborsome workmaister. 1620 — Fareau. Husb. II. xvii. (1668) 75 Although it (the nnt) be but a little creature, yet it is so laboursome, that feet.)

that [etc.].
2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour;

2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = Laborious 2. Now rare or dial.

1577-87 Holinsued Chron. II. 28/1 The painefull diligence, and the laboursome industrie of a famous lettered man M. Peter White.

1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad.

11. 33 Those studies, which seeme laborsome in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest vnto old age.

1602 Shaks. Ham. I. Ii. 59 (Qo. 1604). Hath... wroung from me my slow leaue, By laboursome petition.

1611 Corvat Crudities 350 A way... very laboursome and painfull to trauell.

1656 Earl Monn. Advit. fr. Parnass. 150 The laborsom journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities.

1855 Robinson Whithy Gibes. s.v., We have a lang laboursome hill to climm.

1898 Transk Norten-sub-Hamden 33 Life was laboursome, but not without hope. not without hope.

not without hope.

+ b. Of land: Difficult of cultivation. Obs.

1604 E. GEMISTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. ii. 208

The like hath God done for this land so rough and laboursome, giving it great riches in mines.

3. Of a ship: 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 Rudim. Nav. 128)

128).

128).
1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 127 What makes a Ship Roll and laboursome in the Sea? 1764 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 80 1 Most.. died in the passage, it beng so very long, and the ship so very laboursome. 1794 Rigging & Seamanship 11. 336 The .. topsail should be the last .. sail taken in, in a laboursome ship.

Hence Laboursomely adv., laboriously; La-

boursomeness, laboriousness.

boursomeness, laboriousness.

1522 Eow. VI Jrnl. Lit. Rem. (1837) II. 420 They had...
passed many a strait very painfully and laborsomly.

1561
Dars tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no
rest, &c.', signifie not any laboursomnes or paynefulnes, but
a continual holdyng on and tunable agreement in praysing
God.

1502 R. D. Hypnerol. 6 b, Which immence... forme
...mounting up laboursomly foote by foote, conteyned 1410
degrees or steppes.

1880 RHODA BROUGHTON Second Th.

1. 1. x. 152 It seems as if to each breath n heavy stone were
tied, so laboursomely does he drag it up.

Labrador (læbrådörl), the name of a large
peninsula in British North America, used attrib.
in the following specific collocations: Labrador

in the following specific collocations: Labrador blue, the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; Labrador duck, a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, Camptolæmus labradorius; Labrador falcon, a very dark variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, Falco labradorius; Labrador feldspar, spar, stone (also simply labrador) = LABRADORITE; Labrador hornblende = Enstatite (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); Labrador tea, either and resembles homblehole); Labrador tea, either of the two shrubs of the genus Ledum (N.O. Ericaceæ) of North America, viz. L. latifolium and L. palustre, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. Leslie Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega 11. xi. 55 If.. one walks along the beach on the snow which at ebb is dry. there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly

intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscope gives a one-coloured "labrador-blue spectrum. 1884-5 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1883) IV. 13; The "Labrador duck is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. 1794 Kirwan Min. 1. 324 "Labradore Felspar of Werner. 1807 Aikin Dict. 1. 428 Labradore Felspar ... is smoak-grey. 1794 Kirwan Min. 1. 221 "Labradore Hornblende. 1819 Bakewell. Min. 315 Hypensthene, Labrador Hornblende. 1799 W. Tooke View of Russ. Emp. 1. 121 If we except... window-mica, and a little "labrador spar. 1778 Woulfe in Phil. Trans. LXIX. 23 The "Labradore stone is also a Fiel spar. 1794 Kirwan Min. 1, 324, I conclude Labradore to be specifically different from common felspars. 1834 Allan Min. 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. 1784 M. Cutler in Life, Trans. 4 Corr. (1888) I. 103 Large beds of what is called the "Labrador tea, of a very aromatic taste and smell. 1882 Garden 29 Apr. 286/2 Labrador Tea.. is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

Labradorite (læbrādoroit). Min. If. Drec.

Labradorite (læbrådørəit). Min. [f. prec. +-ITE. (Named Labradorstein by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of feld-spar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 ALLAN Min. 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labradore stone
Labradorite. 1850 DAUBENV Atomic Theory xii. (ed. 2)
417 Recent lavas. are made up principally, of labradorite,
a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or

a sincate and augite.

Hence Labradoritic a. In mod. Dicts.

Hence Labradoritic a. In mod. Dicts.

Labral (|z|-brāl), a. [f. Labr-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

187, Heater Anat. Inv. Anim. vi. 259 A suthre..connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures.

† Labras. Obs. rare⁻¹. Pistol's blunder for L. labra, pl. of labrum lip.

1598 Shaks. Merry IV. 1. i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

Labratory, rare obs. form of Laboratory.

|| Labrax (|z|-bræks). [mod.L., a. Gr. λάβραξ.]

'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the loup de mer, bass' (Liddell and Scott); Ichthyol., a genus of fishes of the perch family. including the sea-bass.

The perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 Banham Halleut, ii. 19 Oppian ... strongly recommends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

mends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

Labret (leibret). [f. Labrum + -ett.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. Armstrong N. IV. Passage vii. 193 In the Esquimaux... we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. 1872 R. F. Burton Zanzibar I. iv. 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. 1884 J. G. Bourke Snake Dance of Moguis xxii. 243 They do not tattoo, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

Labrinth, obs. form of Labyrinth.

Labroid (leibroid). a. and sb. Vehthvol. [ad.

Labroid (171-broid), a. and sb. Ichthyol. [ad. mod. L. Labroidea, f. Labrus, generic name, f.

labrum lip: see -010.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the family Labridae or superfamily Labroidea of acanthopterygian fishes

superfamily Labroidea of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is Labrus.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 262/1 Those Labroid fishes which approach the genus Labrus in having the lips thick and fleshy.

1864 Reader No. 86, 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to Trochocopus.

1865 Athenzum 26 Mar. 407, 2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

1865 Reader No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which .. pass to the type of Labroids and Lophioids.

1865 Reader No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which .. pass to the type of Labroids and Lophioids.

1865 Reader No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which .. pass to the type of Labroose (lē¹-brōus), a. [ad. L. labrōs-us, f. labrum lip.] Having (large) lips; see also quot.

1727 Balley vol. II, Labrose, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

+ Labrous. a. Obs. rare—. [f. Labbum +

Harbrous, a. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [f. LABRUM + -0US, after L. labrōsus.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Labrous, that hath a brim, bank or border. Also that hath great lips.

|| **Labrum** (lē¹·brĕm). Pl. labra. [L., cogn. w. Labium.] A lip or lip-like part. (Сf. Labium.) a. In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the

upper border or covering of the mouth. b. Conch.

upper border or covering of the mouth. b. Conch. The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. Brown Elem. Conchol. 154 Labra, the lip. 1826
Kirav & Sp. Entonol. IV. 381 In the Ephemerina the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. 1834 McMurrate Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws, and branchiæ. 1849
Murcuison Siluria x. (1867) 237 [Pierygotus] The mouth..protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. 1851 Richaroson Gol. viii. 240 The Labrum, or outer lip. is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture. 1880 Huxley Cray-Fish ii., 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or labrum.

Labruscose, a. Obs. rare**—. [f. L. lābrusca.

the upper lip or labrum.

+ Labru scose, a. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. lābrusca,
-um wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)
1777 Baller vol. II, Labruscose, full of or abounding with
wild Vine or Briony.
Laburum (lăbū inom). Also 8 liburuum.

[L. (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, Cytisus Laburnum, a native of the Alps, much cultivated courrum, a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898). 1578 Lyte Dodoens vi. lxvi. 741 Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Iuda. Laburnum . The flowers do grow very thicke togither hanging by a very slender stemme. 1682 Wheler Fourn. Greece v. 200 The Flowers [of Anagyris fatida] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. 1754 Dodsley Agriculture ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display Their different beauties. 1764 Weslev Frnl. 11 June, We have a tree., the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Liburnum. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 149 Laburnum, rich In streaming gold. a 1821 Keats Ep. 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. laxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. 1803 Mosais Austral Eng., Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clovertree, Goodenia lotifolia. Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, Sophora tomentosa.

b. attrib., as laburnum chain, gold, yellow.
1893 N. Gale Country Muse Set. 11. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. 1899 Daily News 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. Ibid. 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens.

Labyrinth (læbirinþ), sb. Forms: 6 laborynth, lab(e)rinth, -irinth, 6-7-arinth, 7-erinth,

ynth, lab(e)rinth, -irinth, 6-7-arinth, 7-erinth, -irynth, -orynth, 7-8 poet. lab'rinth, 6- labyrinth. [ad. L. labyrinth-us, a. Gr. λαβύρινθ-os, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. labyrinthe (1418 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

a. With references to the structures so named in

a. With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

11387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 9 pis matir, as laborintus, Dedalus hous, hab many halkes and hurnes .. wyndynges and wrynkelynges. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. ccxxxviii. 277 This house, after some wryters, was named, labor intus or Deladus (v.r. Labyrinthus or Dedalus) werke.] 1549 Compl. Scotl. vi. 64 Dedalus maid the laborynth to keip the monstir minotaurus. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hon. VI, v. iii. 188 Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurus and vgly Treasons lurke. 1591 Spenser Ruins of Rome 22 Crete will hoast the Labyrinth. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 99 The Labyrinth built vp in the lake of Mæris without any iot of timber to it. Ibid. 11. 578 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Ægypt: the third is in the Isle Lemnos: the fourth in Italy. 1836 This Wall. Greece II. xiii. 112 Theodorus, .. the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

b. In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed

labyrinth.

b. In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges.

1611 CORVAT Crudities 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinthe made of boxe. 1666 PEPVS Diary 25 June, Here were also great variety of other exotique plants, and several labyrinths.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suff. s.v., Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles. 1792 A. Young Trav. France 7 The labyrinth [at Chantilly] is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. transf. An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.).

2. Iransf. An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.).

1615 Crooke Body of Man 465 A marey laberynth of small veines and arteries.

1624 MILTON Comus 277 Co. What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? La. Dim darknes, and this leafy Labyrinth.

1730-46 THOMSON Autumn 415 The scented dew Betrays her [sc. a hare's] early labyrinth.

1777 WATSON Philip II (1793) 1I. XUI. 133 Leyden lies... in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals.

1778 Robertson Hist. Amer. I. II. 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands.

1843 Lytton Last of Barons I. iv. 56 He suddenly halted. to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs.

1873 SYMONOS Grk. Poets xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which her children dwell.

† b. Rushy labyrinth = Gr. & σχοίνων λοβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. Obs.—1

† D. Kushy ladyrum = Gr. es σχοινων λαβυρίνθος
(Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. Obs.—1
1658 Sta T. Browne Gard. Cyrus ii. 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

c. (a) Metallurgy. A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. (b) A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight

of times arising from dry distinction, the Dick. Mech. 1875).

1839 Use Dick. Arts, etc., Labyrinth, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. Anat. A complex cavity hollowed out of the

temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (osseous labyrinth) and a delicate membranous apparatus

labyrinth) and a delicate membranous apparatus (membranous labyrinth) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newlon Dict. Birds 1893, 180).

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Labyrinth.. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. 1909 Blais in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or Lines Semilunares, but could find none. 1722 Quincy Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 126/2 The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the Os Petrosum. 1840 G. V. Ellis Anal. 290 There is...a fluid...contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. 1873 Mivart Elem. Anal. ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

b. Applied to other organs of complex or intri-

b. Applied to other organs of complex or intri-

cate structure (see quots.).
1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist., Birds I. i. (1824) II. 214 It is some-

times also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Labyrinth, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. . . L., ethmoidal, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. . . L., olfactory, the contorted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. fig. A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement masse.

4. fig. A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III 47 When the Earle was thus ...escaped all ye daungerous labirinthes and snares that were set for him. 1571 Digges Pantom. 1. xxx. Kb, The Geometer.. without practise.. shall fall into manyfoulde errours, or inextricable Laberinthes. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 11. iii. 2 How now Thersites? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? 1622 Maltyses? Anc. Law. Merch. 211 All will run into a Laborinth and confusion. 1642 Shr E. Derrico Sp. on Relig. xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a.. Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. 1756 Burke Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks. 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. 1816 T. L. Peacock Headlong Hall v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. 1818 Scott Rob Roy i, He found himself... involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. 1823 Lama Elia Set. 1. South-Sea Ho., She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship .. to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. 1828 Macaulay Ess., Hallam (1851) I. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evel there are unexpected outlets. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 130/1 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. attrib. and Comb., as labyrinth eave, thread; labyrinth-like, -stemmed adjs.; labyrinth fret Arch. (see quot.); labyrinth of the ear. 1817 Shelley Rev. Islam vin. xi, From slavery and

Arch. (see quot.); labyrinth vesicle Anal., a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 Shellev Rev. Islam vin. xi, From slavery and religion's "labyrinth caves Guide us. 1842-59 Gwill Archit. Gloss., "Labyrinth Fret, a fret, with many turnings in the form of a labyrinth. 1851 Pennose Athen. Arch. 56
The labyrinth fret beneath the mutules. 1622 Danyton Poly-olb, xxii. 22 In "Labrinth-like turnes, and twinings intricate. 1855 Richardson Geol. 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name Labyrintholon. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. ix. iv. 240
Its forests are sombre-leaved, "labyrinth-stemmed. 1833 in Joanna Baillie Collect. Poems 201 Life's "labyrinth-thread deceives, and seems but sand. 1878 Bell. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal. 44 The "labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata. Labyrinth. v. [f. Labyrinth 5b.] trans.

Labyrinth, v. [f. LABYRINTH sb.] trans. To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in

the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. Barlow Columb. 1x. 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscient dwells. 1820 Keats Lamia 11. 53 How to entangle. Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. 1846 Ruskin Mod. Paint. (1851) II. 111. § i. v, The purple clefts of the hill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

Labyrinthal (læbĭri nþål), a. rare. [f. Laby-RINTH sb. + -AL.] Labyrinthine. Hence Labyrinthally adv.

rinually aav.

1669 Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng. 42 The soul is..

more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned. 1797 The College

42 Each lymphatic fills From myriad springs its labyrinthal

fills. 1881 Arctic Cruise of the Corvoin 30 (Cent.) The

labyrinthal ice mazes of the Arctic.

+ Labyrinthed, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec.

+ Eng 2 1 Full of labyrinthe or complications.

+-ED ².] Full of labyrinths or complications. 1650 tr. Caussin's Ang. Peace 57 Thorow the labyrinthed successions of so many Ages.

+ Labyri nthial, a. Obs. Also -all. [f. as

rec. + -IAL.] Labyrinthine.

a 1550 Image Ipocr. II. 310 in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 426

By lawes absynthyall And labirynthyall. α1711 Ken
Hymnarium Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe
presides, And Labyrinthial Casualties guides.

Labyrinthian (læbirinþian), α. Also 7 -æan,
7, 9 -ean. [f. Labyrinth sb. + -IAN.] = Labyrinthinum, in various senses.

7, 9 - ean. [I. Labyrinth 50. + -IAN.] = LabyrinthTHINE, in various senses.

1,888 J. Harney Discoursive Probleme 42 This intricate
Labyrynthian monument. 1597-8 Bp. Hall Sat. (1753) 48 His
linnen collar labyrinthian set. 1609 Hewood Brit. Troy xiii,

1813,33 To guide me through the laborintbean mare In which
my brain's intangled. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World v. vi. § 7.

647 The Labirynthian head of Martius could not allow of
such plaine reason. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 15 The
Labyrinthæan Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1742
YOUNG Nt. Th. 1x. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take
The circles intricate, and mystic mare. 1837 Fraser's Mag.
XVI. 71 The labyrinthean mazes of a female heat. 1854
Barewell Gool, 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of
the teeth. 1864 Hawthorne Grimshawe xxi. (1801) 286
It is a labyrinthian house for its size. 1900 H. W. Smyth
Grk. Melic Poets p. xcii, Clews to guide us through the
labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

Labyrinthibranch (læbirinhibranchii (see below),
f. Gr. λαβύρνθ-os Labyrinthibranchii (see below),
f. Gr. λαβύρνθ-os Labyrinthibranchii (see below),
f. Gr. λαβύρνθ-os Labyrinthibranchii,
a family or division of
acanthopterygian fishes. So Labyrinthibranchii,
which

acanthopterygian issues. So Labyrinthibra nchiate a., pertaining to the Labyrinthibranchii, which have labyrinthine gills.

Labyrinthic (læbirinpik), a. [ad. late L. labyrinthic-us, a. Gr. λαβυρινθικ-όs, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses. Labyrinthic cavity: the labyrinth of the ear. L. teeth (see quot. 1888).

1641 VICARS God in Mount 20 Its craft and labyrinthick intricacie [sc. of an oath]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXVII. 329 The labyrinthic paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1811 SHELLEY St. Irruper &, Thence was I led into a train of labyrinthic meditations. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 20 In that labyrinthic combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1836-9 Toop Cycl. Anat. 11. 336/2 In many fishes the labyrinthic cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 Huxley in Encycl. Brit. 1. 762/2 The complicated or labyrinthic structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonts. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Labyrinthic teeth, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthical (læbirinpikål), a. rare.

Labyrinthical (læbĭri nþikal), a.

Labyrinthical (126hi'npikal), a. rare.

[Formed as prec. +-AL.] = prec.
1638 Donne Serm. xlviii. 426 Poor intricated Soule!
Riddling perplexed labyrinthical Soule. 1670 Swan Spec.
Mundi 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical
entities, and crooked windings. 1681 H. Moae Expos.
Dan. Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more operose,
intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [Lingitan] Sci. of Taste
v. 141 Our laws are a labyrinthical fabric of artificial and
incomprehensible complexity.

Hence Labyri inthically adv.

1849 CARLYLE Irish Journ. 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

Labyrinthiform (læbĭri nþifæim), a. mod.L. labyrinthiform-is, f. labyrinth-us LABY-RINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate

labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 Kerry Atab. & Inst. Anim. 11. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthiform line. 1868 Nat.

Encycl. I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 tr. Ponchet's Universe 253 The anabas. fills with water a labyrinthiform cavity which is also situated above its branchize. 1883 F. Dav Ind. Fish 30 The labyrinthiform climbing-perch and its allies.

Labyrinthine (læbĭri nþəin, -in), a. [f. LABY-

RINTH 5b. +-INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate

labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings.

1747 Spence Polymetis (L.), She [Ariadne] preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete.

1847 Shelley Rev. Island.

1847 Shelley Rev. Island.

1852 N. The long and labyrinthine aisles.

1853 N. Hawthorne of the midges are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dagecs with an amazing adroitness.

1863 N. Hawthorne Our old Home 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts.

1864 H. W. Bates Naturalist on Amazon iv. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth.

1878 Nicholson Pakeont.

1870 Ruskin Arrows of Chace (1880)

1. 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. fg. Intricate, complicated, involved, inextrifig. Intricate, complicated, involved, inextri-

cable.

1840 De Quincey Style 1. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 Sat. Rev. 7 Jan. 16/1 Browning] is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear. 1876 Clin. Soc. Trans. IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease.

Labyrinthodon (læbiri nþödøn). Palæont. [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. λαβύρινθο LABYRINTH + δδοντ-, όδούs tooth: cf. note s. v. Glyptodon. Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus Labyrinthodon, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk investigation. inward.

1847 Ansted Anc. World vii. 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodons. as large as a rhinoceros. 1854 R. Owen in Circ. Sci. (c 1865) 11, 97/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called Labyrinthodon. 1876 Page Adv. Text.bk. Geol. xvi. 294 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthodont (læbĭri nþödent), sb. and a.

Palæont. [Formed as prec.]

A. sb. = prec.

1849-52 Owen in Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 867/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 Dawson Earth & Man vill. 201

The crocodilian newts or labyrinthodonts of the Carbonians.

B. adj. Having labyrinthic teeth; spec. pertaining to the genus Labyrinthodon of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH Coal 39 Ampbibian Labyrinthodont reptiles, 1896 PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol. xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

Lac 1 (læk). Forms: a. (6 lacha, lacta), 6-9 Lace ([akk). Forms: a. (b lacha, lacta), 0-9 lacca, (7 lacka, 8 laca, lakka). B. 6-8 lack(e, [7 lache, 7-8 lacque, 8 lacc, 8-9 laque), 7-lac. [ad. Hindustani lākh:—Prakrit lakkha:—Skr. lākshā, also rākshā. Cf. F. laque, Pr., Sp.

laca, It. lacca.]
1. (Also gum-lac.) The dark-red resinons incrus tation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (Coccus or Carteria lacca). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrusted twigs are called stick-lac; the resin broken off the twigs and Vol. VI.

triturated with water to remove the colour is called seed-lac; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as shell-lac or SHELLAC.

regular thin plates, it is known as shell-lac or SHELLAC.

a. 1533 EDEN Treat, Newe Ind. (Arb.) 21 marg., Lacha, Lacca, or Lacta, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1622-62 Hervin Cosmogr. III. (1682) 217 Lacca (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax), 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 934 Mauna and Gum Lacca he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v. Lacca, A tincture of gum lacc may be thus prepared. 1763 W. Lewis Comm. Phil. Techn. 223 Lacca.. is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 Wilfond in Asiat. Researches IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian Lacca, which has many properties of the Amber.

B. 1618 T. Braker in St. Papers Col., E. Indies 1617-21 (1870) 159 Saffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1662 J. Davies tr. Mandelsto's Trav. II. (1669) 122 At Bantam.. they sell store of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1688 Phil. Trans, XX. 273 Gum Lack is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Gum, Powder of Oister-shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 550 Lac.. is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the ficus indica, ficus religiosa, and rhamns jujuba. 1877 C. W. Thomson Voy. Challenger I. i. 15 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

† 2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. Obs. (Cf. Lake sb.6)

TZ. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. Obs. (Cf. LAKE sb.6)

1677 GREW Colours Plants iii. § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from Blew to a true Lacke, or midle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL Instr. to Painter 636 Scarce can burnt iv'ry feign a hair so black, Or face so red, thine ocher and thy lack. 1763 Brit. Mag. IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacque: the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

+ b. An extractive pigment; = LAKE 5b.6 3.

1682 Weekly Memorials 27 Mar. 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of Lacca, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own.

Native Colour.

+ 3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to

various resinous varnishes used for coating wood,

various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = Lacquer 2 a, 2 b. 1508 W. Phillips tr. Linschoten 1. lxviii. 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.].. that are all couered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1669 Phil. Trans. IV. 955 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making Lacca. 1697 Dampers Foy. (1729) II. 1. 24 The Lack with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Indies I. ii. 126 The Lack is clear enough, but always clammy.

clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav. I. (1669) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P. Hoddson Resid. in Japan 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old laque. Old laque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 Pall MallG. 1x Feb. 3/r The gems of Mr. S.'s unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5. attrib., as lac-panel, -resin, -tree, -varnish; lac-cochineal, the insect that produces lac (Coccus lacca); lac-dye, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; lac-lake, the purple or scarlet pigment

from lac; lac-lake, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac.

1813 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. 111. 191 The *lac cochineal.

1846 Pobe's Yrul. Trade p. xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo, *Lacdye.

1883 Cassell's Fam. Mag. Oct. 683/1 Comparatively few people know how the lacdye they read of in commerce is produced.

1895 Daily News 24 May 6/6 A gold box..with old *lac panels.

1896 Prenece & Sivermainer Telegraphy 296

The *gum lac resin is employed to consolidate the carbon-peroxide of manganese mixture.

1963 W. Lewis Comm.

Phil. Techn. 331 The species, called by Mr. Miller the true *lac tree, was found to contain, in its bark..a somewhat milky juice.

1686 C. Parren & J. Stakker Yapaning 1

The other [strainer] for your *Lace-varnish.

1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 175 Make a paste of chalk and lack varnish.

Hence † Lac v. trans., to cover or varnish with *lac'; to lacquer.

'lac'; to lacquer.
1698 Phil. Trans. XX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] 1008 Phil. Trans. XX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lack. 1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Indies I. xi. 125 They make fine Cabinets, both lack'd and inlaid with Ivory. Ibid. 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

Lac 2, lakh (læk). Anglo-Indian. Forms: 7 laches, le(c)k, leake, lacque, laquesaa (? from Skr.), 7-9 lak, lack, 9 lac. [ad. Hindustani lākh:—Skr. laksha masc, and neut., lakshā fem.] One hundred thousand: a. of things in general; occas. used for an indefinite number; b. spec. of coins,

esp. in a lac of rupees.

esp. in a lac of ruppes.

a. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage v. vi. (1614) 478 Euery Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. Ivii. 225 There was slain... sixteen Laquesaas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1668 J. Fryer E. India & P. 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg. 62/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three lacks of horsemen. 1804 Mrg. Wellesley in Owen Desp. (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1820 T. Maurice Hist. Hindostan I. 1. iv. 126 Four Yugs, or forty-three lacks and twenty thousand years. 1881 Lubsock in Nature No. 618. 407 The Laccadives...meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

b. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage v. xvii. (1614) 544 Euery Crou is a hundred Leckes, and enery Lecke a hundred thousand thousand [sic] Rupias. 1615 Corvat Lett. fr. India

in Crudities (1776) 111. L. 6, The whole Present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. Lovell tr. Thevenot's Trav. III. I. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leks, Crouls. 169a in J. T. Wheeler Madras in Old, Time (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacks complain, And Courtiers bribry to excess arraign. 1802 Wolcot CP. Pindary Great Cry & Little Wool Wks. 1812 V. 175 The lacks are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1859 Thackeray Virgin. Xliii, Making rather too free with jaghires, lakbs, gold mohurs. 1871 Mateer Travancere 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts... to about forty lacs of rupees.

Tac, obs. form of LACK sh.1 and v.1 Laca, lacc, lacca: see Lac 1.

Laccage: see LACKAGE. Laccar, obs. form of LACQUER.

La ccate, sb. Chem. [See -ATE 1.] A salt of

laccie acid.
1704 Pearson Table Chem. Nomenel. § 31.
Laccate (læ kelt), a. Bot. [1. mod.L. lacca Lac1 -ATE 2.] Of leaves: Having the appearance of

+ -ATE 2.] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacce, Lacch (e, obs. forms of LACK v. 1, LATCH v.

Lacchesse, obs. variant of LACKES.

Lacci (herksik), a. Chem. [f. mod. 1... lacca LAC 1+-1C. Cf. F. laccique.] Only in laccic acid, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON Table Chem. Nomenel. § 31 Laccic Acid.
1819 J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal. 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

Taccin (levksin) [f. 28 prec. +-18.] Cf. F.

Laccin (læ'ksin). [f. as prec. + -1N. Cf. F. laccine.] The colouring principle in lac.

1838 Thomson Organic Bodies 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

Laccolite (læˈkðləit). Geol. [f. Gr. λάκκο-s a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.] A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to

sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 Gilbert Ref. Geol. Henry Mts. ii. 19 For this body the name laccolite. will be used. 1866 Pof. Sci. Yrnl. L. 241 These are connected. with Plutonic plugs, laccolites. Ilence Laccolitie a., pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 Dutton in Gilbert Ref. Geol. Henry Mts. 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 Nature XXI. 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

Laccolith (læ·köliþ). Geol. [f. as prec. + λίθ-os

Laccolith (18° Rolly). Geol. [I. as prec. + A10-os stone.] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA Man. Geol. (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

Lace (1ē4s), sb. Forms: 3-4 las, 4-5 laas, (4 lasse, Sc. laise, 5 laace), 5-7 lase, (5 Sc. les, 6 laze, Sc. lais), 4-lace. [ad. OF. laz, las (mod. F. lace, with stymologicing spelling), propular I. lacs, with ctymologizing spelling), f. popular L. *lacium (L. laqueum) a noose. Cf. lt. laccio, Sp.,

Pg. lazo.]
†1. A nct, noose, snare. Chiefly fig. Obs.
13. K. Alis. 7698 Woman the haveth hycought: Woman the haveth in hire las! c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 2389 Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1430-40 Lydo. Bochas, Dance Machabree (1554) 222 Sithens that death me holdeth in his lase. 1491 Caxton Vitas Pair. (W. de W. 1495) 1. i. 6 bj. How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacyons of the deuyll. 1590 Greene Never too late it. (1600) O 3 b, Thus folded in a hard and mournfull laze Distrest sate hee. 1600 FAIRFAX Tassott, XX, The king had snared been in loues strong lace. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

+2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. Obs. exc.

once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies lor it.

† 2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. Obs. exc. spec. as in 3 a.

a 1300 Cursor M. 15830 (Gött.) Par he [Judas] liuerd his maistir up Pai bunden had wid las [Cott. la3as]. c 1340 Ibid. 22957 (Fairl.), I salle...breke paire bandis & pair lacis. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 237 They taughten him a lace to braide. 1405-6 Acc. Rolls Durham (Surtees) 400 Cum... lacez et anulis pro ridellis. 1412-20 Lyd. Chron. Troy III. xxii, And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase. a 1425 Wyntoun Orig. Cron. IV. x. 1231 Off gold thrawyn all lyk a les. 1463 in Bury Wills (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CANTON Fables of Esop I. xxiii. (1889) 27 The ratte beganne.. to byte the lace or cord. 1535 Coverolae Eccles, xii. 6 Or ever the sylver lace be taken awaye. 1639 Fuller Holy War III. viii. (1647) 123 Pitie it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window.

† b. transf. and fig. Obs.

a 1547 Suarey in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 4 To seke the place where I my selfe had lost, That day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 Edd. 2006 Move whose leaves there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 Lyte Dodoens I. xx. 30 The roote hath many smal strings or threddy laces hanging thereby. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. ii. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thred of holinesse and regeneration. 1650 FULLER Pisgah II. iv. 103 Some lancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah.

3. spec. a. A string or cord serving to draw together composite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing.

3. spec. a. A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, stude etc.) and pulled tight. Cf. boot-, shoe-, stay-

lace.

† Under lace : under the bodice ; in ME. poetry = 'under

† Under lace: under the bodice; in ME. poetry = 'under gore'.

13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1830, 1 schal gif yow my girdel, bat gaynes yow lasse. Ho last a lace lystly, bat leke vmbe hir sydez. Ta 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 843 And shod he was with greet maistrye, With shoon decoped, & with lass. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista 1208 To quham 1 ame nocht worthi loute na of his schone be laise tak oute. c1394 P.l. Crede 79 To wenen Pat be lace of oure ladie smok listeb hem of children. c1440 Ipomydon 326 (Kölbing) He.. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle hys mantylle by. c1440 Bone Flor. 1817 They. betoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 More Fiens Wks. 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper glone straite. 1593 Shaks: 2 Hen. VI, Iv. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 Bible Exod. xxviii. 28 They shall bind the brestplate. vnto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blewe. 1625 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis I. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 Grew Anat. Flowers i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1799 BLAIR in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 96 Like so many Thongs or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 193 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 Richaroson Clarissa (1811) I. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found ... my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 Bhowning Ned Bratts 133 He taught himself the make Of The two ends were rivetted or laced together with metal rivets or leathern laces.

**Formerly sometimes used to render L. fibula

Formerly sometimes used to render L. fibula

1382 Wyclif i Macc. x. 88 He sente to hym a golden lace [L. fibulan]. c1440 Promp. Parv. 283/1 Lace, fibula, laqueum. 1570 Levins Manif. 6/35 A lace, fibula.

+b. A cord used to support something hanging,

† b. A cord used to support something hanging, e.g. a sword; a baldrick, belt. Obs.
c1386 Chaucea Can. Yeom. Prol. 21 His hat heng at his bak down by a laas. 1490 Canton Energias xii. 63 Eneas... had a bystorye... hangynge at a silken lase by his side.
a 1533 Lb. Berners Huon xxii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche borne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae 115 His quauer by his naked thyis Hang in ane siluer lace.
† 4. ?transf. from 3 a. In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= L. laquear).
a 1300 Cursor M. 1728 Noe. self festnid bath band and lace. Etal. 878 Onen al was pureid on be place, And bunden samen balk and lace. c1440 Promp. Parv. 283/1 Lace of an howserofe, laquearea. 1592 Nottingham Rec. IV. 235 Settinge in a lace to Posterne Bridge rayle. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 581 A man may .. bestow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to bind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; †a trimming of this. Now only in gold lace, silver lace, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin

or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a 1548 Hall Chron, Hen. VIII 239 Flatte golde of Dammaske with small lace myxed betwene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goyng traverse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 Greene Disc. Coosnage III. 36 The Tayler had. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteene pound. 1633 G. Herre Disc. Coosnage III. 36 Strucky, thought I, This [a ranhow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1681 Drivden Prol. to Univ. of Oxford 16 Tack but a copper lace to drugget suit. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3793/4 Mary Presbury. Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 Swift T. Tub\$2.67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold Lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1787 O'Keefee Farmer II. iii, But now a saucy Footman, 1 strut in worsted Lace. 1791 Boswell Johnson an. 1749, In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Lace, the trimmings of uniforms.

† b. transf. A streak or band of colour. Obs.

+ b. transf. A streak or band of colour. Obs. rare⁻¹. (Cf. LACE v. 6.) 1613 [see Guard sb. 11 c].

6. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called with inwrought or applied patterns. after the place where it is manufactured, e. g. Brussels lace. For bobbin-, chain-, pillow-, point-, etc. lace, see the first member. Also BONE-LACE,

BRIDE-LACE.

BRIDE-LAGE.

1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions 1. v. 50 The men satte at home spinnyng, and woorkyng of Lace. 1613 (title) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit; all Embroderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1715 GAY Epist. Earl Burlington 118 The busy town . Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 GORING Microg. 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, letc. 1. transf. 1866 G. MACDONALO Alm. Q. Neighb. xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'doch' of spirits mixed with some beverage.

7. A' dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage,

1. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. Lace v.1 9 and Laced ppl. a.1 6.) In quot. c.1704 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. a.1700 s.v. Laced ppl. a.1 6.) c.1704 Pator Chameleon 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 448 ? I He is forced every Moraing to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than Lace to it. 1755 Johnson, Lace, sugar. A cant word. [With quot. c.1704.]

8. General comb.: a. simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) lace-hole, (sense 6) lace-curtain, -tracery, -trade, -work, -worker; lace-like adj. b. objective, as lace-buyer, -designer, -dresser, -maker, -making, -mender, -seller, -weaver. c. instrumental and

parasynthetic, as lace-covered, -curtained, -edged,

loaded, -trimmed adjs.

parasynthetic, as lace-covered, -curtained, -edged, -loaded, -trimmed adjs.

1679 Lond. Gaz. No. 1391/4 Taken .. from two *Lacebuyers. two Geldings. 1883 F. M. Crawford Dr. Claudius ii, A dainty *lace-covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 C. James Rom. Rigmarole. 128 Dainty. *lace-curtained windows. 1890 Daily News 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll, ... *lace-designer. 1879 E. James Ind. Househ. Man. 31 *Lace-designer. 1879 E. James Ind. Househ. Map. 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of *lace-holes may be omitted. 1833 J. Rennie Alph. Angling 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, heing characterised by very clear, *lace-like, pellucid wings. 1873 Lowell. Anong my Bks. Ser. II. 125 Lacelike curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1826 T. Hook G. Gurney iii. 86 The strapping, state-fed, *lace-loaded lacqueys of the Mansion-House. 1589 Rider Eng.-Lat. Dict., A *Lacemaker, Ibduarius. 1611 Cotter, Passementier, a Lace-maker. 1833-37 Sourthey in Cowper's Wks. I. 202 *Lace making was the business of the place. 1844 G. Dood Textile Mannf. vii. 227 *Lace-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver *Laceseller. 1890 *Rote Botorewood Miner's Right xliv. 185/1 A faint *lace-tracery of mist. 1819 Rees Cycl. sv. Lace, The *lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 Daily News 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crepon with *lace-trimmed ends. 1175 Lond. Gaz. No. 5327/2 The Company of *Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 Brookes' Gazetteer (ed. 12) s.v. Lace, The *lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 Daily News 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crepon with *lace-trimmed ends. 1175 Lond. Gaz. No. 5327/2 The Company of *Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 Brookes' Gazetteer (ed. 12) s.v. Lace, The *laceworker, ja in charge of the family during their sojou

Indian shrub (Lagetta lintearia), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (b) in New Zealand, Plagianthus betwinus, ribbon-wood; lace-border, a geometrid moth (Acidalia ornata) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; lacewith a broad lace-like border to the wings; lace-coral, a fossil polyzoan of the family Fenestellidw; lace-fern, (a) a small elegant fern (Cheilanthes gracillima) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (b) any of the several species of the genns Hymenophyllum; lace-frame (see Frame sb. 13 b); lace-glass, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; †lace-head, a head-dress with lace-like designs; †lace-head, a forest forces. of lace; lace-leaf (plant), Ouvirandra fenes-tralis, of Madagascar; lace-lizard, an Australian lizard (Hydrosaurus varius); lace-man, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; lace-paper, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; lace-pigeon (see quots.); lace-pillow, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; lace-plant, ? = lace-leaf plant; lace-runner(seequot.); +lace-shade, a lace veil; lace-tree, ? = lace-bark tree; lace-wing (fly), a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus Chrysopa; also lace-winged fly; lace-woman, a woman who works or deals in lace.

a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus Chrysopa; also lace-winged fly; lace-woman, a woman who works or deals in lace. 1756 P. Browne Jamaica 371 The Lagetto or *Lace-bark Tree. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminæ. 1830 LINDLEW Nat. Syst. Bot. 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the Lace Bark Tree. 1869 E. Newman Brit. Moths 79 The *Lace Border (Acidalia ornata). 1885 Land Brassey The Trades 230 The *lace or fringe-fern . grew in wild profusion. 1895 Daily News 5 Dec. 6/1 Selling a couple of old *lace-frames to some Frenchmen for 200l. apiece. 1883 Mollett Dict. Art 166 There are six kinds of Venetian glass. .(6) Reticulated, fligree, or *lace glass. 1884 Mag. of Art Feb. 155/2 Briati..was especially celebrated..for his beautiful work in lace-glass. 1924 RAMSAY Tea-l. Misc. (1733) I. 35 Shou'd a .. Flanders *lace bead .. Gar thee grow forgetfu. 1809 Edin. Rev. XV. 78 He will hear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 Treas. Bot. (1870), *Lace-leaf plant, Onvirandra. 1880 J. Sibre J. Gl. African Isl. iv. 100 This is the Lace-leaf plant, or water-yam; in scientific phraseology, Onvirandra fenestralis. 1881 F. McCov Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria 4 Dec. (Morris), The present *Lace Lizard is generally arboreal. 1669 Pervs Diarry 26 Apr., Calling at the *lace-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 Fielding Miser v. vii, The laceman will be here immediately. 1866 Westm. Gaz. 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many year's standing. 1765 Treat. Dom. Pigeons 143 The *Lace Pigeon... They are valued on account of .. the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 Brent Pigeon Bk. 54 The Lace or Silky Pigeon... The fibres of the feathers are all disunited,. which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1793 Cowper Let. 9 Jan. in T. Wright Life (1892) 260 The *lace pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 C. Knicht Passages Work. Life 111. x. 205 The jingling rhymes su

Lace (leis), v. Forms: 4 lacye, 5 lacyn, (lyce), 5-6 lase, 6 Sr. laise, 7? leese (sense 2 d), 4-lace.
Pa. pple. 3 i-laced. [ad. OF. lacier (F. lacer):—
popular L. *laciare to ensnare, f. *lacium: see LACE Sh. Cf. Pr. lassar, Sp. lazar, Pg. laçar, It. lacciare.]

+1. trans. To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare;

T1. Vians. To catch in, or as in, a noise of share; to entangle, ensnare. Obs.

ε 1400 Rom. Ross 3178, I trowe never man wiste of peyne,
But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 Lyd. De Guile,
Pilgr. (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folkys vnder my demeyne,
Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. ε 1489 Digby Myst. Y. 580
Fortune in worldes worshepe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or

string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod-use *spec*. to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through use spec. to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with down, on, together. a 1225 Ancr. R. 420 Sum wummon. were d. be strapeles adun to hire net i-laced ful neste. a 1300 K. Horn 870 Horn his brunie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 81 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Pai er ... laced togyder with lacez of silke. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3933 He kist be clathes as bai hade bene lasyd And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 PAISOR. 600/2, I wyll lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. III. ii. 46 A paire of bootes that haue been candle-cases, one buckled, another lac'd. 1672 Wiseman Treat. Wounds I. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1705 Steele & Addison Tatler No. 75 P 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1711 W. Suthealand Shipbuilder's Assist. 122 Lacing the Mizon. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. viii. 36 The galeon was. provided against boarding. by a strong net-work.. which was laced over her waist. 1763 Brit. Mag. IV. 286, I lace and unlace ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789 66 Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 35 They fix the rein-deer to a kind of sledge.. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiii. 259 Oftimes he laced and oftimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 Law Rep., Q. B. D. XV. 360 The two ends were. laced together with ..leathern laces.

b. transf. and fig.

13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxiii. 466 Heil beo whom be godhed in vr flesch was laced. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. xviii, Hir glitterand hair that wes full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincked and laced to the dannger of hym selfe. 1578 N. Baxter tr. Calvin on Jonah 64 Jonas. stood harde lased [L. quasi constrictint], because [etc.]. 1860 Daawis in Life & Lett. (1887) III. 298 Each serie

c. intr. (quasi-pass.) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 37 She wailing, in most piteous case, Of stubborn stays—that would not lace.

1888 P. Furrivall Phys. Training 6 Shoes... should... lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

d. Naut. 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867). Also with on. (Cf. F. lacer.)

1635 Breaeton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet,... and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 STURNW Mariner's Mag.

1. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684 Lace on] your Boonets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by draw-

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (straitly, tight, etc.). Also fig. To lace in: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, to

the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, to lace down.

a 1568 R. Edwards Damon & Pithias (1571) Biv, Whiche bothe are in vertue so narrowly laced, That [etc.]. 1599 PORTER Augry Wom. Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lase a rascall. 1668 R. Steele Husbandm. Call. x. (1672) 262 They grow crooked by being lac'd too strait. 1700 Congaeve Way of World 11. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her Hips. 1825 Scort Fam. Let. 23 Jan. (1894) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 1882 World 21 June 18/1 The bodice. Laced-in a waist of twenty inches.

b. refl., and intr. for refl.
1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 195 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 Figure Training 9 To lace or not to lace. 1bid. 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. trans. To thread or interlace (a fabric of any

4. trans. To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) with a lace, string, or the like; to embroider.

kind) with a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in fa. pple.

1483 Wardr. Acc. in Antiq. Repert. (1807) I. 30 The fore-saide canapies sowed with oon unce of silk, and lyced with 1 lb. xj unces of greae threde. 1576 Turarry. Venerie 21 You shall have a net made of strong thread laced with a thong. 1630 R. N. Camden's Eliz. in. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and silver, eyther imbroydered or laced. 1774 West Antiq. Furness p. xxii, Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 H. George Progr. 4 Por. vii. (1881) 253 We. . lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 Paper 4 Print. Trades Irnl. No. 32. 38 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

b. To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out through a fabric by way of ornament, through holes, etc. † Also with in. Also fig. 1638 Sanoerson Serm. (1681) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving. 1880 Zahhnsdorf Art Bookbinding (1890) xiv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the book by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

C. To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.

1883 HALL CAINE Cobw. of Crit. vi. 176 The poet. lacing and interlacing his combinations of thought and measure. 1889 F. M. PEARD Paul's Sister 1. viii. 218 Lucy. laced her white fingers across her forehead.

+ d. ? nonce-use. To pierce repeatedly with shots. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea x. 21 Wherevpon the Gunner at the next shott, lact the Admirall through and through.

5. To ornament or trim with lace.

5. 10 ornament of trim with lace, 1599 SHAKS, Much Ado III, iv. 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with siluer. 1670 LAOV M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. M.S.S. Comm. App. v. 21 The under pettycoatt very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 Swift Further Acc. E. Curll Wks. 1755 III. 1. 161 Have not I clothed you in double royal, ...laced your backs with gold. 1760 tr. Keysler's Trav. II. 254 A chair covered with velvet, and laced with gold. 1841 JAMES Brigand xxvi, The king was habited .. in black velvet richly embroidered and laced with gold.

with gold.

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or em-

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

1592 Shaks, Rom. 4 Jul. 11. v. 8 Looke Loue what enuious streakes Do lace the seuering Cloudes in yonder East. c 1600 — Sonn. lxvii, That sinne by him aduantage should atchine, And lace it selfe with his societie. 1605 — Mach. 11. iii. 118 Here lay Duncan, His Siluer skinne, lac'd with his Golden Blood. 1602 Marston Antonio's Recv. 1. iii. Wks. 1856 l. 81 The verge of heaven Was ringd with flames, and all the upper vault Thick lac't with flakes of fire. 1648 Gage West, Ind. xvii. (1655) 113 A pleasant and goodly valley, laced with a River. 1850 Waitple Ess. 4 Rev. (ed. 3) 1. 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all directions. 1850 Beck's Florist 200 Very smooth, stout petal laced with rosy purple. 1866 Kingsley Misc. II. 259 A Waterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand snowy streams. 1861 L. L. Noble After Icobergs 67 Boats . freighted with the browner cod, laced occasionally with a salmon. Ibid. 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye laced with silver.

+ b. Painting. absol. To insert streaks of any

+ b. Painting. absol. To insert streaks of any

colour, e.g. white. Obs.

1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 74 It is the best white of all others to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme

intr. Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of colour prized by fanciers. (Cf. Laced ppl. a. 4.) 1852 Beck's Florist 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally laced very well.
7. To lash, beat, thrash.

7. To lash, beat, thrash.

1599[see 3]. 1615 Band, Ruffe & Cuffe (Halliw.) to If I meet
thee, I will lace thee roundly. 1618 FLETCHER Loyal Subj. v.
iv, He was whipt like a top; I never saw a whore so lac'd.
1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life of Esph 11 Go your ways
or I'll lace your coat for you. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat,
Dict. (Morell) 1, To lace, ...cxdo, verbero. 1847 C. Bronte J.
Eyre xxi. (1857) 234 A. .switch. .waiting to leap out imp-like
and lace my quivering palm. 1867 SNYTH Sailor's Wordbk., Lace, to beat or punish with a rattan or rope's end.

† 8. Cookery. To Thake a number of incisions in
(the breast of a bird). Ob.

(the breast of a bird). Obs.

(the breast of a bird). Obs.

1658 T. MAYERNE Archimag. Anglo-Gall. No. 36. 33

Take a Wigeon.. or Mallard.. and with your knife lace them down the brest. a 1704 Compleat Servant-Maid (ed. 7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery xxvi. 382 Cut off the legs, lace the breast down each side.

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into (a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (with spirits).

(a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (with spirits). [1677; see Laced ppl. a, 6.] 1687 Miege Gl. Fr. Dict. 11. sv.. To lace Coffee, mettre any heu de Sucre dans une tasse de Caphé. 1815 Scott Guy M. xi, He had his pipe and his tea-cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits. 1852 THACKERA Esmond I, ix. (1878)84 Polly loves a mug of ale, too, and laced with brandy. 1881 Blackw. Mag. CXXIX. 195 Abraham began by lacing his cups for him. 1898 Stevenson St. Toes 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely laced with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10. Comb., as lace-boots; also lace-up adj. and sb. 1827 Sporting Mag. XX. 272 Strong lace-boots coming just over the ancle. 1836 Dickens St. Box (1850) 45/2 To fit a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 J. T. Hewlett Parish Clerk 1. 22 A stout pair of lace-ups. 1851-61 Mayeew Lond. Labour III. 410 He wore the heavy high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence Lacing ppl. a. nonce-use = Interlacing.

high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence **Lacing** ppl. a. nonce-use = INTERLACING.

Also **Lacer**, one who laces, in comb. light-lacer.

1891 Figure Training 48 So far as 1 have observed, tight-lacers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people.

1873 G. C. Davies Mount. 4 Mere xiii. 99 We catch glimpses of it sometimes through the lacing branches.

Taced (lē'st), ppl. a.l [f. Lace v. + -ED'l]
†1. Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant.
1533 Elvot Cast. Helth III. v. (1541) 60 b, Lased sauerie.
1553 Turner Herbal 90 We call in england sauery that hath doder growinge on it, laced sauery: and tyme that hath the same, laced tyme.
1555 EDEN Decades 200 The herbe which we caule lased sauery.
1640 Parkinson Theat.
1561. 7240. Bot. 1740.

2. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tight-

ened with laces.

1676 WISEMAN Chirneg. Treat. 1. xxiii. 124 A pair of laced Stockings.

1697 Lond. Gaz. No. 3275/4 One pair of new Laced Shooes.

1813 J. THOMSON Lect. Inflamm. 447 The laced stocking was much used, and is particularly recommended by Wiseman.

1874 T. HARDY Far fr. Madding Croud viii, He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks.

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: a. with

edgings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. b. with braids or cords of gold or silver lace.

a. 1668 DAVENANT Man's the Master II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I left your lac'd linen drying on a line. 1673 E. Brown Trav. Germ., etc. (1677) 112 Two Feather-Beds, with a neat laced sheet spread over. 1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia grounded laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765

H. WALFOLE Vertues Anecd. Paint (1786) III. 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. #873 Miss Brougaron Nancy 1.82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the

her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top.

b. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. v. v. (1848) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit.. would, now..make a Man look.. like...a player. 1786 MAO. D'ARBLAY Diary 12 Aug., We met...such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Indians (1844) 11. lv. 198 His coat.. was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds:

Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 Muddle With streaks of colour.

1834 Muddle Brit. Birds 1. 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are..the Jacobine, the Laced [etc.].

1867 Tegether Skill. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantalls.

1882 Garden 7 Oct. 312/2 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading.

1888 Poultry 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

† 5. Laced mutton (slang): a strumpet. Obs.

Mutton was used alone in the same sense. The adj. may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense Lace r. 8, though the latter is not recorded so early.

1578 Whetstone Prom. & Cass. 1. ii. Bij, And I smealt, he lou'd lase mutton well. 1591 Saaks. Two Gent. 1. i. 102.

1599 N. Breton Phistitor's Let., You may. eat of a little warm mutton, but take heede it be not Laced, for that is ill for a sicke body. 1607 R. C. tr. H. Stephen's World of Wonders 167 The diuell take all those maried villains who are permitted to eate laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 Motteex Rabeluis iv. Prol. (1737) p. laxxiii, With several coated Quals, and lac'd Mutton.

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits. (But see quot. a 1700; also 1687 in

of spirits. (But see quot. a 1700; also 1687 in

LACE v. o.)

LACE 7. 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer in. i, Prithee, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times.

2 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Lac'd Coffee, Sugar'd.

1712 Aodison Spect. No. 317 7 30 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is bad for the Head.

1819 Anderson's Cumberld. Ball. 108 Set on kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' leac'd tea. 1836 Illinstr. Lond. News Summer No. 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee.

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross

one another near the hub.

1885 Cyclist 19 Aug. 1107 2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, aced spokes.

† 8. Laced stool: ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords.

1649 in Bury Wills (Canden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna. a greene chaire and foure laced stooles.

9. Comb., as laced-jacketed, -reaistcoated adjs.
1748 Richardson Clarissa Wks. 1883 VII. 495 A couple of brocaded or laced-waistcoated toupets.
1848 THACKERAY Van. F. xiviii, The laced-jacketed band of the Life Guards.

Van. F. xlviii, The laced-jacketed band of the Life Guards.

† Laced, ppl. a.² Her. Obs. Also 5 lassed, 6 lased. [more correctly lassed, for lessed, pa. pple. of LESS v.] Lessened, diminished.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. b ij b, A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. 1562 Leigh Armorie (1597) 98 A gentlemann borne, wedded to one, hauing no cote Armour, they haning issue a sonne. .. The same sonne ... may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cynquefoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour. 1586 Ferre Blaz. Gentrie 66 She must be an heir to her augrestour, or els her issue can not beare the Laced to her auncestour, or els her issue can not beare the Laced

Lacedæmonian (læ:s/d/imou·nián), a. and sb. [f. L. Lacedæmoni-us, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος (f. Lacedæmōn, Gr. Λακεδαίμων) + -ΛΝ.] A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. b. Of speech or correspondence = LACONIC.

tants. D. Or speech or correspondence = LACONIC.

B. sb. A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 Cowrer Let. 16 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 Robinson Archwol. Græca ii. xv. 168
Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit. iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meanest of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 Daily News 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedemonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

Lace-piece. Shipbuilding. [?f. Lace sb. 4 + Piece.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figurevesser above the curvact and school self-self and head. Also called lacing (see Lacing vbl. sb. 3 d).

1874 Thearle Nav. Archit. 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheads to the lace piece.

Lacerability (læsĕrăbiliti). [f. next: see ITY.] The condition of being lacerable.

1847-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. IV. 713/1 Simple lacerability is requently set down to softening.

Lacerable (læ'sĕrăb'l), a. [ad. late L. lacer ābilis, f. lacerăre to LACERATE, Cf. F. lacérable. Cf. F. lacérable.]

aoilis, 1. lacerare to Lacerate. Cf. F. lacerable.] That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration. 1656 in Blourt Glossogr. 1666 Harvey Morb. Angl. xii. 51 The Lungs.. must necessarily lye open to great..dammages.. because of their thin, and lacerable composure. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anal. 1. 346/2 The bronchi are.. easily lacerable tubes. 1879-89 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women vii. (ed. 4) 40 The uterus.. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable.

easily lacerable.

Lacerant (læ'sĕrănt), a. nonce-wd. [ad. L. lacerant-em, pres. pple. of lacerāre to Lacerate.]

Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 Howells Annie Kilburn xxv, The bell. called the members. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

Lacerate (læseret), fpl. a. [ad. L. lacerāt-us, pa. pple. of lacerāre to Lacerate.]

1. Mangled, tom, lacerated. Also fig. Distracted. 1542 Hen. VIII Declar. 205 Our realme hathe ben for a season lacerate and torne by diuersitie of titles. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 Southey Madoc II. viii, His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 Symons Southerwilla.

Madoc II. viii, His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 Symonds Sonn. Campanella xxviii, Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. Bot. and Zool. Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. Lee Introd. Bot. Expl. Terms 384 Lacerum, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn. 1794 MARTYN IT. Roussean's Bot. xxvi. 380 Many varieties. with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 324 Folia thin, ... sometimes lacerate.

b. In combining form lacerato-; as lacerato-dentate, -subdivided.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 225 Lamellin thin, lacerato-

b. In combining form lacerato-; as lacerato-dentate, -subdivided.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 225 Lamellæ thin, lacerato-dentate. Ibid. 706 Small;...sometimes lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts.

Lacerate (læ'sĕre¹t], v. [f. L. lacerāt-, ppl. stem of lacerāre, f. lacer mangled, torn.]

1. trans. To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, † to separate by violence.

1592 Wilmot, etc. Tancrat & Gism. v. i. G.3, The dead corps Which rauenous beasts forbeare to lacerate. 1633 Brome Antifectes iv. ix, In signe whereof we lacerate these papers. 1713 Derman Phys. Theol. II. v. 48 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantifies or hubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boyling. 1791 Cowfer Iliad v. 354 Hecrush'd the socket, lacerated wide Both tendons. 1798 Marshall Garden. xviii. (ed. 21283 So. . the fibres will not be lacerated. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. vii. 232 Shells and langrage lacerate the ground. 1808 Farras Science 4 V. vi. (1875) 107 If they could show you how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns. 1808 Times 18 Sept. 9 4 Jagged rocks...will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and fig.; esp., to affiled Howelle. Lett. (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have

2. With immaterial objects and fig.; esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 Howett Lett. (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe. 1773 Jonnson Let. to Mrs. Thrade 17 Mar., Necessity of attention to the present preserves us. from being lacerated. by sorrow for the past. 1780 – Let. to Laverence 20 Jan. in Bosnetl, The continuity of being is lacerated. 1863 Miss Brandon Eleano's Vict. I. ii. 33 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter. 1871 R.W. Dale Von Commandm. ii. 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings.

Hence Laveerating vibl. 5b. and ffl. a.

1816 Byson Varisina xx, Scars of the lacerating mind Which the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 Geo. Elio Middlem. Isxa, Will (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart. 1893 Athenseum 19 Aug. 263 3 The lacerating pangs of neurolgia.

Lacerated the serveted), ppl. a. [f. Lacerate

mother's heart. 1893 Althenæum 19 Aug. 263 3 The lacerating panys of neurolgia.

Lacerated læseretted), fpl. a. [f. Lacerate v. + - ED l.] In senses of the vb. lil. and fig. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xiv. lxxxvii. 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romaines, though with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines. 1612 Woodall Surg. Male Wks. (1653-304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. (1778) II. 183 (Bentrohomois) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 Med. Jrnd. XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 Cobbett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 238-9 To seize bold of. parcels... of the lacerated country. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. I. 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long. b. Bot. = Lacerate a. 2. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Suff. s. v. Leaf, Lacerated leaf. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 101 Stigmas... either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and 4-lobed.

Laceration (læsere¹¹ fən). [ad. L. laceratiön-

Laceration (læserē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. laceration-em, n. of action f. lacerare to Lacerate. Cf. F. lactration.] The action or process of lacerating; an instance of this.

an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 5/2 Throughe laceratione of some vayne or arterye.

1615 Crooke Body of Man 344 The orifice... doth... inlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 38 Forbearing all lacerations... and woundings of one another.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 88 The nitrous... exhalations... force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it.

1731 Arbuthnot Aliments (1732) 167 The Effects are, Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes. 1783 P. Pott Chirurg. Wks. II. 36 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum.

1846 Landon Imag. Convers. Wks. II. Seencer First Princ. 1. v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

Lacerative (læ'sefativ). a. rare. [f. L. type

Lacerative (læ sĕrătiv). a. rare. [f. L. type *lacerātīvus, f. lacerāre to Lacerate.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY Morb. Angl. xiii. 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1879-89 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury.

† Lacert I. Obs. rare. Also 6 laserte. [ad. L. lacerta or lacertus, in the same sense.] A lizard. 1382 Wyclif Levit. xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1578 BANISTER Hist. Man IV. 44 Amuscle. of the likenes of the little beast called a Laserte. 1585 H. LLOVD Treas. Health B ij, Sprynkle it ouer with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. Denton Acc.

Estates in Cumberld. (1887) 128 His seal was a griphon eating a lacert. 1696 PHILLIPS, Lacert, . . a Lizard. + Lacert 2. Obs. [a. OF. lacerte, ad. L. lacert-us

the fleshy part of the arm (? similative use of lacertus lizard; cf. musculus muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

A muscle.

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1895 Every lacerte in his brest adoun 1s schent with venym and corrupcioun.

c 1400

Lanfranc's Cirrerg. 292 If be hole of be festre... touche be place of be lacertis of be ers. 1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. C 191 b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and monse] are byg in the middle and sclender towarde the tayle so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 Vico Wks. 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adjutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 Phillips, Lacert, ... the Brawny part of the Arm.

Lacertian (läsō 1tiān, -[ān), a. and sb. [f. L. lacert-a lizard + -1AN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to the lizards or Lacertilla; lizard-like, saurian.

1843 in Humble Dict. Geol. 1847 Ansied Auc. World viii. 155 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 Dawson Orig. World xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. sb. A lacertilian; a lizard.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 265/2 Under the family name of the second of the control of the cont

B. sb. A lacertilian; a lizard.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 265/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors...2nd. The Lizards properly so called.

Lacertid (lāsō·1tid). [ad. mod.L. Lacertid-æ; sec -ID³.] A lizard of the family Lacertidæ.

In some mod. Dicts.

Lacertiform (lásō·1tifēim), a. [f. L. lacerta lizard + -(1) FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Lacertilian (læsətit]län), a. and sb. [f. mod.

lacertilian. 1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Lacertilian (læssatit·lián), a and sb. [f. mod. L. Lacertili-a pl. the lizard tribe + -An.]

A. adj. Belonging to the Lacertilia. B. sb. An animal of the order Lacertilia.

1854 Owen in Circ. Sci. (c 1865) 11. 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1861 Nature XXIII. 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So Lacertilioid a. = prec. A. In mod. Dicts.

Lacertine (lăss-utoin), a. [f. L. lacert-a lizard + -INE l.]

Lacertine (lass'itsin), a. [1. L. tacert-a lizard + -INE 1.]

1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 Todo Crcl. Anat. III. 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intromittent organ. 1863 Keater 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 Academy No. 509. 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 Sat. Rev. 448 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head.

1886 Quaritch's Catal. MSS.

3498 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

Lacertoid (lăsō:toid), a. [f. as prec. + -01D.]

Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family Lacertoidea of lizards.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

† Lacertose, lacertous, a. Obs. Also 5 lacertos, 6 lazartus. [ad. L. lacertōsus (OF. lacertos), f. lacertus Lacert 2: see -ous.] Constanger of muscles: having large muscles: muscular.

certos), f. lacertus Lacert 2: see -ous.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular. c 1400 Lanfran's Civurg. 107 (Ashm. M.S.) Pe skyn þat is abone þe hrayn panne is lacertose [Add. M.S. lacertos] and ful of þicke fleisch. 1541 R. Copland Guydoi's Quest. Chivurg. Cijj, The other is flesshe musculous or lacertons y is harde as bawme styffe or knotty. 1548-77 Vicary Anat. iii. (1888) 23 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porrus than any other Skinne of any other member of the body. 1747 Bailey vol. 11, Lacertose, having great Brawns, brawny, musculous, sinewy. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lacertosus, having or full of muscle, lacertous.

Lacery ([at] spri). [f. Lace 5b. + -ERY.] Lacelike work.

like work.

1893 LADY BURTON Life Burton II. 66 The flutings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

Lacet (lésert). [f. LACE sb. + -ET.] (See quots.) 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Lacet stitch, another term for Half Stitch. Lacet work, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions. 1883 Standard 26 June 3/3 'Lacet'..in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 Cassell's Fam. Mag. July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle-made lace.

Lacey, variant of LACY.

Lach, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

Lacha, obs. form of LAC1.

Lacha, obs. form of LAC 1.

Lacha, obs. form of LAC!

+ Lachanize, v. Obs. rare - °. [ad. Gr. λαχανίζ-εσθαι to gather vegetables.]

- tachanopolist. Obs. rare - °. [f. Gr. λαχανοπώλ-ης a seller of vegetables (f. λάχανον a vegetable + -πώλης a dealer) + -18τ.] A greengrocer. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1747 in Haller vol. 11.

- Tachanomal Obs. rare - °. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπορίζου - 184] Gr. λαχανοπορίζ

grocer. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1727 in Ilailey vol. II. † Lachanopoll. Obs. rare—0. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπώλης (see prec.).] = prec. 1623 in Cockram. † Lache, v. Sc. and north. Obs. rare. Also 6 latche. [ad. OF. lascher (F. lâcher):—popular L. *lascāre = class.L. laxāre, f. laxus loose, Lax.] 3. trans. To be careless about, to neglect, slight. b. intr. To be negligent, to lag, loiter. 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton M.S. (1867) 13 To lache any gude dedis pat we sail do pat may turne vs till helpe. 1513 Douglas Æneis xii, x. 146 And mony tymys hym selvyn hes accusyt, That he sa lang had lachit and reffusyt

To ressaue glaidly the Troiane Ene. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, je tarde... You ever latche whan you be sente upon an erande. 1607 MARRHAM Caval. (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall latch or linger behind.

Lache, early form of LASH a. Obs., slack.

Lache, obs. form of Lac1, Latch v

Lache, obs. form of Lac¹, Latch v.

Lache, var. Letch dial., wet ditch, bog.

† Lachedness. Obs. In 5 lachednesse, latchedness., nesse. [f.*lached, pa. pple. of Lache v. + Ness. Cf. lacheness, Lashness.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 Caxton Royall Bk. d vj, After [forgetfulness] cometh day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defayllyng.

Ordre of Chynalry 72 Latchednesse and cowardyse.

1491 - Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1 xxxvi. 36aa, Feere of dethe folowyth; Desyre of shrewdnes: Lachednesse of vertue; and wekenesse of conrage.

Lacheness, var. Lashness Obs., slackness.

Laches (lætfez), sb. Also 4 lacchesse, 5 latches(se, 7 lasches, lachess, 4-7 lachesse.

latches (se, 7 lasches, lachess, 4-7 lachesse. [a. OF. laschesse, AF. lachesse, laches, f. OF. lasche: see Lash a. and -Ess². For the form cf. riches.] +1. Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an

† 1. Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. IX. 32 Ther weore the monnes lyfilost thorw lachesse [1377 lacchesse] of himselne. 1390 Gower Conf. II. 1 The first point of slouth I calle Lachesse. 1420 Gower. Conf. Brist Point of Slouth I calle Lachesse. 1440 Promp. Parv. 284 Latchesse [v.rr. lahches, lahchesse], or tarryynge, mora, tarditas. 1494 Will Mongomery (Somerset Ho.), To pardone me of the laches of my prevy tythes.

2. Law. Negligence in the performance of any legal duty. delay in asserting a right claiming a legal duty. delay in asserting a right claiming a

2. Law. Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 87a, No laches may be adjudged by the lawe in him yt hath no discrecion. a 1626 Bacon Maxims & Uses Com. Law iv. (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. Sheringham King's Suprem. Asserted iv. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infancy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 Robinson Gavelkind 11. ii. 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry. 1788

J. Powell Devises (1827) 11. 267 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1816 Cause Digest (ed. 2) 11. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845

Stephen Blackstone II. 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 Times 5 Feb. 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by laches or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. transf. Culpable negligence in general.

right to the writ.

b. transf. Culpable negligence in general.
1844 Disparell Coningsby 11. 1. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power.. Agitation. 1872 Geo. Eliot Middlem. lii. (1873) 155 His conduct had shown laches which others.. were free from. 1890 'ROLF BOLDERWOOD' Col. Reformer.
1.146 If he became temporarily abstracted while mising.. the dog..would be sent round..to..warn him of his laches.
† La ches, a. Obs. Also 5 lacches, latches.
[alteration of lache, LASH a., influenced by LACHES 5b. or LACHOUS.] a. Loose, lewd, wanton. b.

[alteration of lache, Lash a., influenced by Laches 5b. or Lachous.] a. Loose, lewd, wanton. b. Lax, careless, remiss. Hence † Lachesness.

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies 1. x. in Anglia VIII. 145/41
Fonned wymmen. bat wip hir vntoune and laches songes kyndelip be fyre of lecchery. Ibid. 146/41 Woo to 30w bat are lacches, slepynge in softe shetys. 7:461 Paston Lett.
No. 428 II. 72 For cause ye wer to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 1bid. No. 839 III.
279 Her mynde hathe ben other weys ocapyed than as to huswyfery, whyche semyth welle by the latchesnes of the tylthe of her landes. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 11 § 1
Some of the said shirifes. haue ben negligent and laches.

Lachess lachesses. 20 bis ff. Lachesse b.

† Laches, lache se, v. Obs. [f. Laches sb.] a. intr. To be idle, careless. b. trans. To neglect, slight. Also with inf. as object.

slight. Also with 111/1, as object.

1413 Pilgr. Sovole 1. xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lachessed, and lost his tyme in veray vanyte. c 1425 Found.

St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorosely he dred to laches the preceptis of the Apostle. Ibid, 2s Youre Patrone by specyal prinylege grawntid of God to yow 3e lacches to calle. 1418 Paston Lett. No. 811 III. 216 Let it not be lachesyd, but with effect aplyed now.

Laches, obs. form of LAC 2.

"Tachosis (Tachèsis) Zool [mod L. a. Gr.

|| Lachesis (lækėsis). Zool. [mod.L., a. Gr. Λάχεσιs the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomons American snakes of the rattlesnake

of venomous American snakes of the rathesnake family (Crotalida).

1872 Darwin Emotions iv. 100 In the Lachesis...the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale.

1887 Homeopathic World 1 Nov. 492 The writer speaks of a firm ... using 250 'Lachesis'...tails per annum.

Lachet (t(e, obs. form of LATCHET.

Trackers Ch. In Lacheson laterage.

Lachet(t(e, obs. form of LATCHET.

† Lachous, a. Obs. In 5 lacheous, latchous.
[f. lache, LASH a. + -OUS.] Negligent. Hence

† Lachousness, remissness, neglect.

1484 CAXTON Repall Bk. dv, Whan he is slawe, latchous and slowful to do wel. — Ordre of Chynafry 45 In the a squyer whyche arte latchous and slowe to be a knyght.

1496 Will Huse (Somerset Ho.), Lacheousnes & slownes of my labours. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 102 Unclennes is a slowth and lachousnes to accomplysshe yo commanundementes of god.

† Lachrymahle. Jacrymahle a Obs. Lad

+ Lachrymable, lacrymable, a. Obs. [ad. L. lacrimābilis, f. lacrimā-re to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CAXTON Eneydos vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to brynge hir in-to exyle lacrymable. 1527 St. Papers Hen. VIII 1. 228 The hevy and lacrymable successe of Rome. 1560 Rolland Crt. Venus 1. 359 To vthers life is richt Lacrymabill. 1594 2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus in Thoms E. E. Prose Rom. (1858) 111. 373 The most lachrimable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES Fons Lachrym. A 7 Never were. Lamentations more requisite than in these Lachrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mountaing: tearful.

+ Lachrymabund, a. Obs.— [ad. L. lacrimā-bundus, f. lacrimā-re: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

|| Lachryma Christi (læ-krimā kri-stəi). Also

7 lachryme Christi, and simply 9 lacrima, 8 pl. lacrime. [L.=It. lagrima (or lagrime) di Cristo Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red

Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

[1611 Corvat Crudities (1776) II. 72 Their Lagryme di Christo... so toothsome and delectable to the taste.] 1670-81 BLOUNT, Clossogr., Lachryma Christi. 1731 FIELDING Author's Farce 11. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lacrimae I have drank. 1820 Blackw. Mag. VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good Lac Virginis, or Lachryma Christi. 1842 LYTTON Zanoni 1. iii, The old lâcrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 Macm. Mag. XII. 237 The 'red fat sweet and gratefully poignant wine'. called Lachryma Christi.

Tachrymal (lækrimål) a and sh. Also 6.

called Lachryma Christi.

Lachrymal (læˈkrimăl), a. and sb. Also 6 lachrimall, 6-7 lachrymall, 8 lacrimal, 8-9 lacrymal. [ad. med.L. lacrimālis, lachrymālis (Lanfranc), f. L. lacrima, lacruma, OL. dacruma, cognate with Gr. δάκρυ a tear. Cf. OF. lacrimel, lachrymal (F. lacrimal).

lachrymal (F. lacrimal).

The ch of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med. L. practice of writing ch for c before Latin r; cf. anchor, pulchritude, sepulchri. The y, in med. L. a mere graphic variant of i, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that lacrima is an adoption of Gr. δάκρῦμα. The theoretically correct spelling lacrim- has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction lacrym-.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to tears; occas. characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended

by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

1803 JANE PORTER Thaddeus (1809) III. iii. 70 A lachrymal scene.

1809 W. laving Kinickb. (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lachrymal vase.

1809 SVD. SMITH Methodism Wks. 1854 I. 290 The lachrymal and suspirious clergy.

1837 MARRYAT Dog-Fiend ix, Small-bones made npa lachrymal face.

1855 BAIN Senses & Intell.

1. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 The lachrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. Anat. and Phys. Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as lachrymual canal

cerned in the secretion of tears, as lachrymal canal,

2. Anal. and Phys. Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as lachrymal canal, duct, gland, sac, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as lachrymal bone, sinus, etc. Lachrymal fistula, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lachrymal sac. [c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 252 Fistula lacrimalis.] 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg, 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lachrimall fistles with liquefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 367 The fistulaes which are between the lachrymall corners of the eies and the nose. 1696 PRILLIPS, Lachrymale Point [= L. pinctum lachrymale], a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. 1. s.v. Eye, It.. readily closes up all lacrimal Fistulas. 1788 Blizarad in Phil. Trans. LXX. 233 The internal surface of the lachrymal gland is small. 1800 Med. Frul. III. 78 From these lachrymal ones. 1855 Holden Human Osteol. (1878) 101 The lachrymal bone is situated... on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 Nat. Encycl. 1. 803 Many antelopes possess lachrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1873 Huxley Physiol. ix. 235 The secretion of the lachrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 Harlan Eyesight ii. 27 The lachrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. nonce-uses. Resembling a tear or tears. 1607 Brewer Lingua iv. i. H, A great quantity of drop shot both round and lachrimall. 1820 Galt in Bluckw. Mag. XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

1. pl. The lachrymal organs.

shot both round and lachrimali. 1839 GALT in DIALATO. 1842.

XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

B. sh.

1. pl. The lachrymal organs.
1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. Pjb, Lykewyse they [cauteres] be applyed to y lachrymalles to consume the superflue flesshe. 1844 [see Lachrymalles to consume the superflue flesshe. 1844 [see Lachrymals are small hones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. pl. Lachrymal performances; fits of weeping. 1753 Richardson Grandison (1781) VI. xlv. 291 Something 1753 Richardson Grandison (1781) VI. xlv. 292 Something 1753 Richardson Grandison (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = Lachrymals Libelinde (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = Lachrymals 1839-40 W. Irving Wolfert's Roost (1855) 94 Ilis rooms were decorated with ..old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi Wind. 31, I would but turn these lachrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

Lachrymary (læ'krimari), a. and sb. [f. L.

Lachrymary (læ'krimări), a. and sb. [f. L. lacrim-a tear + -ARY¹ and 2 .] = LACHRYMATORY.

1705 Addison Italy (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTTON Echind the Scenes I. n. iv. 242 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief. .. might have served as the general lachrymary of a joint stock widows' company. † Lachrymate, v. Obs.—0 [f. L. lacrimāre to weep: sec -ate3.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, Lachrymate, to lament, to bewaile. 1656 Blourt Glossogr., Lachrymate, to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymation (lækrimēl sən). [ad. I. lacrimation-em, n. of action f. lacrimare, f. lacrima tear.]

matun-em, n. ot action 1. lacrimare, 1. lacrima tear.]
The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.
1572 Scholeho. Wom. 769 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1V. 134 Mighty
Sampson two wives had, .. The first him caused by lacrimacion His probleme to hear.
1651 Brocs New Dispens.
181 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance.
1863 R. F. Burton Absoluta 1. 204 The priest will squirt capsicum. into the eyes of the accussed, and lacrymation proves guilt.
1872 Darwin Emotions vi. 171
A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lacrymation.
Tachrymatory (lækrimätari). a. and sb. fad.

Lachrymatory (læˈkrimatəri), a. and sb. [ad. L. type *lacrimātōrius, f. lacrimāre: see prec.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

Contain tears.

a 1849 Pos Loss of Breath Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul.

1851 HAWTHORNE Truice-t. Tales II. xiii. 210 Drinking out.

of. a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchralum. 1873 HERSCHEL.

Pop. Lect. vii. § 3. 328 The presence in the lacrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

R ch B. sb.

1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archæologists, with doubtful correctness, to those

archæologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc., which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1638 Sia T. Browne Hydriot. 23 No. Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles attended these rural Urnes. 1711 Ken Hymnoth. Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears. her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. Chalmers Caledonia I. I. iv. 147 There have been dug up here. a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1842 Carlyle in Mem. Ld. Tennyson (1899) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. humorously. A pocket-handkerchief.

1825 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 208 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 Frascr's Mag. XXX. 331/1 Our lachrymals were unhumected, our lachrymatories never called into requisition.

+ Lachryme. Obs. rare—1. In 5 lacryme. [ad.

never called into requisition.

† **Lachryme**. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 5 lacryme. [ad. OF. lacrimer, ad. L. lacrimāre.] intr. To weep.

1490 CAXTON Eneydos xxvii. 104 Thenne she began somwhat for to lacryme & syghe vpon the bed.

† Lachryme ntal, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7-all.

[f. L. lacrima, after the analogy of adjs. ending in

-mental.] Monrnful, tearful.

1625 A. Holland in J. Davies Scourge of Folly (Grosart)

R. Diners deadly elegies, compil'd. In Lamentable Lachrymentall rimes.

Lachrymiform (læ krimifoim), a. Bot. and Zool. Also 9 incorrectly lachrymenform. [f. L. lacrim-a tear + -(I) FORM.] Having the form of a tear: tear-shaped.

1866 Treas, Bot. 554/1 Lachrymæform, tear-shaped; the same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted.

Lachrymist (læ krimist). [f. L. lacrima tear

Lachrymist (ke'krimist). [1. L. lacrima tear + 187.] One addicted to tears; a weeper. 1620 J. Melton Astrolog. 18 These Gold-engendring Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lechymists, and make all those that follow them, Lachrymists. 1660 tr. Paracelsus' Archidoxis 1. x. 135 The Lacrymists, that gape on Gold. 1848 Blackw. Mag. LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an andience to tears..was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament. by temperament.

La:chrymo-na:sal, a. [f. lachrymo-, used as comb. form of L. lacrima tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & Moole Verteb. Diss. 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening. Lachrymose (læ krimōus), a. [ad. L. lacrimōs-us, f. lacrima tear.]

+1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exnde

161. Having the nature of teats, matter to teats, in drops. Obs.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummose parts of plants.

b. Bot. Bearing tear-like bodies.

1871 М. С. Сооке Handbk. Brit. Fungi 1, 113 Agaricus (Hebeloma) fastibilis, .gills broad, edges often lachrymose.

2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes:

2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes. Suffused with tears.

1727 Balley vol. II, Lacrymose, full of Tears, sorrowful.

1812 Examiner 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. Peacock Nightmare Abb. (1817) 94 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY Virgin. Ixix. (1878) 565 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression.

b. Of a tearful character; calculated to provoke tears: mournful.

tears; mournful.

1822 M. A. KELTY Osmond I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggrel. 1884 Manch. Examiner

r Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachry-mose and declamatory fashion.

Hence Lachrymosely adv.; Lachrymo sity,

Hence Lachrymosely adv.; Lachrymosely, the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL Mrs. Siddons II. xiii. 391 As I cannot bear to tbink of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely.

1839 LADV LYTTON Cheweley (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education.

1830 VERN. LEE 1876.

C. in Italy vi. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the Sposa Persiana.

Lachrymous (lækriməs), a. rare. crima tear + -ous. Cf. OF. lacrimeus.] † a. Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (obs.). b. = LACHRYMOSE 2.

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lacrimons or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. Ovid's Fasti 11. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

Lacht, Sc. f. Law, Low a.; pa. t. of Latch.

Lachter. Sc. [? cogn. w. ON. lago-r of the same meaning.] a. A flock of wool. b. A lock

1776 Bothwell in Herd's Collect. I. 84 He gied me.. Three lauchters of his yellow hair. 1821 Blackw. Mag. Jan. VIII. 402/2 Keeking aye in the maiden's face ilka lauchter he lays down.

Lachter, Sc. form of LAUGHTER 2.

Lachter, Sc. form of LAUGHTER?

Lacing (lēl·sin), vbl. sb. [f. Lace v. + -ING].

1. The action of the vb. Lace, in various senses.

1386 Chaucer Kint.'s T. 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres lacinge. 1577 Fenton Gold. Ep. 13 To breake your fast standing and whilest your armour is in laceing. 1599 Life Sir T. More in Wordsworth Eccl. Biog. (1853) 11. 114

What paines she took. .with lacinge in of her bodie. 1630

J. Tavlon (Water P.) Wks. 11. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stiffning, and for lacing. 1821 Evron Junu. V. Inxvi. (M.S.),

To help the ladies in their dress and lacing. 1871 Figure

Training 75 The lace. .at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1888 Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Lacing, the nnion by means of laces of the ends of leather belting used in driving machines. 1893 H. Vizetelly Glances Back I. ii. 41 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2. concr. or quasi-concr. a. That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. b. Orna-

fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. b. Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. Lace sb. 5).
c. The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds.

d. A small quantity of spirits mingled with some

beverage.

the Name quantity of spirits imagined with the beverage.

a. a 1400 Sir Perc. 744 He ne couthe never fynd righte The lacynge of his wede. c 1400 Apol. Lollards 34 Neber is no man worbi to opun be lasing of His scho. 1591 R. Percivat. Sp. Dict., Abrochadura, lacing of a coate. Strictura. 1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech. 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 Confess. Frivolons Girl 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacings. b. 1593 Rotherham Feofice's Acc. 24 Paid. for fowertene yeardes of lacing. .[etc.] 2s. 10d. 1611 Cotor., Passement, ... a lace, or lacing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE Fool of Quality (1808) I. 27 He. . began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacings of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 Westm. Gaz. 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-state uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacings.

c. 1850 Beck's Florist 144 Pinks whose delicate lacings are spangled with the early dew. 1882 Garden 25 Mar. 2021/1 [The] colour and lacing [of a Gold-laced Polyanthus]. d. 1862 Athenxum 27 Sept. 396 So long as it (water] be. united with a proper lacing of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: a. Bridge-building. (See quot. 1885.) b. Mining. (See quot. 1883.)

(See quot. 1885.) b. Mining. (See quot. 1883.) c. Malh. A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. d. Naut. and Ship-building.

no two are interlinked. d. Naut. and Ship-building. (See quots. c 1850 and 1867.)

c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 128 Lacing, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lacing, rope or cord used to lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Lacing, 1. timbers placed across the tops of hars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. 2. Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL Syst. Iron Rails. Bridges Yapan 246 Lacing, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member. act as one member.

4. attrib., as lacing-bar, -silk; lacing-cutter,

4. attrib., as lacing-bar, -sulk; lacing-cutter, lacing-hook (see quots.).

1558 Richmond. Wills & Invent. (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lasing silke. 1884 Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl., Lacing Cutter (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. Lacing Hook (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shee. 1885 WADDELL Syst. Iron Railv. Bridges Jafan 246 Lacing Bar, a har belonging to a system of lacing.

|| Lacinia (lăsi niă). Pl. laciniæ. [L. = lappet.] 1. Bot. A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender

1. Bol. A stash in a leaf, petar, etc.; the stender lobe thus produced.

1699 Phil. Trans, XXI. 65 Their.. Leaves are.. divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. i. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniae, Segments. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 190 Five nerves...continued through the axes of the laciniae. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark 191 Flowers.. white, with rose-coloured laciniae.

2. Ent. The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender. 1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. 111. 446 Slender lacinia or lappets fringed with hairs. 1836-8 W. Clark Van der Hoeven's Zool. I. 161 Proboscis short, with .snlcated lacinia 1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

Laciniate (lăsi niết), a. Bol. and Zool. Also gerron. lacinate. [f. prec. +-ATE 2.] Cut into deep

9 erron. lacinate. [f. prec. + -ATE 2.] Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.
1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. int. v. (1765) 179 Laciniate, jagged; when they are variously divided into Parts, and those Parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided.
1794 MARYNIT. Ronsscan's Bot. xxiv. 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. Brown Elem. Conchol. 154 Lacinate. 1849-52 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 1202/1 Having the branches. finely laciniate. 1856 8 W. Clark Van der Hoeven's Zool. I. 800 Phasianella. Body margined by a laciniate membrane. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 6 Chelidonium majus. A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

b. Comb., as laciniate-leaved; also in pseudo-L.

b. Comb., as laciniate-leaved; also in pseudo-L.

b. Comb., as laciniate-leaved; also in pseudo-L. combining form, laciniato-denticulate, -palmate.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 322 Lamellae crowded. laciniato-denticulate. Ibid. 543 Fronds stout, multifid, laciniato-palmate. 1870 Hoorer Stud. Flora 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elde-', a laciniate-leaved variety.

Laciniated (lasi-nie'ted), ppl.a. Also 8 laciniated. [f. as prec. + -ED l.] = prec.

1658 Wilkins Real Char. It. iv. 118 That [sc. Aspin] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 Derham in Phil. Trans. XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top. but lacinated, or broken. 1748 Hill. Hist. Anim. 124 The subulated, echimated and laciniated Cochlea. 1806 J. Galfine Brit. Bot. 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil-form lobes. 1850 Beck's Florist 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and united.

Lacinia tion. [f. Lacinia: see -ation.] A

cutting into laciniae or fringes.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 196 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

quarters of an inch long.

Laciniform dasimifām), a. Ent. [f. Lacin-la +-(1 form.] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 332 Laciniform ... when they [the base-cover-] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

Laciniolate (lasimiblet, a. Bot. [f. mod.L. *laciniola, dim. of Lacinia + -ate2.] Delicately fringed; having minute lacinic. In mod. Diets.

Lacinioga [Essimions] a. [ad. L. laciniisms:

Laciniose (lăsi nios), a. [ad. L. laciniosus; see next.] = Lacinious, a. Obs. [ad. L. laciniosus (sense

, f. lacinia: see LACINIA and -ous.]

1. Hot. Having many lacinic. 1657 Collisions Renow's Pish, 317 The first [Mugwort] is latifolious, lacinious and marginally dissected.
2. fig. Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded profits adjusting.

2. fg. Pull of folds or windings; mence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 Urquhart Jewel 113 The sweet Labyrinth and mellifluent aufractuosities of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 Gataker Vind. of Annot. 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

|| Lacinula (lasimidla). Bot. [mod.L., dim. of Lacinula.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the Umbelliferw.

of the petals of the Umbellifere.

1856 in Henstow Diet. Bot. Terns.
Hence Lacinulate a. [-ATE 2], furnished with lacinulæ.

1855 in MANNE Expos. Lex.

Lack læk), sb.1 Forms: 3-5 lac, 4-6 lak(e, 5 laak), 5-6 lakke, 5-7 lacke, 6-8 Sc. laik, 4-lack. [Early ME. lac corresponds to MLG. lak, MDu. lac deficiency, fault, blame (mod.Du. lak masc. calumny). Cf. LACK a.]

†1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime: rarely, a natural blemish.

fault, offence, crime; rarely, a natural blemish.

fault, offence, crime; rarely, a natural blemish. To give the lack of; to impute the fault of. Obs. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hon. 258 Fader & sune & holi gost on god in primnesse inne be nis lac ne lest aux alle holinesse. c 1330 R. Baunne Chron. (1810) 29 Constantyn. Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane 657 And for my lake be put away. 1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 955 If I do that lakke. in the nexte ryuer do me drenche. 1390 Gower Conf. I. 99 She hath no lith without a lack. a 1400 Octonian 1394 And all maner of hors he knew, Bothe the lake and the vertu. c 1420 Lypg. Assembly of Gosts 369 For in bys talkyng no man cowde fynde lak. 1443 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 213 Esaw wolde have founde a laak, Cause that Jacob was put out of preesc. 1450 Mirour-Salvacionn 2744 That man ... to the ordeignaunce of godde of his synne gyves the lakke. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 507/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you ye lackes therof. 1555 LATIMER Serm. (1584) 294 The lacke is not in the law, but in vs. 1598 Q. Ellz. Plutarch ii. 123 The Curius more profit yeldz his foes than 1500 who himself; that telleth them ther Lacks.

+ b. Without lack: without defect, flaw, or fault. † b. Without lack: without defect, flaw, or fault, whether physical or moral; also, without fail. Obs. c1300 Havelok to The garte the erl suere. That he sholde yemen hire wel, Withuten lac. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 95 Fair scho was.. & gode withouten lak. a1340 Hampole Psalter xvi. 4 pon alowed it as wipouten lake [v.r. lacke]. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 1580 A tok a spere wipoute lak. c1400 Sowdone Bab. 1185 The botelles of bawme withoute lake. c1440 Vork Myst. xi. 109, 1 am thy lorde, with-outyn lak. c1460 Urbanitatis 86 in Babees Bk., Lette by Ry3th sholdur folow his bakke, For nurtur pat ys, withouten lakke. † 2. Se. A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace; reproach, shame. (Often coupled with shame.) Obs.

reproach, shame. (Often coupled with shame.) Obs.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian 644 For thru it haldine wes bar name in gret lak and in schame. c 1470 Henry Wallace Ix. 820 Off us be found no lak eftir to reid. 1513 Douglas Æncis II. x. 46 Schamfull hir to sla, Na victory, bot lak following alswa. 1560 Rollando Crt. Venus. 1455 To schame & lak thir twa thair sernand drawis. 1603 Philotus lvii, To slay ane taine man, war bot lack allace.
† b. Blame, censure for a fault. Obs.
14... How Good Wife taught Dan. 230 in Barbour's Bruce, The cumpany quhar thai tak Sall neuir chap forouten lak. 1542 UDALL Erasm. Apoph. 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lacke or rebuke hys royall autoritie in geuynge sentence of indgement.
3. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable

3. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early

or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often pl.

c1398 Chauger Fortune 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. c1430 Lydg.

Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discrecioun causeth gret hlyudenesse. c1449 Pegock Repr. 108 Manye vn. helpis and manye lackis of helpis. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxi. 13 Lak of spending deis him spur. 1534 More Comf. agst. Trib. 11. xxii. (1847) 285 That affection happeth in very few, but that either the cause is lack of faith, or lack of hope, or finally lack of wit. 1549 J. Cheke in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 8 Among other lacks I lack painted bucrum. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 3 The lacke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 Exhort. Subjects in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lakes, remove the impediments. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. v. i. 68 Many that are not mad flaue sure more lacke of reason. 1652 Brome Mad Couple III. Wks. 1873. 1. 48 The ablest [servant] that any Lady of your lacks and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 Butleer Hud. 1. 1 41 We shall not need to say what lack Of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 Life T. Frith (1829) 75 He heing driven to necessity and lack of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps i. § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lack of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 Blackies Self-Cutl. 64, No genius and no talent can compensate for the lack of obedience.

b. No lack (of): Enough, pleuty (of).

genius and no talent can compensate for the lack of obedience.

b. No lack (of): Enough, plenty (of).
c 1305 Land Cokayne 29 per nis lac of met no clob. 1611
BIBLE Exod. xvi. 18 He that gathered litle, had no lacke.
1833 HT. Martineau Tale Tyne vi. 109 There was no lack
of loyalty among our people. 1840 Dickins Barn. Rudge
x. There seems to be no lack in this great mansion. 1870
Max Muller Sci. Redig. (1873) for There is no lack of
materials for the student of the Science of Religion.
C. Far (1902s. 1884) Train through lack of: for

e. For (occas. by, from, through) lack of: for want (rarely loss) of.

want (rarely loss) of.

c 1386 Chaucr Manciple's Prol. 48 On the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — Syr.'s T. 422 She swowneth now and now for lakke uf blood. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 827 For lak off blud he mycht no forthir gang. 1236 Pigr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 147b, Ye many for lacke of mortifyenge tasteth not of this feest, c 1560 A. Scott Peems (S. T. S.) Nii. 16 Throw laik of speich I thoill ryl grit distress. 1674 Playford Skill Mus. 1. 61 He. slew some of them with his fist for lack of another weapon. 1775 Burke Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks. 111. 88 By lack whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies given. 1781 Burks' Tibbie, I hae seen the day', For laik o' gear ye lightly me. 1816 Scott Tales My Landlord Ser. 1. Introd., Those who came to my Landlord for liquor, and went thirsty away for lack of present coin. 1884 Bosanguet Lotze's Metaph. 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lack of incitement to construct it.

d. Proverb.

d. Proverb.

1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 8 In loue is no lacke.

1646 Drayton Idea lix, In Love there is no lack, thus I begin.

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting

food; famine, starvation.

food: famine, starvation.

1555 L. Digges (title) A prognostication of right good effect... contayninge..rules to indge the wether, .. with a brefe indgement for ener of Plentie, Lacke, Sickenes [etc.].

1563 Homilies II. Agst. Gluttony (1859) 306 Pinched by lacke and poverty. 1568 T. Howell New Somets (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be preferde, three line for lacke as starned. a 1605 Pollwart Flyting w. Montgomerie 737 Woodtyk, hoodpyk, ay like to line in lacke 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 797 Lack or want, indigentia.

gentia.
+ 5. The fact that a person or thing is not present;

5. The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. Obs.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xviii. 92 So greued with the lack of one lost shepe. 1575 Lancham's Let. (1871) 33 Not so goodly az Paradis. yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1566 Lady Penbroke Lay Clorinda 89 in Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 563/1 Whilest we here, wretches, waile his private lack. 1665 Verstegan Dec. Intell. iv. (1628) 98 Shewing the lacke of the matter or substance which it hath lost.

6. quasi-concr. 8. The thing wanted. rare.

1549 Cheke Hurt Sedit. (1641) 28 That men. needing divers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lack. 1599 Hakluyt Voy. II. 11. 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better served with lackes, then hee in comparison from vs. 1848 W. H. Bartlett Egypt to Pal. vi. (1879) 138 One great lack here and elsewhere is the green sod.

+ b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. Obs.

1782 Phil. Trans. XCIII. 135 The average of weight hath been only 2 grains 153 decimals lack per lb. which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

+ Tack, 5b. 2 Obs. [See Alack int. and Good a. 6 b.] Only in the exclamation Good lack!

1638 [see Good a. 6 b]. 1672 H. More Brief Reply 134
Good lack! 1775 Errendon St. Patrick's Day 11. iii, Good

T Lack, 50. Cos. Local Alband Sond lack!

a. 6 b.] Only in the exclamation Good lack!

1638 [see Good a. 6 b]. 1672 H. More Brief Reply 134

Good lack! 1775 Sheridan St. Patrick's Day it. iii, Good lack, good lack, to think of the instability of human affairs.

1777 — Sch. Scandal III. ii, Good lack, you surprise me!

1807 Crarbe Par. Reg. III. 822 'Good-lack', quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast'.

+ Lack, sb.3 Obs. rare-1. [ad. F. lacs, a special use of lacs noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a feetus; = FILLET 2 c.

1754-64 SMELLIE Midwif. I. 250 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacks.

† Lack, a. Obs. Also 5 lakk, 6 lacks. [ad. or cogn. with ON. lak-r:—O Teut. *lako-, cogn. with Lack sb.1 The mod. Du. lak insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting. 1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting.

1479 Surfees Miss. (1800) 20, vj yerdes, ane ynche lakk.

1589 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 79 A yeard lacke nale tufte taffete, iijs. iijd. 1644 Nye Gunnery and Alphah. (1670) 16 Your degree of Random is four and three quarters, or five lack one quarter.

b. Little lack of: not far short of (a specified

condition).

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. May 264 Sicke, sicke, nlas, and little lack of dead. 2. Missing.

1591 HARNGTON Orl. Fur. XVII. XXVIII, When he found his ife and men were lack

1591 HARINGTON Ord. Fur. xvII. xxvIII, When he found his wife and men were lack.

3. Sc. Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.

14. How Good Wife taught Dan. 36 in Barbour's Bruce, And hear honour, bettir thing, And lawar stat, lakar clething. c 1470 HENRY Wallace 1x. 98 The lakest ship, that is his flot within, May sayll us down on to a dulfull ded. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. 1. 534 Divers vthers... Quhais lakkest weed was silks ouir bronderit. 1582-8 Hist. Jas. 17 (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin comand before he was Regent.

Lack (lock), v.I. Forms: 2 lacen, 3 laken, 4 lac. 4-6 lakyn, lake, lakke'n, -in, -yn, 4-7

lac, 4-6 lakyn, lake, lakke(n, -in, -yn, 4-7 lak, lacke, 6 lacce), 6-7 Sc. laik, 4 lacky (s.w. dial. 8 lackee, 9-y); pa. pple. 4 i-lakked. [f. Lack sb.1 or a. Cf. MDu. laken to be wanting, to

the blame (mod. Du. to blame, despise, condemn).]
†1. intr. To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative or to. Obs. (But to be lacking is current;

with dative or to. Obs. (But to be lacking is current; see LACKING ppl. a.)

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 233 Wat lacede 3eu an alle mire rice pat 3je [etc.]. c 1250 Con. 4 Ex. 1231 Tid-like hem gan dat water laken. 1362 LANGL. P. Fl. A. v. 238 And thauh my lyflode lakke letten I mille That vohe mon schal habben his. c 1366 Chancer Sec. Nim's T. 498 Ther lakketh no thying to thyne outter eyen That thou nart blynd. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Mlanhode iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh for to cholle with. c 1406 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. ix. (1883) 137 A subsidie... as shall accomplishe that wich shall lakke hym off such livelod. 1515 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) 11. 758 His drift covertly conveyed, lacked not in helpyng forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI 154 b, In him lacked neither good will nor courage. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 85 Ye. effectual grace of sa gret a sacrament can un wayis laik heirin. 1611 Blale Gen. xviii. 28 Peradueuture there shall lacke fue of the fifter righteous. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley iv 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lack. + b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. Obs. c 1465 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 5 Many yeeris hast bou lakkyd owte of this londe. 1467 Eng. Gilds (1870) 386 Yf eny of the xiviij lakke or dissease.

+ c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with dative) to offend against. Obs.

the xlviij lakke or dissease.

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with dative) to offend against. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 723 Fyfty.. pat neuer lakked by laue, bot loued ay traube. c 1450 HOLLANO Howlat 994 Bot gif 1 lak in my leid, that nocht till allow is.

¶ d. = LAO v. (Cf. also LACHE v. b.)

1775 S. THAYER Yrnl. (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lack in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

hunger and cold.

trans. To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

2. trans. To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c 1320 R. Brunne Medit. 883 Ful feyn bey wulde Ihesu down taken But strengbe and ynstrumentys bothe bey lakkyu. 1470-84 Malory Arthur v. x, For though I lacke wepen, is shall lacke no worship. 1484 Caxton Fables of Alfonce iv, Thow rendrest not to me all my gold. For of hit I lack four hondred pyeces. 1526 Figs. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) to, Ascrybe it.. to my insuffycyency and ignoratine, whiche lacke both lernynge and eloquence. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxix. 76 Not laiking na thing that belaugit to weir. 1588 Udall. Diotrephes (Arb.) to Rather than hee Ijudas) woulde lacke money he would sell lesus Christ himselfe. 1611 Bille Luke viii. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. c 1680 Beveridge Serm. (1729) I. 183 What can they lack who live with him? 1807 Craebe Par. Reg. 1. 73 Learning we lack, not books. 1813 Scott Roberty 1. xii, I could have laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 Mas. Browning Prometh. Bound Wks. 1850 I. 140, I lack your daring. 1860 Tynoall Chac. I. xii, 18 Though not viscous, the ice did not lack the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 Mas. Ridden. 1880 Miss Braddon Just as I am vii, Dorothy's face lacked colour and brightness. † D. with cannot: To do or go without. Obs. 1551 Ascham Let. to E. Raven 20 Jan., Wks. 1865 I. 11. 256, I was afraid when I came out of Englaud to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into Englaud, that I caunot lack this wine. 1500 Spenser F. Q. I. vi. 22 The forlorne mayd did with loves longing burne, And could not lack her lovers company. 1592 Babington Notes on Gen. vii. (1639) 29 The raine from aboue and the fountaines beneath are things wee cannot lacke.

† C. To perceive the absence of; to miss. Obs. 1604 Shaks. Oth. III. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee! run mad When she shall lacke ii. 1605 — Mach. III. iv. 84 My

are things wee cannot lacke.

† C. To perceive the absence of; to miss. Obs.

1604 Shaks. Oth. III. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee! ruu mad
When she shall lacke it. 1605 — Macb. III. iv. 84 My
worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lacke you. 1607 —
Cor. IV. i. 15, I shall be lou'd when I am lack'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † Frequent in the
salesman's cry What a'ye lack? (obs.)

1530 PALSGE. 601/1, I lacke, I want a thynge. 1535 COVERDALE James i. 5 YI eny of you lacke wysodome let him axe of God. 1547-8 Ordre of Communion 1 Lackyng comfort or counsaill. 1614 B. Josson Earth. Fair II. 1, What do you lacke? what is't you buy? what do you lack? rattles, drums, balberts, fetc.]. 1668 Dryden Evening's Love v. i. Wks. (1883) III. 363 To draw us in, with a what do-you-lack, as we passed by.

4. intr. To be short of something. Now rare.

4. intr. To be short of something. Now rare. † Also simply, to be in want.

1523 LD. Benners Froiss. I. cxviii. 141, 1 shall go abrode.. and gette vytayle.. for within a whyle we shall lacke. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venns. 1.33, 1 alone of sic curage did laik. 1500 MARSTON Sca. Villanie 11. v. Wks. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lack, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. 1611 Biale Prov. xxviii. 27 He that giueth vuto the poore, shall not lacke. 1809 E. S. Barrett Setting Sun III. 1.44 Though individuals may lack of breeches. 1894 Outing (U.S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee.. we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill. † 5. trans. To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find foult with abuse hlame reproach vituperate. Also fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also

fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vitnperate. Also absol. Obs. (Sc. and north. dial.)

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 797 He loves men bat in ald tyme has bene, He lakes ba men bat now are sene. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. XI. 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me. And lakked me in Latyne. 1393 16td. C. XVI. 78 Me is lop. . to lacky eny secte. a 1425 Wyntoun Orig. Cron. IX. XIII. 1475 Yhe wene to lak, bot yhe commend. a 1475 Rauf Coilgear 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/1 The flaterer lacketh and bacbyteth al tho that he hateth. 1525 STRWART Cron. Scot. (1856) II. 102 In everie land with all leid we are lakkit. 1558 Q. Kennedy Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc. Misc. (1844) 98 Love or lack, prayse or condempne. a 1603 Montgoment Misc. Poems xliii. 17 Thy leiving no man laks. + D. To lack (cerundial inf. passing into an adi

+b. To lack (gerundial inf. passing into an adj.

† b. To lack (gernndial inf. passing into an adj. phrase): to blame, blameworthy. Obs.

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of to seek.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to luc, pair aun werckes will bam prone. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 194 He sais behind bi bak. Wordes bat er to lak. c 1880 Lytylke Childr. Bk. 76 in Babees Bk., Ne drynk behynde no mannes bakke, For yf bou do, thow art to lakke. [1814 Scott Ld. of Isles II. xxvii, If Bruce shall e'er find friends again. Old Torquil will not be to lack With twice a thousand at his back. 1828 — F. M. Perth. kiii, Your house has been seldom to lack, when the crown of Scotland desired ..wise connsel.]

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage.

+6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage,

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, '11m down'. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.)

1377 LANGL. P. Fl. B. XV. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there men lakketh his werkes, c 1400 Gamelyn 276 Felaw he seyde why lakkest thou his ware. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 966 Thocht he wes best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1513 Douclas Eneis 1. Pref. 275 Na man will lakkin or despyse. 1533 GAU Richt Vay 17 Thay that lichtlis and lakkis their nichburs guidis to oders. 1691 in RAY S. & E. C. Words 104.

17. RAMSAY The Cordial st. 1 Is that the thing ye're laking? Proverb. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) to Better leave then lacke. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres Vi. 1. 224.

7. Comb. in various adjs. and sbs. indicating the

7. Comb. in various adjs. and sbs. indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as lack-beard, -brain, -grace, -mind, -sense, -wit sbs.; lack-laughter, -life, -linen, -pity, -spittle, -thought adjs.; lack-learning, -love adjs. and sbs.; lack-all, one who is in want of everything; hence lack-allism (nonce-wd.); †lack-looks, a woman who is wanting in good looks; lack-stock (nonce-wd.), one who has no money in stocks. Also Lack-wd.), one who has no money in stocks.

who is wanting in good looks; lack-stock (noncewd.), one who has no money in stocks. Also Lack-Land, lack-latin, Lack-Lustre.

1850 Carine Latter-d. Pamph. i. 46 Vagrant *Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all. 1886 W. Graham Social Problem 7 Both the labourers and the lackalls who do not labour. Ibid. 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into *lack-allism. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado v. i. 196 For my Lord *Lacke-beard there, he and I shall meete. 1596—1 Hen. IV, II. iii. 17 What a *lacke-braine is this? 1817 Coleride Biog. Lil. 277 We should. consider it as a *lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 Blackie Altism. 1506 Blackie Allism. 1507 Black-braine is this? 1817 Coleride Biog. Lil. 277 We should. consider it as a *lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 Blackie Allism of the first pagints others, than the boult of *lack learning. 1602 T. Campion Art Eng. Poesie in Ascham's Scholem. (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times. began that... kind of Poesie... which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 176 The name of parliamentum indoctum, or the lack-learning parliament. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar i. (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of ancient times, 1889 J. Hissi in Archwol. Instit. Inn. No. 181. 32 The dreamy, *lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1507 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, II. iv. 134 Vou poore, base, rascally, cheating, *lack-Linnen-Mate. 1867 K. H. Diger Ch. St. John (1863) 325 The fustion rascal and his poor lack-line mate. 1618 Outles Alm., Our *lack-lookes and barren-beauties. 1500 Shaks. Alm., Our *lack-lookes and barren-beauties. 1500 Shaks

wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. BARRETT Setting Sun I. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit.

Lack (læk), v.2 Obs. exc. dial. Also 9 lacky.

trans To heat.

7ans. 10 Deat. 7a June. Hare 141 Thei leyd at her with mallus trong As fast as they might lacke. 1847 Halliwell, Lacky, o beat severely. Devon.

to beat severely. Devon.

[Lack, v., a spurious word explained in some Dicts. 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from lact = 'laced' (in quot. for Lace v. 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (Westward Ho! xx and xxviii).]

Lack, Lacka, obs. forms of Lac 1 and 2.

Lackadaisical (lækådē¹zikål), a. Also 8
-daysical, 9.-daisycal. [f. Lackadaisy + -rc +
-at.] Resembling one who is given to crying
'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing. Said of persons, their

Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 Sterne Sent. Fourn. (1775) I. 61 (Pulse), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-adaysical manner, counting the throbs of it. 1807 Anna Porter Hungar. Bro. vi. (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-a-daisical eyes at, Forshiem? 1818 Hazlitt Eng. Poets vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-a-daisical, verses as he. 1834 Beckford Italy I. 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve. 1852 R. S. Surtees Sponge's Sp. Tour laviii. 384 The..lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'Estrange Miss Mitford I. v. 149 They [Miss Seward's Letters] are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence Lackadaisica-lity, Lackadai sicalness, the quality of being lackadaisical; Lackadai sicalness, the quality of being lackadaisical in Lackadai sicalness.

1823 New Monthly Mag. VII. 169 They conceive the eternal. lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's frome last dying words'. 1826 Miss MITFORD Village Ser. III. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways. and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-a-daisicalness. 1820 LYTON Deverenx II. iv, 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically. 1851 D. Jerrond St. Cilles Xii. 121 He stands. with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically. 1887 Pall Mall G. 17 Sept. 13/1 If Ministers refuse replies. Don't charge them with. lackadaisicality.

Lackadaisy (læ'kăde':zi), int. (sb., a.) [Extended form of LACKADAY.] = LACK-A-DAY, hence as sb. the utterance of the interjection; an instance

as 30. the interance of the interperion; an instance of this; as adj. = LACKADAISICAL.

1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't. 1825 R. P. WARD Tremaine II. xii. 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself. 1847 HALLIWELL, Lackadaisy, alack; alas!

HALLIWELL, Lackadaisy, alack; alas!

Lack-a-day, int. Obs. or arch. [Aphetized form of ALACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

1695 CONGREVE Love for L. II. ii, Good lack-a-day, ha, ha, ha. 1728 Morgan Algiers I. vi. 189 Lack-a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing. 1719
FIELDING Tom Jones X. ix, Good-lack-a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! 1779 MAO. D'Arrelav Diary Nov., I wish all the cloth were like him; but, lackaday! tis no such thing. 1820 W. Tooke tr. Lucian I. 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son. 1849 Miss Mulock Ogilvies xvi. (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! it's a troublesome world!

Lackage (læ'kedz). In o laccage. If. Lack 71.

Lackage (læ'kédz). In 9 laccage. [f. Lack v. + -AGE. (Cf. Anglo-Latin lacta in Dn Cange.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

r840 RUDING Annals Coinage 1. 283 In his [Edw. IV's] fifth year it was enacted (in the Irish parliament] that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings.. and that for laccage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused. bid. 284 It was enacted, in his seventh year, that the laccage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such laccage should be paid in current silver.

Tracke, ohs form of Lacl Lack

Lacke, obs. form of Lac 1, Lack.

Lacke, obs. form of Lac¹, Lack.

Lacked (lækt), ppl. a. rare. [f. Lack v.¹ + -ED¹.] That one has been (long) without.

1500 Spenser F.Q. i. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

+ Lacken, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. Lack sb. + -EN 6.] trans. To depreciate, disparage.

1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. To Rdr., if I give out 1 set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

Lacken of the fifth Lack of the pp. 1. One

+ **La**·cker. *Obs.* [f. Lack v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who lacks. a. One who blames or disparages.

who lacks. a. One who blames or disparages. b. One who is missing or wanting.

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/2 Comonly grete praysers be grete lackers. a 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) Wits Pilgr., etc. (Grosart) 24/1 The lack of one may cause the wrack of at: Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.

Lacker, variant of Lacquer sb. and v.

+ Lacket. Obs. rare - 1. [ad. OF. laquet, obs. f. laquais.] A lackey.

1532 Lo. Berners Froiss. 1. xviii. 26 (They sent back) theyr lackettis, and pagis... in ii. shippes.

Lackey, lacquey (læ'ki), sb. Forms: a. 6 lakay, -ey, -ye, lackeie, lacquie, 6-7 lackie, 6-8 lacky, 7 lacquay, -aie, la(ck)quay, lacquy, laquey, 6- lackey, lacquey; pl. 6- lackeys, lacqueys, etc.; also 6 lackeis, -yes, 7 lack(e) yes, 7-8 laquies, 6-9 lackies. B. Sc. 6 alakay, allacay, 7 allakey. [ad. F. laquais, in OF. pl. laquaiz, laquetz, also alacays, (h) alaques (whence the

β forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. lacayo; It. lacche is from Fr.]

obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. lacayo; It. lacchè is from Fr.]

1. A footman, esp. a running footman; a valet.

a. 1529 Supplic. to King (E. E. T. S.) 52 His wiffe, her gentle woman or mayde, two yowmen, and one lackey. 1526 Munday Silvayn's Orator 354 How manie Noble men doe burst their lacquise legs with running. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle III. 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run. 1642 Rocers Naaman 159 The lackey rides, and the Prince goes on foote. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 44 ? 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence. in their Countenances. 1816 Byron Ch. Har. II. Notes Wks. 1. 160 He was wronged by his lacquey, and overcharged by his washerwoman. 1849 Conden Speeches 10 Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lacqueys. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. II. II. (1866) 146 He was not her lackey, and . she might send some one else with her errands. 8. 1538 Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc. in Pitcairn Crimin. Trials 1. 292, ix Pagis, iiij Allacayis, iij Mulitaris. 1560 Rolland Crt. Venus II. 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay. 1600 Sc. Acts Tas. 17 (1816) IV. 212/2 Ane allakey put ane steil honnet on his heid.

b. fig. + A constant follower (obs.); one who is

put ane steil bonnet on his heid.

b. fig. 4 A constant follower (obs.); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 Marfrel. Epist. (Arb.) 19, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lacky.

1591 Bloos New Disp. § 72. 37 There are some flowers that are the Laquies of the sun. 1502 WASHINGTON Milton's Def. Pept. iii. (1851) 100 In Politicks no Main more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he. 1880 SPURGEON 7. Floughint, Pict. 25 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. Obs. or arch.

1556 Acc. in Sharpe Cov. Myst. (1825) 193 Payd to xiiij
gonners and a lakye lixs. 1580 North Platarch (1676) 427
Slaues, . Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the
camp. 1600 Holland Livy v. viii. 185 Like to lawlesse
lackies that follow the campe. 1843 Lytron Last Bar. II.

122 The .. lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to
Henry and to Edward.

3. = lackey-moth (see 4).

1857 STAINTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths I. 156 Clisio-campa castrensis (Ground Lackey)... C. nenstria (Lackey).

1869 E. Newman Brit. Moths 42 The Lackey (Bomby.x nenstria).

4. attrib. and Comb., as lackey boy, -brat, -slave; also lackey-like adj. and adv.; lackey-cater-pillar, the caterpillar from which the lackeymoth is developed; lackey-moth, a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa* (for the origin of

moth of the genus Clisicampa (for the origin of the name see quot. 1868).

1575 Turrervile Fauleonie 371 By misfortune or negligence of your "lackey hoyes. 1677 Lovers Quarrel 73 in Hall E. P. P. 11. 256 Away this lacky boy he ran. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. iii. Wks. 180 Shall thy Dads "lacky brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) Microcosm. (Grosart) 37/1 Sweat before Vertue "lacky-like doth rin To ope the gate of Glory sempiterne. 1829 Carlyle Miss. (1857) 11. 19 The Sieur Longchamp's.. most lackey-like Narrative. 1868 Wood Homes without H. xxx. 577 The "Lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 ELERANG ORMEROD Injur. Haects (ed. 2) 202 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. a 1611 Chapman Iliad v. 207 Like a "lackey slave. Hence various nonce-words. + Lackeyen a., of or pertaining to a lackey; Lackeyed ppl. a.,

or pertaining to a lackey; Lackeyed ppl. a., attended by lackeys; Lackeyism, the service or

attended by lackeys; Lackeysism, the service or attendance of lackeys; Lackeyship, the condition or position of lackeys; lackeys collectively.

1620 Shelton Quix, IV. xv. 120 The little bliad Boy, ... Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackyan Soul. 1762 Goldsm. Cit. W. Ixi. (Ixiv.) 75 For our pleasure the lacquied train. moves in review. 1830 Examiner 706/2 Creating a hereditary lackyship in the servant's hall. 1843 Le Fevre Life Trav. Phys. III. in xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations be cannot enter the ranks of lackeyship. 1843 Carlue in Froude Life Lond. (1884) 1. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at half-past six. It is over now, all that lackeyisin, thank God!

Tackey lackey of the lackey of the lackey to awaken.

Lackey, lacquey (læki), v. Forms: see the sb. [f. Lackey, Lacquey sb.] +1. intr. To do service as a lackey, esp. as a

running footman; to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently fig. of persons and immaterial things. Const. after, by, to, upon; also, to lackey it. Obs.

Non; also, to lackey it. Obs.

1568 Hist. Jacob & Esau n. iii. Civ, I must lackey and come lugging greyhound and hound. 1592 Lvtv Galathea v. iii. Cupid., you shall. lacke after Diana all day. 1593 Marlowe Luss's Dom. t. iv. (1657) B xj b, Alv. Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lacquey by thy conquering Chariot wheeles? 1604 Derker King's Entertainm. 323 The Minutes (that lackey at the heeles of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 Herwood Brazen Agen. 178 I'le lackey by the wheresoe're thou goest. 1615 Chapman Odyss. v. 131 Who would willingly Lackey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 Stafford Pac. Hib. 11. iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. Fienness in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 11. (1692) I. 181 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lacquy after Fees. 1642 HALES Tract on Schism 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lacquey to Ambition, is a vice for which letc.]. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. 18 The whole of this is eternity,... that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676-7 HALE Contempt. 11. 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lackie after Lust. a 1677 Manton Christ's Tempt. iv. Wks. 1870 1. 295 That his power and goodness should lacquey upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678

CUDWARTH Intell. Syst. 1, v. 864/1 It being Indecorous that this Divine. Power should constantly lacquey by and attend upon natural generations. 1667 DRVOEN Æneid Ded. e. 3, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lacquies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. trans. To wait upon as a lackey; to attend

closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly

closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly transf. and fig.

1599 Marston Sco. Villanie II. vii, Wks. 203 Note no more, Vilesse thou spy his faire appendant whore That lackies him. 1612-15 Br. Hall Contempl. O. T. xix. ii, Elijah... had lacquaied his coach, and tooke a peaceable leane at this Townes end. 1629 Ford Lover's Mel. 1. ii, [He] Lackeys his letters, does what service else He would employ his man in. 1646 Boyle in Life Wks. (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogue, lacqueyed by his wife. 1649 Drumm. or Hawth. Fam. Ep. Wks. (1711) 144, So many dangers and miseries lackeying them. 1764 Churchill Independence Poems II. 2, I see Men... lacquey the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. Tavton in Monthly Mag. II. 505 The syllable ty...came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions. 1832 Fraser's Mag. V. 671 Why should it lacquey unlearned opinion, and , submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 Lowell Study Wind. 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lackey the form. 1881 Q. Rev. Apr. 319 He had lacqueyed and flattered Walpole.

Hence Lackeying fpl. a.

1819 KEATS King Stephen 1. iv. 42 The generous Earl ...
with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

Lacking (lækiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. Lack v.1+-1xg1.]

1. The condition of being without or in want of

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xiil. 26 And as low as a lombe for lakkying of that hym nedeth. 1398 Travisa Barth. De P. R. xix. xiii. (1495) 872 The body is pale. for scarsytee and lackyinge of blood. c 1440 Hytron Scala Perf. W. de W. 1494). Iliii, This nought is no thinge elles but derkenes of consevence, a lackyinge of loue and of lyghte. 1500 Hawfs Past. Pleas. xxi. (Percy Soc.) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 tr. Act 1 Rich. 111, c. 13 The sellar shall allow or rebate at the same pryce to the Byar.. asmoche money as suche lackying [F. definate] after the rate shall amount to. a 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. 1V 233 At every table were apoynted v. or. vi. gentelmen.. to se them served without lacking. a 1851 Moie Birth Flowers iv. Poet. Wks. (1852) 1. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a lacking.

† 2. The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. Obs.

† 2. The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. Obs.

1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love III. ii. 112 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in-to thy praisinge ne lacking. (1440 HVL108 Scala Ferf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii, To suffre at that may falle, ease or unease; praysyng or lackyng.

Lacking (lækin), fpl. a. [f. lack v.1+1NG².]

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 145 Except ij yerdes lakking in alle. 1566 Eng. Ch. Furniture (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lackinge. 1611 Blate Lev. it. 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Couenant of thy God to bee lacking from thy meat offering. 1879 TNALL Fragm. Sci. (ed. 6: 11. ii. 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread. 1881 Evans in Speaker's Comm. N. T. 111. 241 Historical materials are lacking.

2. Of persons, etc.: Deficient, falling short, in want; also, defaulting. + Of a limb; Crippled. Of a district: Destitute.

1657 Reeve God's Pha 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of

Of a district: Destitute.

1657 Reeve God's Plan 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself lame, because his Master had through a wound a laking legge. 1805 W. Tavior in Ann. Rev. III. 310 Thelean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people. 1838 Chalmers Wks. XIII. 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 NETILESHIP Browning i. 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking. 1808 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) II. vii. 23 In all kingly qualities he was utterly lacking. 1878 Browning La Saisiaz 61 Grant. This same law found lacking now.

lacking now.

Lackland (læklænd), sb. and a. [f. Lack v.1] +LAND sb.] A. sb. One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. B. adj. Of

+ LAND 56.] A. 56. One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. B. adj. Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod. historians as a rendering of L. Sine Terra (c 1196 Will. Novoburg. Hist. 11, xviii.), AF. Sanz tere (c 1367 Eulog. Hist. v. cxii), the designation of King John. Trevisa tr. Higden's Polychron. vii. xxxii. calls him 'Iohn wib out londes'; Grafton and Stowe 'Without land'. 1594 Greene Looking Glass Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath dubd you sir John Lack-land. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. 255 Iohn surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land [marg. Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land]. 1622 Rowlands Good Newes & Bad 12 What remedy gainst Fortunes raging fits, But live like other lackelands, by my wits? 1646 Buck Rich. III, 1.6 Sobriquets. Sansterre, Lackland. 1762 Hume Hist. Eng. I. ix. 330 John who inherited no territory .. was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see lack-stock, Lack v. 1]. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 126 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiels. 1881 Spectator 22 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 Pall Mall G. 21 July 3/2 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1890 CABRL VAVGHAN in Westim. Gaz. 29 Ang. 2/3 The transference. of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

Lack-Latin (stress even or variable), sb. and a. [f. Lack v. 1 + Latin sb.] † A. sb. One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in Sir John Lack-latin,

a name for an ignorant priest. Obs. B. adj. Igno-

a name for an ignorant priest. Obs. B. adj. Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

c 1534 Sir F. Bygoo Treat. conc. impropriations C vj. Is it nat great pitye to se a man to haue thre or foure benefyces... whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke laten, that can scarcerede his porteus. T533 LATIMER Serim. St. Andrew's Day (1584) 236 [The patron] will ... hyer a Syr John Lacke Latin, whiche shall say seruice. 1608 J. DAY Law Trickes 1. i. (1881) 11 Your selfe and such lacke-Latin Aduocates Infect the heart. 1614 Jackson Creed 111. iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). 1649 G. DANIEL Trinarch., Rich. 11 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. 1832 J. Hoogson in J. Raine Mem. (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

+ Lackless (læ'kle's), a. Obs. [f. LACK sh.1 + -LESS.] Without fault or blame; faultless,

+ -LESS.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. Const. of.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xl. 382 If a man mixte make hymself goed to be poeple, Vch a lif wold be lakles. ?a 1500 Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) vu. 544 He said to me sleeping, that shee lackles was of sinne.

b. [f. Lack v.1 + Lustre.]
A. adj. Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig.

A. adj. Wanting in lastre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakspere.

1600 Shaks. A. I. L. 11. vii. 21 Ile drew a diall from his poake: And looking on it, with lacke-lustre eye, Sayes (etc.). 1781 V. KNOX Ess. (1829) III. clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye. 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. 11. vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole.

1844 Dickens Mart. Chin. iii, From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. 1883 BLACK Shandon Bells xxxi, Existence in these foul-smelling lanes .. seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

thing. **B.** sb. The absence of lustre or brightness. rare

A 1788 Port Chirung. Wiks. II. 62 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Ilence Lacklustrous a., wanting in lustre, dull, 1834 New Monthly Mag. XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

Lackquaie, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Lacky, dial. f. LACK v.; obs. f. LACKEY.

Lacmoid (lækmoid). [f. LACM-US + -OID.]

Lacmoid (12° kmoid). [I. LacM-US + -01D.]
A coal-tar colour used in dyeing. In some mod. Dicts.
Lacmus (lackmbs). [ad. Dn. lakmoss, f. lak
Lac sb.1 + moes pulp.] = LITMUS.
1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 258 The incure of lacmus.
1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 150 Litmus, or
Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

Laconian (lākou niān), a. and sb. [f. L. La-cōni-a (f. Gr. Λάκων Laconian) + -ΛΝ.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. B. sb. An

nabitants; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. B. 50. An inhabitant of Laconia.

1602 Metamorph. Talacco 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Barr'd from the traffick of exotick ware.

1842 Prichard Nat. Hist. Man 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians.

Comb. 1580 North Plutarch (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

Taconic (lăkρ nik), a. and sb. Also 6 -ike, 7 -ique, 7-8 -ick. [ad. Gr. Λακωνικ-ός (L. Lacōnicus), f. Λάκων Laconian. Cf. F. laconique.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedæmonian,

made or written in Laconia; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Now rare.

1583 Exec. for Treason Pref. (1675) A iij, Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 613 There be many other Emerauds.. taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. a 1683 SIDNEY Disc. Govt. 111. vi. (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Disciplin. 1807 Robinson Archaol. Graca III. 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf. 1850 Chubb Locks & Keys 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [Cf. clavem laconicam, Plaut. Most.]

b. Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like. 1787 J. Adams Def. Constit. Govt. Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted ... in the Grecian style, with laconic energy.

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons:

and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons:

and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons: Affecting a brief style of speech.

1589 Jas. VI in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 111. 28 To excuis me for this my laconike writting I ame in suche haist. a 1615 BEAUM. & Ft. Little Fr. Lawyer v. i, If thou wilt needs know . I will discover it. . with laconic brevity. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gf. Brit. 1. Introd. (1684) 6 Brevity and a Laconick stile is aimed at all along. 1668 DAVANANT Man's Master 11. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous. 1736 Pore Let. Swift 17 Aug., Wks. 1871 VII. 345, I grow laconic even beyond laconicism. 1800 Mrs. Henver Mourtray Fam. I. 149 This cold laconic note. . let down all Emma's hopes. 1833 Ht. MARINEAU Berkeley Banker 1. ii. 29 None but friends, I see', said the laconic Mr. Williams. 1850 KINGSLEY Alt. Locke xxix. (1879) 311 That . . laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. 1888 ANNA GEEEN Behind Closted Doors iii, 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.'

B. 5b. (The adj. used absolutely.)

B. sb. (The adj. used absolutely.)

†1. A laconic speaker. Obs.
1628 J. GAULE Pract. Theor. Paneg. 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis of (vt tribus

dicam verbis) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. 1692 L'ESTRANGE Fables cccexcii. 467 It was the Ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done. his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. pl. Brief or con-

1718 ADDISON Let. to Swift in Swift's Lett. 11. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? 1871 E. F. BURN Ad Fidem xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall. on the wall.

11 He wall.

13. = LACONICUM Obs.

1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the weating Room in the Palestræ.

+ Laconical, a. Obs. [f. Laconic a. + -AL.] = LACONIC a.

= LACONIC a.

1576 FLEMING Fanoph. Epist. 236 The Epistles of Nucillus were so Laconicall and shorte. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. (1594) 121 Laconicall sayings, that is, short and sententious. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 338 Proposing forsooth a streight and laconicall manuer of life. 1617 BP. HALL Epist. 1. v. 282 All that Laconicall discipline pleased him well. a 1658 CLEVELAND Poems (1677) 134 The Spartans. . studying their Laconical Brevity. 1698 Fayer E. India & P. 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

Laconically (läkpnikäli), adv. [f. prec. + LY2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans. esp. in brevity of speech.

-LY ².] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, esp. in brevity of speech.

1631 Weever Anc. Funeral Mon. 572 He., writ thus to the Abbot Laconically. Who answered as briefly.

1631 Brathwait Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 298 Farre bee it from me to be so.. Laconically severe.

1742 Pope Let. to Warburton 28 Dec. Wks. 1751 IX. 254, I write, you know, very laconically.

1823 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English.. till Friday.

1853 Alford in Life (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer'. has taken notice of my answer very laconically.

1873 G. C. Davies Mount. & Mere xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

Taconicalness. rare—1. Laconical quality.

auswered laconically. **Laconicalness**, rare⁻¹. Laconical quality.

1830-1 BENTHAM Wks. (1843) XI. 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

Laconicism (lăko nisiz'm). [f. Laconic a. +

Laconicism (låkørnisiz'm). [f. Laconic a. + -18M.] = Laconism 2 and 2 b. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Laconicism, a short speech, containing much matter. 1654 tr. Gracian's Courtier's Oracle Pref. A iij*, This made the learned . Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. 1736 [see Laconic 2]. 1789 Mrs. Prozzi Journ. France I. 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. 1801 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 207 note, Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.]. 1865 R. F. Burton (title) Wit and Wisdom from West Africa, a book of .. Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms.

Enigmas, and Laconicisms.

† Laconicly, atv. Obs. rare. = Laconically, 1709 Brit. Apollo II. No. 53. 3/2 When he Laconicly Harangu'd.

| Laconicum (lăkonikăm). [L., nenter of Laconicus Laconic, sc. balneum bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having

been first used by the Spartans.

r696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1832 Gell Pompeiana I, v. 86
The hot air of the laconicum. 1857 Birch Anc. Pottery
(1858) 11. 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles... formed the floor of the laconicum.

Laconism (læ kợniz'm). [ad. Gr. λακωνισμός, f. λακωνίζειν to Laconize. Cf. F. laconisme.] l. Partiality for the Lacedæmonians; the practice

of favouring the Lacedæmonian interest. rare.

1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 111. (1701) 118/2 Xenophon..

was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus.

1869 A. W. Ware tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece 11. 111. ii. 375

'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Atheus.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedæmonian manners seen in heavity of speech

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedemonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

1570 Levins Manip. 146 Laconisme, laconismus. 1607
WALKINGTON OPI. Glass 31, 1 doe here passe the limits of laconisme. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1. 111. x. 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be ful and evident, best? 1697 J. COLLIER Ess. 11. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reachit. 1791-1832 D'Israeli Cur. Lit. (1866) 205/1 This spiritual laconism invigorated the apm of men. 1836 Blackw. Mag. XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism int off in that dialogue. 1858 JULIA KAYANAGH Adèle I. 1.6 His will was hrief to laconism.

b. A laconic speech: a short and pithy sentence. 1682 Sig T. Browne Chr. Mor. (1756) 35 The hand of

D. A laconic speech; a snort and pithy sentence, 1682 Sta T. Browne Chr. Mor. (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures... which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. 1791-1823 D'Isarati Cur. Lit. (1866) 393/1 The 'laconisms' of the Lacedemonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. 1838 D. Jerrou Men Charac., Chr. Shub iii. Wks. 1864 111. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

* Laconist. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. Gr. λακωνιστής, agent-n. f. λακωνίζειν to Laconize.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedæmonians.

1570 in Levins Manip. 147.

Laconize (læ konoiz), υ. [ad. Gr. λακονίζειν,

f. Λόκων Laconian: see -IZE.]

1. intr. To favour the Lacedæmonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with

them in politics. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 205 If he be disposed to laconine a little... he would...say: He is not. 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit. (1866) 302/1 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised... that they were grossly deceived.

2. trans, To bring under the Lacedæmonian

dominion or form of government.

a 1873 Lytton Pansanias 11. iii. (1878) 420 We will aconise all Hellas.

Laconise all Hellas.

Hence La'conizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1792-1833 D'Israeli Cur. Lit. (1866) 393/1 The very instances which Plato supplies of this 'laconising' are two most venerable proverbs. 1869 A. W. Waro tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece II. 111. ii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his Laconizing tendency. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 118 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing [etc.].

Lacque, obs. form of Lac1.

Lacque, obs. form of Lac1.

Lacquer, lacker (læ'ks), sb. Also 6 leckar, 6-7 laker, 7 laccar, laquer, 7 lacre. [ad. obs. F. lacre (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. lacre, 16th c. It. lacra, Pg. alacre, laquar (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. lacca Lac. Lacquer is the later form, influenced app. by F. laque Lac sb.1

† 1. = Lac sb.1 1. Obs.
1579 Hakluyt Voy. (1598) 1. 432 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying. 1587 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Indies 33 marg., laker is a kinde of gum that proceeds to the Ant. 1653 H. Cogan Ir. Pinto's Tran. xvii. (1663) 38 Oxen. laden with. Iyory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. Ibid. lii. 207 They caused... a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. 1714 Fr. Bb. of Rates 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2. a. A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged

of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, anatta, or other colouring matters;

with saffron, analta, or other colonring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

1673 Marvell Keh. Transp. 11. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. 1697 Evelvn Numism. vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Laccar. 1708 Bril. Apollo I. No. 2. 3/1 Lacquer [is perform'd] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold Colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectify'd Spirits and Gums. 1773 Phil. Trans. LX111. 326 The best apartments... have usually a broad cornish of lacker, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. 1825 J. Nicouson Operal. Mechanic 731 To make Lacquer of varions Tints. 1855 Browning Old Pictures Florence xxxii, No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer. 162. They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Dammaton with the spiritual Lacker of a safe Conscience and Protestant. 1863 Mis. Oliphant Salem Ch. ii. 30 The thin superficial lacker with which Miss Phoebe was coated.

b. Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish,

Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish,

D. Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the Rhus vernicifera.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. (1729) 400 Laquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1888 Pail Mall G. 19 Nov. 2/1 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, Rhus vernicifera, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season. 1889 Nature 31 Oct. 655 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the Rhus vernicifera.

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also pl. works of art of this kind.

1805 Daily News 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. Mod. Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. Comb.: +lacquer-hat (see quot.); lacquer-tree, the tree (Rhus vernicifera) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; lacquerware = sense 3; lacquer-work, the making of lacquer-ware; also = lacquer-ware; lacquer-wort,

lacquer-ware; also = lacquer-ware; lacquer-wort, ? = lacquer-tree.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lacker-Hal, a Hat made without stiffening. [1863 Bates Nat. Amazon vii. (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of . *Lacre-trees, whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge.] 1884 Pall Mall G. 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. 1697 Dampier Vey. I. (1729) 409 They make very fine *Lacquer-ware. 1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 4166/5 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-Ware, and Salt-Petre. 1861 C. P. Hodoson Resid. Yapan 28 It is . disgraceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. 1669 Perrys Diary 23 Apr., Sir Philip Howard and Watson (the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and *lacker-worke). 1878 J. J. Young Cerain. Art (1879) 165 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work. 1650 Torrino, Silphione, *laker-wort, some say it is an hearb yielding the gum Beniamin.

Lacquer, lacker (lækəl), v. Also 8 laccar.

Lacquer, lacker (lækə1), v. Also 8 laccar.
[f. Lacquer sb.] trans. To cover or coat with lacquer; hence gen. to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with over. 1688 G. Parker & J. Stalker Japaning xviii. 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. 1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2813/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols..., or other Ironwork to be Lacquer'd. are [etc.]. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern.. was now all lackered. 1745 J. Mason Self-Knowl. III. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacker over the basest Metal. 1822 IMISON Self-Knowl. III. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and the lamp furnace is brass lackered. 1830 LINDLEW Nat. Syst. Bot. 120 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacker various kinds of ware. 1859 L. OLIFBANT China & Japan II. x. 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

transf. and fig. 1705 T. Bradbury Serm. 5 Nov. 101 They may have Names that are laccar'd over with a false Divinity. 1720 GAY Poems (1745) II. 22 From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacker lacquer; hence gen. to varnish; occas. of the ma-

o'er their faces. 1755 Connoisseur No. 65 P 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 OPIE in Lect. Paint. iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle.. served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 Edin. Rev. LIII. 223 Lackered over with an outer coating of fair-seeming. of fair-seeming.

Lacquered, lackered (læ'kəɪd), ppl. a. [f. LACQUER v. + -ED1.] Covered or coated with

LACQUER V. + -ED1.] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2273/7 Lackered Ware Trunks.

1731 Swift Answ. Simile 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four.

1777 Robertson Hist.

Amer. (1783) III. 379 They are composed of.. lacquered copper-plates.

1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. Nich. vi., With spears in their hands like lackered area railings.

1855 Thackers in their hands like lackered area railings.

1855 Thackers in the lacquered cobinet, very highly finished.

1718 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

1718 And fig. 1805 Sir M. A. Sibe Rhymes on Art (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom.

1851 D. Jerroll Sir Cilles xxiii. 241 The thief's face. wore the smug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel.

1854 Thackers Newcomes

1. 74 His lacquered moustache.

1854 Thackers Newcomes

1. 74 His lacquered moustache.

1864 Browning Ferishtah's Fancies (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden ?—lacquered ignorance!

Lacquerer, lackerer (lækərəx). [f. Lacquer

Lacquerer, lackerer (læ'kərət). [f. Lacquer v. + -ER¹.] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. lit. and fig.

1845 Miall in Nonconf. V. 265 Mr. Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished. 1884 B'ham Daily Post 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 C. J. Holmes Hoknsii 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength.

Lacquering lackering (lackering mid estates)

Tacquering, lackering (lackerin), ribl. sb. [f. Lacquer v. + -lng l.] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also quasi-

of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also quasiconcr., the coat of lacquer laid on.
1688 G. Parker & J. Stalker Japaning xxi. 64 To make
Lackering shew like Burnisht Gold. 1822 Imson Sci. 4: Art
11. 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874
MICRIETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 301 Lacquering, which
is the usual method of finishing brasswork. 1877 Sir R.
Allock in Art Jrnl. June 162/2 In some cases the lacquering is in relief.

b. attrib., as lacquering-stone (see quot.).

1884 Tournesson Curl Viscil, Arts II. 104 In passwork

1854 TOMINSON Cycl. Useful Arts II. 104 In brasswork factories, a lackering-stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lackering.

Lacquey, lacquie, -y: see Lackery.

Lacre, variant of LACQUER. Lacrim -: see LACHRYM-.

Lacrosse (lakr)'s). [F. la the + crosse a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball

ments it resembles hockey or lootball, but the ball is a small one, driven and canght with a Crosse. [1763 A. Henry Trav., The Indians call the game baggatiway. By the French in Canada it is named be jeu de la crosse. 1805 Pire Sources Mississ. (1800 18 Passed... a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians.] 1867 (title) Laws of La Crosse. 1884 S. E. Dawson Handbk. Canada 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans.

b. altrib., as lacrosse-man; lacrosse-stick = Crosse.

CROSSE.

1882 Sun 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans

Hence Lacrosser, one who plays at lacrosse.

1884 Sporting Times 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England].

Lacrym-: see Lachrym-. Lacta: see Lac¹.

+ Lacta cous, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. lact-, lac milk +-ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physick 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humour.

† Lactage. Obs. [f. L. lact-, lac milk +-AGE. Cf. OF. laictage(s, F. laitage.] Milk produce. 1753 Shuckford Creation & Fall Man Pref. 98 Abel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

Lactagogue (læktăgρg), a. [f. L. lact-, lac milk + Gr. άγωγός leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk.

1887 Moloney Forestry W. Afr. 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue.

Lactamide (læ ktámoid). Chem. [f. L. lact-, lac milk + AMIDE.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES Chem. (ed. 2) 389 Lactide... combines with ammonia, forming lactamide.

Lactant (læ ktănt), a. rare . [ad. L. lactant-em, pr. pple, of lactāre to suckle.] Suckling. Lactarene, lactarine (læktărin). [f. as

next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, 1860 O'NEILL Chem. Calico Printing 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk..are ..employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

Lactarious (læktērriss), a. rare-o. [f. L. lactarius LACTARY + -ous.] = LACTARY a.; plied to some of the agarics which yield a milky Vol. VI.

juice' (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Hence Lsc-tariously adv. (jocular nonce-wd.) on milk diet. 1775 C. Sturges in J. Granger's Lett. (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well.

| Lactarium (lækte*riöm). [L. neut. of lactarius pertaining to milk, f. lact-, lac milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1805 European Mag. LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 103 He [S. Crisp, d. 1784] was the institutor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

Lactary (læktåri), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L.

Lactary (læ'ktǎri), a. and sb. rare. [ad, L. lactāri-us, f. lact-, lac milk.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. + Of a plant: Yielding a milky juice. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 Tominson Kenou's Disp. 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Column, Lactary Column, at Rome [= L. lactaria columna]. 1892 Ld. Lytton King Poppy 1. 381 The Titular Head Of the State's Lactary Department, she.

B. sb. + B. (Sec quot. 1623.) Obs. - D. A dairy. 1623 Cockern, Lactaria, She that selleth milke. 1669-81 WORLINGE Syst. Agric., Dict. Rust., Lactary, a Dairyhouse. 1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lactate (kæ'ktět). Chem. [f. Lact-1c+-ate4.]

Lactate (læ'ktět). Chem. [f. Lact-ic + -ate4.] A salt of lactic acid.

A Saft of factic acid.

1794 Pearson Table Chem. Nomencl. § 24 Lactates, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 J. G. Children Chem. Anal., 317 Lactate of lead..; lactate of iron..; lactate of copper. 1899 Cagney Jaksch's Clin. Diagn. vi. (ed., 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

Lactation lackter [son]. [n. of action f. L. lactare to suckle. Cf. F. lactation.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant; suckling, 1668 Witkins Real Char. II. ix. § 2. 233 Lactation, giving suck. 1806 Med. Jenl. XV. 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in.. Lactation. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. I. App. 410 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has. reached the full proportion of the adult. 1860 Tanner Pregnancy ii. 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 Knorv Princ. Med. 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary alands.

mary glands.

1857 J. H. Walsh Dom. Econ. 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning-point of the lying-in-room.

Lacteal (lækt/jål), a. and sb. Also 7 lacteall.

[f. L. lacte-us (f. lact-, lac milk) + -AL.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk.

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk.

Lacteal fever, milk fever.

1658 Phillips, Lacteal, or Lacteous, milky, milk white, or made of milk.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Lacteal fevers, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers.

1802 Med. Frnl. VIII. 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lacteal secretion.

1854 Ower Skel. & Teeth (1855) 70 The lacteal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast.

1001 Journal of the digital forms of the dugong are placed on the hreast.

1001 Journal of the find of the lacteal lunch.

101 Journal of the digital forms of the animals (cows). are driven home, there to yield their lacteal tribute.

101 Desembling milk; milk-white. rare—1.

101 103 P. Fletcher Purple 1sl. II. Xii, Like the lacteal stones which heaven pave.

1058 [see x].

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body: Conveying a milky fluid, sc. chyle.

1064 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lacteal Veins.

1051 Ray Creation 1. (1692) 66 There should have been some lacted Veins formed.

1051 J. Hoosson Leet. Inflam. 357 Substances which. the lacteal absorbents refuse to take up.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd. I. v. 144

They have lacteal vessels, or lymphatics.

11 Place The lymphetic vessels of the mesentery.

B. sb. pl.

1. Phys. The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyli-

the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyliferous vessels.

1680 PLOT Staffordsh. (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries.

1691 RAY Creation 11. (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltick Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals.

1758 Johnson Idler No. 17 P8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity.

1809 Med. Trnl. XXI. 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle.

1822-34 Good's Bk. Nat. 1. 295 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain.

1883-8 Fagge & Pre-Smith Princ. Med. (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

+2. Bot. The lactiferous ducts.

+2. Bot. The lactiferous ducts.
1672-3 Grew Anat. Plants 11. iii, § 25 (1682) 68 The
Lacteals of Dandelion.

Lactean (læktián), a. [f. as prec. + -AN.] a. = LACTEAL a. 1 b (obs.). b. = LACTEAL a. 2.

(In mod. Dicts.)

1659 Moxon Tutor Astron. 1. 25 Blaeu saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

Lactein (læktřin). Also -ine. [ad. mod.L. lacteina (F. lacteine), f. L. lacte-us; see LACTEAL

and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex., Lactein, 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.,

Lacteous (læ'kties), a. [f. L. lacte-us (see

Lacteous (!æ'ktiðs), a. [f. L. lacte-us (see Lacteal) + -0Us.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see Lactary a.]. 1666 J. Smith Old Age (ed. 2) 174

There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 J. Edwards Demonstr. Existence God II. 101 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement.

15g. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. I. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously browsing in vales of Enna.. slowly secreting lacteous facts.

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk.

11 Lacteous circle: the Milky Way. + Lacteous

† Lacteous circle: the Milky Way. † Lacteous star: one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 St. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. xii. 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle. yet [etc.]. 1669 W. Simpson Itydrol. Chym. 278 The lacteous cremor or milky juyoe. 1677 Plor Oxfordsh. 48 Two small and very weak springs, of a lacteous colour but no such tast. 1682 Str. T. Browns. Chr. Mor. II. § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 Kirby & Sr. Entomol, IV. 278 Lacteous (lacteus), white with a slight tint of blue. tint of blue.

† 3. = Lacteal a. 2. Obs.

1692 Bentley Royle Lect. iii. 8 The Lungs are suitable or Respiration. the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence Lacteously adv., in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

† Lactesce, v. Obs. rare 1. In 7 lactess. [ad. L. lactesc-re: sec Lactescent.] intr. To

become milky.

1696 W. Cowens in Phil. Trans. XIX. 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spoon over a Candle it will lactess and become thick.

Lactescence (lækte sens). [f. Lactescent:

1. A milky appearance; milkiness. 1684-5 Bovie 1751. Min. Waters 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside. 1756 C. Lycas Ess. Waters 1, 130 The saway to subside. 1750 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I, 139 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactes cence. In mod. Dicts.

Bot. An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but some-

times red.

1106 Feb. 126 Lee Introd. Bot. III. xx. (1765) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

+ Lacte scency. [f. as prec. : see -ENCY.]

THACTE SCENCY. [I. as prec.: see ENCI.]

= LACTESCENCE 1.

1757 WALRER in Phil. Trans. L. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni. left the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom.

Hactescent lækle sent, a. [ad, l. lactèscentem, pres. uple. f. lactèscère, inchoative vb. f. lactère to be milky, f. lact-, lac milk.]

to be milky, f. lact-s, lac milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance.

1688 Phil. Trans. 111. 752 Concerning lactescent Bloud in a man. whose Bloud alwayes turn'd into Milk. 1757

WALKER in Phil. Trans. L. 135 Saccharum Saturni being added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescent cloud. 1815 Sporting Mag. XLVI. 63 The lactescent juice of the former [lettuce] is powerfully narcotic. 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 196 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescent aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 Phil. Trans. VIII. 6006 Cheggio, a lactescent plant, found in Cambaja. 1724 Switzer Pract. Gard. VII. 1611 (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle. on account of its lactescent quality. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 11 Linnocharis, a genus belonging to Butomeæ, is lactescent. 1886 in Gray Struct. Bot. (ed. 6) 417/2.

*3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 Duncan Ann. Med. 1. 236 Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at the sight of a child. 1835 Kirby Ilab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs.

Lactic (læktik), a. Chem. [f. In. lact-, lac

Lactic (læktik), a. Chem. [f. I. lact-, lac milk + -tc.] Of or pertaining to milk. Lactic acid $(C_3H_6O_3)$, the acid formed in sour milk. Lactic fermentation, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 Kerr It. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem. 121 Lactic acid.
1821 Inson Sci. 4. Art II. 139 The lactic acid is found in
sour whey. 1874 Roscoe Elem. Chem. xxxiv. 367 Lactic acid
is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a
peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 St.
George's 1105p. Rep. IX. 163 Treatment was by port-wine,
salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray.

Lactide (lacktoid). Chem. [f. as prec. + -1DE.]
A substance, C₈ II₈O₄, formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 Fownes Chem. (ed. 2) 389. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem.
368 Lactic acid. when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid.

+ Lactifer. Obs. rare -1. [a. late L. lactifer
milk-bearing, f. lact(t)-, lac milk + -fer bearing.]
A lactiferous vessel.

1673-4 GREW Anat. Plants III. 1. ii. § 16 (1682) rog The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

Lactiferous (lækti feres), a. [f. L. lactifer (see prec.) + -ous.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.

1691 RAV Creation 1. (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be .. Glandules .. made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct. 1794-6 E. DARWIN Zoon. 1. 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1802 BINGLEY Anim. Bigs. (1813) 1. 15 The class of animals denominated .. Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect nilk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

yielding a milky fluid.

yielding a milky fluid.

1073-4 Grew Anal. Plants III. II. IV. § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Resiniferous Vessels of Plants.

1675 Phil. Trans. X. 437 He finds sap vessels to be. Lymphæducts and Lactiferous. 1753 in Chambers Cycl. Supp. 1801 Trans. Soc. Arts XIX. 198 Lettuces running to seed... are known to be more particularly lactiferous.

1854 J. Hoog Microst. II. IV. 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue.

Hence Lacti ferousness, the quality of yielding

milk in abundance.

1879 Punch 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of

the Alderney.

† **Lactific**, a. Obs. rare —! [f. L. lact i)-, lac milk + -Fic. Cf. F. lactifique.] Milk-producing. 1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden xeiv, The lactific vertues which do reside in this herb.

So + Lacti fical a., in the same sense.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lactifical, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yeelding. 1676 in Coles; 1721 in Bailey; and in mod. Diets.

ind in mod Dicts.

+ Lactification. Obs. rare-1. [See prec. and

-FICATION.] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J. SMITH Old Age (ed. 2) 106, I shall only mention five:..Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermification.

Lactificorous (lie kliffo res), a. rare. [f. L.

lacti-, lac milk + flor-em flower + -ous.] Having flowers white like milk. 1855 in MANNE Expos. Lex.

Lactifluous (lækti·fluos), a. [as if f. L. *lacti-flu-us (after the analogy of mellifluus, f. lact(i, -, lac milk + flu-, stem of fluere to flow) + -ous.] Flow-

ing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS Flora Lond. (1777) 1. xxxv, Most plants of this Genus [Eaphorbia] contain in them this milky and gunnny substance. and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY Mystic & And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem.. the Caraccan Indian drains, At day-dawn, creamy draughts.

reamy draughts.

† La'ctiform, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. lacti-, lac milk + FOUM.] In the form of milk, like milk. 1681 in tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.

Lactifugal (lækti-hägāl), a. Med. [f. next + AL.] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod. Dicts.

Lactifuge (lækti-hägāl), Med. [f. L. lacti-, lac milk + FUGE.] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk.

1855 in MAYNE Expos. Lex.

Lactin (lactin) Chem. Alexandre. retion of milk. 1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Lactin (læktin). Chem. Also ine. [f. L.

| lact-, lac milk + -IN.] = LACTOSE. 1844 FOWNES Chem. 364 Sugar of milk; lactine. 1858 1bid. (ed. 7) 410 Lactin.

lacti-, lac milk +-vor-us devouring +-ous.] Milk-devouring. Lactivorous (lækti vŏrəs), a. rare.

devouring.

1824 New Monthly Mag. XI. 314 Babies.—Noisy lactivorous animalculæ. 1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Lacto- (lækto), used as combining form of L. lact-, lac milk; as in La:ctobutyro meter, an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk. Lactocele = GALACTO-CELE. Lacto-pho sphate, a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. La cto-pro tein, a normal albuminous constituent of milk. La ctoscope [sec -SCOPE], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. Lacto-thermo-meter, an instrument for ascertaining the tempera-

meter, an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, *Lactobutyrometer. 1855 MANNE Expos. Lex., *Lactocele. 1878 A. Hamilton Nerv. Dis. 335 The syring of the *lactophosphate of line. 1864 Reader No. 85, 239/2 A new albuminoidal substance found in milk ... *lacto-proteine. 1858 Simmonia District Trade, *Lactoscope_1. an instrument invented by M. Donne, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 25/1 Milk Thermometers... *Lacto-Thermometer.

Lactometer (læktø m/təi). [f. Lacto--METER.] An instrument for gauging the purity

of milk.

1817 Blackw. Mag. II. 219 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy.

1872 Echo 8 Oct. 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

Lactone (læktōun). Chem. [f. L. lact-, lac milk + ONE.] (See quot.)

1848 Fowns Chem. (ed. 2) 389 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colonrless volatile liquid. Hence Lactonio a., of or pertaining to lactone. Lactory. an erroneous form of Lactory.

[Lactory, an erroneous form of Lactary.] Lactose (læktōus). [f. L. lact-, lac + -ose 2.

Cf. F. lactose.] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1858 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 Roscoe Flem. Chem. 306 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

|| Lactosuria (læktosiū•riā). Path. [quasi-

1866 A. FLINT Princ, Med. (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition

|| Lactucarium (læktiukē • ribm).

| Lactucarium (læktiukē•riðm). [mod.L., f. L. lactūca lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. Gully Magendic's Formul. (ed. 2) 165 Dr. Duncan has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 14 inch in diameter.

Lactucic (læktiū sik), a. Chem. [f. as next + -1c. Cf. F. lactucique.] Lactucic acid: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the Lactuca virosa.

racid found in the juice of the Lactuce acid: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the Lactuca virosa.

r838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 159 Lactucic acid was discovered by Pfaff. 1865-72 in Warts Dict. Chem. 111. 465.

Lactucin (læktivisin). Chem. [f. L. lactūc-a lettuce + -1N. Cf. F. lactucine.] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 206.

Lactyl (læktil). Chem. [f. L. lact-, lac milk +-YL.] An organic radical derived from lactic +-YL.] An organid. Also attrib.

1868 Fowner Chem. (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a olourless liquid.

Lacuna (lăkiā nă). Pl. lacuna, lacunas. [a. .lacuna ahole, pit, f. lacus LAKE sb.4 Cf. LACUNE.] 1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author: A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also

an author: A hiatus, diams, missing processor transf.

1663 Sir R. Moray in Lauderd. Papers (Camden) I.

187 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters. 1694
Gibson in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his
behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to
make up. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. iv. v. (1863) II. 326
The context which fills up the numerous lacunae of the
time-worn inscription. 1875 Maine Hist. Inst. ix. 25 The
description given.. is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript. 1892 Zangwill. Bow Myst. 147 There were various
lacunæ and hypotheses in the case for the defence.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty
space. Spot, or cavity.

3. gen.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity. a. gen.

1872 Proctor Ess. Astron. xxiv. 303 The gaps and lacunae are left relatively clear of lucid stars. 1879 Rutley Study Rocks x. 107 Fluid lacunae.. are of frequent occurrence in repheline. 1880 Sat. Rev. 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot.

b. Anat. 'A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphalic' (Sud. Soc. Lev. 1888)

Connective tissue giving origin to a lymphalic' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888),

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Lacunæ are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb.

1722 QUNCY Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 175 Between this Muscle [Sphincter] and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ.

1874 Van Buren Dis. Genit. Org. 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus.

C. Anal. One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpusales.

substance which contain the bone corpuscles or

studiated which contain the bone corpuscies of osteoblasts (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1845 Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat. 1. 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which...discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna. 1859 [see Lacunal a.].

1867 J. Hoog Microsc. 1. ii. 57 The observation of .. the Haversian canals and the lacung of lones.

d. Zool. One of the spaces left among the tissues

of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. Hogg Microsc. n. iii. 566 Minute capillary ramifications (in flukes) terminating in small oval shaped sacs or leaves.

eations in nuxes, terminating in small culture.

e. Bot. An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression

on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 Loudon Encycl, Plants 948 [Lichens] Lacuna are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond, 1856 in Henstlow Dict. Bot. Terms. 1874 Cooke Fungi 41 In Tulurcinia, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunae communicating with the interior.

Lacunal (lăkiū năl), a. [f. Lacuna + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna. 1846 Dana Zooph. iv. (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces. 1859 J. Tomes Dental Surg. 86 A bone lacuna, sinated within a semi-circular indentation

A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell. 1874 Van Buren Dis. Genil. Org. 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna magna in the roof of the nrethra continues inflamed.

Lacunar (lākiū'nāi), sb. Arch. Pl. lacunars, lacunaria (lækiūnāi). fa. L. lacūnar, f. lacūna: see Lacuna.] a. The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of snnk or hollowed compartments. b. pl. The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

hollowed compartments. D. pl. 1 he sunken paners in such a ceiling.

1696 Phillips, Lacunar (in Architect.), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a cieled roof arched or fretted.

1727-41 in Chambers Cycl. 1727-1800 in Balley. 1823
P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 58 Lacunariz, or Lacunars, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of coronae in the lonic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. 1845 Athenxum 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

Lacunar (lăkiā năi), a. [f. Lacuna + -ar.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

of or characterized by lacumæ.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life p. cv, The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting. 1891 Huxley Anat. Inc. Anim. i. (1877) 57
The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884
BOWER & SCOTT De Bury's Phaner. 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma. surrounds the vascular bundles. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

Lacunary (läkiūnāri), a. [f. Lacuna + -arr 2; after F. lacunar.]

after F. lacunaire.]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or

1. Of or pertaining to a racuma, commonly resembling lacunes.

1857 E. C. Otté Quatrefages' Rambles Nat. 11. 289
Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together.

1868 P. M. Duncan Insect World Introd. 14 On reaching the interior of the head it opens in the lacunary interorganic system.

2. Math. Lacunary function (see quots.). Lacunary function (see quots.).

nary space: an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAYLEY in Q. Yrnl. Math. May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function.

1893 A. R. Forsyth Theory Functions \$87. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called. Ibid. 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space.

† Lacunate, v. Obs. rare.

[f. L. lacūnāt-, v.]

ppl. stem of lacūnāre, f. lacūna.

1623 COCKERAM, Lacunate, to make ditches or holes.

Hence † Lacuna tion, a making of holes.

1638 in Phillips. 1676 in Coles.

Lacune (lākiūn). [Anglicized form of Lacuna.

Cf. F. lacune.]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now rare.

1. = LACUNA I. Now rare.

1701 BEVERLEY Afoc. Quest. 43 Which. I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme. 1784 Henley in Beckford's Vathek (1868) 189 note, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original. 1814 W. Taylor in Roliberd Mem. II. 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunes of his text. 1887 Dublin Rev. July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunes which there are no data to fill.

2. = LACUNA 2.
1846 DANA Zooph. iv. (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunes, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

Lacune, obs. form of LAGOON.

Lacunose (lăkiữ nổus), a. [ad. L. lacūnōs-us, f. lacūna Lacuna.] Abounding in lacunæ: a. Having many cavities or depressions; furrowed,

pitted; spec. in Nat. Hist.

1816 T. Brown Elem. Conchol. 155 Lacunose, having the surface covered with small pits. 1816 Kirry & Sp. Entonvol. IV. 270 Lacunose (tacunosa), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 Cooka Fungi 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulescover leaves or leaves a surface.

b. Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hialuses.

1894 R. Ellis Fables of Phacetrus 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS, at this part of Book iv.

In combining form lacunoso-: lacuno:ao-fi atu-lose a. Bot., having lacunæ and fistulæ; lacuno so-rugoss a. Bot., wrinkled with irregular furrows.

rugose a. Bot., wrinkled with irregular flurrows.

1866 Treas. Bot. 6s5/2 Lacunsos-rugose, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach. 1887 W. Phillirs Brit. Discompeters 13 Risselnder, solid, not lacunoso-fistulose, as in the preceding. Hence Lacunosity, lacunose quality.

1895 Athenaum 31 Ang. 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency.

† Lacunous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lacuna + Obs. Pare Parents]. Presembling a hollow or lacune.

-008.] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn*. 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the npper lip.

Lacunulose (läkiūnūlõus), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. lacūnula (dim. of Lacuna) + -08E.] Minutely

1882 TUCKERMAN N. Amer. Lichens 1. 61 P[armelia] lophyrea. Ach.;..lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous.

Lacuscular (lăkwskiŭlar), a. [f. L. lacus-cul-us (dim. of lacus LAEE sb. 4) +-AR.] Of or pertaming to a small pool; frequenting small pools, 1878 J. Cotoponous Moor & Loch (1880) I. 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft.

Lacustral (läkvistäl), a. rare—0. [f. as next]

Lacustral (låkv'strål), a. rare-0. [f. as next +-AL.] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in Humble Dict. Geol. 1865 in Page Handbk. Geol. T.

Lacustrian (låkv'striån), a. and sb. rare.

[f. as next +-IAN.] A. adj. = LACUSTRINE 1 b.

B. sb. An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 Reader 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrian habitations.

1884 W. Westall in Coutemp. Rev. XLVI. 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrians of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization.

Lacustrine (låkv'strin), a. [f. as if L. *lacustri-, palüster, f. palūd-, palūs marsh) +-INE.]

Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said esp. of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and Geol. of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the

bottom of lakes; also with reference to 'lakedwellings' such as those of prehistoric Euroje. Lacustrine age, period: the period when lake-

Lacy (18'13), a. Also lacey. [I. LACE 50. +-Y-1]
Consisting of, or having the appearance of, lacc.
1804 in Charlotte Smith's Convers. I. 57 Eluding him, on
lacey plume The silver moth enjoys the gloom. 1823 GALT
Entail I. xv. 112 A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy
character of a haze than the texture of a vapour. 1848 SARA
COLERIDGE in Q. Rev. Mar. 439 To display the lacy veni
work of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue. 1883 MISS
BROUGHTON Bellinda I. 1. ix. 157 Clad in one of those lawny,
lacy gowns.

work of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON Belinda I. I. ix. 157 Clad in one of those lawny, lacy gowns.

Lacye, -yn, obs. forms of LACE v.

Lad (læd), 5h. I Forms: 4-6 ladde, 6-8 Sc. lawd, 7 ladd, 5- lad. [ME. ladde, of obscure origin. Possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple. of LEAD v.; in ME. lad is a dialectal variant of led pa. pple. The use might have originated in the application of the plural ladde elliptically to the followers of a lord. Actual evidence, however, is wanting. It is noteworthy that a 'Godric Ladda' attests a document written 1082-1123 (Earle Land Charters 270). If this cognome be (as is possible) identical with ME. ladde, its evidence is unfavourable to the derivation suggested above.

Quite inadmissible, both on the ground of phonology and meaning, is the current statement that the word is cognate with the last syllable of the Goth. Juggalants syoung man; the ending Jants (stem Janda adj., landi sh.), which does not occur as an independent word, has in compounds the sense 'having (a certain) growth or size', as in hwellants how great, swalatus so great, samalaus ealso worthless: the Welsh lawd is a dictionary figment invented to explain the feminine 'lodes (in Dictionaries llodes), which Prof. Rhys has shown to be shortened from herbodes, fem. of herlawd, a. ME. herlot Harlot; and the frish lath does not exist in either the earlier or the later sense of 'lad', hut means 'hero' or 'champion'.]

† 1. A serving-man, attendant; a man of low birth and position; a varlet. Obs.

'champion'.]
† 1. A serving-man, attendant; a man of low birth and position; a varlet. Obs.
c 1300 Havelok 1786 'Hwat haue ye seid', quoth a ladde.
13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 154 Mony ladde her forth-lep to laue & to kest. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xix. 32 To make lordes of laddes Of lond that he wynneth. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 4451 And wehen art bou; boy ladde prout' c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 8280 Whan Serenides the Ring had, Glad she was, and called a lad. c 1440 Vork Myst. xxix. 390 Pis ladde J Jesus! with his lesying is has oure lawes lorne. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 43 Lord and lad, to my law doth lowte. 1513 Baroshaw St. Werburge I. 1015 A lad to wedde a lady is an inconuenyent. c 1530 L. Cox Rhet. (1899) 77 He had with hym syngyng laddes and women seruantes. 1530 Lynobsav Test. Pappingo 391 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris, Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lychtis amang lardis. 1535 COMENDALE I Sam. ii. 15 Or ener they burned the fatt, the prestes lad | Yulg. Mee'l came. and sayde [etc.]. 1549-50 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 277 Smythe the carpenter for j dayes Labor for his servaunte Clerke and his ladde for takying downe of the tymbre. 1721 Kell. V Scot. Prov. 240 Lay up like a Laird, and seek like a Lad.

2. A boy, youth; a young man, young fellow. Also, in the diction of pastoral poetry, used to denote 'a young shepherd'. In wider sense applied familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address my lad. Lad of wax: a shoemaker.

familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address my lad. Lad of wax: a shoemaker.

[C1440 Promp. Pavr. 283/L Ladde, or knave, garcio.
1483 Cath. Angl. 2c6/1 A Ladde, vbi a knaffe.] 1535
COVERDALE Prov. xxii. 15 Foolishnes sticketh in the herte
of 'p' ald, but y' rod of correction driueth it awaye. 1552
LATIMER Serm. (1584) 323 First he is a childe; afterward
he becommeth a ladde; then a yong man, and after that a
perfect man. 1564 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) i. 53 Lymmer
lawdis and litle lassis. 1595 Shakes. 1 Hen. IV, I. ii. 112
Prin. Where shall we take a purse to morrow, Jacke? Fal.
Where thou wilt Lad. 1600 Dekker Honest Wh. II.
Dram. Wks. II. 175 How now old Lad, what doest cry?
1602 Narcissus (1893) 78 Why, well said, my ladds of
mettall. 1608 Willet Hexafia Exod. 787 Our blessed
Sauiour .. said to his disciples, children, or lads, hane
ye any meate? a 1690 Captain Carr 30 in Furnivall
Percy Folio I. 81' Ile not gine over my house', shee said,

*neither for Ladds nor man . 1705 Byrom Lit. Rem. (1854)
1. 1. 6 The other two sizers, one sophister, the other a Lancashire lad of our year. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Pope 1 Apr., The young lads.. divert themselves with making garlands for their favourite lambs. 1724 De Foo Mem. Cavalier (1840) 369 The old lad was not to be caught. 1794 Sporting Mag. 111. 201 Requesting you as a brother lad of wax to make me some of your tight shoes. 1820 Hooo Eug. Aram viii, My gentle lad, what is't you read? 1856 R. M. Ballantyne Snawfakes & Sunbeams xviii. 390 What did you say struck you, Harry, my lad? 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catnillus lxxviii. 4 Lovely the lady, the lad lovely, a company sweet. 1886 Ruskin Praterila 1. v. 140 All handsome lads and pretty lasses.

† b. A man of spirit and vigour.
a 1553 Udall Royster D. IV. vii. Arl.) 71, I trowe they shall finde and feele that I am a lad.
3. Sc. A sweethcart.
1725 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. v. ii, And am I then a match for my ain lad? 1981 J. Mayre Logan Braes in Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit. 11. 493 While my dear lad maun face his faes Far, far frae me. 1786 Burns Dream xiv, Ve royal Lasses dainty, Heav'n ... gie you lads a-plenty.
4. altrih., as lad-porter; †lad-age, the age of

4. attrib., as lad-porter; +lad-age, the age of

4. altrih., as lad-porter; †lad-age, the age of boyhood; lad-bairn, -wean Sc., a male child.

1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. I. Vecation 170 Here have I past my *Lad-age fair and good. 17. Herd's Collect. Sc. Songs (1776) II. 149 This maiden had a braw *lad-laim. 1821 Gatt Ann. Parish xix. 180 There was a greater christening of lad bairns than had ever been in any year during my incumbency. 1894 Daily News II Sept. S/3 A *lad porter on the .. Railway. 1821 Hoog Jacobite Kelis II. 175 Bonny orphan lad-weans twa.

Hence the nonce veds. Laddess, a girl, lass; Tadding the condition or character of a lad:

La'ddism, the condition or character of a lad;

La'dhood, the state of being a lad.

1768 H. Watpote Corr. (1837) II. 407, I know that he is a very amiable lad and I do not know that she is not as amiable a laddess. 1843 Blacker. Mag. LIII. 80 They. emerge. into the full and perfect imago of little lords... without any of those intermediate conditions of laddism, hobble-de-hoyism [etc.]. 1883 Spectator 28 Apr. 543 Youth or ladhood was now protrated further into life. 1891 Century Mag. Nov. 61 in this region I grew to ladhood.

+ Lad, 5b.? Obs. rare. A thong. Hence

† Lad, 50.2 (vs. rare. A thong. Hence † Ladded a., thonged.
c 1440 Promp. Parr. 283'1 Ladde, thwonge (K. thounge, S. thang), ligula. Laddyd, ligulatus. 1847 HALLIWELL, Lad, a thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.
Lad, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAD v.
|| Ladanum (lædánům). Also 6 (anglicized)

ladane. [1. lādanum, lēdanum, a. Gr. λάδονον, λήδανον, f. λῆδον mastic. Cf. Labdanum and LAUDANUM.]

1. A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus Cistus, esp. C. ladaniferus and C. Creticus,

genus Cistus, esp. C. ladaniferus and C. Creticus, much used in perfumery and for fumigation.

[C 1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 179 B ladani 3, & resolue it in 3 iii of oile of mittilles. Ibid. 188 Olium ladani 1 1551
Turker Herbad I. K vi, Ladanum .. hath the propertie to bind to gether to warme, to make softe and to open the mouthes of the veynes. 1568 Skeyne The Pest (1860) 31
Eikand thairtill .. sa meikill of ladane as salbe thocht expedient. 1611 Coter, Ladane, the sweet Gumme Ladanum. 1634 Pracham Gentl. Exerc. 1. xii. 40 Sistis (that heareth that excellent gumme Ladanum). 1638 Herrick Herper. (1860) 104 How can I chuse but kisse her, whence do's come The storax, spiknard, myrrhe and ladanum. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. 1. 161 The balsam called Ladanum... is produced by the Cistus Creticus.

†2. — Laudanum. Obs.

1627 tr. Baron's Life & Death (1651) 29 The compound Opiates are Treacle, Methridate, Ladanum, &c.

Ladde-borde: see Larboard.

Ladden, rare obs. pa. pple. of Lade v.

Ladde-borde: see LARBOARD.

Ladden, rare obs. pa. pple. of LADE v.

Ladder (lædər), sb. Forms: t hlæder, hlæder, 2-4 leddre, 4 Kent. lheddre, 3-5 (6 Sc.) ledder, 4-5 leddir(e, leddyr, 3-4 laddre, 4 laddir, 6- ladar, 6-7 lather, 4- ladder. [OE. hlæd(d)er str. fem., corresp. to OFris. hleder, hladder-, MDn. lædere (Dn. leer, also ladder from Fris.), OllG. leitara (MHG., mod.G. leiter):OTeut. *hlaidrjâ, f. Teut. root *hli-: hlai- (whence LEAN v.) :-Arvan *kli-: cf. Gr. *klimt ladder.]

LEAN v.):-Aryan *kli-; cf. Gr. κλίμαξ ladder.] 1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting of a series of bars ('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports, by means of which one may ascend to or descend

by means of which one may ascend to or descend from a height.

971 Blickl. Hom. 209 Per wæs zewuna þæm folce . .]æt he æfter blæddrum up to ðæm glæsenum fæte astizon.

1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxviii. 12 Þa zeseah he on swefne standan ane hlædre fram eorðan to heofenan. a 1100 Gerefa in Anglía (1886) 1X. 263 Hlædre, horscamb and sceara. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 1607 He..saa. fro ðe erðe up til heuene bem, A leddre stonden. 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 Hii. cables vette ynowe & laddren & leuours. c 1340 Cursor M. 3779 (Fairf.) In slepe a ladder him bott he seyghe fra þe firmament rist to his eyghe. 1375 Babbour Bruce x. 642 Thai set thair ledder to the wall. c 1400 Destr. Troy 4761 Þai wonyn on the wallis lightly with ladders. 1560 J. Davis tr. Sleidane's Chron. our Time 159 The Emperour goynge forth as farre as the ladder of the shippe to mete him, receaveth him in. 1287 Fleshing Contn. Holinshed III. 356/1 A lather of fourteene staves would but reach to the top. 16a1 G. Sanovs Ovid's Met. xiv. (1626) 298 [He] oft a lather tooke To gather finit. 1740-7 Swift Gullier I. 1. 25 That several ladders should be applied to my sides, on which. the inhabitants mounted. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xl, Kit mounted half way up a short ladder.

tb. esp. The steps to a gallows. Chiefly in phr. to bring to the ladder. Groom of the ladder (jocular): a hangman. Obs.

(jocular): a hangman. Obs.

a 1533 L.D. Berners Huon lix. 204 [Inotyn] commandyd a .xxx. men to lede hym to y galows & .. they causyd the mynstrell to mount vp on y ladder. 1594 Nashe Unfort. Trav. Wks. 1883-4 V. 138, I .. should have been hanged, was brought to the ladder, .. and yet for all that scap'd dancing in a hempen circle. Hid. 151 Casting mee off the ladder. Ibid. 185 A fidler cannot turne his pin so soone, as lea an executioner] would turn a man of the ladder. 1601 Dent Pathra. Heaven 311 Many .. have beene brought to the gallowes, and have confessed vpon the ladder, that [etc.].
a 1640 Day Percyr. Schol. (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeoman of the corde. 1655 Guralle Line in Arm. xix. (1669) 233/2 The offer of a pardon comes too late to him that has turn'd himself off the Ladder.

c. fig. Also in phr. + To draw up the ladder after itself [cf. F. après lini il faut tirer l'échelle]: to be unapproachable. To see through a ladder:

to be unapproachable. To see through a ladder: to see what is obvious. To kick down the ladder; said of persons who repudiate or ignore the friendships or associations by means of which they have

riscn in the world.

ships or associations by means of which they have risen in the world.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 129 Dis is sunfulla monna leddre.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 129 Dis is sunfulla monna leddre.

c1176 Lamb. Hom. 129 Dis is sunfulla monna leddre.

c1176 Lamb. Hom. 129 Dis is sunfulla monna leddre.

c1176 Lamb. 246 Dis is }e laste stape of be lheddre for perfeccion. 1377 Lamgl. P. Pl. E. xvi. 44 The Fende. Lith a laddre there-to, of lesynges aren the ronges. 1477 Eam. Rivers (Caston) Dictes 77 Men sette moche store by the foresayde science and was their opynion that it was the laddre to go vp into alle other sciences. 1593 Shars. Rich. II, v. i. 55 Northumberland, thou Ladder where-withall The mounting Bullingbrooke ascends my Throne.

a 1625 Cork in Gutch Coll. Cor. I. 13 It is not the true way.. for men to raise themselves by ladders of detraction.

1630 Lassels Vey. Italy 1, 87 After the Domo, 1 saw the Church of the Annunciata, which draweth up the Ladder after it for neatness. 1794 Nelson in Nicelas Disy.

(ed. 2) I. 449 Duncan is, I think, a little altered; there is nothing like kicking down the ladder a man riss by. 1843 LF Fever Life Trav. Phys. I. i. v., 4 With these two houses alone I have worked up the medical ladder of my life. 1848 Thackray Book of Sinds vii. (1872) 27 She Lastruggled so gallantly for polite reputation that she has won it: pitlessly kicking down the ladder as she advanced degree by degree. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Toms C. vi. 37 Can't ye see through a ladder, ye black nigger? 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. vii. 73 He now began to climb the ladder of preferment afresh.

2. With qualifying words indicating its use, construction, position, etc., as fire-, extension-, repessaling-, step-ladder, etc. Also Naut., as accommodation, bowsprit, entering, gallery, quarter, stem ladder. Also JACOB's LADDER.

1526 CAPT. Smith Acid. Tigg. Scanner 13 An entring ladder or cleats. 1706 Phillips (cd. Kersey, s. Ladders.)

modation, bowsprit, entering, gallery, quarter, stern ladder. Also JACOB'S LADDER.

1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Ving. Sca-men 13 An entring ladder or cleats. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey: s.v. Ladders, the Bolt-sprit-ladder, at the Beak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it. 1758 Sharp in Naval Chron. VIII. 154 He. got into a boat from the stern ladder. 1769 FALCONER Dist. Marine (1780) s.v. Ladder, Accommodation Ladder, is a sort of light stair-case, occasionally fixed on the gangway of the admiral, or commander in chief, of a fleet. Ibid., Quarter-Ladders, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3. Applied to things more or less resembling a

Applied to things more or less resembling a

from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3. Applied to things more or less resembling a ladder. Often with qualifying words, as cheese, cooper's, paring ladder (see quots.); fish ladder (see Fish sb. 17).

1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 318/2 The paring Ladder, or Coopers Ladder.. By the help of this all Barrel Staves or Boards are held fast and sure while the Workman is paring or shaving them. Ibid. 335/1 A Cheese Ladder.. serveth to lay over the Cheese Tub for the Cheese Fat to rest upon, while the Dairy Woman presseth the Whay out of the Cruds. Ibid. 339/2 The Cart Lathers are the Crooked peeces set over the Cart wheels to keepe Hay and Straw loaden off them. 1831 Catal. Gt. Exhib. 376 Scotch cart.. with ladders complete, so as to be used as a dung or harvest cart. 1875 Plain Needlework to A crochet needle to pick up the ladders in stockings). 1895 Knibat Diet. Mech., Ladder, a notched cleat or stick in a hookcase, for supporting shelves. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 90 Two Salmon Ladders, One Jumping Ladder, One Swimming Ladder. 1888 Lockwood's Diet. Mech. Engin. Ladder, a series of mud buckets which are carried up and down in an ohlique direction, for emptying and refilling in dredging operations. 1890 Westeyan Methodist's Mag. Mar. 162 A woven-ladder tape for Venetian blinds, in lieu of hand-made ladders. 1892 Daily News 25 Jan. 3/3 The fit wers are formed into ruches, which trim the skirt and are carried up the sides, with a ladder of ribbons between the lines.

4. In names of plants, as Christ's ladder (see CHRST 5). Ladder to Heaven see quols. Also Lucop's updage.

CHRIST 5). Ladder to Heaven see quots. . Also

CHRIST 5. I. Adder to Heaven see quois. Also JACOB'S LADDER.

1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot. 699 Wee in English [call it] Salomons Seale most usually, but in some countries the people call it Ladder to Heaven, ... from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another. 1760 LER Introd. Bot. App. (1765) 316 Ladder to Heaven, Convallaria. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Planton, L. adder to Heaven, Convallaria. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Planton, L. adder to Heaven, Convallaria. 1870 Brutten, L. (2) Polygonatum multiforum.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as ladder foot, rung, + stale, stave; b. objective, as ladder-climber (in quot. fig.); c. instrumental, as ladder-travelling; ladder-bridged adj.; d. similative, as ladder-path, road; laddervise adv.

1898 Westm. Gas. 26 Aug. 82. The "ladder-bridged creusse. 1870 Even. Standard 17 Sept., The "hadder-climbers, who now direct the affairs of Paris. c 1470 Hennyson Mor. Fab. v. (Parl. Beas's) xliii, Syne furth him led, and to the gallowis gais, And at the "ledder-fute his leif he 3-2

tais. 1814 S. Rogers Jacquel. Poems (1839) 26 Up many a *ladder-path he guided. 1828 J. R. Best Italy as it is 30 We had descended many steps of the *ladder-road. 1620 In Swayne Churche. Acc. Sarum (1896) 171 For a peece of Timber to make *Ladder Rungs, 12d. a 1225 Ancr. R. 354 Peos two [binges] scheome and pine. beoð þe two *leddre stalen bet beoð upriht to þe heouene, c1440 Promp. Parv. 293/1 *Leddyr stafe, scalarium. 1608 WILLET Hexapla Exod. 606 As ladder staues they were equally distant one from another. 1855 Cornwall 156 The *ladder-travelling is rendered less fatigning, by heing varied and broken up into short journeys. 1593 Q. ELIZ. Boethius. pr. 1. 7 Betwine bothe lettars, *ladarwise, certain steps wer marked. 6. Special comb. 1 Ladder-braid. a kind of braid

6. Special comb.: ladder-braid, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; ladder-carriage, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); ladder company, detachment Mil. (see quot.); ladder-dance (see quot.); hence ladder-dancer; ladder-dredge, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (Cent. Dict.); ladder-like a., resembling a ladder, gradational; also adv.; ladder-man, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (Cent. member of a hook-and-ladder company (Cent. Dict.); ladder party = ladder detachment; ladder residue. der point, a form of ladder stitch: ladder shell. a marine shell of the genus Scalaria, a staircaseshell, wentletrap; ladder stitch, a cross-bar stitch in embroidery; ladder-truck, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; ladder-walker = ladder-dancer; ladder way, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (a) in the deck of a ship, (b) in the shaft of a mine; ladder-work, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds Diet. Trade 1858).

e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858).

1883 Caulfelld & Samard Dict. Needlework 43 *Ladder braid. 1884 Mil. Engineering I. 11. 87 The men told off to one ladder (a files or more, according to length of ladder) form a 'ladder detachment' and the detachment for one line of ladders form a 'ladder company', or 'ladder double company'. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. 111. 112. 173 The 'Ladder-dance; so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. 1903 Street Tatler No. 12 F 18 *Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers. 1859 Cornwallis New World I. 21 A *ladder-like flight of steps. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phañer, 303 Parallel bundles, .connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches. 1897 Mark Kingsley W. Africa 565 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo has cut its hed. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases x. 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature]. 1884 Mil. Engineering I. 11. 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non-commissioned officers. with 'ladder parties. 1891 A. H. Crawburd & Light Div. 230 Fleming. fell leading the ladder party. at Badajoz. 1882 Coulfett & Saward Dict. Needlework 186 *Ladder Stitch, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called 'Ladder Point, or Point d'Echelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across an open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself. 121 Stepte Spect. No. 258 7 3 Why should not .. *Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 128 *Ladders are placed. 1875 J. H. Collins Metal Mining 77 A shaft large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder-way [etc.].

Hence nonce-tuds. La dderless a., having no ladder: La ddery a., resembling a ladder.

Hence nonce-wds. La'dderless a., having no ladder; La'ddery a., resembling a ladder, 185a Fraser's Mag. XLVI. 455 Short flights of abrupt laddery steps. 1897 P. Waaws Tales Old Regime 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft.

Ladder (læ'dəl), v. ? Obs. [f. Ladder sb.] trans. To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders. Also absol, a 1578 Lindersay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. 158a-8 Hist. Yas. VI (1804) 173 The men of Leith. looking for na uther thing bot... to have ladderit and winn the hous. 1643 Session Rec. in Hist. Brechin (1867) 232 To Alexander Talbert for laddering the church 3s. 4d. 1665 J. Webs Stone-Heng (1725) 188 They came from their Stations... by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without laddring up and down.

Ladder, obs. form of LATHER.

Laddered (læ'dard), a. [f. LADDER sb. + -ED'2.]

Laddered (læ'dəid), a. [f. Ladder sb. + -ED2.] Furnished with a ladder; † of a rope, made into

1603 MIDDLETON Fam. Love 1. ii, Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder'd rope. 187. STEVENSON Child's Gard. Verses (1895) 81 He [the snn] Into the laddered hayloft sniles. 1892 LD. LYTTON King Pappy iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

183 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

Laddie (læ'di). Chiefly Sc. [f. I.AD sb. + -1E.]

A joung lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 Bale Eng. Votaries 1. (1550) 16 b, He had a laddy waytynge on hym called Benignus. 1721 Ramsay (title)

Yellow Haired Laddie. 1728 - Soger Laddie. 1728 Buens

Ep. to Dr. Blacklock vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies.

1865 G. Macdonald A. Forbes 51, I ken naething agen the laddie. 1884 Annie Swan Dorothea Kirke xvii. 155 'Aunt Janet!' 'Ay, laddie'.

+ Lade, sh.1 Obs. Also 1 hlæd, 3 ladd. [f. LADE v. (OE. hlæd is commonly compared with ON. hlad stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. agger; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] a. Draught. b. Load, burden, lading. c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan.. & berað hiere hlæd to [L. comportabis aggerem]. c1200 ORMIN 19313 We lodenn alte twinne ladd Off hiss godnessess welle. c1435 Torr. Portugal 1663 With hym faught a yong knyght Ech on other laid good lade. 1504 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 229 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too hye and gader lade and freith and cary awaye, or doo to bee caryed awey and conneied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

Lade (l²/d), 50.2 [app. a variant of Lead 5b.2 (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh. confused with lade, the regular Sc. and northern form of Lode, OE. ldd. The synonymous Leat is not etymologically related.]

not etymologically related.]

1. A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. mill-

mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. mill-lade.) Chiefly Sc.

1808-80 Jankeson, Lade, lead. 1862 Act 25 & 26 Vict.

18 9 6 The construction or alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon. 1864 A. M*Kay Hist. Kilmarnock (1880) rof A corn-nill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. 1868 Pertissh. Yind. 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped.

¶ 2. A sb. lade, with a sense 'channel, watercourse, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place-names in which the last element is -lade (OE. zelád channel, as in Creccazelid Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by Lade v. The word was admitted into

gested by LADE v. The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's Dicts., and has occasionally

Bailey's and Johnson's Dicts., and has occasionally been used in literature.

[16a3 Lisle Ælfric on O. & N. Test. To Rdr. 34 How many learned men haue mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it sanored of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies Ostium riunii, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lada in old Records). a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water. 17a1-1800 Bahley, Lada, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River. 1865 Kingsley Herew. II. xi. 180 Cotinglade.. seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottenhan Fen to the Westwater. 1873 H. Kingsley Oakshoft xxvi. 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story.

Lade 12¹(1), sb.3 local. [?f. Lade v.] A board or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1886 Lond. Gaz. No. 2188/4 Lost... a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades. 1847 in Halliwell. 1875 Blackmore A. Lorraine HI. v. 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny.

Lade (181d', v. Forms: I hladan, (ladan), 3 (Orm.) ladenn, 4 lhade, 6 laade, 7 laid), 3, 4-lade. Pa. 1. I hlód, (once 3ehléod), 3-4 lode: meak 5-laded. Pa. 2016. 1 (3e)hladen.

? 3, 4- lade. Pa. l. 1 hlód, (once 3ehléod), 3-4 lode; weak 5- laded. Pa. pple. 1 (3e)hladen, 4 i-lade. 4-6 (8 Sc. poet.) lade, (6 ladden, Sc. ladin), 4-laden; weak 5 ladyd, 6- laded. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. hladan (hlód, gehladen), corresp. to OFris. hlada, OS. hladan (Du. laden), ON. hlaða (Sw. ladda); with consonant-ablaut the word appears in OHG. hladan (G. laden), Goth. (af)hlaþan:-OTeut. *hlap-, hlað-:-pre-Teut. *klat-, parallel with *klad- in OSl. klasti to place. The general Teut. senses are those represented by The general Teut, senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng., but OS. has the sense 'to put (liquor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. luot burden, mass, multitude :-OTeut. *hlôpå; in the OE. hlôð booty, multitude, OLG. hlôtha booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTeut. *hlanpå.

The pa. t. has from 15th c. been conjugated weak. The pa. pple. is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch 1; in those of branch 11 it is now always weak.

I. To load.

1. trans. To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in passive) to load (a vehicle, a

Also (now only in passive) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

Beowulf (Z.) 896 Sæbat zehleod. Ibid. 1897 Pa wæs on sande sæzeap naca hladen herewædum. 13... Coer de L. 1384 Thrittene schyppys i-lade with hyvys Of bees. Ibid. 1388 Another schyp was laden. With an engyne hyghte Robynet. 1387 Tævisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 197 A boot þat was so hevy lade wiþ men þat folowede hym þat it sanke doun. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. 1513 Douglas Æweis 11. vi. 211 Onr kervalis howis ladis and prymys he With huge charge of siluir. 1525 Coveranle Esek. xii. 12 The chefest that is amonge you, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye. 1611 Bible Gen. xiii. 26 They laded their asses with the corne. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 69 P.5 Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. 1830 Scott Demond. ix, A foreign ship richly laded with wines. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxxvi. (1856) 323 A sledge. kept laden to meet emergencies. 1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 817 He.. help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks.

b. To load (a person) with gifts, etc., (a tree, branch) with fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in pa. pple. laden, loaded, fraught, heavily charged with. † Also, to lade up. 1481 Caxron Godfrey iv. 22 Whan he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemayn, he charged and laded them alle

with richesses of thoryent. 1484 — Chivairy 4 A tree welladen and charged of fruyte. 1629 CAFT. SMITH Trav. 4 Adv. 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bavins still throwne before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.]. 1674 RAY Collect. Words, Husb. 130 Corn. . the earlier it is sown, cateris paribus, the better laden it is. 1693 DRYDEN Ovid's Met. NIL. Acis 72 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. 1820 SHELLEY Sensit. Plant 111. 112 A northern whirlwind . Shook the boughs thus laden. 1847 Wilson Chr. North (1857) I. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. 1849 Murchison Siluria iv. 67 These.. sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. 1865 TROLLOFE Bellon Est. xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

C. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in

279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat arch.) in pa. pple., burdened with sin, sorrow, etc. 1538 Starkey England 1. ii. 28 Yf we be thys lade wyth ignorance. a 1553 Udall Royster D. III. ii. (Arh.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? 1555 Eden Decades 159 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours waules with rafters. 160a Life T. Cromwell 11. iii. 93 Lade him with irons. 160a Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. v. ii. 123, 1. do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties. a 1618 Raleign Rem. (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. 1655 Culpepper & Cole Riverius xv. vi. 420 Miserable Woman-Kind is commonly laded with ... manifold Diseases. a 1656 Br. Hall. Breath. Devout Soul 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. 1724 Ramsay Health 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. 1841 Lane Arab. Nts. 1. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

Beownlf (Z.) 2775 Him on bearm hlodon bunan and discas sylfes dome. a rooc Riddles v. 65 (Gr.) lc..me [on] hrycz hlade, bæt ic habban sceal. a rooc Cædmon's Gen. 2901 (Gr.) longan pla ad hladan. a rooc Cædmon's Gen. 2901 (Gr.) Ongan pla ad hladan. a rooc Cædmon's Gen. 2901 (Gr.) Ongan pla ad hladan. A rooc K. Horn 1409 Ston he dude lade, And lym therto he made. 1472 Waterford Arch in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 309 From the porte that the saide marchandise is lade unto the porte of the said citie. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxviii. 580 Thenne fet he stones & morter in grete pleate .. and I promyse you that reynawd laded more atones than xv. other dyde. 1542-3 Act 34 % 35 Hen. VIII, c. 9 § 3 No person. shall enbote or lade. anie wheate. .in anie picard. 1665 Lond. Gaz. No. 16/2 A Legorn ship.. bound to Tinnis with moneys to lade Corn. 1790 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) III. 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wine for our Fleet. 1800 Colouhoun Comm. Thames viii. 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. 1888 Brycz Amer. Commun. III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products.. must be laden on board the vessels.

b. absol. or intr.

must be laden on board the vessels.
b. absol. or intr.
c 1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 704 Quhen thai off hay was ladand most bysse. 1611 Bible Nch. iv. 17 They that bare burdeus, with those that laded. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. 1712 E. Coore Voy. S. Sea 179 At this High-land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels use to lade. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 450 A pier. at which vessels .. lade and unlade.

Also absol. 1.450 A pier. at which vessels .. lade and inflade.

† 3. To lay a burden of (guilt) upon. Also absol.
1535 Coverdale Deut. xxii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not bloude vpon thine house yf eny man fall therof. a 1541 Wyatt Poet. Wks. (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

† 4. To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. Obs.
1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. III. viii. (1810) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peece. 1635
Lo. Lindsky in Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts III. (1704)
335/1 To command the Gunners to laid Cartrages. 1690 Mor. Ess. Present Times vii. 129 Cannon-like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II. To draw water.

II. To draw water.

5. trans. To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. + occas. with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly techn. and

† occas, with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly techn. and dial.)

2 950 Lindisf. Gosp. John iv. 7 Cuom uif of ðær byriz to ladanne [Ruskw. hladanne] uæter. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John in 9 Pa þenas soðlice wiston þe þæt wæter hlodon. c 1000 ÆLFRE Hom. II. 180 Ænne ealdne minnic wæter hladende. c 1000 Ormin 14044 Gab.. and ladeþi upp & bereþþ itt Till pallderrinann onn hæfedd. Hid. 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Off hiss godnessess welle. c 1330 Arth. s. Merl. 1475 (Kölbing) Pal.. Þe water við loden þo, Al way bi to & to. 1340 Ayenb. 178 Alsuo ase hit behoue ofte þet ssip lhade out þet weter þet alneway geþ in. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 283/a Ladyn or lay water. vatilo. c 1450 Merlin 37 Thei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to laden oute. 1530 PalsGa. 600/1, I laade water with a scoup or any other thyng out of a dytche or pytte. a 1648 Digby Closel Open. (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling. 1674 Ray Collect. Words, Smelling Silver 114 It is laded out and cast into long square bars. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Brewery, The first Wort. must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers. 1784 Twamley Dairying 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd. 1839 Urse Dict. Arts 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another ... with copper ladles. 1842 J. Alton Domest. Econ. 332 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. absol. or intr.

the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. absol. or intr.

1612-15 Br. Hall Contempl., N. T. n. v, She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well-head. 1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Past. 1. v. (1772) I. 142 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece 1. vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

† 6. To empty by 'lading'. Obs.

c 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1020 Whan a man doth come to the great see for to lade [F. espuisér] it.

1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. V.1, III. ii. 139 Like one that .. chides the Sea .. Saying hee'le lade it dry. 1628 Bp. HALL Old Relig. (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

with an egg-shell.

†7. trans. Of a ship: To let in (water). Obs.
1412-20 Lyog, Chron. Tray 1. iii, The shyp., was so staunche
it myht no water lade. 1530 Palson. 601/1, I lade, I take
in water, as a shyp or bote that is nat staunched... This

bote ladeth in water a pace.

8. Comb. The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as lade-+bowl, -bucket, -gallon (dial. gawn, gorn), +-mele [? M.E.

-bucket, -gallon (dial. gawn, gorn), †-mele [? ME. Mele, bowl], -bail.

1420 Inv. in Line. Chapter Acc. Ek. A. 2. 30 If. 69, 1 *ladebolle. 6d. 1891 Hartland Gloss., *Ladebucket, a small dipping-hucket, used in brewing, &c. c1575 Bal. four's Practicks (1754) 234 The air sall haue... he best brewing leid, the mask fat, with tub, barrellis, and *laidgallon. 1881 Leicester Gloss., *Lade-gawn, ... any vessel for lading out liquid. 1847 Halliwell, *Lade-gorn, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with. Derb. Also called a lade-pail. 1579 in W. H. Turner Selel. Rec. Oxford 401 Bruers measures, as barrells, kilderkins, firkins, ruuletts, *lademeales, gallons. 1588 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 87 Paid for a vesselle and a *lad payle to putt in lyme. 1886 Elworthy W. Somerset Wordbk., Late pail. A late-pail (or lade-pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

Lade, Sc. and north. form of Load sb.

Ladeborde: see Larboard.

Ladeborde: see Larboard.

† Ladeborde: see Larboard.

† Laded, ppl. a. [f. Lade v. + · Edl.] = Laden.

1630 Drayton Descr. Elysium 3 Pomegranates.. Their laded branches bow. 1690 Drayton Virg. Georg. 11, 753 The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear. 1708 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privateers.. will..outsail one of our laded vessels.

† Lade Lode sb. +

privaters, will. ontsail one of our laded vessels.

† La'del. Obs. rare -1. [f. lade Lode sb. +
-EL l.] ? A little path, by-path.

1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love t. iii. (Skeat) l. 42 By smale
pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with
ladels their maste to seche.

Laden (lê'd'n), v. Also 6 Sc. ladin, ladne,
laiden, ? laidin. [f. Lade v. + -En; but perh.
partly a Sc. var. of Loaden v.] trans. = Lade v.
1514 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 83 The.. gudis that
happinnis to be input and ladnyt in the samyn schippis,
1531 (bid. 142 The losing and laidnyng of schippis,
1531 (bid. 142 The losing and laidnyng of schippis
1579 Munday in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 151 Enery prisoner
being most grieuously ladened with yrons on their legges,
1596 Dalawhele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. x. 356 To ladene him
with deceitful leisingis, criminable crymes, and tailes vntrue.
1607 Walkington Opt. Glass 147 Trees. . ladened with .
fruits. 1652 Gadle Magastrom. 303 They. . used him with all
curtesie, and ladened him with gifts. 1746 W. Horsley
Fool (1748) H. No. 63, 94 Let each Mule carry his own
Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808-18 Jamieson,
Ladenin time, the time of laying in winter provisions. 1885
Mas. C. L. Piakis Lady Lovelace I. i. 19 He ladened himself obediently with Edie's belongings. 1890 Cushing Bull
'th' Thorn II. xiii. 243 The air was ladened with the fragrance of jasmine.

Laden (lê'd'n), ppl. a. [str. pā. pple. of Lade

1. 1 Burdened loaded weighed down (lit and

Laden (|\vec{e}i^{\alpha}i^{\alpha}i_{\nu}), \(\rho f/l. \) a. [str. pa. pple. of LADE v.] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (\(lil. \) and fig.). Often in comb. with sbs., as \(sorrow-laden; \)

7.] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (lil. and fig.). Often in comb. with sbs., as sorrow-laden; also Heavy-Laden.

1595 Maynabe Drake's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire. 1693 Daynen Ovid's Met. XIII. Acis 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear. a 1790 T. Warton Eeleg. iii. 94 Where.. clust'ring muts their laden branches bend. 1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. v. 70 The better.. impulses of a laden spirit. 1867 Sayru Sailor's Wordske, Laden, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity. 1868 Lynch Rivulet elxin. ii, Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 Daily News 13 Sept. 7/1 The laden trains start hence.

Laden (181 dai). ? Obs. [f. Lade v. + -er.]. One who lades; esp. one who freights a ship.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 9 & 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI, c. 14 & 7 The Buying of any Corn. by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier. 1626 Impeachn. Dk. Buckim. (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the foresaid hides. 1697 View Penal Laws 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1555 Macens Insurances 1.494 The Goods. appear to have been.. restored.. to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him. Lade sterne, obs. form of Lodestar.

Lad-di-da (lādidā). slang. [Onomatoficic, in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf.

La-di-da (lādidā'). slang: [Onomatopeic, in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf. Haw-haw.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also attrib. or adj. = LARDY-

DARDY.

• 1883 in Atkin House Scraps (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 GUNTER Baron Montez III. viii. 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-de-da. 1895 Westm. Gaz. 31 Jan. 3/2, I may tell you we are all homely girls. We don't want any la-di-da members.

+ La died, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LADY sb. +

ED.] Lady-like; soft, gentle.

1628 FELTHAM Resolves II. [1.] viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure; but gently stroaked with a Ladyed hand.

Ladify: see LADYFY.

Ladin, obs. Sc. f. LADEN v.; obs. Sc. pa. pple.

Lading (lel-din), vbl. sb. [f. Lade v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb LADE; the loading of

1. The action of the verb LADE; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or ladling out of water, etc. Bill of ladling (see BILL sb.3 10).

1500 Galway Arch. in 10th Kep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 301 In lading and discharding of his goodes..into forayn realmis. 1667 FELTHAM Resolvest, Lusoria xxxvv. (1677) 32 Must we have fire still glowing under ns. Only that we with constant Ladling may Keep our selves cool? 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. II. (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1830 URe Dict. Arts 580 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading.

2. concr. That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. 4 Also Transf. (see guots. 1611, 1621).

cuvettes, is called lading.

2. concer. That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. † Also transf. (see quots. 1611, 1621).

1326 Tindale Acts xxvii. 10 Syrs, I perceave that thys yage wilbe with hure and domage, not off the ladynge and shippe only: but also off oure lyues.

1611 Cotor, Prendre son sel, to swill, quaffe, caroose; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full.

1622 Molle Camerar.

Liv. Libr. v. xiii. 369 Drunkards .. when they have their lading of wine.

1630 Narrowcou Frul. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1631) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Mater.

1650 Ibid. (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and ... had rich Lading for that Country.

1709 Lond. Gaz. No.

1536 1 Tindale Gaz.

1836 W. H. Miller Scenes y Leg. xxi. (1837) 30,3 small sloop ... entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal.

1836 W. Lavis Alsoria II. 163 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged.

1870 Morris Earthly

1871 11. v. 184 A lading of great rarities.

1872 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xxv. When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

1874 Norden Spec. Brit., Essex (Camden) to It is invinoed with creekes, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landymer lading. wher they take in wood.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lading-can (dial., †gin, hole, weensil, weell.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lading-can (dial., + gin, hole, utensil, well.

1836 Cheshire Gloss., *Lading can, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Vorkshire.]

1497 Nav. Acc. Hen. 171 (1896) rog *Lading gynne...j.

1bid. 104 Lading gynnes... iij. 1839 Use Dict. 1rts

589 Glass-making, In this operation [*lading 'l ladles of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or *lading holes. 1872 Hardwick Trad. Lanc. 189 The only *lading or haling utensil employed by the miserable sinner should be a limpet shell.

1769 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 14 Aug.. The *lading-well in this ill-fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

Ladiship, variant of Ladyship.

Ladisman, variant of Ladyship.

Ladisman, variant of LODESMAN. **La'dkin.** [f. Lad sb. + RIN.] A young lad. 1642 H. More Song of Soul I. III. xxxi, Tharrhon that young ladkin hight.

young laden high. **Ladle** $(|\bar{z}^i|d^i|, sh. | \text{Forms: } 1-2 \text{ hlædel, } 3 \text{ ladele, } 4-5 \text{ ladel, } 5 \text{ laddil, ladill, ladyl, ladyll e, } 5-7 \text{ ladell(e, } 6 \text{ ladil, } 7 \text{ ladul, } 5- \text{ ladele. } [\text{OE. } hlædel, \text{ f. } hladan \text{ Lade } v.: \text{ see -el.}]$

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cupshaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 OE. Gloss. in Haupt's Zeitschrift IX. 418 Antlia, mid hlædele, a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886) IX. 264 Cytel, hlædel, pannan. 2290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 187/94 Sethle salt heo nome And Mid ladeles on is wondene it casten. 1377 LANGL. P. Fl. B. xix. 374 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a crokke to saue the fatte abonen. c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1162 The cook yscalded, for all his longe ladel. c1440 Promp. Parz. 283/2 Ladylle, pot spone, concus. 1468-9 Durham Acc. Rolfs (Surtees) I. Cy. 2 laddils et 1 scomer de cupro pro coquina, 23d. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. vii. 36 Some stird the molten owre with ladles great. 1602 Plat Delightes for Ladies Recipe liv, You must have a fine brason ladle to let run the sugar ypponthe seedes. 1680 Boyle Exper. Produc. Chym. Princ. I. 11. 48 The materials of Glass. having been. kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work-mentake off with Ladles. c1718 Palone Ladle 1364 ladle for our silver dish Is what I want. 1744 Berkeley Let. Tar Water § 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 Stir. with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 Lond. Chron. 7 Sept. 248/3 Punch ladles. 1844 Mem. Babylonian Picus II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which ladles are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Paying-Ladle, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 Daily News 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and-ladle race.

2. In various technical applications.

a. Gunnery. 'An instrument for charging with loose powder.' Greened of q. cylindrical sheet of

a. Gunnery. 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867). Also a similar instru-

Sailor's Word-bk. 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon.

1497 Nav. Acc. Hen. VII (1866) 85 Charging ladells ... ij, Rammers ... ij. 1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sai (1847) 185 We ... could not avoyd the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles [etc.]. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) I 4b, Cannon are charged ... with an instrument .. termed a ladle. 1851 DOUGLAS Nav. Gunnery (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Eprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

15. Founding. A pap with a bandle stable to the last charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. Founding. A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in Glass-making, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass

from the pot to the cuvette.

1483 Cath. Angl. 206/2 A Ladylle for yettynge, fusorium.

1495 Nav. Acc. Hem. VII (1896) 195 Ladylles of iron to
melt lede. 1823 P. Nickoi.son Pract. Build. 404 Ladles are
of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the

solder. 1839 [see Lading vbl. sh. 4]. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss, Ladic, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

nto the moulds.

† 3. Applied to the cup of an acorn. Obs.

1509 A. M. tr. Gabethouer's Ek. Physicke 172/1 Take of he best Aquavitæ a quarte.. and Akorne dishes or Ladles.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 Corea, Andres, the short boordes which are set into
th'outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them, ladles, or
ane-boords. 1673-4 Grew Anal. Plants III. vii. § 6 (1682)
138 The Ladles and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made
of Elm. 1731 BEIGHTON in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 11 The
Ladles or Paddles 14 Foot long. 1875 in KNGHT Dict. Mech.

†5. Sc. 'A burghal duty charged on grain, meal,
and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the

and Hour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty' (Jam. Suppl.). Obs.

1574 Burgh Rec. Glasgow (1876) I. 14 The casualities of the mercat callit the Ladill is sett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Whitsone tysday nixtocum.

6. attrib. and Comb., as ladle-staff, -washer; ladle-

shaped adj.; ladle-board = LADLE 4; ladle-dues Sc. (see sense 5); ladle-furnace, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; ladle-man, +(a) (see quot. 1750); (b) a ladle; ladle-man, † (a) (see quot. 1750); (be a workman who uses a ladle sense 2 b); ladle-shell (local U.S.), a name for certain large shells Fulgur, Speotypus, etc.), which are or may be used as ladles in baling out hoats, etc. (Cent. Diet.); ladle-wood Bot., the wood of a S. African tree (Cassine Colpoon), used for carving 'Treas. Bot. 1866.

ladle-wood Bol., the wood of a S. African tree (Cassine Colpoon), used for carving 'Treas. Bol. 1866'.

1744 Desaguliers Exper. Philos. II. 92 Therefore the 'Ladle-Board is struck by twice the Matter. 1793 Smaaton Edystone L. \$ 197 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels. 1853 Ginns Power Water App. 148 The floats or ladle-boards. 1823 SJ. Whiste-Binke (Scot. Songs Ser. 11. 120 nole, Farmer of 'ladle-dues. 1880 Cooley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts (ed. 6) I. 772 'Ladle furnace. This takes ladles up to 6 inches diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes. 1750 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. III. 1. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury. as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them 'Ladlemen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 St. James's Gaz. 13 June 11/1 Thomas Green, a ladleman ... was fearfully scadded all over the body. 1885 Crusus Instructions 93 Bessemer Steel Mannfacture. Ladle Man. 1877 Raywond Statist. Mines & Mining 384 (The clay) is heaten in with a 'ladle-shaped instrument attached to a long handle. 1669 Struky Mariner's Mag. v. 68 Put the Ladle home to the Chamber stedily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the "Ladle-staff. 1470 85 Malony Arthur vn. v. 219 What arte thou hut a linke and a torner of broches and a 'ladly wessher.

Ladle (Lêl-d'l), v. [f. Ladle sb.] trans. a. To fit up, a water-mill) with ladle-boards. b. To lift out with a ladle. Also with out.

1525 in W. H. Turner Scheet. Rec. Oxford 55 Ladillyng of myll, makyng of the flodde yates. c 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 945 To ladle, espuiser. 1858 Lytion What Will He do i. iv, Vance ladled out the tody.

transf. 1873 G. C. Davils Mount. & Mere xiii. 102 Insinuate your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

Ladleful (Lêl-d'lful). [f. Ladle sb. + -Ful 2.]

As much as fills a ladle.

c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 8 Pan caste a lade-ful, or more or lasse, of bote per-to. 1389

Ladler ($l\tilde{e}^{i}\cdot dlai$). [f. Ladle v. + -ERI.] 1. One who ladles.

1875 WHYTE MELVILLE Katerfelto i. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch-ladler, judicially. 1885 Census Instructions 89 Rolled Plate Glass Making: Ladler.

2. Sc. 'The customer of the ladle in the grain

objected the punch-ladier, judicially.

1005 Census trascructions 89 Rolled Plate Glass Making: Ladler.

2. Sc. 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (Jam. Suppl.).

1643 Burgh Rec. Glasgow (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembred that the ladlearis hes receavit seavine ladils.

17 The ladillars hes gottin seavin ladils.

1844 (bid. 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavin ladils.

1844 (bid. 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavin ladils.

1845 (LAD 1 + LIKE.) Resembling a lad; in quots. †churlish, nnknightly (cf. LAD 1 1).

1850-70 Golagros & Gaw. 95 Yhit ar thi latis vulufsum and ladike. Ibid. 160 He was ladlike of latits.

1840-70 Golagros & Caw. 95 Yhit ar thi latis vulufsum and ladike. Ibid. 260 He was ladlike of latits.

Ladne, obs. Sc. form of LADEN v.

Ladner, var. LARDINER Obs.

Ladrone. Also 8 Sc. ladren, laydron, latherin, 7, 9 ladron, 9 lath(e) ron. [a. early OF. ladron (see LAROUN):-L. latron-em robber. In mod. use ad. Sp. ladron:-L. latron-em.]

1. Sc. (Stressed la dron.) Used as a vague term of

1. Sc. (Stressed lacdron.) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

a 1557 Lynofsay in Pinkerton's Sc. Poems (1792) II. 8 Ouhair hes thow bene, fals ladrone lown? 1706 J. Watson's Collect. Poems 1. 11 But when Indemnity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thraple. 1718 Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr. III. xv, Whisht, ladren. 1789 D. Davioson Scasons 90 Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The lurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 Service Dr. Duguid, Thou impiddent latheron!

attrib. 1811 Galt Ann. Parish xxiv. 139 She. would not let me. mess or mell with the lathron lasses of the clachan.

2. (lădrōu'n.) Used occas. in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also attrib.

Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also attrib, (see quot. 1867).

[1626 Shirler Brothers v. iii. (1652) 62 Ped. I am become the talk Of every Picaro and Ladron.] 183a W. Irving Alhambra I. 17 With the protection of our redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia. 1851 MANNE Reid Scalp Hunt. ix. 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians. 1867 SMNTH Sailor's Word-bk, Ladrone ship, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war. 1883 Lo. Saltoun Scraps I. ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† La dry. Sc. Obs. [a. F. ladrerie, lit. leprosy, f. ladre (see LAZAR).] Impure discourse.

14. How Good Wife taught Dan. 86 in Barbour's Bruce, Thoill thaim nocht rage with rybaldry, Na mengill thame with neuir vith ladry, a 1491 Priests of Peblis 17 Thay lift nocht with ladry, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town. a 1500 Kat's Kaving 11. 184 Luf nocht raginge na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchtyr na ladry, For maner makis man of valour.

La d's love. dial. [Cf. Boy's Love.] The

For maner makis man of valour.

La:d's love. dial. [Cf. Boy's Love.] The Southern-wood (Artemista Abrotanum).

a 1825 Forby l'oc. E. Anglia. Lad's-love, the herb southern-wood. 1827 CLARE Sheph. Cal. 58 Sprigs of lad's-love. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour 1. 137 Southernwood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some). 1884 J. HATTON in Harper's Mag. July 234'2 Roses, and 'lad's-love', or 'old-man'.

Lady (lē' di). sb. Forms: I hlæfdige, hlæfdi, hlæft., hlefdige, Arothumb. hláfdia, Mercian hláfdie, 2-4 lefdi, 3 læfdi, lævedi, laf(e) die e. form.

hláfdie, 2-4 lefdi, 3 læfdi, lævedi, laf(e)di e, lafvedi, leafdi, leivedi, leofdi, Ievede, Orm. laffdiz, 3 4 lavedi, levedi, -y, 4 laidi, -y, 1avede, laydy, ledy, lefdye, levdi, -y, levedie, levidi, lhevedi, -y, livedi, 4-5 lavedy, lefdy, lade, 4-7 ladi(e, -ye. (pl. ladise), 6, 9 Sc. leddy, 9 arch. ladye, 4- lady. [OE. hlárfdize wk. fem.; f. hlárfdized, Loaf-root ažg-to knead: see Dough.

bread, Loaf + root arg. to knead: see Dough.

Like the corresponding mase, designation hidford, Lord, the word is not found outside Eng. (the leek laft) is adopted from ME.). The etym, above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempts to explain hliefalize as a deriv, of hidford are unsatisfactory: the fem. suffix in OE, is ligg, not light and the umlant in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition.

The OE, it being regularly shortened in ME, before two consonants, yielded regularly at and it according to dialect. The ME, lift(it, lift(it), lift(it), is represented by Sc. leddy. The other form laft(it) = "lavdi") became litredit is syllables, and by regular development litredit; afterwards the e became silent and the er was dropped; hence the mod. Eng. form.

The genitive sing. (OE, hlift[day]) became by regular phonetic change in ME, coincident in form with the nom.; hence certain syntactical combs, have the appearance of proper compounds, as lady-bird, Lady-day, Lady-chaptel.]

I. As a designation for a woman.

I. As a designation for a woman. † 1. A mistress in relation to servants or slaves;

the female head of a household. Obs.

the female head of a household. Obs.

The 18th c. instances in brackets seem to represent a redevelopment of this sense from sense 6 a.

682 Vesp. Psatter exxii(i). 2 Swe swe exan menenes hondum hlafdian hire. a 1000 Laws of Pentlents ii. § 4 in Thorpe Anc. Laws II. 184 xif hwylc wif. hire wifman swingð & heo þurh þa swingle wyrð dead . fæste seo hlafdire, vii. xear. a 1100 4/5s. Vac. in Wr.-Wülcker 310 26 Materfamilias, hiredes moder 60ðe hlæfdixe. a 1225 Ancr. R. 4 Ant þeos riwle nis hute vorto serui þe oðer. Þe oðer is ase lefdi: þeos is ase þuften. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 967 Forð siðen she bi abram slep, Of hire leuedi nam she no kep. 1382 Wyclif Ps. exxii(i). 2 As the eşen of the hondmaide, in the hondis of hir ladi. — Prov. xxx. 23 Bi an hand womman, whan she were eir of hir ladi. [1718 Freethinker No. 17, 116 Her Maid . lisps out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. a 1745 Swiff Direct. Serviants iii. (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words. not in the Words of your Master or lady.]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or feudal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to lord. Now poet. or rhetorical, exc. in lady of the manor. + In OE. used designation corresponding to lord. Now foet, or rhetorical, exc. in lady of the manor. † In OE. used spec. (instead of cwen, Queen) as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England). a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 918 Her Æðelflæd forðferde Myrcena hlæfdige. 1038-44 Charter of Æffreine in Kemble Cod. Dipl. 1V. 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfgyfu seo hlefdige, and Eadsige arcebisceop. c 1205 LAY. 6310 Bruttes nemnede þa lasen æfter þar lafuedi. 1382 Wyclif Isa. Alvil. 7 Thou agreggedist the 300 grettl, and seidest, In to euermor I shal ben a ladi. 1387 Trevisa Higden. Rolls) IV. 129 þe laste lady of Cartage hadde rijs suche a manere ende as Dydo þe firste lady hadde. c 1450 Merlin 362 'And also', quod she, 'I am lady of the reame eleped the londe susteyne'. 1487 CAXTON Myrr. II. ii. 65 Asia the grete. .taketh the name of a quene that somtyme was lady of this regyon and was callid Asia. 1562 Wirset Cert. Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 10 We suspect nocht zoure gentle humanitie, .. to be offendit with vs zour pure anis, bot our Souerane Ladyis fre liegis. 1590 Spenser F. Q. I. Introd. 4 Great Ladie of the greatest Isle. c 1630 Risdon Surru. Devon § 43 (1810) 50 Beatrix de Vallibus was lady of this land. 1633 Milton Arcades 105 Bring your Flocks, and live with us, Here ye shall have greater grace, To serve the Lady of this place. 1711 Act 9 Anne in Lond. Gaz. No. 4870/1 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint several Game-keepers. 1832 Tennyson Dream Fair Wom. 97 No marvel, sovereign lady: in fair field Myself for such a face had boldly died.
† b. transf. and fg. Obs.

a face had boldly died.

† b. transf. and fig. Obs.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 176 Pet flekchs wolde awiligen & bicomen
to ful itowen touward hire lefdi, 3if hit nere ibeaten. 136a
Wyclif Isa. xivii. 5 Thou shalt no more he clepid the

ladi of reumes [1611 the Ladie of kingdomes]. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus s. v. Auspex, Musa auspice. the ladie of learning being our guide. 1587 Golding De Mornay xvi. 265 This Spirit of ours. was free of it selfe, and Ladie of the bodie, and therefore could not receive her first corruption from the bodie. 1591 Sparry tr. Cattan's Geomancie B 2 h, By the influence of the Sunne she [the Eagle] hath a marueilous property, which is, to be Lady of all other birdes. 1601 R. Jonnson Kingal. & Commun. (1603) 107 Rome, once the Lady of the world. a 1610 Healey Epictetus (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy minde, the Lady of thy workes, and thine actions governesse.

C. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion: a mistress. 'lady-love'.

e. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus I. 811 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that his lady wiste, That never yet his lady mouth he kiste. 1500 Hawes Past. Pleas. XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my hady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylnes. a 1547 Surrey in TottePs Misc. (Arb.) 20 A praise of his loue: wherein he reprough them that compare their Ladies with his. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 436. 1633 T. James Voy. 71 This euening being May euen; we.chose Ladies, and did ceremoniously weare their names in our Caps. 1867 Tennyson Window 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? a 1881 Rossetti House of Life viii, My lady only loves the heart of Love.

3. spec. The Virgin Mary. Usually Our Lady 3. spec. The Virgin Mary. Usually Our Lady B. L. Domina Nostra, and equivalents in all mod. European langs.) † Our Lady's bands: pregnancy. a 900 Cynewulf Crist 284 Cristes begnas ewebad ond singad bat bu sie hlafdlige halgum meabitum wuldor-weorudes. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. c1200 Trin, Coll. Hom. 161 Maidene maide and heuene quen and englene lafdi. c1200 Opinis 2121 Ure deore lafdig wass Purth Drihhten nemmedd Marie. c1325 Metr. Hom. 160 Ilke day deuotely Herd scho messe of our Lefdye. c1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. ii. 28 (Gibbs MS.) Pan come bei forbermore to be house of our ledgy cosyn Elizabeth. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) Il. 761 By Gods blessed Ladie (that was ener his other. 1553 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563) 233* Ye shall also praye. for the women that hene in our Ladyes bandes and with childe. a 1555 Articles imputed to Latimer in Foxe. 1. 9. M. 1563 1399 2 No doubt our lady was, through the goodnes of God, a good & a gratious creature. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Joh. It. v. 63 0 Gods Lady deare, Are yow so hot? marrie come vp I trow. 1797 Mes. Radculffe Italian xi, on the morning of our high festival, our Lady's day, it is usual for such as devote themselves to heaven to receive the veil. 1832 Tennyson Marima iii, Low on her knees herself she cast, Before Our Lady murmur'd she.

† b. Our, the Lady in March, or Lent: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. Cur Lady in Harvest: = L. Domina Nostra, and equivalents in all mod.

† b. Our, the Lady in March, or Lent: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. Cur Lady in Harvest: the Assumption, Aug. 15. Cur Lady in December: the Conception, Dec. 8. (See Lady DAY.) c 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 9080 Vr leuedy [7.77. leuedi dai, lefdi day] in december. c 1483 CANION Dialogues (E.E.T.S.) 28/21 Our lady in marche. Ibid. 28/23 Our lady in heruest. 1608. Acc. Bk. B. Bray in Antiquary XXXII. 213 A great frost from Martinmas till almost yo Lady in lent.

frost from Martinmas till almost y⁸ Lady in lent.

† c. An image of the Virgin Mary. Obs.

1563 Homilies ii. Agst. Idolatry iii. (1859) 225 Christophers, Ladies, and Mary Magdalenes, and other Saints.

1666 Arraigem. late Trailors D i h, Their [Papists'] kissing of babies, their kneeling to wodden Ladies.

4. A woman of superior position in society, or to

whom such a position is conventionally or by courtesy attributed. Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expressed by *lord*; but it was (like its synonyms in all European langs.) early widened in application, while the corresponding masc, term retained its restricted comprehension. In mod. use lady is the recognized fem analogue of gentleman, and is applied to all women above a loosely-defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position. Often used csp. in 'this lady's a social position. in 'this lady') as a more courteons synonym for woman', without reference to the status of the per-

in 'this lady') as a more courteous synonym for 'woman', without reference to the status of the person spoken of. See also FINE LADY, YOUNG LADY, As the traditional association of lady with lord still survives, the former is a title of ostensibly higher dignity than gentleman. Hence, and not directly as the result of the sentiment of gallantry, the customary order of words in 'ladies and gentlemen'.

**c1205 LAV. 24715 Alle ba lafdies leoneden geond walles to bihalden ba dugoõen. **c1230 Hali Meid. 9 Aske bes cwenes, bes riche cuntasses, bes modie lafdis. **ragy R. Glouc (Rolls) 3280 Mony was be vayre leuedi bat icome was ber to. 1340 Ayrnh. 215 be greate lhordes and he greate lheuedyes. **c1350 Will. Palerne 2968 Whan bat loveli ladi hade listened his wordes. for loye sche wept. 1377 LANGL. P. P. P. B. XVIII. 335 Ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage. **c1366 Chaucer Knl.'s T. 898 A companye of ladies .. clad in clothes blake. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj. A Beny of Ladies. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1521) 268 Labouryng & seruyng for these two ladyes, Lya & Rachel. **c1566 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A lord to lufe a silly lass, A leddy als, for luft, to tak Ane propir page. 1588 Shaks. A L. L. L. it. 102 What Lady is that same? 1588 Shaks. A L. L. L. it. it. 102 What Lady is that same? 1588 Shaks. Thu hast committed against ladies gent. 1664 Eyrly Nal. Hort. in Sylva, etc. (1720) 170 Keep your Wall and Palisade Trees. sharp'd like a Lady's Fan. 1674 Dayners Kal. Hort. in Sylva, etc. (1720) 170 Keep your Wall and Palisade Trees. sharp'd like a Lady's Fan. 1674 Dayners Chorn Schens of Lady, you may think her such. 1702 Addition to whole volumes on the account only of a face. 1768-74 Tucker El. Nat. (1834) I. 246 This is giving the ladies reason, 'It is so because it is '. 1791 Cowper Retired Cat 38

Linen.. such as merchants introduce From India, for the ladies' use. 1807-8 W. Indying Salmag, xviii. (1860) 414 It appears to be an established maxim.. that a lady loses her dignity when she condescends to be useful. 1886 Miss Mudok K. Arthuri. 11 Poor lady!.. But if she were a real lady she would never be an opera-singer. 1888 Harper's Mag. Nov. 960/1 She was born, in our familiar phrase, a lady, and..throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

b. vocatively. (a) In the singular, now confined to poetic or rhetorical use. (b) In the plural, the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank: corre-

ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank; corresponding to 'Madam' in the singular.
The uneducated, esp. in London, still often use 'Lady' in the sing, as a term of address for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'.

1384 Chaucer H. Fame III. 519 Lady, graunte us now good fame. c1400 Soudone Fab. 1889 Noe, certes, lady, it is not I. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado II. 1285 Pedr. Come Lady, come, you have lost the heart of Signior Benedicke.
1634 Milton Comus 277 What chance, good Lady, hath bereft you thus? 1bid. 310, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low But loyal cottage. 1808 [see Gentleman 4b]. 1819 Shellev Cenci v. ii. 172 Know you this paper, Lady?

† C. Lady errant: a himorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

logue of 'knight errant'.

logue of 'knight errant'.

a 1643 Charwaight (iitle) The Lady Errant, 1655 FULLER
Ch. Hist., vi. vii. 364 Conscientious Catholicks conceived
these Lady Errants so much to deviate from feminine..
modesty..that they zealously decried their practice,
d. Applied to fairies.
1628 Milton Vacation Exerc. 60 At thy birth The Fairry
Ladies daunc't upon the bearth.
2 a 1650 K. Arthur's
Death 233 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 506 He see a barge
from the land goe, & hearde Ladyes houle & cry.

e. Phraseological expressions. Lady of the lake,
(a) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian

(a) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; \dagger (b) a nymph; \dagger (c) a kept mistress. Lady of pleasure, a courtesan, whore. lady of easy virtue, a woman whose chastity is easily assailable. Lady of the frying-pan, a jocular term for a cook. Lady of Babylon, of Kome, abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. † Lady of honour, † lady of presence, a lady who

ence to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse, † Lady of honour, † lady of presence, a lady who holds the position of attendant to a queen or princess (cf. maid of honour); similarly lady of the hedchamber, lady-in-waiting.

1470-85 Malory Arthur 1.xxv. 73 What damoysel is that? said Arthur. That is the lady of the lake, said Merlyn. 1530 Palsgr. 237' 1 Lady of presence, damoiselle dhonneur, 1536 Hen. VIII Let. 10 Jan. in Halliwell Lett. Eng. Kings (1846) 1, 352 At the interment lof Katharine of Arragon] it is requisite to have the presence of a good many ladies of honour. 1579 Sepsers Sheph. Cal. Apr. 120 They bene all Ladyes of the lake lehight (E. K. Gloss, Ladyes of the lake be Nymphes]. 1625 Massinger New Wayn. i. Thou shalt dine.. With me, and with a lady. Marrall. Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairies? 1631 High Commission Cases (Camden) 187 The Lady Willoughby... now one of the Ladyes of Honour attendant upon the Queene. 1637 Shirley (title) The Lady of Pleasure. a 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 447 He hath no such cloisters or houses for ladies of pleasure. 1678 BUTLES (1110.1 Int.) 860 The difference Marriage makes. Twixt Wives, and Ladies of the Lakes. 1708 Motteux Rabelais (1737) V. 217 Kept-Wenches, Kind-hearted-Things, Ladies of Pleasure, by what.. Names soever dignified. 1785 Grose Dict. Vidg. Tongue, Lady of easy virtue, a woman of the town, a prostitute. 1809 Maikin Gil Blas III. x. 74 The lady of the frying-pan. was assisted in her cookery by the coachman. 1800 [see Easy a. 12]. 1858 Taollope Earchester T. xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in resisting the blandishments of the lady of Rome. 1860 — Castle Richmond I. v. 83 The pope, with his lady of Babylon, his college of cardinals [etc.]. 1862 Mis. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib. II. xii. 205 Making the awowal as freely as though he had proclaimed that his mother was lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the

higher ranks of society.

1851 Geo. Elior Silas M. I. xi. 185 She had the essential attributes of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealings, deference to others, and refined personal habits.
1880 C. E. NORTON Ch. building Mid. Ages ii. 40 Her IVenice's gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetian.

8. As a phonorific title

6. As an honorifie title,

a. A prefix forming part of the customary designation of a woman of rank. Also in My lady, an appellation used (chiefly by inferiors) in speaking to or of those who are designated by this prefix. In the 15-16th c., The (or My) Lady was prefixed to the Christian name of a female member of the royal family, as 'Princess' is now. With regard to the use of the prefix in the titles of the nobility of the British Isles, usage has varied greatly at different times, but the following rules are now established: (1) In speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (whether she be such in her own right, by marriage, or by courtesy), the prefix Lady is a less formal substitute for the specific designation of rank, which is not used in conversational address: thus 'the Marchioness (of) A.' is spoken to, and informally spoken of, as 'lady A.' (2) The daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls have Lady (more formally, e. g. on a superscription, The Lady) prefixed to their Christian names. (3) The wife of the holder of a courtesy title in which Lord is prefixed to a Christian name is known as '(The) Lady John B.' (a) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C.') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.', the strictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documents, sepulchral monuments, and the like. ing to or of those who are designated by this prefix.

c 1489 Canton Blanchardyn Ded, i Unto the right noble puyssant & excellent pryncesse, my redoubted lady, my lady Margarete, duchesse of Somercete. 1509 in Fisher's Wks. (1876) 288 The moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynges graundame. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII 238 b, The Ladye Marques Dorset. 1555 Grimald in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 113 An Epitaph of the ladye Margaret Lee. 1594 Sinks. Rich. III, 1. ii. Stage direct., Enter the Coarse of Henrie the sixt. Lady Anne being the Mourner. 1599 Broughton's Lett. vii. 21 Who selected him... to bee the Lady Margarets Reader. a 1674 Clarendon Hist. Reb. xi. \$235 The general's wife, the lady Fayrefax. 1694 Congreve Double Dealer Dram. Pers., Lord Touchwood, . Sir Paul Plyant.. Knight. Lady Touchwood. Lady Plyant. a 1715 Burner Own Time 1. (1724) I. 19 Lady Margaret Dowglas was the child so provided for. 16id. 111. 353 The Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis's son. 1719 Prink (1ittle) Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford. 1766 Gentl. Mag. XXXVI. 1031 Lady North,—of a son. 1bid., Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford. 1333 Tennyson (tittle) Lady Clara Vere de Vere. 1864 — Aylmer's F. 190 My lady's Indian kinsman. 1870 Disraell Lothair II. xiv. 148 Lothair danced with Lady Flora Falkirk, and her sister, Lady Grizell, was in the same quadrille. c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn Ded, 1 Unto the right noble

b. Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical

b. Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical personages, personifications, etc. Obs. or arch.
c1205 Lav. 1198 Lenfdi Diana: leone Diana hege Diana, help me to neode. c1425 Lyoc. Assembly of Gods 230 My lady Diane, the goddesse. 1508 Dunbar Gold. Targe 74
Thare saw I. The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene. Ibid. 210 A wofull prisonnere To lady Beautee. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. II. (Arb.) 160 If that same worthye princesse lady money did not alone stop up the waye betwene vs and our lyuing. 1566 Drant Horace's Sat. iii. Bvj, Thus graunte you must, that feare of wronge set ladye lawe in forte. 1597 J. Payne Royal Exch. 20 IThose] that make so small accompt of religion and good 19fe, otherwyse then of there belly God and ladie pleasure. a 1635 Boys Wks. (1629) 487 Ladie Venus dwels at the signe of the Inie bush.
c. Prefixed to titles of honour or designations of dignified office, as an added mark of respect. Obs.

dignified office, as an added mark of respect. Obs.

dignified office, as an added mark of respect. Obs. or arch. Lady Mayoress: see Mayoress. c1386 Chaucer Prioress' Prol. 13 My lady Prioresse. 1530 Palsaga. 2371. Lady maystres, dame dhomeur; govuernante. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iii. 169 You shall have two noble Pattners with you: the old Duchesse of Norfolke, and Lady Marquess Dorset. 1638 Ford Fancies IV. ii, Are you not enthroned The lady-regent? 1710 Shaftesh. Adv. Author III. ii. 167 The Method of expostulating with his Lady-Governess. 1721 Stafte Eccl. Mem. II. i. 3 The Lady Mary, the Kings daughter, appointed for the lady godmother. 1771 Shollett Humph. Cl. 8 Aug., The lady-directress of the ball... had her conveyed to another room. 1820 Scott Abbot xii, 'They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me', said Dame Bridget.

d. Prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. F. Madame votre mère, etc.) arch.

way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. F. Madame votre mère, etc.) arch.

15. Roberte the Denyll 522 in Hazlitt E. P. P. I. 239 And when he sawe hys mother goynge, He sayde, alas, Lady mother, speake with me. 1528 Mose Dial. In. xii. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Popesse too. 1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. II. vi. 983 A Turkey Pye, or a piece of Venison, which my Lady Grandmother sent me. 1628 Ford Lover's Mel. IV. ii. Your business with my lady-daughter toss-pot? 1655 Dryden (title) Lines in a Letter to his Lady Cousin Honor Driden. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones xv. v, Answer for yourself, lady cousin. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. vi. xiii, But that my lady-emother there Sits lonely in her castle-hall. 1820 W. Tooke tr. Lucian 1. 730 As to your lady-bride, I envy not her beauty. 1855 Tennyson Maud 1. iv. 15, I bow'd to his lady-sister as she rode by.

7. Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use,

75. I bow'd to his lady-sister as she love by.

7. Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use, chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase your

now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase your good lady.

c 1205 Lay. 2864 Swa be king haihte, to wrosipe his læssel.

a 1400-50 Alexander 517 Sire bere sall borne be a barne of bi blithe lady. 1483 Caxion G. de la Tour cxxxv. M v b, A grete lady, whiche was lady to a baron. 1613 Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral, Sr Jo Packinton & his Lady. 1686 S. Sewall Diary 23 Sept., Gov. Bradstreet is gone with his lady to Salem. a 1715 Burset Otour Time 11, (1724) I. 338 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his Lady in great pomp. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) IV. 7 The lady of a noble Venetian... is indulged with greater freedom in this respect. 1768 Steame Sent. Fourn. (1775) II. 98 (Sword) The Marquis. supported his lady. c 1796 T. Twining Trav. Amer. (1804) 87 She was granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, the President's lady. 1796 Lamb Let. to Coleridge Corr. & Wks. 1868 I. 11 It has endeared us more than any thing to your good lady. 1796 Jane Austen Pride & Prej. (1833) 1" My dear Mr. Bennet', said his lady to him one day, 'have you heard' fetc.]. —Sense & Sens. (1879) I By a former marriage, Mr. Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. 1825 WATERTON Wand. S. Amer. IV. II. 313 The unfortunate governor and his lady lost their lives. 1841 L'pool Mercury 11 June 105/4 On Thursday, the 3d instant, the lady of Thomas Villiam Phillips, Esq. . of a daughter.. On Monday last, at Everton, the lady of Thomas Shaw, Esq., of a daughter. 1842 C. Anorerson Anc. Models 101 An organ was lately given by the estimable lady of the Rev. J. B. Stonehouse.. to the church of Owston. 1845 Stephen Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) II. 608 As where it [i.e. a perage] is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, his present lady. 1860 O. W. HOLMES Elize V. Vii. (1861) 71 'How's your health, Colonel Sprowle'. 'Very well, much obleeged to you. Hope you and your good lady are well'.

II. In transferred applications.

+8. A queen at chess. Obs.

†8. A queen at chess. Obs.
c 1489 Caxton Sons of Aymon xxii. 478 The duk rycharde
..helde in his bande a lady of yvery, wherwyth he wolde
have gyven a mate to yonnet.
9. A kind of butterfly; now painted lady.
1611 Florto, Papiglione, any kind of Ladie or butter-flie.
1846 Embleton in Proc. Berru. Nat. Club II. 171 Not a
single specimen has been observed of the Peacock, Wood
Lady, Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia. 1893 EARL
DUNMORE Pamirs I. 197 This 'painted lady' was the name
by which a certain gaudy butterfly was known.
10. The calcareous structure in the stomach of

a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food;

fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a

fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure.

1704 Swift Batl. Bks. Misc. (1711) 253 Like the Lady in a Lobster. 1706 J. Adams Diary 28 July Wks. 1851 III. 421
To-day, nt dinner, seeing lobsters at table, I inquired after the Lady, and Mrs. B. rose and went into the kitchen to her husband, who sent in the little lady herself, in the cradle in which she resides. 1804 Farker Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 10) 47 Take out their bodies, and what is called the lady.

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing alters. (Cf. Callymass. Duruss)

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates. (Cf. Countess, Duchess.)

1803 Sporting Mag. XX. 109 He had delivered to the defendant eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1859 Gwilt Archit. 11. ii. (ed. 4) 501 Ladies are generally about 15 in. long, and about 8 in. wide. 1893 Brown Opening Rly. to Delabole xxiii, We've countess, duchess. .doubles, ladies, slabs, and flags.

12. Afemale hound. (Cf. 14 b, and lady pack in 16.)

1861 Whyte Melville Mkt. Harb. x. 80 Nineteen couple are they of ladies, with the cleanest of heads and necks.

13. Naut. (See quots.)

1711 W. Sutheriano Shipbuild. Assist. 43 A Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady, who is put in by turns to keep the Gun-room clean. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Wardbk., Lady of the Gun-room, a gunner's mate, who takes charge of the after-secutle, where gunners' stores are kept.

III. In Combination.

III. In Combination.

11. In Combination.
14. appositively (quasi-adj.). a. Prefixed, with the sense 'female', to designations of employment, office, function, etc., which are ordinarily applied to men, as in lady actor, citizen, clerk, critic, doctor, farmer, friend, guest, page, president, reader, singer,

farmer, friend, guest, page. president, reader, singer, super intendent, tyrant, etc.

1684 Otway Atheist in i. Wks. 1728 II. 29 The Lady-Tyrant of your Enchanted Castle. a 1687 Waller It's.

(1720) 222 Prologue for the Lady-Actors. 1694 Congress Double Dealer Epil., The Lady Criticks who are better Read, Enquire if Characters are nicely bred. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary (1889) II. 100 She has a fine voice, and has great merit, for a lady singer. 1784 R. Bage Barham Douns I. 9 Instead of hunting for .. a wealthy widow, or a rich lady citizen, he retired to his country seat. 1818 Shelley Resalind & Helen 91 Bring home with you That sweet strange lady-friend. 1826 Miss Mittforn Village Ser. II. (1863) 428 A good sort of lady-farmer. 1827 G. Darley Sylvia 110 Or any lady-page that soothes A steed whose neck she hardly smoothes. 1837 Dickens Vicku. xxx, If our observant lady readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them by all means to do so. 1848 Blacken, Mag. Aug. 186 Miss Martineau is lady-president of the gossip school. 1860 G. H. K. in Vac. Tonr. 137 These hinds. are the lady-superintendents of an educational institution for young stags. 1890 'ROLF Bolderwood' Col. Reformer (1891) 333 The first lady-guest ever seen at Rainbar. 1891 Argus (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 9/2 The 'lady doctor' has become an institution in Victoria. 1894 Daily News 28 Mar. 3/2 To the lady clerks is allotted half the ledger keeping.

b. Used iocularly for 'female' with names of keeping.

b. Used jocularly for 'female' with names of

animais.

1820 Shelley (Edipus II. i. 157 Gentlemen swine, and gentle lady-pigs. 1832 Isving Alhambra II. 33 The very beetle woos its lady-beetle in the dust. 1887 G. R. Sims Mary Jane's Mem. 37 The dog., had five beautiful puppies afterwards, it being a lady-dog. 1894 G. R. O'Reilly in Pop. Sci. Monthly Nov. 77 One. . night an old lady cobra surprised me by depositing a number of living young ones.

c. Prefixed to designations of employment usually associated with inferiority of social rank, to denote that the person is or claims to be regarded as a lady.

Cf. lady-help (see 16 below).

1811 L. M. Hawkins C'tess & Gertr. I, 94 Some lady-nurses... forego not an hour's amusement. 1873 St. Paul's Mag. II. 233 He, n dignified ecclesiastic butler, with a perfect palate for port, to be levelled with a pert little chit of a 'lady-housekeeper'. 1898 Advi. in Westm. Gaz. 11 July 2/2 Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted...lady-nurse word mag key. man kept.

15. Obvious combinations: a. attributive (per-

15. Obvious combinations; a. altributive (pertaining to a lady or ladies), as lady-bower, -chamber; (characteristic of or befitting a lady), as lady-air, -fingers, -look, -slang, -trifle; (consisting of ladies), as lady portion, train, world. b. similative, as lady-clad, -faced, -handed, -looking, -soft adjs. c. instrumental, as lady-laden adj. a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Eupheme ix, 5he had a mind as calm as she was fair, Not lost or troubled with light *lady-air. 1741 Richaroson Pannela (1824) L. xv. 253 Wbat, 1 say, had 1 to do, to take upon me lady-airs, and resent? 1832 J. Bree St. Herbert's Iste 19 The burly thane. oft in *lady-obver would long remain. 1853 Menvale Rom. Rep. xi. (1867) 323 This tender nursling of a patrician *lady-chamber was climbing mountains on foot. 1847 Tennyson Princess Prol. 119 But while they talk'd, above their beads I saw The feudal warrior *lady-clad. c 1610 Sir J. Mel. vii. Mem. (Bannatyne) 120 He wes very lusty, berdles, and *lady

facit. 1831 Howitt Seasons (1837) 317 Rose-wood desks, where 'lady-fingers pen lady-lays. 1728 Ramsay Archers diverting themselves 28 The 'lady-handed lad. 1887 Times (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 Every balcony..was '*lady-laden'. 1824 Miss Mitford Village Set. I. (1863) 4, I have never seen any one in her station who possessed so thoroughly that undefinable charm, the 'lady-looking in person, and an heiress to boot. 1866 Whittier Marg. Smith's Yral. Prose Wks. 1889 I. 11 His daughter, Rebecca, is just about my age, very tall and lady-looking. 1890 'Role Boldrewoo' Col. Reformer (1891) 165 The 'lady portion of the guests. 1821 'P. Atall' (title) The Hermit in Philadelphia, Second Series, containing some Account of Young Belles and Coquettes. Dandy-Slang and 'Lady-Slang. 1609 Markham Caval. In. (1617) 15 This Caueran I haue seen very good hors-men vse, but with such a temperate and "Lady-soft a hand, that [etc.]. 1717 E. Fernon Poems 111 The 'Lady-Train dispers'd, the pensive Form Of Agamemnon came. 1666 Sinks. Ant. 6, Cl. v. ii. 165, I some 'Lady triles haue reseru'd Immoment toyes. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay Early Plary 21 Nov., Being herself a performer of reputation in the 'lady world, she [etc.].

16. Special comb. (in many cases orig. syntactical uses of lady genitive, in sense 3) : Lady-altar, an altar in a Lady-chapel; lady-apple, a kind of small apple, with a red waxy-looking skin; valued chiefly for its ornamental appearance; also attrib.; Lady-bell (also Our Lady bell), a bell for ringing the Angelus; lady-bug dial, and U.S. = LADY-BIRD; lady-chair, a seat formed by the hands of two persons standing facing each other: each person grasping his own left wrist with his right ha and the light wrist of the opposite person with his left hand, or vice versa; lady-clock = Lady-BIRD; lady-court, the court of a lady of a manor (in mod. Dicts.); lady-erab, a name given variously to certain species of crabs remarkable for elegance of colouring or form; (Our) Lady ove, even, the day before a Lady-day; lady-fluke (see quot.); lady-fly = LADY-BIRD; lady-fowl, a name for the snew or the widgeon; lady-help, a woman engaged to perform domestic service on the understanding that she is to be considered and treated by her employers as a lady; lady-killer humorous, a man who is credited with dangerous power of a man who is credited with dangerous power of fascination over women; so lady-killing sb. and adj.; Lady-meat (also Lady's meat), alms given in Our Lady's honour arch.; lady-monger contemptnous, a 'lady's man'; lady-pack, a pack of female hounds; + lady-pear, some variety of pear; (Our) Lady-psalter, the 'PSALTER of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; Lady-quarter, the quarter in which Lady-day occurs; Lady-tide, the time of the year about Lady-day; +lady-wit, an effeminate pre-tender to culture; Lady-worshipper, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also LADY-BIRD, LADY

tender to culture; Lady-worshipper, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also Lady-Bigd, Lady-Cow, etc.

1898 Weekly Reg. 16 July 68 Mrs. Franks... presented a carved oak *lady-altar in memory of her late father. 1860 O. W. Holmes Prof. Breakf.-t. iii. (Paterson) 50 Joe, with his cheeks like *lady-apples. 1876 T. Harny Ethelberta (1890) 24 The girl with the lady-apple cheeks. 1541 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 8 For mendyinge of the whele of our *Lady belle. 1872 Ellacomes Bells of Ch. viii. in Ch. Bells Devon 395 Six other bells from the rood tower, called the Lady Bells. 1787 (isose Pop. Superstit. in Provinc. Gloss., etc. 64 It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-bug, a swallow [etc.]. 869 Mrs. Srowe Oldtown Folks xxvi. 298 Tina.. insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry herian *lady-chair over to this island. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre (1857) 255 That was only a *lady-clock, child, 'flying away home'. 1894 Hall. Caire Manxman 113 A lady-clock settled on her wrist. 1882 Casself's Nat, Hist. VI. 200. The Velvet Fiddler Crab.. in the Channel Islands is known as the *Lady Crab, crab is velvet cont. 1884 Stand. Nat, Hist. (1888) 11. 63 Platyonichus ocellatus, lady crab. 1885 C. F. Holder Marvels Anim. Life 171 Their motions.. resembling those of our common lady-crab. 1306 Pol. Sangs (Camden) 219 This wes on oure *Levedy even. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. VIII 255 The Queen his wife was delivered of a daughter, on our lady Even before Christmas. 1603 Owen Pembrokesh. (1891) 191 At vsuall feastes that ys the one on our ladie Eve in March, the other at Maye Eve. 1836 Yarrell. Brit. Fishes II. 323 *Lady fluke. The Holbut, Hippoglossus vulgaris. 1714 Gay Sheph. Week Thursday 83 This *lady-hy I take from off the grass. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. I. 209 Lady-fly with freekled wings, Watch her up the tall bent climb. 1772 Rutur Nat. Hist. Dublin I. 335 The *Lady-Fowl. is much esteemed in the London market . the Male being distinguished by the name of Easterling, and the female strictly called the Lady-fow

1507 1st Pt. Relurn fr. Parnass. w. i. 1236 This haberdasher of lyes, this bracchidochio, this "ladyemunger. 1678 BUTLER Hud. 11. i. 378 He serv'd two Prentiships and longer I' th' Myst'ry of a Lady-Monger. 1861 Whyte Melvelle Mkt. Harb. 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pytchley "lady pack. 1856 Westm. Gaz. 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. in Sylva etc. (1729) 223 Sugar-Pear, *Lady-Pear, Amadot, Ambret. c1386 Weclif Sel. Wks. III. 112 Te seie eche day our "Ladi sauter. 1547 Homilies 1. Good Wks. III. (1859) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses . Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1803 in Naval Chron. XV. 217 The men working in "Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 Bill-heading at Maidstone, "Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 Bill-heading at Maidstone, "Lady Unater is not be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned. 1647 H. Mose Song of Soul To Rdr. 6/1 Some "Lady-wits that can like nothing that is not as compos'd as their own hair, or as smooth as their Mistresses Looking-glasse. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 893/2 If God do make men that haue some denotion, whichea the "Ladie worshippers (etc.).

b. In names of plants: lady-bracken, the brake, Pteris aquilina; lady-bracken, etc.).

brake, Pteris aquilina; lady-fern, an elegant fern, Athyrium Filix-femina; lady-key(s, (a) the prin-rose, Primula veris (Britten and Holland Plant-n.

rose, Primula veris (Britten and Holland Plant-n. 1879); (b) (see quot.); lady-lords (see quot.).

1830 Blackw. Mag. June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leafs of *lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825-80 Jameson, Lady-bracken, the female fern. 1825 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 1. 73 Groves of the *ladyfern embowering the sleeping roc. 1859 Capern Ball. & Songs 137 A crown of lady-fern she wore. 1863 Knosley Water-Ball. 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 Kent. Closs., *Lady-keys, same as Lady-lords. *Lady-lords, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive lady's (occas. ladies'): lady's companion, a small case or hay arranged to hold implements for needle-

case or bag arranged to hold implements for needlework, etc.; ladies fair? nonce-wd., a bazaar; ladies gallery, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; lady's gown, 'a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate' (Cassell); lady's hole, (a) Naut. (see quot.); (b) a card game (also my lady's hole; lady's hood. Sc., the omentum of a pig; lady's ladder, shronds sattled too closely' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867; lady's loaf = lady meat (sense 16); lady's maid, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; lady's or ladies' man, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; ladies' school, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; lady's wind Naut. (see quot.); †lady's woman, (a) ?one who professes devotion to Our Lady; b) a lady's maid. 1844 MARG. Fuller Wom. 19th C. (1862) 35 Governors of 'ladies' fairs are no less engrossed by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his. 1897 Outd. Massarenes xvii, The speaker's hox. is much more comfortable than the "Lady's Gallery. 1711 W. Sutherland Shipbuild. Assist. 43 A 'lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady. 1722 Mrs. Pendarge Lt. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life A Corr. 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1813 Sporting Mag. XLII. 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 133 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe! Only think o' the 'leddy's hood and monyplies!—Then the marrowbanes. 1875 T. E. Bridgett Our Lady's Dowry 242 Alms, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or "Lady's loaf. 1868 Ann. Reg. 71 Elizabeth Daniels, "lady's maid, said Sir A. Paget always visited at the house. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop xxix, The man who sang the song with the lady's maid. 1863 Miss Braddon Hearistan lady's maid, still attended upon Vane's daughters. 1784 Cowrers Tiroc. 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a "lady's man. 1890 Malkin Gil Blas vii. vii. (Ridg.) 23, 1 should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 Thackeray Fitz-Boodle Pap. Pref. (1887) 10, 1 am not ... a ladies' man. 1891 N. Gould Double Fivent 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr. Smirke. 1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. 1. iv, He had an order for another "Ladies' School...door-plate. 1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 2002 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore... a "lady's wind', sailors would call it. 1579 Tomson Calrivi's Serm. Tim., 8852 Hee ESt. Paul] suth not women b for the education of 'young ladies'; lady's wind Naut, (see quot.); † lady's woman, (a)? one who

b. In names of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of Our Lady's, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times ladies' has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling ladies of the possessive singular. The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf. G. Marien, frauen, and F. de notre Dame.)

Lady's bedstraw (see BEDSTRAW); lady's bower, clematis; lady's comb, the Shepherd's Needle, Scandix Pecten; lady's delight, the violet; lady's foxglove, the Great Mullein, Verbascum Thapsus; lady's glass, looking glass, Campanula Speculum; (Our) Lady's hair, (a) the

grass Briza media; (b) Adiantum Capillus-veneris, also called Venus' hair; †lady's linen,? = LADY-SMOCK; † (Our) Lady's milkwort, a name for Lungwort, Pulmonaria officinalis; † (Our) Lady's mint, Mentha viridis; lady's navel [adaptation of L. unbilicus Veneris], a name for Navelwort, Cotyledon Umbilicus; † (Our) Lady's signet = LADY'S SEAL; lady's thimble, (a) the Heath Bell, Campanula rotundifolia; (b) the Foxglove, Digitalis purpurea (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); lady's thumb U.S., Polygonum Persicaria; † (Our) Lady's tree (see quot.). See also LADY'S FINGER, LADY'S GLOVE,

C.S., Polygonum Persicaria; † (Our) Lady's tree (see quot.). See also Lady's Finger, Lady's Glove, Lady's Laces, etc.

1397 Gerarde Herbal II. cccxxvi. (1633) 887 *Ladies Bower is called in Latine Ambuxum. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Ladies Bower (Clematis), a Plant, which ... is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 1. Lee Introd. Bot. App., Lady's Bower, Clematis. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. cccc. 884 The Latines call it Scandix. .. of others Acus Veneris, and *Lady's Bower, Clematis. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. ccc. 884 The Latines call it Scandix. .. of others Acus Veneris, and *Lady's Combe. 1783 Aixswoath Lat. Dict. (Morell).

3. v. Comb., Lady's comb., *Pecten Veneris. 1860 O.W. Holmes Elsie V. v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and *lady's-delights, 1776-69 Withering Bril. Plants (ed. 3) II. 248 Great White Mullein ... 'Ladies Foxglove. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. civ. § 4. 356 It is called .. Venus looking glasse, Speculum Veneris, or *Ladies glasse. 1521 *Ladyes heyre [see Hair sb. 4b]. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. cccclvii. 383 In English black Maiden haire and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire. 1794 Martyn Roussean's Bol. xiii. 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. Stukeley Palagor. Sacra (1763) 25 Botanists. .show a very particular regard to the fair sex. .. as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladys fingers, ladys traces, *ladys linen, .. ladys slipper, etc. 1640 Parkinson Theat. Bot. 1740 *Ladies, or Venus looking glasse. 1677 Gerarde Buds of Ladys-Lookinglass. 1879 Britten & Holland Plantn., *Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis. 1597 Gerarde Herbal III. ccv. v. 553 In English Pennywoort, Wall Pennywoort, Utadies namell, and Hipwoort. 1611 Corga, Escueller, Hipwort, Wall-penniewort. Ladies-namell (an hearbe. 1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden cxci. 299 The black Bryony is called Sigillum Sancta Maria, our *Ladies Signet. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 1. 134 Campanula rotundifora. Blue Bells: *Ladies Thimbles. 1608 Topsell Servents (1658) 601 In ancient time, th

a., resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. Ladyism, the characteristics of a 'fine lady'. **La'dyism**, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. young-ladyism).

nanners or behaviour of a lady (ct. young-ladyism). Ladyness, (a) cf. quot. 1538; (b) cfferminacy. 1538 Latimer Serm. & Rem. (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of their lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness; but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E. Perronri] Occas. Verses, Who & What is a Man? 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness. 1830 Examiner 773/1 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 Fraser's Mag. XXVIII. 568 Accustomed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1856 Whyte Melville Kale Cov. xxi, Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Tady (lē¹·di), v. [f. Lady sb.]

†1. trans. To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. Obs.

1607 Masston What you will I. i. Wks. 1887 II. 337 laco. Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladied and sweet madam'd now. Ran. Be ladied? Ha! ha! 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) A iij h, Widowes with their heapes of hourded gold, That would be Ladied though a month to hold.

† D. To render lady-like or feminine. Obs.

1656 W. Montague Accompl. Wom. 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty: Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

2. intr. To lady it; to play the lady or mistress. (Cf. to lord it, queen it.) rare.

b. 3 (genitive, as in LADY-DAY). Cf. G. Marien-huhn, Marienkäfer, Marienwürmchen.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects huhn

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus Coccinella.

1704 A. VAN LEUWENNOEK in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1615
Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 Knaw & Sr. Entomol. 11. 9 Many years ago, those isc. the banks of the Humber were so thickly strewed with the common Lady-bird (C. Septempunctata, L.) that [etc.]. 1861 Delamer Fl. Ganl. 169 Encourage lady-birds ...which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment)

dearment.)

1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 1. iii. 3 What Lamb; what Lady-bird. Where's this Girle? 1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. 11. i, Is that your new ruffe, sweet lady-bird? 1656 R. Fletcher Poems 176 A cast of Lacquyes, and a Lady-bird. a Joo B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew. Lady-birds, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 Lytton What will he do 1. xiv, Let us come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

Lady chapel. Orig. Our Lady (or Lady's) chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated east-

chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in E. Eng. Wills 114 A C Ib wex to mynystere and to serue to the vse of the Salue of oure lady chapell yn the said chirch of seynt Austyns.

1553 T. Rose in Fore A. 4.

M. (1583) II. 2084/2, I was called agayne into Christes church within their Ladies chapell (as they termed it). a 1563 G. CAVENDISH Wolsey (1893) 78 And there.. in our Lady Chappell he sayd his servyce & masse. 1710 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) II. 339 Queen Katherin.. was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chapell. 1718 B. WILLIS Mitred Abbeys I. Index 2 The Lady Chapel (in text our Ladys Chapel) adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 Times 8 June 4/1 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

Lady-cow (Iz¹-di₁kau). [f. Lady sb. 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf. G. Marienkuh.]

1. = Lady-berry. (cf. Cow-lady.)

1. = LADY-berry. (cf. Cow-lady.)

1. = LADY-berry. (cf. Cow-lady.)

1. = Lady Dearton Misses Eliz. viii. 70 The Lady-Cow: The clainty shell you her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacka. 1713 Dearnam Phys. Theol. 8 note, Wasps, Bees, ...and Lady-Cows. 1868 Daily News 15 Aug., The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn... was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2. nonce-use. A term of mock dignity for a cow. 1649 Lovelace Poems (1864) 63 A rev'rend lady-cow drawes neere.

Lady day (lē! di dē!). Orig. Our Lady day. [f. Lady sb. 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.
1297 [see Laoy \$\stites\$, 3 b]. \$a\$ 1300 Cursor \$M\$. 17288 + 65 On our laidy day alsoso, be syn was first wroght. \$a\$ 1450 Kmt. \$de la Tour (1868) 37 It happed that oure lady day felle on the sonday. \$c\$ 1450 Merlin 120 This was on oure lady day in septembre. 1556 Chron. \$Gr. Friars (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciacion. 1578 Scotter Manor Roll (N. W. Linc. Gloss), Enery one shall take vppe ther tuppes or ranmes before the first ladie daye. 1611 Corca. \$v. Dame, L'assumption notre Dame, Our Ladie day in Haruest. 1665 Woon Life 15 May, Rent which was due the last Our Lady day. 1888 M. Asnoto in 19th Cent. Jan. 27 On Lady Day he (Shelley) was summoned before the authorities of his College.

Lady-fish (\$l^{2\text{id}} \text{diff} \text{. A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as \$Albula vulpes, \$Ilarpe rufa, \$Scomberesox\$

of fish, as Albula vulpes, Harpe rufa, Scomberesox

saurus, Sillago domina.

saurus, Sillago domina.

1712 E. Cooke l'oy. S. Seu 341 The Lady-Fish, being a very small Sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884-5 Stand. Nat. Hist. (1888) III. 137 A single species (Albula vulps) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1885 Daily Tel. 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

Ladyfy, ladify (let diffs), v. [f. Lady sb. + -FY.] trans. To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence Ladyfled ppl. a. (colloq.),

of 'Lady' to. Hence La dyfled ppl. a. (colloq.), having the airs of a fine lady.

1602 Dekker Satiromastix Wks. 1873 I. 221 lle enter into bond to be dub'd by what day thou wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladified. 1622 ROW-LANDS GOOD NEWES & B. 7 She.. would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladifide. 1632 MASSINGER City Madam IV. IV, He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfied. 1682 Mas. Benn City-Heiress 61 How, Mrs. Dy Ladyfi'd! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistriss. 1881 Oxfordsh. Gloss., Ladyfied, lady-like. [1883] D. C. Murray Hearts III. xxxiii. 222 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfied in the last year or two.]

1885 T. Mozley Remin. Towns, etc. II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladifying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

† Ladyhead. Obs. rare-1. In 4 ladyhede.

[f. Lady sb. +-HEAD.] = Ladyship.

1300 Gower Conf. II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse
That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her
ladybede.

Ladyhood (lel'dithud). [f. LADY sb. + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a lady; the

qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 COLERIDGE Lett., Convers., etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb. xli, A lady about five-and-forty. with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

and an art of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is abroad.

1879 F. Harrison Choice Bks. (1886) 46 That wonderful storehomse. preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle

Ladykin (lēl·dikin). [f. LADY sb. +-KIN.]

Ladykin (1et Gikin). [I. LADY 50. +-KIN.] A little lady; occas, used as a term of endearment. 1853 Miss Sheppard Ch. Auchester 1. 321, 1 had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 876 T. Hardy Ethelberta (1890) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn yowing concerned had lingered round the choir screen. 1884 Browning Ferishtah, Camet-driver 46 'Ha, Ladykin, Still at thy frolics, girl of gold? 'lauphed be. La'dykind. rare. [f. Lady 5b. + Kind, after womankind.] The lady or female portion of a party; also loosely, a woman.

18a9 Scott Jenl. 24 Mar., This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind . followed after breakfast, 1878 E. J. Taelawny Shelley, etc. (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

Ladyless (letdiles), a. [f. Lady sb. + -Less.]

Tadyless (let diles), a. [f. Lady sb. + -LESS.]
Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470-85 Maldor Arthur viii. xxvi, Sythen I am lady les
I wil wyn thy lady.

1858 Morris K. Arthur's Tomb 37
Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best.

1888 Bryce
Amer. Commo. III. vi. cv. 518 At hotels their [women's]
sitting-room is .. sometimes the only available public room, ladyless gnests heing driven to the bar or the hall.

Tadylike [let dilbik], a. and adv. [f. Lady sb.
+-like.]

A. adj.

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said sarcastically of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety.

† In a

or solicitous about elegance or propriety. + In a

or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chienty) said sarcastically of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. † In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 30 And Madera, famous for the Wines which grow therin, and the lady-like Iland of all the Atlantique sea. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 179 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and Lady-like preachers, think fit to gratifie as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators. 1756 Cowfer Let. to Town Wks. (1837) XV. 262 Those lady-like gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 Examiner 8 Mar. 156/2 Miss Smith is a very lady-like poet. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxi, Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couchlanguishing and ladylike, ha? 1852 Mas. Carlvie Lett. II. 199 A pretty, lady-like, rather silly young woman.

2. Befitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with depreciatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1.186 Warnea Alb. Eng. 11. ix. (1592) 37 With fingers Ladie-like. 1637 Davoen Hind & P. 11. 686 The dew-drops on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too lady-like a long fatigue to hear. 1638 Chowsk Caliguta 1. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep. Under this gentle lady-like outside. 1739 Churks Apol. (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy lady-like compliances on his side, we grew into a more conversable temper. 1754 Reinaboson Grandison (1781) III. xvii. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Lady-like pride in those words. 1816 Scott Antig. xi, The controversy began in smooth, oily, lady-like terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 Miss Mitroson Village Ser. 1. (1863) 216 Her lady-like spirit would have scotted the idea of selling them. 1877 Mrs. Forrestre Mignon I. 53 You have not a very lady-like way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. Falconer Mile. Ixe 1. (1891) 20, 11 hope you will teach Evelyn some of these

1875 Howells Foregone Concl. (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylikeness.

+ B. adv. As a lady does; in the guise of a

lady, Obs.

ladly, Obs.
a 1635 CORBET Poems (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, lady-like, make suit for a divorce. c 1650 Roxburgh Balla is (1888) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprize, He Lady-like with a Lady lay.

Ladyling (lē'dilin). rare. [f. Lady sb. + LING.] A little lady.
1855 Balter Mystic 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. Thomson Sister Songs 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

Lady-love. Also pseudo-arch. ladye-love.

La'dy-love. Also pseudo-arch. ladye-love. [f.L.DYsh. (in sense I appositive; in sense 2 attrib.).]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart.

A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's Coblers Prophesic (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatis personæ.

1733 Theobald's Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 1. ii. 102 Your Ladylove 1622 Ladies loue! 1805 Scott Last Minstr. IV. xix, With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his ladyelove.

1841 JAMES Brigand ii, What man is there without a lady-love. 1871 MISS Yonge Causes II. xxxii. 331 She begged the King to consent to his..marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1818 Byson Ch. Har. IV. xl. The minstrel who ... Sang.

1818 Byaon Ch. Har, IV, xl, The minstrel who . Sang ladye-love and war.

La'dyly, a. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd. Also 5 ladily. [f. Lady sb. + Ly 1.] Befitting or characteristic for ladily 18 ladily.

La'dyly, a. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd. Also 5 ladily. [f. Lady sb. +-LY l.] Befitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 773 Oner alle ober so by3 bou clambe, To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3254 In a surcott of sylke.. with ladily lappes the lenghe of a 3erde. c1477 Canton Yason 12 b, He brought to his mynde her fair and fresshe colour—her ladyly maytiene and her noble facoun and corpulence. 1840 Tai's Mag. VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annuals, those very ineffable bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity. † La'dyly, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. +-LY 2.] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady. c1450 Lonelled Grail xxvi. 129 This duchesse.. nolde therto assente.. and excused here ful ladyly.

Lady's cushion. Also 6 Our Lady's eushion. † a. The plant Thrift, Armeria maritima. Obs. b. The Mossy Saxifrage, Saxifraga hypnoides. 1578 Lyte Dodoens IV. 1. 500 That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called., in Englishe our Ladies quishion. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. clxxvii. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 Martyn Vol., VI.

Rousseau's Bot. xix. 27x From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 184 S. Thomson Wild VI. 111. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

Lady's finger, lady-finger. ladies' fingers.

1. sing. and pl. The plant Anthyllis vulneraria,

the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as Lotus corniculatus formerly called lady-finger grass): see Britten and

culatus (formerly called lady-finger grass); see Britten and Holland Planton.

1670 RAY Catal. Plant. Angl. 24 Authyllis leguminosa...
Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. (1750) II. 18. v. 148 Vour Lady-finger-grass for Birdsfoot Trefoil., which is the Botanical Name). 1756 WATSON in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger.

1848 C. A. Joins Week at Licard 3-6 Anthyllis vulneraria, variety Dillenii, Lady's-fingers, occurs. all along the coast. 2. Applied to various objects of long and slender

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. a. A kind of cake (cf. finger-hiscuit). ? Obs. 1820 Keats Cap & Bells slviii, Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 Lights & Shades II. 1,6 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

b. Austral. A kind of grape. Also, a banana. 1892 E. Reeves Homeward Bound oo The very finest ladies-fingers, sweet-waters, and muscatels. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed Outlaw & Lawmaker II. of They were sitting... in the banana grove, whither Else had gone on pretext of finding some still ungathered 'Lady's fingers'.

c. U.S. (a) A variety of the potato; (b) One of the branchiae of the lobster; (c) A variety of apple. (Cent. Dict.)

apple. (Cent. Dict.)

Lady's glove. Also 6-7 Our Ladies, 7-8 ladies' gloves, 9 lady glove. [Orig. Lady sb. 3.] The foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. The name has been applied to several other plants, e. g. † Lungwort, Pulmonaria officinalis; Fleawort, Inula Conyca; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, Lotus cor-

Inula Conyca; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, Lotus corniculatus (dial.).

1538 Elyot Dict. Addit, Bacchar...an herbe...some do call it...our ladies gloues. 1611 Cotor, Gantelée, the hearbe called Fox-gloues, our Ladies gloues. 1621 Braun. & Ft. Pilgrim v. vi, Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves [mod. cdd. lady-gloves], Ofhartes-case too. 1668 Wilkins Keal Char. In. 1v. § 3. 80 Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove [marg. Pulmanaria]. 1736 Braune Honsel. Dict. 369 Ladies Gloves. The vertues of this plant [fleavort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 Brutten & Holland Plantin, Lady glove, Digitalis furpurea. Ibid., Lady's glove, Lotus corniculatus.

Lady glove, Digitalis furpurea. Ibid., Lady's glove, Lotus corniculatis.

Ladyship let disp, sb. Forms: see Lady and ship.

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady, a 1225 Anr. R. 100 3if bu hauest uorgien au bi wurosule lessed in trukie for a mon of lam be heuenliche lauerd & lutile lessed like for a mon of lam be heuenliche lauerd & lutile rasis lates in the rasis lates. R. E. E. Allit. P. A. 577 More has I of ioye & blysse here-inne, Of ladyschyp gret & lyuez blom. 1623 Massinger Bondman in. iii, How dost thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 171 Contempl. Man II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her Title long—she died in the fifth Year of her Ladyship. 1856 Emprson Eng. Traits Whs. 1874 II. 134 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lord-ship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 Trollope Lady Anna iv. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In her, your ladyship, a respectful substitute for she, you, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose

ferring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose

ladyship, a respectful substitute for she, you, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used sarcastically.

1374 Chaucer Anel. & Arc. 191 She..drof hym forthe, whethe list her knowe That he was servaunt vn to hir ladishipe. 1400 Destr. Troy 3352 Ne trawes not, tru lady, hat I take wolde Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde. a 1400-50 Alexander 3715, I leue it to 3011 ladyschip bis lange nost vuknawen. a 1500 Flower & Leaf laxi, Yet I would pray Your ladiship. That I might knowe. What that these knightes he in rich armour. 1551 Crowley Pleas. & Pam Ded., I thought it my duty to dedicate the same vnto youre Ladishypes name. 1600 Shaks. A. F. L. I. ii 120 If it please your Ladiships, you may see the end. 1650 Nicholas Papers (Camden) 174 Lord Jermyn in a jeering manner, as her ladyshipp conceaved, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 Congreve Way of World II. v, O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters. 1711 Addiship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters. 1711 Addiship staid to peruse a 1839 Prafer Poems (1865) II. 34 Her ladyship is in a huff. fig. 1505 Shaks. John III. it 1710 Thou Fortunes Champion, that do'st neuer fight But when her hunorous Ladiship is by To teach thee safety.

† b. concr. = Lady. Obs.

1300 Gowea Conf. II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladiship, Thou pleignest, for she woll the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

2. nonce-use. One who is called 'her ladyship'.

1784 Cowpea Task II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

1784 Cowrea Task II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

† 3. Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress.

† 3. Kindness or benchcence bentting a mistress.

1390 Gowea Conf. I. 128 This maide. To whom this lady hath behote Of ladiship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. Ibid. 111. 66 The quod the quene. I wol do the such ladiship, Wherof thou shalt for everno Be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. nonce-use.

1709 STEELE Talter No. 46 P 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladiships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence Ladyship v. (nonce-wd.) trans., to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also to ladyship it.

ship it.

1813 E. S. BARRETT Heroine (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he cantered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 Hermit in London IV. 165 He so ladyshiped Lady —— what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

was quite disgusting.

† Lady-silver. Obs. Also 5 ladesilver. [?f. LADY: possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

143-6 Durh. M.S. Burs. Roll, vjs. viijd. rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem ville per annum. 1536-7 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 672 Et de 6s. 8d. rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladysilver debit. tenentibus ibidem.

Lady's laces. † Also lady-laces. The

Lady's laces. †Also lady-laces. The striped garden variety of Phalaris arundinacea.

1597 Gerarde Herbal 1. iv. 5 The grasse called in Latine Gramen sulcatum, or Pictum: and by our English women, Ladies Laces, bicause it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 CORG. Alguillettes d'armes, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lady-laces, a sort of striped Grass. 1713 J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans. XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE I'll. Minstr. II. 97, I. Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As lady's laces, everlasting peas.

† Laddy's longing. Ohe. In a ladies long.

laces, everlasting peas.

† Lady's longing. Obs. In 7 ladies longing; also 6 lady longing. A variety of apple.

1591 Lyly Endym. 11. iii. 38 For fluit these, fritters, anedlers, hartichokes and ladylongings. 1664 Eyelyn Kal. Hort. in Sylva, etc. (1720) 213 Apples. The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 Worlinge Cyder (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome-appease... I suppose this is that which is called the Longing.

Lady's mantle. Also 6 Our Ladies, 6 8 ladies. [Lady sb. 3; cf. G. Frauen-, Marien-mantel.] A common name for the rosaccous berb Alchemilla vulgaris. Also applied, with qualifi-

Alchemilla vulgaris. Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 Turner Names of Herbes & Alchimilla., is called in english our Ladies Mantel or syndow. 1578 Lytte Podorus I. xcviii. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, growth in some places of this countrey. 1611 Cotar., Alchimille, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1794 Martyn Rousseau's Bot. xv. 167 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf divided into eight segments. 1864 Soweren Frit. Bet. 1ed. 3 HI. 140 Silvery Lady Shantle. 1841 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 Gd. Words 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

Lady-smock. Also lady's, ladies' smock. A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, Cardamine pratensis. (Applied locally also to Convol-

mine pratensis. (Applied locally also to Convolvullus septum.)

1588 Shaks, L. L. L. v. ii. 905 Ladiesmockes all silver white. 1597 Gerande Herbal n. xviii. 203 They are commonly called in Latine, Flos Cucult; in English Cuckower Howers, at the Namptwich in Cheshire. Ladie smockes. 1648 Herrick Hesper. (1869) 121 Dispose That lady-smock, that pansie, and that rose Neatly apart. 1794 Martin Rousseau's Bot. xxiii. 325 Ladies Smock, (forgive the vulgar name! has the calyx gaping a little. 1796 II. Hunter Konsteau's Fot. And. (1799) 1. 83 Some of the convolvuluses, vulgarly called lady's-smock. 1874 T. Hardy Far fr. Madding Croud I. 230 Clear white Ledies' smocks. 1878 Browning Poets Croisic 96 Chains of lady's-smock.

Lady's seal. ? Obs. Also 6 Our Ladies seale.

1. The plant Solomon's Scal, Polygonatum multiforum.

florum.

florum.

? 1516 Grete Herball Ziij, Sigillum sancte marye or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 Treas. Bot., Lady's seal, Convallaria Polygonatum.

2. The Black Bryony, Tamus communis.

1578 Lyte Dodoens in, xlvii. 383 Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddishe substance. 1596 Gerroe Herbal in. cocvii, 722 Called.. in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

Lady's slipper. Also 6 Our Ladies slipper, 8-9 ladies', lady slipper.

1. A common book-name for the orchidaceous plant Cypripedium Calceolus. Also applied oceas.

plant Cypripedium Calceolus. Also applied oceas. to the cultivated ealceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, Lotus corniculatus.

Trefoil, Lolus corniculatus.

1597 Gerarde Herbal II. cvii. 359 Ovr Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote.

1794 Martin Rousseau's Bot. xxvii. 422 The Ladies Slipper . its singular, large hollow inflated nectary.

1861 Miss Prait Flower.

1871 Olivea Flow. Bot. n. 266 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium Calceolus).

1894 Wilkins & Vivian Green boy tree II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? U.S. The garden-balsam, Impatiens balsamina (Cent. Dict.).

mina (Cent. Dict.

Lady's thistle. Also 6 Our ladies, 6-7 lady, 8-9 ladies' thistle. [Cf. G. Frauendistel, Du. lady, S-9 ladies' thistle. [Ct. G. Frauendistel, Du. Vrouwendistel.] The thistle Carduus Marianus. 1552 Elvot Dict. s.v. Spina. Spina alba, Our ladies Thistle. 1578 Lyre Dodoens IV. lxii. 525 Our Ladyes Thistle groweth...in rough untoyled places. 1579 LANGHAM Gard. Health (1633) 634 Lady Thistles, 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 63/2 The Lady-Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776-96 Witheans Erit. Plants (ed. 3 III. 190 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. Davies Manual Mat. Med. 436 Ladies' thistle. Cardius marianus.

Lady's traces, tresses. Also 6-9 lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces. Name for the plants of the genus Spiranthes (N.O. Orchidacæ); also locally applied to grasses of the genus Briza. 1548 Turner Names of Herbes 70 Satyrion... bygeth

furth whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. 1578 LVTE Dodoens it. Ivi. 222 The sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilled, and dry places. 1597 Gebarde Herbal i. clir. 168 Friezland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or hulbes. 1611 Corga, Satyrion à trois couillons, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 Martyn Roussau's Bot. xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1844 C. W. Johnson Farmer's Encycl., Briza media, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C. A. Johns Week at Licard 310 Neottia spiralis, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high.

| Læm (|E|n), O.E. Law. [OE. Léw: see Loan.]

|| Læn (lēln). O.E. Law. [OE. lén: see LOAN.]

|| Læn (18'n), O.E. Law. [OE. 18'n; see LOAN.]
A cstatc held as a benefice.

a 988 in Birch Cart., Sax. III. 329 pa zewat Eadric ær
Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfeh feng to his læne. a 1000 ÆLFRIC
Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 115/36 Precarium, landeslæn. 1844
LINGARO Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. App. K. 371 National
property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by
him as laens (loans) or benefices. 1876 Diggy Real Prop.
I. i. § 2. 17 The person having the 'læn' possessing only
the usufructuary enjoyment to a greater or less extent.

b. Comb.: Iæn-land, land held as 'læn'; lænlænt beneficiery right

right, hencficiary right.

985 in Kemble Codex Dipl. III. 217 Fif hida de Oswald
bocap Eadrice .. swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande.

1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Ess. 117 Lanlands, or hencfices.

18td. 153 In property held by Læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born.

1874-5 Stubbs Const. Hist. I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be, .. under the name of lænland, held by free cultivators.

Leotropic (I_lotropik), a. Also erron. leio-[f. Gr. λαιδ·s left + τροπικ-όs turning, f. τροπή a turn.] Turned or turning to the left: said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to dexiotropic. 1883 [see Dexiotropic].

1883 [see Demotropic].

Læsed, Læston, variants of Lesed, Lesion.

Læt let. Hist. [OE. list (found only once)

= OHG. lits (descendant of a freedman; glossed libertinus):—OTeut. *lieto-2, app. related to OE. lietan Let v.1] The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a

a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave, a 1000 Laws .Ethelb. (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slæbå, bone selestan xxx sell. forzelde; zif þane oþerne of slæhå, lx. scillingum forzelde; zif þane oþerne of slæhå, lx. scillingum forzelden. 1875 Sruns Const. Hist. 1. iv. 64. The three ranks of men, the noble, the freeman, and the læt. + Lætable, a. Obs. rare-0. [ad. L. lætābilis, f. lætāvī to rejoice, f. lætns joyful.] 'Worthy to bee reioyced at' (Cockeram, 1623). + Lætation. Obs. Also 7 letation. [ad. L. lætātion-em, f. late L. lætāvæ to render fertile, lætāvs fertile, joyful.] A manuring; also quasiconer. manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn; in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of Sylva, 1679 he says that 'the meaner capacities' among his readers may 'read for letation, dung'.)

1664 Evelyn Sylva, ii. (1670) 11 Meliorating barrenground with sweet and comminuted letations.

Letic (lFilk), a. Hist. [ad. late l. lætic-us, f. lætis (see below); the word is usually viewed as a late the form Total *Methy (see Law) 100 or adopted from Teut. *láto-2 (see L.ET).] Of or pertaining to the læti, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied

pertaining to the lett, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 Keichtley Hist. Eng. I. 129 At a subsequent period fin Roman history lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1874 Stubbs Const. Hist. I. vi. 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1892 C. M. Andrews Old Eng. Manor Introd. 39 Portions of the Tentonic laetic organization may have lingered in Kent.

Lætificant, a. rare—1. [ad. L. lætificantem, pres. pple. of lætificāre to make glad, f. lætificus gladdening, f. læt-us joyful.] Of a medicine: Cheering, stimulating.

1627 tr. Bacon's Life & Death (1651) 28 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits. by lætificant Medecines, .. &c. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lætificans, .. lætificate, ppl. stem of lætificāre (see prec.).] trans. To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1623 in Cockeram.

Hence † Lætification 1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 386* Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificative antidotes.

Lævo-, levo- (lēvo), used as combining form of Llevus in the sense (turning or turned) to the

Lavo., levo- (livo), used as combining form of L. lavus, in the sense '(turning or turned) to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the lest (cf. Dextro-). Among these are: a. Lævogyrate, Lævogyrous adjs., characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. Leevo-rotation, rotation to the left. Leevo-rotatory a., = Leevogyrate. b. Leevoco'mpound, a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. Lævo-glu cose = Lævulose. Læ-vo-race mic, Lævo-tarta ric acid, the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-Hence Levo-ra cemate, -tartrate, rotatory. the salts of these.

the salts of these.

a 1856 Haydos (Cent, s.v. Levogyrate), If the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or "levogyrate. 1853 "Levoracemic ncid [see Dexiro-bl. 1882 Nature (XX. 28) With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones "levorotation. 1873 Founes" Chem. (ed. 11) 779 Both are "levorotatory. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. III. 216 When the urine is levo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 tr. Schützenberger's Ferment. 6 Paratartaric ncid easily splits up.. into dextrotartaric and "levo-tartaric acid."

Lævulin, levulin (lī viŭlin). Chem. [f. Lævul-ose + -In.] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence Lævulinic, only in l. acid (see quot. 1888).

1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lexulin, C₆H₁₀O₅.. Lexulinic acid ... C₃H₈O₂... 1897 Naturalist 44 The root contains .. also sugar, levuling, while its juice exposed to the air ferments. Lexulose, levulose (īrˈviλlows . Chem. [f.

L. liev-us left + -ule + -ose.] The form of Glucose which is levo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-

which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruitsugar. (Cf. DEXTROSE.)

1871 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose.

1878 KINGZETT Anim. Chem. 404 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and lævulose before it ferments.

1897 Alibut's Syst. Med.

111. 386 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and lævulose.

11ence Lævulosane [+-ANE] (see quot.).

1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° lævulose loses water and is converted into lævulosane.

Lafayette (lafeyert). U.S. [f. the name of the French general Lafayette.]

1. A sciænoid fish of the Northern United States

1. A sciænoid fish of the Northern United States

1. A scienoid fish of the Northern United States (Liostomus xanthurus).

1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Lafayette fish (Leiostomus obliquus), a delicious sea-fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast...

The name Lafayette.. was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2. A stromateoid fish (Stromateus triacanthus).

7884-5 Stand. Nat. Hist. (1888) III. 215 A much smaller pecies., otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May

Laf(e, obs. f. Lave sb.; obs. Sc. f. Loaf sb. Laferk, obs. Sc. form of LARK.

Laff, Laffe, obs. forms of LAUGH, LAVE sb. Lafful, obs. form of LAWFUL. Laft, Sc. form of LOFT.

Laft(e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of LEAVE.

Lafter, dial. form of LAUGHTER 2.

Lafully, obs. form of LAWFULLY.

Lag (læg), sb. I and a. [Belongs to LAG 2.2;
the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.

obscure. In some parts of England fog, seg, lag, or foggie, seggie, laggie, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see Eng. Dial. Diel. s.v. Fog). This suggests the possibility that lag may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of last; but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin. The current hypothesis that the adj. is a. Welsh llag (earlier llae), Ir. and Gael lags, slack, weak, is highly improbable. There is some affinity of sense between lag and Lack a. and v. (cf. to come lag and to come lack); the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like Flag v.¹, Fag sb.² Cf. further MDa. lakke to go slowly (Kalkar).]

A. sb. I. The last or hindmost person (in a

A. sb. 1. The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now rare exc. in schoolboy use.

in schoolboy use.

1514 BARCLAY 1st Ecloque in Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. xii, In the tavern remayne they last for lag. 1567 DRANT Horace's Eh. By, Since eche man bragges, the lagge of vs A shendefull shame him take. 1611 Cotg. s.v. Dernier, Le dernier le loup le mange. . lags come to the lash. 1641 M. Frank Serm. vii. (1672) 112 The nevissimus virorum, the lag and fag of all a very scum of men. 1687 MIEGE Gf. Fr. Dict. 11, Lag. a School-Word that signifies the last, le dernier. As the Lag of a Form, le dernier d'une Classe. 1700 Dryden liliad 1. 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 JEFFERSON Writ. (ed. Ford) 11. 30 The omission of H— and B— and my being next to the lag lin the nomination of delegates) give me some alarm. 1777 JOINSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale 25 Oct., How long doyou stay at Bright-helmstone? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1825 Sporting Mag. XVI. 310 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag. 1859 Fabrah 7. Home v. 38. I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials. It'd save lots of grind. 1890 A. Lang Sir S. Northcote 1. 11 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. Comb.: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of

b. Comb.: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of

b. Comb.: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of a boys' game.

1845 in Brasense Ale 76 No marble in circles on the hallstep rolls, We cannot play lag-out, nor yet three-holes.

†2. pl. What remains in a vessel after the liquor
is drawn off; dregs, lees. Obs.

15. Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb. (1770) 57 That
Vinacre be made of the brokyn Wynes. And that the Laggs
be provide by the Clerks of the Hous and markid after thei
be past drawing that thei can be set no more of broche.

1504 Plat Yewell.ho. III. 65 Transmutations. . of old lags
of Sacks or Malmesies .. into Muskadels. 1615 MARKHAM

Eng. Housew. II. iv. (1668) 116 Laggs of Claret and Sack.

1703 Art & Myst. Vintners 21 Muskadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

† 3. The lowest class. (Cf. lag.end., Obs.—1
1607 Shaks. Timon 111, vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legge [Rove (1709) and later editors lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.
1837 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. Physics. The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. Lag of the tide: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.
1855 Ocilive Suppl. s.v., The lag of the tide... The lag of

first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl. s.v., The lag of the tide... The lag of the steam-valve of a steam-engine. 1887 CHAMBERS in Nature XXIII. 399 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations. 1892 Electrical Engineer 16 Sept. 287/1 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum; hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

18 adi

 \mathbf{B} . adj. 1. + Last, hindmost (obs.); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now rare). (In early instances only absol. or predicative, and hence hardly

behind, lagging, tardy (now rare). (In early instances only absol. or predicative, and hence hardly distinguishable from the sb.) + (To come) lag of: short of, too late for, or in arrear of.

1552 Hulder, Lagge and last. 1568 Hist. Jacob & Esau v. v. Fiv b, Haue not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1580 R. Hanvey Pl. Perc. 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course. 1594 Shaks. Rich. Ill., i. 40 Some tardie Cripple. That came too lagge to see him buried. 1605 — Lear 1. ii. 6, I am some twelne, or fourteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother. 1612 Two Noble K. v. iv. 8 Beguile The gont and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 Shr C. Mountagu in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagg. a 1630 T. Carew To Mistresse in Absence 31 There seeated in those heavenly bowers, Wee'le cheat the lag and lingring hours. 1678 9 Dryden & Lee (Edifus iii. i. Then hell has been among ye, And some lag fined yet lingers in the grove. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 594 A fourth person, who comes lagg, as having lately appeared in print .. tells in s. he died. 1742 R. Blair Grave 731 Even the lag flesh Rests. 1785 Burns Address Deil iii, An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame. 1832-53 Whistle-Binkie (Soct. Songs) Ser. II. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving. b. as an exclamation at play (see quot. 1869). 1609 Armin Maids of MoreC. C. 3 Boy. Now John, i'le cry inst. 10th. And i'le cry lagge. I was in hoblies hole. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Lag or Lag last is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.
2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphened): lag-end, the hinder or latter part, the fag end (now rare); † lag-man, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; † lag-tooth, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also Comb.: lag-bellied a., ? slow-paced, tardy.

who brings up the rear; † lag-tooth, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also Comb.: lag-bellied a.,? slow-paced, tardy.

1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, v. i. 24, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1509
NASHE Lenten Stiffe 37 The Essex calfe or lagnan, who had lost the caltees of his legs by gnawing on the horslegs.
1611 Florio, Sophronisteri, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares ould, lag-teeth. 1624
Heywoon Gunaik. 1. 17 In the lagge end of the same troope were driven a certaine number of faire and goodlie oxen.
1822 Hoon Lycus the Centaur & From the lagbellied toad
To the manmoth. 1857 Mrs. Mathews Tea-Table T. I.
20, A shelter. where they may, wear away the lag-end of their madness.

Lag legy. 5b.2 Also 7 lagg. [app. a. ON, logg.

their madness.

Lag lag, sb.² Also 7 lagg. [app. a. ON. lagg, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. 1 b); but the Sw. lagg means also 'slave', whence laggkärl vessel composed of staves, cask.]

laggkärl vessel composed of staves, cask.]

1. A stave of a barrel. Now dial.

1672 Hoole Comenius Vis. World 165 The Cooper..

maketh Hoops of Hassel-rods.. and Lags of Timber. 1676

Burgery of Sheffield 209 For mendyng the church yatis

and barrell laggs and nayles 4s. 4d. 1869 in Lonsdale Gloss.

† b. (See quot.) Obs. rare = 0.

1688 R. Holle Armoury In. 108/1 Lag, is a piece put into
the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grooping.

2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering
of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder. or

of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or

of a band-drain of a steam bone of cylinder, of the upper casing of a carding machine. 1847 Specif. Sykes' & Ogden's Patent No. 11798 On these hands [in a carding engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood. 1875 in Knour Dict. Mech. 3. Comb.: lag-link, a link for holding a lag or

3. Comb.: lag-link, a link for holding a lag or bar (Cent. Dict.); lag-machine, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see sense 2); lag-screw, (a) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (b) U. S. = coach-screw.

1873 J. Richards Wood-working Factories 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Lag-machine.

† Lag, sb. 3 Obs. [Of nnknown origin; cf. G. lache cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. Lag v.5] A cleft or rift in timber. Also Comb., as lag-clift (unless lagge in quot. 1570 be the adi.).

unless lagge in quot. 1579 be the adj... 1579 Hyll Ord. Bees (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, couer with a faire sheete, lest any lagge clifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. Marshall Midl. Counties II. 333 The 'lag'... is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.

+ Lag, sb.4 Cant. Obs. Also 6 lagge. [Possibly f. Lag of duds: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 Habman Caveat 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ken for a lagge of dudes.

1562 Beaum. & Fl., Beggar's Bush v. i, If it be milling of a lag of duds. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lag-a dudds, a Buck of Cloths. As we cloy the Lag of Dudds, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1725 in New Cant. Dict.

Lag (læg), sb. 5 Cant. [f. Lag v.3]

1. A convict who has been transported.

convict who has been transported or sen-

tenced to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lag, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 Jon Ber' Living Pict.

Lond. 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1887 Westin. Rev. June 383 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 H. Nisher Bush Girl's which along the beach, he met June 303 It was no uncommon many to see that the enlarged for good conduct. 1894 H. Nisher Bush Girl's Rom. 232 As Wildrake was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave.

2. A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1821 HAGGART Life 84 Another prisoner..under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch, 1896 Daily News 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag

with me.

3. Comb.: lag-fever, -ship (see quots).

3. Comb.: lag-fever, -ship (see quots.).

1811 Lex. Balatron. Lag-fever, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lag ship, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales; also a hulk or floating prison.

+ Lag, sh.0 Obs. rare. ? A flock (of geese).

1624 MOUNTAGUE New Gagg, To Rdr., Hee hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for euer; the proudest of them dare not hiscere hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. Bid. 180 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gag into the Bils of many of his owne Gaggle, as well as into others Lagges. [1896 Eng. Dial. Dict., A-lag, Cum., the sporting term for a flock of geese.]

+ Lag, v.1 Obs. [Of obscure origin; cf. Dag

+ Lag, v.1 Obs. [Of obscure origin; cf. Dag v.1, Clas v.]

1. trans. To daggle, render wet or muddy.

[a 1300 ?Implied in BELAG v.] c 1440 Promp. Parv. 283 Laggyd, or bedrabelyd, labefactus, paludosus. Laggyn, or drablyn, palustro.

2. intr. To daggle, become wet or muddy.
1682 Bunnan Holy War 230 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt.

Lag (læg), v.² Also 6-7 lagg, 6-8 lagge. [See Lag sh.¹ and a.]

1. intr. To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with behind adv. or const. after, behind preps.; also with on.

or sioth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with behind adv. or const. after, behind preps.; also withon.

1530 Palsor. 601/1, I lagge behynde my felowes, jet trayne.

Why lagge you ever behynde on this facion? 1570 Levins Manip. 10/23 To Lag, Jatigare, fatiscere. 1607 Tournsur Rev. Trag. II. Eth, To prison with the Villaine. Death shall not long lag after him. 1622 R. Hawriss Vey. S. Sea (1847) 173 The admirall. began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes. 1651 Davenant Gondibert III. III. xxvi, And lagg d like Baggaga Treasure in the Wars. 1657 Milton P. L. x. 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 Devden Eneid xii. 370 He lags and labours in his flight. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 137 f. 4 His Master. wondered what made the lary young Dog lag behind. 1748 Joinson Van. Him. Wishes 313 Superfluous 'lags' the vet'ran on the stage. 1800 Wordsw. Brothers 363 He, at length Through weariness, ... lagged behind. 1801 Mar. Eddeworth Knaßack (1832) 208 My door fellows, how they lag! 1824 W. Iaving Trav. II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837—Capt. Bonneville II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown II. iii. (1871) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag. 1807 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, nut closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

D. of immalerial things and fig.
1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, III. iii. 24 Fortune, in fauor makes him lagge behinde. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 408 And this our Gildas (the Fourth!; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703]. SAVAGE Lett. Antients vi. 40 We lagg in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1713 Swiff Cadenus & Vanessa 355 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lagg'd behind. 1762 Foote Lyar III. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has lagg'd along. 1775 Buake Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks. III. 44 When we

2. trans. To cause to lag; to retard, to tire.

Obs. exc. dial.

Obs. exc. dial.

1570 [see 1]. 1632 Heywood 1st Pt. Iron Age v. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge thee that art wont to flye. 1638 R. Baathwait Psalm cli. 298 Thine Armours load, but laggs faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 Whitty Gloss., Lagg'd, tired as with carrying a load. + 3. trans. To drag after one.

1530 Palson. 601/1 He laggeth the dogge at his horse tayle: it trapute te chien a la queue de son cheual.

Hence + Lagged ppl. a., delayed, tardy.

1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. 1. i. Wks. 1856 1. 75 O, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

Lag (læg), v.3

† 1. trans. To carry off, steal. Obs.

1573 Tusser Husb. xx. (1878) 54 Some corne away lag in bottle and bag. Some steales, for a lest, egges out of the nest. Ibid. xxxvi. 86 Poore connie, so bagged, is soone over lagged.

ouer lagged.

2. a. To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lag, to transport for seven years or upwards.

1838 Dicress O. Twist xxi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged.

1870 Reade Path Voirself in Ilis Place II.

288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

in His Place 11. 288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.
1847 De Quincer Schlosser's Lit. Hist. Wks. 1858 VIII.
58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged for a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace.
1858 A. Maynew Paved w. Gold in. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly lagged by the constables'. 1851 Nat Goulin Double Event xxxii, I'm a dead un. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

Lag (lag), v. 4 [f. LAG sb.2] trans. To cover a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc.
1857 Ewing in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 488/1 The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an improtected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. 1888 in Sheffield Gloss. 1851 Labour Commission Gloss., Lagging a boiler, overing a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat. 1858 Dublin Rev. Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

Lag, v.5 dial. [Cf. LAG sb.3] (See quot.)
[1570: Levins renders lag v. by fatiscere, which it is barely possible may be meant to express the sense of this vb. along with that of LAG v.1] 1881 Leicestersh, Gloss., Lag; to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 1888 in Sheffield Closs.

Lag: see LAGE Cant (sb. and v.).

Lagan (lav gan). Law, Also Chagan, Laguer, Jagan, Jaga

Lagan (læ'găn). Law. Also 6 lagen, 7, 8 lagon, ligan, 9 lagend. [a. OF. lagan, laguen, lagand (whence med.L. laganum); perh. of Scandinavian

ligan, 9 lagend. [a. OF. lagan, laguen, lagand (whence med. L. laganum); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of Lie, Lay vbs. Cf. ON. logn, pl. lagnir, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigf.). The spelling ligan seems to be due to pseudoctymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. Flotsam and Jetsam.

[1200 Carta de Duncvic in Stubbs Sel. Charter (1895) 311 De ewagio de wrec et lagan.] 1531 Charterfarty in R. G. Marsden Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm. (1894) 37 Vff the sayd shype take any pryse purchase any flotson or lagen. 1533 thid., Flotezon or lagason. 1591 Articles conc. Idmirally 21 July 8 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Flotzon, Jetson, and Lagan. 1605 Coke Rep. v. (1624) 166 b Lagan (161 potins ligan) est quand [etc.; translated in quot. 1641]. 1622 Callis Stat. Sewers (1647) 18 [citing Coke] Flotsan, Jetson and Lagan are goods on or in the Sea, and., they belong to the King. 1641 Termes de la Ley 193 Lagan is such a parcell of goods as the Mariners in a danger of shipwracke cast out. and fasten to them a boigh or corke, that so they may finde them... These goods are called Lagan or Ligan a ligando. 1707 J. Chamerlanne S. Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagon. that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground. 1865 Kingsley Herew. I. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and lagend. 1804 Act 57-8 Fiet. c. 60 \$ 510 In this Part of this Act. (wreck 'includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence † Largander, an officer (at Calais) who takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

1526 in Dillon Customs of Pale (1892) 86 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeante.. broughte to the foresaide Lagander's hous.

|| Lagarto. Obs. [Sp. lagarto: sec Alliga-

|| Lagarto, Obs. | Sp. lagarto: sec Alliga-Tol. | An alligator. |
1577 Frampton Yoyful News II. 73 b, Pinaple stones... |
whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of Caimanes, yt are called Lagartos. 1596 Raleigh Discort. |
Ceviana 48 We saw in it [the Orenoque] divers sorts of strange fishes, & of marvellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vglie serpents. 1600 HAKLUYT Voy. III. 489 In this river we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile. |
Tagar lag sh Cayt Obs. Also r laggre

strous Lagarto or Crocodile.

† Lage, lag, sb. Cant. Obs. Also 7 lagge.
[Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.
1567 Harman Caveat 83 Lage, water. 1610 Rowlanns
Martin Mark-all E 3. Lagge, water or pisse. 1641 Brome
Joviall Crew II. Wks. 1873 III. 391, 1 bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage Of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 R. Head
Eng. Rogue 1. v. (1680) 46 Lage, water. 1676-1708 Coles
Lage. 1859 Marsell Voc. (Farmer), Lag.
Ilence † Lag(e v. a. intr. To make water.
b. trans. To water (spirits). Also, to wash off.
1567 Harman Caveat 85, I will lage it of with a gage of benebouse... I will washe it of with a quart of good drynke.
1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lag, to make water. To lag spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

Lagen. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 laggon, 7, 9 lagan. [ad. L. lagöna, lagöna, flagon, ad. Gr.
λάγυνος.] A liquid measure (see quots.).
1570 Levins Manip. 163/44 A Laggon, lagena. 1607
Cowell Interpr., Clerk of the market.. is an officer. whose dutie is to take charge of the kings measures..: as of elns, yards, lagens. 1676 Coles, Lagen.. a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 TYLIER Hist. Scat. (1899) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagen and a half for a penny. 1891 J. Tair Two Cent. Border Ch. Life II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts.

Lagen, variant of Laggin.

+ Lagena rious, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. lagena a flagon + -ANIOUS.] Flagon-shaped.
1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 241 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarious.
Lagend, Lagene, obs. ff. LAGAN, LAGGIN.
Lagenian (lådzrnian), a. Zool. [f. L. lagena +-IAN.] Like or pertaining to the genus Lagena of Foraminifera, having a straight chambered shell. 1800 in WEUSTER

1800 in Webster.

Lageniform (lådzfinifolm), a. Zool. and Bot.

[f. as prec. + -(1) form.] (See quot.)

1826 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. IV. 268 Lageniform. bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle. 1862 M. C. Cooke Han. Bot. Terms, Lageniform, shaped like a Florence flask. 1868 W. B. Carpente Microscope (ed. 4) § 382, 500 The shell of Nodosaria is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

Lager beer | lagor beer brewed for keeping, f. lager a store + bier beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some

largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 Une Dict. Arts (ed. 4. 1.153 Beers at present brewed in Germany... 11. Wheat Lager-heer (slowly fermented).

1858 N. Y. Express June (Bartlett, The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities. 1863 Dicky Federal St. II. 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. attrib. 1882 SALA Imer. Revis. (1885) 401 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

|| Lagetta, lagetto. [West Indian.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O.

of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. Thymelavacca); also called lace-bark.

1756 P. BROWNE Jumaica 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark rec. 1773 Thil. Trans. IXIII. 402 Specimen of the Lagetta Tree, and its lace-like Bark, from Jamaica.

Laggard (læ gåid), a. and sb. Also 9 laggart.

[f. Lag 2:14 - ARD.]

A. adj. Lagging, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

butes. Occas of days, time, etc.

1702 Rowe Tamerlane IV. 1, Tho' Laggard in the Race... I will pursue the shining Path thou tread'st. 1706 (Ward) IV oeden World Dissected (1708) at 11 he pressions pleutenant beats up all Quarters ... and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1713 J. Hi Cans Ode to Creater World 4 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the Dance. A heavy Season does maintain. 1747 Collins Passions 112 Than all which chains this laggard age. 1814 Scott Lord of Islas iv. xviii, And Lennox cheer'd the laggard hounds. 1842 Manning Serm. xvi. 1891 Palgard Open India 1842 Manning Serm. xvi. 1891 Palgard per Primary of Primary in the Pagard India. 1869 Jessory Coming of Friars iv. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace.

B. 5b. One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer. 1808 Scott Marm. v. xii. A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 W. Isvine Asteria I. 8; He meant to let the laggards off for a long pull and a hearty fright. 1860 Rawinson Herodoms IV. IX. Lawii. 449 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggards. 1876 Tatt Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci. x. (ed. 2125) Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.

Hence Laggard v., to play the laggard. Also

Hence La ggard v., to play the laggard. Also Hence Laggard v., to play the laggard. Also Laggardism, Laggardly adv., Laggardness.

1835 Pusey Let. to Newman in Liddon, etc. Life Pusey (1893) H. i. 8 [11] hardly seems to come heartly, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly. 1865 Carrivle Fredk. Gt. xv. viii. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggarding with D'Ahrenberg up the Rhine. 1865 Sat. Rev. XIX. 756; The insolent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty aping of laggardism and polite inanity on the other. 1869 Goulden Purs. Holiness i. to That laggardness of will.

Laggen, variant of Laggin.

Lagger (lægər), sb.1 [f. Lag $v.^2 + -ER^1$.] 1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

loiterer.

1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. xvii. 18 Theyr hole host...are all a horsebacke... without it be the traundals and laggers of the oost, who folow after a foote. 1682 Dryden Duke of Guise iv. ii. The guard is mine, to...lash the laggers from the sight of day. 1789 Mas. Prozzi Journ. France 1. 286 The mob...lash the laggers along with great indignation. 1844 Stanley Arnold 1. iv. 235 Himself always keeping with the laggers, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 R. S. Surtess Sponge's Sp. Tour ii. 291 The laggers were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-roads. 1978 Fr. A. Kenble Record Girlhood II. iv. 131 The laggers who would fain have fallen a few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrotry of her inventory.

2. slang. A sailor. [? A distinct word: cf. Lage.]
1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lagger, a sailor.

Lagger (lægəi), sb.2 Cant. [f. Lag v.3 or sb.5]

A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

SCIVITUDE.

1819 Sporting Mag. 111, 230/2 The laggers had an interest as to the result. 1880 S. Lakeman Kaffir-Land 19 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggers. men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other penfolds for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

of Dutch laws.

† La gger, v. Obs. [?f. Lag v.² + -ER²; but cf. lcel. lakra to loiter.] intr. To lag, linger, loiter. c 16x0 A. Hume Brit. Tongue Ded. (1865) 2 Heere my harte laggared on the hope of your Majestie's judgement. 16x2 R. Preston Godly Man's Inquis. ii. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that lagger by the way.

4-2

Laggin (lægin). Sc. and north. Also 6 laggyne, lagene, 8 legen, 8-9 laggen, 9 lagen. [f. ON. logg of the same meaning: see Lag sb.2 The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING 2 (cf. Lagging vbl. sb.3).]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.
1567 Sc. Acts Tas. VI (1814) III. 522/1 That...be edge of be bottom, entring within the laggyne he pairit outwith, toward be nethir syde.
1893 in Northumbld. Gloss.

1825 Brockett N. C. Words, Laggins, staves.
2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1986 Burns Dream xv, But or the day was done, I trow, The laggen they hae clautet Fu'clean that day. 1802 R. Anderson Cumberid. Ball. 24 When on the teable furst they set The butter'd sops, see greasy chops, Tiween lug and laggen! ob what fun, To see them girn and eat!

1981 transf. 1842 Chr. 7pril. 309 The 'laggin' of the Sowen-pot.

3. Comb.: laggen-gird, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. To cast

8. Comb.: laggen-gird, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. To cast a laggen-gird: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 Ramsay Christis Kirke Gr. 111. ix, 1...coosta Legengitth my sell, Lang or I married Tammie. 1821 Blackno. Mag. Jan. 46 a Ve'll sonk the lagging of fit he quaigh, and mar yere minstrelsy and our mirth.

Lagging (lægin), vbl. sb. I [f. Lvg v. 2 + 1NG I.] The action or condition of Lag v. 2

1600 Holland Livy vi. vii. 221 What meanes this strange and unwonted lagging behind? 1862 Dana Man. Gool. 41

The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 Denson Astron. without Math. 123

This is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent consequence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

Lagging (lægin), vbl. sb. 2 [f. Lag v. 3 + 1NG I.] A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also attrib. (see quot. 1812.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lagging matter, any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported. Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dness will be concerned. 1838 Dickens O. Twist sliii. If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging. 1844 Port Phillip Patriot 22 July 2/6. I remained with him five years after 1 served my 'lagging'.

Lagging (lægin), vbl. sb. 3 [f. Lag v. 4 + 1NG I.] The action of the vb. Lag 4.

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1870 Eng. Mech. 11 Feb. 516, 1 This may be ... prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat.

1895 Harch & Chalmers Gold Mines of Rand vi. 121 Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet.

2. pl. and collect. sing. The inderiral with which this is done. Also attrib.

1851 Pract. Mech. 7rnl. 111. 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron.

1867 'Ben Brierley' Marlocks Merriton 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins', worn-out treadles [etc.].

1891 Constalle Gloss., Laggins, the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch.

1870 Spon's Diet. Engineering in. 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the centering of an arch to support the voussoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings.

1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Lagging, planks, slahs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering.

Lagging (lavgin), fpl. a. [f. LAG v. 2+1NG 2.]

Tagging (læ'gin), ppl. a. [f. Lag v.² + -1NG².]
That lags; behindhand, lingering, loitering, tardy.
1593 Shaks. Rich. Il. 1. iii. 214 Foure lagging Winters, and foure wanton springs End in a word. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. v. i. § 4. The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1659 Druber Virg. Past, vin. 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 Somerville Chase 1. 280 A lagging Line Of babling Curs [shall] disgrace thy broken Pack. 1813 Scott Trierm. In. XXXIII, A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way. 1832 Ht. Martineau Demerara i. 6. The slawes came with a lagging step. 1859 G. Meredith R. Feverel XXXIII, The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence Laggingly adv.
c. 1817 Hogo Tales & Sk. III. 50 Moves heavily and lag-

c1817 Hoof Tales & Sk. 111. 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER Ld. Kilgobbin xxxvi. (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly.

Laggon, variant of Lagen.

Laggonse (læggūs). a. (See Grey Laggoose.)

b. Gill Laggoose: a personification of sloth.

1573 Tusser Husb. lxxxv. (1878) 174 Beware of Gill laggoose, disordring thy house.

Lagh(e, laghe, obs. forms of Laugh, Law, Low.

Laght, last, obs. pa. t. of Lated v.1

Laghter, -ir, etc., obs. forms of Laughter.

Laghtnes, obs. form of Lowness.

Lag-la:st. [f. Lag v.2 + Last adv.] One who

La: g-la: st. [f. Lag v.² + Last adv.] One who lags or lingers to the very last. Also attrib.

1830 James Darnley ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851
Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1862 Chr. Rossetti Goblin Market, etc. (1884) 84 One day in the country Is worth a day and a year of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion That days drone elsewhere. 1869 [see Lag a. 1 b].

† La: gly, adv. Obs. rare -0. [f. Lag a. + -Ly².]

1613 Florio, 149 Diretanamente, lastly, lagly, behind all.

Lagomorph (læ gómρ11). Zool. [f. Gr. λαγώ-s hare + μορφή form.] One of the Lagomorpha, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence Lagomorphic a., having the form

family. Hence **Lagomorphic** a., having the form and structure of a hare.

1882 Pof. Sci. Monthly XX. 423 The lagomorphs chares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere. **Lagomys** (lægómis). Zaol. [mod.L., f. Gr. λαγώ-s hare + μῦs mouse.] The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group Lagomyidæ of rodents.

1869 Lubbock Prèh. Times ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare, thas been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern. **Lagon** obs form of Lagan.

Lagon, obs. form of LAGAN

Lagon, obs. form of Lagan.

Lagonite (lægðnəit). Min. [f. Il. lagone
Lagono2; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE.] A
hydrous borate of iron from the Tuscan lagoons.

1850 Dana Min. 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an
ochreons yellow color. 1868 lbid. (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite...
occurs as an incrustation.

Lagoon 1 (lägūn). Also 7-9 lagune, and 7-9
in lt. form laguna, pl. lagune. [ad. F. lagune,
ad. It. and Sp. laguna:-L. lacūna pool.]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated
from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those

ac. II. and Sp. laguna:—L. lactura pool.]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in Crt. 3. Times Jas. I (1848) I. 184 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 8. The Lagune or Flats about Venice. 1667 Dampier Voyages I. 241 They went into a Lagune, or Lake of Salt-water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5407/2 People.. have come over the Lagune on the Ice. 1763 W. Roberts Natl. Hist. Florida 8. This river.. forms a lagune at the mouth. 1786 Mas. Piozzi Journ. France I. 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour. 1803 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. I. 32 The ornithorhynchus, .. an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales. 1818 Sheller Left. Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 Mas. Browning Aur. Leigh vit. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagunes. 1874 Lyell Elem. Geol. i. 4. 'Lagoons' nearly separated by sand hars from the ocean. 1883 F. M. Perro Contrad. I. 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Advance.

2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

atoll.

1769 Cook Irnl. 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island. of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island.

1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon.

1878 Huxtry Physiogr, xv. 1ed. 20, 1878 Huxtry Physiogr, xv. 1ed. 20, of clear green water.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lagoon-channel; lagoon-island. an atoll: legoon-wheling the occurs.

3. attro. and Conto., as tageon-channel; lagoon-island, an atoll; lagoon-whaling, the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (Cent. Dict.).

1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. xx. (1852) 452 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation. Itid. 469 The depth within the Lagoon-channel. varies much.

11ence Lagoon lish a, characterized by the presence

1 Hence Lagoonish a, characterized by the presence of lagoons; Lagoonless a, having no lagoon. 1841 Tait's Mag. VIII. 348 The numerons creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish. coast are minutely described. 1877 Le Conte Elem. Geol. ii. (1879) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result. Lagoon '(lagi'n). rare. [Anglicized form (after Lagons 1) of 1t. lagone, augmentative of lago:—L. lactis Lake sh.4] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained. 1889 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite. Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons. 1885 Geikte Text-bk. Geol. III. 1. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

| Lagophthalmus (læ:gff pæ·lmbs). Path. [mod.L., ad. Gr. λαγώφθαλμοs adj. 'hare-eyed' (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to he), f. λαγώs hare + δφθαλμόs eye. The disease is called by Galen το λαγώφθαλμον.] A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide Also called | Lagophtha lmia, and in anglicized form + Lagophtha lmy. Hence Lagoph-

agophthalmus.

1657 Physical Dict., Lagophthalmus. 1656 Blount, Lagophthalmus.

1657 Physical Dict., Lagophthalmus. 1656 Blount, Lagophthalmus.

1657 Physical Dict., Lagophthalmia. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lagophthalmia, Lagophthalmia. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lagophthalmia, Lagophthalmia. Lagophthalmus.

Lagopode (lægöpöul). [ad. Gr. λαγώποδ-, λαγώπους, f. λαγώrs hare + ποδ-, πούς foot.] A ptarmigan. (Cf. Lagopus.) In some mod. Dicts.

Lagopodous (läggrpödəs), a. Zool. [f. as prec. +-ous.] Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur. 1855 in Manne Expos. Lex.

Lagopous (lägöupəs), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. lagöp-us (see Laoopus) +-ous.] Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot. In some mod. Dicts.

† Lagopus. Obs. [a. L. lagöpūs, Gr. λαγώ-

† Lagoppus. Obs. [a. L. lagoppūs, Gr. λαγώ-πους, f. λαγώs hare + πούς foot.] A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 Sir T. P. Blount Nat. Hist. 385 Some.. Birds. live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too..as..the Lagopus among birds.

1773 BARRINGTON in

Phil. Trans. LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buston gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

Lagotic (lăgōu'tik), a. [f. Gr. λαγώ-s hare + ώτ-, οὐs ear + -10.] Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

Lagre (lāgr). [Fr.] In sheet-glass making:
A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened.

1833 H. Chance Princ. Glassmaking 129 The flatteningstone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone.

1850 W. J. Gordon Foundry 148 In his surnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

Lagwort (læˈgwnt). [f. Lag v.² + Wort.]

The plant Petasites Vulgaris (Britten & Holland).

1702 in J. K. Dict. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. sv. Syrup,
The Roots of Lagwort, Elicampane, Smallage and Fennel.

Lahe (n, lahgenn, obs. forms of Laugh v.

Laht, pa. t. and pa. pple. of Latch v.¹

+ Lahter. Obs. Forms: 1 leahter, 2 lehter,
3 leihter. [OE. leahter, f. OTeut. *lahan (OE. lean) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

3 leihter. [OE. leahter, f. OTeut. *lahan (OE. léan) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

c900 tt. Bæda's Hist. 11t. xi. [xiii.] (1890) 190 Ic ma synnum & leahtrum beowde, bonne Godes bebodum.

971 Blickl. Hom. 163 Ne hie nænig leahter ne drefde.

Cott. Hom. 243 In bes deofles heriscole fihteð agen us his iferred gewerged gastes, and unbeawes and unwraste lahtres.

C1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 79 De fule lehtres him holden bunden on here þralshipe. a 1225 Aucr. R. 156 Non empti stude iðe heorte to underuongen flesliche leibtren.

Lahter, obs. form of Laughter.

Taj obs. f. Laysh and v. and of læy pa. t. Life.

Lahter, obs. form of Laughter.

Lahter, obs. form of Laughter.

Lai, obs. f. Laysb. and v., and of lay, pa. t. Lie.

Laic (lē¹ik), a. and sb. Forms: 6-7 laik(e, (7 laycke), 7-8 layick(e, 7-9 laick(e, 6- laic. [ad. late L. lāicus, Gr. λāiκōs, f. λāōs the people. Cf. OF. laic, laique.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity; non-clerical, secular, temporal; = Lay a.

156 Winner (title) The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis worde. Put forth. At the desyre of ye inferiour ordoure of Clergie, and laic men.

1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scal. 1. 105 marg., Thrie ordouris of the Realme, Ecclesiastik, Nobilitie, and the laik sorte. 1626 Meade in Ellis Orig.

Lett. Ser. 1. Ill. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person.

1634 Sir T. Herrer.

Trav. 86 A well voiced boy from the ... top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet ... and then each Laycke Pagan fals to devotion.

1652 J. Barggare Pope Alex. VII (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance at a laic King's court.

1776 Chandler Hist. Persec. to The prosecution fof Socrates] was truly laick.

182 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Imperf. Sympathies, A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy-truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required.

186 Tulloch Eng. Purit. ii. 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

B. sb. One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

Purit. ii. 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

B. sb. One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 297 He sendis messingeris.. with the fyre crose in thair handes, .. sulde shaw it out to al man haith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 Bp. HALL Dissuas. fr. Poperie Wks. (1629) 642 How wretchedly and fearefully must their poore layicks needs die! 1660 R. Coke Pover & Subj. 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing. 1739 J. Trape Right. overmuch to For unletter'd Laics to take npon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins Johnson 261 The clergyman was now become an amphibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic. 1823 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen. 1847 Businell. 1864 Tennyson Becket 1. i, Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have graspt Her livings.

Laic, variant of LAKE 36.2 Obs., play.

Laical (181 ikäl), a. Also 6 lai-, laycall. [f. as prec. +-AL.] = prec. Also occas., non-professional. 1290 Rolls of Partl. 1. 60/2 Exactionibus..per quas plus exturquent de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales.] 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1506) 1050/1 The distinction used to be made between the priestes communion and the laical communion. 1566 Bell. Surv. Popery III. x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1656 in Blouwr Glassogy. 1704 Nessan Antoliog, (1859) 106 This religious house... is almost laical. 1823-3 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 557 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 Athenaum 17 July 79/a The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmastership one more laical. than that of other leading schools.

Absol. 1605 Camoen Rem., Wise Sp. 186 In all ag

Hence Laicality, the state or condition of a layman; Laically adv., in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod. Dicts.

Laicization (lēissizēlfən). [f. next+-ATION. Cf. F. laicisation.] The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1881 Sat. Rev. 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of laicization.

1884 Ch. Times 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out. that is what we may call the laicisation of the parish churches. 1889 Times 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still

provokes, extreme irritation. 1896 Speaker 25 July 102/2 The laicisation of elementary education may easily be

Laicize (lēl·isəiz), v. Also -ise. [f. Laic a. + -ize. Cf. F. laiciser.] trans. To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize

to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, csp. to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 Nonconformist 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending. to laicise... the constitution and government of the Universities. 1882 Q. Rev. Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicised. 1885 Pall Mall G. 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. 1896 Edin. Rev. July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicise a public school.

Hence Laticizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also Laticizer, one who laicizes. Laticism (see quot. 1706).

Hence La-icizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also La-icizer, one who laicizes. La-icism (see quot. 1796). 1796 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights. 1884 Alhanxum 19 July 19/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. 1890 Ch. Rev. 22 Aug., First we had the laicising of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. 1891 Tablet 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. 1893 Nation (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. 1897 Dowens Fr. Lit. 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicising of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

Laid (Lad). ppl. a. [pa. pplc. of LAY v.] In

Laid ($l\bar{e}^{\dagger}d$), ppl. a. {pa. pple. of LAY v.} In various senses of the vb. + Of a design: Deliberately framed. Laid drain (see quot. 1811); laid paper (see quot. 1839); laid wool, tarry wool; laid-work (see Couching vbl. sb. 2, quot. 1884).

(Cf. best-laid, NEW-LAID.)

laid-work (see Couching vbl. sb. 2, quot. 1884). (Cf. best-laid, New-laid). (Cf. best-laid). (Cf. laid). (Cf. laid

as cable-, hawser-, short-, slack-, soft-, twice-laid, for which see the first member.

c. with adverbs, as down, out, up; + laid in =

c. With adverbs, as down, ott, up; \(\tau \) tata in = \(\) \(\) inlaid \(\).

1598 \(lnv. \) in Willis & Clark \(Cambridge \) (1886) 11I. 325 \(A. \) bedsteade of walnuttree varnished ypon layd in woorke, ry65 \(Falconea \) Dict. \(Marine \) (1780), \(Laid.up, \) the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter-season, or laid by, for want of employment: or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. \(1827 \) STEURET \(Planter's G. \) (1828) 399 An ill laid-out place. \(1827 \) STEURET \(Planter's G. \) (1828) 399 An ill laid-out place. \(1827 \) STEURET \(Planter's G. \) (1828) 390 An ornaming stones or foul coals is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. \(1852 \) C. W. \(Hossins \) \(Talfa \) 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be. \(188a \)

De \(Windth \) Equation (22 \) In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the \(. Palace \) of the Raja.

Laidly \((le^{1/4}\) dii), \(a. \) Now \(Sc. \) and \(arch. \) (with allusion to ballad use). Also \(4 \) laithly, \(5 \) lathely, \(6 \) laithlie, \(7, 9 \) laidlie, \(8 \) laily. [Northern var.

allusion to ballad use). Also 4 laithly, 5 lathely, 6 laithlie, 7, 9 laidlie, 8 laily. [Northern var. of Loathly.] Offensive, hideons, repulsive.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2406 (Gött.) Sore i me drede, Par we wend bi pis laithly lede. a 1400-50 Alexander 491 He. Lete sa lathely a late. 1513 Douglas Fineis v. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude. 1567 Gude & Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 40 Lickand the fylth furth of his laithlie flesche. a 1605 Polwaar Flyting w. Montgomerie 132 With laidlie language, loud and large. a 1800 Laily Worm & Machvel ii. in Child Ballads (1884) 1. 316/1 She has made me the laily worm, That lies at the fit o the Tree. 1843 Bluckw. Mag. Lill. 177 When first the destrier eyed The laidly thing, it swerved aside. 1849 Lytron K. Arthur vt. Lxv. The laidliest widows find consoling mates. 1878 19th Cent. 992 Her laidly wooer, whose income was betterthan his looks. 1884 Q. Rev. Apr. 326 Long black boats, outriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'laidle' are the crew.

Laid-sterne, obs. [a. F. laideur, f. laid ugly.]

+ Laidure. Obs. [a. F. laideur, f. laid ugly.]

Ugliness, deformity.
1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 431 b/1, I wold fayne susteyn on my lyppes suche laydure or shame as long as I shall lyue soo

that alle the envl vyce of sweryng were lefte and caste out

from alle our royame.

Laier, Laiety, obs. ff. Lair sb., Layer, Laity.

Laife (o, obs. form of LAY FEE.

Laigh (lēx), a., adv., and sb. Sc. Also 4-9
laich (e, 5 laych, 4 lawch, 5 lauch. [See Low a.]

A. adj. = Low a. in various senses: Near the

ground, not elevated; † inferior in rank or quality; not lond

not loud.

1375 Barbour Bruce xiii. 657 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Monlowp on loft in the contrerex crists Sc. Troybe. Ii. 1719 Now as hillis hie yt schauris Now set laich with ane nobir skift. cristo Herry Wallace x. 522 The lauch way till Enrawyn thai ryd. 1581 Satir. Poems Reform. Aliv. 119 Go hence then, lounis! the laich vay in Abyssis. 1582-8 Hist. Tas. VI (1804) 75 Finding the lentell stane of the bak zet to be sumquhat laiche. 1693 Scot. Pressyd. Elog. (1738) 124 Christ. rode upon an Asymhich is a Laigh Beast. 1788 Ramsay Last Sp. Miser xxv, Sic are but very laigh concerns, Compar'd with thee. 1753 Scots Mag. Apr. 1622 The commissioners. . shall meet in the laigh council-house, Edinburgh. 1816 Scott Antiq. i, A sharp-looking old dame. . who inhabited a 'laigh shop', anglice, a cellar. 1881 Stevenson Thraton Tanet Wks. 1895 III. 253 It's a lang, laigh, mirk chalmer. Ibid. 257 When a' of a sudden he heard a laigh, uncanny steer upstairs. 1894 Crockett Lilac Sunbounet 74 One of the farms at the 'laigh' end of the parish.

B. adv. In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

B. adv. In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

1583 Satir. Foems Reform. xlv. 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay. 1596 Dalenmele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. vii. 2 Quhen he saw the vertues of the Bruse... and how laich [he] was brocht. 1792 Burns Bessy & Spinnin Wheel i, I'll set me down and sing and spin, While laigh descends the simmer sun. 1868 G. Macdonald R. Falconer I. 18 Speyk laicher, man; she'll maybe hear ye. 1893 Streenson Catriona 20 But—laigh in your ear, man—I'm maybe no very keen on the other side.

C. sh. a. A hollow. b. A low-lying ground, 1... Chart. Aberbrothok (Advoc. Libr. MS.) 79 Passand eist downwart to the greyn laigh to Genylis myr. 1768 Ross Helenore (1789) 47 A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae. 1798 Statist. Acc. Scot. XX. 32 The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010. 1811 G. S. KEITH Agric. Surr. Aberd. 172 Low wet lands, called laights. Laik, Sc. form of LACK; variant of LAKE.

-laik, suffix, in the Ormulum written—1633c, in

-laik, suffix, in the Ormulum written -lezze, in northern and north-midland texts usually -laik, -layk(e, in the Ancren Riwle (MS. Nero) and a few other 13th c. texts -leic, -lec, -loik; appended in ME. to adjs. to form sbs. of quality, none of which have survived into mod. Eng. Etymologically it represents the ON. -leik-r str. mase. which (with a parallel form -leike wk. masc.) is the ordinary suffix in ON. corresponding functionally to the Eng. -ness; its use in Eng. must have originated in words adopted from Scandinavian, as godle 330 (Orm.) from ON. gooleikr; but already in the Ormulum (c 1200) it is added freely to native English adjs., as in clienle 33c cleanness, gredi 3le 33c Ormin has in all 28 words of this greediness. formation; in some instances he originally wrote -nesse, but -legge has been substituted 'in a ruder but apparently contemporary hand ' (editorial note in Orm. 11. 349); the reason was perh. metrical, as -le33c and -nesse were in Ormin's prosody equivalent only before a vowel. Except in the Ormulum the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known

the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known of its being appended to an adj. of Romanic origin. The ON. *deik-r corresponds in form with the OE suffix *dac* (usually nent., rarely masc.), now *-Lock* (q.v. for the etymology); but in function the two are distinct, the ON. suffix being appended only to adjs., and the OE, suffix only to sbs. or verb-stems to form sbs. expressive of action. Occasionally the suffix representing OE. *dac* was in northern or north midland texts written *-laik*, so that it became coincident in form with the Scandinavina suffix, e.g. in dwimerlaik (Alex.), wedlaik (R. Brunne).

Laike, variant of Leal.

Taill, variant of Leal.

Laill, variant of LEAL.

Laily, variant of LAIDLY a.

† Lain, sb. 1 Obs. Also 5-6 layn(e, 6 lane. [f. Lain v.; cf. ON. leyni neut., hiding-place, i leyni in secret.] Concealment; chiefly in withi leyni in secret.] Concealment; chiefiy in without (or but) lain, without concealment or disguise. a 1300 Cursor M. 13066 (Cott.), I sal spek of his sisters tua, but was martha, wit-vten lain, and als sua mari magdalain. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xvi. 146, I kepe not layn, truly Syn thay cam by you last, An othere way in hy thay soght. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. I. 306 To say the suith but lane. 1506 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III, 760 The fourt I can find it withoutin lane. 1575 Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin 83 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1V. 184 Her mother doth teach her, withouten layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

+ Tain 56 2 Ohs Also 6 laine 6-7 lane. [? f.

outen layne To be mayster of her husband another day.
† Itain, \$5t.^2 Obs. Also 6 laine, 6-7 lane. [? st. lain pa. pple. of Lie v.l] A layer, a stratum.
1577 Haratson England u. xii. (1877) 1. 235 In plastering ... of our fairest houses oner our heads, we vse to laie first a laine or two of white morter tempered with haire, ypon laths. 1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. xiii. xxx. 279 The bottome being no deeper than as it may conteine one lane of corne or pepper glewed thereupon. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 260 After every six inches thickness of Corn, a stratum of Pebbles, ... then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i. e. stratum super stratum] to ten lains apiece. c 1682 J. Collins Making of Satt in Engl. 121 The Meat .. is

pack'd...with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Laines (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lain, v. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 4, 6 leyn'e, (6-7 lean(e, 7 lene), 4-5 (9 Sc.) layn(e, 4-6 lane, lain(e. [a. ON. lyna to conceal, corresponding to OE. li e) nanto deny, OS. lognian (Du. loochenen), OHG. loug i)nen (MIIG. löugenen, G. läugnen, leugnen), Goth. (and O'Teut.) laugnjan; f. O'Teut. *laugnâ str. fem. represented by OHG. lougna denial, ON. laun Sw., Da. lön secrecy, concealment; f. Teut.

root *laug- (; leug- ; lug-): see Lie sb.1, v.2
Phonologically some of the forms might descend from OE.
(Anglian) *légnau; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense.]

specially O.N. development of sense.] *trans.* To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also absol. Not to or at) lain: not

specially ON. development of sense.]

trans. To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also absal. Not to or at) lain: not to be concealed. Hence Laining, vbl. sb.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1549 (Cott.) In sna lang time, es noght to lain, be planetes all ar went again. Ibid. 2738 (Gott.) Abraham . fra be wil i noght leyne mi prinite. c 1350 Will. Paterne 906, I wol it nough layne. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Indas 162 Of our kine gyf bon wil frane, we are hebreis, nocht to layne. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 419 Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte pise wordes. c 1400 I waine & Gave. 703 Thou mon be ded, es noght at laine, For my lord that thou has slayne. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 100 But bai layned it to his ffader. c 1420 Awau. Arth. xxxiii, Hit is atte the quene wille Qwischuld I layne? c 1440 I ork Myst. xxv. 101 This tydyngis schall haue no laynyng. 1535 Sieware Cron. Scot. (1858) II. 648 Makdufe. in nothing wald lane, How Makcobey bayth wyfe and barnis had slane. 1598 R. Bernaro tr. Terence, Adviphi Int. iii, He lained nothing [L. nihil veti. uif]. 1638 Bariiware Bessie Bell iv, Las, maidens must faine it. I love though I laine it. a 1650 Earle Westmorld. 120 in Furnival Peny Folio I. 305 Duke Iohn of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea. a 1802 Jamie Telfor xxx. in Child Baltads (1890 IV. 7/t. I winna layne my name for thee. 1802 Histon Prov. Scot. 212 Women and bairns layne what they ken na.

Lain. pa. pple. of Lie.

Lain. pa. pple. of Lie.

Laine (Ichn. local. A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs. 1794 Ann. Agric. XXII. 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 155, per acre. Ibid. 230 The laines or bottoms.

Laine land or arable 1797 Ibid. XXVIII. 124 His course is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years. 1881 Sawyer Land Tenure Brighton in Irve. Incorp. Land Soc. 93 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and

Lainer (le-mai. Obs. in literary use. Also 4-7

Lainer (le-mat. Obs. in literary use. Also 4-7 layner, 5-7 laner, 5 lanyr. [a. F. lanière; afterwards re-adopted as lanyer, corrupted into LANYARD.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

2 136 Chauche Karls T. 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres [Camb. MS. lanyerys] lacinge. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 369 Hire hosen. .1-teved wip layners al aboute. 14. Sir Benez 2753+85 (MS. E.) Hese laynerys [printed laynerys] he took anon And fastenyd by- hawberk hym vpon. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 286 1 Lanere, ligula. c 1450 Merlin 697 A-noon brake the layners that he had bounden vp his hosen of stiell. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 338/I Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte cute of theyr back. — G. de la Tour Cjb, Vf 1 shold sytte lowe I myght breke ny poyntes or layners. 1485 Naval Acc. Hen. I'll (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell. ... 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 542 An oxe hid ent out into very smal laners, that we call Thongs. 1616 EULDGRAR, Layners [printed Layners], thongs of lether. Mod. (Essex) This whip wants a new lainer.

Laing, Sc. form of Long.

Laip, obs. Sc. form of Lap 2.1

Laip, obs. Sc. form of Lap 2.1

Lair, obs. Sc. form of Lap 2.1

Lair (lēar), 5t.1 Forms: 1 leger, 3-6 leir, 5 layere, 5-7 lare, layre, 5-7 leyre, 6-7 lear(e, laire, laier, (lieare), 6-9 layer, 9 Sc. layre, laire, laier, (lieare), 6-9 layer, 9 Sc. layre, dial. lear, 4-lair. See also LAYER. [OE. leger str. neut., corresponding to OFris. leger lying, situation, OS. legar neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. leger bed, camp), OHG. leger masc., bed, camp (mod.G. lager, influenced by lage, lying, situation), ON. legr neut., seduction, Goth. ligr-s masc., bed :-OTeut. *legro-, f. root *leg-: see LIE v.1]

:—OTeut. *legro., f. root *leg.: see Lie v.¹]

†1. The action or fact of lying. Obs.
Beowulf (Gr.) 3043 Se [sc. se draca] was fiftiges fotgemearces lang on legere. & 803 ÆLERED Oros. t. i. § 23 Mid ban langan legere bas deadan mannes inne. 1513 Douglas Æncis viti. iv. 70 All the beistis war Repaterit weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair. 1631 Markham Way to Get Wealth v. 11. xviii. (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrasht and drest, it is divers wayes to be done, as by stowage or place of lear.

† b. A lying with a person; fornication. Obs.
1206 Durham Halmote Rolls (Surtees) 1 Eda filia Pater
Noster pro leyr, 6d. 1332-3 Ibid. 13 De Ivetta Horner, pro leyr in adulterio, 2s. 1361 Ibid. 27 De Christiana ancilla
Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2s.
† c. Of land: The state of lying fallow. Obs.
1602 Canew Cornwall 20a, The Tiller. is driven to give it at least seven or eight yeres leyre.

2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb.
Now only Sc., a plot in a graveyard.

Now only Sc., a plot in a graveyard. c1000 Laws Northumbr. Priests § 62 in Schmid Gesetze 370

polige he clænes legeres. \$\text{c1000} Sar. Leechd.\$ III. 288 Unsac he wæs on life beo on legere swa swa he mote. \$\frac{2}{a} 1400 Morte Arth. 2293 Sir Arthure..ledde hyme to the layere thare the kynglygges. \$\text{c145}\$ Wyntoun Cron. viii. \$x. 3243 He chesyd his layre in till Kelsew. \$\text{c140}\$ HABING Chron. Lexxiv. iii, The mynster churche.. Of Glastonbury, where nowe he hath his leyre. \$153\$ Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 118 Ane feild full fair, Quhair that him self befoir chesit his lair. \$a\$ 157\$ Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 154 Sanct Salvatouris colledge quhairin he maid his lair verri cureouslie and costlie. \$1862\$ McQueen in Macn. Mag. XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants.. had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. \$1890\$ [Notice in Stromness Ch. yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whereon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ At or to lair: in or to bed. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ To take one's lair: to take to one's bed. Now chiefly

one's lair: to take to one's bed. Now chiefly

couch, † Al of lo lair: In or to bed. † To lake one's lair: to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a 1000 Wife's Compl. 34 Frynd leger weardiab bonne ic on uhtan ana gonge. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 He bed never banne he er was, alse fro sete to leire. a 1300 Cursor M. 2001 In askes and in hare, and weping and vneses lair. 1435 Lispute Mary & Cross 56 in Leg. Rood (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled vppe in hys leir. 1494 Acta Dom. Conc. (1739) 372/2 His wiff wes liand in cheld bed lare. 1619 H. Hutton Follies Anat. Percy Soc. 135 Robin has for tobaccho sold his chaire, Reserving nothing but a stoole for's lare. 1633 T. Adams Comm. 2 Pcl. 1. 9 (1863) 107 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when took his layre. 1821 CLARE Vill. Hintstr. II. 24 The shepherd. on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1831 CARIVLE Sart. Ros. (1858) 13 Wretchedness. shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw. 1851 Manne Reid Scalp Hunt. xx. 130 There were 'lairs' among the underwood, constructed of branches. 1899 F. T. Bullen Log of a Saa-tealf/160 The villainous den beneath the top-gallant of seamen in most English ships.

transf. and fg. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles iv. iv, Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair Each rebel corpse was laid! 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 1. 687 We make there our liquid lair.

4. A place for animals to lie down in. a. for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range.

domestic animals. + Also, a haunt or range. Now spec, an enclosure or large shed for cattle on

the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-arch. for 'pasture'.

The way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-arch. for 'pasture'.

c1420 Pallad. on Hinsb.**1. 52 Take licede ek if the dwellers in that leir Her wombis sidis, reynys swelle or ake.

1513 Douglas **Encis Nit. Prol. 44 All stoyr and catall seysit in that lair. 1523 Tyshe Hinsb.** cnii. (1878) 206

Borne I was. In Essex laier, in village faier, that Riuenhall hight. 1595 Spenser F. Q. 19. viii. 29 More hard for hungry steed it abstaine from pleasant lare. a 1605 Mongowers. Mindes Mel., Ps. xxiii. 5 He makes my leare In feeds so fare. 1620 BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr. (1633) 110

The Warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse alway for their leare. 162, Dryden Figs. Georg. III. 233 Nature shall provide. Mossy Caverns for their Evening lare. 1725 Braddey Fam. Dict. s. v. Cou. You must. fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cowhouse-yard or Layer. 1810 in Kisdon's Surv. Devon 406

Each flock of sheep has its particular range,. These places are called lears. 1811 CLARE VIII. Minstr. 11. 105 Low of distant cattle... dropping down to lair. 1865 Daily Tel.

22 Aug. 5 5 These lairs... are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887. Times 27 Aug.; 11 4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs.

D. for beasts of chase or of prey. Phr. At lair: in his or their lair.

in his or their lair.

in his or their lair.

1506 Turbern, Venerie 115. 1502 Nashe P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 31 b, All the nimble Chizens of the wood betooke them to their Laire. 1626 Bratos Fartasticks, Summer (1837) 324 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood. 1667 Milton P. L. viii. 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beast. 1735 Somenville Chase in 294 Fierce from his Lair springs forth the speckled Pard. 1840 Thirkwall Greece vii. Iv. 96 They were hunted like wild beasts into their lairs. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. II. 535 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar. 174145 and fig. 1874 Byron Lara II. ix, He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1860 W. Collins Wom. White III. 1870 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxxii. 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

C. of other animals.

1841 Browning Pippa 167 That mossy lair of ligards.

C. of other animals.

1841 Browning Pippa 167 That mossy lair of lizards.

1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Fate Wks. (Bohn) 11, 324 Every creature,—wren or dragon,—shall make its own lair. 1867

F. Francis Angling v. (1880) 182 A fish feeding in his lair.

5. Agric. Nature or kind of soil, with reference

to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the

to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1519 Hoaman Vulg. 178 The tyllar wyll .. shone it as poysonde leyre. 1530 Palsor. 237/2 Layre of a grounde, terroy[r]. 1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) 141 What laier much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well?) 1610 Folkingham Art of Survey 1. viii. 15 Virgill infers the best layer for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 Surflet & Markh. Countrey Farme 117 Sheepe bred either of a fruitfull ground, and rich leare, or vpon barren ground, and poore leare. 1623 Markham Ckeape & Good Husb. (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best. 1655 Morfett & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male Irabbitl,..and both from out a chalky Ground and a sweet Layer. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 135/2 Sheep at their Lear. Some say, Feeding or Grasing. 1799 A. Young Agric. Lines. 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed. 1847 Frul. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 1. 64 Manure is used heavily on clover-layers.

162 Jewel Rept. Harding (1611) 355 Lacke of Deuo-

tion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1602 BRETON Wonders worth hearing Grosart) 8/1 His Bride and hee were both Rabbets of one Laier. 6. Comb.: lair-holder Sc., the owner of a grave; † lair-stall, †-stead, a grave within a church; + lair-stone, a gravestone; + lair-stow, a burial-

1864 N. B. Mail 2 Nov., The subcommittee of the *lair-holders thought it would [etc.]. 1841 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 111. 105 Pro denariis debitis pro le *layrestall infra ecclesiam. 1672 Vestry Bbs., (Surtees) 338 For laying downe layerstalls, 5s. 1859 Richmond. Wills (Surtees 1853) 130, I gyue for my *lare stede in the churche iij*. iiij*. 1538 Invent. in Archaelogia Ll. 71 Iim the laton on the *larestones, vd. 1855 Wills & Inn. V. C. (Surtees 1835) 247 For his lairstone in ye church iij*. iiij*. c1632 in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1789) I. 370 note, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. c1000 ÆLFAIC Hom. (Th.) I. 430 Vpolitus da bebyrigde done halgan lichaman on dare wudewan *leger-stowe. c1205 LAY. 22874 Me nom alle ba dede & to leirstowe heom ladden.

Lair (1621., 5b.2 Now dial. Also 4, 8 lare, 4-5 layre, 4-5, 9 laire, 8 laier. [a. ON. leir (Sw. ler, Da. leer):—OTeut. type *laizo-n, ? cogn. w. laimo-Loam.] Clay, mire, mnd. † Under lair: under the ground.

under the ground.

under the ground.

a1300 Cursor M. 519 O watur his blod, his fless o lair, His hete o fir, hijs and of air. a 1340 Hamdle Psalter laviii.

8 Out take me of the lare that i. be not infestid. a 1400 50 Alexander 1445 All sall leue 3000 at ple laste and in-to laire worth. c 1440 Vork Myst. xxxi. 213 One Lazar. Lay loken vodir layre fro lyname and fro light. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1. 276 My short legs could not step oner this lair or sinking mire. 1787 Gross Prov. Closs., Laier, soil, dung. Ess. and Suff. Lare, a quagmire. N. 1803 W. S. Rose Amadis 76 He sees two damsels o'er the laire advance. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Lair, mire, ditt. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss., Lair, mud, 'sleck', quicksand, or any soft yielding surface. 1895 CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-hags.

† Lair, sb. 3 Obs. Also 5-6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

† Lair, sb.3 Obs. Also 5-6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

1491 E'Ho f' Vaughan (Somerset Ho.), A layer of silver over gilt. 1508 Sponselles L. Marye 25 in Camden Misc. (1895), Nosalte, cuppe, or layer. Set on the borde. 1565 in Leland's Collect. (1770) I. 11. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate. viz... Two great Leires, garnished with stones. 1576 in H. Walpole Tertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 287 A fair bason and lair guilt.

Lair (lest, v.1 Also 2 leire. [f. Lair sb.1] † 1. trans. To prostrate, lay on the ground. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 pe ribte bileue and pe sode lune. ben leirede and slaine on his heorte.

2. a jury. To lie. repose (on a hed). b. Of

2. a. intr. To lie, repose (on a bed). b. Of cattle: To go to their lair. c. trans. To place in a lair. Also reft. To find one's lair. d. To

in a lair. Also reft. To find one's lair. d. To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 fig.

1607 Topsell Serpents (1658) 766 Vinder this herb a Snake full cold doth lear [= L. latet anguis sub herba]. 1662 G. Swinnock Life of Christ Preft, O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be laring on their beds of security and idleness. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. 11, 74. The herries of the brambly wood. Which, when his cattle lair, he runs to get. 1851 Manne Reto Rifle Rangers i. 13 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laired' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle. 1833 ALEX. SMITH Life Drama x. 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to night. 1892 Lowell. Cathedral Poet, Wks. 1879) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm. 1890 Daily Tel. 22 May 5 6 At this moment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market.

Lair (1621), 212 Also 6 lare. [f. Lair sb.2]

1. intr. To stick or sink in mire or bog.

Lair [1e-1], z.² Also 6 lare. [f. LAR sb.²]

1. intr. To stick or sink in mire or bog.
a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) 1. 86 Some Scottismen.
not knowing the ground lared, and lost thair horse.
a 1575 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne Club) 252 In the quhilk
passage ane of thair greit peices of ordinance larit. 1785
BURNS Winter Nt. iii, Silly sheep, wha...thro' the drift,
deep-lairing, sprattle. 1805 State, Leslie of Pinuis 74(Jam.)
His cattle sometimes laired in the waggle. 1880 in Autrin
by Down Gloss. 1897 Crockett Lads' Love xxix. 290, I feared
o' lairin' in the moss mysel'.
fig. 1859 Cairns in Life (1895) 438 The subject [origin of
Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair.
2. trans. To cause or allow to sink in mire or
a morass. Also refl.

2. Irans. To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also refl.

2. Irans. To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also refl.

2. 1560 A. Scott Poems is. T. S.) xx. 46 Thow wald not rest but raik, And lair thee in be myre. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 405 They come to ane place callit the Solloun mose. and thair in lairit and mischeiffit thair horse. 1722 Ransay Three Bonnets iv. 76 But past relief lar'd in a midding, He's now obligd to do her bidding. 1830 Lyell Princ. Geol. (1875) II. in. xliv. 510 In Scotland. Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laired'. 1875 W. Me'llwartin Guide Wigtownshire 76 Watery flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves. 1894 Crockert Raiders (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert. laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

186. Alsto Tannahill. Poems (1846) 83 Some. polemic wight. Wba lairs himself in controversy.

Lair. obs. f. Layer, Sc. f. Lore, learning.

Lairage (levred3). [f. Lair sb.1 or v.1 + -age.]

1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1. The plaeing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1881 Daily News 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1881 Cork Constitution 12 Apr., The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle.

2. a. collect. Space where cattle may lie down and rest. b. An establishment where cattle are

placed in lairs.

1883 Summary 25 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided, 1887 L'pool Daily Post 14 Feb. 3/7 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 Standard 15 Aug. 5/1 The butchers... prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

on the head. 1893 Standard 15 Aug. 5/1 The butteners...
prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.
3. attrib. and Comb.
1891 Daily News 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1882 Pail Mall G. 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market. 1883 ROSHER Princ. Rating 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 Times (weekly ed.) 599/2 Lairage-shughtered beef and mutton.
Lairbar: see LARBAR.
Laird (lēsid). Sc. Also 5-7 lard(e. [The regular Sc. form of LORD (repr. northern ME. laverd), surviving only in a special sense.

Laird (lead). Sc. Also 5-7 lard(e. [The regular Sc. form of Lord (repr. northern ME. laverd), surviving only in a special sense.

The southern form lord was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form lard appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of lord: for examples see Lord sb.]

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c 1450 Hollann Howlat 193 Pure freris. That, with the leif of the lard, Will cum to the corne sard At ewyn and at morn. 1508 Kenneous Flyting ac. Dunhar 515, I sall ger bake the to the lard of Hillhouse. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 65 Ouir all the land lord or laird wes nane, Bot he tuke part at that tyme with the tane. 1596 Daleymple tr. Lestic's Hist. Scot. 1x. 177 The lard of Cesfurde. meites him. 1647 Clarendow Hist. Reb. 11. 8 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King. 1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5424/2 Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House. 1721 Ramsay Whin. Bush Club, Tho', to my loss, I am nae laird, By birth, my title's fair. 1786 Burns Twa Dogs 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Emp. (1854) II. 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds. 1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Ess. 138 node, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in Ward and Blench, continued to be reckoned as a Baron and was known as the Laird.

Hence (chiefly nonce-wals.) Lairdoss, a laird's wife; Lairdie, a petty laird; Lairdocraey [after aristocraey], lairds as forming a ruling class. 17. in Hogg Jacob. Relies (1819) I. 8; Wha the deil hae

the rank or quality of lairds; Lairdo cracy [after aristocracy], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17. in Hogg Jacob. Relics (1819) I. 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 Metropolis 111. 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies. 1843 Tait's Mag. XV. 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads. 1857 Airon Domest. Econ. 51 The Court of Teinds, . by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 Burkon Book Hunter 10 Her sister lairdesses were enriching the tentable conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable vices of their several spouses. 1877 Tinsley's Mag. XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

Lairdship (18-14)[ip). [f. LAIRD+-SHIP.]

1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also

1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-concr. Lairds as a whole.

quasi-concr. Lairds as a whole.

1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schin. (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society. 1870 Ramsay Remin. (ed. 18) p. xxviii, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'.

2. The estate of a laird.

2. The estate of a laird.

1649 Br. Guthaie Mem. (1702) 91 Mr. A. M...having been.

17649 Br. Guthaie Mem. (1702) 91 Mr. A. M...having been.

1765 per for do the Lairdship of Balvaird. a 1693 Urguhart's Rabelais III. II. 26 He wasted. the.. Revenue of his Lairdship. 1725 De Foe Journey thro' Scott. (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence. 1816 Scott Old Mort. xl, When ye tak up the lairdship, ye mann tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 Burton Scot Abr. II. II. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a lairdship.

II. II. 102 An estate note a sure ship.

fig. 1794 Burns Contented wi Little ii, My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

Lairg (e, obs. Sc. form of LARGE.

Lairock, obs. form of LARK.

Old Law. Also 1 lexerwite, 3

Lairock, obs. form of LARK.

† Lairwite. Old Law. Also 1 legerwite, 3 learwite, 4 legrewite. [OE. legerwite, f. leger lying, LAIR sb.1 + wite fine.] A fine for formication or adultery, esp. with a bondwoman.

[a 1135 Laws of Ilen. I, xxiii. § 23 in Schmid Gesetze 447 Si quis blodwitan, fightwitan, legerwitam et hujusmodi forisfaciat.] c129 Hall Meid. 47 Pu..wades warpe me as wrecche ibi learwite. 1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 97 Leyrewite, amendes for liggynge by a bond womman. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict. S.v. Adultery, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwite by our Saxons.

† Lairy, sb. Obs. rare—o. In 6 layrie, 7 lairie. 1598 Florio, Couata, ... any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a layrie [1611 lairie], an eyas.

Lairy (lēvri), a. Also 4 lay(e)ry. [f. Lair sb.2 + y I.] † a. Earthly, filthy (obs.). b. Boggy, miry, swampy.

sh.2+.Y.] † A. Earthly, httny (808.). D. Boggy, miry, swampy.

a 1340 Hamfole Psatter xvii[i]. 36 [32], I lepe ouer all be thorny and be lairy besynes of bis warld. c 1340 — Prose Tr. (1866) 13 All bat it duellis in it lytes abowne layery lustes and vile counytes. 17.. Donald & Flora 19 [Jam.) Did ony [ewes]. Come near the lairy springs. 1855 Moston Cycl. Agric. II. 724 Lairy (Scot.) wet, swampy. 1867 CROCKETT Lads' Love xxix. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Muckle Flowe.

Lais, obs. Se. form of LACE.

Laisar, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Laise: see Lesse v.

| Laisez-aller (let'se æ'le; Fr. lese ale).

Also laisser-aller. [Fr.; as next + aller to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.

1842 THACKERAY Miss Löwe Misc. Ess. (1885) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much laisser-aller of tongue. 1862 — Philip II. xxi, Sir John .. was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much laissez aller.

attrib. 1818 Lady S. Morgan Flor. Macarthy II. iii. 178 He .. found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious laissez aller ease of a charming French woman'. 1832 Lo. Lytton Godolphin xx, Those well-chosen laissez aller feasts. 1839 Dickens Nich. Nick. Pref., A magnificant high-handed laissez-aller neglect.

|| Laissez-faire (|ê| se fee 1; Fr. | gee fet). Also laisser-faire. [Fr.; laissez imp. of laisser to let + faire to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).

Laissez faire et laissez passer was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littré s. v. laisser).]

A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also attrib. Hence Laissez-faireism.

1825 [Marq. Normanry] Eng. in Italy 1. 296 The laissez faire system of apathy. 1848 Simmonds's Colon. Mag. Aug. 338 Mammonism, laissez-faireism, Chartism, Currency-restriction [etc.]. 1833 H. Spencer Stind. Sociol. xiv. 352 Shall we not call that also a laissez-faire that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 Contemp. Rev. May 696 The 'orthodox' laissez-faire political economy. 1891 S. C. Scrivener Our Fields & Cities 168 Laissez-faire is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another.

Laist, Sc. form of Laced pa. pple. of Lace v.

Laist, Se. form of Laced pa. pple. of Lace v.

Laistoff, -stowe, variants of Laystow. + Lait, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 lézet(u, lízet(u, ·yt,

† Lait, sb.1 Obs. Forms: 1 léget(u, liget(u, yt, léget, 2-4 leit, 2, 4 leyt, 3 li3t, 4 laite, layt(e, leyt, 4-5 leate, late, 6 layth. [OE. léget, líget masc. and neut., lígetu fem., f. lég. líge flame. Cf. Lait v.] Lightning; occas. flash of fire. c900 tr. Bæda's Hist. iv. iii. (1890) 268 Drihten... legetas sceotað of heofonum. 971 Blickl. Hom. or Æfter þæm wolcne cynneþ legetu. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 3 Hys ansyn wæs swylce ligyt [c1160 llatton, leyt]. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 43 Heore eþem scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre. c1005 Lax 25999 Me buhte... þat þa sæ gon to berne of leite & of fure. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6283 Ech dunt þótte ligt [MS. B. ley3t] as it were and þondring. 13... Gava. 4 Gr. Knt. 199 He loked as layt so lyst. 1340 Ayenb. 66 Lhaþþ þet smeþ efter þe layt. 138 Wyclif Exod. ix. 23 The Lord 3af. ..dyversly rennynge leytis npon the erthe. 2 1440 PECOCK Repr. 482 Leit gooth out of the eest and apperith into the west. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xvii. xi, Ther felle a sodeyne tempest and thonder layte and rayne. ?n 1500 Chester Pl. II. 85 Leate, thounder, and eirth beganne to gunke, Therof I am adreade. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge ii. 121 Thondryng and layth, eth-quake moost terrible. † Lait, sb.2 Obs. [f. Lait v.2] In 5 laytt.

+ Lait, sb.2 Obs. [f. LAIT v.2] In 5 laytt. Searching, search.

Thair, 80.— Cos. [1. Lair o.-] in 5 layte. Searching, search.

cr460 Towneley Myst. xxiv. 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and loke that ye layn.

† Lait, v.l Obs. Forms: 3-4 leite(n, 5 layt, pa. t. 3 leited, 5 layt, laytid. [? OE. *legetlan, f. leg, lieg(:-*laugi-2) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. lauhatjan, OHG. lohajjan, lohejên, ·ôn, lougazzan.] intr. To flash, gleau, lighten. Hence † Leitende (=*laiting) fpl. a.

craos Lay. 18539 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitede mid egene. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1370 be leitende fur, het warpen euch fot. a 1225 St. Marher. 13 Ich loki ne mei, swa hæt lith leomeð ant leiteð. a 1225 Aucr. R. 336 Ne kumeð non into Parais bute þuruh þisse leitende sweorde. 1390 Gowen Conf. III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er it leite. crazs Seven Sag. (P.) 2228 Hyt laytyd, thondred, and reynned among. 1bid. 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd ne layt nout Sythen thou wentyst out of thys toune.

Lait (lē¹t), v.² Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 latt,

Lait $(l\tilde{e}^{i}t), v.^{2}$ Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 latt, 4-5 layte, lait (e, 5-9 late, 9 lait. [a. ON. leita, corresponding to OE. whitian to hehold, Goth. whatton $(\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \beta \lambda \epsilon \pi \epsilon \sigma \partial a\iota)$; related by ablant to ON. lit-r, OE. wlite aspect, appearance, OS. wliti face, form, Goth. wlit-s face, and ON. lita, OE. wlitan to look.]

1. trans. To look or search for; to seek, try to

1. trans. To look or search for; to seek, try to find. Also with inf. or clause as object.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7323 Omang bir puple sal bou latt A stalworth man pat saul haitt. 73. E. E. Allit. P. C. 277 He lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. a 1350 St. Yames 305 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 101 Graithly up he laites and lukes All his bagges and all his bokes. a 1400 Sir Perc. 255 The grete Godd for to layte Fynde hyme whenne he may. c 1400 Vuoine & Gaw. 237 Aventures for to layt in land. a 1400-1450 Alexander 2341 (Dubl.) Lates ane oper lodesman, alosed more of strenth. c 1440 Vork Myst. xvii. 111 Vn-witty men 3e werre To lepe ouere lande to late a ladde. 1674-91 Ray N. C. Words, To Late, Cumb. to seek. 1787 Grosse Prox. Gloss, Lait, to seek any thing hidden. N. 1864 Atkinson Stanton Grange 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1891 — Moorland Par. 136 Are you laiting goud?

† b. To search or look through; to examine.
13. St. Erkenwolde 155 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 269 We have oure librarie laitid bes longe seuene dayes.
2. absol. or intr. To look, search. Also dial.

269 We have oure librarie laitid pes longe sevene dayes.

2. absol. or intr. To look, search. Also dial.

To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.

c 1300 Cursor M. 5975 Quar-to suld yee ferrer lait. 13...

E. E. Allit. P. B. 97 Sayde be lords to be leder, layter 3et ferre. c 1400 Destr. Troy 7669 All..laited aftur be lede with a light wille. c 1450 Townelty Myst. x. 137 And this is, who wyll late, The sext moneth of hyr conceytate, That geld is cald. Ibid. xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys

ten, who so will lely layt. 1804 R. Anderson Cumberld. Ball. 87 He ne'er hes a teale widout laitin.

Lait, Sc. and north. form of LATE.

Laiter, obs. variant of Laughter 2. Laith, Laith : see Loath, Loath. Laithly, obs. form of LAIDLY a. dial.

**Laiting. Obs. Also 4 leityng e. [f. Lait v.1+-ing.] Lightning.

c 1340 Cursor M. 533 (Trin.) ponder & leitynge [Cott. leuening]. 1388 Wyclif Ecclus, xxxii. 14 Leityng schal go bifore hail. 1422 it. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 141 Of the Reyne also comyth. .many harmes, As thondyr, laitynge.

Laity (1847it). Forms: 6 layetie, 6-7 lai-, laytie, 6-8 laiety, 7 lay(e)ty, 7-laity. [f. lai, LAY a. + -(1)TY. An AF. laité occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (ef. realty, spiritualty), in Year-bk. 33 Ed. I (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not

being in orders.

1616 BULLOKAR, Lailie, the estate or degree of a lay man, 1726 AVLIFFE Parergon 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these, viz. a mere Laity, or want of Holy Orders [etc.]. 1831 MANNING Let. in Life (1895) I. x. 72 The objection against my laity has been strongly urged.

2. The body of the people not in orders as op posed to the elergy; laymen collectively. (The older term for 'the laity' was LAY FEE. In 1548

older term for 'the laity' was Lay Fee. In 1548 a synonymous lealty occurs app. as a nonce-wd.)
21541 Constitutio T. Cranneri et aliorum in Wilkins
Concilia (1737) III, 860/2 in the yere of our Lord MDXLI
it was agreed. that if any of the inferiour degree dyl
receave at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, or any
of the laitie of lyke degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc.],
1546 LANGLEY IV. Pol. Forg. De Invent. IV. III. 85 In the
Christen common wellte there bee two sortes of menne one
called the laytie. 1579 Fenton Guicciard. III. (1599) 143
The division being no lesse amongst the spiritualite
then the layetie. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 82 Both
of them have power to consecrate the Sacrament of our
Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity. 1710 PRIDEATX
Orig. Tithes III. 162 The Alienations. of Tithes which
gave unto the Laiety in France a civil Right to them. 1780
W. Cole in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 68 Most
of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the
Layity. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. II. 1. II. III. § 42 The clergy
were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing.
1870 Dickens E. Drood II, You may offer had grammar
to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.
3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those

to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc.

1832 AUSTIN Jurisht, xxxviii, The laity for non-lawyer part of the community) are competent to conceive the more general rules.

1875 Helps Ess., Organic, Daily Life 107 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous.

1880 H. QUILTER in Macm. Macg. Sept. 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelitism with visions of gaunt melancholy women.

1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant.

Ilence Laityship nonce-wd., the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title.

1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 128 Should I make thy laityship heir of such an estate... thou wouldest count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation.

Laizer, obs. form of Lazar.

Laizer, obs. form of LAZAR.

Lakay, Laka(y)n, obs. ff. Lackey, Lakin 1. + Lake, sb.1 Obs. Forms: 1 lác, 2-3 lac, (lak-, 3 loc, (lok-), loac. [OE. lác (:-prehistoric *laiko^m, *laikâ) neut. and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Teut. lang., but usually identified with the Com. Teut. *laiko-'play', LAKE sb.2 With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. lician to please, LIKE from another grade of the same root.] An

or, from another grade of the same root.] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. To lake (dat.), as a gift.

Beownlf (Z.) 1584 He...oder swylc ut of ferede lad-licu lac. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. viii. 4 Ac gang atteowe be bam sacerde and bring hym ba lac be moyses bebead on hyracydnesse. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 39 Ne con him crist na mare bong bene bah he sloge bin child and bere be his heaned to lake. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 45 Pe per loc be ich er nemde bat is gold, and recheles and mirre. 12125 Leg. Kath. 63 De riche reoderen. hothen to lake. 1225 Leg. Kath. 63 De riche reoderen. brothen to lake. 1225 Leg. Kath. 63 De riche reoderen. Brothen to lake. 1225 Leg. Kath. 63 De riche reoderen. Soften Jesu Crist beo deorewurde breo lokes. 1225 Gen. 4 Ex. 1798 And iacob sente fer bi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boren.

+ Iake, 5b. 2 Obs. Forms: 2 Orm. le33k, 3 leyk, 4 laic, 4-6 laik(e, layk(e, 5 lak(e. [a. ON. leik-r play, corresp. to OE. ldc neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see Lake 5b.), OllG. leich masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. laik-s dance: OTeut. *laiko-, a verbal sb. from *laikan to play, Lake v.]

*laikan to play, Lake v.1]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In pl. games, tricks,

goings on.

goings on.
c100 Oamn 2166 Inn ægæde and in le33kess. c1300
Havelok 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue.. That he ne kam thider, the leyk to se. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 274
Pat for her lodlych layker alosed bay were. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 465 We ne louen in our land no laik nor no mirthe.
a1400 Sir Pere. 1704 The childe hadd no powste His laykes to lett. a1400-50 Alexander 4685 pe cursed laike o couatis ware clene with it drenchid. c1460 Towneley Myst. xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully laghyng with lake.
1570 Levins Manip. 198/15 A layke, play, ludus.

b. A stake at play.

1597 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae 1109, I pledge, or all the play be playd That sum salt lose a laike.

2. A fight, contest.

2. A fight, contest.

[a 1000 Guthlac 1007 Wixa neal&cco unlæt laces.] c 1400

Destr. Troy 10408 Pe lyght wex lasse, and be laik endit.
c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 538 (Douce MS.) Lordes and ladies
of bat laike likes. c 1470 Golagros & Gare. 832 Thus may
ye lippin on the lake, thron lair that I leir. 1515 Scot.
Field 569 in Chetham Misc. (1856) II, This layke lasted on
the lande, the lengthe of fower howers.

Lake (lê'k), sb.3 Obs. exc. dial. [OE. lacu
str. fcm.; the sense shows that it is not ad. L. lacus
(see next) but a native word, from a Teut. rook

**Lake deporting moisture: ef OF Leccus to moisten.

*lak- denoting moisture; ef. OE. leccan to moisten,

The OHG. latha G. lache) pond, bog, is formally co-incident, but is perh. of Latin origin.]

A small stream of running water; also, a channel

A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water, Obs. exc. dial.

955 Charter of Edvad in Earle Charters 382 Dæt to Mægðe forda andlang lace ut on Temers. 1235-52 Rentalia Glaston. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 35 Pro decem acris inter Lak. c 1450 Holland Howlat 19 This riche Revir down ran.. Throwe ane forest. And for to lende by that laike thooht me levar. 1550 Morewski Evanym. 346 The matter must.. le by and hy tied and pressed in a little presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood. c 1650 Risdon Surv. Devon § 341 (1810) 351 Lyn. a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills. 1650 T. WESTGOTE Devon. 1845/265 We shall find him [Taw] a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842 71 PULMAN Knstic Sk. 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' lakes,—An rivers zum—that into 'n fall. 1880 E. Cornio. Gloss., Lake, a small stream of running water. 1885 Pall Mall G. It June 4.1 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron-hued king cups.

b. Comb.: † lake-frith, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † lake-rift, a gully made by a

ing in a stream; †lake-rift, a gully made by a stream.

stream.

1335-52 Rentalia Glaston. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 141 Et debet servare Lakefithe.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 536 And lyonnez and lebardez to be lake ryftes.

Lake (Lö¹k), sb.4 Forms: 3, 5 lae, 3, 4 lak, 4, 5 laake, leke, 4-6 lacke, 5-7 Sc. laik e, 6 Sc. layk, 7 laque, 3- lake. [Early ME. lac, a. OF. lac, ad. L. lacus basin, tub, tank, lake, pond; the popular form of the word in OF. was lai. The present Eng. form lake recorded from the 14th e.) may be due to confusion with prec., or perh. rather to independent adoption of L. lacus.]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; properly, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied

land; *profery*, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc.

*c1205** LAN. 1279-80** Ouer ben lac of Siluius & ouer ben lac [c1275** lake] of Philisteus. *a1300** Cursor M. 2863** A stukand see, bat semes als a lake of hell. *13.* E. E. Aliit. P. B. 438** Penne lasned be llak bat large watz are. *c1375* Sc. Leg. Saints xx. (Blasins) 226** Quhy thele 3e bame oure godis tak, & bis to kast bame in he lak? *c1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98** In he grund of hat lac er funden faire precions stanes. *c1450** St. Cuthbert (Suitess) 799** Par is a grete lake nere hand. 1513** Douglas *Encis vin. xii. 150** Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the layk of Asia fer and neyr. 1520** Caxtor's Chron. Eng., Descr. trel. 5f1** The ryver Ban remeth out of the leke into the north ocean. 1657** Howell Londinof. 382** Being built on the South side of a large Laque. 1656** Whiston Theory Earth W. 1722** 362** There were only smaller Lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge. 1774** Goldsm. Nat. Hist., 1776** I. 34** Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords 1813** Byron Let. 5** Sept., in Moore Lett. 6** Trils. (1830) I. 426** Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes. 1835** Wordsworth (httle) A Guide through the District of the Lakes. 1836** W. Buying Astoria I. 210** The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats. 1853** M. Arnold Sohrab & Rustum Poems 1877** I. 108** Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it.

*b. transf. and fig. (perh. in some instances from senses.)

b. transf. and fig. (perh. in some instances from

sense 2)

sense 2).

a 1225 St. Marher. 14 Ich leade ham. i] e ladliche lake of the snit sunne. 1526 Tindale Rev. xx. 14 Deth and hell were cast into the lake of fyre. 1669 Siurny Mariner's Mag. Verses a 4 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G. MacDonald Alm. Q. Neighb. ii. (1878) 21 Close by the vestry-door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W. J. Gordon Foundry 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge.

c. The Great Lake (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians): the Atlantic ocean The Great Lakes: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan Erie, and Ontario, which form the

The Great Lakes: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U.S. 1727 C. Colden Hist. Five Indian Nations 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sachem Charles, that lives on the other side of the great Lake. 1857 G. Lawrence Gny Liu. xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake. † 2. A pond, a pool. Obs.

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 656 (Laud MS.) Purh ælle þa meres and feonnes þa liggen toward Huntendune porte and þas meres and laces. a 1300 Cursor M. 11934 Parbi satt iesus on his plai, And lakes senen he made o clai. c 1325 Song Mercy 162 in E. E. P. (1862) 123 We slepe a [s] swolle swyn in lake. c 1386 CHAUCEA Wife's Prol. 266 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. a 1400 Pistill of Sutan 229 He lyft vp þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat 30uthe. 2a 1500 Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) vii. 291 Lye there, lydder, in the lake. 1609 Sc. Acts 7as. VI (1816) IV. 432/1 All vtheris, garthis, pullis, haldis, Laikis and nettis.

+3. [after Vulg. lacus.] A pit; a den (of lions);

+3. [after Vulg. lacus.] A pit; a den (of lions); occas, a grave. Obs.

1330 R. Brunne Medil. 347 For bey to my soule deluyn a lake. a 1340 Hamfole Psaller vii. 16 Pe lake he oppynd and vp grofe it. 138 Wyclif Isa. xxxviii. 18 Thei shul not abyden thi treuthe, that gon down in to the lake. a 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 350 Whan he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther suche an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1506 Guylforon Filgr. (Camden) 35 And set hym in ye lake of lyons where Danyell the prophete was. fig. a 1400 l'rymer (1891) 83 He ladde me out of be lake of wrechehednesse.

† b. An underground dungeon; a prison. Obs.

take of wrechednesse.

† b. An underground dungeon; a prison. Obs.

138 Wyclif Fer. xxxviii. 6 Thei putte down Jeremye in cordis and in to the lake.

1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.)

73 Cristyn thus entryd was In to that horribyl and lothful lake.

† 4. Used after L. lacus = a wine-vat. Obs.

T4. Used after L. lacus = a Wine-vat. Uos.

1382 WycLif Rev. xiv. 20 And the lake is defoulid with oute the citee, and the blood wente out of the lake vu to the brijdels of horsis. 1657 G. Thorney Daphnis & Chloe

48 Daphnis cast them [ss. grapes] into the presse, and them there; and then anon, out of the Lake, tunn'd the Wine into the Butts.

5. attrib. and Comb. : a. simple attrib., as lake-

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as lake-fishery, -fowl, -level, -shore (in quot. attrib.), -side, -system; also lakeward adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as lake-herring, -shad, -sturgeon, -trout, -whiting, for which see the second member. 183; F. A. Smth Swedish Fisheries 13, (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the 'lake fisheries of Sweden by the official returns. 1813; Hoog Queen's Wake, At. Second Wks. (1876) 26 The 'lake-fowl's wake was heard no more. 1860 Maury Phys. Geog. Sea (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the 'lake-level. 1896 Howells Impressions & Exp. 7 In that cold 'lake-shore country the people dwelt in wooden structures. 1560 J. Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 323 After they couche them selves in a pece of grounde, by the 'lake side. 1727 Philip Quaril' (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) 1. 238 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 Times 22 Oct. Canada and the 'lake system. cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) 1. 270 The slope on the 'lakeward side.

b. instrumental, as lake-moated, -reflected, -sur-

b. instrumental, as lake-moated, -reflected, -sur-

b. instrumental, as lake-moated, -reflected, -sur-rounded* adjs. c. locative, as lake-diver; lake-resounding adj. Also lake-like adj.

1657 Reeve God's Plea 23 What art thou?.. Adam's Ulcer, .. the *lake-diver, the furnace brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man.

1843 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. 1.

11. III. iv. 251 White and *lake-like fields (of mist). 1820 Scott Abbot xxxviii, The locked, guarded, and lake-moated Castle of Lochleven.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 744

He will watch .. the *lake-reflected sun illume the yellow bees.

1737 PARNELL Homer's Batt. Frogs & Mice 5 The *Lake-resounding Frogs selected Fare.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 11. ii. 38 Like many a *lake-surrounded flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special count *lake-hasin a depression which

6. Special contb.: lake-basin, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; lake-country = LAKE-LAND; lake-crater, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; lake-fever U.S. local, malaria; lake-fly U.S., an ephemerid (Ephemera simulans), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (Cent. Dict.); lake-lawyer U.S., a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bowfin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; lake-lodge, -ore (see quots.; lake-weed, water-

In and the burdot, in allusion to their voracity; lake-lodge, -ore (see quots.); lake-weed, water-pepper (Polygonum hydropiper). Also Lake-Land.

1833 Lvell Princ. Geol. 111. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere; ...where they reach the boundary of the original 'lake-basin. 1875 Lowell Wks. (1830) W. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native 'Lake-country. 1833 Lvell Princ. Geol. 111. 197 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eisel we find the celebrated 'lake-crater of Lauch. 1859 Barrlett Dict. Amer., "Lake lawyer, the Western Mud-fish... Dr. Kirdland says it is.. called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 Evangelical Mag. May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes... These are called "lake-lodges'. 1864 T. L. Phirson Utilis. Minute Life x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of iron-stone is called "lake-ore. 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 876 "Tis branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like "Lakeweed. 1760]. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 316 Lakeweed, Polygonum.

b. Lake poets, school, terms casually applied to the three poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; lake poetry, the poctry written by them.

worth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes: lake poetry, the poctry written by them. 1817 Edin. Rev. Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 343/2 The appellation of Lake-poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads.' 1843 H. N. COLERIDGE in Stanley Life Arnold (1884) I. i. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. STEPNEN Hours in Library II. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Harlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

C. Lake-dweller, one who in pre-historic times lived in a lake-dwelling or lake-habitation.

c. Lake-dweller, one who in pre-historic times lived in a lake-dwelling or lake-habitation, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; lake-hamlet, -settlement, -village, a collection of such dwellings; lake-man = lake-dweller. 1863 Lyell. Antiq. Man 21 In the stone period the "lake-dwellers cultivated all these cereals. This. 18 Swiss "lake-dwellings seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853-4. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland.
1865 Lubbock Preh. Times 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age *Lake-habitations were evidently..prepared with the help of stone axes. Ibid. (1878) 54 A..piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a *Lake-hamlet. 1884 W. WESTALL Contemp. Rev. July 70 The brain of the *lake-man was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1865 LVELL Antiq. Man 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss *lake-settlements. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times 126 The *Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous.

† Lake, sb.5 Obs. Also 6 Sc. laik, 7 layke.

[First found in Chaucer; prob. a. Du. laken, corresp. to OE. lachen 'clamidem' (Wr.-Wülcker 377/22), OF ris. leken, OS. lakan mantle (chlamys), veil of the temple, OHG. lahhan (MHG, lachen). mod. G.

the temple, OHG. lahhan (MHG. lachen), mod.G.

the temple, OHG. lahlan (MHG. lachen), mod.G. lakan from LG.] Fine linen.

2136 Chauces Sir Thopas 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 BOKENHAM SEYMYS (ROXL) 73 Bryngyng hir brede als whyt as lake 1501 DOUCLAS Pal. Hon. 1. lii, Thir fair ladyis in silk and claith of laik. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. III. 234 Quhilk causit hes to lurk wuder the laik Richt mony cowart durst noch teum to straik. 1603 Philotus lx, The quhytest layke bot with the blackest asse.

Lake (lē'k), \$b.6 [Orig. a variant of Lac.1]

1. A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. Lac 1 2), and now from cochineal treated as in 2.

treated as in 3.

treated as in 3.

1616 BULLOKAR, Lake, a faire red colour vsed by painters.
1622 PEACHAM Compl. Gent. xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours
upon your Pallet thus: first your white lead, then Lake.
1674 Beale's Pecket Bk. in H. Walpole Vertue's Aneed.
Paint. (1786) III. 131 Several parcells of Lake of my own
makeing. 1738 DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans. XXXV. 608
Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with
Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. SMTH Vanorama Sci. 4 Art II.
751 Deep Prussian blue and lake. form a purple of the next
degree of excellence. 1859 GULLICR & Thims Vaint. 224
The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.
2. transf. as the name of a colour.
1666 AGLIONBY Painting Illinstr. 1. 23 In
imploying of fine Colours, as fine lacks Ultra Marine Green,
&c. 1882 Carden 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are
Constancy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.
3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by
the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar
colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth.

colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as crimson, Florence, green, madder, yellow, etc. lake. Indian lake: a crimson pigment prepared from stick lac treated with alum and alkali.

stick-lac treated with alum and alkali.

1684 R. Waller Nat. Exper. 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1991 Hamitron Berthollet's Dyeing I. 1. 1. ii. 37 If a solution of a colcuring substance be mixed with a solution of alum. [and] if .. we add an alkali .. the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine. this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. 430 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [tungsten] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1822 Imison Sci. §. Art II. 410 The lakes chiefly used are red colours, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. Gregory Inorg. Chem. (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 Roscoe Elem. Chem. xx. 180 Alumina .. has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'Neill in Encycl. Brit. VII. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. Comb., as lake-red, vermilion sbs. and adjs.; lake-coloured adj.

4. Comb., as lake-red, vermilion sbs. and adjs.; lake-coloured adj.

1764 Flus. Rust. 1. 166 note, The lake-red used by the painters in enamel is composed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac.

1796 Withering Brit.

Plants (ed. 3) IV. 214 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff.

1888 Garden 25 Mar.

196/2 A leafy cluster of blossoms.. of a brilliant lake-vernilion hue.

1888 P. Masson Trop. Diseases i. 25 The black pigment shews np very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free hæmoglobin.

Lake (lē'k), v.¹ Now chiefly dial. Forms: I lácan, 4 løyke, laiky, 4-6 laike, layke, 6, 9 laak, 8-9 laik, 4-lake. [A Com. Teut. reduplicative str. vb., OE. lácan, pa. t. léle, (lee-ON. leika, pa. t. léle (Sw. leka, Da. lege), Goth. laikan, pa. t. leichte.

The word seems in ME. to lave been re-adopted in The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with σ being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

+1. inir. To exert oneself, move quickly, leap,

† 1. intr. To exert oneselt, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. Obs.

Beowulf (Z.) 2848 Da ne dorston ær dareðum lacan on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. a 1000 Juliana 674 Helisens...leoke ofer lazuflod longe hwile on swonrade. c 1205

LAV. 21270 Arður him læc to swa hit a liun weoren. Ibid. 28522 Hit læc toward hirede folc vnimete. c 1400 Destr. Troy 9997 Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer.

† b. 1rans. To move quickly.
c 1105 LAV. 29662 Up he læc þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. intr. To play, sport; occas. in amorous or obscene sense; dial. to take a holiday from work;

scene sense; atal. to take a holiday itom wolk; to be out of work. Also with about, away.

c 1300 Havelok 950 The children. with him leykeden here fille.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 872 Layker wyth hem as yow lyst & leter my gestes one. 1393 Lankel. P. P.P. C. 1.

187 And yf hym luste for to layke banne loke we mowe. a 1400 Destr. Troy 12734 This Clumestra. For lacke of hir ord laiked besyde. c 1440 York Myst. xxvi. 238 How bis losell laykis with his lorde. 1570 Levins Manip. 198/15.

1599 T. Cutwoor Caltha Poet. Pref. (1815) Av, Let the lasses giue over laaking in the greene. 1674 Rav N. C. Words 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. Anderson Camberld. Ball. 62 The peat-stack we used to lake roun 'll be brunt ere this la 1804 J. Mathea Songs (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss.) Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xxxiii, Any tidy lass. that. would not go laiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 Mrs. Gaskell. Round the Sofa II. 107 The men [in Westmoreland] occasionally going off laking. that is, drinking, for days together. 1803 Spectator 16 Apr. 529/t The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laking'.

† b. quasi-trans. To sport with, mock. Obs.
13. Senyn Sag. (W.) 1212 A! hou wimmen conne hit make Whan thai wil ani man lake!

† 3. reft. To amuse oneself, play. Obs.

make Whan thai wil ani man lake!

+3. reft. To amuse oneself, play. Obs.
c1350 Will, Palerne 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten pat merbe. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 3356 Pai hadden.. burdes briste & bolde..to layky hem wan pay wolde. a1400-50 Alexander 1790 Se quat 1 send to be, son bi-selfe with to laike. c1425 Wyntoun Cron. 11. xiv. 1271 As this Queyue apon a day Hyr laykand in a medow lay.
+Lake, v. 2 Obs. [f. Lake sb.1] trans. To present an offering or sacrifice to.
c100 Ornin 1172 Pa lakesst tu Drihhtin wibb shep Gastlike i bine bæwess. Fidi. 7430 Pa bre kingess lakedenu Crist Wibb prinne kinne lakess.

Lake (le'k), v.3
[f. Lake sb.6] trans. To make lake-coloured.
1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 446 This difficulty (number

1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 446 This difficulty (number of chromocytes obscuring lencocytes) may be overcome by using Thomas' or acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

Lake, obs. form of Lac sb.1, Lack.

Lakeism : see LAKISM.

Lakeism: see LAKISM.

Lake-land, lakeland. [f. Lake sb.4 +
Land.] The land of lakes; spec. the region of the
English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland,
Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also attrib.

1829 SOUTHEY Sir T. More II. 150 Those contests were
carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 Spectator
21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 Illustr.
Lond. News 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland
folk? 1895 Daily News 19 Aug. 3/1 How delicious are
these lakeland gardens.

these lakeland gardens.

Hence **Lakelander**, a dweller in lakeland.

1895 Daily News 19 Aug. 3/1 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned. **Lakeless** (lê¹-klês³, a. [f. Lake sb.4 + -Less.]

Lakeless (lē¹·klės), a. [f. Lake sb,4+-less.] Having no lakes.

182 G. Allen Colin Clout's Cal. (1883) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe 1893 Daily News 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equability of flow. the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

Lakelet (lē¹·k₁lėt). [f. Lake sb,4+-let.] A small lake. Also transf.

1796 W. Marshall. W. England 1. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet. lies among the mountains. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 Strevenson Stleverado Sp. (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

Laken, obs. f. Lack v.¹; variant of Lakin.

Laker (lē¹·kə1)¹. [f. Lake sb.3+erl¹]

†1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] Obs.

Taker (Li² Kaj) 1. [1. Lake 50.3 + -er 1.]
† 1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun; see quot. 1805.] Obs.

1798 [J. Plumptre] (little) The Lakers; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 Bp. Warson in R. Watson Life (1818) II. 269 Lakers (such is the denomination by which we distinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love laking: the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among schoolboys in these parts). 1806 Southev in C. C. Southey Life (11. 41 Vou would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 - Sir T. More (1831) I. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate Lakers with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poeis'.

1819 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 73 Apropos to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. Fitt-Gerald Lett. (1889) I. 38: The Lakers all .. first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (U. S. local.) A fish living in or taken from a lake, spec. the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. Wilson Let. in Hamilton Mem. vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones (trout) found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 Forest & Stream 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

lakes of America. 1887 Century Mag. Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

La:ker². [f. Lake v.l + -erl l.] One who 'lakes'.
1805 [see Laker l' 1]. 1876 in Whitby Gloss., s.v. Lake.

Lake-wake, erroneous form of Like-wake.

Lake-wake, erroneous form of Like-wake.

Lakey, obs. form of Lackey; var. Laky a.2

Lakh: see Lac 2.

Lakie (lē¹-ki). Sc. Also 8 leaky. An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of Forth (see quot. 1795). Also lakie-tide.

1710 Sebbald Hist. Fife (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland, Statist. Acc. Scot. XIV. 612 The tides in the river Forth.. exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide... When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a balf;... it returns immediately, and flows during another

hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ehb tides. 1885 D. Beverhoge Culross & Tulliallar I. i. 35 The lakie tide never recedes much more than two feet before returning on its regular course... When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high calour water.

limit of high or low water.

Lakin I (lē¹·kin). Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 lakan,

Takin 1 (121-kin). Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 lakan, lakayn, 5-6 laykin, -yn, 8 laken, laking, 9 (in glossaries) lairkin. [app. connected with Lake v.1; cf. ON. leika plaything.] A plaything, toy; in quots. 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (c1700), quoted in Promp. Parv., gives Leikin, a sweetheart. Northumb:
c1440 Gesta Rom. xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt vp in his bosom bes iij. lakayns. c1460 Towneley Myst, xiii, 241 lk yere that commys to man 5be bryngys furth al lakan. 1700 Grose Prov. Gloss. (ed. 2) Suppl., Lakings, playthings for children. North. 1790 Mss. Wheeler Westmid. Dial. (1821) 87, 1 brout her a Lunnon laken, a conny bab. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Lairkins, children's toys; trinkets in general.

+ Lakin². Obs. Also 5, 7 laken, 6 lakens. See also BYRLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY + -KIN; cf.

also BYBLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY+-KIN; cf. bodikins, pittikins.] Only in By (our) lakin, a trivial form of By Our Lady.

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) II. XII. 121/2 Some [swere] by laken, some by our lady. 1533 More Apol. iv. Wks. 849/2 By our lakens brother husband... yet woulde I rather abyde the perill of breding wormers in my bely. 1610 Shaks. Temp. III. III. 1 By'r lakin, I can goe no further, Sir, My old bones alse. 1616 [W. HAUGHTON] Englishmen for my Money C4, Bir laken sirs, I thinks tis one a clocke. a 1625 [see BYRLAKIN].

[see Byrlakin].

Laking (lē¹-kiŋ), vbl. sb.¹ Now dial. [f. Lake v.¹ + -1Ng¹] Playing, amusement. Also attrib.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Cousc. 594 When he es yhung and luffes laykyng. cr425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. xxxv. 5188
Than he Sayd.. God mot at yhoure laykyng he! a 1816
[see Lakerl. 1857 E. Waugh Lanc. Life 216 They were used to call this pastime.. 'laking wi't Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. 1884 H. Seeboum Brit. Birds.

11. 436 These 'laking 'places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

12. **Liking (lēl-kin) zhl. ch.² [f. Lyng ch.²]. v. 1. **

Taking (lēl-kin) zhl. ch.² [f. Lyng ch.²].

Laking (lē1-kiŋ), zbl. sb.2 [f. Lake sb.4 + -ING1.]

a. Visiting the English lakes. b. Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. Wilson Lakes Note, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. 1837 Foreign Q. Rev. XIX. 301 German romanticism and English laking are one.

Lakish (lēl·kiʃ), a. [f. Lake sb.4 + -ISH.]

† 1. a. Abounding in lakes or pools. b. In-

habiting a lake. Obs.

habiting a lake. Obs.

1500 GREENE Orl. Fur. (1599) F 3, I know he knowes that watrie lakish hill. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Fishes which are .. lakish, as the Umbla, trout, carp [etc.]. 1681 CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m. xi. § 1 (1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluviatile, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.
1819 Abelard & Heloisa 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish pow'r To dwell on owls!—for half an hour. 1822 Blacku.
Mag. XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rant. 1831 Ibid. XXIX. 218 This couplet .. was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence Lakishness. Hence Lackishness

Hence La'kishness.

1831 Blackw. Mag. XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons. have a strange idea of the Lnkes.

Lakist (lē¹¹kist). [f. Lake sb.4 + -1ST. Adopted in Fr. as lakiste.] A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 New Monthly Mag. V. 546 Voted at last n rhymer and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. a 1849 Poe Cockton Wks. 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. 1883 B'ham Daily Post 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So La'kism. affectation of the style of the Lake

So La kism, affectation of the style of the Lake

poets. 1822 Blackw, Mag, X1. 462 The third canto of Childe Harold .. which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank

Harold... which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakeism.

Lakka, Lakke, obs. forms of Lac¹, Lack.

Lakka, Lakke, obs. forms of Lac¹, Lack.

Lakky (lē¹·ki), a.¹ [f. Lake sb.4+-y¹.] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 Cotgr., Lacustre, lakie, belonging to a lake, 1808 Scort Marm. v. Introd., By., flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood, 1826 W. Elliott Nin 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

Laky (lē¹·ki), a.² Also 9 lakey. [f. Lake sb.6+y¹.] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; spec. of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

race acted upon by some solvent.

race acted upon by some solvent.

race plackiv. Mag. LXVI. 420 The gray stones. are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lakey tints. 1838 P. Manson Trop. Discases xxxi. 457 note, The hæmoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

Lakye, obs. form of LACKEY.

La-la (la-la-), a. [adj. use of la la interj.: see La int. b.] 'So-so', not so good as it might be,

poor.

1800 in Spirit Publ. Irnls. (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitters. 1806 Sura Winter in London I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. a 1849 HARTLEY COLERIDGE Ess. (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisacal.

Vol. VI.

+ Lale, v. Obs. rare. [Cf. Da. lalle to prattle.]

† Lale, v. Obs. rare. [Cf. Da. lalle to prattle.]
intr. To speak.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 153 pen be lorde wonder loude
laled & cryed. Ibid. B. 913 pen laled Loth, 'lorde what is
best?' [1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Lall, to cry out.]

Lall (lael), v. [Echoic, after L. lallāre.] intr.
To say 'lal, lal'; to speak childishly. Hence
La:lling vbl. sb. Also attrib.
1878 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XIV. xxxv. 844 When
stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby
rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is
called lalling (latlatio), Ibid., When the attendants are
silly enough to imitate this lalling, .. the speech may retain
a childish, lalling character.

Lallan (kc·lān), a., and sb. Sc. [variant of
Lowland.] A. adj. Belonging to the Lowlands
of Scotland. B. sb. (Also Lallans.) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

land Scotch dialect.

land Scotch dialect.

1785 BURNS Addr. to Deil xix, But a' your doings to rehearse..Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme.

To IV. Simpson, Postscr. ii, They... spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans.

1791 A. Wilson Laurel Disputed Poems (1816) 40 [Jam.] Far affour gentles for their poets flew, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. 1857 R. L. STEVENSON Men. & Portraits, Pastoral 99, Itranslate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born Britannis in montibus.

† Ha'llate, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. lallāre: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockeram. 1623).

(Cockeram, 1623). **Lallation** (læle¹·sən). [n. of action f. L. lallāre to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. F. lallation.] +a. Childish utterance (obs.). b. An

lallation.] † a. Childish utterance (obs.). b. An imperfect pronunciation of r, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of I; lambdacism. 1647 R. Baron Cyprian Acad. Aij b, This makes me hope that you will dispence with the Lallation and Low dialect of this babe [sc. a book], whose tone is rude. 1864 R. F. Burron Pahome I. 158 The Popos and Dahomans have the same lallation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

Lam (latin), sb.! [Pi. Lam v. (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also lam-net. (Cf. Lammet. 1626 Spelman Gloss, s.v. Lama, Sed nos hodie retis genus quo viuntur piscatores, a lam vocamus. 1895 E. Angl. Gloss., Lam net, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water.

Lam (læm), sb.² Weaving. [ad. F. lame (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1883.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow Weaving (1878) 317

The generality of weavers couple the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. 1883. Almondb. & Haddersf. Gloss., Lams, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yelds.

Lam (læm), v. Forms: 6-8 lamme, lamb, 7 lambe, 8 lamm, 6- lam. [Cf. ON. lęmja (pa. t. lamda), lit. 'to lame' (= OE. lęmian, f. lama LAME), but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. trans. To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'.

1. trans. To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now colloq. or vulgar.

1595 [implied in Belan]. 1596 Thomas Dict. (1606), Definite, to lamme or bumbast with strokes. 1631 Celestina IX. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. 1719 Ozell tr. Misson's Mem. 306 A Fellow, whom he lamb d most horribly. 1783 AISSNORTH Latt. Dict. (Morell) 1, Lammed, Verberatus, 1812 H. & J. Smith Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1869 F. H. Luddow Little Bro. 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would! 1 transf. 1888 Westm. Gaz. 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur .. woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. intr. Chiefly school-boy slang, as to lam (it) into one, to lam out.
1875 A. R. HOTE My Schoolboy Fr. 179 'I had six cuts. and Vialls did lam into me', 1882 'F. Asstev' Vice Verså (ed. 19) 84 'Let him undress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' 1894 Conan Doyle Round Red Lamp 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. dial. (See quot.) Cf. LAM sb.1

b. dtdl. (See quot.) Cf. LAM 50.1
1895 E. Angl. Gloss, Lamming for eels, thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net.
Hence Lamming vbl. sb., a beating, a thrashing.
1611 BEAUM. & Ft. King & no K. v. iii, One whose dull body will require a lamming. 1611 Cotgr., Gaulée, ... a cudgelling, basting, thwacking, lamming. 1883 Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss, Lammin, i.e. lamming, a beating.

Lam, obs. form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM.

Tamal (15mx). Also overen llame. [This.

Lama¹ (lā·mǎ). Also 9 erron. llama. [Thibetan blama, the b being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively Dalai (dalae or delli)-lama, or simply Dalai, and Tesho- or Teshu-lama; the former is

Dalai, and Tesho- or Teshu-lama; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The Dalai Lama lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1654 tr. Martini's Cong. China 13 This Letter..he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). 1698

J. CRUIL Muscomy 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call Dalne-Lama, or Lamalamalow. 1753 HANWAV Trav. (1762) I. 11. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the delli lama. 1807 W. Irving Life & Lett. (1864) I. 199 When surrounded

like the grand Lama...by a crowd of humble adorers, 1876 Times 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect ... is the Dalai (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo. 1881 Ch. Bells 10 Dec. 24'1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shaman and Lamas from Mongolia. 1895 WADDELL Buddhism of Tibet 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

attrib. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. II. 119 We find in the russian empire... the lama, and the schamane religions. 1861 Swindow. M. China Camp. 366 The majority of the llama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence La'maic a., of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. La maism (also

believed or taught by the lamas. Lamaism (also lamism), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. Lamaist, one who professes lamaism; also attrib. ist, one who professes lamaism; also attrib.

Lamaistic a., of or pertaining to the lamaists.

Lamaistic a., of or pertaining to the lamaists.

Lamaite = LAMAIST. Lamaitic a. = LAMAISTC.

1814 tr. Klaproth's Trav. 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaites. 1817 Edin. Rev. XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. Timbowsk's Trav. II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. 1834 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and numeries of Lamism. 1840 CARLYLE Herves (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. 1852 Blackev. Mag. LXXI. 317 The Lamaitic worship. 1883 Athenxum 24 Feb. 242 't The Lamaistic deviations from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. 1889 Century Mag. Mar. 657/2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. 1895 Waddell. Buddhism of Tibet 287 The Lamaist cemple is called 'God's house'. Itid. 298 The Lamaist sceptre or Dovje.

|| Lama 2 | lārmā). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or sulver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 La Belle Assemble XVII. 133 2 A gold embroidered lama drapery. Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. 1821 in Mrs. Armytage Old Crt. Custems (1883) 36 A dress of silver lama over French filac.

Lama, erroncous form of LLAMA.

Lama, erroncous form of LLAMA.

+ La manism. Obs. [After F. lamanisme † La manism. Obs. [After F. lamanism. Cls. [Alter F. lamanism. Cls. 1822 Blackro. Mag. LXXI. 339 The Tibetan portion ... is inhabited by a rough race, ... retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engrafted Lamanism. 1867 M. Jones Ilue's Turtury 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. Ibid. 252 It is with this view [of enfeebling the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperors patronise lamanism.

Lamantin (lămæntin). Also 8-9 lamentine, lamentin, 9 lamantine. [a. F. lamantin,

tine, lamentin, 9 lamantine. [a. F. lamantin, lamentin.] The manatee.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lamentine.

1708 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lamentine.

1708 The lamentin (seacow or manatee).

1827 G. Higgins The lamentin (seacow or manatee).

1827 G. Higgins Celtic Druids 138 The bones of manimiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamentin and of seals.

1805 Lebrock Preh. Times viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

Lamar, variant of LAMBER 1, amber.

Lamarckian (lămā·īkian), a. and sb. Lamarck, the name of a French botanist and

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Lamarek or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. B. sb. One

the direct action of the environment. B. sb. One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 Dana Zooph. vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1858

Darwin Life & Lett. II. 121 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. 1803 Atherwan 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So Lamarckian theory.

So Lama rekianism, Lama rekism, the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck.

Lama'rckite = Lamarckian sb.

1884 Stand. Nat. Hist. (1888) I. p. lvi, These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism.

1884 Ray Lankestre in Athenseum 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but .. when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely.

1890 Times (weekly ed.) to Jan. 7/3 There are fin biology) pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

Lamaconw (lamarcan)

Lamasery (lamā səri). Also lamasary, lamaserai, lamassery, lamastery, lamestery. [a. F. lamaserie, app. formed irreg. by lluc from lama: see Lama 1.

see Lama 1.

The spelling lamaserai indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. sarāi inn (see Serai).]

A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. Jones Huc's Tartary 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. 1870 Pall Mall G. 23 Nov.

11, I was for seven years steward of the grand lamasary of Ga-den. 1882 Baber in R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers I. 1, 96 It contains many lamaserais of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

Lamasse, obs. form of Lammas.

Tamb (læm), sb. Forms: a, I lam(b, lamp.

Lamb (lem), sb. Forms: a. I lam(b, lamp, lemb, 2, 4-6 lam, 4-6 lame, 4-7 lambe, 5-6 lamme, 7 lamm, 2- lamb. Pl. I lamb, 3 lambre, Orm. lammbre, 3-5 lambren, 4 lambre, 4 lambre, 4 lambre, 5 lambren, 4 lambre, 5 lambren, 4 lambren, 4 lambren, 4 lambren, 4 lambren, 6 lambren, 6

berne, 4-5 lambryn, 5 lamber, lamborn, lambres, lambron, 6 lambes, (lames, Sc. lammis), 6-lambs. β . 1-5 lomb, lombor, 2-5 lombe, 6-lambs. B. 1-5 lomb, lombor, 2-5 lombe, 3 lombbe, 4 lome, loombe, (lowmpe), 4-5 loomb, 5 loom. Pl. 1 lomber, lombern, lombor, lombro, lombur, 3 lombren. [Com. Teut.: OE. lamb, lambor (lomb, lombor), lemb str. neut., corresponds to OS. lamb (Du., Ml.G. lam), OHG. lamb (MHG. lam(b, lamp, mod.G. lamm), ON. lamb (Sw. lamm, Da. lam), Goth. lamb:—OTeut. *lamboz-, *lambiz-; no certain extra-Tent. affinities

lamb (Sw. lamm, Da. lam), Goth. lamb:—OTeut. *lamboz-, *lambiz-; no certain extra-Tent. affinities have been found.

The regular pl. form in OE. was lomberu (*lamberu):—OTent. *lamboza'; there were disyllabic forms produced by omission of the final or syncopation of the middle vowel; the occasional form lamb is due to the analogy of animal names of the o declension. In ME. the plural was assimilated to that of the -n declension (cf. children, calveren, brethren).]

1. The young of the sheep.

275 Corpus Gloss, (Hessels) E 216 Enixa est genuit agnam idest ceolbor lomb. c825 Vesp. Psalter exili. 6 Muntas for liwon uphofun ge swe swe rommas & hyllas swe swe lomberu scepa. 858 Charler of Ethelberht in O. F. Tests 438, xx lamba & xx fehta. a 900 Knt. Glosses in Wr.-Wülcker 61/29 Et guasi agnus lasciniens, and swa plegende lamp. c950 Lindisf, Gosp. Luke x. 3 Ic sendo inih sua lombro bi-tithi ulfum. c1000 ÆLFRIC hx.vod. xii. 5 Witodlice bat lamb sceal beon anwintre pur lamb clene and unwenne. c175 Lamb. Hom. 37 bet i-offrede lomb bet be engel het offrian bitanea'd cristes dedbe. a 1225 Anex. R. 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud nid lombes fleose, & beod wode wulnes. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 7609 Wolnes dede hii nimeb vorb, þat er dude as lombe. a 1300 Cursur M. 11302 Wit hir child suld offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) H. 220. label.. departide kydes from lambrea. c1425 Lyvoc. Assembly of Gods 801 Humylyte was the furst: a lambe he bestrode. c1440 74.006 % Withit child suld offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware. 1387 Trevisa Kigden (Rolls) H. 220. label.. departide kydes from lambrea. c1425 Lyvoc. Assembly of Gods 801 Humylyte was the furst: a lambe he bestrode. c1440 74.006 % Withit child suld offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche was borne in vatyme. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxviii. 18 He for our saik that sufferit to be slane, And lyk a lamb in sacrifice wes dicht, Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane. 1535 Coverdante Is. lav. 25 The wolff and the lambe shal fede together. a 1550 Christis Kirke

Shepheard of thy Lambs.

b. Proverbs.

1620 Shellfon Quix. II. vii. 40 As soone goes the yong lambe to the roste, as the olde sheepe. 1748 Richardson Charissa I. x. 60 In for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep. 1768 [see God 5 b]. Mod. As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

2. fig. Applied to persons.

a. A young member for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep as a lamb.

Loves you.

b. One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak

as a lamb.

as a lamb.

crood ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 390 He zefullode čone wulf and zeworhte to lambe. 13... Cursor M. 20010+671 (B. M. Add. MS.) lesu crist, godes sone, of a wilde hounde hab ma to lomb. cr460 Townedey Myst. xxiii. 391 Marin. Alas, my lam so mylde, whi wille thou fare me fro Emang thise wulfes wylde. 1500-20 DUNNAR Poems lii. 4 He is made bog; he is a Lam. 1589 PUTTENHAM Fing. Poesse III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 It is comely for a man to be a lambe in the house, and a Lyon in the field. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci II. i. 136 Ianocent lambs! They thought not any ill. 1858 Lytton What will he do I. xiv, The Baron was a lamb compared to a fine lady.

a fine lady.

c. used as a term of endearment.

C. used as a term of endearment.

a 1553 UDALL Royster D. 1. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but as gristle, Ah sweete lambe and coney.

1673 KIRKMAN Unlucky Cit. 165 But Lamb [sc. his wife], you mistake the matter quite. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1.

iii. (1841) 1. 59 To hear the dear lamb ask me, Father, will not God be angry with me. 1820 SHELLEY Fiordispina 76 And say, sweet lamb, would you not learn [etc.]?

d. A simpleton; one who is cheated; esp. one who speculates and loses his money.

1668 Leathermore's Adv. conc. Gaming (ed. 2) 5 When a young Gentlenan or Prentice comes into this School of Vertue unskil'd in the quibbles and devices there practiced, they call him a Lamb. 1680 Corron Compl. Gamester (ed. 2) 5 Aud then the Rooks... laugh and grin, saying the Lamb is bitten. 1881 J. Mills Too fast to last III. x. 127 'In order—That we may not be among the

skinned lambs', interrupted William Bottles. 1884 Chicago Tribune Feb., 'Lamb' is an outsider who goes into the market and leaves his money. 1886 GLADDEN Applied Chr. 204 A recent estimate.. puts the amount of which the 'lambs' are shorn in this New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.

3. The Lamb, + God's Lamb, the Lamb of God.

eight hundred million dollars a year.

3. The Lamb, † God's Lamb, the Lamb of God. (After John i. 29, Rev. xvii. 14, etc.)

a 1000 Guthlac 1015 Gr.) Ic siddan mot. godes lomber in sindreamum siddan awo ford folgian. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John i. 29 Her is godes lamb. her is see be de aweg middan-eardes synnee. c 1200 Ormin 12649 Crist Wass Godess Lamb gehatten. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 413 My lorde be lombe, bur3 hys god-hede, He toke my self to hys maryage. 1340 Ayenb. 232 Volgeb bet lamb of mildenesse bet is lesu crist. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 68 Loomb of god. haue mercy on us. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 53 bis lomb, y spak of him pat al be wordid synne a-batys. 159 Gude's Godlie Ball. (S. T. S. 43 That Lamb for sober summe was sauld. 611 Bible Rev. xxii. 1 A pure river of water of life. proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lambe. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 792 One 2019 employs all nations, and all cry, 'Worthy the Lamb, for the was slain for us!' 1842 Tennyson St. Agnes' Eve 17 So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.

b. Her. Holy Lamb = AGNUS DEI b. 1823 in Crabu Teishonl. Dict. 1843 Fosbroke Cycl. Juliy, 815 Holy-Lamb. This was anciently a lamb with St. John pointing to him, and was ordered to be changed into the human form by the Trillan canons made in 653. 1882 CUSSANS Her. vi. (ed. 3) 100 The Paschal or Holy Lamb is a Lamb passant supporting with its dexter fore-leg a staff, usually in bend-sinister, from which depends a Bauner, charged with a Cross of St. George.

4. pl. a. The name given to the proverbially cruel and range jours soldiers of Col. Kirke's regi-

4. pl. a. The name given to the proverbially cruel and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684-6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag. b. The name given to bodies of 'roughs' hired to commit acts of violence at elections. (The 'Nottingham Lambs' were notorious about 1860-1870.)

Lambs' were notorions about 1860–1870.)

1744 Rakui Hist. Eng. 1. 838 So infamous was the Behaviour of his own particular Corps, that he [Kirke] himself, by way of Irony, call'd them his Lambs; an appellation which was adopted by the whole West of England. 1757 Herse Hist. 11. 337. 1844 Times 4, Nov. 5/2 Upwards of 200 'lambs' were employed by the same political party to carry off voters. Note. 'Lambs'. means ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the 'physical force' doctrine. 1849 MacALLAY Hist. Eng. ii. 1. 334 As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb... These men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs. 1869 Latest News 70 Oct., Samuel Dawson was examined at some length in reference to the employment of a number of 'lambs', or roughs, in Stracey's interest at the last election.

5. In various applications. a. The flesh of the

5. In various applications. a. The flesh of the

lamb used as food.

namb used as 100d.

1620 Venner Via Recta iii. 50 Lambe of two or three moneths old is the best. 1683 Tryon Way to Health 92 There is no flesh either more healthy or grateful than Lamb. 1841 Lamb. Arab. Ats. I. 123 Lamb or Mutton cut into small pieces.

small pieces. fig. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas x. xii. (Rtldg.) 384 The happy man..seemed to be very little less happy than his partner..; and one would have sworn..that he liked mutton better than lamb. [Said of a bridegroom and his

b. short for Lambskin.

b. short for LAMBSKIN.

1527 Law. Wills (Chetham Soc.) I. 6 My gowne furrett
whyte lambe. 1567 R. MULCASTER Fortescue's De Land.
Leg. (1672) 123 b. The Serjeants Cape is ever Furred with
white Lambe. 1889 Daily News 24 Dec. 2/7 Allow me to
state what means are employed to procure the Persian lamb
or Astrakhan.

c. Vegetable lamb: BAROMETZ.

1698 A. BRAND Emb. Muscovy to China 125, I am not
very apt to give credit to the Relations of the vulgar sort in
Muscovy, among which, that of the Vegetable Lamm is a
general received Fable.

6. attrib. and Comb.: B. simple attributive 28

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as lamb-cote, †-fell, -flesh, -fold, -glove, hurdle, -meadow, -shepherd, -trade. b. objective, as lambhymning, -shearing. c. instrumental (sense 5 b) as lamb-lined.

nymining, -shearing. C. Instrumental (sense 5 b) as lamb-lined.

1459-60 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 320 Pro tectura apud le *lambecote. c. 1500 in Arnold Chron. (1811) 75 *Lambefelle for the C...i. d. c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 78 Meene metys engendrys noght bolnynges ne superfluytes, as *lombe fflessh, motoun and Capouns. 1884 GILMOUR Mongols 91 Most of the west side [of the tent] was taken up by a *lamb-fold. 1811 Self Instructor 121, 3 pair of fine *lamb gloves. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) I. 160 Fig. 7 represents a *lamb-hurdle. a1711 KEN Edmind Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 366 As we wander o're the blissful Plains, Vou daily shall compose *Lamb-hymning strains. 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas. iv. 706 Apayr of *Lamb-lynd buskins on her feet. 1459-60 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 320 Pro falcacione de le *Lammedowe. 1774 *Lamb-shearing [see lamb-ale in 7 below]. 1886 C. Scott Sheep-Farming 139 Lamb-shearing has long been an established practice in East Cornwall and other parts 1411 Ken Ston Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 331 May 1, like you, sing the *Lamb-Shepherd's Love. 1895 Daily News 31 May 8/7 *Lamb trade firm.

7. Special Comb.: lamb-ale (see quot.); lambs'-cage (see quot.); lamb-creep, a hole in a hedge

cage (see quot.); lamb-ereep, a hole in a hedge or hurdle just large enough for lambs to get in and out of the fold (see CREEP sb.4); lamb-emptied a., emptied of lambs; 1 mb-fashion, after the fashion of a lamb; used in prov. phr. mutton dressed lamb-fashion, applied to an old woman dressed in youthful style; lamb-florin Hist., a florin stamped with the 'Agnus Dei'; lamb's fry (see quot.); lamb-hog, a lamb of the second year; lambhouse (see quot.); †lamb's-lease, a meadow in which lambs are reared; †lamb's leather, lambskin; lamb-ram, a ram under two years old; lamb-stones, the testicles of a lamb; lamb-

lambskin; lamb-ram, a ram under two years old; lamb-stones, the testicles of a lamb; lamb-suckling (see quots.).

1774 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840) III. 110 *Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing.

1857 TOULMI SMITH Parish 503 The 'Ales' were numerous. Brand mentions .. Lamb-Ales, Leet-Ales, [etc.].

1893 T. OLANS Agric. Wills 264 *Lambs'-Cages, cribs for foddering sheep in fold; they are usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft Ash-rods about six to seven feet long and about one foot diameter.

1886 C. Scott Sheep-Farming 167 If the ewes and lambs are folded, "lamb creeps the be brought into use. 1886 *Kole Bolorewood' Rom. Canvass Town 66 The ewes of the *lamb-emptied small yard are then carefully conned out. 1810 Spleudid Follies 1. 131 Ewe mutton without garnish is a tough bite, to be sure; but methiaks she's dished herself off to day, "lamb-fashion. 1885 K. Sharpe Call. City Letters 107 The 170 *lamb-florins in their keeping. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk. s. v., The product of lamb's castration are called *lamb's-fries. 1891 Harny Tess (1900) 8/2, I should like for supper,—well, lamb's fry. 1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 455 A5, the first year, we call it in English a Lamb, so, the second year, a Hog, "Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female 1891 Times 28 Sept. 4/1 Lamb-hogs, 18s. to 28s. per head. 1819 Rees Cycl. XX, "Lamb-house,... the place where lambs are futtened. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 58 Wherein, if the Reader obserne (as if he had beene brought vp in "Lambs-lease) he seemes for the most part very tenderly affected. 1607 T. Cocks Acc. 27 Apr. (Canterb. Cath. Libr. MS. E. 31) *Lambes lether gloves 6d. 1886 C. Scott Sheep Farming 74 A good strong *lamb ram will serve as many as twenty-five ewes without hurt. a1613 Overbury Characa, Ordinarie Fencer Wss. (1856) 112 For an inward bruise, "lambstones and sweetbreads.

1819 Rees Cycl. XX, *Lambstones and sweetbreads.

1819 Rees Cycl. XX, *Lambstones an

b. In various plant names, as lamb's cress, Cardamine hirsuta; lambkill, (a) Andromeda mariana (Syd. Soc. I.ex. 1888; (b) U.S. the sheep-laurel, Kalmia angustifolia; lamb's lettuce = CORN-SALAD (Valerianella olitoria); lamb's quarter(s, (a) Atriplex hastata or palula; (b) Chenopodium album; lamb's tails, the catkins of the hazel, Corylus Avellana; lamb 's toe(s, a name for Lotus corniculatus, Anthyllis Vulneraria, and

Total Actinutal Albano's Obes, a halm of the control control of the control of t

Till. Minstr. II. 94 Handfuls.. of rose and *lambtoe sweet. Lamb (læm), v. [f. LAMB sb.]

1. trans. (passive only.) To bear or bring forth; to 'drop' (a lamb).

1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 5 It.. inableth the lambe to seeke after a livinge soe soone as it is lambed. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dick. sv. Lamb, If he be like to dye when first Lambed, it is usual to open his Mouth and blow therein. 1793 Hollym Inclos. Act 13 A modus of one shilling a score of all lambs lambed and living at Midsummer. c1817 Hogg Tales & Sk. IV. 199 The.. shepherd. found her with a new-yearned lamb on the very gair of the Crawmel Craig, where she was lambed herself. 1829 Glover's Hist. Derby 1. 214 Not one of these [rams] was lambed before Feb. 6, 1828.

2. intr. To bring forth a lamb: to yean.

2. intr. To bring forth a lamb; to yean.

1611 Corga., Agneler, to lambe. 1641 Best Farm. Bks.

(Surtees) 5 An ewe put into a goode pasture three weekes afore shee lambe, is as goode as to lett her goe in a goode pasture three weekes after. 1701 J. Brand Zetland (1703)

75 As for the sheep, . they Lamb not so soon as with us.

1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. p. xxii, Each ewe. . lambing at two, three, and four years old.

3. Of a shepherd: To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, to lamb down.

1850 Irnl. R. Agric. Soc. XI. 1. 76 The flocks are usually lambed down about the latter end of March. 1851 Ibid. XII. 11. 574 Every shepherd considers himself an adept at lambing his ewes. Mod. Advt., Wanted, a Cowman, one used to lamb-down a few Ewes preferred.

4. Lamb down. Austral. [?a transferred use of sense 3.] Irans. a. To part with, pay down 2. intr, To bring forth a lamb; to yean.

of sense 3.] trans. a. To part with, pay down

(money), esp. recklessly. Also absol.

1890 Melbourne Argus 7 June 4/2 The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambing down' of cheques. Ibid. 9 Aug. 4/5 The old woman, of course,

thought that we were on gold, and would lamb down at the finish in her shauty.

b. To induce (a person) to get rid of his money;

to 'clean out'. Also absol.

1873 M. CLARKE Holiniay Peak, etc. 21 Trowbridge's did not 'lamb down' so well as the Three Posts. 1890 Melbourne Argus 16 Aug. 4/7 One used to serve drinks in the bar, the other kept the billiard table. Between them they lambed down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river.

down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river. Hence Lambed ppl. a., La'mbing (down) vbl. 3. 1611 Corca, Agnél, lambed. 1844 SPEHENS Bk. Farm. II. 399 Of the lambing of ewes. Jbid. 601 Think also what sort of care is bestowed on a newly lambed flock. 1850 Jrnl. R. Agric. 50c. XI. 1. 76, I have kept 500 ewes in lamb this way. and had them in very high condition. on their lambing down. 1867 Gainsborongh News 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS Black Gin 51 It is the Bushman come to town. Come to do his 'lambing down'. 1880 G. Walch Victoria in 1880. 130 The operation—combining equal parts of hocussing, overcharging, and direct robbery. and facetionsly christened by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

Lamb, obs. form of LAM v.

Lamb, (læmbå). [Malagasy.] A large cloak

by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

Lamb, obs. form of LAM v.

Lamba (læmbå). [Malagasy.] A large cloak
worn by the natives of Madagascar.

1880 J. Sibaee Gl. Afr. Island xvi. 326 The specially
national article of dress is the lamba, a piece of cloth about
three yards long and two wide.

1895 Daily News 21 Nov.
5/3 The natives in their white lambas.

+ Lamback, v. Obs. Also 6 lambacke,
lamback(e. [?f. LAM v. + BACK sb.] trans. To
beat, thrash. Also fig.

1880 Rare Triumphs Love & Fort. iv. in Five Old Plays
(Roxb.) 122 You are no devill; mas, and 1 wist you were, 1
would lamback the devill out of you.

1991 NASHE Prognostication 17 Sundrie tall fellowes... armed with good
condgels, shall so lambacke these stubborne hus-wiues.

1992 G. Harvey Four Lett. iii. 21 That brauely threatned to
coniure-upp one, which should massacre Martins witt, or
should bee lambackd himself with ten yeares pronision.

1601 Munday Death Earl Huntington v. i.R 1a, With this
dagger lustilie lambackt.

Hence + Lamback sb., a whack, a heavy blow.

Hence + Lamback sb., a whack, a heavy blow.

Also † **Lambacker**, one who beats or drubs. **1501** Greene Disc. Coosnage (1502) 25 Fine or sixe wines gaue him a score of sound lambeakes with their cudgels. **1502** G. Harvey Pierce's Super. 131 Out upon thee for a cowardly lambacker.

Cowardy lambacker.

Lambaste (læmbēlist), v. slang and dial.

Also 9 lambust. [? f. Lam v. + Baste v.] trans.

To heat, thrash. Hence Lamba sting vbl. sb.

To heat, thrash. Hence Lamba sting vbl. sb. 1637 1. Jones & Daverant Brit. Tri. 18 Stand off a while and see how Ile lambaste him. 1678 J. Phillips Tavernier's Trav. 1. viii. 52 Otherwise they would be fin'd, and lambasted with a good Cudgel. 1694 Morteux Rablais IV. xii. 48 If they were long without a tight Lambasting. 1837 HALIBURTON Clockm. 1. xxiii, I am six foot six in my stockin feet, by gnm, and can lambaste any two of you in no time. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Wordbk., Lambusting, a starting with a rope's end. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Lambaste, to beat.

Lambative, variant of LAMBITIVE Obs.

Lambda (læ mda). Also 7 lamda. [Gr. λάμβδα

(or λάβδα).]

1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Λ, 2. The Title teter of the Greek apphabet, A, A.
2. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) iii. 20 Thei clepen hem. a Alpha
1. K Kappa, A Lambda. 1603 HOLLANO Plutarch's Mor.
1324 Whether in the Future tense it [the verb Bālāw]
1304 should lose one of the two Lamdaes? 1799 Kiawan Geol.
2. 285 The calcareous mountains of Savoy are often arched
1 like a lambda.
2. Anat. 'The point of junction of the sagittal

and lambdoidal sutures' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).
[c1400 Lanfraw?'s Cirurg. 109 A boon be which is clepid alauda. (The Latin bas: ad modum literæ laudæ grecæ.)]
3. Lambda moth, a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the letter (Webster 1890). 1798 Nemnich Polyglot Lex. Nat. Hist., Eng., Lambda moth, Phalaena gamma.

Lambdacism (læ mdǎsiz'm), **labdacism** (læ bd-). [ad. L. lambdacismus, lahdacismus, a. Gr. λα(μ)βδακισμός, f. λά(μ)βδα LAMBDA.]

1. A too frequent repetition of the letter / in

speaking or writing.

1658 Phillips, Labdacisme, Lambdacisme. 1676 Coles, Lambdacism.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Labdacism, Λαβδακισμός, in rhetoric, the too frequent repetition of the

2. A faulty pronunciation of the letter r, making it sound like l; lallation.

1864 R. F. Burron Dahome I. 158 Allada is called by older authors Ardrah, another instance of lambdacism, confusing the L and the R.

+ Lambdal, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LAMBDA +

-AL.] = LAMBDOIDAL.

1634 T. Johnson tr. Parey's Chirurg. x. viii. (1678) 234 If that part of one of the bones of the Bregma, which is next to the Lambdal suture [orig. snture lambdoide] be smitten.

Lambdoid (læ mdoid), a. [a. F. lambdoide, ad. mod. L. lambdoīdēs, ad. Gr. λαμβδοειδ-ήs: sce Lambdo and -oid.] = Lambdoid I I the end

LAMBDA and -oID.] = LAMBDOIDAL I.
1597 A. M. tr. Gnillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 42/2 In the end
of the suture lamdoid, behind vuder the eare. 1741 Monao
Anal. (ed. 3) 70 The old Anatomists reckoned the proper
Lambdoid Suture to terminate at the Squamous Sutures.
1866 Huxlev Preh. Rem. Cathm. 88 There is a large
Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture.

Lambdoidal (læmdoi'dál), a. Also 7-9 lamdoidal. [f. prec. + -AL.] Resembling the Greek
letter lambda (A) in form.

1. Anal. Lambdoidal suture (+ commissure), the

1. Anal. Lambdoidal suture († commissure), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital. Also lambdoidal ridge (see quot. 1888). 1653 URQUHAR Rabelais 1. xxvii, If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to flie in pieces by the Lamdoidal commissure, which is a seame in the hinder part of the scull. 1698 Tyson in Phil. Trans. XX. 148 The Lambdoidal Suture. 1741 Monso Anal. (ed. 3) 70 The Lambdoidal Suture, begins some way below, and farther back than the Vertex or Crown of the Head, whence its two Legs are stretched obliquely down and to each Side, in Form of the Greek Letter A. 1866 Huxley Preh. Rom. Caithn. 86 The coronal suture is traceable throughout; the sagittal and the middle part of the lambdoidal are almost completely obliterated. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lambdoidal ridge, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

2. nonce-use. Resembling the shape of the small

2. nonce-use. Resembling the shape of the small

Greek letter lambda A.

r818 J. Brown Psyche 189 Bid her forbear when males are by, To stand like an inverted Y. Since modesty and sense avoid all Postures and attitudes lamdoidal.

Lambe, obs. form of LAM v.

Lambeak(e, variant of LAMBACK v. Obs.

| Lambeau. Obs. Also 6 lambewe. lambeaux (also erroneously used as sing.). [Fr.: see LABEL.] A strip or fillet hanging from a head-dress or garment. In *Her.*, one of the dependent points of a label (see LABEL 5); occas. the label itself.

the label itself.

1502 Leigh Armorie (1597) 107 He beareth Argent, a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Lahell of three pointes. .. The field Argent, a File, and one Lambewe Vert. 1509 Hakileyi Voy. II, n. 81 At his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like vnto a Bishops Miter. 1610 Guillim Heridity 1, vi. (1611) 22 Some other authors call them files, and others Lambeaux or labels. 1688 R. Holme Armony 1, 108/2 Lambeaux, Platis of a Garment. 1828-40 Berry Encycl. Herald. 1, Cross lambeaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambeaux or label. Hence + Lambeauxed a., 'dovetailed' (Gloss. Her. 1847).

Her. 1847).

| Lambel (læmbel). Her. [Fr.; older form of Lambeau (see prec.).] In Fr. Heraldry, a file used as a mark of cadency.
| 1847 Gloss. Her., Lambel, see Label. | 1806 Daily News 7 Apr. 5/4 Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the Royal family.

Lambency (læmbčnsi). [f. next: see-ENCY.] 1. The state or quality of being lambent or shining with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with

ing with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with pl.), an instance or occurrence of such shining.

1817 L. Hunt Day by the Fire in Hacilit's Round Table. II. 146 Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle; sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief lambency. 1835. New Monthly Mag. XLIII. 305 The morning star, melting into the east with its transcendent lambency and whiteness. 1845 Dr. QUINCEY Suspiria de Profundis, in Blacker, Mag. LVII. 279 The fiful gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by fire-light suited our evening state of feelings. 1856 Ruskin Mod. Paint. IV. v. viii. § 9 The soft lambency of the streamlet.

fig. 1866 Carlyle Remin. (1881) 1. 86 But there were

streamlet.

fig. 1866 CARLYLE Remin. (1881) I. 86 But there were sacred lambencies, tongues of authentic flame from heaven which kindled what was best in one. 1873 SYMONOS Grk. Poets viii. 250 So that his [Aristophanes] splendour is like that of northern streamers in its lambency, though swift and piercing as forked lightnings in its intensity.

b. Iransf. Brilliance and delicate play of wit or famely.

tancy.

1871 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. I. 153 Thought, flowing out in lambencies of beautiful spontaneous wit and fancy.

1871 Moriey Vanvenargues in Crit. Misc. I. (1878)

14 The presence of a certain lambency and play even in the exposition of truths of perfect assurance.

1886 Stevenson Pr. Otto I. iv. 51 A man of great erndition and some lambencies of wit.

22. In etymological sense: The action of licking.

1834 Oxf. Univ. May. I. 176 The mother's tongue.. with a siduous lambeucy has licked the unsightly cubs into shape.

Lambent (læ mbent), a. [ad. L. lambent-em,

pr. pple. of lambere to lick.]

1. Of a flame (fire, light: Playing lightly upon or gliding over a surface without burning it, like a 'tongue of fire'; shining with a soft clear light and

without fierce heat.

without fierce heat.

1647 Cowley Mistress, Answ. Platonicks, As useless to despairing Lovers grown, As Lambent flames, to men i' th' Frigid Zone. 1656 — Pindar. Odes, Destinie iv, The Star that did my Being frame, Was but a Lambent Flame, And some small Light it did dispence, But neither Heat nor Iufluence. 1697 Davoen Encid vii. 114 Lambeut Glories danc'd about her Head. 1981 Cavallo in Phil. Trans. LXXI. 330 Because its light. was stationary and not lambent. 1834 Mrs. Somewille Connex. Phys. Sci. xxviii. (1849) 323 Those lambent, diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder, so frequent in warm summer evenings. 1854 Thackeran Neuromes I. 284 The lambent lights of the starry host of heaven. 1871 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 13 Sulphur, which in the air burus with a pale lambeut flame. b. transf. and fig.

b. transf. and fig.

168 Dayuen Mac Flecknoe 111 His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace, And lambeut dulness played around his face.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) III. xxxi. 187 My next point will be to make her acknowledge a lambeut flame, a preference of me to all other men at least.

1841 Myeas Cath.

Th. IV. xxxiii. 340 A mild and lambeut light of Prophecy may

be considered as encircling their [the Jews'] whole constitution. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. xii. (1878) 235 His intellect was rather a lambent flame than a genial

warmth.

c. By extension, of eyes, the sky, etc.: Emitting, or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant. or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant.

1717 Pore Eloisa 64 Those smiling eyes, attempring ev'ry

1729, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. 1808 J.

Barlow Columb. v. 304 A general jubilee, o'er earth and
heaven, Leads the gay morn and lights the lambent even.

1867 Lydia M. Child Rom. Refub. i. 3 Her large brown
eyes were. lambent with interior light. 1873 Black Pr.

1816 Flude vi. 94 The strauge lambent darkness. of those
northern twilights.

1877 — Green Past. iv. (1878) 29 The
great acacia spread its feathery branches into a cloudless
and lambent sky. 1887 Ryskin Praterita 11. 159 The
Rhone flows like one lambent jewel.

d. fig. Of wit, style, etc.: Playing lightly and
brilliantly over its subjects: gracefully sportive.

d. Mg. Of Wit, style, etc.: Fraying lightly and brilliantly over its subjects; gracefully sportive.

1871 Morley 7. de Maistre in Crit. Misc. 1. (1878) 112

A humour now and then a little sardonic, but more often genial and lambent. 1879 O. W. Holmes Mother viii. Stambent phrases in stately articles. 1880 Disabelli Endym. laxvii, The style so picturesque and lambent!

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that licks.

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that ficks. † Also = Lambett ed. Kersey), Lambett, licking with the Tongue: 28, Lambett Medicines, ie. such as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licorish, &c. 1784 Cowers Task v1, 782 To dally with the crested worm... or to receive The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. 1826 Kerry & Sr. Entomol. (1828) IV. 492 The Hymenoptera generally lap their food with their tongue and may be called lambent insects.

Tambently (læ'mbentli), adv. [f. prec. + 1.72] In a lambent manner.

1819 Sueller P. Bell 3rd vi. xxvi, In the death lines of agony Lambently flashing from a fish. 1883 F. M. Clawford Mr. Isaacs xiii. 289 The blazing eyes flamed, lambently inder the black brows. 1889 Universal Kev. III.

143 Its wit played lambently over the doings of Society.

† Lamber 1. Ols. Chiefly north. dial. Also
4 6 lambre, 5 laumb(e,re, lambur, lawmer,
6, 9 lammer. 9 lamar, -er, -our. [a. F. l'ambre,
applied esp. to ambre jaune 'yellow amber', i. e.
amber as distinguished from ambre gris or AmberGris,] Amber. Also altrib., as lamber beads. GRIS.] Amber. Also attrib., as lamber beads.

colour.

a 1367 Sinon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 Ka. abre, i. lambre. c 1400 Maunory. (Roxb) xxi. 97 Hedes of lambre. c 1400 Maunory. (Roxb) xxi. 97 Hedes of lambre bedes. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 26 Take. Safron, bat it have a fayre lambere coloure. c 1450 Ib. Cartasye 480 in Balees Ik. Redys of coralle and lambur. 1520 Lambrasy Syr. Meldrum 1008 Than scho passit vnto hir Chalmer, And fand hir madinis, sweit as Lammer, Sleipand full sound. 1522 Hettori, Ambre called lambre or yelow Ambre. 1603 E. Farria X. Éclog. iv. in Eliz. Cooper Muscs Libr. (1737 l. 306 Crown thy Lamber Horns with Corall Roses. 1610 Markinam Maskey. 1. xiv. 38 If the vrine .. be., high-coloured, bright and cleare like lamber and not like amber. 1724 Ramsay Teat. Misc. (1733) I. 107 Her locks that shin'd like lammer. 1806 R. Jamisson Pop. Ballads I. 181 It is your lady's hear's blood; "It's as clear as the lamer. 1818 SCOTT Hr., Midl. xiii, Dinna ye think poor Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like lamour beads, Mr. Saddletree? — Br. Lammaii, A grogram gown, lammer beads, and a clean cockernony.

Lamber 2 (larmos . [f. Lamb v. + -ER1.]

Lamber 2 (10 mps. [I. LAMB V. + - ERI.]

1. One who tends ewes when lambing.
1809 I). Price in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxviii. 71

Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge
the lamber with neglect or ignorance. Ibid. in IH. Stephens
Bk. Farm (1849) I. 591/1 Lambing presents a scene of confusion., which it is the lamber's business to rectify.

2. A lambing ewe.
1836 C. Scott Sheep Farming 80 At the end of the first
week the second lot of lambers may be brought in.
Lamber(ne, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Tambetive, variant of LAMBITUVE Obs.

Lambetive, variant of LAMBITIVE Obs.

Lambewe, variant of LAMBEAU Obs.

Lambhood (læmhud). [f. LAMB sb. +-HOOD.] The state of being a lamb; the youth of a sheep.

1853 Lo. Cockburn Circuit Journeys (1888) 397 It was a leg which told how it had strayed among mountains from its lambhood to its death. 1891 E. & D. Gerrard Sensit.

1811 In. vii. 297 They themselves will have left their lambhood behind them for ever.

Lambie (lee mi). Sc. Also lammie, lammy.

[Sec -IE, -Y.] A term of endearment for a lamb

[See -IE, -Y.] A term of endearment for a lamb and hence for a child or young person.

1718 Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr. II. xx, She her man like a lammy led Hame. 1768 Ross Helwore (1789) 14 For tweesh twa hillocks the poor lambie lies. 1785 Burns Holy Fair III, The third cam up, hap-step-an'-lowp, As light as ony lambie. 1801 MacNeill Poems II. 84, I held her to my beating heart, My young, my smiling Lammie!

Lambiness (ler-minés). nonce-wd. [f. Lamb sb. +-Y (adj. suffix) +-NESS.] Lamb-like quality. 1886 Stevenson Pr. Otto II. iv. 105, I have always abominated the lamb, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O, be done with lambiness!

Lambing (læmin), vbl. sb. Also 6 lamming.

[f. Lamb v. +-ING 1.] The parturition or yeaning of lambs; (of a lamb) birth, time of birth. Also attrib., as lambing fold, season, time.

of lambs; (of a lamb) dirth, time of order. And attrib., as lambing fold, season, time.

1573 Tusser Husb. xxxv. (1878) 80 Now therefore thine ewe, you lamming so neere, desireth in pasture that all may be cleere. 1611 Cotga. s.v. Agneler, At lambing time we find what Ewes were full. 1616 Surfl. & Maakh. Country Farme III When the Ewe is in Lambing.

5-2

1707 Monthly Mag. 111. 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 Examiner 3 May 279/2 The lambing has been .. successful. 1861 Peaason Early 6 Mid. Ages Eng. 141 The tithes .. were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas. 1881 A. C. Geanr Engh Life Queensland xxxii. (1882) 328 Stone had also done very well; his lambings had been good. 1886 C. Scott Sheep-Farming 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily .. with no other materials than wattled hurdles and straw.

Lambing, ppl. a. [f. Lamb v. + -ING 2.] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 Times 24 Sept., The roots are .. carted to lambing ewes on the pastures. 1883 Pall Mall G. 17 Mar. 4/1 They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences .. frighten the lambing ewes.

lambing ewes. **Lambish** (læmis), a. rare. [f. Lamb sb. +
-ISH. Cf. sheepish.] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb.

e 1374 Chaucer Former Age 50 The lambisshe pepyl voyd
of all vice, Hadden noo fantasye to debate. c1470 Harding
Chron. Lxn. ii, He had also a lambish patience To here all
pleyntes mekely with sobernes.

† **Lambitate**, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. L. lambitāt-,
ppl. stem of lambitāre, frequentative of lambēre to
lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

* Tambistion. Obs. rare—0. [n. of action f. L.

hick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1023).

† Lambi tion. Obs. rare - 0. [n. of action f. L. lambĕre to lick.] (See quots.)

1658 Phillips, Lambition, a licking, or lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch.

1676 in Coles. 1721-1800 Balley, Lambition, a Licking.

† Lambitive, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7-8 lambative, lambetive. [ad. mod.L. lambitīv-um (= B. below), f. lambĕre to lick: see -1VE.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. B. sb. A medicine so taken.

A. adj. Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. B. sb. A medicine so taken.

1646 Sie T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. 108 In affections both of Lungs and weazon, Physitians make use of syrupes, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W. D. tr. Comenius Gate. Lat. End. § 818. 255 Lambatives, or medicines to be lickt in. 1671 Blagrave Astrol. Physic 87 These lambetives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. xiv. 470 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit. 1696 J. Edwards Demonstr. Exist. God in. 44 Lohocs and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 266

7. 3 Upon the Mantle Tree. 1800 a Pot of Lambetive Electuary. 1710 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

Lungs. **Lambkin** (læ'mkin). [f. Lamb sb. + -KIN.]

Lungs.

Lambkin (læ mkin). [f. Lamb sb. + -kin.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb.

1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Dec. 8 O soveraigne Pan!..

Which of our tender Lambkins takest keepe. 1613-16 W.
Browne Bril. Past. 1. iii, Doridon.. Goes sadly forth.. To ope his fold and let his Lamkins out. 1633 Daynen tr.

Crid's Met. xiii. Acis 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie. 1725 Pore Odyss. 1x. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies. 1870 J. H. Newman Gram. Assent 1. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole.

2. transf. A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. 11', v. iii. 121 Sir John, thy tender Lambkine now is King. 1599 — Hen. I', 11. i. 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambekins) we will line. 1681 Olway Soldier's Fort. 111. i. Wks. 1728 I. 370 Poor Fool! poor Birdsnies! poor Lambkin! 1741 Richardson Pamela 1. 162 Well, well, Lambkin! which the Foolish often calls med. 1812 SHELLEY Devil's Walk vii. 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all. 1860 Reade Cloister 4 II. Ixxviii, We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin; when we are old enough? 1889 H. F. Wood Eng. Rue Cain ii, It staggered me, and I'm no lambkin.

Lamb-like, lamblike (ke ml-lik), a. Like

Lamb-like, lamblike (læmləik), a. Like

Lamb-like, lamblike (termlatk), a. Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? Kyp Soliman & Perseda 1. A 4 Put Lambe-like mildenes to your Lyons strength. 1616 R. Sheldon Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome 161 What else doth the beast. portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 QUARLES Esther (1638) 105 Thy Lamb-like Countenance so faire, so meeke. a 1711 Ken Sjon Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, string your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute. 1840 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. I. 119, 1 am very lamb-like to-day. 1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. 1. iii. (1843) 10 What a lamblike Insurrection!

Tambling (lermlin), rare. [See -LING.] A

iii. (1845) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

Lambling (lae mlin). rare. [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin.

1591 SYLVESTER Dn Bartas 1. ii. 181 The Lambling tender.
1839 BAILEY Festus (1840) 77 Like lambling strayed from some gold-fleecy flock. 1859 Thackeany Virgin. (1838) I.

v. 36 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

Exhortations.

Lambly (læ'mli), a. nonce-w.d. [See -LY I.]

Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1868 Bushnell. Serm. Living Subj. 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lambly sorrow.

Lambmass, -mes(se, obs. ff. Lammas.

Lamborn, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamboys (læmboiz). Antiq. [In quot. a 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that lamboys is a mistake for some form of JAMBERS or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period.

If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it.

a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen., IV 12 The tasses, the lamboys, the backpece. 1824 Mexeick Anc. Armour 11. 220 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are.. in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys. 1834 Planche Brit. Costume 225 The lamboys, a sort of petiticast of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petiticated of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petiticated of 0 on the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 Thornbury True as Steel 1, 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

period. Lamb-pie.

1. lit. A pie made of lamb; + fig. applied to a

voung woman.

young woman.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. Custom Country 1. i, A Surgeon, 1
must confesse an excellent desector; One that has cut up
more young tender Lamb-pies—.

2. punningly. (Cf. Lam v., Lambskin.)
1607 Markham Caval. viii. (1617) 6 This beating of horses
thus amongst Horse-coursers is called giving them Lambepye, from a knauish iest of a horse-coursers Boy. 1609
Derker Lanthorne & Candle-light x. Whs. (Grosart) III.
280 How a Horse-courser makes a lade that has no stomach
to eate Lamb-pye. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Lamb-pye,
Beating or Drubbing. 1791 Peage Derbictsims Ser. 11. 109
Lam, to beat; hence Lamb-pye, a drubbing. a 1825 Forby
Voc. E. Anglia.

Lambre'(n. obs., pl. forms of Lamb.

Lambre'(n. obs., pl. forms of Lamb.

Lambre(n, obs. pl. forms of Lamb.

Lambrequin (læmbrekin). Also 8 ?lamequin, 9 lambrikin. [a. F. lambrequin.]

1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering. In *Her.* represented with one end (which is eut or jagged) pendant or floating. (In (which is ent or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c. works explained as = LABEL or LAMBEAU.) 1725 J. Coars Diet. Heraldry, Lambrequin, the Point of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 Education of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 Education of Heraldry 11. Gloss., Lambrequin, or Lamequin. a 1843 Southey Comm.-pt. Bk. (1851) IV. 202 Lambrequins, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the armets of the knights. 1869 Cussans Her. (1893) 190 The Mantling, Lambrequin or Cointise is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon. It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Surcoat protected the armour. 1891 Cornh. Mag. May 456, I might bear it as a token or lambrequin upon my helm.

2. U. S. A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or

labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window; a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also

transf. and altrib.

transf. and attrib.

1883 F. M. Crawford Dr. Claudius iii, Mr. Barker smiled under the lambrikin of his moustache.

1885 Howells Silas Lapham (1891) II. 55 Heavy curtains. hung from gilt lambrequin frames at the window.

1885 Century Mag. Aug. 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor [of a Hotel] with carpets, curtains and lambrequins.

1888 T. W. Higgisson Women & Men. 162
The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin.

3. Ceramics. Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also attrib.

colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also attrib.

1873 Mas. Palliser tr. Jacquemart's Ceram. Art 362
Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnant.

1878 J. J. Young Ceram. Art (1879) 127 On others are. lace or lambrequin patterns.

Lambres, -ron, -ryn, obs. pl. forms of Lamb.

Lambskin (læmskin), sb. Also lamb's skin.

l. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial phr. a wolf (or fox) in a lamb's skin. b. The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in collect. sing., denoting the material or fur so prepared.

in collect. sing., denoting the material or fur so prepared.

?a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 229 A burnet cote .. Furred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambeskinnes hevy and blake. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxv. (Julian) 306 For he resembly fore to be worthy and gud; bot 3et he wykyt wolfe wes withine, & heylyt in a lameskine. Ibid. xxxi. (Eugenia) 378 He is wolf in lamskine hyd, & ful verray ypocrite. 1493 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. 1. 202 Item, for quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xiii. 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod. 1562 Act 5 Eliz. c. 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawful .. to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of anie sheepe skinne or lambe skinne. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxix. 45 Schawing quhow, wolfs in lam skynis! be puire scheip 3e misgyde. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia II. (1622) 115 Like rich Tissew furd with Lambe-skins 1503 Shaks. Meas. For M. III. ii 9 A fur'd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 168a Otway Venice Preserved 1. i. Wks. 1727 II. 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, Barely to keep him warm. 1834 L. Ritcuie IVand. by Seine 139 A kind of cloak. furred with lambskin.

2. Leather prepared from the skin of lambs. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman xxvi. (1841) 1. 266 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1899 Westim. Gaz. 1 June 3/2 The volumes. are bound in limp lambskin, gill tettered.

3. Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie).

(Ogilvie).

+4. punningly. A heavy blow. Obs. (Cf. LAMB-SKIN v., LAM v.)

[1546] J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 62 She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will prouyde for hir, to lap her

in.] 1573 G. Harvey Letter-lik. (Camden) 14 Les if you get ous within the half swurd you chaune to give us the lamskin. 1600 S. Forman Antobiog. (1849) 7, I did give her three or four lambskines with the yerd. 1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea xil. 97, I discovered their slynesse, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or foure good lamskinnes.

5. Mining. Anthracite slack, culm.
1873 Weale's Dict. Terms (ed. 4), Lambskin, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6. aitrib.: +lamb-skin-man (see quot.).
a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lamb-skin-men, the Judges of the several Courts.

+ Lambskin, v. Obs. [f. LAMBSKIN sb.] trans.

To beat, to thrash.

1589 Marprel. Epit. B, He hath given the cause sicken a wipe in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer. for it. 1592 G. HARVEY Pierce's Super. 131 To lamback him with ten yeares preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning. 1635 Brome Sparagus Gard. 1v. v. Wks. 1873 111. 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and Lambe-skinne your jackets till your bones rattle i your hides.

Tambackin-it. see Lansquenet.

Lambskin-it: see Lansquenet.

Lamb's tongue.

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med. L. arnoglossa, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον), and other plants. 1578 Lyte Dodoens 1. lxiii. 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος that is Lingua Agritua, Lammes tungue. 1597 Gerarde Herbad II. xcii. § 6. 340. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 64/2 A bunch of Plantan Leaves... some call it Lambs Tongue. 1803 Trans. Soc. Arts XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed Lamb's Tongue (somewhat resembling the sweet gale in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see quot.); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

2. A sort of plane (see quot.); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

1858 Skyring's Builder's Prices (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, lamb's tongue or other modern bar, add 13d. 1875 KNIGHT Diet. Mech., Lamb's-tongue, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

Lamb's-wool (læ'mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for

hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

of this wool.

1552 Act 5 % 6 Edw. VI, c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wooll and Lambes Wool . withe Fleese Wooll. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lambes wooll, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were upon the sheepes backes. 1830 Miss Mitton Village Ser. IV. (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering tho 'wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources Wks. (Bohn) 111. 199 The invalid sits shivering in lambs-wool and furs.

and furs.

fig. 1869 Taollore He knew iv. (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship.

b. altrib.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxiii, White lamb's wool stockings. 1837 J. F. Palmer Devonsh. Gloss., Lambs-woolsky, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud (cirrostratus). 1886 Fortu. Rev. Feb. 197 The sponges are sorted.. into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c.

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1592 G. Harvey Fierre's Super. 33 Drinking a Cupp of Lammeswool. 1595 Peele Old Wives T. Wks. (Rtldg.) 446/t Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's-wool. 1621
Buston Anat. Mel. u. v. III. t. (1651) 399, 1 finde those that commend use of Apples in Splenatick and this kinde of Melancholy (Lambswooll some call it). 1666 Pervs Diarry 9
Nov., We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking lamb's-wool. 1725 Stoane Jamaica II. 147 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like Lamb's Wool. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. IV. xi, The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 Mas. Palmea Devon. Dial. iv. 59 'There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lambs wool.'

Lambur, variant of Lamber 1 Obs., amber.

Lambur, variant of Lamber 1 Obs., amber.

Lamda, Lamdoidal: see Lamba, -Doidal.

Lame (lēlm), sb.1 ? Obs. Also 6-7 lamm, 7-lame. [a. F. lame:—L. lām(m); na, lāmna thin piece

or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; spec. applied to the

of any substance, a lamina; spec. applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia iii. (1500) 288 He strake Phalantus inst vpon the gorget, so as he battred the lamms thereof. 1611 Flosio, Ali, wings. Also among armorers called lamms. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagini 47 Thinke not it was couvered with Plates or Lames of Gold superficially but was made all of solide, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 Baadley Fam. Dict. s. v. Nose, It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cribrous Bone. 1834 Plancus Brit. Costume 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 Boutell Arms & Arm. viii. 147 To the lower part of this demiculirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 Artiguary Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† Lame, sb. 2 Obs. [f. Lame a.] Lameness;

† Lame, sb.2 Obs. [f. Lame a.] Lameness;

Thame, 50.- Cos. L. A mikel man. Luned wel wit-vten lame, wit-vten last al his licam. c1340 Ibid. 5153 (Trin.), I may not rise he seide for lame. c1445 Wyntoun Cron. viii. xxxv. 5243 He sayd, that he wald [ayl] na-thyng. .. Thus hapnyd till hym off this lame. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxviii. 34 Off God grit kyndness may 3e clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.

Lame (lēim), a. Forms: 1 lama, (lame), loma, 3 lomme, 3-4 lome, 4 lam, 2- lame. [OE. lama, loma (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in -a being, moreover, definite context, the form in -a being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris. lam, lom, OS. lamo (Dn. lam), OHG. lam (MHG. lam, mod.G. lahm), ON. lame (wk.):—OTent. *lamo-; an ablaut-variant is *lômjo- in OHG. luomi, MHG. lüeme dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. lumm, whence lümmel blockhead. From the same root is OSI. lomili to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: a. Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. on, of (cf. 1 c). Obs. exc. arch.

1725 Corpus Gloss. 815 Conclamatins, commoths loma.

1820 Corpus Gloss. 815 Conclamatins, commoths loma.

1820 Corpus Gloss. 815 Conclamatins, commoths loma.

1821 Corpus Gloss. 815 Conclamatins, commoths loma.

1822 Corpus Gloss. 815 Conclamatins, commoths loma.

1822 Cosp. Matt.

1822 Cosp. Matt.

1822 Cosp. Matt.

1823 Cosp. Matt.

1824 Cosp. Matt.

1825 Ovel & Night. 363 3et pu me seist on ober schome bat ich am on mine esen lome. a 1300 Cursor M. 5153 (Gött.), I may noght rise, i am sua lame. 1530 PALSGR.

1931 Lame of all ones lymmes, perclus. 1581 Mulcaster Positions xxii. (1885) 94 They did thinke the childe lame of the one side. 1604 E. Grimstone Hist. Siège Ostend 63

1838 B. Taylor Denkation 1. iv. 37 One gets old and lame, And then the Gods themselves forget their words.

1838 B. Taylor Denkation in jury to, or defect in, a limb; spec. disabled in the foot or leg, so as to 1. Of a person or animal: a. Crippled or im-

limb; spec. disabled in the foot or leg, so as to

limb; spec. disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or be unable to walk.

Proverb. To help a lame dog over a stile: see Dog sb. 15 f. c 1000 ÆLFREC Saint's Lives (1885) I. 220 Pa læg þær sum creopare lama fram cild-hade. c 1205 Lav. 19479 Uder þe lome [c 1275 lame] mon. a 1300 Curser M. 8136 An heremite þar þai fand at ham, In þat montan, was halt and lam. 1388 Wyclif 2 Sam. v. 8 A blynde man and lame schulen not entre in to the temple. a 1520 Skelton E. Rummyng 512 Up she stert, halfe lame, And skantly could go For payne and for wo. 1611 Bible 2 Sam. vix. 26 Thy seruant sayd, I will saddle me an asse that I may ride thereon, ... because thy seruant is lame. 1762-71 H. Walfolk Fertine's Anead. Paint. (1786) III. 76 He hurt his hip at the fire of London and went lame for the rest of his life. 1871 Miss Vonge Cameos II. xxx. 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went lame ever after. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 364 In the use of the hands we are in a manner lame. 1880 Times 18 Sept. 9/5 Lame men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold horsemen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

C. Const. of, in, † on, † with (the crippled part).

like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

C. Const. of, in, + on, + with (the crippled part).

a 1300 Cursor M. 12260 pat be poweral get sum bote, And ganging bat ar lame o fote. c 1460 Play Sacram. 768
Jonathas on thyn hand thow art but lame. 1581 Saville
Tacitus' Hist. Iv. Ikaxik. (1591) 322 Another lame of a hande
[L. manum wger]. c 1645 T. Tully Siege of Carlisle 1840)
36 Hinks, ... being lame in that hand he was shot in. 1646
Str J. Temple Irish Rebell. (1740) 206 Her hand grew black
and blew, rankled, and she was extreme lame with it. 1676
Hobbes Iliadli. 103 Lame of one Leg he was. 1685 Lout.
Gaz. No. 2072/4 A Man, .. ruddy Countenance, .. and lame
of one of his little fingers. 1766 Entick London IV. 285 If
they were lame in their arms. 1870 L'Estrange Miss Mitford I. v. 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs.
d. absol.
a 1000 Elene 1214 (Gr.) Oft him feorran to Laman. limseoce.

ford I. v. 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs.
d. absol.
a 1000 Elene 1214 (Gr.) Oft him feorran to Laman, limseoce. lefe cwomon. a 1300 Cursor M. 19096 Pe oncall of his hali nam, has lent us hele nu to pis lame. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. XIX. 120 He made lame to lepe. 1484 CAXTON Fables of Alfonce vii. (1889) 272 Of enery lame scabbed and of alle suche that had ony counterfaytour on theyr bodyes he tooke a peny. 1500-20 Dunbaa Poeuns lxxxii. 53 Through streittis nane may mak progres, For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame. 1535 Coverdale 760 xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the lame. a 1619 Daniel (J.), Who reproves the lame, must go upright. 1715 GAY Trivia II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, And from the pressing throng, the lame protect.
e. said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc.
a 1300 Cursor M. 17950 His lymmes...3it are lame. 1592 Davies Inmort. Soul xxx. xiii. (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimbly run, tho' some be lame. a 1656 Bp. Hall. Soliloq. 26 What have I got by it but a lame shoulder and a galled back? 1675 W. Harbord Let. to Earl Exsex in Essex Papers (Camden) I. 318 Had not my lame foote compelled me to make use of my Coache. 1710 Lond. Gaz. No. 4784/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is Lame. 1775 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrafe 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and lame fingers. 1840 R. H. Dann Bef. Mast xxix. 99 Tossing. from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so lame that I gave in . 1859 Tennyson Enid 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame. 1858 R. Brogoss Erros & Psyche, Apr. 24 With footsteps slow and lame They gather'd up their lag zing company.

† 1. transf. of trees. Obs.

+f. transf. of trees. Obs.

†f. transf. of trees. Obs.

1600 SUBFIET Country Farm III. xlvii. 522 Trees become lame when they be planted in too drie a place. Ibid. (margin) Lame trees.

2. fig. Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like. † Phr. lame to the ground (cf. Antrim & Down Gloss, s. v. Lame 'A stab of a bayonet which her lamed me to the ground')

which has lamed me to the ground ').

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus II. Prol. 17 Disblameth me yfony word be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1300 Gower Conf. II. 218 The gold hath made his wittes lame. 1531 ELVOT Gon. 1. xxv, That the knowlege and contemplation of Natures operations were lame and .. imperfecte,

if there followed none actuall experience. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 164 b, Let us yet helpe his lame Logicke as well as we may. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. 1634 Canne Necess. Separation (1849) 267, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is lame to the ground. 1668 Hale Prof. to Rolle's Abridgm. 9 Tables, or other Repertories... are oftentimes short, and give a lame account of the Subject sought for. 1670 Tenple Let. to Sir J. Temple Wks. 1731 II. 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright lame. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 III. 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be atchieved. with a faint heart, with a lame endeavour. 1699 Bentley Phal. 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's Phanisa will be very lame and precarious. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun... makes the Building lame and Deficient. 1726 Swift Gulliver III. iii. 197 The theory of comets, which at present is very lame and defective. 1860 Miss. Herney Mourtray Fam. II. 104 Her account was so lame and imperfect, that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. 1818 HAZLITT Eng. Poets iv. (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often lame and imperfect. 1867 Freeman Norm. Comp. (1876) I. iv. 218 This certainly seems a very lame story.

b. Const. of, in (the defective part): cf. 1 c. Also with 10 and inf.

c1366 Chaucer A. B. C. 76 And who so goth to you be rithe wey Him thar not drede in soule to be lame. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 2797 Swich unbuxumnesse Suffred, vs make wol of severte lame. 1758 Banister Hist. Man viii. 99 Idiotes and foolish bodyes, who hauying defect in this freason), are lame in all the rest. 21586 CTESS Pembroke Ps. ciii. i, What gratious he. hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter be not lame. 1604 Shaks. Oth. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. a 1656 Bp. Hall Solilog. 35 Alas, we cannot be but lame in all our obediences.

e. Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed

C. Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective.

1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. III. ii. 178 Cet. That's no matter; the feet might beare yo verses. Ros. 1, but the feet were lame and could not beare themselues without the verse.

1608 — Per. IV. Prol. 48 The lame feet of my rine. 1693 DRYDEN Persius, Sat. i. (1697) 406 The Prose is Fustion, and the Numbers lame. 1751 Chatham Lett. Nephero. i. I Your translation.. is very close to the sense of the original .. the numbers not lame, or rough.

3. Phr. Lame duck: see DUCK sb.1 9. + To came by the lame post. of news etc. to be behind

come by the lame post: (of news, etc.) to be behind

time.

1658 Osborn Jas. I iii. Wks. (1673) 469 Till by a lamer Post he was advertised of his being joyfully Proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1791 Morr in Sir J. Floyer Ilot & Cold Bath. II. 240 Vours of the 24th of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the Lame Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer.

4. Comb., as lame-born, -footed, -horsed, -legged,

+-limb adjs.

1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 306 The *lame-born cripple.
1614 RALHGH Hist. World III. (1634) 67 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make *Lame-footed Vengeance failes to overtake. 1881 BLACKMORE Christovedl xl, Labouring along with the *lame-horsed guns. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 315 Being skornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was *lame-legged. 1883 T. WATSON Centurie of Lone xcviii. Poems (Arb.) 134 Loue is. A *Lamelimme Lust.

Lame (lēim), v. [f. Lame a.; OE. had lemian of equivalent formation (=ON. lemja) which did not survive into ME.] trans. To make lame; to

cripple.

cripple.
c 1300 Harelok 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of plat, and yuele lamed. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1836 Pen was Coryneus a-schamed pat he was for be geaunt lamed. 1375 Barbour Brace in. 244 The kyng, throu his cheuelry. Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 286f1 Lamyn, or make lame, acclaudico (MS. K. claudico). 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 1917 Hys stede was lamed. 1607 Shaks. Cor. 1v. vii. 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse by vsing meanes I lame the foote Of our designe. 1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 219 Covetousness. lames the hand to good works. 1700 Druden Fables, Cock & Fox 644 The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind. 1735 De Fox Voy. round World (1840) 33 They killed eleven or twelve.. and lamed as many. 1859 Tennyson Elaine 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger.

b. Wansf, and fig. To cripple, maim, disable.

Elaine 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger.

b. transf. and fig. To cripple, maim, disable.

1568 Satir. Poenis Reform. xlvii. 51 Now 3e at lamit fra labour, I lament it. 1611 Stanks. Wint. T. v. ii. 62, I neuer heard of such another Encounter; which lames Report to follow it. — Cymb. v. v. 163 For Feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. 1699 Dampier Voy. II. 11. 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have lamed either Mast or Yard. 1865 Carkvie Fredk. Gt. iv. v. (1872)

II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well lamed in the business. 1868 Tennyson Lucretius 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed. 1878 E. Jenkins Haverholme 45 Lamed by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

Hence Lamed (12 md), ppl. a.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia in. (1590) 203b, His minde was euill

ATERICE LIAMED (IPMd), ppl. a. a 156 SIDNEY Arcadia III. (1590) 293b, His minde was euill wayted on by his lamed force, so as he receyved still more and more woundes. 1602 F. Hering Anal. 4 One-eyed or lamed Fencers. 1839 CARIVIE Chartism III. (1858) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on ... and did but run into his lamed right-hand.

amed right-hand.

1567 Gude & Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 67 He haillit he seik, sair, lamit, and blinde.

Lame, obs. f. Lamb; Sc. and north. dial. f. Loam.

Lamel (læ'měl). Now rare. [ad. L. lāmella (see next).] = LAMELLA.

1676 Coles, Lamel, a little thin plate. 1677 Grew Anal. Plants 1v. 111. i. \$ 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamells are produced. 1681 H. More Postser. to Glanvills Sadducismus 39 By vertue of any Lamels or Plates of Metal. 1848 in Craot. 1871 Miss Yonge Cameos (1877) II. xiv. 159 Every mottoed lamel, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

|| Lamella (lamella). Pl. lamellæ (lamelli). [L. lāmella, dim. of Lamina.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymenium of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended

of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 Phil. Trans. XII. 1977 These Lamellæ, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. 1741 Monro Anat.Bones (ed. 3) 87 Thenasal Lamella of the ethmoid Bone.

1777 G. Forster Vey. round World I. 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air.. dissolves into lamellæ. 1830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. 244 Corolla monopetations...5-lobed, with 2 lamelle at the base of each lobe. 1847-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central lamella of the terminal fin. 1897 Rutley Study Rocks x. 87 More than fitty lamellae have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal.

Lamellar (lämerläx), a. Chiefly scientific. [f. prec. + -Ar. Cf. F. lamellaire.] Consisting of, characterized by, or atranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

characterized by, or arranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 439 Its texture, lamellar or scaly.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Nin. (ed. 2) I. 244 Lamellar, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz. 1849 Dana Geol. iii. (1850) 274 The lava is lamellar in structure. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 244 Convolvulaceæ. Stigmas capitate linear or lamellar. 1881 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. 11. 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called Lamellar. Hence Lame Harly adv., in thin plates or scales (Webster 1828).

(Webster, 1828). **Lamellate** (læ melǎt), a. [ad. mod.L. lāmellātus: see Lamella and -ate².] Furnished with

or arranged in lamellae; lamellar, 1226 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 311 Lamellate (Lamellati), when the last joint is divided into transverse lamellae. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from lamellate cells.

Hence Lame lately adv.

1846 Dana Zooph. iv. § 48 (1848) 54 The lamellæ of the stars in an Astraa ... extend throughout the interstitial spaces between the cells, striating lamellately the surface.

Lamellated (læmele ted), a. [formed as La-

Lamellated (læimeletted), a. [107med as LA-MELLATE. + -ED 2.] = LAMELLATE. 1713 DERHAM Phys.-Theol. viti. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others. 1780 J. T. Dillon Trav. Spain (1781) 211 This lamellated metal is composed of various plates. 1831 R. KNON Cloquet's Anat. 413 A true lamellated lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminæ. 1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 24 The lamellated tentacles of the mudibranchs.

Lamellibranch (lämerlibraryk), sh. (a.) Zool. [ad. mod.L. lämellibranchia pl., f. L. LAMELLA + [Cr. Beigeng wills.]. A lamellibranchiate or bivalve.

[at. 1001.L. ametica at the high property of the Lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusc; one of the Lamellibranchiata.

1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. 1. ii. 15 In the Lamellibranch several such... ganglia are distributed... in different parts of the hody. 1872 Nicholson Palæont. 188 No Lamellibranch is destitute of a shell.

b. attrib. or adj. = Lamellibranchiate a.

1867 J. Hogg Microsc. II. ii. 377 The contents of the stomachs of most Lamellibranch molluses. exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

Tamellibranchiate (lămelibranchiatus (impelior în fate ch. pl.) see pres 1. mp. 2.1. Polografie de production de la contenta del contenta de la contenta de la contenta del contenta de la contenta del contenta de la contenta de la contenta de la contenta del contenta de la conte

plied in -āta sb. pl.): see prec. +-ATE 3.] Belonging to the group Lamellibranchiata of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills) of which the ordi-

called as naving lameliate gitts) of which the offur nary bivalves (oysters, mnssels, etc.) are typical.

1855 Ochlyle, Suppl., Lamellibranchiate, relating to the lamellibranchiata. 1863 Lyell Antig. Man xx. 404 The existing lamellibranchiate bivalves. 1880 Huxley Crayfish 356 The little lamellibranchiate mollusk, Cyclas fontinalis.

b. sb. A lamellibranch; a bivalve mollusc.

1842 Brande Dicl. Sci. etc., Lamellibranchiates, Lamellibranchiata, an order of Acephalous Mollusks.

Lamellicorn (lăme lik pin), a. and sb. Ent. [ad. mod.L. lämellicornis, f. L. lämella thin plate + cornū horn.] A. adj. Belonging to the Lamellicornes of Latreille's system or the modern group Lamellicornia of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. **B**. sb. A lamellicorn

terized by a lamelitorm cind. D. 50. A lamelitorin beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1842 Brande Dict. Sci. etc. Lamelitorns. 1843 Kiriny & Sp. Entomol. 11. 314 The dung-chafers... and others of the lamelitorn beetles. 1871 Darwin Desc. Man 1. xi. 399 We know that ants and certain lamelitorn beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

recing an attachment for each other. So Lamellico rnate, -cornous adjs. = prec. adj. 1852 Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav. I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the guachara does not pursue.. the lamellicornous insects. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lamellicornis...lamellicornate.

Lamelliferous (læměli ferəs), a. [f. LAMELLA +(I) FEROUS.] Having a lamellate structure.
1832 LVELL Princ. Geol. II. 111 The madrepores, or lamelliferous polyparia. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. xiv. 245
Lamelliferous corals. Lamelliform (lăme·lifoim), a. [f. LAMELLA + -(1)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a

+ -(1)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate.

1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 233 Anteunæ lamelliform, small, letc.]. 1869 Gillmore tr. Figuier's Kept. 4 Birds ii. 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth. 1882 VINES Sachs Bot. 338 The hymenium... cavers the surface of the lamelliform, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the pileus.

side of the pileus.

Lamelliped (lăme liped), a. and sb. Zool. [ad. mod. I. lāmellipedia (pl.), f. l., lāmella thin plate + ped-, pēs, foot.] A. adj. Belonging to the Lamellipedia, a division of conchiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. B. sb. One

of the Lamellipedia.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., Lamellipeds, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiacea, &c. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lamellipede, having flattened and lamelliform fect.

Lamellirostral (lămelirostrăl), a. and sb.

Ornith. [f. mod.L. lämellipostris, f. Lamella + L. rostr-um beak + -AL.] A. adj. Belonging to the Lamellirostres, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (Palmipodes) of birds, so called as hav-

sixth order (Palmipedes) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. B. sb. A lamellirostral bird.

1835-6 Tood Cycl. Anat. I. 277/2 The lamellirostral Palmipedes. 1839-47 lbid. 111. 387/1 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamellirostral bird. 1842 Brande Dict. Sci. etc., Lamellirostrals, Lamellirostra, a tribe of swimming hirds. comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Also Lamellirostrate a. = prec. adj. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855); Lamelliroster = prec. sb. (Cent. Dict.).

Lamellose (lame lous, a. scientific. Lamellose (lame lõus, a. scientific. [f. Lamella + -08E.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ. 1752 Sis J. Hill. Hist. Anim. 418 The beak of the Anas is convex... the whole verge is furnished with transverse, lamellose teeth. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 571 Glomerate or lamellose. 1854 Woodward Mollusca it. 237 Up er valve limpet-like, sunooth or concentrically lamellose. 1875 Blake Zool. 266 The branchise are at the sides of the body, ...mostly lamellose.

..mostly lamellose.
b. Comb. Iamellose- (also quasi-L. lamellosodentate a., having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; lamellose-stellate a., having lamellæ

nranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lanellosodentatus. lamellosodentate.

1856 8 W. Clark Van der Hoeven's Zool. I. 88
Polypary conical, with base acuminate, cell single, terminal, lamellose-stellate. Ibid. II. 383 Bill with margins lamellosedentate internally.

Lamellous (lame los), a. rare. [f. Lamella +-008.] = LAMELLOSE. 1803 Med. Frnl. X. 43 A lamellous or fibrous matter.

+-OUN,] = LAMELLOSE.

1803 Med. Int. X. 43 A lamellous or fibrous matter.

Lamellule (lăme'liul). [f. LAMELLA +-ULE.]

A small lamella.

1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Lamely (lē'·mli), adv. [f. LAME a. + -LY².]

In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs;
haltingly; imperfeetly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 Shars. Two Gent. H. i. 07 Val. She enjoin'd me, To
write some lines to one she loves... Speed. Are they not
lamely writt?

1594 — Rich. III, i. 12 Deform'd, vnfinish'd... scarse halfe made vp, And that so lamely and
vnfashionable, That dogges barke at me, as I halt by them.

1599 Life More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. (1853) II. 04 This
booke .. is translated .. into English absurdly and lamely.

1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. laxi. 18 A comedy
that .. goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause.

1679 Dryden Troylus y Cr. Pref., So lamely is it left to us,
that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & Swift
Tatler No. 66 ? 1 They who speak gracefully, are very
lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated
by unskilful People.

1739 Hume Hum. Nature (1874) I. Introd. 305 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them.

1837 Carlytte Fr. Rev. I. Iv. iv, Halting
lamely along, thou notices tnext Bishop Teal Lyrand-Perigord.

1885 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. 111. 201 Cardwell lamely
tries to screen Ridley.

Lameness ([8] unnés). [f. Lame a. + -NESS.]

Lameness (le1 mnés). [f. Lame a. + -ness.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; fig. im-

perfectness, defectiveness.

perfectness, defectiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lamenesse, mehaygneté. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 31/1 The patient is wholye cured, without retayninge any lamnes in his arm. 1658 A. Fox Wurtz' Surg. II. ix. 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if that be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone. 1658 9 Burlon's Diary (1828) 111. 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House. 1670 DRYDEN 2nd Pt. Cong. Granada 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND Spec. Lat. Dict. 9 As for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin. 1782 WILSON in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 161 The lameness of the views... may... proceed... from our... imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) II. xl. 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day. 1846 Gaote Grecce (1862) II. vii. 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrtæus, we can say nothing.

Lament (läme'nt), sb. [ad. L. läment-um]

Lament (lăment), sb. [ad. L. lāment-um wailing, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also poet, the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 Shars, 1 Hen. VI, 1. 103 To adde to your laments. . I must informe you of a dismall fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. c 1592 Marlowe Jew of Malta 1. ii, Why stand you thus, unmoved with my laments? 1639 Milton Christ's Nativity 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1697 Druber Virg. Georg. 11. 664 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1715-20 Pope Iliad XXIII. 17 The troops. thrice in order led., their coursers round the dead; And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 Beattie Minstr. 1. XXXIV. When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale. 1821 Suelley Hellas 868 Voices Of strange lament soothe my supreme repose. 1869 J. Markinsau Ess. II. 283 What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 Bryant Iliad I. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy; esp. a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a

a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M. Martin Voy. St. Kilda (17.49) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments.

1791 Burns (title) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn.

1814 Scort Lord of Isles v. xxvii, Soon as the dire lament was play'd. 1822 D. Stewart Sk. Highlanders I. 81 Solenn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1882 Outd In Marinna I. 154 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionnte laments of the provincial cansoni.

Lament (läment), v. [ad. L. läment-ārī, f. läment-um Lament sb. Cf. F. lamenter.]

1. trans. To exdress profound sorrow for or con-

1. trans. To express profound sorrow for or concerning; also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person; to bewail (an

mourn for the loss of (a person; to bewail (an occurrence, etc.; with simple obj. or clause).

1535 COVERDALE Luke xxiii. 37 There followed him a greate multitude of people and of wemen, which bewayled and lamented him. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Collect Ash-Wednesday, Wee worthely lamentyng oure synnes. 1611 Binge I Sam. xxv. 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites. Ilamented him. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanou allur'd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous dittyes all a Summers day. 1712 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) III. 453 He died in the 324 Vear of his Age, and is much lamented. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. 1760 IV. 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFE Myst. Udolpho xxx, For your own sake I lament this. 1801 Med. Jrnl. V. 559 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit. 1856 Froune Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vi. 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled.

2. intr. To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. Const. for, rarely after; also with indirect pass.

found grief; to mourn passionately. Const. for, rarely after; also with indirect pass.

1530 Palsor. 603/2, I lamente, I make mone for a losse, fe lamente. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon laxxii. 256 It wolde have made a hard herte to lament. 1595 Loernie III. i. 160 He loves not most that doth lament the most. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for by all the Christians in Syria. 1611 Birle I Sam, vii. 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. 1667 MicTon P. L. XI. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turnd full sad. 1697 Devder Vire. Georg. IV. 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 Glover Leonidas 1. 245 Forget not her, who now for thee laments. 1830 Tennyson Dying Swan 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

b. reft. in the same sense. arch.

1749 Firlding Tom Jones II. vii, Because he does not cry

D. reff. in the same sense. arch.

1749 Firlding Tom Jones II, vii, Because he does not cry
out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate
temper. 1768 Sterre Sent. Journ. (1775) 124 (Fragment)
The poor notary... lamented himself as he walk'd along in
this manner. 1788 Charlotte Smith Emmelline (1816) IV.
178 She... bursts luto tears, and laments herself over him. 1850
Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 99 When Hugolin
returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

13. causative. To enjuse grief to distress. Oh.

returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

3. cansative. To eause grief to, distress. Obs.

1580 Lupton Sivqila 1, 131 What paines he hath put me
to ener since, bothe nighte and day, it would lament you
if you knew it. 1583 Stocket tr. Civ. Warres Love C.

1.113a, It greatly lamenteth, and maruellously amazeth vs.
1704 in Ashton Social Life Q. Anne (1882) 1, 124 He lay
much Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old
Woman coming to afflict him.

Lamentable (læmentāb'l). a. (sb.) [a. F. lamentable or ad. L. lāmentābil-is, f. lāmentā-rī to Lament; see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice,

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Fnll of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. Now rare or arch.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 317 In whiche place...lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes. 1494 FABVAN Chron. IV. lxv. 53 The lamentable request made vuto hym by the sayde Ambassade. 1502 Will of Auncell (Somerset Ho.), An Image of or blessid lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised. 1513 Douclas Amis II. vi. [13]. I see stand me befor, ... mast lamentable [L. mastissimus] Hector, With large fluide of teris. 1520 Acts I Hen. VIII, c. 16 \$11 Outrue and faithful Subjects. exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. a1548 Hall Chron., Hen. IV 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorowfull countenance. 1600 Hakluy Voy. (1810) III. 380 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Elegiographer, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable writers. 1732 Pore Odyss. N. 611 Where... Cocytus lamentable waters spread. 1732 LO. CASTLEOURAGOW in Swiff's Left. (1766) II. 261 A lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C. Bronner J. Eyre (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 Hawtusone Snew Image, Old News (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 Symonus Grk. Poets xi. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desiccated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable. e 1430 LVDG. Minor P. 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CANTON Energdos ii. 16 It is a greuous thyng to me to passe ouer so lyghtly the lamentable circumstaunces.. in 500 fewe words. a 1500 Assembly of Ladies 686 The case itself is inly lamentable. 1545 Banklow Compl. xxiii. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that meu shuld be dryuny from the Gospel of Christ. 1597 Collinowoo in Border Papers (1894) 1.259 The .. lamentable estayt of this ruinose and waysted cuntre. 1590 Spensen F. Q. ni. iv. 42 They.. strowe with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALI. Wks. Pref. (1653) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon. 1667 Milton P. L. n. 617 Thir lamentable lot. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 509 72 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manuers. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xiii. III. 331 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

b. In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable'

b. In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable'

J.); wretchedly bad. Cf. deplorable.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. 1876 STEDMAN Victorian Poets iii. 65 But when he [Landor]... attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

† B. sb. pl. Laments, complainings. Obs. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VIII. 5 Come, come, and Norton,...you are up again with your lamentables! Hence La mentableness.

1589 Rioer Eng.-Lat. Dict., Lamentablenes, elegia. 1727 Bailey vol. II, Lamentableness, wofulness, pittableness. Lamentably (le-mentabli), adv. Also 6 lamentablely. [f. LAMENTABLE + -LY 2.]

1. With lamentation or passionate expression of

1. With lamentation or passionnte expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. Now rare.

1470-85 Malor Arthur v. v. They lefte her shryking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. vii. 5 She... lamentably recounted to hym all the felonyes and miniries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 More Comf. agst. Trib. II. Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentably beseche God of hys gracyons ayde and helpe, to strength hys infyrmitie. 1575-85 Abr. Sakoys Serm. xv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diverse of his Psalmes. 1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. iv. iv. 190, I loue a ballad but even too well, if it be dolefule matter merrily set downe: or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably. 1679 Hist. Jetzer a 2/1 She complains Lamentably of the affront done her. 1783 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Odes to R. A. s vi. Wks. 1812 I. 64 Pity it is I vis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says. 1847 JAMES F. Marston Hall xii, He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pitiably, deplorably; hence (with weakened mean-

pitiably, deplorably; hence (with weakened mean-

pitiably, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 Hollinsheo Chron. III. 355/2 A hundred and twentie temporall men with diuerse preests and manie women were drowned and lamentablie perished. 1585 J.
Noroen Sinf. Man's Solace i. 13b, Lazarus, who lamentablely oppressed with hunger. begged at his gate. 1606 Suars. Ant. 6 Cl. 11. x. 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinkes most lamentably. 1671 GLANVILL Disc. M. Stubbe 23 What you add. is lamentably imperiment. 1678 Wanker Wood. Lit. World v. 1i. 8 78. 4.72/1 The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to denth in the Throng. 1816 T. L. Peacock Headlong Hall ii, It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less. 1849 MacAular Hist. Eng. ii. 1. 212 He had a strong though a lamentably very defense of duty and honor. 1885 Leeds Mercury 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

+ Lamenta-do. Obs. rare—1. [quasi-Sp. f. Lament.] Lament, lamentation.

LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

rota Lithgow (titte) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country...with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhyne, &c.

Lamentation (læmenlæl·sən). [a. F. lamentation or ad. L. lāmentātiön-em, n. of action f. lāmentārī to Lament.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief;

the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret.

1375 Barbour Bruce xx. 282 The lamentacione.. That thai folk for thair lord maid. 1382 Wechief Luke vii. 32 We han maad lamentacioun, and 3e han not wept. \$\circ{c1400}{100}\$ Destr. Troy 7156 Myche weping & wo.. And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one. \$a\$ 1533 Lo. Berners Huon xxxv. 110 They all made gret lamentasyon for his departyng. 1535 Coyeboale \$P_s\$, Ixxvii. 64 Their prestse were slayne.. and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion. 1601 Shakes. \$All's Well 1. 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dend, excessive greefe the enemie to the living. 1667 MILTON \$P_c\$. It. 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the ruful stream. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci IV. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven As o'er an angel fallen. 1850 McCosh Div. Govit. 11. iii. (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

by party spirit.

attrib. 1817 COBBETT Pol. Reg. XXXII. 122 The Morning Chronicle. treated the town with some neat lamentation pulls.

b. An instance of this; a lament. The Lamentations of Jeremiah, or, shortly, Lamentations [Vulg. Lamentationes, LXX. Θρηνοι]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1382 WYCLIF 2 Chron. xxxv. 25 As lawe it is hadde in Irael, Loo! it is told writen in the Lamentaciouss. a 1533 Lt. Beaneas Huon by 10, 189 He caused his Nephew to be buryed with sore wepynges and lamentacyons. 1535 Coven-

OALE Jer. xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Luhith there shall arise a lamentacion. 1611 Bible Ezek, xix. 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel. 1725 Db Foe Voyround World (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1836 W. IRVING Astoria II. 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. 1. 110, I will call it the House of Lamentations. 1855 Kinoslev Herres, Theseus II. 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

C. Eccl. One of the lessons (taken from Lamentation) in the office of Tenebry.

tations) in the office of Tenebra.

1853 Dale tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the rediction

Hence Lamenta tional a.

18a7 Bentham Wks. (1838-43) X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulational, rhythmical commonplaces.

† Lamentatious, a. Obs. rare -1. In 4 lamentacious. [f. Lamentation: see -ous.]

Marked by lamentation.
1387-8 T. USK Test. Love 1. i. (Skeat) l. 128 The soune of my lamentacions wepyng.

my lamentacious wepyng.

† Lamentatory, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. lâmentārī to LAMENT: see—orr.] = prec.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. To Rdr. * 5 b note, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

atorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie. **Lamented** (lämented), fpl. a. [f. Lament v. + EDI.] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

1611 Corga., Regrette. .. bewayled, lamented.

1667 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 733 This humble praise. lamented shade! receive. 1784 Cowers Task iv. 576 Lamented change! 1859 M. Thomson Caumpore 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the recherche culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. 1864 Le Fanu Uncle Silns I. xxiv. 297 Your late lamented father.

Hence + Lamentedly adv.

1645 Millon Colast. 24 Somtimes they are not both actors.

1645 MILTON Colast. 24 Somtimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

Lamenter (lame ntal). [f. Lament v. + -er1.]

Lamenter (lämentaj). [I. LAMENT v. + -ER I.] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIDEA Eng.-Lat. Dict., A Lamentour, lamentator.

1607 HIERON Wks. I. 362 The renued spirit .. for sinnes past and committed is an vnfained lamenter. c 1610 Women Saints 266 This spake I with as highe a voice as I coulde, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamenters.

1744 Richardson Pameta IV. 495, I might have continu'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamenter. 1748 — Clarissa (1811) IV. 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamenter. 1861 Tulloch Eng. Parit. iii. 366 He was a great lamenter of the extremities of the times.

Lamentful (lămentful), a. rare-1. [f. Lament sb. +-FUL.] Charged with lament; mournful.

1876 Downen Poems 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

revealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

Lamentin(e, variant of Lamantin.

Lamenting (lăme ntin), vibl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb Lament; lamentation.

1513 Douglas Æneis xi. ii. 7 To be present at the lamentyng Of his fadir, to confort his nurnyng.

1520 Palase.

237/1 Lamentyng, regret.

1605 Shars. Mad. ti. ii. 60 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre.

1626 Should'st thou know the cause of my lamenting.

1819 Shellev Julian & Maddalo 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen.

Lamenting (lăme ntin), ppl. a. [-1NG 2.] That

laments or mourns.

laments or mourns.

1581 Sidney Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 28 The. .lamenting looke of Lucrecia. Ibid. 44 The lamenting Elegiack.

1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. 1674 R. Godffere Inf. 4 Ab. Physic 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out... Give me a Medicine or else I die. a 1882 Shelley Dante's Convito to How the lamenting spirit moans in it. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art i. (1868) 4 They saw kings and riomen coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds.

lamentable crowds.

Hence Lamentingly adv.

21610 SIR J. Melvill Mem. (1735 to Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. 1635 SIMEON ASHE Funeral Serm. R. Robinson HS June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones. 1804 J. Grahame Sabbath (1830) 25/2 When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang. 1831 Fraser's Mag. III. 435 He informs (them), very lamentingly, that they must grow old. Lamer, variant of Lameer 1, amber.

Lamesse, obs. form of Lammass.

informs [them], very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

Lamer, variant of Lamber 1, amber.

Lamesse, obs. form of Lammas.

Lamester (lēt-mstəi). [See -Ster.] = next.

1639 W. Sclattra Worthy Communicant Rewarded 19 As
those Lamesters at the poole of Bethesda. 1850 James
Old Oak Chest 111. 12 A rude man. who would not even
ask an old lamester like mysel' to sit down.

Lameter, lamiter (lē-mitəi). Sc. and dial.
Also 9 lametar, laimeter. [f. Lame a.; the
formation is obseure.] A lame person; a cripple.
1804 J. Struthers Poor Man's Sabbath Wks. 1850 1. 43.
A lisping lamiter, of feeble frame. c1814 Hoog Tales § Sk.
V. 358 He proved a lametar to the day of his death. 1848
C. Bronte J. Eyre xxxvi. (1857) 448 You have. friends who
will ... not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter
like me. 1834 J. Payne toor Mis. VIII. 119 The king ..
sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his
chief vizier. 1836 Crockett Men of Moss Hags xliii. 307
A foot. came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter
into into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter
hiplin' on two staves.

attrib. 183a Gatt Entail 1. xiii. 95 Jenny Hirple, a
lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the
heritors of the parish with a stilt.

|| Lametta (lametă). [It., dim. of lama = Lame sh.1] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.
|| Lamia (lē¹miă). Forms: 4 lamya, 4-lamia.

Pl. 4 lamie, 7, 9 lamies, 9 lamias. Also (anglicized) 4 lamie, 4, 6 lamye, 8 lamie. [L. lamia a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a. Gr. Adma a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. lamie.]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body

of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, she-

suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, snedemon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in Isa. xxxiv.15 and Lam. iv. 3, where the A.V. has respectively 'shrichowle', marg. 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters' marg. 'Or, sea calues'.

1382 Wychif Isa. xxxiv, 15 There shal lyn lamya. and he fyndeth to himself reste. — Lam. iv. 3 The cruel beestis clepid lamya, nakeden ther tetes, 3eeuen ther whelpus souken.

1398 Tervisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xlviii. (1495)

809 In Sicia ben beestys wyth shape of men and fete of horses: and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd Lamie amonge many men. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. III. ii. 1. ii. 1660

438 Apollonius. .by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia. [Hence 1820 Keats (title') Lamia.] 1622 Massinger Virg. Mart. v. i, Where's the lamia That tears my entrails? 1674 Cotton Compl. Gamester (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroy'd under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamiae of old. 1757 E. Perronet Jittre I. xi, As plump as Lamies fed with lawn. 1865 Baring Gould Wirerwolves xv. 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits. 1871 B. Taylor Fanst (1875) II.

11. ii. 113 They are the Lamia, wenches vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile.

+ 2. Ichth. In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. Obs.

classifications, a genus of sharks. Obs.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl. sv. Fish, The camis carcharias, or lamia, the white shark. 1776 J. Nehl. Serm. 214
Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia, .. where is the occasion for .. condemning this passage of Holy Writ as fabulous?

3. Ent. A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricia)

cius, 1775 In recent Dicts.

Lamiger (læmidgər), dial, Also lammiger,

[Cf. Lameter.] A lame person, a cripple, 1847 Halliwell, Lameter, a cripple. North. In the West of England a lamiger, 1885 T. Harry Mayor of Casterbr. Il. 220 What can we two poor laminigers do against such a multitude!

Lamin (le min). Forms: 5-6 lamyn(e, 6-7 lamine, 6-lamin, 7-lamen. [Anglicized form of next. Cf. F. lamine.] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

an astrological instrument or as a charm.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. Il. XXXV. 147 Thys engyn is called Towre. It behough hym to be couged that may with lamynes of yron lest fyre sholde be caste or sette therin. 1576 Baker Jewell of Health 42 h, Spreade that sediment on a Lamyne of Iron polyshed and burning, or redde hote. 1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. XXVII. 485 Without exact knowledge of the Astrologicall planetary hour, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either in collecting Hearbs, framing Sigils, Images, Lamens, &c. 1678 Irid. Trais. XII. 976 The cavities hereof (the Nose) are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamines distinct one from another. 1682 Phil. Collect. XII. No. 5. 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell. 1783 W. F. Martyn Grog, Mag. II. So8 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree. 1816 Scott Antig. XXIII, You have used neither charm, lamen, sight tailsman, spell, crystal, pentacle... nor geomantic figure. 1875 Blackmore A. Lorraine III. XXVII. 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

|| Lamina (lee mina). Pl. laminæ (lee mina). Chiefly scientific. [L. lām(m) ina. Cf. Lame sh. 1]

Chiefly scientific. [L. lām(m)ina. Cf. Lame sh.1]

Chiefly scientific. [L. lām(m) ina. Cf. Lame sh.1] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.).

1656 Blount Glossogr., Lamina, a thin plate of any mettal, most commonly such as Sculpters use to engrave upon.

1670 J. Beale in Phil. Trans. V. 1150 'Tis. full of very small and thin Laminae, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver.

1674 Petty Disc. Dupl. Proportion 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminae, Laths, or Lines.

1709 F. Hauksbee Phys. Mech. Exper. Suppl. (1719) 329 Pieces of Brass Lamine, whose Thickness when laid one upon another, . made a Distance between the Planes equal to be of the coagulable lymph. 1800 the Lawellaminae.

1797 M. Baille Morb. Anal. (1807) 51 Many small broken laminae of the coagulable lymph. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 63 Lead. .may be reduced into laminae and plates thinner than paper.

1832 Gell. Pompeiana II. xiii. 22 The chamber was covered with laminæ of rare marbles. 1860 Tyndal. Glac. I. xxi. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into lamine not more than a line in thickness.

b. Anat., etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane,

b. Anat., etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane,

or other structure.

or other structure.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Anatomy, Lamiux are the Plates or Tables of the Scull, two in number.

1815 W. Phillips (out. Min. & Geol. (1818) 105 These shells. are extremely brittle, and readily separate into lamina.

1843 Youatt Horse 375 The Horny Laminæ [of the foot].

1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. vii. (1872) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length.

1864 Mayhew Illustr. Horse Managent. 95 The laminæ, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn.

1881 Minart Cat 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. Geol. The thinnest separable layer in strati-

C. Geol. The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminæ of spar .. crystallize in various forms. 1849 Muschison Silhria vii. 129 The laminæ of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals. 1872 Nicholson Palxont. 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminæ.

d. Bot. (a) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (b) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (c) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (d') The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algæ, etc. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. iii. (1765) 7 Lamina, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. 1776-96 Withering Brit. Plants (ed. 3) I. 393 The 2 lamina [stc] or plates which constitute each gill. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina. 1861 Cooke Man. Struct. Bot. (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 Bennett & Cooke Man. Struct. Bot. (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 Bennett & Cooke Man. Struct. Bot. (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 Bennett & Cooke Man. Struct. Bot. (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 Bennett & Cooke Man. Struct. Bot. Induct. Sci. vini. vii. II. 331 Any combination of rods. strings. and laminae. 1878 Wolstenholme

e. Athematics.

1837 Whewell, Hist. Induct, Sci. viii. vi. II. 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminae. 1878 Wolstenholme. Math. Probl. (ed. 2) 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations f, U. 1882 Minchin Unift, Kinemat. 39 The locus traced out in the body. is a circle concentric with the

locus traced out in the body. .is a circle concentric with the lamina.

Laminable (herminab'l), a. [f. L. *lāmināre (see Laminate v.) + -abel.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2:11. 103 Laminable as Gold. 1856 Leisure Hour V. 268/1 Beautiful white metal, ...ductile, laminable, fusible, and touch.

Hence Laminabi-lity, laminable quality.

1839 Ure Diet. Arts s.v. Laminable, A table of the relative laminability of metals. 1881 Nature No. 627. 14 Iron...combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silven.

Laminal (herminal a. [f. Lamina + -al..] Formed into laminae; laminar.

1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 727 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zine, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre.

Laminar læminas), a. [f. Lamina + -ar.]

Cf. F. laminaire.] Consisting of or arranged in

Laminar læminát), a. [f. Lamina + -AR.] Cf. F. laminaire.] Consisting of or arranged in laminæ, thin plates, or layers.

1811 Pinkerton Petral. I. 220 Laminar pitch-stone, in thin horizontal layers.

1845 Petrre Kound Towers Irel.

11. 210 Bracteati—by which is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver.

1844 Woodward Molthsea II. 214 Discina and Lingula consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar.

1875 Blake Zool. 202

1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals.

Laminarian lamine orian, a. [f. mod. L. Laminarian anne of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1882) f. L. lömina thin plate.] Laminarian zone:

1883), f. L. lāmina thin plate.] Laminarian zone: 1883), f. L. lamma thin plate. J. Lammarian zone: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which scaweeds of the genus Laminaria are found.

1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 149 The key-hole limpets... chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone. 1883 Good Words Aug. 530/1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving laminaria, or sea-tangle.

Laminarite (he minăroit). Geol. [f. as prec. + 1774]. A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed

Taminarie (he minăroit). Geol. [f. as prec. + 1TE.] A broad-leaved fos-il seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus Laminaria.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 283 2 Laminarites. Brongniart, classing fossil fuci according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle.

Laminary (lev minări), a. [f. LAMINA + -ARY. Cf. F. laminarie.] Laminar.

1830 Maunder Treas. Knowl. t., Laminary, composed of layers. 1853 Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav. 111. xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

Laminate (leminêt), a. [ad. mod.L. lāmināt-us: see next and -ATE 2] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminæ.

1668 Wilkins Real Chur. 11. V. § 6. 128 Exanguious animals. having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominencies from it. 1836 Kirsu & Sp. Entonol. IV. 300 Laminate Horn (Corvu laminatum), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate. Ibid. 346 Laminate (laminate), when the posterior coxe form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs. 1852 Dana Crust. 1. 316 Upper finger laminate.

Laminate (lemine't), v. [f. L. *lāmināt-, poll stem of *lāminār-, f. Lamināt-, see -ATE 3.

Taminate (læ minelt), v. [f. L. *lāmināt-, ppl. stem of *lāmināte, f. Lamina: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. laminer, It. laminare.]

Cf. F. laminer, It. laminare.]

1. trans. To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates.

1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual. 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. 1684 — Porvusu. Anim. & Solid Bod. vii. 1688 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 633 Milled lead is laminated. by means of a roller or flatting mill. 1831 J. Holland Manuf. Metal I. 122 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers.

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also intr. for refl.

1668 Phil. Trans. 111. 783 Very many vasa lacrymalia of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1864 Prol. R. Agric. Soc. XXV. 11. 373 When dried by exposure, it laminates like thin slate. 1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices 1. ii. 19 Where stone was easily laminated, a rude drain was formed by laying large stones in the course.

3. To cover or overlay with plates (of metal). 1607 Evelyn Numism. vi. 213 Laminated only with a thin Foil..of. Metal. 1869 Latest News 3 Oct. 15 Gold richly laminated with flowers or texts from the Alcoran.

4. To manufacture by placing layer upon layer of material.

1858 GREENER Gunnery 224 My method of laminating steel. 1888 Scribuer's Mag. Aug. 180/2 'Laminating the armature core', that is, making it up out of a great number of thin sheets of iron.

Hence La minating vbl. sb. (in comb.).

Hence La minating vbl. sb. (in comb.).

1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build, 466 In the operation of making it fmilled lead, a laminating-roller is used. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Laminating-machine, a gold-benter's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 64 grains.

Laminated (læ mine4ted), ppl. a. [f. Laminated (læ mine4ted), ppl. a. [f. Laminated with lemines of, arranged in, or comb. a with lemines formed or manufactured.

furnished with laminæ; formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some

furnished with laminæ; formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some metallic objects, etc. In armour (see quot, 1869). Laminated tubercle: the nodule of the cerebellum (5.74. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1668 Wikinis Real Char. II. III. § 2. 61 [Stones] of a laminated figure, either natural, or factitious, 1677 PLor Oxfordsh. 71 Those [lumps of pyrites] from Clifton aforesaid seem to be laminated. 1768 PENNANT Zool. I. Pref. 4 The laminated lead ore of Lord Hoptoun's mines. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 332 Crystals and gems .. are all found to be of a foliated or laminated structure. 1833 Lykil. Princ. Geol. III. 78 Volcanic tuff thinly laminated. 1851 Richardson Geol. viii. 230 They respire by laminated branchie. 1856 Beekerg Gunnery 222 A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. 1869 Boutell Arms & Arm. III. 51 Laminated corslets .. of iron or steel—corslets, that is, formed of rows of metal scales sewn upon garments of leather or linen, in such a manner that the scales in each row would overlap those in the row below them. 1872 Huxley Phys. xi. 262 Overhanging the fourth ventricle is a great laminated mass, the cerebellum. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Laminated Arch, a timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centreing and secured together by tree-nails.

Lamination (læminēi fan). [f. Laminated or keating metal scales of lamination or keating metal scales of lamination or keating metal scales of lamination or keating metal.

1. The action of laminating or beating metal into thin plates. rare—o. b. In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices' (Syd.

Soc. Lex. 1889).

1676 Coles, Lamination, a beating into a Lamina.

2. The condition of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ; laminated structure. Also concr.

ment in laminæ; laminated structure. Also concr. in pl. laminæ.

1830 Lyrell Princ, Geol. I. 205 The lamination of some of the concentric masses of San Filippo is so minute, that sixty may be counted in the thickness of an inch. 1845 Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat. I. 120 The lamination of bone. 1856 Geikie Hist. Boulder xi. 226 A few thin laminations of coal. 1860 Tynoall Glac. I. xxi. 148 Near to the moraine a. magnificent lamination was developed. 1870 Rollesson Anim. Life Introd. 53 Its grey matter however is considerable in quantity, owing to its transverse lamination.

Laming, sb. dial. ? Obs. [? f. Lame sb.! + -ING!; or var. Lamin.] (See quots.)

1686 Plot Staffordsh. 131 The partings or lamings which the coal has in it self;. all coale-Mines. haveing divers partitions in the body of the coal it self, made by thin substances called partings or lamings. Ibid. 141 The Laming (that lyes between the measures of the coal). 1847 Halliwell, Lamings, the partings of coal. Staff.

Laming (lê!min), vbl. sb. [f. Lame v. + -ING!]

The action of the verb Lame; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

The action of the verb LAME; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

1583 BABINGTON Commandm. vi. (1637) 49 Hurting and laming of our brethren in fight. 1590 Life More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. (1853) 11. 118 To the laming and blemishing of a most notable sentence. 1849 GROTE Greece II. lxi. (1862) 311 The laming of their horses on the hard and stony soil. 1863 Miss. Carlyle Lett. 111. 181, I have given myself a bad headache in addition to my other lamings.

Lamini- (læ'mini), comb. form of LAMINA, as in Lamini ferous a., 'having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers' (Ogilvie 1851). Laminiplantar a. laminar in form or structure.

Laminiplantar a. Ornith. [L. planta sole], having laminate tarsi; pertaining to the Laminiplantares of Sundevall's classification.

Laminiplantation, the quality or condition of being laminiplantar.

laminiplantar.

1834 McMuarate Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 345 The four last [feet] are compressed, ciliated, or laminiform. 1872 Coues Key N. Amer. Birds (1884) 126 This results from the laminiplantation...and is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scatellate tarsi. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Laminiplantar, applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

|| Laminitis (læminoi'tis). [f. Lamina + -1Tis.]

Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ of a horse's

1843 YOUATT Horse 382 Chronic laminitis .. is a species of

Laminose (læminōus), a. [f. Lamina + -ose.]

Laminose (læminöus), a. [f. Lamina +-ose.] Consisting of or having the form of laminæ.

1826 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. IV. xxxviii. 57 Laminose or foliaceous respiratory appendages distinguish the sides of the larvae..of the Ephemeræ. 1871 Cooke Brit. Fungi 1. 314 Thelephora fastidiosa. Effused, soft, amorphous, incrusting, white, passing into laminose branches.

Laminous (læminəs), a. [f. Lamina +-ous.]

= prec.

1798 Landon Gebir II. 9 Wks. 1846 II. 490/t Some raise the painted pavement, some on wheels Draw slow its laminous length. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg. 276/t Leaves opposite, fruit laminous. 1807 Vancouver Agric. Devon (1813) II The whole of this rock is of a laminous character.

Lamish (lē¹·mi∫), a. [f. Lame a. + -1sh.] Somewhat lame.

Somewhat lame.

1592 NASHE P. Penilesse Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I could no refraine but bequeath it to the Prinie, leafe by leafe as I rend it, it was so vgly, dorbellicall, and lamish. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2448 4 One Grey Gelding about 14 hands and a halfe high, goes lamish behind. 1711 Ibid. No. 4895.4 Trots lamish with his off Leg hehind. 1881 CARLYLE in Renin. I. 164 Something lamish about one of the knees or ankles. 1887 JESSOFP Arcady ii. 41 He was lamish and walked with a stick.

Lamism: see under LAMA.

Lamism: see under LAMA.

Lamkin, obs. form of LAMBKIN.

Lamm, obs. form of LAM v., LAMB, LAME 56.1

Lammas (læmas), sb. Forms: 1 Hlaf-, Hlammæsse, -messe, 2-7 Lammasse, 3 Lanmasse, 3-4 Lamasse, 3-5 Lam(m)es(s)e, 6-7 Lambmes(se, Lammes, 7 Lamas, 8 Lambmass, 5 Lambmass [OE. hlifmasse. f. hliff bread, LOAF + masse MASS; alterwards popularly apprehended as if f. LAMB + MASS.]

1. The 1st of August (Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in the Roman calendar; see also GULE), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, one of the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year

the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year marked by this festival.

c 893 K. ÆLFRD Oros. v. xiii. § 2 pat (wæs) on þære tide calendas Agustus, & on þæm dæze þe we hatað hlafmæse: 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 (Laud MS.) On þis 3ære for se king. oner sæ æt te Limmasse. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 37/124 Bi-fore lamasse seuenight. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 421, I salle at Lammese take lene. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 286 't Lammesse, festum agnorum, vel Festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. cexliv. (1482) 296 To mete at southampton by lammasse next sewyng without ony delay. 1570 Reg. Ministers in Lamder's Tractate (1864) Pref. 10 William Lander, Minister of Forgondynye (in 1567), [his stipend] iiijxxii. [£80], and xxii. mair sen Lambmes, 1560. a 1651 Caldrewood Hist. Kirk (1843) II. 393 Adam, called Bishop of Orkney, was delated for not visiting the kirks of his countrie, from Lambmesse to Allhallownesse. 1716 Addison Drummer v. i, Six years old last Lammas. 1833 Tennyson in Mem. (1897 I. 112 A voice ran round the hills When corny Lammas bound the sheaves.

† 2. Short for Lammas-veheat. Obs.

1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 131 The white Lammas has both

1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. 151 The white Lammas has both ears and grain white, and the red Lammas both red.

3. Latter Lammas (†day), a day that will never come. At latter Lammas: humorously for

Never'.

1567 GASCOIGNE Instruct. Making Verse Posies (1575)
Ui), Many writers..draw their sentences in length, & make an ende at latter Lammas, 1576 — Steele Cl. (Arb.) 55
This is the cause (beleue me now my Lorde). That courtiers thriue, at latter Lammas day. 1642 Feller Holy & Prof. St. iv. xv. 316 This your will At latter lammas weef fulfill. a 1734 North Lives (1826) I. 4 The very expectation of them puts me in mind of latter Lammas, 1805 W. TAVLOR in Ann. Rev. III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed to latter Lammas. 1857 Kingsley Tiwo I. Ago vii, A treatise.. which will be published probably ... in the season of Latter Lammas, and the Greek Kalends.

4. attrib. and Comb.: chiefly with the season of

4. attrib. and Comb.: chiefly with the sense of 'occurring' or (of fruits) 'ripening at Lammas,' as Lammas-apple, -assize, -eve, -feast, -month, -night, -tide, -time; Lammas-day, August 1; Lammas-Lammas-apple, -assize, -eve, -jeasi, -monia, -nigni, -tide, -time; Lammas-day, August I; Lammas-land (see quot. 1870); similarly Lammas-field, -mead, -meadow-ground, -rights; Lammas-tower (see quot. 1792); Lammas-wheat = winter wheat. 1886 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk., "Lammas-apple. a 1605 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 213 This yeare (1604) was "lammasse sysies holden at Rippo". c 1000 Sur. Leechd. 111. 200 Nim of Joam Zehalgedan hlafe be man halige on "hlafmæsse dæg. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8669 In n boresdai it was & be morwe al so After lammasse day þat þis dede was ydo. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 239 Of hem is þe feste [of] Lammesse day, bey Peter were bromy out of prisoun aboute Ester tyme. a 1557 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne Club) 9 Wponn the Lambes day, the king desyrit fra all his officiaris renunciation of thair offices. 1677 W. Hughes Man of Sin 11. viii. 122 On the first of August (Lammas Day; that the Reader may not forget it). 1593 Shaks. Rom. 4 Yul. 1. iii. 17 Of all daies in the yeare come "Lammas Ene at night shall she be fourteene. 1820 COMBE Consol. 1. 23 I'm sure he'll grieve From Midsummer to Lammas Ene at night shall she be fourteene. 1820 meikle miss his blyth and witty jest, At spaining time, or at our "Lambmass feast. 1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Est. 246 The Roman tribesman.. would probably have followed the early custom retained in the regulations of the "Lammas fields' in England, his arable resuming the character of common pasturage as soon as the crops were off the ground. 1787 Mrs. Trimer & Economy Charity 113 The privilege of the people to turn in on the "Lammas lands is insensibly sliding away. 1870 Lubbock Orig. Civiliz. x. (1875) 445 Thus our 'Lammas Lands' were so called, because they were private property until Lammas Day (Ang. 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. 1865 Standay Times 27 Aug. 3/3 To enquire to whom the right of hiring, mowing or feeding-off the crops on King's or "Lammas Meadow-Ground. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 360 Claudius bygan to regne in "Lammesse monbe [L. mense Augusto]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11.365 In a "lammasse nigt.. Out of Wurcette he wende. 1892 Law Ref. Weekly Notes 165/1 Lands which were subject to "lammas rights had been acquired by the Ealing Local Board. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 221 pe fift day it was after "Lammesse tide, & writen is in 12 pas, at Eucsham gan bei ride. 1592 Shaks. Rom. 6 701. Iii. 15 How long is it now to Lammas tide? 1362 Landl. 17. 17. A. 1x. 314 Bi this lyflode we mot lyue till "Lammasse tyme. 1792 Archard. Scot. I. [194 Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place. which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. 1bid.] 198 The name of "Lammas towers will remain. after the celebration of the festival has ceased. 1594 Carken Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 6 Some bring a plentifull encrease of good "Lammas Wheat.—Triticum hybernum.

Lammber, obs. form of Lamber 1 Obs., amber,

Lammer, obs. form of LAM v., LAMB. Lammer, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

Lammergeyer (he margoiar). Also lammergeier. [a. G. lammergeier, f. lämmer, pl. of lamm lamb + geier vulture, GEIR, hence lit. 'lamb-vulture'.] The Bearded Vulture, Gypaetus barbatus; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and

Northern Africa. Northern Africa.

1817 L. SIMOND Switzerland (1822) I. 239 An inaccessible shelf of rock,..upon which a lammergeyer..once alighted with an infant it had carried away.

18. Mrs. Hemans Cavern Three Tells Poems (1875) 341 They start not at.. the Lammergeyer's cry. 1867 A. L. Adams Wand. Nat. the Lammergeyer's cry. 1867 A. L. Adams Wand. Nat. India 78 The Lammergeyer is easily distinguished from the other vultures by its pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail.

† Lammet. Obs.—1 [Cf. Lam sb.1] A kind of fishing net.

of fishing net.

1558 Act 1 Eliz. c. 17 § 1 No Person .. with .. Weblister, Seur, Lammet, or with any Device or Engine .. shall take.. Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pikerel.

Lammie, lammy (læmi). [Perh. a particular use of lammie, LAMBIE.] A thick quilted woollen over-garment worn by sailors in cold

weather. In quot, attrib.

1886 Genttl. Mag. Oct. 390 The look-out, who, wrapped in his lammy suit, was stationed in the bows.

Lammie, -y, variants of Lambie.

Lamnoid (læ mnoid), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod.L. Lanna (a genus of sbarks; a. Gr. λάμνα some kind of fish of prey) + -o10.] A. adj. Pertaining to or resembling the Lannidæ, a family of sharks. B. sb. One of the Lannidæ.

In some recent Dicts.

Lamour, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

Lamp (lemp), sb.1 Forms: 2-7 lampe, 3-6 laumpe, (4 lompe, 5 lawmp(e), 4- lamp. [ad. F. lampe (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. and It. lampa, ad. L. lampas, Gr. λαμπάς, f. λάμπειν to shine.]

1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or some similar material, enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often

enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often preceded by some defining word, as arc, Argand, Davy, electric, gas, spirit, sun, Vesta lamp.

e 1300 Vices & Virtues 33 Hit wile on lampe bernen brihte. e 1330 Hali Meid. 45 As is widute lihte oile in a laumpe. 13.. K. Alis. 5253 Tofore the kyng honge .. two thousande laumpes of gold. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. II. 186 Hit is as lewede as a lamp bat no lyght ys ynne. e 1449 Pecock Repr. II. xviii. 238 A laumpe hangith bifore Seint Kateryn. 1477 Earl. Ryters (Caxton) Dietes 70. I hane putte more oille in my lampe to studie by. 1326 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Apperynge to hym... in ye similitude of the good aungell, with great lyghtes and lampes. 1384 R. Scot Discon. Witcher. Xiv. i. (1886) 295. Also their lamps. .. alembicks, viols, croseles, cncurbits, [etc.]. 1605 Shaks. Macb. II. iv. 7 Darke Night strangles the trauailing Lampe. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2092/1 A Patent .. for enlightening the Streets, by a new sort of Lantern with Lamps. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1960) III. 186 Seven golden lamps are continually burning before the image. 1866 A. Dungan Nelson's Fineral 13 Lamps, having two candles in each. 1820 Nat. Philos. Heat ix. 47 (U. K. S.) A quantity of the liquid..was.. rapidly distilled into the globe, by the heat of an Argand lamp. 1850 I. HUNT Autobiog. III. 1251 Their [actors] only one object in life is to keep themselves, as they phrase it, 'before the lamps'; that is to say, in the eyes of the nudieoce, and in the receipt of personal applause. e1865 Lettleb in Circ. Sci. I. 113/1 Among the disadvantages of the Vesta lamp, are its llability to smoke, and its disagreeable smell. 1892 Electrical Engineer 16 Sept. 283/1 Forked terminals fixed on the ends of the connecting wires serve to complete the circuit between lamp and battery.

b. (Said of a literary composition). To smell of (or + taste) the lamp: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

duct of nocturnal or laborious study.

1579 North Plutarch, Demosthenes (1595) 889 Pytheas.. taunting him on a time, tolde him, his reasons smelled of the lampe. Vea, replied Demosthenes sharply againe: so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwirt thy labor and myne by tampelight. 1615 in Breton's Charac. Essaics (Fosarct) 4/1 He that shall read thy characters .. must say they are well written. They taste the lampe. 1732 Berkeley Aleiphr. v. § 20 That dry. pedantic. style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 Chesterr. Lett. 268 But they [Familiar Lett. 1887 Sanntsbury Elizabethan Lit. iv. 91 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

C. Used for torch; (in quots. 1722 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato Legg. 776 B and Lucret. II. 70.

C. Used for torch; (in quots. 1722 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato Legg. 776 B and Lucret. II. 79, to the Grecian torch-race: see LAMPADEDROMY). 1382 Wyclif Song Sol. viii. 6 The laumpis of it the laumpes of fir, and of flaumes. 1610 Shaks. Temp. IV. i. 23 Therefore take heede, As Hymens Lamps shall light you. 1722 Wollaston Kelig. Nat. vi. 136 Or death extingoishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848-9 Kinosley Poems, Worlds Age ii, Still the race of Hero-spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = safety-lamp.
1839 URE Dict. Aris, Lamp of Davy. 1883 in Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining.
2. transf. a. sing. One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of

O. = sajety-tamp.

1839 Ure Diet. Aris, Lamp of Davy. 1883 in Gresley Gloss, Coat Mining.

2. transf. a. sing. One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). pl. The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also lamp(s of the night, the world.

1423 Jas. I, Kingis Q. laxii, Esperus his lampis gan to light. 5.. in Dumbar's Poems (1833) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd... Abone Phehus, the radius lamp divrn. 1591 Harskoton Orl. Fur. Ix. Ixis, Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 Purchas Pllgrimage (1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time; the lampes of the world. 1665 Sig T. Herberr Prav. (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Il'ks. Ill. 193 Mild and placid as the light Shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night. 1813 Scott Trierm. III. ii, Thus as he lay the lamp of night Was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 SHELEY Prometh. Urb. 1. i. 362 Von clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 Hoog in Blacko. Mag. XXVII. 501 Lamps of glory begenmid the sky.

1. pl. The eyes (formerly poel.; now slang). 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. v. i. 315 My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 EANSHAWE Faithf. Sheph. (1676) 77 Behold that proud one on the turn Her sparkling lamps. 1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Diet., Lamps, the eyes; to have queer lamps, is to have sore or weak eyes.

3. fig. A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, lamp of heauty, joy, life, etc. 'Seven lamps' are freq. mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e.g. Ex. xxv. 37, Zech. iv. 2, Rev. iv. 5; hence allusive uses as in quots. 1582, 1849.

1. 1500-20 Dunbar Peems lxviii. 2 Blyth Aberdein, ... The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes. Ibid. laxxvi. 13 O lamp lemand befoir the trone devyne!. O mater Jhesu, salne Maria! 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 162 Go, hart, v

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as lamp accident, + basin, -bracket, -burner, -chimney, -cotton, -fête, -fire, -glass, -globe, -house, + -micrometer, -room, -scissors, -sconce, -shade, -soot, -stand,

-cotton, -fēte, -fire, -glass, -globe, -house, † -micrometer, -room, -scissors, -sconce, -shade, -soot, -stand,
-stead, -stove, -student.

1895 Daily News 17 Oct, 6/6 Switzerland appears to share
with Germany practical immunity from *lamp accidents.
1531 MS. Acc, St. 76nin's Hosp., Canterb., Paid for mendyng of the *lamp basyn viijd. 1552 Inv. in Archwol. Cant.
VIII. 101 Item an old lampe-bason of laten. 1875 Knight
Dict. Mech., *Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 Her.
510 ino *lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 Her.
511 ino *lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 Her.
512 in 106 *lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 Her.
513 ino *lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 Her.
514 Her.
515 Her.
516 in 180 in 180

1897 Micklethwaite Ornaments Rubric 30We find a *lamp-stead in a wall in the form of a niche. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Lamp-steve. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 798 *Lamp students, that study by the lamp, or candle. b. objective, as lamp-bearer, -bearing. -cleaner, -maker, -trimmer, + -waster; lamp-lighting adj. ond sh.

and sb.

1849 James Woodman xiv, You must be my "lamp-bearer.

1824 J. Symmons Æschylus' Agam. 31 Such is the course of
the "lamp-bearing games.

1838 Daily Nerus 17 Nov. 5/4
He gossiped with the "lamp-cleaner and the porter.

1839 Byron Tam xi. xxvi, The French were not yet a "lamplighting nation.

1879 'Mark Twain' Innoc. Abr. xii. 82
We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting.

1598 Florto, Lamparo, a "lampe-maker.

1875 Carpeutry & You.

100 A disc of talc, to be had of any lampmaker, will
answer even better than tin.

1882 Nary List July 466

*Lamptrimmer..in 1st Class Ships.

1641 Marmion Anti1941 Guille The Ships.

1642 Marmion Anti1943 Guille The Ships.

1653 Marmion Anti1944 Marmion Anti1945 Marmion Anti1945 Marmion Anti1945 Marmion Anti1945 Marmion Anti1946 Marmion Anti1946 Marmion Anti1947 Marmion Anti1947 Marmion Anti1947 Marmion Anti1947 Marmion Anti1948 Marm

C. instrumental, as lamp-decked, heated, lighted, †-lined, -lit, -warmed adjs. Also lamp-like adj. 1836 Milman A. Boleyn (1827) 33 Around the 'lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 Carpentry & Join, 55 We will now describe a better class of 'lamp-heated case, 1844 Dickens Mart. Chin., v, The now 'lamp-lighted streets. 1674 Petty Disc. Dupl. Proportion 95 Let there be a 'Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavite. 1819 Sheller Cyclop's for Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 Puller Pisgah II. vili. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their 'lamp-lined pitchers. 1835 Court Mag. VI. 82 In 'lamplit vistas cold and grey, The streets deserted stretch away. 1847 Tennyson Princess IV. 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent Lamp-lit from the liner. 1852 R. S. Surtees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 286 Sundry 'lampwarmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb.: † Iamp-beam, ?a chandelier; lamp-fish (see quot.); lamp-fly, ? a glow-worm; lamp-furnace, a turnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating; lamp-hole, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to c. instrumental, as lamp-decked, -heated.-lighted,

opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; +lamp-iron, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; lamp-jack U.S. (see quot.) lamp-man, (a) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (b one who has charge of or tends lamps; lamp-moss, moss used as material for lamp-wicks; lamp-shell, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus Terebratula or family Terebratulaue; lamp-wick, (a) the wick of a lamp; (b) the labiate plant

Terebratula or family Terebratulide; Immp-wick, (a) the wick of a lamp; (b) the labiate plant Philomis Lychnites.

1565 Golding Ovid's Mel. xii. (1567) 151 b, He ran And pulled downe a Lampbeame [L. fumale] full of lyghtes. 1883 C. F. Holder in Harper's Mag. Jan. 186/i. The Scopelus resplendens... is called the brilliant *lampfish... from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 BROWNING Sordello ini. 105 Thorn-rows Alive with *lamp-files. 1641 French Distill. v. (1651) 153 There is another sort of *Lamp furnaces with three candles. 1669 Worldge Syst. Agric. (1681) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or foor douzen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 Hewson in Phil. Trans. LX. 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and *Lamphole Cover combined. 1890 W. J. Gordon Foundry 151 The second-class passengers. drenched by the rain pouring through the latter should act with the libel and the *lamp-iron. 1831 Soc. Life Eng. 4; Fr. 417 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon...was suspended in July 1790. 1849 Miss Warner Wide wide World!, As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-irons, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. *Lamp jack (Railway), a hood over a lamp chinney on the roof of a car. 1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4060/6 *Lampomen, Iromnongers, Brasiers. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) V. 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1876 [see lamp-house in 4]. 1882 Daily News 3 Mar. 5/6 The lamp man inside... hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times 401 The women have lamps and stone-kettles, *lampmos [etc.]. 1824 Woownean Mollinsca It. 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell-fish... Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called lampades or *lamp-shells" by the old naturalists. 1876 H

3. transf. To light as with a lamp.

1808 J. Barlow Columb. 1x. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires.

1839 Bailey Festus xxxi. (1852) 515 Falling stars. Lamping the red horizon fitfully.

1868 Browning King & Bk. vi. 1173 Scattered lights Lamping the rush and roll of the abyss.

If 1830 E. Gosse in Athenaum 10 May 605/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

18 cnce Lamped ppl. a.

1822 B. W. Procter Let. of Boccaccio iv, Some lampéd feast.

teast. **Lamp** (læmp), v.² Sc. [? An onomatopæic formation suggested by Limp v. Cf. Lamper v.]

formation suggested by LIMP v. Cf. LAMPER v.]
intr. 'To go quickly by taking long steps' (Jam.).
a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis Throu curage and crampis, Syn on the land lampis.
1819 W. Tennant Papistry Stormid (1827: 3)
Lampin' alang in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw athort the sea.
1820 Scott Jionastery xaxiii, It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, iding on bare-backed nags.
1884 T. Speedy Sport xvi. 278 Those who.. shoot down the hares as they come unsuspectingly lamping forward.
Tampad (lampard). poet. rare. [ad. Gr. Aqu.-

'lamping' forward. **Lampad** (ke-mpåd). poet. rare. [ad. Gr. λαμπαδ., λαμπάς, LAMP sb. 1] In pl., the seven 'lamps of
fire' burning Lefore the throne of God' 'Rev. iv. 5'.

1796 COLENDOE Ode Departing Fear v. 76 Till wheeling
round the throne the Lampads seven. (The mystic Words
of Heaven) Permissive signal make. 1862 TRENCH Peems
1.32 Now I know To what was likened the large utterance
sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went.

Lampadary (hæ mpādāri). [ad. l. lamfadārius, Byzantine Gr. λαμπαδάριος, f. λαμπάς (see Lamp sh.1); in sense 2 as if ad. L. *lampadārium. Cf. F. lampadaire.]

1. Hist. An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor

the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727 41 in Chabers Cycl. 1731 in Balley vol. II.

2. A cluster of lamps; a candelabrum. rare.

1885 I all Mall G. 1 June 7/1 At nightfall thirty-two ampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Elysées and the streets being covered with crape.

Lampadedromy he-mpade dromi', Gr. Antiq. [ad. Gr. λομποδηέρομία, f. λομποδ, λομπότοιch + -δρομία running.] A torch-sace; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 Craig has the incorrect form Lampadrome. So in many later Dicts. 1889 Century Dict., Lampadedrony.

Lampadephore he-mpádifost). Gr. Antiq. [ad. Gr. λομποδηφόρος, f. λομποδ, λομπότ storch + φρ-, stem of φέρειν to bear.] A torch-bearer; spec. a competitor in a torch-race.

spec. a competitor in a torch-race.

Lampadephoria, lampadophoria (læmpādir, læmpādofrii). Gr. Antig. [a. Gr. λαμποδηφορία, λαμπαδοφορία, f. as prec.] = Lampa-DEDROMY.

DEDROMY.

1848 Chaic, Lampadephoria.

1850 Letter tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art § 423 (ed. 2) 608 On a vase found at Kertsch. the beginning of a lampadophoria.

Lampadist (lemmpadist. Gr. Antig. [ad. Gr. λαμποδίστης, agent-n. f. λαμποδίζειν to run a torch-race, λαμπαδ-, λαμπός torch, LAMP.] A com-

Petitor in a torch-race.

1838 Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course, 1848 in Cranc; and in later Dicts.

Lampadite (hempadoit). Min. [Named by Huot in 1841, after 1 rof. W. A. Lampadius, who first described it: see-ITE.] A cupriferous variety of wad.

1850 DANA Min. 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt... Lampadite. 1892 Ibid. 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald.

1892 Prid. 258 Lampadite is found at Schiackenward.

Lampadomancy (læːmpādomænsi). [ad. med.L. *lampadomantīa, f. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς L.MP sh.¹ + μαντεία divination.] (See quots.)

1652 Gaule Magastrom. xix. 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lampadomancy, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

Lampas (læmpås), sb.1 Forms: 6 lampysse, 6-7 lampasse, 7 vulg. lamprey(e)s, 8 lampars, lampra y)s, lampus, 8-9 lampers, 6- lampas. [a. F. lampas (in 16th c. also lampast), in 12-15th c. gen., a disease producing intense thirst (e.g. attributed to 'Dives' in hell), later only a disease of horses.

horses.

The origin is obscure. The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth'; this is not proved by the existence of the phrase humecter le lampas 'to whet one's whistle', but cf. lampase (Her.) 'langued' (see Lampassing); some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'nvula'. Florio has It. lampasco as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr. dial. form empas, which is due to mistake of the initial / for the article.]

A disease incident to horses consisting in a swel-

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth

behind the front teeth.

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 81 In the monthe is the lampas, & is a thycke skyn full of bloude, hangynge ouer his tethe abone, that he may not eate. 1547 SALESBURY Welsh Dict.

Mintag, Lampysse. 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. III. ii. 52 His horse. troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 Topsell Four.f.

Beasts (1658) 282 The Lampass, called of the Italians, Lampascus, proceedeth of the abundance of bloud. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3668/4 A Strawberry Gelding with a bald Face, ... newly burnt of the Lampus. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece III. 446 Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; this is a compleat Cure for the Lampars. 1772 Nucent It. Hist. Fr. Gerund II. 418 My girl thy cuzzen Isidora first of all had the lamprays or soare mouth, then she had the small-pox. 1828 Sporting Mag. XXIII. 127 The Lampas is. a swelling. of some of the lowermost ridges or bars of the palate. 1884 Bradford Observer 15 May, He mentioned ... that the horse did not eat well, and said it was suffering from 'lampas'.

from 'lumpas'. **Lampas** (læmpăs), sb.2 Also 4 lawmpas, 6 lampors. [The combination lampas douck (Du. doek cloth) in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDu. and early mod. Du. is lampers (cf. the Eng. form lampors); mod. Du. has lamper (the MDu. form tampers); mod. Dit. this tamper (the MDIL lamfeter, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness). The etymology is quite obscure; derivation from Gr, $\lambda \alpha \mu \pi \rho \delta s$, shining, was suggested in the 16th c. In sense 2 the Eng. word is a. F. lampas, recorded only from the 18th c., and possibly a different word.]

possibly a Gillerent word.]

†1. A kind of glossy crape. Obs.

1390 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) I. 130 Half a pes of lawmpas...

A volet of lawmpas neu. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. U'II

(1800) 519 Ve orrelettes were of rolles wrethed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck. 1559 Letter (N.), Before the stoole of estate saft another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white lampors.

2. A kind of flowered silk, originally imported

from China.

from China.

1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. 1889 Pall Mall G. 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. 1894 Daily News 11 Apr. 3.1 The overdress is in rich lampas of the same period.

† Lampas, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. Lampas sb.1] trans. To cure a horse of the lampas.

1536 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Payd for lampasying off owre mare jd.

† Lampassing, vbl. sb. Obs. rare -1. Her.

[f. F. lampasse langued, f. lampas: see Lampas sb.1] The manner in which an animal is langued.

1586 Fenne Bliez. Gentric 306 The difference of the cullors,

5b.1] The manner in which an animal is langued.
1566 Ferne Bluz. Gentric 306 The difference of the cullors, in their attyring arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make divers the sayde arms.
+ Lampate. Chem. Obs. [f. Lamp-1c+-ate.]
A salt of lampic' acid; an aldehydate.
1819 J. G. Childen Chem. Anal. 222 Lampate of magnesia. 1839 Use Dict. Arts s.v.
+ Lampatram. Obs. rare-1.
21529 Skelton E. Rummyng 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck in that lampatranis lap.
Lamp-black (læmpblæk, læmpblæk). Also 7-8 (and q dial.) lam-black. A pigment consisting

7-8 (and 9 dial.) lam-black. A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also attrib., as in lamp-black-ink; lamp-black furnace, an apparatus for making lamp-black.

black-ink; lamp-black furnace, an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1508 HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo III. iv. 99 The shels of almoades burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke.

1612 PEACHAM Cent. 1, 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke. Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the hottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water.

1723 J. SMITH Art Paint. in Oyl (ed. 5) 20 Lam-blacke, a Colour of so greaxy a nature.

1722 VAN HAAKE in Abridg. Specif. Ship Building (1862)

23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory II. 37 Draw with the lamp-black-ink lines from one side to the other. 1879 Parsoott Sp. Telephone 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarboas.

Lamp-black (kempblack), v. trans. To paint, smear, or coat with lampblack.

1676 Wychealey Pl. Dealer III., The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fungers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shooes, and are not fit to wipe mine! a 1704 T. Brown Praise Parerty Wks. 1730 I. 98 A... sconndrel who knows no pleasure beyond. lampblacking signs.

Hence Lamp-blacked ppl. a.

1869 Marting Star 25 May 4 The lamp-blacked nigger melodists. 1889 Lond. § Edinb. Philos. Mag. Ser. v. XXVII. 2 A thickly lampblacked thermometric apparatus.

1899 WATS-DUNTON Ayluin (1900) 132/2 Piles of lampblacked coffius.

Lamper [læ:mpai], 5b. U.S. colloq. [f. Lamp bid.+-ER.]. (See quot.)

Lamper (læ:mpə1), sb. U.S. colloq. [f. Lamp sb.1+-ER1.] (See quot.)
1886 Pall Mall G. 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

Lamper (læ:mpə1), v. dial. [? freq. of Lamp v.2; see -ER5.] intr. (see quot. 1895.)
1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. sv. Hart, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. t. He will run stiff, high and lampering. 1895 E. Angl. Gloss., To lamper along, to take big strides.

Lamper-eel. [?f. lampre, var, of Lamprey + Eel. But cf. LampreL.]

1. = LAMPREY.

1. = LAMPREY.

1824 MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl., Lamper eels,...common in spring were delivered. Lamper eels,...common in spring were delivered. The lamprey.

1885 Harper's Mag. Mar. 650/1 Lamper-eels ascended the river.

1897 Outing (U. S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy.

2. U. S. The mutton-fish or cel-pout (Zoarces anguillaris) of N. America.

1885 Stand. Nat. Ilist. (1888) 111. 259 Mutton-fish,... eel-pout, and lamper-eel are names bestowed on the Zoarces anguillaris.

Lampers (Lampers)

Lampern (læmpəin). Forms: 4-5 laumprun, lamproun, 4-8 lampron, 5 lampren, lamprone,

lamproun, 4-8 lampron, 5 lampren, lamprone, lamprun(e, 5-6 laumpron, 1 lamprone, lamprone, 5-7 lampurne, 7 lamperne, lamprone, 5-7 lampurne, 7 lamperne, lamproon, 7- lampern. [a. OF. lamproyon, lamproon, 7- lampern. [a. OF. lamproyon, lamproon, dim. of lampreie Lamprey (namproon, dim. of lampreie Lampreie, lamproon, dim. of lampreie Lampreie, lamprouns, 138a Wecht 50b Pol. 671 As if thou woldest an eel or a lampurun holde with streite hondis. c 1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 588 Elis & lamprones rosted. 1580 Cogan Haven of Health (1636) clxxx. 165 Lamprayes or Lampurnes bee partly of the nature of Eeles. 1655 Mourer & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 277 The little ones called Lamprons are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lampron are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lampron are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lamprors. Brisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 125 Weels used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lamperns. attrib. 1565 Richmond. Wilds (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long spets, j lampron spet. 1683 R. Holline Armoury it. 1525 Richmond. Wilds (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long spets, j lampron-grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprel, then a Lampret, then a Lampret, then a Lampret she for a Lamper for Lampers.

Lampers, variant of Lampas & Lamper for Lampers.

Lampers, variant of LAMPAS sb.1

Lampert, obs. form of LIMPET.

Lampful (ke mpful', a. poet. ft. Lamp sb.1+-rul.] Of the sky: Full of 'lamps', starry.

1508 Sylvestra Du Bartas II. ii. I. Ark 500 A temporal beauty of the lampful skies. 1866 W. Storks Goidelica (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our

+ **La:mpic**, a. Chem. Obs. [f. Lamp sb. + -ic. (The name was proposed by Daniell: the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)]

(The name was proposed by Daniel!; the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)

In lampic acid: an earlier name of aldehyde.

1819 J. F. Dankell in Jinl. Sci. & Arts VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of Lampic acid. 1819 J. G. Childeren Chem. Anal. 282 Lampic acid formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour. 1839 Une Dict. Arts 738.

Lamping (lee mpin), vbl. sb. [f. Lamp v.l + -1NG l.] A sudden blaze of light.

1814 Carr Dante, Par. xxv. 80 A lamping [It. lampo], as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd trenulous.

Lamping (lee mpin), ppl. a. [f. Lamp v.l + -1NG l.] Perh. suggested by It. lampante.] Flashing, beaming, resplendent.

1590 Spenser F. Q. m. iii. 1 Most sacred fyre, ... ykindled first above Emoagst th' eternall spheres and lamping sky. 1816 G. Fletcher Christ's l'ict. 1. x, Her eye with heavins, so, and more brightly shin'd Her lamping sight. 1828 Blackw. Mag. XXIII. 688 His bright forehead... and his large lamping eyes. 1859 Lb. Lytton Wanderer 8 Hot oleanders in a rosy vale Searched by the lamping fly. 1885 R. F. Berron Arab. Nis. V. 353 She flew off, like the wafts of the wind or the lamping leven.

Lampion (læ mpion). [a. F. lampion, ad. It. lampione carriage or street lamp, augmentative of lampa Lamp al. Amp sb.] A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations.

1848 Thakkeban Van. Fair lxiii, At the French Chau-

Illuminations.

1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair Ixiii, At the French Chaucellerie they had six more lampions in their illumination than ours had. 1855 BROWNING Men & Wom., Respectability iii, Eh! down in the Court three lampions flare—Put forward your best foot! 1889 G. W. Cable Stories of Louisiana 110 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampions seeming like so many play-worms.

Lampist (læmpist). [ad. F. lampiste, f. lampe: sec LAMP sb.1 and -1ST.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction

or management of lamps.

or management of lamps.

1839 Use Dict. Arts, etc. 735 The operations of the lampist.. belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades.

1855 Silliman in Cone & Johns Petrolia iv. (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible.

1858 Landre Handbok. Nat. Phil. 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to stringgle was, to [etc.].

2. nonce-use. (See quot.)
1887 Ribton-Turner Vagrants & Vagrancy xxvii. 559
Allampadati, or Lampists, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

Lampistry (læmpistri). rare. [ad. F. lampisterie, f. lampiste: see prec. and -ERY.] The kind

of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps.

1874 Edin. Rev. July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

Lampit, Sc. form of Limper.

Lampless (læmples), a. [f. LAMP sb.1 + -LESS.]

Destitute of lamps.

a 1625 FLETCHER Mad Lover II. i, Your Ladies eyes are lamplesse to that vertue. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! 1849 J. STERLING in Fraser's Mag. XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. 1884 A. J. BUTLER Anc. Coptic Ch. I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are uncoloured and lampless.

Lamplet (læmplet). [f. LAMP sb.1 + -LET.] A small lamp.

A small lamp.

1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1678) of Enter you Lamplets for Terrestrial fire.

1855 BAILEY Mystic 141 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray.

1884 Chr. Commu. 11 Dec. 179/5 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

Lamplight (læ mp₁loit). [f.LAMPsb. 1 + LIGHT.]

The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 [see LAMP sb. 1 th). 1705 HICKERINGIL Priest-cr. 1. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks. by Candle-light, or dim Lamplight. 1822 Byron Werner III. III. 23 A distant lamplight is an incident. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 397 We descended by lamp-light to a considerable depth. 1884 ROE Nat. Ser. Story III. III Harper's Mag. Feb. 457/1 Lamp-light and fire-light revealed a group.

Lamplighter (læ mp₁loita). [f. LAMP sb. 1 +

Lamplighter (læ.mpilaitai). [f. LAMP sb.1+ LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps.

Like a lamplighter; said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lamplighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps.

1750 Baker in Phil. Trans. XLVI. 601 A Lamp-lighter was giving an Account, that [etc.]. 1776 Court & City Reg. 167/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter. a 1813 A. Wilson Hogeneane Poet. Whs. (1846) 203 So Dempster, and Brodie, in Co., Like lamplighters ran to the baker's. 1830 Markvar King's Oun xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lamplighter. 1843 Bethune Sc. Fireside Stor. 68 That's Lucifer, flying about like a lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day.

2. U. S. A contrivance for lighting lamps; e. g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance.

1859 Emily Dickinson Lett. (1894) 1. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lamplighter of me.

3. local U. S. The calico bass.

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp;

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp;

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp; also fig. nocturnal labour or study.

1881 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (1595) H h, Some of my Maisters the Phylosophers, spent a good deale of theyr Lamp-oyle, in setting foorth the excellencie of it. 1598 Barret Theor.

Warres 135 Common lampe oyle. 1597 W. Colles Adam in Eden cit. 231 The Countrey-man... that had eaten Fish fryed with Lamp-Oyl. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy iii, Andy...returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick. 1895 Daily News 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market.

attrib. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lamp-oil seeds, the seeds of Ricinus viridis.

Tampoon (Irempārn). sh. [a. F. lambon.

Ricinus viridis. **Lampoon** (læmpñn), sb. [a. F. lampon, recorded from 17th c.; the vb. + lamponner, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614).

The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as f. lampons* let us

ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1014).

The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as f. lampons 'let us drink', imperative of lamper (slang) to booze, guzzle.]

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1689 Shankell Bury F. 1. i, I pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons. a 1704 T. Baown Pindar, Petit, Lds. Council Wks. 1730 1. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, To be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. 1779-81 Jennson L. P., Pope Wks. IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had alrendy exercised his poetry in a lampoon. 1830 D'Iskaell Chas I, III. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. 1843 De Quincer Pagan Oracles Wks. 1858 VIII. 172 The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. 1872 MINTO Eng. Prose Lit. t. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as documents of literal fidelity.

Comb. 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. 11. vii. 54 Among the rest [of the ballads] there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise..pretending to take the part of the papists ugainst the preachers.

Lampoon (læmpū'n), v. [f.Lampoon sb.] trans.

To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or

Tampoon (læmpā'n), v. [f.Lampoon sb.] trans. To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

a 1657 Lovelace Poems (1864) 233 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. 1706 Farquhar Recruiting Officer 1. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 362 Thwarted in the cubinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. 1822 Hazlit Tablet. I. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. 1878 Maclear Celts vii. 115 The bards. did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

Lampooner (læmpā'nol). If. Lampoon 2. +

Lampooner (læmpű'no1). [f. Lampoon v. +

Lampooner (læmpn'nol). [f. Lampooner 1.]

Jone who lampoons.

1693 Davoen Juvenal (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., 1'ope Wks. IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Angustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. 1879 Sala Paris herself again (1880) II. xxv. 359 The stem Republican, the unsparing lampooner of Louis Philippe.

Lampoonery (læmpn'nori). [f. Lampoon sb. +-Ehy.] The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 Key to Look (1718) 21 A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. 1889 Voice (N. Y.) 12 Dec., We do

not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expres-

Lampoonist (læmpænist). [f. Lampoon sb.

1830 Standard 12 July 4/8 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

Lampors, obs. form of LAMPAS 5b.2

Lamp-post (læmp₁pōast). [f. Lamp sb. + Posr.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim

of popular fury.

1790 Rov in Phil. Trans. LXXX. 164 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 Burke Fr. Ret. Wks. V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second. 1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. 1. v, He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. Wallace Ben-Hur 295 A platform garnished by some lamp-posts.

Lampras, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS 3b. L. Tampras, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS 1.

† Lamprel. Obs. Forms: 6 lawmprell, lamprile, 6-7 lamprel(1, 7 lampreel, -pril(1. [?f. lampre fish resembling the lamprey; according to R. Holme

hish resembling the lamprey; according to K. Holme the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1536 Househ, Exp. Sir T. Le Strange (B. M. Add. MS. 27448. If, 30 b), Item..ij lawmprells and a counger, iijd. 1561. Holly 150 sir Holly 160 sir H

+ Lampret. Obs. Also 7 lamprete, -prid. [Orig. a mere var. of LAMPREY; but the ending was apprehended as the dim. suffix -ET.] A lamprey

was appreliended as the dim. suffix -ET.] A lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

**1666 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl. § 153-45 Others are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the Lamprey, the Lamprete. **1688 R. Holme Armoury 11.

**25/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age, or Growth... A Lamprey, first a Lamprou. Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprell, and then a Lamprey or Lampron.

Tameran Lamprey of Lampron.

Lamprey (læ'mpri). Forms: 3,6-7 lamprei(e, ye, 4-7 lampray(e, lampray, -ee, -ey, 5 lamperey, lawmpery, 5-7 lampre, 6-7 lampry, lamprie, 4- lamprey. [a. OF. *lampreie (OF. and mod.F. lamproie) = Pr. lampreza, lamprea, prada, It. lampreda (the Sp., Pg. lamprea seem to be from Fr.):—med.L. lamprēda (glossed muræna c 1050 in Wr.-Wülcker 180/28); the word was adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. lamprede (also lempedu LIMPET), OHG. lampreta (mod.G. lamprete, whence Sw., Da. lampret), MDu. lampreide. The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med.L. lampřeča is usually believed to he an alteration of the synonymous lampetra (recorded earlier, viz. in the Glossary of Philoxenus, ?4-5th c.), which is explained as f. L. lambře to blick + petra stone, in allusion to the fact that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The use of med.L. lampřeča for the Linner as well as the lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly lampetra may be merely an etymologizing perversion.]

A fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and

mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114-17 po he com he willede of an lampreye to etc... & et as in luper cas, vor bulke lampreie him slou. 1333-4 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 21 In xij Lamprays. c 1400 Rom. Rose 7038 They defende hem with lamprey. With luce, with elis, with samons. a 1400-50 Alexander 5473 Lamprays of west Twa hundreth pond ay a pecc. 1444 Pol. Poens (Rolls) II. 218 Withoute avys make no comparysoun Atween a laumperey and a shynyng snake. 1531 TinoAle Exp. 1 Yohn Prol., Wks. 1753 388/2
The boy.. would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of lamprese. 1624 R. H. Salernes Regim. 83 Although Lampreyes be a little wholesommer then Eeles, and lesse jeopardous. 1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath been fed all his life with vipers insteed of lampres, and scorpions for cray fish. 1720 Gav Poems (1745) II. 122 Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame "Twill set a virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ. 11. 201 The Lamprey, like the cel.. is remarkably tenacious of life. 1870 Years Nat. Hist. Comm. 324 Lampreys reach this country packed in jars with vinegar, .. and bay leaves. b. attrib. and Comb., as lamprey-eel, the Sea-lamprey (Pteromyzon marinus); lamprey-stock (see quot.).

12140 Donce MS. 55 If. 31 b, "Lampray bake. 1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 630 Fresche lamprey bake hus it must be dight. 1833 C. F. Holder in Harper's Mag. Dec. 102/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the "lamprey-eel (Pteromyzon marinus). 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner M 3 Many in England have surfetted of "Lampry pies, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 Massinger, etc. Old Law II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies, and Cast for Cunnies. 1833 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 365 "Lamprey Stock'.—A wooden Cylinder for catching Lampreys. Ibid. 366 "Lamprey-Weel.

Lamprey(e)s, obs. form of Lampas sb.¹
Lampro- (læmpro), repr. Gr. λαμπρο-, combining form of Gr. λαμπρόs bright, shining, as in: La mprophane [Gr. φαν-, φαίνειν to show] Min., a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885; Lamprophomer [Gr. φωνή - ER], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound; so La:mpropho ny, a term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855); Lamprophyre [Gr.(πορ)φύρεος purple: see Porphyry], the name given by Gümbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of palæozoie age; hence Lamprophy rlc a., of of palæozoie age; hence La:mprophyrle a., of or pertaining to lamprophyre (Cent. Dict.); Lamprotype [Gr. \(\tau\)installator (Cent. Dict.); Lamprotype [Gr. \(\tau\)installator (Vent. Dict.).

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Lamprotype (Photography), a polished collodion picture. 1897 Amer. Ann. Deaf June 265 In the Indiana Institution experiments are in progress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which ... increases the intensity of sound.

Lampron, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

Lampus, obs. form of LAMPAS sb.!

Tampus (he:mprofin), a. and sb. [f] L.

Lampyrine (hempřin), a. and sb. [f. L. lampyris glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as the name of the glowworm genus), a. Gr. λαμπυρίς, f. λάμπειν to shine. See -INE.] **A.** adj. Of or pertaining to the Lampyrine or fire-flies. **B.** sb. One of the Lampyrine.

One of the Lampyrina.

1842 Brande Dict. Sci. etc. s. v. Lampyrina, The females of some of the Lampyrine tribe are apterous... and are luminous. All the Lampyrines, when seized, press their feet and antenne against their body, and remain as motionless as if they were dead.

Lampysse, obs. form of LAMPAS sb.1

Lamyn e, variant of Lamin.

Lan, variant of Len Obs., reward, recompense.

Lan, pa. t. of LINNE Obs., to cease.

|| Lana (lē¹-nă). [S. American.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS Diet. Trade, Lana, a close grained wood obtained in Demerara from Genifa Americana... The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons.

Lanar, obs. form of LANNER.

+ Lanarious, a. Obs. rare—. [f. L. lānāri-us (f. lāna wool) + -ous.] 'Of or belonging to wool'

(Rlount Glossogr. 1656–81).

Lanarkite (kemāiksit). Min. [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was first found. See -ITE.] Sulphocarbonate of lead,

found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 SHETARN Min. II. I. 300 Lanarkite. 1868 DANA Min.
(ed. 5) 628 Lanarkite, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

+ La-mary. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. I... kānāria
(? sc. fabrica) fem. of lānārius: see LANARIOUS.]

'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Lanate ($l\bar{e}^{\dagger} n \delta^{\dagger}$), a. Bot. and Ent. [ad. l., lānāt-us, f. lāna wool: see -ATE 2.] Having a

woolly covering or surface.

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. III. v. (1765) 182 Lanate, woolly, when they are covered as it were with a spider's web. 1826 Kirsy & Sp. Entomol. IV. 275 Lanate (Lanata), covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs like wool.

So Lanated a., in the same sense.

1828-32 in Webster.

Lancashire (læŋkăʃəɪ). f. Lancaster the name of the county town + Shire, with contraction.] The name of one of the northern counties of, England, used attrib. in Lancashire boiler (see quot. 1888); also (in quots. ellipt. as sb.) as the designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed

designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed of canary.

1834 Youatt Cattle vi. 203 The dairy-farmers... if they permit any admixture of short-horn blood... are anxious that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail.

1888 Lockwood's Diet. Mech. Engin., Lancashire Endler, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues. 1898 Daily News 28 Nov. 3/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshires... contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancashires of pale yellow plumage.

Lancaster (lænkæstær). [f. the name of the inventor, C. W. Lancaster (died 1878).] In full Lancaster gun, rifle, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. Laweence Guy Liv. iv. 40 Guy's great Lancaster rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 Greenea Gunnery 121 Wrought iron shells have already been thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 All Year Round No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how they burst!

Lancasterian (læŋkæstőriān), a. Also

Lancasterian (læŋkæsti°riān), a. Also (early in 9) Lancasterian. [f. the proper name Lancaster + -1AN.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) and the monitorial form of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 C. W. MARRIOT in Southey Life A. Bell (1844) II. 200
He praises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian
System. 181a Southey Lett. (1856) II. 255 The Lancastrian
scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Establishment. 1813 L. Hunt in Examiner 17 May 305/2 The

Church is against the Lancasterian system. 183a G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 465 He has founded a Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd. 111. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancasterian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

Lancastrian (læŋkæˈstriǎn), a. and sb. [f. Lancaster + -1.N. Cf. Yorkist.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the English royal family

which based its title on its descent from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828-40 TYTLER Hist. Scot. (1864) I. 145 For his good service in the destruction of the Lancastrian faction. 1861 Sat. Rev. 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancastrian Princes did not..open to him a near prospect of the crown.

B. sb.

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one 1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 129/r Henry VI was after his death revered as a martyr by the Lancastrians.

2. A native of Lancashire.
1888 Brayes Amer. Commer. III. vt. exiii. 627 The difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancastrian.
Also + Lanca strist = prec. B. 1.
1654 Vinaan Epit. Ess. vv. 66 Yorkists and Lancastrists on English land Darraind twelveruel conflicts.

Tance thus.) sh 1 Forms: 2 - 8 Januare (4)

Lance (lans), sb.1 Forms: 3-8 launce, (4 lancie), 5 lans, launse, lence, 6 lanse, launch, lawnee, 8 Sc. lanss, 4-lance. See also Launce.

Pg. langa, It. lanca:—In langa, Sp. langa, Pg. langa, It. lanca:—In langa. The F. word has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDu. lanse, lancie (Du. lans), MHG., mod.G. lance,

Da. landse, Sw. lans.

According to Varro the L. word was from a Spanish (?Iberian) source. Connexion with the synonymous Gr. λόχχη is phonologically improbable.]

A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is

and all flow of steer fleath, field by a horsenian in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is passed. To break a lance (see Break v. 3.. Lance in rest (see Rest. ... c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 281 '118 Preo launcene he heold in is hond. 1377 Langl. P. P. R. In. 303 Alle that bereth baslarde, brode swerde or launce. Shal be demed to the deth. c 1473 G. Ashiw Active Policy Prince 541 Youre Comyns shude hat bere dagger, he lance, Ne noon other wepins defensife. 1580 Sinney Ps. Navy. i, O. Loid. take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those That seeke my bane. 1604 E. Granstone P. Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. 303 The Indians kil them with launces and crossebowes, 1673 Ray Yourn. Law C. 234 The combatants being mounted on horseback with Launces in their hands, tun one at another a full gallop. 1777 Watson Philip II 1839 43 The count's launce broke on Henry's coislet. 1781 Gibbon Dect. & F. Iviii, 111. 434 The lance was the peculiar weapon of the knight. 1815 Elphinstone Acc. Canbul (1842 II. 193) Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

b. transf. and fig.

1390 Gower Conf. III. 351 And in his hond with many a hry launce He (Cupid) woundeth ofte. 1430-40 Lyog. Bechas 1. iv. (1494) bij b/1 Tyme. All consumith with his sherpe launce. 1713 Young Last Day 1. 128 And death might shake his threathing launce in vain. 1825 Longi. Suurise on Hills 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray mist thrust up its shattered launce. 1830 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 79 Their [the leaves] lamina were .. pressed against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which means they had broken through the ground. 1887 Mrs. Burnet Little Ld. Fauntlerey v. 86 He liked the big broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

†e. fig. Career as a soldier. Obs. rare—1.

1604 E. Granstone D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. xxxvii. 311 It riseth many elles, yea, many launces in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e. g. for spearing fish;

e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery, with modifying prefixes, as bomb-, gun-, handlance, an instrument for killing the whale, after he

with modifying prefixes, as bomb-, gill-, hand-hance, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Fishery, [Whale-Fishery.]
Thrusting a long steeled lance under his gills into his I reast.
1790 Asiatic Res. 11. 342 When a man dies, all his live stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 199 Earliest types of the handlances, formerly. used for killing whales. the old-fashioned, non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCET. Now vare.

1575 Turbern Fauktonrie 346 If the pin open not of it selfe, slit it and open it with a little sharp lannee of steele made whot. 1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex. 1. x. 83 The reynes. swel out. offering themselues to the Launce, by incision hansomly to be cut. 1681 GLANVILL Saddecismus 11. 181 [He] took a Launce and launc't one of her hands. 1769 R. Griffeith Cordian Knot II. 122 By. the surgeon's lance I was dragged back to life and wretchedness again. 1878 L. P. Merkeoth Techt 180 If the lance is sharp, it generally does not hurt at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer. 1602 Segaa Hon. Mil. & Civ. 10. 10. xiv. 11810 467 There is now in readioesse x50 Launces, which shall be presently embarqued. 1724 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 227 Those 6-2

lances... were brave fellows. 1831 Scott Cast. Dang. ii, A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party. b. Hisl. A man-at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf. F. lance fournic.

archers, 1001-50(filers, etc. Ci. F. lance journic.

1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) I. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 Kirk Chas. Bold II. Iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the fendal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

kinsmen and dependents.

†5. A branch of a tree, a shoot. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 977 Lurked by launcez so lufly lened. 1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 1738 Thou muste get thy graffes of the fayrest lanses, that thou canste fyude on the tree. 1669 Worlloge Syst. Agric. (1681) 132 Those [Graffs] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: a. Carpentry. 'A pointed blade negality amployed to sever the grain on each blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each

blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. *Mil.* (a) 'An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast'. (b) 'An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore' (James Milit. Dict. 1802).

Usines Milli. Dicl. 1802).

e. Pyrotechny. (See quots.) [F. lance à feu.]

1878 Kentish Pyrotechn. Treas. 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition.

1879 W. H. Browne Pyrotechny vii. 81 Lances are ..small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame.

7. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as have higher should be the formula of the coloured flame.

Ince-blade, -bucket, -butt, -game, -head, -rest, -shaft, -throw, -thrust; b. objective, as lance-breaking; c. instrumental, as lance-pierced, -worn adjs.; d. similative, as lance-acuminated, -leaved,

oreaking; c. instrumental, as lance-pierced, -worn adjs.; d. similative, as lance-acuminated, -leaved, -like, -shaped adjs.

1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts 271/1 Ovate, *lance-acuminated, entire towards the base. 1849 Stovel Canne's Necess. Introd. 9 Truths in his hand were like *lance-blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1829 Scott Ho. of Aspen 1. i, Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor *lance-breaking for me! 1876 Jss. Grant One of the *600' i. 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenant... on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and *lance-buckets. 1865 Kingsley Herevo. i. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his *lance-buckets. 1865 Kingsley Herevo. i. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his *lance-butt. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. In. i. 108 The Just or *lance-game. differed materially from the tournament. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) I. vi. 173 The arrow and *lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 609 Take of *lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce. 1579 J. Jones Preserr. Bodie & Soule 1. xl. 87 Elasing Startes... as berdelike, *lanneelike, swordlike [etc.]. 1868 Lyncin Kivulet Cixin. ii, The lance-like rain, the darting hail. 1897 Dublin Rev. Apr. 375 The *lance-pierced side of Christ. 1855 OGILVE, Suppl., *Lance-rest. 1866 BUFLL Arms & Arm. x. 206 At this period [c 1450-150] a lance-rest was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side. 1868 C. Stephens Runic Mon. I. 312 It is not.. likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses. have always been *Lance-shafts. 1776
J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms 380 Lanceolatix, *lance-shaped. 1854 T. Moore Brit. Ferns 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xxviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping,—once within actual *lance-thrust. 1842 Faber Styrian Lake 269
Like bruised embossing on

PESADE] (see quot. 1802); †lance-egged a. Bot. = lance-ovate; lance-famed a., famed for prowess with the lance; lance-fish = LAUNCE; lance-head = lance-snake; lance-knife, ? = Lancer; lancelinear a. Bot., narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; lance-man, † (a) a highwayman; (b) a warrior armed with a lance; lance-oblong a. Bot., narrowly oblong; lance-oval a. Bot., narrowly oval; lance-ovate a. = prec.; lance-sergeant [on analogy of lance-corporal], a corporal acting as sergeant; lance-snake, a venomous snake of the American genus Bothrops (or Craspedocephalus), esp. B. lanceolatus, of the W. Indies; = FER-DE-LANCE 2. American genus Bothrops (or Craspeacephatus), esp.

B. lancelatus, of the W. Indies; = FER-DE-LANCE 2.

1786 Grose Milit. Antiq. 1. 311 The lancepesata, anspesade, or as the present term is, "lance corporal. 1802 C. James Milit. Dict. sv. Corporal, Lance-Corporal, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. 1844 Kegul. 4 Ord.

Army 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as Lance-Serjeants, and the most approved Private Soldiers as Lance-Corporals. 1787 Fam. Plants 1. 242 Divisions of the Border "lance-egg" d. 1718 Pore Iliad xiii. 278 The "Lance-fam'd loopakavros" ldomen of Crete. 1859-62 Sta J. Richardson, etc. Museum Nat. Ilist. (1868) II. 40/2 Amongst the former, or spine-tailed species [of Crotalidæ], are the "Lance-heads (Craspedocephalina) of the New World. Ibid. 41/1 The Lance-head is the most ahundant of all serpents in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia. 1610 Markham Masterp. II. exi. 396 Others take a sharpe "launce-knife, and [etc.]. 1789 Fam. Plants I. 30 Petals.. "lance-linear. 1589 Riose Eng.-Lat. Dict., A "Launce man, hastiger. 1592 Greene Comy Catching II. A 3b, The Priggar is he that steales the horse... The Priggar if he be a Launce man, that is, one that is already horst, then [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO, Lanciatore... a lance-man, a pike-man. 1808 Pike Sources Mississ. III. App. (1810) II The lancemen are always mounted. 1787 Fam. Plants I. 285 Germ "lance-oblong, compress". a 1794 Sir W. Jones in Astatic Res. (1795) IV. 262 Leaves opposite, "lance-oval, pointed at both ends. 1889 in Lancet 27 Apr. I. 866/2 The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or lance-oval in form. 1799 Asiatic Res. VI. 349 Leaflets.. *lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1838) XII. 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you *lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. 1880 Cassell's Nat. Hist. IV. 319 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the *Lance Snakes. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called Fer-de-lance there.

+ Lance. sb.2 Obs. In 4 (5) launce, lanss. If. LANCE v.]

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. Launch sb.)
1375 Barbour Bruce x. 414 And he that was in iuperdy
Till de, a lanss [MS. E. launce] till him he maid.

Till de, a lanss [MS. E. lannee] till him he maid.

2. A cut, incision, slit.

1669 Workinge Eyst. Agric. vii. \$ 10(1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do... Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. Ibid. 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree..make your Lance under, or on one side.

Lance (luns), v. Forms: 4-8 launce, 4 %c. launse, 4-6 chiefly Sc. lans(s, 5 lawnee, 5-6 launse, 4-lance. [a. OF. lancier (F. lancer):
L. lanceare, f. lancea Lance sb.; the ONF. form lanchier was adopted as LAUNCH v. In branch II

f. L. ANCE sb.¹]

I. 1. trans. To fling, hurl, launch, throw (a dart, also fire, lightning, smoke); to shoot out (the tongue); to put forth (blossoms). Also with forth,

to such that the high stands, sinder, it is show that forth, out, up. Now rare (chiefly poet.).

13. Gny Warne. (A.) 2394 To him hai launced bope spere and swerd. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XIX. 10 The tree hithe trewe-loue. launceb up blossemes. c1394 P. Pl. Crede 551 Pel [friars]. launceb heip her bemmes wip babelyng in streets. 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 949 To lance, launcer. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres III. i. 32 A lauelin. . they did lance or dart at the enemie. 1635 Sir G. Mackenzie Relig. Stoke iii. (1685) 28 As beams are lanced out from the body of the Sun. 1710 Lond. Gaz. No. 4653/t A spread Eagle, representing his Majesty's Arms, lanced a Rocket. 1795-7 SOUTHEY Juvenile & Minor Poems Poet. Wks. II. 210 The lightning is lanced at our sires. 1801 — Thalaba v. xi, The adder in her haunts disturbed Lanced at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue. 1827 I. TAYLOR Transin. Anc. Bks. xvii. 279 He affirms (Xerxes] to have lanced darts at the sun. 1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge (1859) 488 Rolling in smoaky wreaths and lancing out ragged shreds from their lower edges. 1898 M. P. Shiel Fellow Danger 136 The torpedo-boat lances one of her horid needles of steel.

b. with immaterial obj., e.g. a look; † also with forth.

with forth.

with forth.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 350 Lo! my lore is in be loke, lance hit berinne. 1635 Person Varieties 1. 15 The Stars, and these celestiall bodies... doe lance forth their power upon the Earth also. 1752 Carte Hist. Eng. 111. 9 The pope was to lance his censures against the common enemy. 1765 H. Walfole Otranto iv. (1798) 76 Here I lance her anothem at thy head. 1832 Examiner 436/1 He lances one of his droll looks. 1855 M. Arnold The Voice 3 As the kindling glances... Which the bright moon lances From her tranquil sphere. 1858 M. P. Shiel Tellow Danger 157 Suddenly he lanced a horrid shriek.

† C. reft. To hurl oneself, to spring, shoot. Obs. c 1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 183 He launced hymselfe [from the ship] & lepte into the myddes of the prease wyth his good swerde in his hande. 1658 R. White It. Digby's Powel. Symp. (1660) 20 The light...lancing herself by a marvellons celerity on all sides by streight lines.

2. int. for reft. To bound, spring, move quickly,

White tr. Digby's Powd. Symp. (1660) 20 The light.. lancing herself by a marvellous celerity on all sides by streight lines.

2. int. for reft. To bound, spring, move quickly, rush. Also with forth, out. Const. on. Obs. exc. dial. c1330 R. Beunse Chron. (1810) 94 With a herde bei mette, a herte berof gan lance. 1375 Barbour Bruce in. 122 He. strak with spurs the stede in hy, And he lansyt furth delyvirly. c1470 Golagros & Gavu. 901 He lansit out our ane land, and drew noght ane lyte. c1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. v. (Parl. Beasts) vii, Ane vnicorne come lansand our ane law. 1481 Caxton Godfrey xliii. 82 The conestables. launced on this party of thoost whiche was not yet passed. 1513 Douglas Eneis Ix. ix. 74 Turnus, lanssand lychtly our the landis. 1530 Lynosan Teat. Papingo 353 3c, that now bene lansyng vpe the ledder, Tak tent in lyme. 1840 Evidence Hull Docks Comm. 74 When there is no wind, we leance along with poles. 1883 Hampsh. Gloss., Lance, to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to lance over the turf'.

† D. transf. and fig. Of leaves, fire: To spring, spring forth, shoot up. Of pain: To shoot. Obs. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 526 pe lenez lancen fro be lynde, & lysten on be grounde. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 966 As lance leuez of be boke pat lepes in twynne. 1393 Lance. P. Pl. C. xiii. 185 Of greyn ded in erthe Atte laste lannech up whereby we lynen alle. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 109 Pe Lilye, be lonache, launsyng wiplene. c1470 Henry Wallace vii. 429 The lemand low sone lanssyt apon hycht. 1756 Mounsey in Phil. Trans. L. 21 The pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly. † 3. trans. To launch (a boal).

† 3. trans. To launch (a boat). c 1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 12 Some yo longe bote dyde launce,

c 1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 12 Some yo longe bote dyace manace, some mende yo corse.

b. intr. To launch forth, push out.
1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 141 b, Now hath yo patriarke Noe all his chyldren . in his shyp, & is launced from the lande. 1531 STUDLEY tr. Seneca's Agamem. 1. Chorus 61 Nor launcing to the depe where bottom none is found.
1595 MAYNAROE Drake's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had wee lanced under the forte at our first cominge to anchor, we had letc.).

we had [etc.].

4. To throw out (a tale, words, etc.); to utter.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1212 Al layande be lady lanced be bourdez. Ibid. 2124 pat I schal lelly yow layne, & lance neuer tale.

+ 5. intr. To make a dash or stroke with a pen. 1583 J. Mellis Briefe Instruct. Eijj, When yee haue thus entered it into Journall, then presently after in the memoriall. yee shall launce or make a stroke.

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. Obs. exc. poet.

13.. E. E. Altit. P. B. 1428 [He] comaundes hym cofly coferes to lance. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 290 Lawncyn [v.r. lawnchyn], or stynge wythe a spere, or blode type, lance. 1386 Markowe 1st Pt. Tamburt. t. ii. We will lift our swords, And. lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 G. Sanovs Trav. 12 In the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 Penit. Conf. vii. (167) 155 Baals Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 Buynan Piter. 1. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 Tickell Guardian No. 125 7 9 Bold Nimrod first. lauc'd the bristling boar. 1728 Morgan Algiers 11. iii. 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 241 On the brain being lanced, the .. whale died immediately.

16. 1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom anaunce, That nowe with dyshonoure doon me stynge and lannee. 1828 Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

1. intr. To pierce.

2. trans. To wound or kill with a lance.

c. trans. To wound or kill with a lance.

1898 Westm. Gaz. 6 Apr. 6/3 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolling the Dervishes.

7. Surg. To make an incision in (the gums, a

sore, a tumonr) with a lancet; to cut open. with a person as object. Also, to fetch out or let

sore, a tumonr) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch out or let out by lancing.

1474 Caxron Chesse III. v. hj b, The surgyens..ought not to be hasty to launce and cutte aposthumes & soores. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 278 O blessed lorde, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, launce me, that fynally thou mayst hane mercy on me. 1575 Turber. Faulcourie 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by launsing it. 1578 T. WILLOCKS Serin. Pawles 93 Thrust diligently your sword of instice in, to launce out all corruption and bagage which is gathered in the bowels. 1615 Latham Falcoury (1633) 132 You must hane care to launce it long wayes as the sinews do run. 1654 Trapp Comm. 766 v. 18 He is both a Father and a physitian, hee lanceth us not unlesse need be. 1722 De For Plague (1884) 268 To lance and dress the .. Tumonrs. 1725 Pore Odyss. xiv. 87 Of two [porkers] his cutlass lanced the sponting blood. 1878 L. P. Merroitt Ferth 36 The dentist..sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing hot, congested gums. 162. 1936 Daus tr. Bullinger on Afoc. (1573) 38 We are many tymes launced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline. 1621 QUARLES Esther xii. 12 b, When Haman then had lanc'd his rip ned griefe, In bloody tearmes, they thus appli'd reliefe. 1665 Boyle Occas. Reft. III. vii. The Orator.. is more sollicitous to tickle their Ears, than... to launce their Consciences. 1705 Hickerhoffle.

1. Priest-cr. II. viii. 90 Some Inconveniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, then lanced to the bottom.

1. absol. or intr. To make an incision.

1646 J. Hall Horae Vac. 48 They doe better Launce into secret humonrs.

Hence Lanced fpl. a.

1607 Topsell Fourf, Beasts 516 To... spread them ypon the aforesaid eaten or launced woundes.

Lanced (lunst), a. [f. Lance sb. 1 + Ed 2.]

Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 Fam. Plants 1. 32 The leaflets lanced.

a nance.

1787 Fam. Plants 1. 32 The leaflets lanced.

1815 Kirby & Sr. Entomol. 1. 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [suckers], some acutely lanced at the extremity.

1894 Blackmore.

Perlycross 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue flax quivering on lanced foliage.

Lancegay (lunsigēi). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 4-8 launcegay (e, 5 lawncegay, 6 launcegay.

Lancegay (d'nsigēi). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 4-8 launcegay (6, 5 lawncegay, 6 launcezagaye, 1 launsgay, 7 erron. lance de gay. [a. Of. lancegaye, f. (with contraction) lance, Lance so. 1- lancegaye, and the lancegaye, lancegay lancegay lancegay. I case Chaucer Sir Thopas 41 In his hand a launcegay lancegay, Which whilom through my hert he cast. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 388 That no man go armed, to bere launcegayes, Gleyves, Speres, and other wepyn. c 1500 Robin Hood (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 Sir J. Smyth Instruct. Milit. 1991 would wish them to have Launces commonly called Launceragays of good, tite, and stiffe ash. 1605 Campen Rem. (1657) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their granad, baselard, launcegay, &c. would be endless. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World v. iii. § 1. 350 These carrying a kinde of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the middest of the staffe. 1799 Scott Sheph. Tale, A launcegay strong, full twelve ells long, By every warrior hung.

attrib. 1436 Nottingham Rec. II. 158 Duorum garmentorum, unius clocher, et unius launcegaysshaft.

La'nce-knight. Hist. Forms: see Lance sb. and Knight. Also 6 lance-kneyght, 9 lance-knecht; and see Lansquenett. [ad. G. lancknecht (lanz = Lance sb. l), an etymologizing perversion of landsknecht, f. lands, genitive of land Land 5b. + knecht servant.

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to

LAND sb. + knecht servant.

Originally the G, word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with lance caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon.]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with

a lance or pike. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lansknyght, lancequenct. 1550 W. LYNNE Carion's Cron. 248 Many Launceknyghtes of the Germayne nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 HULDET, Men bearyng shyldes of siluer, called launce knyghtes, argyraspidæ. 1579 Digges Stratiot. 120 The Lance Kneyghts also encamp always in the fielde very stronglye. 158 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 463 b, Although Aoyyauos be nothing els then a greeke word, signifying a launceknight. 1598 B. Jonson Er. Man in Hum. II. 1, Well, now must 1 practise to get the true garbe of one of these Launceknights, 1606 Bryskett Civ. Life 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer vse also the fife at this day with the drum. 1815 Scort Talism. vi, Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched haaren-hauters and lance-knechts. attrib. 1653 Urquimar Rabelais I. xxxv, Tripet would have traiterously cleft his head with his horsemans sword, or lanse-knight fauchion. transf. c 1616 Dich of Devon IV. I. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 63 The needle lance knights. put so many hookes and eyes to every hose and dubblet.

Lancelet (larnslét). Also 6 lancelette,

every hose and dubblet.

Lancelet (lunslet). Also 6 lancelette, launcelet, -lot, 9 lancelot. [f. Lance sb. 1 + -Let.] + 1. A lancet. Obs.

1573 Babet Alm. L. 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, scalprum chirurgicum. 1589 Ruder Eng.-Lat. Dict. s.v. Launce, A Launcelot to cut wounds, smilium. 1593 G. Harvey New Letter 12 Pierces Supererogation.. is lest beholding to the penknife: Nashes S. Fame hath somewhat more of the launcelet. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Launcelot, or Lancelot.

or Lancelot.

2. Zool. A small fish-like animal: = AMPHIOXUS. 2. Zool. A small fish-like animal: Americans, 1836 Yarrell Brit. Fishes II. 468 The Lancelet, Americans lanceolatus. 1846 Carrenter Physiol. 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelot. 1847-9 Tout Cycl. Anat. IV. 450/2. In the ..lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large cocum. 1859 Dawwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 9) Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the

† **Lancell.** Obs. Also 4 launsele. [a. OF. lancele, dim. of lance Lance sb.1] A herb (Plan-

lancele, dim. of lance LANCE 50. [] A HEID (Tuntago lanceolata).

a 1400 Med. MS. in Archxologia XXX. 356 Take jws of launsele I seye W' y' whyte of tweyne eyre. 1538 TURNER Libellus, Lancell, Plantago.

† Lancely, a. Obs. In 6 launcely. [f. Lance 5b, 1 + -Ly 1.] Proper to a lance; lance-like.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia II. (1622) 179 His Lances... strong to give a launcely blow indeede.

† Terragement. Oh. rare-1. [f. Lance v.

† La ncement. Obs. rare -1. [f. Lance v. +-MENT. Cf. F. lancement.] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

lancing or cutting; an incision.

1688 Sir T. Mayrene Archimag. Anglo-Gall. xix. 15 Vou must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fowi]. that your said spices may the better hold or fasten.

† Lancent, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 lanceaunt, lawncent. [a. F. lançant, pres. pple. of lancer Lance v.] A. adj. That lances, adapted for lancing. B. sb. = Lancet (if not a scribal error).

1 c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 111 Oper Instruments perceaunt & lanceaunt. 1440 Promp. Parv. 290 Lawncent [v. r. lawnset], or blode yryne, lanceola. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. 142 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd wn fleame or lancent.

Lanceolar (lo'nstölat), a. [f. L. lanceola

a great while agoe since I finger d my neame or nanceola.

Lanceolar (lonsiolar), a. [f. L. lanceola

(see next) + -AR.] = next.

1810 Asiatic Res. X1. 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

Lanceolate (la nsiðlet), a. Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. lanceolātus, f. lanceola small lance; in med.L. lancet, dim. of lancea Lance sb.1] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

bling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. III. v. (1765) 176 Lanceolate, Spear-thatped; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity. 1794 Martyn Roussau's Bot. xxii. 313 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. iv. (1888) 6 Wood Anemone. . Leaflets lanceolate, lobed, and cut. 1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 69 Lotigo unigaris:... Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. 1869 Gillmore tr. Figure's Reptiles 4 Birdii. 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

18 Used for 'lancet-shaped'.

1883 Century Mag. Apr. 821/1 'The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

C. Comb., signifying 'lanceolate and ...', 'between lanceolate and ...', 'as lanceolate-acute, linear, -subulate adjs.; also in quasi-lat. form lanceolato-, as lanceolato-hastate, -subulate adjs. 1806 Calpine Brit. Bot. 184 L[caves] lanceolato-hastate. 1836 Loudon Encycl. Plants 807 Sphagnum cuspidatum. Leaves lanceolato-subulate lax. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. vi. (1688) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate-linear. 1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. 73 Sep[als] lanceolate-acute, 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 20 Sepals slender lanceolate-subulate. Hence La'neeolately adv., in a lanceolate shape. Also Lanceola tion, the property of being lanceolate late (in recent Dicts)

Also Lanceola tion, the property of being lanceo-

late (in recent Dicts.).

1872 H. C. Woop Fresh-Water Alga 109 [Closterium]
Narrowly lanceolately-fusiform.

Lanceolated (lumsible!ted), a. [formed as

LANCEOLATE + -ED.] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL Hill. Anim. 78 The sharp-horned Phalæna.. with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v. Leaf. Lanceolated Leaf. 1769 PENNANT Zool. III. 62 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1782 MARSHALL in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 220 A delicate point or sting.. which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 Scort Pirate xxv, The votary dropped his offering.. through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

Lanceonesade. lanceonesigndo (lans.pezado)

a lanceolated window.

Lancepesade, lanceprisado (luns, pezã d, lans, prizã do). Hist. Forms: a. 6 lancepezzade,

7 lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata, 8 lancepesata, lanspessade. Ci. Anspessade. β. 7 laneepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris, -prizade, -ado, lans-, launcepres-, -prisade, -ado, 9 lanceprisade. [a. F. lancepessade (now anspessade) lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr.), ad. It. lancia spezzata, lit. 'broken lance' (spezzare to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f. s-= dis-+ pezza piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with r

f. s- = dis- + pezza piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with r are due to association with Sp. presa grip, clutch. The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in pl.) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies'; Florio (s.v. Spezzato) renders it 'a demi-lance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance has often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen nuch service' (Tommaseo s.v. Spezzato). The peculiar Fr. and Eng. sense (= lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 Fenton Guicciard. II. 104 The Marquis. being followed with a valiant companye of younge gentlemen and Lancepezades (these are brane and proued souldies interteyned abone the ordinary companies). 1605 Tryall Chev. III. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 305 The tother Launcepresado. [Applied derisively by a soldier to an officer of high rank.] 1611 Chapman May Day Plays 1873 II. 300 Serjeant Piemeat, Corporall Conny, Lanceprizado Larke. 1617 Middleton & Rowley Fair Quarrel 1v. iv, I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captaine over these Launcepresadoe. 1625 Markham Soldier's Accid. 7 The Lanspresado. in the Corporalls absence, as yoon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls in the corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1876 Scott Woodst. xxxiv, Thou, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prisade.

C. transf.

2 1605 Polwart Flyting w. Montgomerie 705 Feld bi-set!

C. transf.

a 1605 POLWART Flyling w. Montgomerie 705 Beld hisset!
marmissed! lansprezed to the lownes! 1622 Massinger
Virg. Mart II. i, This Bacchus, who is. lanceprezade to red
noses. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lanspresade, he
that comes into Company with hut Two pence in his
Pocket.

In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt

+Larncer¹. Obs. Forms: 5 lanceour, 6-7 launcer, 7 lancer. [ad. OF. lanceor, lanceur, f. lancer to lance, throw, or f. Lance v. + -ER¹.] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart).
1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 215 Archeris, abblastres, and Lanceouris of Dartes brandynge.

and Lanceouris of Daites brandynge.

2. = LanceT.

1537 Matthew's Bible, 1 Kings xviii. 28 They .. cut them selues as their maner was with knyues and launcers [1611 lancers]. 1387 Mascall. Gov. Cattle (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked launcer, from the heele to the toe. 1611 Flobio, Lanciatore, a launcer. 1614 T. White Markyrd. St. George C b, The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did tyre His holy bodie. a 1615 Boys Wks. 1629-30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury 111. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

Lancer 2 (lans). Forms: 6 lancere, 6-7 launcier, 6-8 lancier, 7 lanceer(e, launceer, launcer, 7-lancer. [a. or ad. F. lancier, f. lance

Lancer, 7- lancer. [a. or ad. F. lancer, f. lance Lance sh. 1 Cf. late L. lanceārius or lanciārius.]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regi-

ments officially called Lancers. In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 5th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

armed with cardine (tormerty sword) and pistol as well as 1spo Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburl. 1. ii. F 5b. Backt by stout Lanceres of Germany. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xiii. § 107, 740 In his Company were.. not aboue fifteene Lanciers. 1611 Florio, Lanciere, a launcier. 1648 Lanc. Tracts (Chetham Soc.) 263 Collonal Thornhaugh.. was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Launcers. 1712 Perquisite Monger 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Launciers. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 159 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 111. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

Educ. 111. 302 The laucer has sword and plant.
lance.

transf. a 1657 Lovelace Poems (1864) 177 The heron
mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lauceer.

2. pl. The name of a species of quadrille. Also
the music proper to this dance.

the music proper to this dance.

186a Athenzum 25 Jan. 111 The Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. Harte Arctic Vision, Trip it all ye merry dancers in the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. Samet Race for Wife i, As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lancer-braiding, -cap, -regiment; also lancer-like adj.

1897 Daily News 16 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the *lancer braiding. 1844 W. H. Maxwell. Sports & Adv. Scotl. iii. (1855) 45 The *lancer cap and

green habit of the Honourable Juliana Beningfield! 1892 E. Reeves Homeward Bound 248 Making .. quadrille and lancer-like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 Regul. 49 Ord. Army 7 1146 In a lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage

Lancet (la nset). Forms: 5 lan-, lawncette, lawnset, 6 launcette, 6-8 launcet, 6- lancet. [ad. OF. F. lancette, dim. of lance Lance sb.1 Cf. It. lancetta.]

+1. a. ? A small lance, a dart. b. In whale-

fishery = Lance sb. 1 2. Obs.

c 1420 Siege Rouen in Archaelogia XXI. 52 And also lawnsetys were leyde on hey, For to schete both ferre an ney. 1752 Boxo in Phil. Trans. XLVII. 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long largester.

lancets.

2. A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for

with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

1440 [see Lancent]. 1474 Caxton Chesse 86 He dyd his vysage to be kutte wyth a knyf and lancettis endlong and overthwart. 1530 Palson. 237.1 Lancet, an instrument, lancette. 1543 [Rankeron Vigo's Chirrorg. (1586) 6, Cut the Scrophule.. with a sharpe instrument, as with a launcet. 1612 Woodall Surg. Male Wisk. (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeons Mate knoweth a Launcet as well as myself. 1665 Boyle Occas. Reft. II. iv. And calls for a Lancet, rather than a Julep. 1775 Sifferidan St. Patr. Dayl. i, Such an arm for a landage, veins that seemed to invite the Lancet. 1837 W. Irwing Capt. Bonneville III. 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1856 [Druit Surgeon's Vaide mee.um 631 The operator. pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

1826 Kirby & Sr. Entomol. III. 362 Scalfella (the Lancet), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cultelli,

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entoniol. H1. 362 Scalfella (the Lancets), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cultelli, which probably enter the veins or sap-vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction.
3. Short for lancet-arch, -light, -window.
1848 R. Webb Continent. Ecclesiol. 45 Two stages of tall Pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 Tennyson Aylme's F. 622 Greenish glimmerings though the lancets. 1879 Sin G. Scorr Lect. Archit. I. 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.
4. attrib. and Comb., as lancet edge, +-ichthyo-

ancient church.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lancet edge, +-ichthyodont; lancet-shafed adj.; lancet-fish, the doctor-

dont; lancet-shaped adj.; lancet-fish, the doctor-fish (Acanthurus'; † lancet-loupe, a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1a).

1875 Carpentry & Join. 52 A side filister. having a second point or *lancet edge to cut the filters across as the work proceeds. 1840 MUDE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 1829) 303 Acanthurus, *lancet-fishes, have..a strong spine on each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds. 1708 I hil. Trans. XXVI. 78 The *Lancet or Mucronated Ichthyodont. 1562 Phage Aneid Ix. Ccj, The Troyans. through their *launcet loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1890 Cacrey Ix. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn. vi. (ed. 4) 232 Certain *lancet-shaped bodies.

b. Arch., as lancet arch, one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; lancet window, a high and narrow window ter-

lancet window, a high and narrow window ter-

lancet window, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, lancet Gothic, lancet light, lancet style.

1823 P. Nicholson Fract. Build. 587 *Lancet arch.

1826 P. Nicholson Fract. Build. 587 *Lancet arch.

1826 Rickman Archit. 50 Lancet arches. have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch.

1826 Goth. Mag. Feb. 164/2

Goth. Archit. 1. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral. is a good example of a window of four *lancet-lights.

1849 FREEMAN Archit. 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the *Lancet style.

1281 J. Warton Kiddington (1783) 17

Mouldings of *lancet windows.

20. Neighb. ii. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet windows.

Hence Lanceteer. one who uses a lancet.

Hence Lanceteer, one who uses a lancet; a

surgeon. Lance ted a., (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 Examiner 8/2 A person named Mort-r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place. 1855 WHEWELL in Mrs. S. Douglas Life (1881) 562 Where, rich-glowing, the light streams through the lanceted window. 1864 Crowd Ch. Choirmaster 27 A little lancetted church.

Lancewood (larns, wud). [f. Lance sb.1 + Wood sb.] a. A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. b. A tree yielding this wood; the best known are Duguetia quitarensis from Cuba

the best known are Duguetia quitarensis from Cuba and Guiana and Oxandra virgata from Jamaica.

'The name in Australia is given to Backhonsia myrtifolia and in New Zealand to Panax crassifolium' (Mortis Austral Eng. 1838).

1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 P. Browne Yamaica 177 The aculeated Lycium or Lancewood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1838 O. W. Holmes Ant. Breakf. (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1899 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 160/2 The very best ash...is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 Onting (U.S.) XXVI. 376/1 We put the little lancewoods together and started out.

Lanch, obs. form of LAUNCH sb. and v. + Lanchara. Obs. Also 7 lanchare, 9

+ Lanchara. Obs. Also 7 lanchare, 9 Lanchara. [a. Pg. lanchara, ad. Malay lancharan (Kinkert), f. lanchār quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).

1653 H. Cogan tr. Piuto's Trav. ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. Ibid. vii. 18 Five Lan-

Lanchet: see Landshard.

+ Lanciferous, a. Obs. rare -o. [f. med,L. lancifer (f. lanc-ea lance + -(i) fer bearing) + -ous.]

Bearing a lance.

Bearing a lance.

1656 in Brount Glossogr.

1676 in Coles.

Lanciform (lunsifām), a. [f. Lance sb. +

-(1) FORM.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

1865 in Sat. Rev. 27 July 102

These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all: at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

Lancinate (lunsifāt), v. rare. [f. L. lanci-

nat-, ppl. stem of lancinare to rend, tear to pieces

nate, ppl. stem of tanemare to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper Thesaurus 1565).] trans. To pierce, tear.

1603 Harsher Pop. Impost. 91 Blacke hel-mettal.. to exceriat and lancinate a deuil. 1623 Cockeram, Laucinate, to thrust through. 1876 Overmatched I. vii. 117 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

Lancinating (la nsinétin), ppl. a. [f. prec. + 1NG².] Chiefly of pain: Acutte, darting, piercing. 1762 R. Guy Pract. Obs. Cancers 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs. 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflant. 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE Curabil. Consumption 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear. fig. 1814 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, home-directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 Westm. Gaz. 12 Feb. 3'2 Simplicity in recomning his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

Lancination lunsing fon). [as if ad. L. *lancination-em, n. of action f. lancinae to Lancin-The action of lancinating; cutting, lancing. 1630 Donk Serm. xiii. 132 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. a 1670 Hacket Cent. Serm. 241 He took upon him to cure us. by cutting and lancination.

Sonle, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. a 1670 HACKET Cent. Serm. 241 He took upon him to cure us..by cutting and lancination.

b. transf. A cutting into, an indentation. 1650 Fuller Figath 11. v. xii. 164 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incisures and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

c. fig. Piercing pain; a cutte agony.
1649 Jer. Tantor Get. Exempt. Exhortation \$ 15 With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 Addr. Hopeful Young Gentry 62 (Lovel breaks in upon you withal the noise, tunult and lancination of distracted passions.

Lancing (lansin), vbl. sb. [f. Lance v. + -ING l.]

2. The action of the vb. Lance in various senses: e.g. † a. Launching (of boats). † b. Piercing, pricking. c. Cutting with a lancet.
1470-85 Malory Arthur xxi. ii, Thenne there was huncynge of grete botes and smal. 1592 Davies Immort. Soul ii. vii. (1714) 28 The cruel Lancing of the knotty Gout. 1638 Baker tr. Palsac's Lett. (vol. II) 202 You make with 18 yillogisme] a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 Millon Tetrach. Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 140 The launcing of that old apostemated error. 1655 Woon Life 17 Dec., Which caused a swelling in his cheek. and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appeare in public. 1677 Gale. Crt. Gentiles III. 105 God forbids his people this funeral rite of cutting and lancing hecause abused to Demonidolatric. attrib. 1530 Palsach. 604/2, I lannee a sore, as a cyrurgien dothe with a launsyng yron. 1850 Sala Gas-light & D. x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole. and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer.
1838-9 Thatekean Major Gahagan iii, A ball. put a stop to his lancing.

Lancing (lunsin), ph. a. [f. Lance v. + + ING 2.] That lances: a. Darting forward: fig.

Lancing (la nsin), ppl. a. [f. Lance v. + 1Nc 2.] That lances: a. Darting forward; fg. 2 bold, dashing. b. Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. c. Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. Ledin Filger. Princes (1586) 6 b. Hercules. hearde the offers of these two launcing Ladies. 1635 Person Varieties 1. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c... we visibly see. 1647 Stanley Pretis Oronta (1630) 5 Along the shore the wretched mothers stray. The launcing ships beholding from on high. 1697 Dravoen Virg. Georg. 11. 695 When the launcing knife requires his hands. 1756 Mounsey in Phil. Trans. 1. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

Land (lend), 5b. Forms: 1-land; also 1, 3-5 7 lond, 4-6 londe, 4-7 lande, (3 loande, 4 loond,

lond, 4-6 londe, 4-7 lande, (3 loande, 4 loond, lont, 5 lonnde, lannde, 8-9 Sc. lan, lan'). [Com. Teut.: OE. land, lond str. neut. = OF ris. land, lond, OS. (Du., LG.) land, OHG. lant (MHG. lant, land, ond.) land, mod.G. land), ON. (Sw., Da.) and Goth. land:—OTeut. *lando**, cogn. w. OCeltic *landā fem. (Irish land, lann enclosure, Welsh llan enclosure) closure, church, Cornish lan, Breton lann heath), whence the F. lande, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. *londh- is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant *lendh- appears in OSl. lędina heath, desert (Russian ляда, лядина', and in MSw., mod.Sw. linda waste or fallow land I

I. The simple word.

1. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to sea, water. Cf. firm land (see FIRM a. 8), DRY LAND. + Oceas. classed as one of the 'elements' = EARTH sb.1 14. Often in phr. to land, on land (cf. ALAND), by land (in quot. 1841 transf.); also + at land = on land, ashore.

Beowulf 1623 Com ba to lande lidmanna helm swiomod swymman. c900 tr. Bada's Hist. II. iii. (1830) 104 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of londe & of sæ cumendra. c1205 LAY. 117 On Italiae he com on lond. c1250 Gen. & E.x. 103 It hiled all dis werldes drof, And fier, and walkne, and water, and lond. c1300 Havelok 721 Fro londe woren he bote a mile. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 322 pe barrez of vehe a bonk ful bigly me haldes, pat I may lachche no lont. c1300 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 266 Nonper suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. c1386 Chaucea Man. of Law's Prol. 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wynnynges. c1400 Mannoev. (1839) i. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Londe. 1530 Taveanea Erasm. Prov. (1525) 13 It is most pleasannte rowynge nere the land, and walkynge nere the sea. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 7 To bunt ont perilles. By sea, by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. Grimstone D'Acasta's Hist. Indies III. xi. 107 We feele greater heat at land then at sea. Ibid. III. iii. 118 It behooves vs now to treate of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 Shars. Temp. II. i. 122, I not doubt He came aliue to Land. 1667 Milton P. L. Xi. 337 His Omnipresence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. Machiavell's Prince xii. (1833) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 De Foe Crusee I. viii, I fairly descryd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 Colerance Anc. Mar. v. II. xiii, And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 Fr. A. Kemble Rec. Later Life (1882) II. 142 At the heighning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849-50 Allson Hist. Europe VIII. 628 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England 1855 Kinssley Herew. i. (1877) 44, I was never afraid... to speak my mind to them, by sea or land. b. Nautical phrases. † To take land: to come to land; to land, when at sea. † To raise land: to come to land; to lond, when at sea. † To raise land: to

sail with the land just within sight. To lay the land: to lose sight of land. + To set (the) land: to take the bearings of land. Land ho! a cry of sailors when first sighting land. Land shut in

sailors when first sighting land. Land shut in (see quot. 17:53).

c 1330 R. Brune Chron. (1810) 59 Whan he kyng wist, bat hei had taken land. c 1375 Barbour Brice xvi. 551 Quhill thai. On vest half, toward Dunfermlyne, Tik land. a 1533 Ld. Berners Hown xlii. 528 They... ayryd at the potte of Marseyle there they toke londe. 1617 Cotca., Singir, to arrive, take land, goe ashore. 1627 Cart. Smith Scanar's Gram. ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries ont Land to; which is just so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to sail from it just so farre as you can see it. 1633 T. James Foy. 28 We hall'd off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 21 When we set Land, some this, some that do guess. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v., Land shut in, at sea. When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship cane from, then they say the land is shut in. Setting the Land, at sea, is observing by the compass how it hears. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780), Terre qui fuit, donlile-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. Dana Ref. Mast iv. 8 A man on the forecastle called out 'Land ho!'

c. Phr. How the land lies: primarily Naut. (see quot. a 1700); now chiefly fig. = what is the state

quot. a 1700); now chiefly fig. = what is the state

of affairs.

of altairs.

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, How lies the Land? How stands the Reckoning? 1800 Makin Gil Blas vii. vii. (Rtldg.) 14 Several gentlemen. had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1870 Miss Bridgman Ro. Lynne I. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† d. A tract of land. Also transf. of ice. Obs.

Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† d. A tract of land. Also transf. of ice. Obs.

1604 E. Girmstone D'Acosta's Hist. Indies in. x. 153
There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1654 Needham tr. Sedden's Mare Cl. To Rdt., A large Bay or inlet of the Sea, ... entering in betwixt two lands. 1666 Sturmy Marine's Mag. vr. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries .. complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as arable land, corn-land, plough-land, stubble land. c335 Vest. Psalter cvii. 37 And seowun lond & plantadon winxeardas. a 1050 Liber Scintill. x. (1880) 51 Farlic & swiðlic storm on hryre landu [L. arua] forhwyrfð. c 1050 Suph. Ælfric's Vec. in Wr.-Wilcker 177/11 Seges, gesawen secer rel land. c1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 35 Lond weleerid and wel dungid. c140 Pallad. on Hinst. 18 Tilynge is vs to write of every londe. c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 196 Hee berata, a hoxgangyn lond. ... Hee virgata, a eryd lond. ... Hie selis, a ryggyd lond. ... 1632 Milton L'Allegro 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles ore the Furrow'd Land. 1697 Dayobn Virg. Georg. 11. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herhage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1729-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Mushroom, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1733 The Land. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. v. I. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1856 Olmsted States 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats,... blackland, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land letc.].

† b. poel. = Ground in various senses. Obs. a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 203 (Gr.) Inc is... wilde deor on zeweald zescald & lifigende, on de land tredad. 14... Fencing w. Two Handed Sword in Rel. Ant. I. 305 Fresly myte thy strokis by dene, And hold wel thy lond that hyt may be sene. 1596 Spensea F. Q. v. vii. 7 He

integral section of the globe; a country, territory.

Also put for the people of a country.
(Sometimes defined by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or

products, as the land of Egypt, the land of the midnight sun, the land of the chrysanthemum, etc. Cf. b and c.)

c725 Corpus Gloss. 1995 Territorium, lond. a 900 O.E. Chron. an. 787 (Parker MS.) Pæt wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angel cynnes lond gesohton. 971 Blickl. Hom.197 Ponne is seo cirice on Campania þæs landes gemæro. 1154 O.E. Chron. an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Dis gear com Henri king to þis land. c1205 LAV. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1297 R. Glonc. (Rolls) 10154 He sende to alle þe bissopes of þis lond is sonde. a1300 Cursor M. 3766 Þis esau. Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 13.. E. E. Allíl. P. A. 936 In ludy londe. 1382 Wycl. IF Gen. xxi. 33 Abymalech.. and Phicol.. turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. c1400 Destr. Troy 13932, I haue faryn out of fere lannd my fader to seche. 14.. Sir Benez 323 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drow3e Armyd with good harnes inou3e. 14.. Dyal. Gent. 4 Husb. in Rede me, etc. (Arb.) 748 God left neuer lande yet vnpunished which agaynst his worde made resistence. c1450 Merlin 26 Vortiger.. often tyme faught so with them that he drof bem oute of hys londe. 1525 Coverdale Exod. iii. 8 To carye them out of that londe, in to a good and wyde londe, euen in to a londe that floweth with mylke and hony. 1611 BIBLE 7681. ii. 1 Go, view the land, enen Iericho. — 15a. ix. I When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulna and the land of Naphtali. 1629 Milton Hymn Nativity 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dredded Infants hand. 1697 Devden. Aine's vii. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receiv'd The King himself divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 Golds.

The King himself divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 GOLDSM. Des. Village 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey. Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 Shieller.

Jes. 1593 Shiaks. Lucr. 439 Her bare brest, the heart of all her land. 1595 — 76nn v. ii. 245 In the body of this feshly Land, This kingdome, this Confine of blood, and breathe.

D. Phrases. Larv of the land of blood, and breathe.

D. P

o'cakes for ever.

c. fig. = Realm, domain. Land of the lical (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. Land of the living: the present life. In the land of the living (a Hebraism): alive. Land of Nod: see NoD. c825 Vesp. Psalter exiv. 9 In londe liftendra. c1230 Hali Meid. 13 Ibis world bat is icleopet lond of unlicnesse.

13. Minor Poems fr. 1 croon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 637/22 Veshal not with-outen Strif fro this world passe to be lond of lyf. 1611 Bible Yer. xi. 19 Let vs cut him off from the land of the liuing. 1671 Milton Samson 99 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1907 Curios. in Ilush & Gand. 313 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1998 Lady NAIRNE Song, The Land of the Leal, I'm wearin' awa' John, .. To the land of the leal. 1806-7 J. Beresson Miseries Hum. Life (1826) vi. Introd. 116 You'd better have sent out Jedidiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. Hooscos in Raine Mon. (1839) I. 293. I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 Inving Astoria I. 129 They dug a grave... in which they deposited the coppes, with a biscuit ... and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 Morley Vollaire (1886) to There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

† d. In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain which they deposited the second of the land of the land of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

+d. In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain expletive phrases: on or in land, to come to land. Cf similar uses of Town. Obs.

C1 similar uses of 1 own. Obs.

c1175 Lanb. Hon., 65 To en imonne bet is on londe. c1300

Harrow. Hell 46 Pritti winter and bridde half 3er, Hani
woned in londe her. c1300 Cast. Love 551 Maken I chulle
Pees to londe come., And sauen al be folk in londe. c1380

Sir Ferninh, 2793 Welawo to longe y lyue in londe. c1380

CHAUCER Sir Thopas 176 His steede. gooth an Ambil in
the way Ful softely and rounde In londe.

¶ 0. U.S. Substituted euphemistically for Lord,
in whrese the land knows Good land!

in the C.S. Substituted emphemistically for Lord, in phrases the land knows, Good land!

1849 Miss Wanka Wide wide World xiv, But what are they called tumpikes for? 'The land knows—I don't'.

1889 'Mark Twain' l'ankee Crt. K. Arthur xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as a owned by a recommon

chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (Common, concealed, copyhold, debatable, demesne, fabric, fiscal land or lands: see the defining words. Also Bond-Land, Crown-Land I.) 971 Blickl. Hom. 51 Pa teopan sceattas. Ze on lande, Ze on oprum pingum. c1205 Lav. 3914 His lond he huld half 3er. a 1300 Cursor M. 4033 To dele pair landes pam betuixs pat aiper might pam ald wit his. 1362 Lang. P. Pl. A. VII. 295 Laborers that haue no lond to linen on both here honden. c1365 Chaucer Prol. 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engelond. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XVI. (Percy Soc.) 72 Borne to great land, treasure, and substanuee. 1587 Lady Stafford in Collect. (O. H. S.) 1. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arrerages. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v.i. 113 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 Bible 2 Kings viii. 3 She went foorth to crie vnto the king for her honse, and for her land. 1732 Beakeley Alciphr. 1. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vi. 11. 142 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 12 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land. 4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or

b. pl. Territorial possessions. † Also rarely in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land. c1000 Elephic Saints' Lives (1885) I. 192 Feower land he forgeaf for In mid him ælpedigum to andfenege and to ælmes-dædum. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1843 Dor him solde an lond kinge emor. c1330 Spec. Gy Warve. 163 Pouh man have muche katel As londes, rentes, and ober god. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 86 [He] became.. riche... and purchased londes and possessiones. 1500 Daus tr. Sleidame's Comm. 423 h note, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1590 Stiaks. Hen. V. 1. i. 9 All the Temporall Lands which men deuout by Testament haue ginen to the Church. a 1666 Br. Hall Rem. WEs. 11600 143 Who should have your Lands but your heirs? 1789 Bunss Peems (1800) II. 101 note, The Earl gave him a four merk land near the castle. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises II. 135 All his messnages, lands, and tenements. 1841 W. Stalding Italy & H. Isl. 1. & Considering this grievance more tolerable than ... the loss of the public lands. 1849 MacAulan Hist. Eng. vi. II. 130 Their lands had been divided by Cronwell among his followers.

C. Law. (See quots.)

1628 Coke On Litt. & Land in the legall signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoeuer, as meadowes, pastures, woods, moores, waters marishes, furses and heath, ... It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1759 Blacksrone Comm. II. 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 300/1 Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. .. In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c. † 5. The country, as opposed to the town. On (in, † Sc. to) land: in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. Obs. c900 tr. Bæda's Hist. III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 Byriz & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c1000 Ælephic Frant, 202 A poure person dwellyinge vpon lond. — Nun's Pr. T. 4 b. pl. Territorial possessions. + Also rarely in

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent: = COUNTRY I b. rare exc. with qualifying word, as down-land, HIGHLAND, LOWLAND, mountain-land,

1610 SHAKS. Temp. IV. i. 130 Leaue your crispe channels, and on this greene-Land Answere your summons. 1784 Cowpen Task 1, 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 TENNYSON May Queen 111, 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a perture field that here been playeded in divided.

a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according

by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 Langle P. Pl. B. xvii. 58 Feith bad first siste of hym... And nolde noust neighen bym by nyne londes lengthe. 1522 Will in Market Harboro' Kee. (1890) 211 A lond of barly next the whet lond. 1523 Fitzhers. Hist. § 2 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, .. some wyll tourne the sheldbredth at enery landes ende, and plowe nil one waye. — Surv. 38 b, A furlong called Dale furlong ywhiche furlong contexpeth. xxx. landes and two heed landes, a 1550 Merry Yest Mylner Abyngton 77 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Arepennem, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe aker. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 5 To put ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing five ewes for a lande. 1679 Blount Anc. Tenures 2 ITO cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 137/1 Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Buts. 1767 Cries of Blood 7 He went down Campden field... about a land's length. 1786 The Har'st Rig xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'ers next, unruly-bands Do spread themsel's athwart the Lands. 1791 Cower Retirement 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 Trans. Soc. Arts V. 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817-18 Cobbet Resid. U. S. (1822) 114, 1 made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1867 Times 4 Oct. 7/4 Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water-furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. Sc. A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles (1872) 111 A land liand

a 'house'.

1456 Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles (1872) 111 A land liand of this side the Hau. 1457 Ibid. 116 A land was his faderis liand in the hurgh Peblis. 1466 Extracts Aberil, Reg. (1844) 1.26 He conquest a lande within your saide burgh. 1482 Act. Audit. (1839) 107/2 Dinerss housis. Ilying in the hrugh of Edinburgh, on pe north side of pe strete. betuix pe land of Johne patonsone & pe land of Nicol spedy on be est & west partes. 1555 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) II. 490/2 The annuellar hauand the grownd annuell vpone ony brint land quhilk is or beis reparellit. 1753 W. MAITLAND Hist, Edin. II. 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominated Lands. 1776 E. TOPHAM Lett. Edin. 27 These buildings are divided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 Aanor Hist. Edin. II. 1. (1816) 185 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. 1817 Hoog Tales 4 Sk. V. 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 Mas. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlavo 1. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was

placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 BURTON Scat Abr. II, i. 117, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 STEVENSON Catriona 238 A certain frail old gentlewoman...who dwelt in the top of a tall land

on a strait close.

9. Technical uses. a. [transf. from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. b. In a steamengine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. 'The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat.

'The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat, Also called landing' (Ibid.).

1854 Chamb. Ули. 11. 202 These furrows and belts [in the bore of a cannon], technically called lands. 1857 Sir P. Die Colouboun Compan, Oarsman's Guide 28 The lans are where one straik overlaps another. 1864 Daily Tel. 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might ... lave been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 Metal Broth No. 9, 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows [of a mill-stone].

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. a. simple attrib., as land-

furrows [of a mill-stone].

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. a. simple altrib., as landbell, boom, †-cape, crescent, development, estate, †-ground, -labour, mass, †-feofle, frice, rent, -revenue, -sculpture, -security, -spit, -strip, -lenant, -tenure, -wave, -cevalth.

1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the torthous *land-belt. 1891 Stevenson & L. Osbourne Wrecker (1892) 288 There was some rumour of a Napa *land-boom. 1656 Blount Glossogr., *Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea then other parts of the Continent thereabouts. 1875 W. McLiwsant Guide Wigtownshire 48 The *land crescent that forms the bay. 1895 Law Times 13 July 254 If the Company is a *Land-development one. 1690 Mor. Fiss. relat. Pres. Times iii. 41 *Londground by pool or riner. 1776 Broke Let. 14 Aug., Condemned to *Land Labour at the Inst Assizes for this County. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. i. 16 The probable extension of the *land-masses of Greenland to the Far North. 1881 Juno Volcanoes 287 The land-masses of the globe. c1440 Fing. Cong. Iret. exxvii. gir The *londe Pepill that crystyn shold be. 1898 Atlantic Monthly Apr. 498/2 limmigrants were pouring into the state, and *land-prices were rising. 1706 in Arbuthmot's Misc. Wiss. (1751) II. 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which *Land-rents cannot discharge. 1733 Swiff III. 313 The land-rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2472/4 The Office of Receiver of the *Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., Prec. Parl. 15-2 Land revenues to the amount of 1940421, 1882 Geikie Text-bk. Geol. vii. 922 A chief element in the progress of *land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 Yarrannon Eng. Improv. 17 The *Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1865 Sat. Rev. 5 Aug. 182 Two *landspits and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 Browning Poets

D. objective and objective gentive, as land-buyer, -catcher, -ditching, -hirer, -hunter, -monger, -monopolist, -nationalization, -nationalizer, -occupier, -proprietor, -roller, +-tilie, -tiller, -tilling; land-devouring, -eating, -scourging, -tilling, -visiting adjs. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. N. 209 A ledere of louedayes and a "lond biggere. 1508 R. Bernard Terchee, Heyra in, v. They. -are no great land-biers. a 1625 Beaun. & Fl. Wit without M. v. ii, Thou most reverent "land-catcher. 1641 Vicars God in Mount 12 These and such like "Land-devouring enormities. 1866-7 A. Young Agric. Essex (1813) I. 116 "Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1883 G. C. Danies Norfolk Broads XI. (1884) 315 Walberswick is a decayed port, a victim of the "land-eating sea. 1552 Hulder, "Land-hyrer, redemptor. 1894 Outing (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently "land-hunters. 1647 Harvey Schola Cordis vii. 7 The greedy "landmunger. 1798 I. Allen Hist. Vermont 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his "land-monopolists, 1882 A. R. Wallace (title) "Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1834 Pall Mall G. 5 Mar. 3/1 One point. will. be seized upon by the "land nationalizers. 1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 10 § to All the Inhabitants and "Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1820 Souther Sir T. More (1831) II. 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 L. Simono Tour Gt. Brit. 1. 172 The "land-proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., "Land-roller, one for leveling ground and mashing clods in getting land into tilth for crops. 1642 Vicars Cod in Mount 48 Such a "Land-scourging rod. c 1205 Lav. 1487 We scullen. wurden mils lide wid bn "lond-tilier. 1397-8 T. Usk Text. Love. iii. (Skeat) 1. 32 Than good "lond-tillers ginne shape for the erthe...to bringe forth more com. c 1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 804/34 Hic cultor, a londtyllere. 1895 Q. Rev. Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land--catcher, -ditching, -hirer, -hunter, -monger, -mono

rounded adjs.; similative, as land-like adj.

1804 COLERIDGE Lett. (1895) 470 This [the green on the water], though occasioned by the impurity of the nigh shore. forms a home scene; it is warm and *landlike.

1850 TENNYSON In Mem. ciii. 56 We steer'd her toward a

crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883
**Harfer's Mag. Aug. 453/1 *Land-penned rivers. 1883
**Molomey W. African Fisheries (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 27
**Grassy banks of *land-sheltered waters. 1776 Mickle tr. Camoens' Lusiad 479 *Land-surrounded waves.
**11. attrib., passing into adj., with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the

living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to water or sea); terrestrial: as in land-admiral, -army, -battery, -battle, -communication, -company, -engine, -fight, -form, -goods, -gunner, + herd, -journey, -life, -monster, as in tame-aminer, "army, "eathery, "outile, "communication, "company, "engine, "fight, "form, goods, "gunner, "herd, "journey, "life, "monster, fassage, "pilot, "plant, "prospect, "siren, "soldier, "spout, "trade, "travel, "wages, "war, warfare, etc. 1490 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 18 1 If any Captain. "give them not their full Wages... except for Jackets for them that receive Land-wages. 1595 Sirkser Col. Cloud 278 The fields In which dame Cynthia her landheards fed. 1618 Bottoo Florus III, vi. (1630) 191 Impatient of land-life, they launcht againe into their water. 1629 Queries agst. Dk. Backhin, in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659-L217Admiral and General in the Fleet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 Purchas 1st. Pigrimes contaying a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells. 1630 Waddworth Pilgr. vi. 51, I intracted him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 Million Comms 307 To find out that. Would overtask the lest Land-Pilots art. 1667 Phil. Trans. 11. 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 Pervs Diary 4 Apr., I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land-admirals we are to bave this year. 1669 Strewy Mariner's Mag. To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for all Land and Sea Gunners. 1682 SOUTHERNE Loyal Bro. III. Wks., 1721 1. 44 Curse on these land-syrens? 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 3023/3 They... are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1655 Photo Taking Namur 86 The waternymphs are too unkind To Villeroy; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 Shaftess. Charac. (1737) 11. 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 Goldski. Nat. Hist. 1. 395 The nature... of these land spouts. 1785 J. Phillips Treat. Inland Navig. p. vi, Roads for land-communication and carriage. 1817 Parl. Pol. 316 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land bords, were efficient officers. 1822 Specif. Brunel's Parlent No. 4683, 3 The common govenor usually applied to land engines cannot at regularly at sea. 1844 H. H. Witson Brill.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to dis-tinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as land-animal, -beast, -bird, +-cormorant, -dog, +-dove, -dragon, +-eft, -fowl, -manmifera, -mouse, -mollusca (hence land-mollusca adj.), +-pullen, -reptile, -scorpion, -spaniel (also fig.), -toad; land-beetle, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group Geadephaga; land-bug, a bug of the group Geocores; land cholonian, a tortoise; land-cod, a kind of catfish, the mathemeg, Amiurus borealis (Cent. Dict.); land-crocodile, † (a)? meant to designate the CAYMAN; (b) the sandmonitor, Psammosaurus arenarius (Cent. Dict.); hand-leech, a leech of the genus Hamodissa, abounding in Ceylon; land-lobster, +-martin (see quots.); land-otter, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily Lutrine, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, Enhydris marina' (Cent. Dict.); land-pike, = HELL-BENDER i; land shell, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; land-slater, a terrestrial isopod crustacear, a wood-louse; land-snail, a snail of the family Helicidæ; land-sole, the common red slug, Arion rufus; land-tortoise, -turtle, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; † land-urchin, the

rufus; land-tortoise, -turtle, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; †land-urchin, the hedgehog; †land-winkle, a snail.

1691 Ray Creation (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other *Land-Animals. 1748 Anson's Vey. 11. viii. 217 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea.. is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1602 Holland Pliny 1. 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other lining creatures; and first of *land-beasts. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. 11. 888/1 This division into lobes occurs in most of the *land-beettes. 1570 Order for Svanns in Hone Every-day Ek. (1827) II. 959 The.. custome of this Realme. dothe allow to every Owner of such ground .. to take one *Land-birds as they built among the boughs, c 1865 Cirx. Sci. (ed. Wylde) II. 184/1 The Geocores or *Land-bugs. 1880 Casself's Nat. Hist. IV. 249 The *Land Chelonians. a 1653 G. Daniel Idyll' iv. 4 *Land-Cormorants may Challeng them for food. 1688 K. HOLME Armoury II. 159/2 He beareth Azure, the Bresilian *Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 Cotton Scarron. Iv. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandegs, and *Land-dogs. 1712 E. Cooke Vay. S. Sea 310 Saw some Widgeons, and many *Land-Doves. 1894 Mivart in Cosmopolitan XVI. 344 The enormous *land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 G. Whitte Selborne xvii. 49 The water-eft or newt is only the larva of the *land-fowl gather towards the Water. 1859 Tennent Ceylon I. 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detested are the *land leeches. 1897 Westm. Gaz. 20 Aug. 2/1

Huge "*land lobsters'—the 'robber crab' of the Pacific Islands. 1830 Lyell Princ. Geol. I. 96 The annihilation of certain genera of "land-unammifera. 1674 Ray Collect. Words, Eng. Birds 86 The "Land-martin or Shore-bird: Hirundo riparia. 1601 Holland Pliny 11. 403 A certain wel, wherein there keep ordinarily "land-mice. 1881 Nature XXIV. 84 The "land-molluscan fauna of Socotra. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), "Land-Pike, a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 507 Hens, and other 'land pullen. 1796 Stedman Surinam 11. xxviii. 315, 1 narrowly escaped being bitten by a "land-socopion." This insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. 1853 Zoologist XI. 4127 In "land-shells. the locality would not be easily surpassed. 1880 A. R. Wallace Isl. Life v. 76 The nir-breathing mollusca, commonly called land-shells. 1863 Wood Nat. Hist. Hist. Fossils 1. 1. 151 A "Land-Snail, incrusted over with. fine Stoney Matter. 1854 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils 1. 1. 151 A "Land-Snail, incrusted over with. fine Stoney Matter. 1854 Woodward Wallusca 11. 168 The "land-soles occasionally devour animal substances. 1576 FlemmG tr. Caius' Eng. Dogs § 2 (end) "Land spaniels. 1616 Rich Cabinet' 55 b, He would proue.. a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound sute, for a hundred pound profit. 1624 Hexwood Captives Iv. Lin Bullen O. P.I. IV, Proceed sengull. Thus land-spaniel!; no man can say this is my fishe till he finde it in his nett. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the 'land toad, which has the property of sucking. Itid. VI. 36 The 'land tortoise will live in the water, and . the sea turtle can be fed upon land. 1850 Lyell. 2nd Visit U.S. II. 293 In Mr. Clark's garden were several land-tortoises: Testudo clausa, Sayl. 1697 Dampier Voy. I. 109 We refresh our selves very well, both with "Land and Sea Turtles. 1796 Stedman Surinam II. xxiii. 163 The land-turtle of Surinam is not more than eighteen or wen

12. Special combinations: land abutment, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; land-agency, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; land-agent, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; land-arch, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; +land-bat, a measure of land of varying length; land-berg? nonce-wd. (after iceberg), an 'ice-mountain' on land; land-blink, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; †land-board ? nonce-w.l. (after seaboard), the borders of a country; †land-born a., native; land-breast, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; land-bred a., brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; +land-carrack, (a)? a coasting vessel; (b) = land-frigate; land-cast, an orientation; land-chain, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds); +land-coal, coal transported by land: land-community, joint or common ownership of land; landcompany, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; land-cook U.S., one who 'cooks' land for the market; land-dummier Austral. (see DUMMY v.); so land-dummying; † land-evil, (a an epidemic; (b)? the falling sickness, epilepsy; †landfang, holding-ground for an anchor; +land-fast, an attachment on the land for fish, (a)? fresh-water fish; (b) a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; + land-frigate, a harlot, strumpet; land-fyrd OE. and Hist., the land force; + Iand-good [ad. Du. landgood], a landed estate; land-honour (see Honour sb. 7); land-horse, the horse on the land-side of a plough; land-hunger, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence land-hungry a.; land-ice, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from lloe; +land-ill, an epidemic (cf. land-evil); land-jobber, one who makes a husiness of buying and selling land on speculation; so land-jobbing; land-lead, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; †land-leak, ?a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; land-looker U.S. (see quot.); †land-lurch v., to rob of land (see Lurch v.); †land-male, 'a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright Provinc. Dict. 1857); also attrib. land-male-book; †land-march, territory bordering on another country; land-marker, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); †land-mate (see quot.); †land-mead, a tract of meadow land; land-mistress = LANDLADY 1; †land-neck, an isthmus; †land-oath (see land on speculation; so land-jobbing; land-lead, theadow land; land-mattess = land-oath (see quot.); land-office U.S. and Colonial (see quot.); land-packet U.S. (see quot.); land-passage, †(a) an isthmus; (b) passage by land; †land-peerage (see quot.); land-pirate, one who robs on land, a highwayman; † also, a literatural land-packet tools consumer grand rary pirate; land-plaster, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (Cent. Dict.); +land-pole, the pole or perch; land-presser, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; landprovince, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); †land-raker (see foot-land-raker, s.v. Foot sb. 35); land-reeve, -roll (see qnots.); †landrush, a landslip; land sale, (a) a sale of land; (b) applied *attrib*. to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; pl. the coal so disposed of; land-acore, Hist., a division of land [repr. OE. landscoru]; +land-scot, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; land-acrip U.S., a negotiable certificate, issued by the U.S. government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); land-seurvy, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst immates of workhouses, armies, etc.; land-sergeant (see quot. 1893); also, the steward of an estate; land-shark, (a) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon (a) the who makes a recting type seamen when ashore; (b) rarely, a land-grabber; land-sick a., (a) sick for the sight of land; (b) Naut., (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; land-slide U.S. = LANDSLIP; also fig. (cf. avalanche); +land-speech, a language, tongue; +land-stall, a staith or landing-place; +land-stead a. Colonial, provided with landed property; land-steward, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; land-stone, a stone turned up in digging; land-stool, ? Sc. = land-stall; +land-strait, an isthmus; land-stream, a current in the sea due to river waters; † land-strife, strife with respect to land, agrarian conten-tion; land-swarmer, app. a kind of rocket; landawell, the roll of the water near the shore; land-thief, (a) one who robs on land or ashore; (b) a robber of land; land-tide Sc., 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a droughty day' (Jam.); land-trash, broken ice near the shore; +land-turn, a land-breeze; land-valuer, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; land-waiter the value of land or landed estates; land-waiter = landing-waiter (see Landing vbl. sb.); land-war, (a) a war waged on land, opposed to a naval war; (b) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; land-warrant U.S. (see quot. 1858); land-wash, the wash of the tide pear the shore; thend-water a samplifying near the shore; +land-water a., amphibious, nondescript; +land-wine [cf. Dñ. landwijn, G. landwein], wine of native or home growth; landworthiness nonce-wd., fitness to travel over land; land-yard local (see quot. 1828).

worthiness nonce-wd., fitness to travel over land; land-yard local (see quot. 1828).

1776 G. Semple Building in Water 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two *Land Abutments. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. iv. 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in *land-agency, may seem in itself not unreasonable. 1846 Condens Sp. (1879) I. 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] *land agents are their electioneering agents. 1805 Forsyth Beauties Scotl. IV. 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a *land-arch. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire xvii. (1801) 135 The *lande batte or pole of Penbrokshire is in Kemes xij foote. Penbrokshire xi foote. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xlv. (1850) 420 When first the mass separates from the *land-berg or glacier. 1835 Six J. Ross Narr. 2nd Foy. iii. 41 The *landblink was now very perceptible; and in the evening we discerned the land itself. 1790 [Effers sook Writ. (ed. Ford) V. 29] If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole *land-board [i.e. along the Mississippi]. 1796 — in Pickering Focab. U.S. (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 215 The *land-borne lines safe, the foreine at his case. 1730 LABELYE. Short Acc. Piers Westin. Bridge 70 Each of the Bridge. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartus I. iv. 160 We resemble *Land-bred Novices New brought aboord to venture on the Seas. 1566 SPENSER State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relickes there were left of the land-bred dpeople. 1887 F. M. Crampord Paul Patoff I. viii. 1273 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHARS, Oth. 1. ii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a *Land Carract. 1639 DAVENANT Albovine III. I, Grim. I must be furnish'd too. Cury. With a Mistresse? Grim. 1887 F. M. Crampord Paul Patoff I. viii. 1273 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHARS, Oth. 1. iii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a *Land C

...in 4 fadome...of water, and haue "Landfange for a North and by West winde. 1793 W. Damber I '99. III... 26 There is not clean foround enough for above 3 Ships... One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a "Landfast chere." 1896 Discort in Archaeolist for Above 25 Archaeolist. 2016. 199

castle Terms, Landiade, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. 1836 J. Bovn Bassick Gleanings 2 His father and grandfather before him, had., held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn. 1828 N. Canstex Aec. Charlets 293 Aciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common of the country lay in country in G. W. Hill R. W. H. Frere Mem. Stepney Farish (1891) 77. There shalle a general "Landsdot and assessment made of all the inhabitants of the parish., toward the necessarie repayer of the Church. 1879 Fastish States Gless., Lannot of the Church. 1879 Fastish States Gless., Lannot of Landsdot.

The country 1890 C. Chescurous Gless., Lannot of the Church. 1879 Fastish States Gless., Lannot of Landsdot.

The landsdot of the Church and the church of the Church in the lands country was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. 4 1795 Hobit Noble ix. in Child Ballads (1890) IV. 4/n, I dare not with you into England ride., The 'landscreamt has one of the March of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March 1894 R. F. Freetows Hillst. Westmerland 197 The steward or land-sergeant of their barony or manor. 1796 Wastary Yrnd. 20 Mar., Let all beward of these indicates the landsharks; they'll plunder even the ingo off a corpse's fingers. They think every wreck a god-sed. 1846 H. Matvulle Typee: heading, A 'landsdick ship. 1865 Emesson Fig. Traits' is 6 Slain by a 'landsdick hip. 1866 Emesson Fig. Traits' is 6 Slain by a 'landsdick hip. 1866 Emesson Fig. Traits' is 6 Slain by a 'landsdick hip. 1866 Emesson Fig. Traits' is 6 Slain by a 'landsdick hip. 240 The Roman road, which linked they were the standshared to the common form of the work of the standshared to the common form of the work of the wore

I. Transitive senses. Vol. VI.

1. a. To bring to land; to set on shore; to dis-

embark,
a 1300 K. Horn 779 A gode schup he hurede, Pat him scholde londe In Westene londe. 1508 KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar 461 The skippar bad ger land the at the Bas. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Reft. iv. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. 1678 Wanley Wond. Lit. World v. ii. \$ 79. 472/1 He Landed an Army in Apulia. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. xiv. 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at..a distance. 1838 Thirliwati. Grecce III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephallenia. 1842 Campbell. Napoleon & Brit. Sailor 63. He should be shipped to England Old And safely landed. 1894 HALL Caine Maxxman v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming. to land their cargoes.
b. To bring to the surface (from a mine'. ? Obs. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire xi. (1891) 91 These persons

1603 OWEN Pembrokeshire xi. (1891) 01 These persons will Lande about. hundred barells of conle in n daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e. g. as a stage

in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position: usually with advb. phr. Also fig. to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a

into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf. 8.)

1649 Jer. Taxlor Gt. Exemp. Ep. Ded a 2b, It is onely a holy life that lands us there [sc. in heaven]. 1649 Butthe Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 57 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most conveniencie to land your water. 1850 M/COSH Div. Govt. In: [1874] 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. 1856 Whyte Melville Kate Cov. xix, Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-polt, and now you're landed. 1850 THACKERAY Virgin. II. 1. 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. 1874 Burnand My time xxviii. 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] back. 1888 Box. Smith Carthage 200 The pass over the Cottian Alps... would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Tunini. 1882 Besant Revolt of Man vi. (1883) 125 Such a sermon... would infallibly land its composer... in a prison. 1892 Bookman Oct. 29/2 His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy.

b. To set down from a vehicle. (Ct. 8 b.

D. 10 set down from a vehicle. (Cl. 8 b.)

1851 THACKERAY Eng. Hum. iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter
Fly. having . landed its passengers for supper and sleep.
1859 — Virgin. I. xxvii. 213 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. 1894 Mas. II. Wako Marcella
II. 267 His hansom landed him at the door of a great mansion.

mansion.

c. slang. To set (a person) on his feet?.

1868 VATES Rock Ahead n. vi, Lord Ticchurst, having done his duty in landing Gilbert [viz. by giving him an introduction], had strolled away. 1876 HINDLEY Adv. Cheap Jack 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! 1879 Antobios. of a Thief in Macm. Mag. XL. 502, I was landed (was all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. Naut. To lower on to the deck or elsewhere

the north takes are the second to the deck of elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., To land on deck. A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles.

1882 NARES Scamanship (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

from the tackles. 1882 NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) of Flather them on the taffrail.

e. slang. To get (a blow) home.

1888 Runciman Chequers 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. 1893 Gentl. Mag. Aug. 110 That's right, Captain Kitty!. Land him [sc. the Devill] one in the eye.

f. Sporting colloq. (with and without compl.) To bring (a horse) 'home', i. e. to the winning post; to place first in a race. Also intr. to get in first, win.

1853 Whyte Melville Digby Grand I. vi. 151 St. Agatha..after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. 1890 'Rolf Bolderwood' Col. Reformer 1891)

291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner. 1891 Licensed Victualler's Gaz. 20 Mar. (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! 1898 Daily News 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering.

3. Angling. To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, to land the net.

3. Angling. To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, to land the net. 1613 J. Dennys Secrets Angling II. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp. 1653 WALTON Compl. Angler iv. 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. 1787 [see Lanoing.-Net]. 1867 F. Francis Angling III. (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. 1873 Act 36 4 37 Vict. c. lxxi. § 14 Any person who shall. work any seine or draft net for salmon. within one hundred yards from. any other seine or draft net . before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed shall. be liable [etc.] 1883 Manch. Exam. 30 Oct. 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit. 1884 Pae Eustage 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. fig. To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

1854 Whyte Melville Gen. Bonnce II. xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown II. vii, You must be gentle with me if you want to land me. 1876 Outon Winter City vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? 1884 Black in Harper's Mag. Dec. 24/1, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

†4. To throw (a bridge) across a river. Obs. 1637 Petit. to Chas. I in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their owne chardge to land a bridge over y river. 1638 Chas. I Let. to King's College, ibid., To permit them at their owne charge to land a bridge from the middest of y' o' Colledge.

†5. To bestow land upon. Obs. nonce-use.

1624 Herwood Captives 1. i. in Bullen O. Pt. IV, Thou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me .. And putt mee in a large possession.

6. a. Toland up: to fill or block up (a watercourse, 6. a. Toland up: to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up. 1605 Willer Hexapla Gen. 30 Gobaris caused the naturall current, landed vp, to be opened and enlarged. 1682 Bunna Holy War 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. 1933 R. Myller Ref. Thames & Isis to These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the watercourses and ditches being landed up. 1815 W. Marrat Hist. Lincolush. 111. 243 A serpentine fish pond. partly landed up. 1851 Find. R. Agric. Soc. XII. 11. 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up celery). Also with up. a 1806 Aberecombre in Loudon Gardening III. 1. (1822) 723 Repeat this. till hy degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. 1856 [see Landing vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship

inches to two feet. 1836 [see LANDING vbl. 3b. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas, conjugated with the vert to be.
1382 Wetche 1 Mace. iii. 42 The oost appliede, or londide, at the coostis of hem. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 151 Irisch Scottes londede at Argoyl. c1400 Sir Bears p. 24 (MS. S.) With her ship bere gon bey lond. a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 3054 He wende to haue landyd. At Dower. 1470-85 Malore Arthur 1, xvii, The Sarasyns ar londed in their countreyes mo than xl M. (a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII 250 b, He had knowledge. that the Frenche army entended to land in the 1sle of Wight. 1611 Binke Acts xxi. 3 We., sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. 1661 Devien To his Sarred Majesty 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here Was cause enough of triumph for a year. 1725 Pope Odyss. xm. 156 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, From all th' eluded dangers of the deep! 1748 Anson's loy. 1, xiii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. 1837 Markyat Dog. Send xxii, The dog. landed at the same stairs where the boats land. 1882 Mrs. B. M. Croker l'roper Projec I. ii. 11 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental Rosetta.

8. lit. and fig. To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end in something. (Cf. 2.)
1679 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. 1721 Ransay Elegy Tatle Birnie iii, When strangers landed. 1726 Wolfrone Corr. (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is entered on; where it will land, the Lord himself direct. 1727 Ibid. 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity]... were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, c. g. from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

b. To alight upon the ground, e.g. from a vehicle,

D. 10 augnt upon the ground, e.g. from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1693 Southerne Maid's Last Prayer III. ii, Lady Susan. There's a Coach stopt, I hope tis hers. Jano. Tis my Lady Trickit's; she's just Landed. 1708 Land. Gaz. No. 4427 14. To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. 1814. Sporting Mag. XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. 1837 Marrat Dog-fiend xxxvii, It landed among some cabbageleaves.

leaves. † C. fig. To fall, light upon). Obs.

a 1670 Hacket and Serm. on Incurnat. (1675) if Each parcel of comfort landed jump. in the same model of Ground.

1727 Wadrow Corr. (1843) 111. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr. Simson.

Land, obs. f. Lant 5b.1, urine; var. Laund Obs.

Landabrides, erron. f. Lindabrides Obs.

+ Landage. Obs. In 5 londage. [f. Land v.

+ AGE.] Landing, coming ashore.

1470-85 Malory Arthur xxi. ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette his owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng ouer.

|| Landamman (landaman). [Swiss Ger.;

f. land LAND sb. + amman(n = G. amtmann, f. amt) office, magistracy + mann man.] In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. II. 308 The village of Gersaw.. has its land animan, its council of regency. 1822 L. SIMOND Switzerland I. 438 All the landammanns and statthalters. 1868 Kirk Chas. Bold III. v. iii. 435 The old landamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätzy, gave wiser counsel.

Landart, obs. variant of LAUNDER.

Landart, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Tandart (Sunda). Alvo 8 landary landar.

Landau (lændo). Also 8 landeau, lando. [f. Landau, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger, name is landauer, short for landauer wagen.] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When

two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed. Also landau carriage.

1743 in J. Strang Glasgow (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers.

1748 St. James's Even. Post No.
582 Three Landaus with six Horses each .. waited his coming.

1753 SHENSTONE W.S. & Lett. III. 218 There were neur 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham.

1786 Wesley W.s. (1872) XI.
322 The Pope was in an open landau.

1794 W. Fellow Carriages (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach. The landau is the Coach form, the landaulet the Chariot form.

1879 Cassell's Techn.

1840 Lett. IV. 306/1 The landau .. combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles—a close carriage, a barouche or half-headed carriage, and one entirely open.

1851 Landaulet (læ:ndole't). Also ette. [f. prec. +-let.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called demi-landau.

1794 [see Landau]. 1799 Gentl, Mag. l. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or sociable. \(\epsilon 1815 \) Jane Austen Persuas. (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landaulette. 1880 Tennyson Sisters & An open landaulet Whirled by.

Land-bank. A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property. 1696 (title) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1711 Shaftesb. Charac. (1737) 111. 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, wou'd. be able...to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 Burke Fr. Ret. Wks. V. 416 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank. has hitherto proved difficult. 1900 Pilot 19 May 351/1 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

Land-boc [Chōuk]. Hist. [OE. landbbc, f. land

Land-boc (-bōuk). Hist. [OE, landboc, f, land Land sb. + boc Book sb.] A charter or deed by

which land is granted.

which land is granted.

961 in Earle Land Charters (1888) 199 bis is para feower hyda land boc æt wiþizlea þe eadgar cing hæfð zebocod cenulfe on ece yrfe. a1000 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 225/2 Donatio, landbec. a 1207 Gernast (of Canterbury) Gesta Regnum Wks. (Rolls) II. 59 Has scedulas tunc temporis 'land-bokes', id est libros terrarum, Angli vocabant. 1676 Coles, Landboc, a Deed whereby lands are holden. 1839 Keightley Hist. Eng. I. 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [i.e. in the Hundred mote] read out and published.

Land-breeze. A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

Land-breeze. A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. Stubbe in Phil. Trans. II. 490 There is little of Land-brise, because the Mountain is remote from thence.

1698 FRVER Acc. F. India & P. 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poysonous Smell on board Ship. 1783 Cowfer Loss R. George 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset. 1846 GROTE Greeze In. xlix. (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth.

† Land-brist. Sc. Obs. Also byrst, birst.

† Land-brist. Sc. Obs. Also byrst, birst. [Cf. ON. brest-r outburst, crash.] Surf. 1375 Barbour Bruce iv. 444 Bot the vynde wes thame agayn, That it gert sa the land-brist [v.r. byrst] ryss, That thai mycht weld the se na viss. 1513 Douglas Anels vil. Prol. 21 Landbrist rumland rudely. Ibid. x. vi. 11 Na land brist [ed. 1553 birst] lyppering on the wallis.

Land-carriage. [See Land sb. 11.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cort of such carriage.

riage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way. 1726 Leon Alberti's Archit. 1. 4/2 The easy bringing in .. of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage.

1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 526 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [etc.]. c1850 Arab. Nts. (Rtldg.) 120, 1. sent it by land-carriage to the nearest scaport.

1. Tand-cheap. Obs. ev. Vist. [OF Landshape.]

La'nd-cheap. Obs. exc. Hist. [OE. landcéap, f. land LAND sb. + céap CHEAP sb. Cf. ON. landkaup.] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

the alienation of land.

c 848 in Birch Cartul, Sax, (1887) II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf
cyning sile Forðrede minum degne nigen higida lond.. he
salde to lond ceape xxx mancessan & nigen hund scillinga
wið dæm londe. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict., Land cheap,
a certain ancient customary Fine, paid either in Mony or
Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some
Mannor, or within the liberty of some Borough.

Landchet, variant of LANDSHARD.

Land-crab. [See LAND 56, 11.] Any of the
various species of crabs that live mostly on land but
resort to the sea for breeding.

various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. Verney To Sir E. Verney in Verney Papers (1853) 195 Thees land-crabs are innumerable,..they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing att nll soe good, becaus most of them are poysonous.

1799 Forrest Voy. N. Guinea 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATERI Transacre 20 Landscrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes. transf. 1665 Hook Microgr. 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

†Land-damn, v. Obs. rare—1. trans. ? To make a bell on earth for (a person)

TLANG-GAMM, v. Obs. rare—1, trans. ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt. The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 Shaks. Wint. T. n. i. 143 Vou are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be damm'd for't; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him.

Landdrost (lændidröust). Also erron. land-

ro(0)st. [S. African Du.; f. land LAND sb. + drost (see Drossard).] A kind of magistrate in South Africa.

1731 MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope 11. 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal.. to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 Times (weekly ed.) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landroost an Austrian gentleman. 1895 C. S. Horne Story of the L. M. S. 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost.

|| Lande (lānd). [Fr. See LAUND, LAWN.]
A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng.
writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. Young Tran. France 43 These landes are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 Outpa Wanda II. 19 Out on the landes some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

Lande, Landeau, obs. ff. Laund, Landau.

Landed (læ'nded), a. [f. Land sb. + -ED 2. The OE. zelandod (= MHG. gelandet), which occurs once

in the sense I below, is of different formation, the pple. of a vb. "landian (cf. gódian to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land; having an estate in land. Formerly often qualified by advs., as most, well, best landed; also in parasynthetic comb., as great-landed. The collocation landed man was not uncommonly written with a hypben and occas, as a single word.

c 1000 Laws of Ælkelstan § II in Schmid Gesetze 26 Ælc minra þegna þe gelandod sy. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 312/1 Londyd, or indwyd wythe lond, terradotatus. c 1470 Henre Wallace ix. 1810 Na landyt man chapyt with him bot ane. 1500-20 Dunbaa Poems xxii 76 How suld I leif that is not landit? 1579 J. Stubbes Gaping Gulf Diij, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 Shaks. John I. 1777 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 Camben Rem. (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country-Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) II. 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1691 Locke Consid. Lover. Interest (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of Interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 Swift Pres. State Affairs Wks. 1755 II. 1. 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 Boswell. Johnson (1831) IV. 104 That I landed genteman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849-50 Alison Hist. Europe XIV. xcv. § 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the lold landed aristocracy.

D. Transf. (humorous). Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man. 1826 Syo. Smith Wks. (1850) II. 88/2 A large man, with a

b. transf. (humorous). Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1836 Syo. SMITH Wks. (1850) II. 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner.

2. Landed interest: interest or concern in land as a possession; the class having such interest.

1711 Additional Spect. No. 126 ? 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied Interest.

1712 W. Wood Surv. Trade 76, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other.

1842 Bischoff Woollen Mannsf. II. 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained. a 1850 Macaulan Hist. Eng. xxiv. (1861) V. 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown.

1880 Disaaeli Endym. I. i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 69? 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly.

1706 Lo. Sheffeld of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly.

1706 Lo. Sheffeld of the Richard's Corr. III. 357 Not because they had.. talents.., but because they have landed property.

1800 Stuart in Owen Wellesley's Desp. 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable.

1809-10 Cdleringe Friend (1865) 126 Those tribes.. which possess individual landed property.

1802 Taollope Orley F. i, A landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value. 1806 Law Times CII. 124/2 Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

Landed (1200-ded), ppl. a. [f. Land v. + -ED 1.]

That has landed or gone ashore: in comb. as new-, nevoly-landed.

newly-landed.

1835 Court Mag. VI. 235/2 The new-landed throng Find no lodging at hand, 1890 'Rolf Bolorewood' Miner's Right (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recol-

no lodging at hand, 1850 'Rolf Boldrewood' Miner's Right (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal.

Land-end. Now dial. A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also quots. 1877, 1893.)

1555 Stanford Churckav. Acc., Antiquary XVII. 119/2

For Reping donne ye come yt growyde at mens landds endds y* wich was sooyd to farre upon the comon viijd. 1610 Quarter Sess. Rec. in N. R. Record Sec. I. 202 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Tho. Skelton. 1. tooke vijd a daie... and a land end of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 Rentat in Sheffield Gloss., Rich. Shirtclyffe had 8 land ends at will vijs. 1870 in E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. III. xv. 240 An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligs by the side o' the Trent. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Landerds, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 Northumbid. Gloss., Landiu, Landerd, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling... where it meets the heeding. 1890 Dickinson & Prevost Cumbertl. Gloss., Heedliv'. .. Lande end, head rig or headland, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others.

Lander (læ'ndəl). [f. Land v. + -ER l.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

Lander (182 nds), [I. LAND 7. + -ER 1.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

1859 Tennyson Enid 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C. MARTYN W. Phillips 16 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock.

2. Mining. The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in HALLIWELL 1868 L.T. F. TURNER State Oparries.

the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in Halliwell. 1865 J. T. F. Turner Slate Quarries
8 Wagons . are filled by a party of men. . called 'fillers',
while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers', at the
surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

Lander, -orer, variants of Launder, -erer.

Landert, Sc. form of Landward.

Landfall (lendfol).

Num. An expectation of the second o

1. Naut. An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. To make a good (or bad) landfall: to meet with land in accordance

with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram, ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall inst with our reckoning, if otherwise a had Land fall. 1670 NABOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1, (1711) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Desseada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] Wooden

World (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-iall, he's as exalted [etc.]. 1850 Scorrsby Cheever's Whalem. Adv. xviii. (1859) 287 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls. .. just according to his calculations that the living by faith in.. the results upon his slate begin[s] to come easy. 1891 Winsoa Columbus iv, 214 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. concr. The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage. 1883 T. W. Higginson in Harper's Mag. Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall—was.. Cape Breton. 1884 Sta T. Brassey in 19th Cent. May 833 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 Whitly Gloss, s.v., 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landslip. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

† Landfall, v. Naut. Obs. rare—. [f. prec.]

intr. To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER Eng. Fr. Dict., To land fall (a Sea-term), atterrer.

Land-flood. Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 Gowea Conf. Ill. 126 Februar, which ... with londflodes in his rage At fordes letteth the passage. 1523
FITZHERE, HISD. § 54 Grasse, that the lande-floudde renneth
ouer, is verye ylle for shepe, bycause of the sande and fylthe
that stycketh vppon it. 1646 Fuller Wounded Consc. (1841)
303 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720
DE FOR Capt. Singleton ix. (1840) 165 The rivers were ...
swelled with the landfloods. 1833 Lyell Princ. Geol. Ill.
181 The land-floods which accompany earthquakes.
attrib. 1852 Wiggins Embanking 69 Any..rush of tidal
or land-flood waters ngainst the bank,
b. fig.

or land-flood waters ngainst the bank.
b. fg.
1579 FENTON Guicciard. vII. (1599) 296 The furie of Almaines entring Italie as a landflood. a 1638 Paeston New Coul. (1639) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-flond, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints. 1830 Scott Demonol. viii. 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition.

Landfolk (lændfølk). ? Obs. Also 9 landsfolk. [OE. landfolk, f. land land sb. + folk Folk. Cf. MHG. lantvolc, G. landvolk.] The people of a land or country.

FOLK. CI, MHG. landvolc, G. landvolk.] The people of a land or country.

2 1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 Pa...com bæt land-folc to þe þær to lafe wæs þa. 21205 LAY. 30930 Pat lond-folc wes bliðe for heore leod-kinge. a 1250 Out of Night. 1156 That lond-folc wurth i-dorve. a 1300 Cursor M. 9752, I sal. saue þi land folk al fra wa. 21425 Eng. Cong. Irel. XXXVII. 90 (Dubl. MS.) þe lond-folke, that crysten shold be. 1865 Kingsley Herew. I. xvii. 304 Tosti... went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landsfolk to give him money.

Land-force. A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also pl. the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 RALEIGH Hist, World III. (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens. over-threw the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were soone after discomfitted by them. 1790 BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Men. 11. 191 Having on board ... near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE Greece II. xxxviii. V. 38 He surveyed ... his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† Land-gate. Obs. [See GATE sb.1]

1. Sc. Way or passage over land; also used advb.

= by land. Also † Landgates adv., ? landward, away from the sea.

away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 143 He began to.. come landgait ouir the riveir of Levin. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 456 If ye., w⁴ have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven. 1765 Ross Helenore (1789) 95 Land-gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2. (See quot.)

1726 KERSEY, Landgate, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

Land-gavel (lændgævěl). Hist. Forms: 1

Land-gavel (lændgævel). Hist. Forms: I land-gavel (lændgævel). Hist. Forms: I land-gafol, 3 lond-gavel, lon-javel, 4 lond-gov(e)l, 5 langable, 7 languable, 7, 9 land-gable, 9-gavel. [OE. landgaol, f. land Land sable, 9-gavel. [OE. landgaol, f. land Land sable, 9-gavel. [OE. landgaol, f. land lan; rent for land, ground-rent. Also attrib.

c 1000 Rect. Sing. Pers. c. 2 in Schmid Gesetze 372 He sceal land-gafol syllam. c1205 Lav. 7465 Fehten he wold wið Cesar þe axæde lon-sauel her. 1bid. 7789 3 cond al he sette renwen. Þo fengen þa lond-ganel. 1308 Cal. Close Rolls (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 2s. 11d. of rent called] Londgovl [to be received in New Bukenham from the following tenants]. 128 R. Ricaat Mayor of Bristol's Cal. (Canden) 9 This Toune of Bristowe is holde of our souteraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same. c1640 J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys (1883) 1. 338 Out of his landgable rents of Bristoll, he gave yearly 31. 68. 84. to a preist. 1670 in BLODNT Law Dict. 1676 Wood's Life, etc. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 11, 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for ta sa a languable. 1882 BEANSTON & Leavo Historic Winchester 69 The King's lands in Winton rendering Landgable and Burgage. 1897 Matiland Domesday & Beyond 182, 300 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

Land-grabber. One who grabs or seizes

Land-grabber. One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; spec. in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a

to ITISN agration agreement, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted, 1872 Goldw. Smith in Fortn. Rev. Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan mansions..are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 Times 24 Nov. 6/r The holding had been taken by a land-grabher. 1883 Nonconf. & Indep. 28 Dec. 1176/2 Flibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.

So La'nd-gra:bbing vbl. sb., the action or prac-

tice of a land-grabber; Land-grabbing ppl. a.

1883 Daily Tel. 27 Oct., To protest against land grabbing,
1884 MARY Hickson Ireland in 17th C. I. Introd. 6 That
selfish, land grabbing spirit. 1887 Spectator 3 Sept. 1169
'Land-grabbing' as it is called—i.e., the taking of land
from which another has been evicted.

Landgravate (lændgrevet). [f. next + -ATE 1.]

Landgravate (lændgrévět). [f. next + -ATE 1.]

= LANDGRAVIATE.

1761 Brit. Mag. II. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty.. has already entered that landgravate. 1802 Brookes' Gazetteer (ed. 12), Leuchtenberg, a town of Bavaria, in a landgravate of the same name. 1865 Cornh. Mag. Ang. 221 Hesse-Homburg.. is a Landgravate.. and its capital is Homburg.

Landgrave (lændgrév). Also 6 langrave, 6-7 lantgrave, 7 landgrave. β. 6 lan(t)z-, landisgrave, 7 lants-, landsgrave. [a. MHG. lantgrûve (G. landgraf) = MLG. landgrave (Du. lantgraf): see LAND sb. and GRAVE sb.4] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a ter-

landgraaf): see Land sb. and Grave sb.4 In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes. 1516 Fabyan's Chron. (1811) II. vii. 328 After the deth of hir hushonde, Langraue, duke of Thorynge in Almayne. 1560 Daus tr. Skidane's Counn. 59, b. Then was he led to Duke George of Saxonie, and to the Lantzgrave. 1616 J. Wheler in Buccleuch MSS. (Illist, MSS. Comm.) I. 179 A daughter of the Lantsgrave of Hessen. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 78 The Lantgrave, or Landsgrave. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 78 The Lantgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 Nugrav Gr. Tour II. 421 Hanan had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1736 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt. . the landgraves of Lenchtenburg [etc.]. Leuchtenburg [etc.].

+ b. In the colony of Carolina (see quots.). Obs. Type S. Carolina Stat. (1836) I. 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Casiques..arc..a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J. ARCHDALE Carolina 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Provinces, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

La'ndgraveship = LANDGRAVIATE. Hence

Hence La'ndgraveship = LANDGRAVIATE.

La'ndgravess = LANDGRAVINE.

1669 Locke Dft. Constit. Carolina xii. in 33rd D. K. R.

259 Upon ye devolution of any landgraveship or cassiqueship.

1716 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. III. Crit. Hist. 107 At Jena

in the Lândgraveship of Thuring. 1762 t. Busching's Syst.

Geog. IV. 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused

Landgravess of Hesse-Philipsthal. 16id. V. 504 Christina

Magdalena, Landgravess dowager to Hesse-Homburg.

1809 SOUTHEY Q. Rev. II. 329 The Landgraveship with

which Locke had been required for his legislative labours.

Landgraviate (lændgravivix). Ind. med L.

Landgraviate (lændgrē virit). [ad. med.L. landgrāviāt-us, f. Landgravie (med.L. -grāvio): see -ate l. Cf. F. landgraviat.] The office, juris-

see -ATE 1. Cf. F. landgraviat.] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.

1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4542/1
His Imperial Majesty. has been pleased. to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 Pennt Cycl. V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace.

Landgravine (lændgrávin). Also 7 -inne. [ad. G. landgrávin, Du. landgravin.] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate.

1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 1744/2 The Landgravinne of Hesse.
1779 J. Moore View Sox. Fr. II. liii. 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and chooses her own party every night.
1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1261 The widowed landgravine Elizabeth.

Landholder. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to

pier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to land-owner), a tenant holding land from a pro-

prietor.

prietor.

1414 Rolls Parlt. IV. 88 They have cleymed .. the Kynges trew lieges, that ben his fre tenentz annexed to his Coronne, as for her bonde bore men, and her bonde lond holderes.

1662 DUGDALE Intoanking 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 Locke Consid. Lower. Interest (6692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landbolders Pocket. 1741

TAILFER (title) A.. Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America.. By Pat. Tailfer, M.D...and others, Land-holders in Georgia. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron. 28/1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy. 1874 Green Short Hist. i. § 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land-tillers. 1880 McCarthy in 19th Cent. Ang. 310 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant. So Landholding a.

as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant. So Lavndholding a. 1876 Digny Real. Prop. 1. i. § 1. 8 The assembly of landbolding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord. † Landier. Sc. Obs. Also laundier. [a. F. landier: see Andiron, Landiron.] An andiron. 1457 Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles (1872) 119 A spet and lantter, a peudar chader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger (1867) 292 Brassin wark sic as landiers, chandlers, baissones [etc.]. 1bid. 317 Laundiers, of latten...of irne.

Landimere (lændimīsı). Obs. exc. Sc. Also 9 landimer, lanimer. [OE. landgemære, f. land LAND sb. + ge-mære boundary, MERE.] Boundary of land. Landimere's or Lanimer day, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.

944 in Earle Land Charters (1888) 178 Dis sint þa land gemæra & se embegang þara landa to baddan byrig & to doddan forda & to efer dune. 1825-80 Jamieson, Landimar, ... A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. To ride the Landimeres, to examine the marches, ibid, Lanarks... The day in which the procession is made is called Landimere's day. 1864 Edin, Daily Rev. 11 June, Lanimer Day at Lanark. 1888 Scott, Leader 16 May 5 Lanark Landimeres.

" 'A land-measurer... This word is here [viz. in

Skene] used improperly '(Jam.).

Skene] used improperly '(Jam.).

1597 Skene De Verb. Sign. s. v. Particata, The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, Agrimensores.

1670 BLOUNT Law Dict., Landimers, measurers of Land, anciently so called.

1825-80 JAMESON, Landimer, a person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrsh.

Landing (teendin), vol. so. [f. Land v. + -ING 1.] I. The action of the verb Land.

1. The action of coming to land or putting

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 312/1 Londynge fro schyppe and watur, applicacio. 1577-87 Holinsheo Chron. I. 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of king Goffarus. 1655 Nicholas Papers (Camden) 11. 308 Att his landing att Towre wharfe. 1697 Dampier Voy. I. 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. 1748 Ansow's Voy. II. vi. 355 The Commodore..was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 Dr. Clarence in Nicolas Disp. (1845) III. 10 note, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 STANLEY Mom. Canterb. i. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance.

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing. e.g.

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e.g.

on a staircase.

1705 Addison Trav. Italy 433 A Stair-Case...where...the
Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are
admirably well contrived.

Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are induirably well contrived.

e. Coming to ground at the end of a leap.

1881 Times 14 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still.

2. a. Landing up: blocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud.

b. Earthing up of plants.

1692 Ray Dissol, World in. v. (1732) 352 This Landing up and Atternation of the Skirts of the Sea. a 1806 Abericound in the Skirts of the Sea. a 1806 Abericound in Loudon Gardening in. i. (1822: 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing-up near the tops. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro'll. 4 Celery, that wanted landing.

3. Angling. (See Land v. 3.)

1884 Public Opinion 5 Sept. 3021 His attention is fixed upon. the skillul' landing' of his fish.

4. Mining. (See quot. 1860 and Land v. I b.)

1860 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., S. Staffs. Terms, Landing, the banksman receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

II. Concrete senses.

5. A place for disembarking passengers or un-

5. A place for disembarking passengers or unlading goods; a landing-place.

1609 Daniel Civ. Wars vii. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages.

1703 Smeaton Edystone L. § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone. Ibid., As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object.

5. 'The platform of a railway station' (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858. ? Obs.

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates: a resting-place between two flights of stairs.

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs.

1789 P. Sayth tr. Aldrick's Archit. (1818) 122 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the numest 13 steps. 1836-9 Dickers Sk. Ecz ii, He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front Landing. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 308 The ablution rooms. must be placed on the landings. 1882 Macm. Mag. XLVI.

441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing.

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.

1847 SMEATON Builder's Man. 190, 6-in. rubbed Vork landing. 1858 Skyring's Builders' Prices (ed. 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms, or landings. 1886 Mod. Newspaper Advi., All kinds of flags, steps, landings, 1886 Mod. Newspaper Advi., All kinds of flags, steps, landings, 1886 Mod. Newspaper Advi., All kinds of flags, steps, landings, 1886 Mod. Newspaper Advi., All kinds of flags, steps, landings, 1886 Mod. Newspaper Advi., All kinds of flags, steps, landings, 1886 Mod. Newspaper Landing and Stones. C. 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875). d. Boat-building. = LAND sb. 9 c (q.v.). e. Mining. A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibbles or other receptacles (Cent. Dict.). f. Fortif. 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (Ibid.).

1844 Gosse in Zoologist II. 706 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river [Alabama], has what is called a landing; that is a large building to contain bales of cotton. 1868 Harper's Mag. XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing. we could see thousands of logs that had been hanled. 1883 Grester Gloss. Coal Mining, Landing, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. attrib. and Comb., as (sense I) landing-pier, -quay, -stairs, -steps, (sense 3) landing-gaff, -hook, -ring; landing charges, rates (Ogilvie), 'charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (Webster, 1864); landing floor = sense 6; landing-stage, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels;

stage, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; landing-strake *Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (Weale's *Rudim*. Nav. 128); landingsurveyor, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; landing-waiter, a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them.

a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also LANDING-NET, -PLACE.

1856 CAPERN Poems (ed. 2) 143 A cantions footfall stealing Gently o'er the "landing-floor. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 11.

1330 A young Angler should be furnished.. with.. "Landing-Hook... Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 Smoods Dict. Trade, "Landing-pier, Landing-stage. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 45 Broad "landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 3: "Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1865 DICKENS Gt. Expect. liv., An old "landing-stage. 1868 Less. Mid. Age 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage. 1868 Less. Mid. Age 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage. 1868 Less. Mid. Age 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered from the river. 1883 Spectator 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him. 1838 Therwall Greece III. xxii. 239 He.. advanced foremost on the "landing-steps. 1864 Mrs. Llovo Ladies Polc. 28 A little natural pier, in which landing-steps had been cut. 1812 J. Smyth Pract. of Customs (1821) 144 Sailcloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a "Landing-Surveyor and Landing-waiter, on the common quay. 1979 Monthly Mag. III. 480 Mr. J. Brook, "landing waiter of the custom-house.

Landing, fpl. a. [-ING².] That lands; in Mil., phr. landing force. 1894 LD. Wolseley Life Marlborough II. 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery.

Landing-net. A net for landing large fish, 1652 Wallon Augler ii. 60 Reach me that Landing net.

party took the battery.

La'nding-net. A net for landing large fisb.

1653 Walton Angler ii. 60 Reach me that Landing net.

1787 Best Angling (ed. 2) 15 A landing net, to land large
fish with, and which are made with joints to fold up in
a small compass. 1848 Thackeran Bk. Snobs xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing-nets. 1885 A theneum 1 Aug. 136-3
Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which
increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. transf. 'A pair of forceps with a small net
attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan,
for the removal of the calculus from the bladder
in lithotomy' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

La'nding-place.

La nding-place.

La'nding-place.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.

1512 Act 4 Hen. FIH, c. 18 t The Frenchemen . knowe aswell every haven and creke within the sayde Countie as every landyng place. 1620-55 I. Jones Stone-Heng (1723) 13 They were imbarked, dis-imbarked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 Lond. Ga... No. 2221 8 Lost.., between Richmond and Putney Landing-place, a Point Crevat and Cuffs. 1748 Anson's Foy. II. vi. 151 Pilots were ordered to .. conduct him to the most convenient landing-place. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast vii. 151 Waiting at the landing place for our boat to come ashore.

182 in Ocitarie.

2. = Landing vbl. sb. 6 now the usual word).

1611 Coter, Aire, .. the halfe-pace, or landing place of

1882 in OGILVIE.

2. = LANDING vbl. sb. 6 now the usual word).

1611 COGER, Abry. . . the halfe-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1625 BACON Ess., Building (Arb.) 550 The Staires likewise. . let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell, and finely raild in . And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top. 1765 FOOTE Commissary I. Wks. 1799 II. 7 Simon. . flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barrd up the way. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge ix, His stealthy footsteps on the landing-place outside. 1842 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 352 The staircases and landing places are not wanting in grandeur.

attrib. 1852 R. S. Surters Sponge's Sp. Tour xxxiv. (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop-gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other.

3. transf. and fig. (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place. 1727 Arbuthnot Tables Anc. Coins, etc. vii. 151 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xlvii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height. . Some landing-place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. 1. Introd. 2 Tom was . beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again. A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all. 1884 J. Tart Mind in Matter (1892) 245 When the conscience-troubles. lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing-place. is superstition.

+ Landiron 1. Obs. Also 5 laundyren, 6 lawndyren, [An alteration (influenced by Igon, as in

† Landiron 1. Obs. Also 5 laundyren, 6 lawndyrne, laund(e iron, 6-7 landyron, 7 -iyron. [An alteration (influenced by Iron, as in Andiron) of Landler a., F. landier = def. article l' + OF. andier andiron.] An andiron, fire-dog. 1459-60 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) &9 It. ij cobertez alias laundyrens, ij rostyngyrens. 1511 Nottingham Rec. No. 1384, 42 Unum lawndyrne, pretii xviijd. 1541 in Lanc. Wills & Invent. I. 128, ij. old great laund irons, vs. 1590 Inv. Linc. in Midl. Co. Hist. Coll. II. 31 Item.. ij landyrons, one fire shovell. 1640 Brathwalt Boulster Lect. 304 Her Pots, Pipkings, Kettles, Land-irons with all her other Utensiles. 1685 Inv. Ch. Wetherill of Keadby 15 May (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), One iyron potte and one land iyron with spitts and racks and crookes.

+ Landiron 2. Obs. [? f. LAND sb. + IRON sb.]

A kind of iron.

1428 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen cariage iije & di. of landyren.

1bid. 3 He had mykyll with in him of dross and landiren.

† **La ndish**, a. Obs. Also 3 londisse, 5 landysshe. [f. Land 5b. + -18H.] a. Belonging to the land or country; native: b. Of the commons or common people.

a 1300 K. Horn 634 Al wib sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [Ritson Mid unlondisshe menne, Of Sarazynes kenne]. 1480 CAXTON Fayles of A. 1. x. 26 They putte no dyfference betwene them [sc. the noblemen] & the landishmen. Ibid. xxiv. 76 The..alarme that the landysshe peple

or commons maken.

|| Land-junker (-yunken). Also anglicized
-younker. [Ger.] A country-squire.

1840 Thackerav Catherine ii, 1. eased a great fat-headed
Warwickshire land-junker. of forty pieces. 1860 Morley
Netherlands 11. 548 Land-younkers. paid their black-mail.

Landlady (lændle di). [f. Land sb. + Lady sb. Cf. landlard 1 Cf. landlord.

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her (J.); †fig. a mistress. rare.
a 1536 Tinoale Expos. Matt. v. Wks. (1573) 210/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landladye three or four tymes in a yeare, wyth spised cakes. and such like. 1600 Dekrer Fortunatus Wks. 1873 1. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 Miege Gi. Fr. Dict. 11, sv. Landlady, 1 am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. Mod. Our landlady lives next door.
2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging-

2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodgingor boarding-house.

1654 Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 56 She called for the
Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1667 Pepvs Diary
7 Oct., There was so much tearing company in the house
that we could not see the landlady. 1734 Beekelev Let. to
T. Prior 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the
lodging must. be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 Scott
Redgauntlet let. xii, We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush,
where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us. 1857
DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 30 We have a very obliging and
comfortable landlady. 1836 Ruskin Præterita 1. vii. 209
The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.
3. Sc. One's hostess, the wife of one's host or
entertainer. ? Obs.

entertainer, ? Obs.

entertainer. ? Obs.

1815 Sorr Guy M. iii, The circumstances of the landlady
[Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannering
..as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.
Hence (nonce-rods.) Landladydom, the realm of
landladies. Landladyhood, -ship, the position

Include (increases). La India youn, the Teath of Inaldadies. La Indladyhood, -ship, the position or dignity of a landlady. La Indladyish a., resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 Tait's Mag. XXI. 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh, 1862 J. Srinner Let. 12 July in Life xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 Realm 30 Mar. 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds.

1890 Baang-Gould Permycomequicks 1944 When I come to landladydom.

Land-law. [In sense 1 repr. OE. landlagu, f. land Land sh. + lagu I.aw sb.1; otherwise a modern formation. Cf. ON. lands log.]

1. (Also + land's law.) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

1000 Rect. Sing. Pers. c. 4 in Schmid Gesetze 376 Deos landlagu stænt on suman lande. Ibid. c. 21 ibid. 382 Landlaga syn mistlice, swa ic ær. . sæde. a 1300 Cursor M. 1309 pat he yu ne luue mare þan lands lau. 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 132 To stryue and plede for worldly possessions by londis lawe. 1818 Scort Hrt. Midl. xxviii, 'It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law'.

2. Jaw, or a law, relating to land considered as

ain land law'.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as

2. Law, of a faw, tensing to the property.

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 253 The land-laws of that country.

1894 Daily News 20 Apr. 47 Mr. John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe.

1894 F. N. Thorre Gové. U. S. 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing.

Land league. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others organized in 1879 by Charles

farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e. g. by the substitution of peasant proprietors for land-lords. Hence Land-league v. irans., to treat according to the principles of the Land League. Land-leaguer, a member of or sympathizer with the Land League. Land-leaguism, the principles

the Land League. Land-leaguism, the principles or practice of the Land League.

1830 Libr. Univ. Knewl. (N.Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leagues.

1831 Times 17 Jan. 12 2
The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery.

1831 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery.

1831 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery.

1831 Sullivan in Mag. Mag. The Land League and quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission.

1831 Sullivan Irish League Charles and League and Land Leaguism have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion.

1836 Sat. Rev. 6 Mar. 3152 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

1831 The Land League Charles Also 4-6 League Charles and League and League and League the landlords.

league the landlords.

† Land-leaper. Obs. Also 4-6 -leper(e, 5 -lepar, 7 Se. -leiper. [f. Land sb. + Leap v. (in the sense 'to run') + -EP.] = Land-Loper.

[1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 258 Pat Penitencia is pike he schulde polissche newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme.] 1377 Ibid. B. xv. 207 He ne is nouste in lolleres, ne in lande-lepers [v. r. land-lepynge] hermytes. 14. Vec. in Wr.-Wülcker 565/6 Arvanbulus, a londlepar. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xvi. 166 Gett 1 those land lepars 1 breke ilka bone. 1560-77 Misogonus 1v. ii. 11 (Brandl) Thou landleper, thou runagat roge. 1505 Calfill. Answ. Treat. Crosse 51 b, Then eyther was your author a lyer, or a leude byshop: to forsake hys charge and be such a landleaper. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 11. xv. (1676) 83/2 Let Marriners learn Astronomy. Landleapers Geography. Ibid.

11. iii. IV. 212/2 Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. (1693) 111 As Budæus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, Tolle eum qui uon nowit. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Land-leaper's spurge, a kind of Herb.

Hence † Landleapt a., ? vagabond, runaway; Land-leaping sb. (arch.), ? vagabond style of living; † a., vagabond.

1377 Land-lepynge [see above]. 1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. x. lv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papists here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1886 M. K. Macmillan Dagonet the Fester iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought but a kind of fooling.

† Land-leave. Obs. ? A fee paid for permis-

† Land-leave. Obs. ? A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.
?c1357 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molarum lucrand... præter Landleve et cariag, eorundem, siljs. ilijd. 1664 in Hargreave Coll. Tracts (1787) L. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcell of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. 1669 in 4th Rep. Hist. JISS. Comm. (1874) 405/2 Penrose... said... that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

Landless (lændles), a. [f. Land 5b. + -LESS.]
Not possessing land: having no landed property.

Landless (ke'ndle's), a. [f. Land sb. + -Less.]

1. Not possessing land; having no landed property. c 1000 Laws of Ethelstan 11. c. 8 in Schmid Gesetze 136

Be landleasum mannum. zijf hwyle landleas man folgode on oðre scire. 1540-1 Elnor Image Gov. 115 We shall neither have usurour dwell in this citee, nor gentilmen landlesse. 1602 Shaks. Itam. 1. i 98 Voung Fortinhras.. Hath..Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638

Broome Antipodes 1. i Wks. 1873 Ill. 234 As mad as landlesse Squire could bee. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles III. xxxi, A landless prince, whose wandering life 1s but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 Edin. Rev. CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.
1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. II. Law 1197 A Fruitless, Flood-less, yea a Land-less Land. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. (1870) I. 16 Risk dying in an unknown landless sea. Ibid., Within the landless waters of the west. Hence La ndlessness.

Hence La ndlessness.

1851 H. Melville Whale xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone esides the highest truth.

Laind-line.

11. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 W. Malewaath Guide Wigtownshire 50 Ross Isle erminates the land-line of the view.

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed

2. A tenganyan to a cable.

1884 S. E. Dawson Handbk. Canada 2t The [telegraphic] cables and the land-lines in British Columbia. 1887 Pall Mall G. 9 Dec. 8/t The Western Union now controls the land-line system of the United States.

3. Fishing. Line passing from the end of the scine to the shore Knight Did. Mech. Suppl. 1884.

Land-lock (kendlek), sb. rare. [? Back-forma-

tion from next.]

+1. The condition of being landlocked.
1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 45 Land locked.
Land locke, is when the land is round about you.
attrib. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Stroppsh. iii. (1662) 1,
1 behold it for. Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed)
the biggest Land-lock-shire in England.

2. Landlocked country.

1895 Outing (U. S.) XXVII. 230/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which [etc.].

Landlocked (læ ndløkt), pa. pple. and ppl. a. [See Lock v.] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc. Also transf. of fish: Living in land-locked waters

Also transf. of fish: Living in land-locked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 92 In the lesser of these flands, is a cave for a small ship to ryde in, land-lockt.

1637 Devnen Virg., Georg. Ded. (1721) 1. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side.

1740 WOODROOFF in Hanvay's Tran. (1672) 1. Iv. lix. 275 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-locked, with the utmost security.

1770 FORREST Voy. N. Guinea 253 Went farther round into a land-locked bay, and moored the vessel.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xiv. 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land-locked.

1856 Ref. U.S. Commissioner Agric. 324 The taking of. land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and hand-line is prohibited.

1876 Page Adv. Text-bk. Geol. ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 Baretti Journ. Lond. to Genou I. xiv. 88 Our land-lock'd Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 DISRAELI
Tancred in. vii, The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 Kingsley Glancus (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

Land-loper, -louper (lændlöupəi, -lau:pəi).

Now chiefly Sc. Also 7-lowper, 8-looper. [ad. Du. landlooper (= MHG. lantloufære, G. land-läufer), f. land Land sb. + loopen to rini: see Leap v. Cf. Landleaper.]

1. One who runs up and down the land: a vaga-

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vaga-

bond; fig. † a renegade; an adventurer.

15.. tr. Bull Pope Martin (c1417) in Foxe A. & M. (1583)
648/2 Certaine Archheretickes haue risen and sprong vp.
being landlopers, schismatikes, and seditious persons. 1580
HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn villotier, a lande loper,
a runnagate. a 1605 Pouwart Flyting vn Montgomerie
757 Land lowper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a

raven. 1622 BACON Hen. VII 114 Hee [Perkin Warheck] had beene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 57 Such Travellers as these may bee termed Land-lopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 799 A Land-loper, frado. 1701 C. Wollly Tral. New York (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by one several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 Scort Antig. xiii, This High-German land-louper, Dousterswivel. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. 1v. iii. (1866) 596 Bands of land-loupers had been employed...to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

Comb., 1787 Burns Let. to IV. Nicol 1 June, My land-lowper-like stravaguin.

† 2. = LAND-LUBBER. Obs.
1694 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. xviii, We lay by and run adrift.

1694 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. xviii, We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-lopers or Land-lubbers, Freshwater Seamen so called by the true Tarrs. 1725 in New Cant. Dict.

New Cant. Dict.

La'nd-lo:ping, -lon:ping, ppl. a. Now Sc. [Back-formation from prec. +-ING 1.] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also fig.

1577 HOLINSHED Chron. (1807-8) II. 401 These his land-loping legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1604 S. Johnson Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet 1. 32 It is a Lond-lopeing Argument. 1816 Scort Antig. xxvi, I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a land-louping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honester folk. 1828 — F. M. Perth iv, These land-louping Highland scoundrels.

Landlord (lændlød), 3b. Also 6 land(i.selord. [ft. Landlord bp. h.d. OF. had land.]

lord. [f. Land sb. + Lord sb. OE. had land-hláford, but the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only spec, to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of tenant): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

whether a piece of land, a bnilding or part of a bnilding.

a 1000 in Earle Land Charters (1888) 376 Æt ælcum were de binnan dam .xxx. hidan is zebyreð æfre se oðer fisc dam landhlaforde. c 1000 Laws of Edgar Suppl. c. 11 in Schmid Gesetze 196 Healde se land-hlaford þæt forstolene orf...oð þæt se agenfrigea þæt geacsige. 1419 Liber Albus 192 b (Rolls) I. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlorde'. 1455-66esoor Chron. (Camden) 199 The Lombardys. toke grete old mancyons in Wynchester... and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in reparacyons. 1552 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. III. ii. 152 Suche rate as thei paye in yerely rent... to the landelordes therof. 1553 T. WILSON Rhct. 15 Woold servauntes obey their masters... the tenaunt bis landlorde. 1555 F. Seacea Sch. Virtue 1071 in Babeas Bk., Ve that be landlordes and haue housen to let. 1887 Sc. Acts Jas. V. (1814) III. 462/1 Pe landislordes and baillies youn quhais landis and in quhais Jurisdictioun pai duell. c 1590 Gerene Fr. Bacon x. 11, I am the lands-lord keeper of thy bolds. 1893 Shaks. Rich. I. II. i. 13 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 Stillinger. Orig. Sacr. III. iii. § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he hath upon displeasure. 1701 De Foe Orig. Power People Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1802 LAMB Let. to Coleridge 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1826 Cosper People Misc. (1703) 157 The laws concerning landlord and tenaut have been made by landlords.

D. fig. (said of God.)

a 1635 Cosper People (1807) 6 It wounded me the Land-

b. fig. (said of God.)

a 1635 Correct Poems (1807) 6 It wounded me the Landlord of all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes. 1676 W. Huraran Happiness of People 50 It is no wonder if God our great Landlord, layes his arrest upon

our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose

Our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. b. The master of an inn, an innkeeper. a 1674 Clarendon Hist. Reb. xiii. § 86 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1837) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.]. 1724 Swift Drapher's Lett. i. Wks. 1761 III. 21 Suppose you go to an alchouse with that base money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those half-pence. 1774 Goldson. Retal. 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 Sheridan Trify Scarb. 1. i, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 Daily News 16 Apr., The word landlord is never used here [sc. New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly Sc. 1725 De For Voy. round World (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 Ramsay Remin. Ser. 1. (1860) 250 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 Burton Scat. Abr. 1. i. 26 Not so satisfactory... as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

Landlordism (lændloldim). [f. prec. sb. +

Landlordism (lændlødiz'm). [f. prec. sb. + -1sm.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 MARY HENNELL Soc. Systems 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 Cobben Speeches 87 It it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 McCarthy Own Times

IV. 281 The landlordism of Ireland was, compared with most European institutions, a thing of the day before yesterday.

Landlordly, a. [-LYI.] Belonging to or characteristic of a landlord or landlords.

1853 Lowell Moorehead Frnl. Prose Wks. 1890 I. 18 He waits upon it himself in the good old landlordly fashion.

1866 Daily Tel. 8 Jan. 4/6 Landlordly coercion. 1897 MAITLAND Donesday & Beyond 199 As far as landlordly rights are concerned.

+ Landlordry. Obs. rare—1. [-RY.] Landlords as a class.

lords as a class,

1597-8 Br. HALL Sat. v. i. 98 Such pilfring slips of Pety land-lordrye.

Landlordship. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a condition. Also, with poss, pron., used as a title.

[1824 Blackwo. Mag. XV. 15 The evil system of middle-landlordship.] 1828 MISS MITFORD Village Ser. III. 44
[He] did not intend to retire yet awhile to the landlordship of the Bell. 1894 RUSSIN Fors Clar. IV. 199 Neither British constitution nor British law.. can keep your landlordships safe. 1897 MATILAND Domesday & Beyond 172 Lordship in becoming landlordship begins to lose its most dangerous element.

Land-lubber (lændlø:bər). [Lubber occurs in the 16th c. in this sense.] A sailor's term of

contempt for a landsman.

contempt for a landsman.

a 1700 [see Land-Loper 2]. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 198

7 11 My Uncle., bid me prepare myself against next year
for no land lubber should touch his money. 1824 W. Irving
T. Trav. (1849) 417 There was many a land-lubber looked
on that might much better have swung in his stead. 1875
R. F. Burton Gorilla L. II. 15 The philosophic landlubber
often wonders at the eternal restlessness of his naval brotherman. 1884 Pae Eustace 130 The service is not intended to
pamper landlubbers, but to make smart seamen.
Hence Landlubberish, Landlubberly adjs.

1829 J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag. XXXVI. 912 Landlubberish terms. 1860 Dickens Latt. 4 Sept. (1880) II. 119
The costermongers in the street outside., have an earthy,
and, as I may say, a landlubberly aspect. 1893 Viettelly
Glances Back I. vili. 166 My land-lubberly intelligence
failed to grasp the proper meaning.

Landman (lændmän). [OE. landmann, f.
land Land sb. + mann Man sb. Cf. MIIG. lantman native, mod.G. landmann, Du. landman

Tandman (lændmæn). [OE. landmann, f. land Land an (lændmæn). [OE. landmann, f. land Land sh. + mann Man sh. Cf. MIIG. lantman native, mod.G. landmann, Du. landmann countryman, peasant, farmer. Cf. Landmann.] † 1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country. = Countryman in Jobs. rare.

a 1000 Cædmon's Exod. 179 (Gr.) Feond onsezon laðum eazan landmanna cyme. c1000 Ordin. Dunsæte c. 6 in Schmid Gesetze 360. 1641 Milton Ch. Govt. 1. vii. 29 The Englishman of many other nations is least ntheisticall..; but.. he may fall not unlikely sometimes as any other landman into an uncount opinion.

2. A countryman, peasant. (In Carlyle, after G. landmann.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 28.072 Nn sal i tell þe.. Hu þu sal scen þi scrift to preist,... þat landmen mai sumquat lere, To scape þair scrift wit þis samplere. Ibid. 29411 Quen he [a clerk] chaunges crun or wede, And funden [es] in land mans dede. 1497 Extracts Aberd. Ree. (1844) 1. 60 That enere hurges sal inbring certaine landmen, out duellaris.. to remane within the tone. 1543 [bid. 191 The toune is hanely murmurit be the landmen. 1825 Carlyle Eschiller un. (1845) 215 They are no philosophers or tribunes, but frank, stalwart landmen.

3. = Landsman 2. Now rare or Obs.

1480 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 9, iij. M. men, lande men and maryners... arrayed for the werre. 1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. Iv. iii. 11 If tomorrow Our Nauie thrine, I hane an absolute hope Our Landmen will stand vp. 1664 J. Keymor Dutch Fish. 6 Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners. 1752 Frelonis Amelia In. iv, What inspires a landman with the highest apprehension of danger gives not the least concern to a sailor, 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) II. 129 The Distinction between Landmen and Seamen on hoard, which used to create Animosity, and subject the Landmen to some Hardships. 1806 E. Edwards Pract. Plani. 7 The facility with which these convert landmen into substance semis sweit Till landmen, why but lend burd lyme are lyttit. 1670 Blount Law Dit. (1691), Lan

Landmark (lændmāik). [OE. landmearc fem.: see LAND sb. and MARK sb. (Cf. G. landmark boundary, landmarke sailor's landmark.)]

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an object set up to mark a boundary line.

982 in Kemble Cod. Dipl. III. 189 Seo landmearce lið of Terstan upp be Hohtuninga mearce. a 1000 Juliana 635 Dn was gelæded lond-mearce neah. 1535 Coverdale Job xxiv. 2 Some men there be, that remone other mens londe markes. 1611 Bible Deut. xxvii. 17 Cursed be he that remoneeth his neighbours land-marke [Coverdale mark] 1791 Burke Corr. (1844) III. 211 When. he returned to the possession of his estates, .. he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. 1838 Thirlwall Greece II. xiv. 235 The landmarks of Platan... were carried forward to the Asopus. Ibid. IV. xxxvi. 416 The landmarks which separated the two states had been removed.

1838 Alfield Ny. x 265 Disc. iv. 126 May we not too hastly displace the ancient termini, and remove the land-marks of virtue and vice? 1771 Junius Lett. lxi. 319 He has introduced new law, and removed the landmarks established by former decisions. 1858 Bright Sp., Reforms 27 Oct. (1876)

284, I do not wish to endanger or remove any of the ancient landmarks of our Constitution.

† b. ? A district, Obs. [So formerly G. landmark.]
1550 W. Lynne Carion's Cron. 255 He wrought much we to the citie of Brunswike, roaning and burnyng in her suburbes, villages, landmarkes, and inrisdictions.

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its conspicuousness, serves as a guide in the direction of one's course (orig, and esp. as a guide to sailors in navigation); hence, any conspicuous object which characterizes a neighbourhood or district.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 18 Hydrographie, requireth a particular Register of certaine Landmarkes. from the sea. 162. Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram. ix. 43 A Land marke, is any Mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind mill or the like, that the Pilot can know by comparing one by another how they beare by the compasse, 1657 Milton P. L. XI. 432 Ith midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood. 1719 De Foe Crussee II. ii. (1880) 34 Having no chart for the coast, nor any land-mark. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vii. 183 Like unskifful sailors who have lost the landmarks of their course. 1859 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 91 The house altogether is the great landmark of the whole neighbourhood. 183. 1712 Hughes Spect. No. 316 2 Now one Face of Indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no Land-mark to direct my self by. 1880 Times 18 Sept. 9. 3 Two or three land-marks, however, in the dreary waste [of evidence] attract attention.

3. (In mod. use.) An object which marks or is associated with some event or stage in a process;

associated with some event or stage in a process; esp. a characteristic, a modification, etc., or an event, which marks a period or turning-point in

event, which marks a period or turning-point in the history of a thing.

1850 C. Barker Assoc. Princ. ii. 46 This important landmark in our social history.

1862 Mill. Utilit. 5 This..man, whose system of thought will long remain one of the landmarks in the history of philosophical speculation. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 127 The black pigment specks which are seen in this variety [of leech]..seem..to point in the same direction as those more constant land-marks just specified.

1884 W. K. Parker Mammal. Descent vii. (1885) 177 In these skulls the landmarks are all gone, except the holes for the vessels and nerves [etc.].

1a. 'nd-marshal. [ad. Sw. landmarskalk, G. landmarschalk.] a. In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. b. In

G. landmarschall.] a. In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. b. In Prussia, Austria, etc., the marshal of a province.

1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 1767/1 His Majesty has named Baron Fabian Wrede, to be Land Marshal, that is, Speaker, or President, in the Assembly of the Nobility and Gentry.

1711 Ibid. No. 4808/1 His Majesty has..conferr'd the Employment of Land-Marshal of Prussia upon his Chamberlain.

1862 H. Marryan I'rar in Sweden I. 408 No member was allowed to leave the chamber during the transaction of business without permission of the landmarshal. 1898 Daily News 29 Jan. 7/3 The Moravian Diet at Brünn.. The Landmarshal, who was presiding, asked them to leave the Diet.

the Diet.

La'nd-measure. † a. Measurement of land (obs.). b. Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also applied as a name for the system of such denominations in current use.

1611 COTGR., Latte... a Land-measure.. in some places longer then in other. 1652 ATWELL Faithf. Surveyor i. 1 Of errours in Land-measure. 1857 BOUCHER Measuration 5 Land Measure by Gunter's Chain. 100 linear links = 1 linear chain. 1900 ADDV in N. & Q. 20 Oct. 303/1 (heading) English and Roman Land Measures.

So La'nd-measuring, -measurement, the art or process of determining by measurement the area

or process of determining by measurement the area of lands, fields, farms, etc.: properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are often

branch of Jand-Surveying, but the terms are often used synonymously.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 14 Other Philosophers, writing Rules for land measuring. 1849 Chambers' Inform. 11. 624/1. The principle of throwing the area of any given field or set of fields into triangular spaces, is that pursued in all processes of land-measurement. Phil. 624/2 In Jand-measuring, the scale of operations is ordinarily too limited to require any such allowance for difference of levels.

La nd-measurer.

1. One whose occupation is land-measuring.

1632 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterlo, Layd out on our selues and the landmeasurer when we went to .. laye out our land. 1828 Miss Mittore Village Ser. in. 232 A staid, thick, sober, silent, middle-aged personage, who united the offices of schoolmaster and land-measurer.

2. [tr. mod.L. geometra.] A geometer moth. 188. Cassell's Nat. Hist. VI. 66 The Geometræ (or Land Measurers).

Land-mere. ? Obs. In 7 meare, 9 meer. [f. Land sb. + Mere sb. (OE. mere). Cf. Land-

MERE.] A boundary of land.

1603 OWEN Pembrokeshire (1891) 5 And then by landmeares from Kilhredyn to Cronmere Water. 1884 C. Rogers
Soc. Life Scott. II. xiv. 333 Land Meer Processions, or Riding
of the Marches.

of the Marches.

† Land-meter. Obs. In 6-7 meater, 7
meeter. [f. Land sb. + Meter, agent-n. f. Mete
v, to measure.] A land-measurer or surveyor.

1582 E. Worsor (litte) A Discoverie of Sundrie errours
and faults daily committed by Landemeaters to the damage
of her Maiesties subjects. 1608 Norron Stevin's Disme
D 2 The greater number of Land-meaters vse not the Pole,
but a chapte line of 3,4 or 5 Perch long. c1613 Soc. Cond.
People Anglesey (1860) 32 The English yard... is used by...
masons, carpenters, land-meeters and others. 1636 Bedwell.
(tittle) The Way to Geometry, being necessary... for Astronomers, Geographers, Land-meeters [etc.], by Peter Ramus.

So + Land-mete, a measurement of land; + Land-

meting, land-measuring.

1608 Norron Stevin's Disme D 1 b, Of the Computations of Land-meating. Ibid. D 4 b, The like is sufficiently manifest amongst Land-meats in surfaces.

La'nd-metster. Sc. [See METSTER (f. METE

2. + STER).] = LAND-METER.

1726 Minutes Presbytery in Sage Memorab. Domestica (1889) I. 7 Cite masons, wrights, and land metters [?read -metsters]. The said. land-melsters [read metsters] being dnly sworn. 1822 Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur (Jam.), John Currie, land-metster.

Lando, obs. form of LANDAU.

Tandocracy (lendorkrasi). jocular. [f. Land sh.: see -cracy.] The class of people which owes its controlling position in the country to its possession of landed property. So La ndocrat, a member

of this class.

1848 Simmonds's Colon. Mag. Aug. 343 The Landocracy—in which term we comprehend all landowners great and small. a 1865 Cobens in Datly News (1869) 16 Jan. The aristocracy and landocracy and money ocracy who govern our elections. 1882 T. Mozley Remin. 11. xcviii. 174 [I felt] a deep grievance with the British landocracy. 1893 Nat. Observer 23 Sept. 484/1 The wail of the landocrat is heard in the land.

Landowner (lændöunər). [f. Land sb. + Owner.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence Landownership.

La'ndownership.

a 1733 North Ld. Kpr. North (1742) 137 Any Land Owner may make that which they call a Key, next to the River. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. xii. (1879) 235 Each landowner in the valley possesses a certain portion of hill-country. 1849 Macatlay Vist. Eng. vi. 11, 141 Landowners bastened to sell their estates for whatever could be got. 1867 Mrs. Grave Newls Old France 11, 334 England's landownership will never be without the representatives and reflected honours of her ancient Aristocracy. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 91 Many large landowners in England refuse to let their land for long periods.

let their land for long periods.
So Landowning sb. and a.
1845 Minll in Nonconf. V. 149 The landowning majority contemplate no concessions. 1881 Macm. Mag. XLIV. 127 Landowning and farming are as much businesses as cotton-spinning. 1894 Miss. H. Ward Marcella I. 280, I., have no landowning relations.

Landrail (lændræll). [See Rail sb.; cf. waterrail. So G. landralle.] The corn-crake, Crex

pratensis.

prateusis.

1766 Pennant Zeol. (1768) II. 387 The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow spots. 1828 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 302 The Land-Rail is a migratory species, appearing in Britain about the latter end of April, and departing about the middle or close of September. 1877 L. Morris Epic Hades I. 3 Through the dew The landrail brushed.

Land-rat. [Cf. G. landratle, -ratze land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. † Also used as a term of abuse.

1506 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theenes, and land theeues—I mean, pirates. 1600 Dekker Gul's Horne-bk. Wks. (Grosart II. 233 The Duke's Tomb is a Sanctuary, and will keepe you alive from wormes and land-rattes, that long to be feeding on your carkas. 1632 Shirkey Bull v. ii, Lo. Will you not draw? Bo. Not against your honour, but you shall see. Lo. And vex my eyes to look on such a Land-rat. 1860 Winter Curies. Civilizat. 129 There are in England two kinds of land-rats,—the old English black rat, and the Norwegian or brown rat.

Landress, Landrie, obs. ff. Laundress, -by. La'nd-right. OE. and Hist. [OE. landriht

Landress, Landrie, obs. ff. Laundress, -187.

La'nd-right. OE. and Hist. [OE. landriht (see Land sh. and Right sh.): cf. OS. landreht, OFris. landriucht, OIIG. lantreht, G. landrecht.]

'Law of the land; legal rights of natives of the country; legal obligation connected with land or estate' (Sweet Ags. Dict.).

Beaunty Gr.) 2886 Londrihtes mot bare mæxburke monna æxhwyle idel hweorfan. a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 1911 Gr.)

Unc modike ymb mearce sittað. ne willað rumor une landriht heora. — Exod. 354 Landriht zebah. 1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Ess. 236 note, in later days it was a principle of Landright that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'. 1892 Stopford A. Brooke E. E. Lit. i. 6

He received money and landright from the King.

Landscape (lændske'p). Forms: a. 7 lan(d)-,

Landscape (lændske'p). Forms: a. 7 lan(d)-, landtschap, lantschape, landt-shape, landscap, landtschap, lantschape, landt-shape, landscap, -skap, (lantskop, land-scept), 7-8 landskape, -schape, -shape, -chape, -p- landscape. B. 6-8 (9 arch.) landskip; also 6 launce-skippe, 7 land(d)tskip, lantsc, h)tp, lanscippe, land-, lantskipp. [a. Du. landschap (= OE. landsceap neut., landscipe masc., OS. landscepi neut., OHG. lantscaf, mod.G. landschaft fem., ON. landskap-r masc.), f. land Land shape the schap (see -ship). The word was introduced as a technical term of painters; the corrupt form in skip was according to our quots. corrupt form in -skip was according to our quots. a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

1. A picture representing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc. o. 1603 Sylvester Du Barlas I. vii. 13 The cunning Painter.. Limning a Landscape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. Jonson Masque Blackness Wks. (1616) 893 First, for the Scene, was drawne a Landtschap, consisting of small woods. 16.. A. Gibson L'Envoy in Guillin's Heraldry (1660), As in a curious Lantschape, of we see Nature, so follow'd, as we think it's she. 1683 DRYDEN Life Plutarch Ded. 18 Let this part of the landschape be

cast into shadows that the heightnings of the other may appear more beautiful. 1821 Craio Lect. Drawing v. 271 II., you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. 1841-4 Emberson Ests, Art Wes, (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. 1890 L. Cust in Nat. Gattery Brit. Art 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

B. 1508 R. Haydoche tr. Lomazzo III. i. 94 In a table donne by Casar Sestius where hee had painted Landskipes. 1615 G. Sandys Tran. 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautifull land-skips. 1648 Bury With (Camden) 216, I give alsoe vnto her Lapp, the landskipp inamiled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinett in my closett. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India & P. 8. Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Landskips. 1702 Eng. Theophrist. 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. 1718 J. Chamberlayne Relig. Philos. 1730 III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers. and such like. 1725 Watts Logic II. iv, As a Painter who professes to draw a fair and distinct Landskip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree.

† b. spec. The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. Obs.

1650 Blount Glossogr., Landskip, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1676 Beale Pocket-bk. in H. Walpole I ertue's Anead. Paint. (1786) III. 134, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake. in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point

in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point

2. A view or prospect of natural manard scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

a. 1725 Pope Odyss. III. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. 1742 Yousg. W. Th. vi. 773 Sumptuous Cities... gild our Landschape with their glitt'ring Spires. 1750 Grav Elegy 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1876 Moziev Univ. Serm. v. 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. 1879 Black Green Past. ii. (1878) II What could be a fitter surrounding for this young English girl than this English-looking landscape?

β. 1632 Mil ron L'Alligro 70 Streit mine eye has caught new pleasures Whilst the Lantskip round it measures. 1632 N. Stafford Fem. Glory (1869) 86 As terrible to them as a Lanscippe with a May-pole in it. 1697 Annison Fast. Coorg, in Dryden's Ving. sig. γ 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landskips. 1712 — Spect. No. 411 γ 2 Scenes and Landskips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. 1748 Anson's Vey. In. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landskip. 1855 Batter Mystic 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the landskip green. 1894 Crockett Kaiders (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landskip and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2): Inland statush was supposed to the landskip and the sea.

**With dome and minaret the landship green. 1894 CROCKETT Kaiders (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landship and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from I and 2): Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

a. 1606 Dekker Ser. Sinnes Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Lantskop). 1747 Hoare in Phil. Trans. XLIV.

570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landschape. 1795 Colletings Eines on Climbing Brockley Coomb, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! 1844 Ruskin Mod. Paint. (1851). I. Pref. to ed. 2. 25 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. 1873 Pater Renaissance 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

B. 1602 Dekker Saliromastix C 2, Good peeces of lantskip, shew best a far off. a 1649 Dekme. or Hawth. Poems 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. 1667 Millton P. L. V. 142 The Sun. Discovering in wide Lantskip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1678 Cupworth Intell. Syst., t. v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete transf. and fig. uses.

† a. A view, prospect of something.

4. In various obsolete transf. and fig. uses.

+ a. A view, prospect of something.

1612 W. Parres Curtaine-Dr. (1876) 22 In my mentall and private Peregrinations, taking a view and land-scape... of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world. 1628 R. Fanck North. Mem. (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. 1698 Fryer Acc. F. Intlia & P. 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Landschap, it being only discernible to be Land. a 1711 Ker Serm. Wis. (1838) 1875 The Love of God... presented Daniel with a clearer landscape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

+ b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf. 2 b.)

1599 NASHE Lenten Stuff Wks. (Grosart) V. 204, 1 care not, if in a dimme farre of launce-skippe, I take the paines to describe this .. Metropolis of the redde Fish. a 1613 Overbury Charac., Whore (1616), The sins of other women shew in Landscip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. 1643 T. Fuller Serm. Reform. (1875) 6 The Jewes... saw Christ presented in a land-scept, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. 1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 62 These storms appeared as Land-skaps and aloof. 1698 Norres Parct. Disc. IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the Eud of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

+ c. The object of one's gaze.

1659 Lady Alimony II. v. C. 4, There is a Caranto-man with all my heart! must Beauty be his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? 1664 Lb. Frakland Marriage Nt. 1. i. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

+ d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; occas. a faint or shadowy representation.

† d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; occas. a faint or shadowy representation.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Irene Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical councils, landskips of commonwealths.
1650 Charleton Paradoxes 69 Every single entity containes...an adumbration or landskip of the whole Vniverse.

a 1680 Charnock Attrib. God (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outsides or extremities of it. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery.

1709 Mrs. Manley New Atal. (ed. 2) 11. 57 A Feint, a distant Landshape of immortal joys.

† e. A compendium, epitome.
1656 in Clarendon Hist. Reb. xv. § 113 That Landskip [MS. lantskipp] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector.
a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 11. (1663) 59 London ... is ... our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. 1679 C. Nesse Antid. agst. Popery 104 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. Hid. 107 This scantling landskip or compendium. [1826 Scott Woodst. xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, ... Oliver Cromwell.]

† f. A bird's-eve view: a plan, sketch, map.

1826 Scott Woodst. xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, ... Oliver Cromwell.]

† f. A. bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 Howell. For. Tran. (Arb.) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view. ... all the Countrey circumjacent. and so take a Landskip of it. c 1645 — Lett. (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it lviz. a house! you would be mightly taken with it. 1657 R. Ligon Barbadoes (1673) 2 The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes: which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. 2a 1700 Frost of 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p. xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. 1723 Pres. State Russia I. 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

†g. The depiction or description of something in words.

in words.

1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landskips and Descriptions of it. 1689 Burner Tracts I. 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambery, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country, which deserves a better Pencil than nine. 1704 Additions Halfy Pref. (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landskips that the Poets have given us of it. 1712 - Spect. No. 416 Ps In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature; he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches. 5. attrib. and Comb. as landscape art. book-blate.

5. attrib, and Comb., as landscape art, book-plate, draughtsman, -lover, -work; landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so landscape-garden, -gardener; landscape lens, a lens used in photographing landscape; landscape marble, a variety of marble which shows dendritic workings resembling shruhbery or trees; landscape mirror, = CLAUDE LORRAINE GLASS (Cent. Dict.); land

resembling shruhbery or trees; landscape mirror, = CLAUDE LORRAINE GLASS (Cent. Dict.); landscape-painter, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so landscape-painting; † landscape-worker, a landscapist.

1874 R. Tyrbuhitt Sketch. Club p. vii, A series of papers on 'landscape book-plate is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned. 1880 Warren Book-plates vi. 52 The 'landscape book-plate. was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style. 1861 Thornsury Turner 1. 50 Dayes, the 'landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. 1866 J. Dallaway Observ. Eng. Archit. 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a *landscape garden. 1827 Steuart Planter's G. (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the 'landscape Gardener. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind. (1886) 337 The landscape-gardening of 'landscape dardening, 1861 Delamer Fl. Gard. 5 A park in the Brownean style of landscape-gardening. 1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. 111. 179 A fairly good cannera and a single "landscape lens. 1882 Tennyson To Virgil ii, "Landscape-lover, lord of language. 1816 R. Jameson Jim. II. 196 It resembles in many respects the 'landscape marble or Cotham stone. 1793 A. Murrhy Tacitus (1811) I. p. lxii, What 'landskip painter can equal the description [etc.]. 1842 "Lennyson Ld. of Brackigh y He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. 1861 Thornsuray Turner 1. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape marble or Cotham stone. 1793 A. Murrhy Tacitus (1811) I. p. lxii, What 'landskip painter can equal the description [etc.]. 1842 "Lennyson Ld. of Brackigh y He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. 1861 Thornsuray Turner 1. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape janters. 1706 Art of Painting (1744) 406 He understood 'landskip-painting and perform' din it to perfection. 1841 W. Stalding Italy 'Problem' of Painting (1744) 406 He understood 'landskip-painting and perform' din it to perfection. 1841 W. Stalding Italy 'Problem' of Painting 'proble

Hence Landscape v. trans., to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 HOLVDAY SURV. World To Rdr., As weary travelour. oft.. Landskippes the Vale, with pencil; placing here Medow, there Arable lett.]. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. L. 1552 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

Landscapist (hændskeipist). [f. as prec. + -1ST.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter.

1843 Rusrin Mod. Paint. u. l. vii. § 16 (1851) I. 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. 1869 — Q. of Air 199 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide.

1850 Grant White Eng. Without & Within 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

Land's end.

Land's end.

+1. = LAND-END. Obs.

c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 437 And at he londes ende laye a litell crom-bolle. 15... Wife vf Anchternuchty (Bana. MS.) 9
He lowsit the pluche at the landis end, And draif his oxin hame at evin. 1562 J. Herwooo Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 68
Thou gossepst at home, to meete me at landis ende.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of

a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14. Sailing Directions Circumnavig. Eng. (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A new cours and tide between Englonde and Irlonde and the Londis end. Ibid. 18 The Londes end of

Irlonde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 111. xi, 156 They passed on no further, neyther could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). 1703 Phil. Trans. LXXXIII. 190 We.. were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End.

La'nd-se:rvice. Service performed on land;

Land-service. Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land-service. 1597 Shaks. Lett., 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4 s. I was then aduised by my learned Councel, in the lawes of this Land-service, I did not come. 1697 Devder Æncis Ded. f. 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cam of any Profession. 1725 De For Voy. round World (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. 1801 T. S. Sure Splendid Misery II. 194 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally. took to the land service afterwards, and committed marders out of number. 1819 Byron Juan I. iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

Jervis.

Landsfolk: see Landfolk.

Landsgrave: see Landgrave.

Landshard (læn(d)fåid). dial. Also landsherd, landchet, lanchet, lanshet, langet. [f. LAND sb. + SHARD sb. The forms show contamina-

LAND sh. + SHARD sh. The forms show contamination with the synonymous linchet.] = LINCHET.

1813 T. Davis Agric. Wilts App. 259 Linch, Linchet, or Landstard, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank. 1847

HALLIWELL, Langet, a strip of ground. West. 1886 W. Somerset Gloss., Landsherd, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled. 1891 T. Hand Tess (1900) 104/2

A stretch of a hundred odd acres...rising above stony lauchets or lynchets. 1893 H. J. Moule Old Dorset 81 The terraces called landchets or linchets.

Land-side.

+1. The shore. Obs.

a 1533 Lb. Berners Huon exxiii. 443 He easte his ancre nere to the land syde. Ibid. clxi. 623 And then the waues brought me to the lond syde.

2. The side towards the land or on which there

is land (not water'.

1840 THERWALL Greece VII. 343 To assault the city on the land-side. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNS Talpa 181 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. 1875 W. McLuwarth Guide Wigtownshire 51 On the accessible land-side a double line of protection was thus accessit formed.

formed.

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land-side, and at liberty on the farside, which naturally gives it less land.

1875 in Knight Dick. Tendskyngaht: see LANSONENER.

Landsknecht: see Lansquenet.

Landslip (lændslip). The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land

mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also fig. and attrib.

1679 Roxb. Ballads IV. 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land-slips.

1830 Lyell. Princ. Geol. 1. 276 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earth-quake.

1872 Banke Nile Tribut. iv. 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses.

1894 Pop. Sel. Monthly June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslip terraces.

11 Hence Landslipped, Landslippy adjs., characterized by landslips.

Hence La'ndslipped, La'ndslippy adjs., characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O. Fonbes Nat. Wand. E. Archip. 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped.
1893 G. Allen Scatlywag I. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

Landsman (læ'ndzmæn). Pl. landsmen. [f. genit. of Land sb. + Man sb. Cf. Landman.]

genit. of Land sb. + Man sb. Cf. Landman.]

†1. A native of a particular country. Obs.

z1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 26 Twezen landes menn and an alleodiz. 11. O. E. Chron. an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Da comon da landes menn tozeanes him & hine ofslozon. c1200 Trin.

Cott. Hom. 197 Ober kinnes neddre is ut in ober londe. and te londes men hire bigaleð oðer wile and swo lacheð and doð of line. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wrecched schame bat a newe comynge schulde putte ulde londesmen [L. reteres incolas] ont of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. rare.

1508 Stilvester Du Bartas II. III. Furies 806 If (brave Lands-men) your war-thirst be such [orig. Que si tant, 6 François, vous cerches tes batailles]. What bolds you here? 1823 Scott Quentin D. vi, 1 am innocent—1 am your own native landsman. 1882-3 Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 19/9 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

Knowl. I. 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to seaman. b. Nant. 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never

merly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waisters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-P Perys Diary 2 Jan, The French. have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. 1788 Buans 1st Ep. to R. Graham 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life stormy main. 1830 Marrayat King's Ourn j. Employed, as a landsman usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. x. (1879) 208 Sailors... can make out a distant object much better than a landsman. 1883 Stevenson Treas. Isl. iv. xviii, Thomas Redruth... landsman, shot by the mutineers.

So Landswoman.

So Landswoman. So Landswoman. So Landswoman. Prisoners & Capt. III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.

La'nd-spring. 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also fig. 1642 Rogers Naaman To Rdr., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of naturall parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON Spadaer. Dunelm. 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE Selborne 14 Feb., Landsprings, which we call levants. 1824 MISS MITFORD Fillage Ser. I. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up: our wells were exhausted. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff newly disintegrated by the landsprings.

Hence La'nd-springy a, full of land-springs. 1767 Bush Hibernia Cur. (1769) 80 In very moist,

1767 Bush Hibernia Cur. (1769) 80 In very moist, land-springy grounds.

Landsquenet, obs. form of Lansquenet.

| Landsturm (la'ntsurm). [Ger.=lit. 'landstorm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in

militia force consisting of those men not serving in the larmy or navy or in the landwehr.

1814 Alpine Sk. i. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks .. and a strong party of the landstrum [sic].

1866 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 553 The 'Landsturm'.. should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 Miss R. H. Busk Tirol ix. 288 The Landsturm was out.

Land-surveying. The process, art, or profession of measuring, and making plans of, landed

property.

property.

1771 Breaks (title) A complete system of Land-Surveying.

1840 Chambers' Inform. 11. 623/r Trigonometry .. is of great importance.. in land-surveying. Ibid. 624/1 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers.

1858 Simmonds Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

Land-survey:or.

† 1. = landing-surveyor (see LANDING vbl. sb. 8).
1755 CHAMBERLANDE State Gt. Brit. II. III. 58 Port of Leith
. William Towrie . Land-Surveyor. 1776 Addit. to Pope
1. 2 note, When George I. made him [Rowe] one of the land
surveyors of the port of London.
2. One whose professional occupation is to measure

2. One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1702 B. Marston in N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register (1873)
XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Iland Bulam... as their Land Surveyor General. a 1815 G. Rose Diaries (1860) II. 443 Mr. Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffirells. 1853 Herscher. Pop. Lect. Sci. n. vii. (1873) 54
The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation.

1. Tand-tage (lant. 1804). Also 6 landtaye. 7

| Land-tag (la'nt₁taχ). Also 6 landtaye, 7 land-tag; (anglicized) land-day. [Ger. (MHG. lanttae) = lit. 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative hody of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1591 Wotton Let. 27 Feb. in Relig. W. (1685) 628 Of our
Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as
it must be shortly. 1665 Lond. Gaz. No. 11/1 It's now
determined in Concilio Senatorum, at Warsaw, that the
Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landttag the third of February. 1668 lbid. No. 225/2 The Landday for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month
at Marienburgh, in Order to the General Diet. 1684 Scunderbeg Rediv. ii. 22 They have a Convention held in each
County, call'd The Landt-Tag, six weeks before the Session
of the Diet.

Land-tax. A tax assessed upon landed pro-

perty.

1533 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 148 Land takis. Rubislaw xxx. 1690 Consid. Raising Money 34 There will be nothing. so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 Royal Proclam in Lond. Gaz. No. 4510/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the Years 1708 and 1709. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) III. xv. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1885 J. B. Norton Topics 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1708 for the redemption of the land-tax. 1882 Macm. Mag. XLVI. 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

attrib. and Comb. 1740 LAOV HARTFORD Corr. (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE Comm. (ed. 12) 174 The land-tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only. 1858 LD. St. LEONARDS Handy-Bk. Prop. Lavo ix. 62 The Clerk of the Land-tax Commissioners.

Land-tie (182 ndts). A rod, beam, piece of

Land-tie (læ'ndtəi). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other

and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 32 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of I and-tyes, and remain an Island. Ibid. II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-ties, that enter'd into the Hill. 1874 Thearle Navial Archit. 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse banks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Land-tie, a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

Landward (he ndword). adv. and a. Also 6

Landward (lændwŏid), adv. and a. Also 6 landwarde, Sc. 5-8 landwart, 8 landart, 9 -ert. [f. Land sb.: see -ward.]

A. adv.

1. In phrases with preps.

†a. To landward, in (the) landward: in the country, as opposed to the town. Sc.

1424 Sc. Acts Jas. I, c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 Pai.. sall haue

a certane takyn to landwart of be schireff & in burowis of be aldermen & be balgeis. 1457 1bid. 49/1 Within burowis and commonys to landwart. 1536 Bellenber Cron. Scot. XII. v. (1821) II. 264 Ane vailyeant and lusty man, of greter curage and spreit than ony man that was nurist in landwart, as he was. a 1572 Knox Hist. Rif. Wis. 1846 I. 276 Alsweall within townes as to landwarte. 1753 Scots Mag. Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

D. To (the) landward: towards or in the direction of the land; on or to the land side (of . c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 631 Whils bai wer bus to landward boune. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxix. 17 In burghis, to landwart and to sie. 1555 Edden Decades 352 Vppon the innermoste necke to the landewarde is a tufte of trees. 1625 K. Lose tr. Barclay's Argenis in i. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. a 1674 MILTON Hist. Mosc. Wis. 1738 II. 129 To the Land-ward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca... To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinos. 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1853 KARE Grinnell Exp. xii. (1856) 86 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. Hardy Kithelberta (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = 1 b.
1610 Holland Canden's Brit. 1. 318 Conched betweene a high cliffe sea-ward and as high an hill land-ward. 1816 Wordsw. Ode. 'Imagination—ne'er before centent' 13 A sudden shower That land-ward stretches from the sea. 1868-70 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 231 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie. 1873 Black Pr. Thule vi. 90 Deep and narrow valleys, that ran landward.

3. Sc. In the country; = 1 a. rare.
1827 Scott Surg. Dau. i, Within burgh, and not landward.

B. adj.

1. Sc. Belonging to, inhabiting the country;

1. Sc. Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 Bellerden Livy I. (1822) 5 It was callit after Pagus, that is to say, and landwart towne. 1585 Jas. I Ess. Possic (Arb.) 63 Gif zour purpose be of landwart affairis. To vasc corruptit and vplandis words. 1596 Dalenment. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the yeare, in landwart twise. 1649 Be. Guther Mem. (1702) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway. 1676 W. Row Contn. Plair's Autobiog. X. (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town. 17. Ransay Firth of Drumlaning ii, Some landart hass. 1725 — Gent. Sheph. IV. ii, I've shook off my landward cast In foreign cities. 1816 in landward towns in this country. Note, A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country. 1854 H. Miller Sch. Sch. M. (1858) 362 The landward commonparaires of my grandfather. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scot. II. ii. 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school. than the landward towards the land (as opposed

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); occas, belonging to the land.

1845 Stocqueler Handlok. Brit. India (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompasthe city on its eastern or landward side. 1859 R. F. Bukton Centr. Afr. in Yrul. Geogr. Soc. XXIX. 436 The tree.ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterslope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 Reader 2 Sept. 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teening plenty of the deep. 1881 J. Grant Cameronians 1, i. 16 On the landward side the view was different.

3. Comb. landward-bred a. (Sc.), country-bred.

1816 Scott Old Mort. xiv, I am landward-bred. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 7 If you are landward bred it will be different.

Hence Landwardness (landertness) Sc. rusticity

Hence La:ndwardness (landertness) Sc., rusticity. 1882. STEVENSON Fam. Stud. 61 He [sc. Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness.

Landwards (lændwŏidz), adv. [f. Land sh.: cee -wards.] = prec. A 2. + Also to the landsee -wards.] = prec. A 2. wards.

1874 W. Bourne Regt. for Sea xiv. (1577) 41 a, 1f you come directly to the landwardes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne v. 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards. but there was a labyrinth at sea. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

Land-water. a. Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. b. A land-flood. c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

shore.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII c. 5.7, Lande waters, and other outragions springes in and upon medowes, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W. Phillips Linschoten (1864) 192 The land-waters that by the continual raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E. Girmstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies II. vi. 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountaines, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. a 1631 Donne Serm. II. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much founesse with them. 1725 DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be..swelled with a landwater. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon (1813) 297 No springs or land-waters are to be found bere. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xxvi. 264 We.. found ourselves in a stretch of the landwater wide enough to give us rowing-room.

Land-way. +1. A way or path over land. Also advb. = by

c 1250 Gen. 4: Ex. 2681 Bi a lond weize he wente rigt. c 1470
HARDING Chrom. CLXXVIII. xv, Thei tooke none hede of shippes
home again But landeway ride for all the Scottes dain.
† 2. local. A path by which coal is landed. Obs.
1603 Owen Pembrokesh. xi. (1891) 89 The people carried
the coales vppon their backes alonge stayres which they
called lande wayes.

3. U. S. A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. Corev Hist, Naiden on The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North

So La'ndways adv., by land, overland.

So Landways and, by land, overland, a 1670 SPALDING Trunk, Chas, I (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France. 1804 SOUTHEV in Ann. Rev. II. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

|| Landwehr (landvēr), [Ger. = 'landwehr a 1600 france in the coal should be chapter than a 1600 france in the coal should be chapter than a 1600 france in the coal should be coal should be chapter than a 1600 france in the coal should be coal sho

defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war.

Ing to the militia of Great Britain) of Which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also transf. (quot. 1855).

1815 Hel. M. Williams Pres. St. France xiv. 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 Gotte Greece in xcii. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours. 1866 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEELEN Stein II. 130 The Prussian Landwehr dates...from 1813.

b. attrib., as landwehr man.

1866 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

Land-wind. A wind blowing from the land seawards. Also attrib. (Cf. Land-Breeze.)

1858 W. Philliams Linschoten (1864) 192 The East windes beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Terreinhos, that is to say, the Land windes. 1604 E. Gensstonel 17 Lostia's Hist. Indies in. viii. 142 There be foraine or land windes which come from the land. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. S. 12 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock, 1804 Med. Tral. XII. 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100 in the shade. 1848 Longe. Sie II. Gilbert v. Alas! the land-wind season.

† Land-wrack, -wreck. Obs. A wreck on land-wind season.

† Land-wrack, -wreck. Obs. A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the

object so destroyed.

object so destroyed.

1649 G. Daniel Trinarch, Hen. IF, xxiii, This Landwraks Cadars lye, Or Cockle Shells upon the Shores are drye. 1659 Waternouse Fire Lond. 32 What they took being in a kind of Landwreck, wherein no body owned goods. a 1709 Br. Patrick Arbeliog, 1830 12 Mr. Fuller ...was mistaken in saying this College was like a landwrack, ...in which there was one left to keep possession.

Lane (Icin), sb. Also 5 laane, 6 laine, layne. See also Loan sb. [Ob. lane, lone wk. fem. = Of ris. lana, lona, laen (North Fris. lana, lona), Du. laan (16th c. laen).]

I. 1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. Blind lane, + turn-again lane; a cul-

a bye-way. Blind lane, + turn-again lane: a cul-

a narrow road or strect between houses or walls; a bye-way. Blind lane, + turn-again lane: a culde-sac (see also quot. 1725).

971 Blickl. Hom. 237 Forpon be .. pinne lichoman geond pisse ceastre lanan hie tostencead. 13... Sir Beues (A)4430 be cri aros he ech a side Bope of lane and of strete. c 1386 Chaecer Can. From. Pred. 57. To 51 In the suburbes of a toun... Lunkynge in hernes and in lanes blynde. 1478 Botoner Itin. (Nasmith 1778) 177 A laane goyng yn the south syde of Seynt Stevyn church. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxlii. (1482) 278 Enery strete and lane in london and in the subarbes. 1511 Nottingham Rec. 111. 338 Clensyng of the lanys at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 Tindale Expos. 1 John Prol. Il ks. (1573) 389/1 It is becomme a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thorough. 1611 Binle Luke xiv. 21 Goe. into the streetes and knes of the city, and bring in hither the poore. 1611 Sinass. Cymb. v. iii. 13 Lo. Where was this Lane? Pest. Close by the battell, ditch'd, and wall'd with turph. 1698 J. Fryer Acc. E. India 47. 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes. 1725 New Cant. Dict., Blind Lane, a Lane fit to run down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed. 1794. Act Indos. S. Kelsey 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor ... which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both Sides. 1828 Miss MITTOOD Fillage Ser. In. 148 Their way. leading through cross country lanes. 1832 Tennyson Miller's Dan. 130 The lanes were white with May. 1837 Dickens Pickie. vii, Their walk lay through shady lanes. fig. a 1625 Braum. & Fil. Laws of Candy I. ii, The man That had a heart to think he could but follow. through the lanes Of danger and amazement.

b. Provert. Also allusively.
1778 Foore Trip Calais in. Wks. 1790 H. 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W. E. Norris Alisadventure xvii, Their walk lay through shady lanes. fig. a 1625 Braum. & Fil. Laws of Candy I. ii, The man That had a heart to think he could but follow. through the lanes Of danger and amazeme

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; esp. a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a vein); the

of water in an ice-field (also called a vein); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c 1420 Fallad, on Husb. ix. 170 And yf hit happe an hil thi water mete, Let make a lane & thorgh thi licour hale. 1714 Gay Trivia III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds Drag the black load. 1835 Sin J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan. Terms 15 A lane or vein, a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 Tennyson Gold. Year 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea. 1847 — Princess v. 6 By glimering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldiercity. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxviii. (1856) 228 A black lane of open water stopped our progress. 1862 Sin H. Holland Ess., Atlantic Ocean 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width... as the routes... to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.

b. A passage between two lines of persons; a

b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 Lo. Berners Froiss. II. cexvii. [cexiii.] 672 The people made a lane for hym to passe thorough. 1587 Fleming Contn. Holinshed III. 1996/r A double canon.. shooting off, made..a lane among the Frenchmen. 1677 Lond. Gaz. No. 1206/r The Magistrates did.. pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1701 W. Wotton Hist. Rome 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 Naval Chron. XV. 141 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion.. formed a lane two deep. 1850 O. W. Holmes Prof. Breakf.-t. v. (Paterson) 100 The fire-buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 Morris Jason II. 287 Then moved the princes. Between a lane of men. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary I., Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 Fordes. Mitting 14, Every charge [of grape-shot].. leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide. Jig. 1641 Miltion Ch. Gout. vii. (1831) 132 Passe on .. to establish the trint though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. Austral. A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.
1866 Cornh. Mag. Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', led in circuitous fashion to this oubliette. 1890 (Rolf Boldmennoof) Col. Reformer xviii. 226 About fity head have been run into the drafting lane... The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. slang. The throat; chiefly in the lane, the narrow, red lane. etc.

length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. slang. The throat; chiefly in the lane, the narrow, red lane, etc.

1542 UOALL Erasm. Apoph. 119 Whole mainour places... thei make no hones ne sticke not, quite and clene to swallowe down the narrowe lane, and the same to spue vp again.

a 1553 — Royster D. 1. iii. (Arb.) 20 Good ale for the nones, Whiche will slide downe the lane without any bones. 1812

G. Colman Poet. Vagaries (1818) 75 O butter'd egg!...1 bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane. 1865. Lond. Soc. Jan. 13, I eat the macroon. You see it's all gone down Red Lion Lane.

b. The lane: short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, e.g. Drury Lane (Theatre), Petticoat Lane, etc.: see quots. 1856 Maynew Gt. World Lond. 82 note, Horsemonger Iane Jail—The lane. 1879 'Autobiog. of a thief' in Macm. Mag. XL. 500 We used to .. sell it .. to a fence.. down the Lane (Petticoat Lane). 1880 G. R. Sins Ballads Bahylon, Forgotten of Whenever the Lane tried Shakespeare, I was one of the leading men. 1890 Westm. Gaz. 24 Apr. 2/3 When people who know that district [Drury-lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. Sc. A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream. (Perh. a different word.) 1825-80 in Jameson. 1891 Duily News 2 July 4/8 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream threading the wilderness. 1897 Crockett Lane fulling adi.: lane-born a.. country-lane lane. lane, slade, south lane fulling adi.: lane-born a.. country-

III. 6. attrib. and Comb., as lane-end, -side, -way; lane filling adj.; lane-born a., country-born, rustic; lane-galloper hunting, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country;

to the lanes in preference to riding across country; lane-route, a route laid out for ocean steamers.
1834 Landor Ε. καπ. Shaks, Wks. 1846 II. 279/2* Lane born boys. embezzling hazel-nuts in a woollen cap. 1838 Westm. Gaz. 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation... was... posted at every lane-end throughout his dominions. 1831 Howitt Seasons (1837) 13 Deep, "lane-filling, hedge-burying snows. 1826 Sporting Mag. XVII. 361 That when the select few have got well away with the hounds... they should be stopped, to enable tailers, "lane-gallopers, and all the oπ πολλοι of the field to come up. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden 22 Y° doore be the "lane syde. 1825 Standard 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or "laneway, near the house of the Prisoner.

† Lane, v. dial. Obs. rare. [f. Lane sb.] trans. To lane off: To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1772 Welton Inclos. Act 13 After the same [roads] shall be

1772 Welton Inclos. Act 13 After the same [roads] shall be laned-off. 1773 Harpham Inclos. Act 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be laned off.

Lane, Sc. form of LOAN sb. and v., LONE a.

Lane, var. Lain sb., concealment; v., to conceal. Lane, variant of Lain sb.2, stratum.

Lane, variant of LAIN 5b.2, stratum.

Lane, obs. form of LAWN, linen.

Laneing, var. LOANING Sc. and north., a lane.

† Laneous, a. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. lāne-us-(f. lāna wool) +-ous.] Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in Coles. 1727 in Ballev vol. II.

Laner(e, variant of LAINER, lash, thong.

Laner, Laneret(te: see LANNER, -ET, falcon.

Lanesome, Sc. form of LONESOME.

Laney ($l\tilde{e}^{1}$ ni), a. nonce-wd. [f. Lane $sb.^{1}+$ - v^{1} .] Of or pertaining to a lane. 1876 W. Marston Dram. 4 Poet. Wks. II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns. Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay.

Lang, Lang -: see Langue 1, Long, Long-. Langaon, variant of Longanon Obs., rectum. Langage, -ed, obs. forms of Language, -ed. Langald, Langate: see Language, Languer.

Langbanite (lænhānəit). Min. [Named by Flink, 1887, from Langban, Sweden, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Silicate of manganese with antimonate of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 Amer. Frnl. Sci. Ser. III. XXXIV. 72. Langdebeef, -befe, etc.: see Langue de bœuf. Lange, obs. variant of LANGUE, LAUNCH v.

+ Langel(1. dial. Obs. Also laungell. [? a.)F. langeul:-popular L. *lāneolum, dim. of lāneum something woollen, f. lana wool.] A woollen rug or blanket.

rug or blanket.

124-5 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 165, vii iiijor uln.
panni pro lanugells [read laungells] et pro cooperturis, 105s.
9d. 1366-7 in Charters, etc. Priory Finchale (Surtees) lxxii,
xxviij ulnis pro saccis, et blanketts pro laugells. 1383-4
Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 390 In 14 uln. de blanket
empt. pro langels...4s. 4d.

Langel(1, variant of LANGLE.

+ Langer, adv. north. and Sc. Obs. Also langare, -ayr, -eir. [f. lang Long adv. + Ere adv.]

Long ere, long since.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 10660 But, langer bat y sylerde be, Shalt bon haue no skape for me. a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. 1v. 338 Two wyues sat 30nder, langare. 1513 Douglas Æneis v. Prol. 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. Ibid. xn. xi. 40, I knew full weill at it was thou, langere, That [etc.].

helogy. That [etc.].

+ La'ngern, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [? f. Languor +
-EN ⁵.] intr. To languish, lie sick.

c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii, He
shall langern [1533] linger] a grete whyle or that he he fully

Langet, variant of LANDSHARD, LANGUET. Langet, variant of LANDSHARD, LANGUET.

+ Langfad. Sc. Obs. Also 7 erron. lime fad.
[a. Gaelic long fhada (where long is the sh.: cf.
W. llong, ship) long ship.] A kind of war-vessel.
1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 43 With mony
galyouns and lang faddis. 1641 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 11.
(1692) I. [407] The numbre of Bottis or Lime Faddis.
Langhalde, -hold: see LANGLE sb.

Langhalde, -hold: see Langle sb.

Langing, obs. form of Longing,

Langite (længsit). Min. [Named by Maskelyne, 1864, after V. von Lang: see -ite.] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 Reader No. 114, 259/1 Langite and gypsum. 1867

Readwin Index Min. 21. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 665.

Lang-kail, Sc. [I. lang Long a. + kail Kale.]

variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch

A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also attrib.

1724 Ransay Teast. Misc. (1733) 1. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1789 Burns Capt. Grose's Perceptin. viii, The knife that nicket Abel's craig. . was a faulding jocteleg, Or lang-kail gullie.

1820 Scott Monast. i, The ill-cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

Langle (læng'l), sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms:

4 langald, langhalde, 6 langhold, 8 langel, 1,

8, 9 dial. langle. [Of obscure origin; both form and sense appear to point to an OF. *langle, *lengle:—L. lingula thong, strap, dim. of lingua tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in French. Cf. Lingell...] A thong, rope, or other contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also fig. contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also fig. 1304-5 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtes) 599 In 3 Tethirs cumparibus de langalds 22d. 1308 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. will. xiv. (1495) 74 An oxe herde fedeth and nouryssheth oxen: and byndeth their fete with a langhaldes. 1609 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 111. 137 Certaine langols or withs, which the Africans put upon their borses feete. 1737 Ramsay Sc. Prov. (1797) 95 Ve ha'e ay a foot out o' the langle. 1880 Antrim & Dorno Gloss. S.v., A 'sheep's langle' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep.

Langle (he ng'l), v. Obs. exc. dial. In 5, 8 langel 7 langol. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To fasten with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with a thong, rope, or the like. Hence Langled ppl. a. c1440 Promp. Parr. 286/2 Langelyd, or teyyn to-gedyr, colligatins. Didd. Langelyn or byynd to geder, colliga (P. compedio). 1647 Trapp Comm. Rom. vii. 24 This carcase of sin to which I am tied and lungold [sic]. 1650—Comm. Gen. iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755 Forers Ajax' Sp. 25 This... your sma banes wou'd langel sair. Ibid., Key, Langel, entangle. 1790 Gross Prov. Closs. (ed. 2), Langeld, having the legs coupled together at a small distance, North. 1880 Antrim & Down Gloss. Langle, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

Langobardic (lengobāridik), a. [ad. late L. Langobardic-us, f. Langobardī the Lombards.]

Lombardic-us, f. Langobardī the Character of the

1724 WATERLAND Athan. Creed 50 The character of the manuscript is Langobardick. Ibid, vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

manuscript is Langobardick. Ibid. vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

† Langoo'n. Obs. [ad, F. Langon, name of a town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1674 Gallantry à la Mode 15 Suspition then I washt away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 Shadwell Wom. Captain 1. 5 He us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 Content. Liquors 7 (Stant.)

The White Wines .. And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. Smith Compl. Housevo. (ed. 14) 116 The best langoon white wine.

| Langooty, lungooty (lungoit). (See quots.)

1816 'Quiz' Grand Master 11. 43 note. The hamauls, or bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an article of dress called a langooty .. which I cannot describe better to my female readers, than substituting a pockethandlerchief for Eve's figleaf. 1826 J. Levden & W. Erskine tr. Mem. Baber 333 A langoti. is a piece of cloud that hangs down two spans from the mavel. 1859 Bluckwo. Mag. Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs in their turbans or langooties.

Langorius, obs. Sc. form of LANGUOROUS.

Langot, obs. form of LANGUET.

Langrage (hengredz). Naul. and Mil. Also langridge. [Of unknown origin.] Case-shot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the

noaded with pieces of fron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Langrel, or langrage, a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon. 1796 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) II. 146 It is well known that English ships of war are furnished with no such ammunition as langrage. 1839 W. O. Manning Law Nations IV. vi. (1875) 203 Except the use of langridge (mitraille). 1862 Beverince Hist. India I. III. xi. 637 A twenty-four pounder, double loaded with langrage. attrib. 1781 JUSTAMOND Priv. Life Lewis XV, III. 385 The gunners...could not stand the langrage-shot. 1813 Southey Nelson v. (Riddg.) 128 Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of langridge shot.

+ Langrel, sb. Naul. Obs. Also 7-till. = prec. 1637 Capt. Smith Scaman's Gram. xiv. 67 Langrill shot. Langrell shot runnes loose with a shackell, to be shortened when you put it into the Peece. 1669 Sterny Mariner's Mag. 1. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Langrel. 1769 [see Langrage. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Langrel, or Langrage.

Langrel, a. Obs. exc. dial. [? f. lang Long a.; emargel 1781] Clanby.

when you put it into the Peece. 1669 STURNY Mariner's Mag. 1. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Langrel. 1769 [see Langrage]. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Langrel, of Langrage.

Langrel, a. Obs. exc. dial. [? f. lang Long a.; cf. gangrel.] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 Torsell Serpents (1658) 8to The wary Bird soared so high above his reach, that the langrel Serpent could not catch him. 1847 Halliwell, Langrel, very tall. lanky.

† Langret. Obs. A kind of false die.

1550 DicePlay Ajb, A bale of Langretse contrary to the vantage. Hid. Cj. A well favored die that semeth good & square: yet is the forhed longer on the cater and tray, then any other way, and therfore holded the name of a langret. 1591 Greene Disc. Coosnage (1859) 17 The Chetor with a langret, cut contrarie to the vantage, wil cros-bite a bard cater tray. 1600 Rowlands Lett. Humours Blood iii. 59 His Langrets, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

Langridge, variant of Langrets, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

Langsedtle (længset'l). north. dial. Forms:

4 langsedtle (længset'l). north. dial. Forms:

4 langseddil, 5-sedylle, -cetel, longsetylle, 6 langsaddil, -saild, -settell, 7 long settle, (9 dial. lang., long-saddle), 8-0 lang-settle. [1. lang. Long a. + Settle sb.] A long bench or 'settle', usually with arms and a high back.

1323-3 Durham Acc. Rolls (Suttees) 208, 1 langsedil. 1425 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 657/9 Hoc sedile, langsedylle.

14... Nom. ibid. 723/37 Hoc sedile, a longsetylle, 1571 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Suttees 1835) 366 A langsettell, a round dyssenge table. 1622 N. Riding Rec. IV. 156 Conveyance of a cottage house and heirloomes (one long settle one lie excepted). 1790 Gross Prov. Gloss, (ed. a), Langsettle, a bench like a settee, North. 1841 C. Anderson Andels 128 Khati is vulgarly called the long saddle in an ale-house. 1855 Roainson Whitby Gloss, Lang settle, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back &c., is an entire

Langspiel (læŋspil). [a. Norw. langspil, f. lang long + spil play.] A kind of harp formerly used in Shetland.

1822 Scott Pirate xv, The sound of the Gue, and the Langspiel.

Langsyne (læ:150in), adv. (sb.) Sc. [Properly two words: see Long adv. and Syne adv.] Long since, long ago. Also sb. esp. in auld lang syne. (Somewhat common in English use with allusion

(Somewhat common in English use with allusion to Burns's song.)

1500-20 Dunara Poems xxiv. 34, I had bene deid langsyne, dowtless.

1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xvii. 3 In eirth lang syne yair had been nothing than, Saif only vice. a 1774 Fragusson Poems (1807) 309 Hame-o'er langsyne you hae been blithe to pack.

1788 Burns Auld Lang Syne, For auld lang syne, we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne, when we dwelt at Avenel.

1841 LYTTON NI. 4 Morn. II, vii, A friend. of the happy lang syne.

1870 H. SMART Race for Wife ii, In days lang syne.

Tangeteraloo. -trilloo. var. ff. LANTERLOO Obs.

days lang syne.

Langteraloo, -trilloo, var. ff. Lanterloo Obs.

† Langtra. dial. Obs. ? = LANTERLOO Obs. † Langtra. dial. Obs. ? = LANTERLOO. 1796 PEGGE Anonym. (1809) 245 Langtra, as they pronounce it, is a game at cards much played in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Languable, obs. form of LAND-GAVEL.

Language (længwêdz), sh.1 Forms: 3-6 language, (3 langag, 4 longage, langwag, 5 langwache, langeage), 3,5-languagé. [a. F. lan-

gage (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. leng(u)atge, lengage, Sp. lenguaje, Pg. linguage(m, lt. linguaggio:-pop. L. type *linguaticum, f. lingua* tongue, langua* tongue, language* tongue; l

gnage (F. langue: see LANGUE).

The form with u, due to assimilation with the F. langue, occurs in AF. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from

1. The whole body of words and or meaning combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. Dead language: a language no

Combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. Dead language: a lauguage no longer in vernacular use.

2 1290 S. E. Leg. I. 108/55 With men bat onder-stoden hire langage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1569 Vor in be langage of rome rane a frogge is. a 1300 Cursor M. 247 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france, Gif we baim ilkan bair language [MS. Cott.] language]. And ban do we na vtetrage. 10id., 6384 (Gött.) bis mete. Dai called it in bair langag man. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 157 Walsche men and Scottes, bat heep noust i-medled wip opernacions, holdeb well nyh hir firste longage and speche. c 1400 Apol. Lott. 32 ln a langwag vnknowun ilk man and womman mai rede. c 1449 Peccer Repp. 1. xii. 66 Thei. han vsid the hool Bible... in her modris langage. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 3650 Wymmen spak these diuerse lange-gages. 1588 Sinks. L. L. V. i. 40 They have been e at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a spench is fully fashioned to the common vnderstanding, and accepted by consent of a whole countrey and nation, it is called a language. 1699 Bentley Phal. xiii. 392 Every living Language. 1699 Bentley Phal. xiii. 392 Every living Language. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish Language, 1-colm-kill; some call it Iona. 1779-81 Jonnson L. P., Addison Wks. III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean hecause nothing is familiar. 1823 DE QUINCEY Lett. Ying. Man Wks. 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth. there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 Stubss Const. Hist. II. 414 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362. fig. 1306 Gav Prol. Dione 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1812 W. C. Bevant Thanatosis 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds

words. Finger language = Dactylology. Language of flowers: a method of expressing sentiments hy means of flowers.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. IV. V. 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheeke, her lip. 1607 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. II. 120 As the language of the Face is universal so tis very comprehensive. 1711 Steele. Spect. No. 66 ? 2 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 Whately Logic (1850) Introd. 8 6 A Deafmute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger-language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 282/2 Dactylology must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs. 1876 Nozlev Univ. Serm. vi. 134 All action is .. besides being action, language. 1880 Times 23 June 9/5 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language. 1894 H. Drummonn Ascent Man 212 A sign Language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

C. transf. Applied to the inarticulate sounds

e. transf. Applied to the inarticulate sounds

C. transf. Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

1601 SHAKS, All's Well v. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1667 Mitton P. L. viii. 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenisht... know'st thou not Thir language and thir wayes? 1797 Bewick Brit. Birds (1847) I. p. xxvii, The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized coarse With the sounds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods 2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 Shaks. Much. Ado iv. i. 98 There is not chastite enough in language, Without offence to viter them. 1644 Milton Ethu. Wks. (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known. 1781 Cowper Conversat. 15 So language in the mouths of the adult, .. Too often proves an implement of play. 1841 Trench Parables ii. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 186a J. MARTINEAU Ess. (1891) IV. 104 Language, that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 Westcott Gospel of Life 186 Language must be to the last inadequate to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech: ability to speak

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak

D. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now rare.

1536 Wolsey Lel. to Tayler in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. v. 66 A gentleman, who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass. 1601 Stakes. Alfs Well v. i. 77, I shall loose my life for want of language. If there be heere German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — Temps. II. ii. 36 Here is that which will give language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 Cowpea Receipt Mother's Pict. I Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself: manner or style of expression. Bad

himself; manner or style of expression. Bad language: coarse or vulgar expressions. Strong

language: coarse of vulgar expressions. Strong language: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3743 Iacob.. Pat es to sai wit right langage, Supplanter als of heritage. c 1384 Chaucea H. Fame 11. 353 With-outen any subtilite Of speche.. For harde langage and hard matere Is encombrouse for to here Attones. c 1435 Lyrgs. Assembly Gods 368 In eluquence of langage he passyd all the pak. 1430-40 Bachas 11. xiii. (1554) 53 a, Though some folke wer large of their langage Amisse to expoune hy report. c 1489 Vot., VI.

CANTON Blanchardyn i. 14 For it is sayde in comyn langage, that the goode byrde affeyteth hirself. a 1533 to. Bernrer Hono liki. 236 Come to yº poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, IV. ix. 45 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard Language. 1611 Bible. Ecclus. vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. 8 5 By his sentence 1 stand excommunicated: Heretick is the best language he affords me. 1694 Penn Pref. to G. Fox's Jrnl. (1827) 1. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 Junius Lett. 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach. 1809-10 Colerator Friend (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. II. 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 Motley Dutch Kep. II. (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly used one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 Joweth Plato (ed. 2) V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art,

Catholic'. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 4 The swete and fayer langage of theyr phylosophy. 1596 SHARS.

1 Hen. II', n. iv. 21, 1 can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1611 — Cymb. 113 iii. 74 This is not Hunters Language. 1611 — Cymb. 113 iii. 74 This is not Hunters Language. 1651 Houbes Leviath. 111. xxxiv. 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 SERNEE Polymetis VIII. xv. 243 Those attributes of the Sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statuaries) that [etc.]. 1841 J. R. Young Math. Dissert. i. to Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 Speaker 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition'; also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.).

1712 Addison Spect. No. 285 * 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 Cowere Conversat. 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinet, The language plain. 1886 Sir J. Stirling in Law Times Rep. Liv. 28 2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d. Long language: † (a) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρο There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of words witten.

d. Long language: † (a) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρολογία; (b) language composed of words written

λογία; (b) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher.

1889 PUTERNIAM Eng. Poesie III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 Macrologia, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter. 1823 J. Βλοτοκοκ Pom. Amusem. 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country.

e. vulgar. Short for bad language (see above).
1886 Besart Childr. Gibeon II. xxv, That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 Selous Trav. S. E. Africa 3 The sailor. had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. By language: so to speak. In language with: in conversation with. Without language:

speech. By language: so to speak. In language with: in conversation with. Without language: not to make many words. Obs.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. iv. Noal's Flood ii, Afftyr Adam withoutyn langage, The secunde fadyr am I [Noel in fay. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 18 M; fader sette me in langage with her. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 393 II. 17, I said I dwelled uppon the cost of the see here, and be langage hit were more necessare to with hold men here than take from hit. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CANTON) Did to \$5 One was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1490 CANTON Energlos xxviii. 107 Wythout eny more language dydo. Seased thenne the swerde. 1514 EARLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshim. (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

+ b. That which is said, words, talk, report;

+b. That which is said, words, talk, report;

† b. That which is said, words, talk, report; esp. words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also pl. reports, sayings. To say language against: to talk against, speak opprobriously of. Obs. a 1450 Knt. de la Tonr (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseive ladies and gentilwomen, and bere forthe diverse langages on hem. 1465 Marc, Pastron in P. Lett. No. 502 II. 188, I hyre moch langage of the demenying betwene you and herre. 1467 Mann. 8 Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 172 Se have mekel on setenge langwache a3enste me, were of I mervel gretely for I have selfea 30we no schwsche kawse. 1470-89 Malona Arthur II. xl., Euery daye syre Palomydes brauled and sayd langage ageynst syr Tristram. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 225 Feragus said in this manere. . The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. 1636 Sia H. Blurr Voy. Levant 33 A Turke. . gave such a Language of our Nation, and threatning to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands professe my selfe a Scotchman.

5. A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. arch. [A literalism of translation.] 1388 Wyclif Dan. v. 19 Alle pupils, lynagis, and langagis 11382 tungis]. 1611 Bible Ibid. 1653 Uagunar Rabelais 1. x, All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Orders as a of the Hospitallers.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, e.g. of the Hospitallers.

1737-52 Chambers Cycl. Language is also used, in the order of Malta, for nation.

1738 Morgan Algiers I. v. 314

Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon,... was elected Grand Master.

1838 Catholic Dict.

(ed. 3) 413/2 The order fof Hospitallers]. was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as language-capacity, family. history, turn; b.

language-capacity, -family, -history, -turn; b. objective, as language-maker, -teacher; language-master, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 Whitney Life Lang, xiv, 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its slanguage-capacities to work themselves out. 1891 Tablet 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the *language-families of the world. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. Pref. 5 Scholars... versed in the facts of *language-history. 1609 Brewer Lingua ni. v. F 2, These same 'language makers have the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneall languages together. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 305 ? 11 The Third is a sort of *Language-Master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 T. Moore Mem. (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, had. been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1826 Pusy Let. to Lloydin Life (1893) I. v. 97 A *language-teacher gives me lectures... five times a week. 1803 Southey Let. to C. W. W. Wynn 9 June, In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and *language-turns to me very perceptible.

Language ke'ngwêd3), v. [f. Language sh.]

modernism of thought and *language-turns to me very perceptible.

Language længwêdz), v. [f. Language sb.]

trans. To express in language, put into words.

1636 ABF. WILLIAMS Holy Table (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. a 1652 J. Smyn Sel. Disc. vi. xiii. (1821) 294 The style and manner/of languaging all pieces of prophecy.

1655 Fuller Ch. filist. vi. v. False Miracles § 11 Predictions. were languaged in such doubtfull Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 WATERIOUSE Fire Lond.

185 Seneca has languaged this appositely to us.

b. transf. To express by gesture.

1824 New Monthly Mag. X. 196 Twas languaged by the tell-tale eye.

Hence Languaging vbl. sb. In quot, attrib.
1875 Lowell in N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languaging of a poet's outfit.

parts of a poet's outfit.

Language, variant of Language, she (sense 2).

Languaged (hengwedzd), ppl. a. [t. Languages db. +-ED².]

1. Skilled im a language or languages. Also

1. Skilled in a language or languages. Also well languaged.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 8005 poglie he were wyser ban Salamon And bettyr languagede han was Mercyon. 1513 Earl. Wordenster, etc. Let. to Hen. VIII in Strype Let. Mem. (1721) I. 6 If any Doctors of Civil Law and Languaged might be found in Fingland. 1589 PUTENIAM Eng. Poesio in. xxiii. (Arb.) 278, I marnell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languaged in forraine languages. 1593 T. Mathews Let. to Binghlay 2 Aug. in Tyter Hist. Scot. (1864) IV. 200 Well languaged in the French and Italian. 1605 B. Jonson Volpone u. ii, Great generall schollers. .. The onely languaged mem, of all the world! 1627-77 Felthuam Kisolieus I. Ixxxvii. 135 Well uersed in the World, languaged and well read in men. 1628 Earle Microcosm., Mere Dull Phisitian (Arb.) 25 He is indeed only languaged in diseases, and speakes Greeke many times when he knows not. 1671 F. Pinilits Reg. Neces. 222 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well languaged.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in such or such a language,

with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in such or such a language, or (many, etc., languages.

1605 Verstegan Dec. Intell. i. (1628) 5 This towre by these new languaged Masons thus left unfinished. 1628 Be. 1Fat. Old Relig. xii. § 2. 121 How doth hee tell vs that in a strange languaged prayer the understunding is unfruitfull. 1725 Pope Oct 5s. 111. 408 He., many languaged in antions has survey'd. 1798 Canning New Morality 46 in Antifuction of the stream of verse and many-languaged prose. 1655 D'A. W. Thompson Wayside Th. of . 189h. hills. 1. 5 The many-languaged harbour. 1870 Lowett. Among my Bks. Ser. 1. 151 That tree which Father Huesaw in Tartary, whose leaves were languaged. 1871 G. MacDonald Sonnets concerning Jesus v, How had we read, as in new-languaged books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed: 1laving (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ? Obs.
1470-85 Malory Arthur vii. xxxvi, This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel rulyd and fayr langaged. 1523 Lb. Berners Froiss. I. ccxxxi. 316 These two sage and well languaged knightes. 1561 T. Hosy tr. Castificine's Courtyer Y yiv, To be well spoken and faire languaged. 1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Past. 11. 303 Well-languag'd Daniel. 1633 Herwood Eng. Tran. 11. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Pray be more open languaged. 1625 Kirkman Clerio & Lozia 44 Her gently languag'd month opened it self to disclose the dream to Vincia.

3. Expressed in language, worded, Also with

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with

o. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as well.

1646 S. Bolton Arraigum. Err. 236 Because an opinion comes languaged under the most receptible termes. 1691 Woon Ath. Oxon. II. 169 His., well-languaged Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

Languageless (længwédʒlès), a. [f. Languages (længwédʒlès), a. [f. Languages b. + -Less.] Without language.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. III. III. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1848 Lytron Harold vii. v, They understand me n.o. poor languageless savages.

1863 Hawthorne Our Old Home (1883) 1. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

† Languager. Obs. rare. Also 5 langageur. [a. OF. langageur 'a prater...babler' (Cotgr.), f. langager to alk abundantly, f. langage LANGUAGE.]

a. A verbose person. b. One versed in languages.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Bviij b, We ought not to stryue ayenst them that ben languageurs and full of wordes.

1570 Fride & Lowl. (1841) 30 Travayled he had, and was languager.

a languager.

|| Langue (lāng). In 4 lange, 7 lang. [Fr.]
+1. A tongue or language. Obs. rare.

61330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 125 And berfore for pe comonalte pat blythely wild listen to me, On lighte

lange I it began. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xi. 1 The lond was of o langage [2 MSS. lange]. — Esther i. 22 In dynerse langagis [MS. C. langis] and lettris. c1665 R. CARPENTER Pragm. Jesuit Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Th' Italian Tongue welcoms you tuttie quanti.

2. = LANGUAGE sb. 5. b.
1799 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order. I find the Russian Langue has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 Naval Chron. VIII. 124 There shall be no English nor French Langues. 1886 Ch. Times 13 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or langue should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

Langued (længd), a. Her. [f. F. langue tongue + -ED²: cf. F. langué.] Of a charge:

tongue + -ED²: cf. F. langué.] Of a charge:
Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.
1578 Bossewell Armoric II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azure,
armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1616 Guillin Heraldry
vi. vii. (1611) 276 A lion Rampand Pearle, armed and
langued saphire. 1663 Buttlea Hud. I. ii. 259 Armed, as
Heraulds cant, and langued Or, as the Vingar say, sharpfanged. 1792 Statist. Acc. Scot. V. 497 On a branch in the
sinister side a bell langued or. 1870 Rock Text. Fabr. 1.
49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.
† Langue de bœuf. Obs. Forms: 5-6
lang(e)debefe, -beefe, -boefe, -beafe, -biefe, 5
landebeffe, long debefe, long debeof, 6 languedebiefe. -beuf. 1 nng du beaffe, landebeuf, 7

debiefe, -beuf, lang du beaffe, landebeuf, 7 langdebeef, -benf, landebeef, (8 Langley beef).

[Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain boragineous and other plants with rough leaves, as Echium vulgare, Helminthia echioides, Borrago officinalis, etc., for most of which the etymologically

officinalis, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name Bugloss has been applied.

c 1400 Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 84 Of water of lange de boef, a Rote. c 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 426 Take cole, and borage, and lang de beeff, and parsell. [c 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 Bugdossa. .. (gall. lange de beef), anglice oxtunge] 1551 Turner Herbal i. G iv b, Dioscorides... saythe that Cirsion iwhyche I take to be oure langdebefe hath longer leues than buglossum... 1573 Turner Husb. xxxix. : 1878 19.3 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen... Langdebiefe... 1597 Gerrade Herbal ii. Caxx. § 2. 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde heereof, altogither lesser. Ibid. cclxxi. 636 Landebeuf... 1601 Hollano Pliny II. 279 The leaves [of Cirsion] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langue-de-beuffe... 1615 Markhan Eng. Housew. II. i. (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wits, spirit and memory, let him take Langdebeef, which is gathered in June or July. 1620 Venner Fia Recta vii. 146 Lang de beuf is... of like operation with Borage and Buglosse... 1732 Ellis Pract. Farmer (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Beef.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

1450 Rolls of Parth. V. 212 Arraied in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettez, longe Swerdes, long Debeofs, Boresperes, and all other unmerciable forbodon wepons. 1453 Nottingham Rec. II. 216 Cum uno langdebefe et dagario. 1487 Will of J. Cooke (Somerset Ho.), A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 Will of Shamebourne (bid.), viij saletty & iiij landebeffe & pollax. 1885 Farkholt Costime II. 271.

|| Languedoc (langdok). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France. 1799 Addison Tatler No. 131 ? 7 Two more [drops]. heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth From mouth of long-neck'd hottle.

† Languefy, v. Obs. rare. Also -ify. [Formed]

† **Languefy**, v. Obs. rare. Also -ify. [Formed to represent L. languefacere, f. languere: see LAN-GUISH v. and -FY.]

1. trans. To make faint or languid.
1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. 11. vi. 59 By the clamour whereof how many...were couched and languefied?
2. intr. To become weak or languid.

whereot now many. were concined and manguence.

2. intr. To become weak or languid.

a 1734 North Exam. 1. iii. § 110 (1740) 197 The Plot ...
began to languify, and must have gone out, like a Snuff, if
this Murder had not happened.

Hence † Languefying ffl. a.

1651 Biggs New Dish. 7 207 Physitians may deservedly
suffer the lash and feel computation for their inhumane
languifying practises.

Languell, variant of Langel Obs.

† Languell, variant of Langel Obs.

† Languent, a. Obs. [ad. L. languent-em,
pr. pple. of languere: see Languish v.] That is
sick; in quot. absol.

1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Fij, Gene nowe
to poore languent spirituall medicine.

Languescent (lengwescent), a. rare. [ad.
L. languescent-em, pr. pple. of languescere to be-

L. languëscent-em, pr. pple. of languëscere to become faint, f. languëre: see Languish v.] Grow-

rant, i. tanguere: see LANGUISH v.] Growing faint or languid.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. 1. xi, Scarcely have the languescent mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools, 1855 Balley Mystic 18 ln massive ease and power Languescent.

Languet (længwet), sb. Also 5-7 langett(e, 5-8 langet, 6, 9 languette, 7 langate, langot. [a. F. languette, dim. of langue tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

† 1. The tongue of a balance. Obs.

1413 Pilgr. Sovole (Caxton) 1. xiv. (1859) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes hauen tonges lyke to the languet of the balaunce that draweth hym...to the more peysannt party.

† 2. A tongue-shaped ornament; esp. a 'drop' of

amber, jet, etc. Obs.

1430 Will of Grymston (Somerset Ho.), J par precum de jete langettes.

1451 Will of Halle (ibid.), Par precum de

Aumbre voc. langetes. 1538 ELYOT Dict., Langurium, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadestones. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII (189) 791 A clothe of estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaled

Chron., Hen. VIII (1809) 791 A count worke, valanced with fettes knotted and langettes tassaled with Venice golde and silver.

† 3. The thong used for tying a shoe, a latchet. C 1460 Towneley Myst. iii. 224 Take the ther a langett To tye vp thi hose. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 28 The Langot of the Shooe; The latchet of the shooe. 1688 R. Holme Armonry in. 201/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shooe for the ties to go through. 1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Langot.

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various implements; e.g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

Implements; e.g., a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 Florio, Lingula. Also that parte of the barre which is put vinder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or languet. 1649 Bluthe Eng. Improv. Impr. 1653] 68 Which Spade shoo must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the bit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade. 1659 Torring, 200 Kile, a languet or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1659 Worldoor Syst. Agric. (1681) 231 For the cutting Trenches in Watery, Clayie, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Langet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 238 [A pipel terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Languet just above its surface. 1727 Branker Fam. Dict. s. Chimner, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Languets or Tenons at the Sides. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Languet, Languette. 2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw, to preserve their distance. 3. A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard. 5. Organ-huilding. In a flue-pipe: A flat plate

piece of metal on a sword-hit which overhangs the scabbard.

5. Organ-building. In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also LANGUID sb. 1853 Seidel Organ 21 An organ. which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1875 Knight Dick. Mech. s. v. Month-pipe, At a point opposite the mouth. a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

+ 6. a. A spatula. b. (See quot. 1656.) Obs. 1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Magdaleons, a languate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 Cotor. s. v. Magdaleon. 1611 Florio, Lingua. Also a little spatle or languet to take salues out of a boxe. 1656 Blount Glassogr., Magdaleon, a languate or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr. Brownel. 1823 Crabb Technol. Dick., Languate, a line roller for a wound.

languet to take salues out of a DONE. 1950 DIDDING GLOSSIGE, Magdalaton, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr. Brfownel. 1823 CRABB Technol. Dict., Langate, a linen roller for a wound.

7. A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 606 From the Citie, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a languet of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sen. 1632-62 HEVLIN Cosmogr. IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Languet, or tongue of Rock. 1670 BLOWN Glossogr. Langate or Languet, a long and narrow peece of land or other thing. 1673 RAY Yourn. Low C. (1738) 1. 230 The haven of Messina is compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other.

† 8. gen. A tongue-shaped piece of anything. Obs. 1686 Flor Staffordsh. 266 A true Hippomanes, or Languet of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that dropt from the forehead of a Colt newly foled.

9. Zool. One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the

tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the

branchial sac of an ascidian.

the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849-52 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 1219/2 The branchial sac of the Botryllida is very similar to that of the Clarellinida.

The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membraneous languet. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as Ascidia Intestinalis, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 40: The tongue-like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians. form a long row along the dorsal surface.

† Languet, v. Obs. rare—! [a. OF. langueter to wag the tongue, chatter.] intr. To chatter, talk idly. Hence † Langueting vbl. sb.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 111. xxxii. (1869) 153 So michel haue j gabbed and forsworn, and so falsliche languetted, that j shal neuere be bileeued. Ibid., And for the breanyage that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes his false languetinges and vntrewe sweringes.

Languid (længwid), sb. Also (in sense 2)

Languid (længwid), sh. Also (in sense 2) language. [Corruption of LANGUET.]

language. [Corruption of LANGUET.]
† 1. = LANGUET 3. Obs.
1688 R. Holme Armony III. 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as have no open in the sides of the Latchets or Languides.
2. = LANGUET 5. (Also attrib.)
1852 SEIDEL Organ 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on. 1855 Hopkins Organ 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth. 1bid.
375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 HILES Catech. Organ iv. (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid.

Languid (he ngwid), a. [a. F. languide or ad. L. languid-us, f. languiere to Languisu.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vicence or with live.

Weak; inert from fatigue or Weakness; Wailing in vigour or vitality.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirner, 50 b/2 The natural caliditye being in these partes feeble and languide, 1615 Caooke Body of Man 338 The first births in the beginning of the seamenth moneth are., verie languid and weake. 1707 Flover Physic, Pulse-Watch 33 A languid Pulsedepends on languid Spirits. 1744 Armstrong Preserv. Health 111. 381 Happy he whose toil Has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 168 (Serpents) Their lungs. are long

and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. Wilson City Plague II. ii, How pale you look! Wearied, and pale, and languid. 1857 Mes. Gatty Parables fr. Nat. Ser. II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. Saunders Lion in Path xi, This recent illness had still left him languid. transf. 1764 Goldsm. Tran. 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1832 Tennyson Lotos-caters 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 Miss Yonge Cameos II. xxxii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement: showing an indisposition matural or

D. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 Young Love Fame v, The languid Indy next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight.

1863 Fa. A. Kenble Resid. in Georgia 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only

faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic.

etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 Addison Cato 1. v., I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid sonls with Cato's virtue.

1713 Steele Guardian No. 18 r 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming distance makes but languid impressions upon the mind.

1742 Pore Dunc. 1v., 46 With mineing step, snall voice, and languid eye. 1751 Butter Charge Clergy Durham Wks. 1874 II. 331 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men. 1774

Burke Amor. Tax. Wks. 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house.

1791 Mrs. Raddleffer a more languid countenance.

1849 Lytto Caxtons 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake.

1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. ii. 1. 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling. Ibid. v. 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant. excited only a languid interest in London.

1870 Howson Metaph. St. Paul iv. 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

1870 Dideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

2871 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language. can afford, nre very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. 21704 T. Brown Sat. Antients Wks. 1730 1. 24 To lear Homer call'd dull and heavy. and Horace an Author unpolished languid and without force. 1864 Burton Scot. Abr. II. ii. 179 They sent me two inscriptions but they were long and languid. 1865 Carlyle Fradk. Gt. xx. vi. (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 Seelex Ecce Home iii. (ed. 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

38. Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or

lively.

lively.

1832 DIBDIN (title) Bibliophobia. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade.

1833 Hr. Maatineau Vanderput & S. iv. 64 The business has been very languid.

1866 Caume Banking viii, 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid.

1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices I. xviii. 406
The market for exports was exceedingly languid.

1887 Daily News 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inspriments things physical motion etc.

Daily News 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxv. 176 A languid and dumbe allision upon the parts. 169a Bentley Boyle Lect. 170 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715-a0 Pope Iliad 1x. 279 When the languid flames at length subside. 1748 Shenstone Odes, Verses to W. Lyttleton iv, When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree. 1830 Lyell Princ. Geol. I. 199 That the same power should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior. 1834 Macaulay Pitt Ess. (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid.

1747 Gould Eng. Ants 3 The first are of a languid Red;

1747 GOULD Eng. Ants 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining. 1764 Reid Inquiry vi. § 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

distant, become more faint and languid.

Languidly (hengwidli), adv. [f. Languidl a. + -Ly 2] In a languid manner.

1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1729 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 99 Peevishness. languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1738 Malthus Popul. (1879) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. I. 548 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

Languidness (længwidnes). [f. Languid a. + -xrss.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

languid; languor.

1665 Bovle Exp. Hist. Cold xiii. (1683) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smalness of the Pieces of Ice that were imploy'd. 1678 Wood Life 8 Jan., Colds without coffing or running at the nose, onlie a languedness and faintness. 1744 Wall in Phil. Trans. XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but . . it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1762 R. Guv Pract. Obs. Canaers 32 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.

LANGUIFIC.

† Languific. a. Obs. rare -0. [ad. late L. languific.us, f. languēre: see Languish v. and -fic.] =next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† Languifical, a. Obs. rare -0. [f. as prec. +-Al.] (See quots.)
1656 Brount Glossogr., Languifical, that makes faint or weak. 1676 Coles, Languifical, causing languor.

Languish (længwif), sb. [f. the verb.]
1. The action or state of languishing.
1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 198 Crist was. occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1382.

Luke iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwischingis [a.r. languischis, languisches]. 1485 Canton Chas. Cl. 233 Of the languyschis that was comynge to Charles, he wyste not, how sone it was comyng. 1562 Phaer Kneid ix. B biij b, The purple floure that ... In languish withering dies. 1593.

Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 1. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languish. 1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Past. 1. i. 11 Faire Nymph, surcease this death-alluring languish. 1683 T. A. Carolina 13 It., being.. admirable in the languishes of the Spirit Faintings. 1718 Entertainer xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languish, and only the Ghost of Godliness remains. 1833 Hartley Coleridge Poems 1. 118
A long record of perishable languish.
2. A tender look or glance.
1715-20 Poep Iliad xviii. 50 The blue languish of soft Alia's eye. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 949 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languish of her beam. 1802 W. Irving Lett. J. Oldstyle (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a smile in another;. and in a fourth a most bewitching languish carried all before it.

† Languish, a. Obs. rare -0. [?f. the vb.]

+ La nguish, a. Obs. rare -o. [? f. the vb.]

+ Languish, a. Obs. rare -0. [? f. the vb.]
Languishing, sickly.

1552 Huldet, Languyshe to be, langueo. 1660 Hexham,
een Vlockaert, a Pyning or a Languish man.

Languish (kengwis), v. Forms: 4 languis,
-uyses, 4-5-uess(e, -uysh(e, -uysch(e, -wiss, e,
-wys(se, -wisch(e, -wis(s)h(e, -usch(e, -ussh(e,
4-6-uiss(e, -uissh(e, (6 language), 4-languish.
[a. F. languiss-, languir, = Pr., Sp., Pg. languir.
It. languire:—popular L. *languāre for class. L.
languē-re (inchoative languēscère); peth. cogn. w.
L. lax-us (see Lax a.) and Teut. *slako- Slack a.]

1. intr. Of living beings (also of plants or vegeta-

1. intr. Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble: to lose health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often:

have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often: To be sick (const. of').

a 1300 Cursor M. 14138 In his sekenes he languist sua, pat he na fote had might to ga. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Mace (Rolls) 9550 Bedrede doun ful longe he lay, & languissed so fort fro day to day. 1382 Wyclif Dan. viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languyshide, and was seeke by ful manye days. 1494 Fabyan Chron. 651 He lastly fell in a greuouse sykenesse. And so languysshynge by the space of threyeres more before he dyed. 1601 Shaks. All's Well I. i. 37 What is it. the King languishes of? Laf. A Fistula, my Lord. 1635 R. Bolton Comf. Affl. Consc. v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the losse of an over-loved child have languished, fallen into a consumption and lost their owne lives. 1744 Berrele Siris \$ 77 Those who had been cured by evacuations often languished long. 1759 tr. Duhannel's Hush. II. (1762) 123 Observing one day a tuft of wheat which languished. 1783 Crabbe Village 1. 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languishes with wealth. 1798 Ferria Languishing in sickness. 1850 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 197 It was said of him that he did not live, but languished through life. 1865 Kingsley Herew. xiv. 180 He lies languishing of wounds. fig. 1652-69 Heythy Cosmogr. 1v. (1682) 26 It began to languish, and was at last reduced to nothing but a few scattered Houses. 1889 Pedoov Eng. Journalism xviii. 134 The Morning Chronicle. Janguished and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. III. xxiii. 223 To.. make hys prysonners to langwysshe in pryson.

1592 tr. Junius on Rev. ix. 4 The miserable world languishing in so great calamities.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 181 P.2, I. have ever since languished under the Displeasure of an inexorable Father.

1797 Mrs. Radeliffe Italian xi, The unfortunate captive is left to languish in chains and darkness.

1828 Carlie Misc. (1857) 1. 195 The street where he languished in poverty is called by his name.

1879 Farran St. Paul (1883) 329 Peoples languishing under the withering atrophy of Turkish rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, sound, etc.: To become faint.

To become faint.

To become faint.

1546 BACON Sylva § 255 Visibles and Audibles...doe languish and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Obiects from the Sensories. 1635 R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Consc. xii. (ed. 2) 500 The brightness of lamps languish in the light, 1797 WATTS Hymn, 'Conte holy Spirit, heavenly Dove' iii, Hosannas languish on our Tongues, And our Devotion dies. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 516 Along the eastern frontier of France the war during this year seemed to languish. 1891 NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis. II. i. 414 The appetite languishes.

† b. Of health: To fall off.

1729 SANAGE Wanderer v. 670 Late months, that made the vernal season gay, Saw my health languish off in pale decay.

3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

or the like.

of the fike.

a 1300 Cursor M. 24646, I languis al for be. 1382 Wyclif Song Sol. v. 8, I languiysshe for looue. c1386 Chaucha Frankl. 7. 222 He dorste nat his sorwe telle But languissheth as a furye dooth in helle. c1400 Destr. Troy 9154 Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. 1483 Caxton Cato G ij b, Whan the courage languiyssheth

&.. is abandonned to slouthfulnesse. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Languysshe no more, but plucke up thyne herte. 1562 Eden Let. to Sir W. Cecil 1 Aug. in 1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer. (Arb.) p. xliij, My spirites heretofore no lesse languysshed for lacke of suche a Patrone. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. II. i. 20 Loue and languish for his sake. 1604 — Oth. III. iii. 43 A mau that languishes in your displeasure. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. in. 334 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast; He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1791 Burns Bonie Wee Thing, Wishfully I look and languish in that bonie face o' thine. 1844 Thirkwall Greece VIII. Ixii. 134 The spirit languished as the body decayed. 1871 R. Ellis IV. Calullus xxxii. 11 A lover Here I languish alone.

D. To waste away with desire or longing for, to pine for. Also const. with infinitive.

1651: see 4.a.) 1699 Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr. in Somers Tracts Ser. IV. (1751) III. 160 Major-general Morgan desired the Marshal not to let him languish for Orders. 1720 OZELL Vertot's Rom. Ref. I. v. 282 The People languished for the Restoration of their Tribunes. 1738 Wesley Psalms VI. iv, Vet still with never-ceasing Moans I languish for Relief. 1791 Cowper Iliad II. 430 What soldier languishes and sighs To leave us? 1847 De Quincer Sf. Mil. Nun I, The poor nuns, who. . were languishing for some amusement. 1870 Bryant Iliad I. II. 49 All give way to grief And languish to return.

C. To assume a languid look or expression, as

c. To assume a languid look or expression, as an indication of sorrowful or tender emotion. Also quasi-trans.

Quasi-17ans.

1714 MRs. Manley Adv. Rivella 71, I saw his Eyes always fix'd on her with unspeakable Delight, whilst hers languish'd him some returns.

1849 Thackeray Pendemis Ix, When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languishes, you'd think that hutter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

A visior comes in, see smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. quasi-Irans. (usually with out): To pass (a period of time) in languishing.

1611 Shaks, Cymb. 1. vi. 72 To think that man.. will's free houres languish For assured bondage. 1633 Temere Mem. Wks. 1731 1. 449 He languish'd out the rest of the Summer, and died. 1713 Anonsos Cato u. v. But whilst I live I must not hold my tongue, And languish out old age in his displeasure. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. xvi. ii. § 8. VII. 302

Those who chose rather to destroy one another, than languish out their lives in that miserable manner.

+ b. causal. To make to languish. Ohs. rare.

1575 Fenton Gold. Epist. (1582) 222 The displeasures passing in our house pearce deeper, and as a martyr languishe the heart euen vnto death. 1603 Florito Montaigne III. v. 539 Least by that jonissance he might or quench, or satisfie, or languish [F. allanguir] that burning flame... wherewith he gloryed.

+ Languishant, a. Obs. rare... [partial]

† Languishant, a. Obs. rare-1. anglicizing of F. languissant, pres. pple. of languir to Languish. Languishing, suffering from languor.

languor.

[1673 DRYDEN Marr, à la Mode un. i. 37 Mel. That glance, how sutes it with my face? Phil. Tis so languissant! Mel. Languissant! that word shall be mine too.] 1674 T. TURNOR Case Bankers & Creditors Introd. 4 The whole body in face becomes Feavourish and Languishant.

Languished (længwift), ppl. a. Poet. [f. Languisti z. +-En l.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

made or has become languid.

16at G. Sanns Orid's Met. 1. (1632) 16 Cyllenius spyes How leaden sleep had seal'd vp all his eyes; Then, silent, with his Magick rod he strokes Their languisht lights, which sounder sleep prouokes. 1634 Milton Epit. March. Winchester 3a And the languisht Mothers Womb Was not long a living Tomb. 1667—P. L. vi. 497. 1671—Samson 110 With languish't head unpropt. 1693 Warts Deuth Mrs. M. W. Wks. 1813 IX. 298 'f Groaning and panting on the bed, With ghastly air, and languish'd head. 1697 Druden Emilia Chimour at a distance drive: And only keep the languish'd War alive.

Languisher (længwija). [f. Languish v. + Erl.] One who languishes or pines; also, one who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

1599 Nasue Lenten Stuffe 37 Our moderne phisitions, that to any sicke languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the highest nourishers.

1713 Steele Guardian No. 37 * 1 The very servants are bent upon delights, and commence oglers and languishers.

1751 Mas. E. Cartze in Rambler No. 100 * 2 These unhappy languishers in obscurity.

1759 Mason Caractacus 77 Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me Just at the instant, this poor languisher Heaves his last sigh.

Languishing (længwiſiŋ), vbl. sh. [f. Languishirs + + - ING¹.] The action of the verb Languish; languor. With a and pl.: An attack of languor or faintness, esp. such as proceeds from disease.

languor. With a and pl.: An attack of languor or faintness, csp. such as proceeds from disease.

c1374 Chaucer Troylus 1. 529 Then were I quyt of langwysshing and rede. 1383 Wyclif Luke iv. 40 Sike men with dynerse langwischingis c1477 Caxton Jason 8h, Feling also the langwischingis c1477 Caxton Jason 8h, Feling also the languisching and smarting of their woundes. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems Ixxvv. 23 Bricht sygn, gladyng our languissing. 1601 Shaks. All's Well I. ili. 235 A remedie. To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1611 Bible Ps. xli. 3 The Lord will strengthen him vpon the bed of languishing. a 1688 Cot worth Immut. Mor. (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be disturbed .. Weakness and Languishings will immediately seize upon it. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 140 P2 He.. speaks of Flames, Tortures, Languishings and Ecstasies. a 1715 Bunket Own Time (1724) 1. 391 He fell into a languishing, which, after some months carried him off. 1816 Chalmers Let. in Life (1851) II. 53 To sustain you under all the sickenings, and faintings, and languishings of your earthly disease.

Languishing (længwifin), ppl. a. [f. Languishing in health, pining away, drooping.

Now rare. + In early use: Suffering from sickness or disease.

or disease.

c140 Hanfole Prose Tr. (1866) 2 Shewe be to bis languessande, be bou leche vn-to bis woundyde! 1382
Wyclif Yohn v. 3 A greet multitude of langwischinge men.
1683 Tryon Way to Health vi. (1697) 100 The gasping parched Earth and languishing Nature. a 1715 Burket Oun Time (1724) 1. 855 He was now in so languishing a state, ... that., his death. seemed to be very near. 1710 London & Wise Compl. Gard. 112 The weaker and more languishing a Tree is, the sconer it ought to be prun'd. 1777 Jonsson Let. to Myr. Throale 27 Aug., The poor languishing Lady is glad to see me. 1858 Bryant Rain-dream ii, A thousand languishing fields, A thousand fainting gardens, are refreshed.

b. Said of a sickness, a death: Lingering. ? Obs. D. Said of a stekness, a death; Lingering. 1068, 1611 Stakes. Cymb. 1. v. 9 These most poysonous Compounds, Which are the mooters of a languishing death. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 185 A. Flux drawing to a languishing dropsie is mortal. 1683 Tryon Way to Health xix. (1697) 424 Consumptions, and other languishing Diseases. 1709 STEELE Taller No. 78 F. 8. 1 am just recovered out of a languishing Sickness. 1768 H. Waltone Hist. Doubts 129 His wife, who died of a languishing disenger.

temper.

C. fig. of immaterial things,
1382 Wychr Wisd. xvii. 8 Fro the languy-shende soule.
1661 (tittle) An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition
Of many of the Kings Party, Who since His Majesties Happy
Restauration have no Relief, and but Languishing Hopes.
1697 Jos. Woodward Rel. Soc. Landon Ded. (1701) 6 Do
all that you regularly can, toward. the revival of languishing
religion. a 1711 Ken Divine Lave Wks. (1838) 327 My
weak and languishing soul.

2. a. Phingwyith lava or print. b. With reference.

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference to looks or behaviour: Expressive of sentimental emotion (now used in ridicule).

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 4339 Ladys langues-ande and low-rande to schewe. 1657 G. Thornier Daphnis & Chloe 61. They flovers] are languishing and carelesse to other things. 1683 D'URTEN New Collet. Songs 9 Possess the pleasing oil of languishing Embraces! 1683 TRVON War to Health Ms., 1697, 428 Whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languishing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 SMOLLETT Kod. Kand. kii, (1804, 445 Looking at me with a languishing eye, he said [etc.].

said [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, weariness or ennui; acting in a slow or tardy fashion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite interest.

1655 EARI, Orrery Parthen, (1676) 1 With so languishing and careless a pace—a 1633 Dryden Tievenal Ded. (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson., were two such languishing Gentlemen in their Conversation. 1711 Atouson Spect. No. 255 P 1 The soul.: is. slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. 1741 tr. D'Angens Chinese Lett. XXIII. 162 Our Poets deprive themselves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almost all Narratives as languishing, and putting the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action. and Action.

the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

Languishingly længwishipli, adv. [-1.x 2.] In a languishing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expressive of sentimental tenderness.

1529 Twyse Phisicke agst. Fort. II. Alix. 225a, Sorowe. My chylde is dead of a fall from an hygh. Keason. Vinto them that dye languishingly, death often times seemeth the sharper. a 1586 SINNEY Areadia III. (1622) 291 Howsouter the dulnesse of Melancholy would have languishingly yeelded therunto. 1657 R. Mosson in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxx. 7 The soul becomes languishingly afflicted, even with all variety of disquietments. 1668 Dixides All for Love III. 1 (1678) 35 She., cast a look so languishingly sweet, As if, secure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting she could take 'em. 1733 Chiyne Eng. Malady I. xi. \$13(1734) 107 The Digestions and Secretions must be weaker and more languishingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 J. Hawksworm Edgar \$f. Fum. II. 121 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmelline, first gaz'd languishingly upon her. 1813 Byson Ginour xviii, Her eye's dark charm twere vain to tell, But gave on that of the Gazelle, It will assist thy fancy well; As large, as languishingly dark. 1856 Kinosley All. Locke xxxvi. (1879) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waved languishingly downward in the breeze. 1856 Chaub. Frol. V. 157 A fat, fair...creature, shutting one eye languishingly.

Languishment længwisment). [f. Lan-

Languishment længwisment. [f. Languishment længwisment.] [f. Languishment længwisment.] [f. Languishment or suffering. ? Obs.

1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness, faintness, pining, or suffering. ? Obs.

1506 Spenser F, Q. 11. xii. 23 Who now was falne into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not throughly cured.

1609 J. Danies (Heref.) Holy Roode F 3 h, That in the Labrinth of his Languishment [sc. Christ's passion] We may, though lost therein, find solagement.

1625 Jackson Creed v. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend. hath taught me of late, that we are best men when we are sickly.

1646 Sir T. Browse Fseud. Ef. vii. xiii. 364 He dyed at Chalcis of a naturall death and languishment of stomack.

1742 Young Nt. Th. v. 496 When by the bed of Languishment we sit.

1809 Kendall Tran. II. lii. 211

Pulmonary consumption... This disease, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment is equally fatal to the Indians.

1821 J. Wilson in Blacku.

1825 Wordsw. Love Lies Bleeding 8 Thus leans.

Earthward in uncomplaining languishment, The dying Gladiator. Gladiator.

Gladiator.

b. pl. Sufferings, fits of weakness or illness.

1665 Boyle Occas. Refl. II. iii. (1848) 107 If it [a Disease] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674

T. Turkor Case Bankers & Creditors Cond. 33 The Law.. acquits the person that steals viands to pacify the present Languishments of nature. 1685 Evelyn Mrs. Godolphin 150

Thus ended this incomparable Lady:..leaving..a disconsolate Husband, wbose vnexpressible griefe..would hardly

suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. 111. 11. (1852) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

c. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness,

inertness

Inertness.

ε 1620 T. Robinson Mary Magd. 388 Parte of her time in idle languishement.. shee spent. a 1680 Charlock Attrib. God (1834) 11. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun doth plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. 1. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment inclined, Lailed the weak boson, and induced ease.

and induced ease.

d. fig. Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity.

1617 Hieron Wks. (1619-20) 11. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kinde of languishment. 1626 T. H(AWKINS) Caussin's Holy Crt. 117 The first is a certaine languishment, and debility of Fayth. 1821 Examiner 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, saduess.

saduess.

1591 Spenser Ruius Time 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment, To be bemoned with compassion kinde.

1591 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these drouping languishments Add no redress to salue our awkward haps. 1626 T. H[awkins] Caussin's Holy Crt. 427 Marianne resisted the dull languishments of this captuitity with a generous constancy. 1681 GLANVILL Sadductisms II. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 159 P II Who can wonder that the mind. quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. est. Sorrow caused by love or by longing of

Rambler No. 150 F. I. Who can wonder that the mind.. quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. esp. Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.

a 154 Wyatt Compl. Love in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment. 1594 Spenser Amoretti ix, The spheare of Cnpid fourty yeares containes: Which I have wasted in long languishment. 1596 Edio. III, 11. i. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 237 As a chast Dove. For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains. 1712 Steple Spect. No. 423. 6 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment. 1819 Keats Sonn., 'Happy is England', Vet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. 1822 B. W. PROCTER Scenes Julian Apostate ii, That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. i. 21 Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

b. Expression of longing or tenderness. 1709 W. King Art of Love w. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with a particular transfer for the property of the particular property.

b. Expression of longing of tenderness.

1709 W. King Art of Love iv. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with lang usbment profess Follies his tongue refuses to confess.

1717 Lany M. W. Montagu Let. to C'tess Mar 18 Apr., Her eyes!—large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue.

1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. (1812) I. 361 A look full of languishment.

1814 Scott Wav. ii, The sighs and languishments of the fair tell-tale.

1876 Geo. Eliot Dan.

Der. v. xxxv, Adorers who might hover around her with languishment.

† Languishness. Obs. rare-1. [f. Languish a. +-NESS.] Languor, languid condition.

1540 Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Rj, That languishnes should be avoided and put from the body.

Languister, obs. var. LINGUISTER.

Languister, obs. var. Linguister.

Languor (længai, længwěi), sb. Forms: 4-5
langur e, langoure, 4-6 langor(e, 4, 6, 8 languor, (6 Sc. langre), 4-7 (8-9) langour, 4languor. [a. OF. languor, lango(u,r (mod.F. langueur), ad. L. languōr-em, f. langu-ēre: see
Languiste v. Cf. Pr. languor-s, Sp., Pg. langor,
It. languore of the same meaning; Roumanian langoare 'nervous fever'.]

långoare 'nervous fever'.]

†1. Disease, sickness, illness. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 3596 Sna has eild now bis ysaac ledd pat
he in langur lijs in bedd. Ibid. 14179 To ded sal noght his
langur turn. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 16675
In langour lay he many a day, & deyde þe twelfte kalende
of May. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 142 He lechede hem
of here langoure lazars and blynde bothe. c 1425 Lyoc.
Assembly of Gods 1853 In hele and in langoure. 1544
Phaer Pestilence (1553) Kiv b, [He] curethe..all theyre
gryenous soores, languoures and dyseases. 1590 Spensea
F. Q. III. xii. 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they
ladd, In wilfull languor and consuming smart. 1593 Nashe
Ckrist's 7. 86 a, Hee will. heale euery disease and languor
amongst you. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 9 Gif they..verifies
in the court, the infirmitie to be ane languor (or ane vehement
seikness of bodie or of minde). [a 1850 Rossett Dante &
Circ. 1. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blinduess she prevails,
And heals sick languors in the public squares.]
† 2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful

+2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful

†2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4409 Bot ioseph in bat prisun lai, Wit langor lengand and with care. 1377 LANGL. P. P. B. RIV. 117 Beggeres. That al her lyf han lyued in langour and in the fante. c 1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 417 Off the Erl Hugelyn of Pyze the langour Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. c 1450 LONELIGH Grail XXXVII. 605 3if it so be that I from 30w go, Nenere geten 3e helpe ne Socour 30w to bryngen owt of this langour. 1402 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 267 In whos tyme ther was habundaunce with plentee of welthe and erthely joye, without langoure. 1513 BANDSHAW SL. Werburge 1. 68 And how this lyfe is of no suerte Now in great languor now in prosperyte. 1590 Seensen F. Q. III. iii. 35 Whiles thus thy Britons doe in languour pine.

† 3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow,

+3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. To make languor: to mourn,

make lament. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 24603 Mi sorful scurs Pat bai sagh ledd

wit sli langurs. c1350 Will. Palerne 986 His liif nel noust for langour last til to-morwe. c1366 Chaveen Pars. T. 7649 [He] hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in hooly chirche. c1450 Mirour Saluacionn 3769 In whas absence alwaye sho brent in swilk langoure. c1470 Henry Wallace 1. 270 For dreid thar of in gret languor he grew. 1470-85 Maloay Arthur x. viii, There he made grete langour and dole. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 58 b/t, 1 shal not bryage none of the langours no sorowes upon the. 1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. II. 13 My barts deepe languor, and my soules sad teares. 1593 T. Watson Tears Faucie iii. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dollor, And by her meanes procure my endles langor. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World II. xxii. § 5 (1634) 465 The text. saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great languor. b. Sc. [? associated with lang, Long a. and v.]

b. Sc. [? associated with lang, Long a. and v.]

† (a) Longing for some object (obs.). (b) Ennui.
To hold out of langer: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. x. 457 To recreat
the queae and hald her out of Langre. 1616 ROLLOCK On
the Passion 363 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to
flit, it is a token that thou hast no langour of God.

A Minister was president and provided fatigues (of

4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of

the body or faculties).

the body or faculties).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Languor, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit. 1707 FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch 34 Great Evacuations produces Languor of Spirits. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 90 P 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. 1762 GOLDSM. Cit. IV. xliv, All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. 1789 W. BUCHAN Dom. Med. (1790) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. 1818 Mrs. Shellery Frankenst. iv. (1865) 68, 1 nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. 1874 BLACKIE Self-Cult. 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness. 1878 C. Stanford Symb. Christ i. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the

voice, features, etc.

1760-72 tr. 7man & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 122 Here their pronunciation has a faintness and languor. 1783 Port Chirurg. Wks. 11. 92 The eyes have now a languor and alassiness.

c. Ilabitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness

(whether as a natural quality or an affectation).

1825 Lytton Falkland 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor.

1827 Mrs. Stowe Under Ton's C. xvi, She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor.

1863 Mrs. Oliphars Salem Ch. x. 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous long-

lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.

1751 Johnson Kambler No. 94 * 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover.

1791 Mrs. Radeliffe Rom. Forest i, The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features.

1792 S. Rogers Pleas. Mem.

11. 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul.

1819 Byron Junt. Lexiv, The silver light. Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose.

1823 Tensyson Eleanore 77 Whene'er The languors of thy love-deep eyes Float on to me.

1865 Swinblune Poems & Ball., Dolores 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping

5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest; slackness,

dullness.

a 1748 WATTS Intprov. Mind 1. xiii. (1868) 114 Academical disputation..relieves the languor of private study and meditation. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 153 P 18, I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that gaiety. 1752 Hume Ess. 4 7 reat. (1777) 1. 348 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty. 1769 Burke Late St. Nat. Wks. 1842 1. 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business. 1768 W. Thouson Philip III. v. 292 A place. where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude. Ibid. 353 Since that time, it [that monarchy] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and langour. Ibid. 402 A manifest langour and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels. 1838 Thiatwall Greece 111. xxii. 218 Athens discovered none of the langour of recent convalescence. 1895 Daily News 18 June 2/6 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds.

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.

1728-46 Thomson Spring 442 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throae the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps. 1742 Pore Dunc. IV. 504 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the panting gales. 1762 FALCONER Shiptor. 1. 332 A sullen languour still the skies opprest, And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1750) IV. 1745 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. & H. Fruls. 11. 220 The languor of Rome,—its weary pavements, its little life.

† Languor. v. Obs. Forms: 4-5 langor(e,

+ Languor, v. Obs. Forms: 4-5 langor(e, langur(e, 5 languowr(e, -uyre, -wyre, langer, 5-6 langour, 6 languer. [a. OF. languer, also langurir, f. langursb.: see prec.] = Languish v.

(in various senses).

c1350 Will. Palerue 983 He has langured for 3our loue a ful long while. c1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of woful dauyan þat langureþ {v.r. langwissheth} for loue as 3e schullen heere. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 73 þei ben so feble þat þei dien, or ellis þei

languren [v.r. langoren] longe tyme. 14.. Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 95 Salue unto hem that langor in sekenes. c1440 Gesta Rom. II. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love be-gan to langour. 1470-85 Malora Arthur 1x. xx, He came to the herd men wandryng and langerynge. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, Our blessed sauyour. so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacyon of mankynd, that [etc.].

maakynd, that [etc.].

Hence + Langouring vbl. sb. and ffl. a.
c1330 R. Baunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5565 Our kyng
þat lay in langoryng. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love II. xiv.
(Skeat) I. 59 Thus as an oxe to thy langoryng deth wer thou
drawen. 1450-1450 Myrr. our Ladye 111 To vysyte the
langurynge poure. 1552 Huloet, Languerynge in care,
sorowe or thought, languidus.

+ Languorment. Obs. [f. Langour v. +

-MENT.] A state of languishing.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 54 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farre-spent languorment).

Languorous (længwórðs), a. Also 5 langorous, 6 Sc. langorius. [ad. OF. lango(u)reux, [ad. OF. lango(u)]

f. langor LANGUOR sb.]

1. langor Languor sb.]

†1. Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. Obs.
1490 Canton Encydos iv. 20 Duryage the langorous tyme
that polidorus tolde this vysion myserable. 1549 Compl.
Scot. Epist. 1 Ane..medicyne..to cure..al the langorius
desolat & affligit pepil. Ibid. vii. 70 Quhen this lady
persauit hyr thre sonnis in that langorius stait. 1500
SPENSER F. Q. ni. 1. 9 Deare lady! how shall I declare thy
cace, Whom late I left in languorous constraynt? 1834
BECKFORD Italy 11. 295 Then succeeded some languorous
tirannas.

tirannas.
2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of,

2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see Languor \$b. 4-5).

a 1821 Keats Sonn., The day is gone, Bright eyes, accomplished shape, and lang rous waist. 1847 Tennyson Princess vii. 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. 1879 Mrs. Pattison Renaissance Art Fr. viii. The languorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. 1883. J. Panyle 100 Nis. 1. 155 Slender and sleepy-eyed, and languorous of gait. 1883. Lady Vollet Greville Keith's Wife II. 95 She threw killing glances from her languorous black eyes. 1886 Symonso Renaiss. It., Cath. React. (1883) VII. xii. 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming languorous and soft. 1887 Old Man's Faxour II. 266 The atmosphere was...languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers. Hence Languorously adv.

Hence Languorously adv.

1875 Howells Foregone Concl. 25 The air. was here almost languorously warm. 1879 Athenaum 24 May 671 A portrait. of a young mother. languorously reposing in mson chair.

a crimson chair.

| Langur (lv ngū v). Also lungoor, lungar, langour. [Hindi langūr, cogn. w. Skr. lāngūlin, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus Semnopic. thecus, esp. S. entellus (see Entellus) and S. schistaceus.

schistaceus.

a1826 Herea Journ. Upper Prov. Ind. (1844) 11. 85 Why do you challeage the lungoor? he cannot answer you 1842 Peny Cycl. XXI. 223 Lungar. 1860 Russett. Diary India 1. 240 The trees. affording...cover to innumerable langours. 1880 V. Balt. Jungle Life India i. 3 Troops of long-tailed monkeys called Langurs.

† Languste. Obs. rare. [a. OF. languste (cf. F. languste conyfish), repr. L. locusta.] = Locust. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 127 Weste was his wunienge and stark baire of oluente his wede, wilde hanie and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

† Lanhure, adv. Obs. [A comb. of the synonymous 11URE adv.; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. ld Lo int.] At least. a1252 Leg. Kath. 557 1ch mithet. wel, habben awealt hire, 3if ha naide wid luue, wid lader eie, lanhure. a1225 St. Marker. 12 Swic nunthe lanhure swikele swarte deouel. c1230 Hali Meid. 21 Dat he greidede hani lanhure ba ha walden of meidenes hehscipe.

Laniariform (keniës riifām). a. [f.L. laniāri-us.

Laniariform (lænie rifēm), a. [f.L. laniāri-us LANIARY a. + - FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth.

1847-52 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1V. 881/2 The office of the two
laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey.

1881
OWEN in Nature XXIII. 523 The molars probably. all
more or less laniariform.

+ Lania rions, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

-OUS.] Butcher-like.

1651 Biggs New Disp. P 236 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably lanisticus) and wounding the membrane.

+ Laniary, sb. 1 Obs. - In 7 laniarie. [ad. L. laniārium, f. lanius butcher.] A shambles (Cock-

eram, 1623).

Laniary (læniari), a. and sb.2 [ad. L. laniarius

Laniary (læ'niǎri), a, and sb.² [ad. L. laniārius pertaining to a butcher, f. lanius butcher, f. laniare to tear.] A. adj. Of tecth: Adapted for tearing; canine. B. sb. A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. 111. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. 1839-47 Tono Cycl. Anal. 111.

242/1 The laniaries [of Insectivora] small. 1854 R. Owen Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat. 1. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. 1bid. 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Laniary teeth.

Laniary Leviniste.

Laniate (læ'niē't), v. rare-1. [f. L. laniāt-, ppl. stem of laniare to tear.] trans. To tear to pieces. So Laniare to tear.] trans. To tear to pieces. So Laniated ppl. a. (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILEY, Laniate, to butcher, to cut up, to quarter, to tear in Pieces. (Hence in Jonsson 1755; and in later Dicts.) 1886 But on Arab. Nts. I. 115 Bedded on new made scones and cakes in piles to laniate.

+ Laniation, Obs. - o [ad. L. lanialion-em, a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lanier, obs. form of LANNER.

Lanier, obs. form of LANNER.

Laniferous (lēnirēros), a. [f. L. lānifer (l. lāna wool + fer bearing) + -008.] Wool-bearing.
1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1656 in Coless. 1794 Mrs.
Plozzt Synon. I. 353 Care and cultivation.. in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1865 Luccock Nat. Wool 28
The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

Lanifer (lēnirīk), a. rare. [ad. L. lānific-us, f. lāna wool + fecus making: see -FIC.] a. Woolbearing. b. Busied in spinning wool.

a 1693 Urquhar's Rabelais 111. li. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of Seres. 1806 W. Taylon in Ann. Rev. IV.
772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock.

So + Lani fical, a. (1656 in Blount Glossogr.),

† Lanificous, a. (1721 in Bailey). † Lanifice. Obs. rare. [a. obs. F. lanifice, ad. L. lānificium, f. lānificus: see prec.] A spinning or weaving of wool; also concr. wool-work.

1626 BACON Sydva § 696 The Moath breedeth vpon Cloth, and other Lanifices. 1633 Paynne Histriom. 21 Or use any spelles or ceremonies. in their lanifices.

Laniflorous ([3] iniffo ros), a. [f. L. lāna wool. 455 a. a. a. a. [6].

Taniflorous (lēˈniiflōeˈrəs), a. [f. L. lāna wool + flōr-, flōs flower + -ous.] (See quot.) 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Laniflorus, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of Asclepias laniflora: laniflorous.

Tanigerous (lēˈniˈdʒĕrəs), a. [f. L. lāniger

(f. lana wool + ger- carrying) + -ous.] Wool-

(f. lāna wool + ger- carrying) + -0US.] Woolbearing; woolly.

16.8 Torsell Serpents (1658) 784 Whether there be within them (spiders) a certain lanigerous fertility... as in silk-worms. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) Lanigerous Trees, those sort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Substance; as... Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1786-7tr. Savary's Lett. fr. Egypt 1. 316 This triangular rush [the papyrus]... bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 G. RAYMOND in New Monthly Mag. LVII. 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head. 1841 T. Southev (title) A Treatise on Sheep:... suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 Academy No. 491. 252 To him the republic is a...lanigerous and pelliferous region.

Lanimer: see LANDIMER. + Laning. Obs. rare -1. [f. Lane sb. + ING-1.] = LOANING. c1648-50 Brathwait Barnabees Yrnl. III. P4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in. † Lanionious, a. Obs. rare -0. [f. 1. la-

laine in.

† Lanio nious, a. Obs. rare -0. [f. I. laniōni-us (f. laniōn-em = lanius butcher) + -ous.]

Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

† Lanipen dious, a. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. lānipendi-us (f. lāna wool + pend-ère to weigh) + -ous.] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1676 in Coles.

|| Lanista (lāni stā). Rom. Antiq. [l..] A trainer of gladiators.

of gladiators.

of gladiators.

1834 LYTTON Pompeii n. i, Our lanista would tell a different story. Comb. 1886 L. Wallace Ben-Hur 432, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

Lank (lenk), a. (sb.) Also 6-7 lanck(e, lanke. [OE. hlane; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (OTeut. *hlankjan) which appears in Ger. Inken to bend, turn aside. Other appears in Ger. lenken to bend, turn aside. Other cognates are ME. LONKE = OHG. lancha (whence Rom. *flanco FLANK); see also LINK sb.]

A. adj.

1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or

A. adj.

1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.

2. of the animal body or its parts.

2. 1000 Judith 205 (Gr.) Pæs se hlanca zefeah wulf in walde. 1556 Withals Dict. (1568) 80 h/1 Lanke or thinne in the bodie, as they that be leane, strigosus, macilientus. 1576 Turberay. Venerie 362 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favourd by cause he is overwearied and lankest. 1583 Stanyhuast Æneis in. (Arb.) 89 With lanck wan visadge. 1603 Dekker Grissil (Shaks. Soc.) to In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. XII. XXXII, Long sootie hair Fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 Hunting of Fax 21 They must looke to goe out as lank and lean as they came in. 1649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Hen. V., cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett ypon the Herds). 1668 Culfepper & Cole Barthol. Anat. 1. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1700 Steele Tatler No. 28 P6 The Men of the Service look like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 — Englishm. No. 40. 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Fruz Wigg, .. is France in little. 1726 Gay Fables 1. xxiii. 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mev'd. 1791 Boswell Johnson 15 Mar. an. 1790, The bard was a lank bony figure, with short black hair. 1820 W. levius Sketch Bk. II. 354 He was a huge feeder, and though lank, had the dilating powers of an Anaconda. 1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. & Leg. Arl (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Grecoltalian school of the eleventh century.

1. b. of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.
1634-5 Bærreton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren dry sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downs, save longer lank grass. 1645 Quarles Sol. Recant. xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 Whole

Duty Man xvii. § 11 If by the sparingness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 342 Lest the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 Mas. C. Pared Zero ii, These lank, sickly gumtrees make me feel quite sentimental.

C. of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or

purse. ? Obs.

c. of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or putse. ? Obs. c. 1000 Ags. Ps. (Gr.) cxviii. 83 Ic eom nu xeworden wernm anlicast, swa þu on hrime setest hlance cylle. 1571 CAMPION Hist. Irel. 11. x. (1633) 138 If your bagges bee full where theirs were lancke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. I'I, 1. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rackt, the Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. 1v. iii 1934 Drinking a long lank watching candlessmoake. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xiii. 84, a great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 D'U RFEY Pills I. 222 My Purse. . is but lank. 1830 Galt Laworle T. In. x. 1849, 173 Ad yat this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† d. of immaterial things. Also fig. Obs. 1607 Walkingron Opt. Glass 27 His conceit is as lancke as a shotten Herrin. 1615 T. Aoams White Devil 26 That subtle winnower. we keep the soule. lanke with ignorance. 1622 in Relig. Wott. (1685) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 Br. Reynolds Serm. July 12th 43 Men of greene heads, of crude and lanke abilities. a 1650 Scot. Field 269 in Furnivall Percy Folio. 1. 226 Now lanke is their losse: our lord itt amend? 163 J. Spencer Pradigies (1663) 111 Tempted to blow out with their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 H. More. Myst. Inig. 360 It is but a lank business to take notice of one single Statue for Idolatry. 1729 Vouns Imperium Pelagi Pref., Lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 Cowper Table T. 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long.

2. Of hair: Without curl or wave, straight and flat.

flat.

1630 SHADWELL Am. Bigot III. i, Thick lips and lank flaxen hair. 1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Hair, To make that which curls too much, lanker, anoint it thoroughly... with Oil of Lillies. 1776 Mad. D'Arrian Early Diary 5 Apr., Two of her curls came quite inpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 WILLIS Pencillings 1. xxiv. 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. i. 1. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known.. by.. his lank hair.

† 3. Drooping, languid. Ohs. rare—1.

1634 Milton Comiss 835 Nereus,.. piteous of her woes, reard her lank head.

4. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as lank-bellied.

1634 Milton Comms 835 Nereus, .. piteous of her woes, reard her lank head.

4. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as lank-bellied, -checked, -eared, -haired, -jawed, -sided, -winged adjs.; also lank-blown, -lean adjs.

1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2559/4 Stoln.., a black Gelding .. 1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2559/4 Stoln.., a black Gelding .. 1811 Belly'd, and a switch Tail. 1785 Franklin Lett. Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A 1811 blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 Jas. Grant Sk. Lond. 184 A little, *lank-checked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 Krats Hyperion 1. 230 O 1811 and burst. 1838 Jas. Grant Sk. Lond. 184 A little, *lank-checked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 Krats Hyperion 1. 230 O 1811 and burst. Hist. Eng. iii. I. 370 Puritan coffee houses. No. 2207/4 T. L. and C. L., middle-sized men.. *lank-hair'd. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. I. 370 Puritan coffee houses. where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses. 1778 Miss Burney Evelina (1787) III. xxi. 233 Is he as *lank-gawed as ever? 1843 Lyttron Last Bar. II., Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1590 Shaks. Hen. V, IV. Prol. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting *lanke-leane Checkes. 1743 R. Blang Grave 337 The *lank-sided Miser..meanly stole.. From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheer. 1649 G. Daniel Trimarch., Hen. V, levili, Where *lanke-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

B. 5b.

B. sb.

B. sb.

†1. Leanness, scarcity, thinness. Obs.
Only in proverbial phrase. (See quots.)

1655 Fuller Hist. Camb. iii. § 16. 49 margin, A Bank and a Lank of Charitie. a 1661 — Worthies, Shropsh. 111. (1662)
10 This loseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank constantly attendeth a Bank. 172 Boyre Eng.-Fr. Dict. sv., A Lank makes a Bank. Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui déchéent dès le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.

2. A lanky or lean person.
1881 Mas. Lynn Linton My Love III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were.
Hence † La'nkish a., somewhat lank; † La'nkly adv., in a lank manner; La'nkness, the condition of being lank.

adv., in a lank manner; Lankness, the condition of being lank.

1611 Cotos., Maigrement, Meagerly, ... lankly, slenderly. Ibid., Maigreté, Meagarnesse, leannesse, thinnesse, lankenesse.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. xxiv. 200 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth. a 1643 W. Cartwatcht Ordinary III. v, Hungry Notes are fit for Knels: May lankenes be No Quest to me. a 1648 Dicar Closet Open. (1677) 160 They [the guts] are to be cleansed in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2433/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness. 1824 Examinar 23/2 There was a haggardness and lankness about his cheeks. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Range xxxv. A certain lankness of cheek... added nearly ten years to his age.

+ Lank, v. Obs. [f. LANK a.]

1. trans. To make lank.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 39b. As soone as thou arte vp lanke

1. Wans. 10 make lank.

1519 Horsman Vulg. 30 b, As soone as thou arte vp lanke
thy bely [L. levato alvum] and spett out rotten fleme.

1562
LEIGH Armoric (1597) 44 b, The Lion. (if he be in daunger
to bee chased). . vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe.

1604 Meeting of Gallants 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes,
lancke the lungs.

1610 G. Fletches Christ's Vict. 1. xiii,
Greefes companie. lankes the cheekes.

2. intr. To become lank or shrunken.

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. 1. iv. 71 And all this. . Was borne so like a Soldiour, that thy cheeke So much as lank'd not.

Lanket (læ'ŋket), v. dial. [f. lanket, dial.

form of LANGET.] trans. In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 Hall Cane Mankman v. x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketted.

Lanktraloo, variant of Lanterloo Obs.

Lanky (lænki), a. [f. Lank a. + -y1.] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (obs.).

1670 Lond. Gaz. No. 437/4 He is.. of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 Todd, Lanky adj., a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person. 1833 Ht. Martineau Cimmanon & Pearls v. & Their worn and lanky frames. 1847-8 H. Miller First Impr. i. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northunbrian. 1860 All Year Round No. 72, 509, I pass by many a church, with their tall hulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1861 W. H. Russell in Times 12 July. A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, ... superintended their labours. 1874 Burnand My time ii. 21 The lanky Charles. did something with a chorus to it. 1802 Baring-Gould Str. Survivals v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lanky rushlight from falling over.

b. Comb., as lanky-cared, -limbed adjs.

1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania & The station of groom to a lanky-ear'd Neddy. 1806 Mary Braumont Jean Seton 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky-limbed.

† Lannard. Obs. Also 6-7 lanard (e. [variant of Lanner, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanare. 1607 Brewer Lingma ii. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Lainere, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 Brewer Lingma ii. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Lainere, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 Brewer Lingma ii. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Lainere, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 Brewer Lingma ii. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, Lainere, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 Brewer Lingma ii. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight Of Falcons, langards, Hobbies, Terselets, Lanards and Goshaukes.

a 1627 Middle Brewer Lingma ii. Forms: 5-7 laner (e. -yer (e. (5 lanare, 6 lanor), 6-7 lanier, 6 lanar, 7 lannar, 6-1 lanner. [

(5 lanare, 6 lanor), 6-7 lanier, 6 lanar, 7 lannar, 6-lanner. [ad. F. lanier, app. a subst. use of the OF. lanier cowardly.

Cf. the med.L. synonym tardarius, and the description 'le lannier..est mol et sans conrage', quoted by Godef. s.v.l. A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, Falco lanarius or F. feldeggi. In Falcoury, the female of this species. c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Gentill fawcouns, laneres, sagres, sperhawkes. 1486 [see Lannetefl. 1575 Tubber. Faulcourie 114 You muste have a gentle Lanner. 1598 Sylvestra Du Bartas I. v., 200 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell. 1637 T. Morton New Eng. Canaau (1823) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lamars there more bussardly then they be in New England. 1676 Lond. Gaz. No. 1127/4 Lost Aug. 27. at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses. 1766 Pennan Zool. 1768) I. 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our c-untrymen. 1834 R. Mudle Brit. Birds (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (Falco Lanarius) bears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller. 1852 R. F. Burron Falconry Indus ii. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 Long. Wayside Inn. Crew Long Serpent i, Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner. attrib. 1636 tr. Chardin's Irax. Persia 1. 82 Lanner+Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 Tristram Moabi is A pair of lanner falcons.

Lanneret (læneret). Forms: § lanret(t, 5-6 lanerette, 6 lanaret, 6-9 laneret, (6-at, 7 lannaret. 7 lanneret. Ind. OF and F. langert in

Lanneret (ke neret). Forms: 5 lanret (t, 5-6 lanerette, 6 lanaret, 6-9 laneret, (6 - at, 7 lannaret, 7- lanneret. [ad. OF. and F. laneret in same sense.] The male of the lanner.

142-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [printed lauerettes]. c1440 Fromp. Part. 286; 2 Lanret, hauke, landarins.

1486 Ek. St. Albans Div. Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell [Pread Lanrett]. And theys belong to a Squyer.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII c. 17
Laner lanerette of fawcon. 1575 Tubereny. Faulconie 125
The myllane and the lanerette. 1637 & Morton New Fing. Canaan (1883) 156 At my first arrivall in those parts [1] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838]. P. Kennery Rob of Borol xiv. 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerets.

Lanolin (læmölin). Chem. Also lanoline. [f. L. lāna wool + ol-eum oil + -1N1. Named by O.

Lanolin (læ'nölin'. Chem. Also lanoline. [1. L. lāna wool + ol-eum oil + -1N¹. Named by O. Liebreich.] The cholesterin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments. 1885 Brit. Med. Irnl. 5 Dec. II. 1075/1 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th. 1894 Brit. Irnl. Photogr. XLI. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline.

Lanose ($l\bar{e}^i \cdot n\bar{o}^{us}$), a. scientific. [ad. L. $l\bar{a}n\bar{o}s$ -us, f. $l\bar{a}na$ wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly. Hence Lano'sity, woolliness (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1852 Dana Crust. 1. 335 Hand naked and smooth without, within over a spot lanose. 1871 Cooke Fungi 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches.

Lanret(t, obs. form of Lannerer.

Lansfordite (lænsførdeit). Min. [Named by Lansfordite (lænstøldeit). Min. [Named by Genth, 1888, from Lansford in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found. 1888 in Amer. Irul. Sci. Ser. III. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in Dana Min. 305.

Lanshet, variant of Landshard.

† Lansket. Obs. rare -1.

a 1625 Fletchen Woman's Prize II. vi, How knowst thou? I peep't in At a loose lansket.

Lansquenet (lænskénet). Forms: 7 lance-

Tansquenet (lanskenet). Forms: 7 lancequene(n)t, lansquenight, 7-8 lanskenet, 8 landsquenet, (sense 2 only, lamb-skin-it), 7, 9 lansquenett(e, 9 (sense 2) lansquinnet, 7- lansquenet. β. (sense 1 only) 9 landsknecht, lanzknecht. See also Lance-knight. [a. F. lansquenet,

ad. G. landsknecht lit. servant of the country, f. lands (gen.) country + knecht servant. The Ger. word as at an early date miswritten lanzknecht, as if f. lanz lance.]

1. Hist. One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the

17th and 18th centuries.
Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

distinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently timidistinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

1607 Dekker Knight's Conjuring (Percy) 59 Our lansquenight of Lowe Germanie. 1608 E. Grusstone 11ist. France (1611) 662 Christopher. brought ten thousand Lansquenets to passe the Alpes. 1622 A. Court Constancie 1. 8 Certaine Women., cryed out.. That the Lanskenets had eaten vp Children. 1726-31 Tinnal Kapin's Hist. Eng. Nyu. (1743) 11. 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Landsquenets. 1824 Byron Deformed Transf. 1. ii, From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. 1835 S. Austin tr. Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1. 235 In the year 1513, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. 1855 Motley Dutch Ref. II. ii. (1866) 163 Some were disguised as hussars, some as miners, some as lansquenettes. 1834 Contemp. Rev. June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

B. In the incorrect Ger. form lansknecht. 1856 Froune Hist. Eng. 1. 240 If. his German lanzknechts had stormed the Holy City.

2. A game at cards, of German origin. 1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons. 1. to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. 1795 J. Stevens Quecuedo's Com. Wiks. (1909) 204 We play'd at Lanskenet. 1735 Balley, Lamb Skin.it, a certain Game at Cards. 1766 Anstew Bath Guide ix. (1804) 22 And to play 1 bid adien, Hazard, lansquenet, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with yon. 1859 Thackeray Virgin. Mi. He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Macco and lansquenet afterwards. 1885 Mable. Collins Prettiest Woman vi, Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenet.

Lant (laent), sb.1 Now rare. Forms: 1 hland, hlond, 7–8 land, 7-lant. [OE. hland,

Lant (lent), sb. Now rare. Forms: 1 hland, hlond, 7-8 land, 7-1ant. [OE. hland, hlend = ON. hland. (The form lant seems to belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Laneashire bant for Urine, esp. stale urine used for various

belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Lancashire bant for band.)] Urine, csp. stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-lye.

c1000 Sax. Leechd. 1. 362 Weatras & weartan on wez to donne nim walle & wat mid biccean blonde. Ibid. 11. 40 Wið earena deafe zenim hryþeres zeallan wij gaten hland zemenzed. 1611 Cotos, Irine, vine, lant, stale, chamber-lye. 1634-5 Bergetton Traw. (Chetham Soct 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. 1640 Glarfioner Wit in Constable 11. Wks. 1874 I. 191 Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. 1787 Gross Prov. Gloss., Land, or Land, urine. 1859 Autobiog. Beggar boy 105 Twice a-week I had to collect stale lant (urine) from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

attrib. 1870 tr. Erckmam-Chatrian's Blockade Phalsburg 139 A lane. Jull of dungheaps and lant-holes.

Lant (leent), sb. 2 A fish = LAUNCE.
1620 J. Mason Newfound-land (1887) 151 May hath cods and lants in good quantity. 1880 4 Day Brit. Fishes I. 332 Ammodytes tobianus. .. Lesser launce. .. lant, Cornwall.

Lant, sb. 3 dial. Short for LANTERLOO.
1706 Acc. Bk. Sir 7. Foulis (1894) 422 Lost at lant with Col. his lady &c. fo 10. 2. 1809 PREVOST Cumberld. Gless., Lant, Lanter, the game of Loo. A distinction is made between Lant, and Lanter, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

+ Lant, v. Ols. Also 7-8 leint. [f. LANT sb. 1] Irans. To mingle with 'lant'.
1630 Tinker of Turvey Ded. Ep. 5, 1 have drunke domble-lauted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocrenian liquor in all my life. 1662 M. W. Marriage Broker v. i. 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, 1674-91 RAN. C. Hords 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. 1987 in Gross Prov. Gloss. s.v. Land. 1604-91 RAN. C. Bross s 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. 1674-91 RAN. C. Hords 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. 1987 in Gross Prov.

Lant, obs. pa. t. of LEND.

Lanta'do, lante'do. Short for ADELANTADO.

1602 MINDLETON Blurt IV. iii. G t b, Your Lantedoes nor
your Lanteeroes cannot serne your turne.

1633 T. Stafford
Pac, Hib. It. iii. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado
wished rather his person then the Ship.

|| Lantana (læntē'nă). [mod.L.; the name is
found in Gesner.] A genus of gamopetalous
plants of N.O. Verbenaceæ, remarkable for their
bright flowers

bright flowers.

bright flowers.

1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 103 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. 1882 Corult. Mag. Jan. 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering udvances. 1893 Daily News 26 July 7/4 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantane, obs. form of LANTERN.

Lantanium, variant of LANTHANIUM

Lantanuric (læntanūs rik), a. Chem. [f. Lantana + Uric.] Lantanuric acid (see quot.).

1856 Odling Anim. Chem. 135 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelonze.

Lantarne, lanter(e, obs. ff. Lantern.

Lantcha (læntjå). [Shortened from Lanchara.] = Lanchara. In some recent Dicts.

+ Lanterloo. Obs. Forms: 7 lanter(e)loo, (langtrilloo, lanktraloo), 8 lan(g)teraloo, lanctrelooe, lantreloo. [ad. F. lantur(e)ln, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c. (cf. the earlier laturelure). Cf. Du. lanterlu.]

17th c. (cf. the earlier laturelure). Cf. Du. lanterlu.]
The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)
1668 ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could v. i. Wks. (1888)
213 They are. playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Loveyouth and her daughter. 1679 Shadwell True Widow iv.
40 Let's send for some Cards. and play at Lang-trilloo in
the Box. 1685 Crowne Sir Courtly Nice 11. 22 Thou art.
the very Pam at Lantereloo, the knave that picks up all.
1710 Steele Tatter No. 245 P 2 An old Ninepence bent
both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Langteraloo. 1711 Picket Club § 123. 23 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at. Lantreloo.

Lantern (lantom), sb. Forms: 3-4 lanter e,
4-6 launtern (e, 4-7 lanterne, (4-tirne, 4-5tyrne, 5-tarne, laterne), 5 lantane, lawnterne,
-tryn, 5-6 lantron, 6 lantren, -trin, -turne, 6-7

tryn, 5-6 lantron, 6 lantren, -trin, -turne, 6-7 lanthorne, 8-9 lanthern, 6-9 lanthorn, 4-lantern. [ad. F. lanterne, ad. L. lanterna, also laterna,

believed to be ad. Gr. λαμπτήρ (f. λάμπ-ειν to shine, cf. Lame sb.), with ending after 1. lūcerna.

The form lauthorn is prob. due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn.]

1. A transparent case, e. g. of glass, horn, tale, containing and protecting a light. For blind, bull's containing and protecting a light. eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern, see those words. Also Dark Lantern, Magic Lantern.

DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

a 1300 Cursor M. 12910 He be chess als his lanter Be-for his face be light to here [Gott. lantern: bern]. Ibid. 15847 Quarfor hat yee taken me, And als a theif vmsoght Wit lantern.
c 1385 Chaucer L. G. H. 296 Dide, I shal as I can ffolwe thyn lanterne as thow gost byforn. a 1400-50 Alexander 5398 Ligt lemand e3en as lanterns he had. c 1470 Henry Waldace XI. 1255 Lyk till lawntryns it illuminyt so cler. 1587 Fleming Conton. Holinshed H. H. 376/2 The said lantorne to be mainteined by those two widowes that shall have the hanging of them out. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 466 It is like a sliver of them out. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 466 It is like a sliver of the Muscouy glasse whereof we we to make Lanthorns. 1635 Quarles Embl. v. xii. 289 Alas, what serves our reason, But, like dark lanthornes, to accomplish Treason With greater closenesse? 1755 Johnson, Lantern...it is by mistake often written lanthorn. 1756 Nuchern Gr. Tour II. 238 The streets are...well furnished with lanthorns for the winter nights. 1816 C. Wolle Burial of Sir J. Moore 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light And the lantern dimly burning. 1840 Marraya Poor Jack Xiii, Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them. 1873 G. C. Davies Mont. & Mere xvi. 140 Fishing np a lanthorn he turned the light on her face.

b. + Lantern and candle-light: Hence + lantern

the London bellman at night. Hence + lantern and candle man: a bellman.

and candle man: a bellimin.

1502 Nasie P. Penilesse C. 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went vp and downe London crying then like a lanterne and candle man. 1602 Herwoop Edio. II', 1.

(1613) C, No more calling of lanthorne and candle light.

1602 Derker Satiremastix I 2 b, Dost roare, bulchin, dost roare? th'ast a good ronneinall voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs. + To bear the lantern: to show the

c. Proverbs. † To bear the lantern: to show the way as a lender.

a 1483 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 283 Of alle the remes in the worlde this beryth the lanterne. 1562 J. Hevwood Prov. 4.

Frigr. (1867) 205 A Lanthorne and a light mayde: manerly sayde. 1683 Burker More's Utopia 2 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanthorn. 1827 Carlitle in Froude Life (1882) I. 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. spec. = Magic Lantern, Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

2. a. transf. Now rare.

attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. spec. = Magic Lantern, Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

2. a. transf. Now rare.

c. 1374 Chaucer Troybus v. 543 O lanterne, of which queint is pi light. 1398 Trevins Barth. De P. R. xvi. xii. (Tollem. MS.) In a temple of Venus is made a candelstik, on be whiche was a lantarne so brennynge bat [etc.] 1513 Douglas Aneis iti. ix. 31 Lyk onto the lantrin of the mone. 1536

Bellenden Kron. Scot. (1821) 1. 52 Utheris. helevit. that the .. lanternis of the hevin, war verray Goddis. 1641

1. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 25 Others [Nero] staked through, rosined and waxened over their hodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanthornes to passengers. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 24 The Gloworm. This is that Night Animal with its Lanthorn in its tail. 1880 W. Wartson Prince's Quest (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lanthorn had withdrawn.

b. fig. Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † Formerly often of persons.

13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 1046 Pe lombe her lantyrne withouten drede. 1382 Wyclif Ps. cxviii[i]. 105 Lanterne to my feet thi woord, and light to myn pathis. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 171 Two lanternes of be world. Lanfranc, and Anselme. 1212 Lyog. Two Merch. 454

His lives lanterne, staff of his crokyd age. 1423 JAS. I Kingis Q. Ixxi, And [Muses] with 3011 bryght lanternis connoye My pen, to write my turnent and my loye. 1503

HAWES Examp. Virt. xiv. (Arb.) 66 O geme of gentylnes and lanterne of plasure. 1548 Vicasy Anal. To Brethren (1888) 11 Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgions. 1558 Knox First Blast (Arb.) 31 Those that shuld haue bene the lanterns to others. 1577–87 Hollnsned Scot. Chrom. (1805)

11. 42 The cathedrell church of Murrey, the lantern and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. 1591 Spenser Ruins Time 169 Camden!.. lanterne unto late succeeding age. 1627–77 Feltham Resolves 1. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty

one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. 1766 SMOLLETT Trave. 99 This great lanthorn of medicine is become very rich. 1874 BASKROPT Foother. Time i. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time. 3. †a. A lighthouse. b. The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. †c. Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 110 In truth it [a watch-tower] seruet bin right good stead as a Lanthorne. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night of rectet he sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. 1705 Addison Haly 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1706 Morre Amer. Geog. 1. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. 1809 Kendall Trav. 11. xxxv. 9 The height. ... measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixtynine feet. 1851 Hillstr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 320 The bird... was carried against the lantern in a gale. 1882 Standard 23 May, The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 Perys Diary 17 Jan., The 'Soverayne'... is a most noble ship:... all went into the lanthorne together.

4. Arch. An erection, either square, circular, elliptical

4. Arch. An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quots, 1600 used to translate L. culmen and fastigium.

L. culmen and fastigium.

e 1406 Scriptores tres (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lantern, ninsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 Boode Intern., ninsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 Boode Internd. Knowl. x. (1870) 151 The spyre of the churche is a curyons and a right goodly lantern. 1600 Holtanu Liny x. xxiii. 368 The image of lupiter himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll. Icid. xxxvvi. iii. 946 Both the lanterne, yea and the leaved dores thereof, were foully disfigured. 1634-5 Berraeton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanthorns in college halls. 1766 Entick London IV. 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lanthern. a 1817 T. Dwight Trav. New Eng. (1821) I. 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. 1831 LYTON Godalph. Ix, Lady Eptingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons.

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. lantern-fish in 9).

a. The whiff, Arnoglossus megastomus. b. ? U. S.

a. The whiff, Arnoglossus megastomus. b. ? U.S.

a. The whitt, Arnoglossus megastomus. D. 1U.S. A species of gurnard, Trigla obscura.

1674 Ray Collect. Words, Sea Fishes 100 Lanterns: Lug aleth Cornubiensibus. 1686 — Willinghly's Ichthyogr. v. 102 Arnoglossus., species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses à pellucditate sua a Lantern. vocant. 1880-4 F. Day Brit. Fishes 11. 22 Arnoglossus megastoma, Names, Lantern, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

held up against the light.

6. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly.

1750 G. Enwards Birds III. 120 The Fly, I take to be a kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his Head, the Lanthorn. 1810 A. v. Sack Voy. Surinam 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. Lantern of Ariefalle (see quots)

Lantern of Aristotle (see quots.). b.

b. Lantern of Aristotle (see quots.).
[This is derived from Arist. Hist. Anim. w. v. (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the cchinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (λαμπτήρ).]
1841-71 T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus. 1. Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' in situ. 1870 Nicholson Man. Zool. xvii. (1880) 198 In Echinus this [masticating apparatus] consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern',
7. Technical uses. 2. Calico-printing, etc. A

7. Technical uses. a. Calico-printing, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed

fabrics are fixed. 1839 in URE Dict. Arts 233. b. Electricity. The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and

rant electrometer which surrounds the initror and suspension-fibres.

1872 Siz W. Thomson Electrostatics & Magn. 263 Plate 1 fig. 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass... supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. 1889 in Century Dict.

Expanding. A perforated barrel to form

or Century Dict.

c. Founding. 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 Use Dict. Arts 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick; and differently shaped for every different core.

d. Mech. A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also lantern-wheel.

1659 Lear Waterwels. 18 Near the end, there is... a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12. Staves. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE Phys. Mech. Exp. x The Winch is fastend to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. 1805 Brewster in J. Fergnson Lect. I. 8x note, A lantern. 1812-16 Playrar Nat. Phil. (1819) 1. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. 1829 Nat. Philos., Mech. 11. vii. 30 (U. K. S.), The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.

8. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as lantern-glass, .-horn, -post; also (sense I d) lantern entertainment, -photograph, -plate, -size; (sense 4) lantern roof, tower, turret. b. objective, as lantern-bearer, -maker. c. instrumental, as lantern-

lantern roof, tower, turret. D. objective, as lantern-bearer, -maker. C. instrumental, as lantern-led, -lit adjs.

1365 Cooper Thesaurus, Laternarius, a *lanterne bearer.
1883 Stevenson Treas. Isl. 1. v, A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benhow', the lantern-bearer following. 1611 Cotta. Lanternier, a *Lanterne-carrier. 1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. 111. 37 *Lantern entertainments. 1897 Mark Kingslev W. Africa 590, I see he has smashed the *lantern glass again. 1543 it. Act 1 Rich. III, c. 12 No merchaunt Straungier [shall] .. brynge into this Realme of Englond to be sold any maner. *lantern hornes. 1800 Scoresny Acc. Arctic Reg. 1. 486 It is..semi-transparent, almost like lantern-horns. 1808 Scott Marm. Iv. i, Better we had through mire and bush Been *lanthorn-led by Friar Rush [cf. Milton L'Allegro 104]. 1884 J. Colboane Hicks Pasha 218 We enjoyed our coffee al fresco in the cool *lantern-lig garden. 1998 Floralo, Lanternaro, a *lanterne maker. 1668 H. More Div. Dial. II. 193 To prevent the Art of the Lanternmaker. 1884 B'hum Daily Post 3 Nov. 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by *lantern-photographs. taken during the conversazione. 1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. II. 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the *lantern platewas laid upon it, film to film. 1871 Moalev Condorcet in Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 53 Summary hangings at the nearest *lantern-post. 1882 Miss Braddon Mt. Royal I. 1i. 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and *lantern roof. 1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. 11. 26 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or *lantern-size plates. 1896 Westm. Gaz. 8 Sept. 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make *lantern slides from their own negatives. 1615 G. Sanovs Trav. 40 fig., F. the foote of the *Lanterne Tower. 1762 H. Walfole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1765) I. 121 note, The Lantern-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. 1879 Sig. G. Scott Lect. Archit. II. 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but

bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; lantern-braces (see quot.); lantern-carrier (also -bearer) = lantern-fly; lantern-face, ? = Lantern-JAWS; lantern-fish, the smooth sole; lanternfly, one of several species of insects of the family Fulgoridæ (see quots.); †lantern-leaves, thin sheets of horn for lanterns; †lantern-lerry, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); lantern-light, (a) the light from a lantern; 'light' (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (c) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; lanternlight through the roof of an apartment; lanternman, one who carries a lantern, + spec. one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; lantern-pier, ?a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); lantern-pinion = lantern-wheel; lantern-pump (see quot.); lantern-service, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; lantern-shell, the bivalve genus Anatina, with a translucent shell; lantern-spar (see quot.); lantern-spar a sprat lantern-spar (see quot.); lantern-sprat, a sprat infested by a Lernæan parasite (see quot.); †lantern-stairs (see quot.); lantern-wheel = sense

infested by a Letnæan parasite (see quot.); †lantern-stairs (see quot.); †lantern-wheel = sense 7 d. Also Lantern-Jaws.

1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Lantern-bellows, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern. 1867 Sanyth Sailor's Wordob's, *Lantern-braces, iron bars to secure the lauterns. 1810 A. v. Sack Voy. Surinam 279 The *Lantern Carrier. The *Lantern Bearer. 1795 J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) Royal Tour 10 Lo, Pitt arrives! alas with *lantern face! 1753 Chambers Cycl. Sufp., *Lantern fish. 1769 Pennant Zool. III. 1791 It (the smooth sole) is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. 1822 Couch in Linnæan Trans. XIV. 78 Carter, or Lanternfish, Pleuronectes megastoma... It is also called Marysole. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., *Lantern fish. 1760 P. T. Dillon Trav. Spain (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lanthorn fies. 1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 172 The Great Lantern Fly. 1883 C. F. Holder in Harper's Mag. Jan. 1911 The Chinese have the curious lanternfly (Fnigora candelaria), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. 1714 Fr. Bb. of Rates 44 *Lanthorn-Leaves, as mercery, per 100 Weight, 03 00. 1721 C. King Brit. Merch. 1. 294 Lanthorn Leaves. c. 1630 B. Jonson Expost. Infigo Jones 72 Smilling at his feat Of *lantern-lery. c. 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste in to it a *lantern-leight, it fletez abouen. 1814 Southev Raderick xxi. 130 Why 'twas in quest of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lanthorn light. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Built. 183 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. 1807 HALL Canse Christian x, There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. 1899 Nashe Lenten Stuffe 57 Wee will make him..tell what *Lantern-man or groome of Hecates Close stool hee is. 1813 Sporting Mag. XLII. 4 The lanthorn-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. 1889 P. H. Em

Trans. LXVIII. 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or *lantern spar, was broken into four smaller pieces. 1880-4 F. Dav Brit. Fishes II. 233 This Lernea is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed **lanthorn sprats'. 1652 URQUHAR Rabelais. I. Iii, Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a paire of winding (such as we now call *lantern) staires. 1792 Young Trav. France (1889) 17 The stone drawn up by *lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter. 1831 G. R. Poater Silk Manuf. 193 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel. Hence + Lanterner, a maker of lanterns. 21515 Cocke Lorell's B 10 Lanterners, stryngers, grynders. Lantern (læntəm). v. Also 8-9 lanthorn.

Lantern (læntəm), v. Also 8-9 lanthorn. [f. the sb.]

1. a. trans. To enclose as in a lantern. b. To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.

furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.

1789 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 11. (1791) 112 Prometheus...
lantern'd in his breast,... Bore the bright treasure to his
Man of Clay. 1799 Souther Nondescripts iii. 24 Were it
midnight, I should walk Self-lanthorn'd, saturate with
sunheams. 1832 Lamb Let. to Carry in 'I alfourd Final Mem.

xviii. 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who donbtless lanterned me out, on that prodigious night. 1846 C. Mattland

Ch. Catacombs 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan

...she must go in and out of a gate laurelled and lanterned.

2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post.

(=F, lanterner.)

(= F. lanterner.)

(= F. lanterner.)

1855 in Wright. 1860 in Worderster; and in later Dicts. Hence Lanterned ppl. a., inmished with a lantern.

1800-24 Campbell Grave of Suicide 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water.

Lantern, variant of Lentren Sc., Lent.

Lantern, variant of LENTREN Sc., Lent.

Lanternist (læ'ntəmist). [f. LANTERN sh. +
-IST.] One who uses a magic lantern.

1880 Ch. Times 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c., would be of great use to 'lanternists' this winter. 1891 Anthony's Photograp. Bull.

IV. 336 A bad lot of slides...or a bungling lanternist.

Lantern-jaws. Long thin jaws, giving a ballows programe to the scale.

hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence Lantern-

hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence Lantern-jawed a., having lantern-jaws.

[1362 Langl. P. P. P. A. vii. 163 Hongur .. buffetede the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes; He lokede lyk a lanterne a his lyf after.] a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crev. Lanterne jawe'd, a very lean, thin faced Fellow. 1707 J. Stevens Queredo's Com. Wis. (1709) 372 A Lanthorn-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchef-Face. 1711 Aodison Spect. No. 173 P 5 A Ploughman .. being very lucky in a Pair of long Lanthorn-Jaws, wrung his face into. .a hideous Grimace. 1778 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Poetic Ep. Reviewers Wks. 1812 I. 3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue. 1818 Scott Rob Roy vi, His lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair xxix, Drink yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. ii. 30 To give himself a lanternjawed look.

Lanteraye, obs. form of Landeraye.

Lantgrave, obs. form of LANDGRAVE.

Lanthanite (læ njaneit). Min. [f. next + -iTE. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals. 1849 J. Nicol. Min. 344 Lanthanite.. is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 709 Lanthanite.. Effervesces in the acids.

Lanthanum (lænþánöm). Chem. Also 9 lant(h)anium. [f. Gr. λανθάν-ειν to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosan-

minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839–41. Symbol Ln. Also attrib.

1841 Brande Man. Chem. (ed. 5) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, he [Mosander] designates Lantanum (λαυθανευ, to lurk).

1842 Parkell Chem. Anal. (1845) 338 Oxide of lantanium.

1849 D. Campbell Inorg. Chem. 167 Lanthanum. 1863 Founes Chem. (ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanium is prepared like cerium. Ibid. A tolerably pure lanthanium salt may be obtained by jetc.]. 1873 Ibid. (ed. 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

1 Lantharm. variant of Lantern.

Lanthern, variant of LANTERN.

Lanthopine (læ'n|ν´pin). Chem. [f. Gr. λαν-θάνειν (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE: see -INE.] An alkaloid found in opium.

1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lanthopin, Cos Hop NO4.

Lanthorn, variant of LANTERN.

+ Lantify, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. Lant sb.1 + -(1) FY.] trans. To wet with urine.

a 1622 A. Wilson Inconst. Lady ii. ii. (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff pac't, A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

Lantirne, obs. form of Lantern.

† Lantone. Obs. rare—1. [Anglicized form of Lantana.] The wayfaring tree, Viburnum

1733-7 MILLER Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s.v. Viscum, The Bark of our Lantone or Way-faring Shrub.

Lantreloo, variant of Lanterloo Obs.

Lantren, -in, -on, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lants-, lantzgrave, obs. forms of LANDGRAVE. Lants-, lantzgrave, obs. forms of Landgrave.

Lantum (læntöm). [prob. merely echoic.]

A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

1876 Stannea & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms.

Lanturne, -yrne, obs. forms of Lantern.

† Lanu'ge. Obs. rare—o. [ad. L. lānūgo, f. lāna wool.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, Lanuge, Downe, or the beard when it

first appeares to grow.

Lanuginic (leniudzinik), a. Chem. [f. L. lanugini- (see next) + -1c.] L. acid (see quot).

1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lanuginic acid, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose (lăniū dzinōus), a. scientific. [ad. L. lānūginos us, f. lānūgin- (lānūgo) down, f. lāna

wool: see -08E.] = next.

1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 684 The Stone is oblong flattish, and lanuginose. 1731 Massex ibid. XXXVII. 218 These.. soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance. 1826 in Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 275. Lanuginous (lăniā dzinəs), a. Chiefly scien-

tific. [ad. L. lānuginās us: see prec. and -ous.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy. 1575 Laneham Let. (1871) 56 Lanuginoous az a had of eyghteen yeefrly. 1608 Torsett. Serpents (1658) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillers. 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called Amianthus. 1684 Wid. XIV. 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappous Plants. 1706 Bannard in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath. II. 236 The Mouth and Tongue. 1972 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 761/ Clothed with a lanuginous skin. 1796 Kirwan Elem. Mim. (ed. 2) II. 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar. 1877 Cours & Allen N. Amer. Red. 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair.

Ilence Lanuginousness. (Bailey, vol. II. 1727.)

|| Lanugo (lániñ go). scientific. [L. f. lāna

Hence Lanu'ginousness. (Bailey, vol. II. 1727.)

| Lanugo (lániūgo). scientific. [L. f. lāna wool.] I'ne soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; spec. that covering the human fœtus. 1677 Phil. Trans. XII. 604 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, or the like. 1766 Misc. Ess. in Ann. Reg. 192. i A Monchine-lapple falling into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre. 1871 Darwin Pess. Man I. i. 25 The ...so-called lanugo, with which the luman foetus during the sixth month is thickly covered. 1876 Durring Dis. Skin 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions. attrib. and Comb. 1891 W. A. Jamis sox Dis. Skin I. (ed. 3)

4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if dependents of the sebaceous glands. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. III. 686 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs.

| Lanx (læŋks). Antiq. [L.] A large dish. 1857 Buen Anc. Pottery (1858) II. 317 The catinus was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the lanz could hold a crab. 1864 Q. Rev. July 235 The magnificent silver lanx or dish, weighing 150 ounces, which was found in 1714 at Corstopitum.

Lanyard (he'nyard). Forms: a. 5 langer, 5-6, 9 dial. lanner, 7 lannier, 9 dial. lanner, β. 7 lanyeard, lennerd, 7-9 lan n'iard, 8 errou. land yard, 8- lanyard. [A re-adoption of F.

lanière (see LAINER).] †1. = LAINER. Obs.

† 1. = LAINER, Ols.

1483 Cath. Angl. 208/t A langer, lighta. 1530 Palson.

237/2 Lanyer of lether, lushiere. 1787 Marshall Norfolk (1795) 11. 383 Lanniard, the thong of a whip. a 1825 FORM Voc. E. Anglia, Lanner, Lanyer, the lash of a whip.

2. Naut. 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.).

a. Used to some the decimal of the land of the sailor's Word-bk.).

a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays

a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays.

1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Thy. Seamen 15 They have all of them pulles, . Lanyeards, caskets, and crowes feete.

1627 — Seaman's Grain. v. 49 Those Lanniers are many small Ropes reewed into the dead mens eyes of all shrouds.

1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4543: Having.. cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizen-shrowds.

1791. 1. x. 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could.. to reeve new lanyards.

1823 M. Scott Tom Cringle (1862) 347
A hammock, slung.. by two lanyards fastened to rings.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast Gloss., Lanyards, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging.

1851 Shr T. Maetin Horace 1. xiv, Dost thou not..hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

b. Used for firing a gun.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE Nat. Fame 95 Captains of the guns

1825 H. B. GASCOIRE Nav. Fame 95 Captains of the guns their Laniards bear. 1826 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy XXX, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in disappointment. 1851 W. H. RUSSELL in Times 10 July, The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. 1876 Daily News 30 Sept. 2/2 The artillerymen would, have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

C. Used for varions other purposes,

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennerd of the Whipstaff. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) II. 417 Four ladders, (each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long), 1864 Reader 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist, 1883 Stevenson Treas. 1sl., nx, He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. 1897 R. Kieling Captains Courageous 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass,

d. The material of which lanyards are made,

1864 Times 7 Mar. A packing of lanyard [was] put between

d. The material of which lanyards are made.

1862 Times 7 Mar., A packing of lanyard [was] put between
the armour plates and screw nuts. 1883 Fisheries Exhib.
Catal. 24 Tarred Russian Hemp Laniard.

† Larnyer, v. Obs. [f. lanyer (see prec.).]
trans. To bind with a thong.
1483 Cath. Angl. 208/t To langere, ligulare.
Lanzknecht (Ger.): see Lansquener.
Landicean [lējēdisēān], a. and sb. [f. L. Lao-

dicē-a (a. Gr. Λαοδίκεια) a city in Asia Minor + -AN.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Laodicea. b. Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii. 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1633 EARI. MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 127 Worse. .is profane Newtralitie, or Laodicean coldnesse. 1642 ROGERS Nauman 24 Lazy, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, carelesse, surfeted spirit. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in Fortn. Rev. Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD R. Elsmere 165 You will loathe all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. 1889 Times 12 Sept. 7/1 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

Ref. a An inhabitant of Leodicean by Const.

a. An inhabitant of Laodicea. b. One B. sb. who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, poli-

1612 BIBLE Rev. iii. 14 And vato the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. 1646 P. BULKELEV Cospet Covt. III. 239 These are. Laodiceans, who are poore, and blind and aaked. 1772 FLETCHER Appeal Wks. 1795 L. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. 1849 MACAULLY Hist. Eng. vii. 11. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. 1887 T. HAROV (Ville) A Laodicean.

Hence Laodice anism, lukewarmness, indiffer-

ence.

1774 J. Aoams Lett. Wks. 1850 II. 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. 1856 Spurgeon New Park St. Pulpit I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark.

Lap (læp), sb.1 Forms: I læppa, 3-7 lappe, 6 lapp, 4- Iap. [OE. lappa, læppa wk. masc. = OFris. lappa, OS. lappa (Essen gloss.), MDu. lappe (Dn. lap), OHG. (with unexplained pp instead of pf) lappa fem. (MIIG. lappe masc. and fem., mod. G. lappe masc.); cf. ON. lepp-r clout, rag, lock of hair. App. the OTeut. type would be *lappon- with pp for earlier pn; the pre-Teut. root might be either *lop., *lob.; or *lobln. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with Gr. λößos Lobe (see sense 2 a below), with Skr. ramb-, lamb-, to hang loose, or with Lith. löpas patch.]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of

hanging down or projecting so as to admit of heing folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence pl. (collog.) a tail-coat. C897 K. Elerbo Gregory's Past. xxviii. 195 [Dauid] forcearf his mentles ænne læppan [L. oram chlamydis]. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. to 1/29 And cam ant touchede be lappe of ore lonerdes clopes ene. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 201 Wyth lappez large. 13.. Giru., Gr. Kirt. 1356 Bi þe byst al of þe byses, þe lappez þaylance bi-hynde. c1374 Chaucer Proplus II. 399 (448) She hym a-gayn by þe lappe caughte. a 1400 Sir Betus 2456 (MS. S.) þe Lyoun. with his teeþ. kitte a pece of his lappe. 12 1400. Norte Arth. 3255 And with ladliy lappes the leaghe of a 3erde. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode n. li. (1869) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, redy. for to wrastle. c1460 Emare 654 Her vysage she gan byde, with the bynther lappes [of her surkote]. 1520 Ord. Crysten. Men. 11. v. (W. de W. 1506) 93 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in furres, with slenes with syde lappes or plyted. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lappe or skyrt, gyron. 1535 Covernale Fizek. v. 3 Take a little off the same & bynde it in thy cote lappe. 1555 W. Watrreman Fardle Facious 11. Ni. 258 Their women. vpon their heades do vse a certeine attire, ... wherof the one lappe so rangeth vpon whiche side semeth her good. 1583 Satir. Poems Reform. xiv. 870 Who tuke him by the lap and lewch. 1608 WILLEH Hexapla Exod. 638 The Ephod. had four laps or wigs. 1620 in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1. 172 They were never ahle to cut so much as the lap of her coat. 1637 RUTHERFOR Left. (1869) 1. 200 Left we beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time's cuttain and to look in thro' the window to great and endless eternity. a 1656 HALES Gold. Rem. 1658) 262 When David had cut off the lap of Saul's Garment, 17. Mary Myle xii, in Child Ballads (1880) III. 365 The lap cam aff her shoe. c1817 Hoog Tales & Sk. III. 250 Wiped his eyes. with the lap of his plai

2. Applied to certain parts of the body:

a. of the ear, liver, lnngs: = Lobe. Obs. exc. in ear-lap. [A Com. Teut. sense.]

croop Sax. Leechd. II. 198 Sio [lifer] bib on ba swipran sidan abened ob bone newescoban sio hæfð fif læppan. 14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 631 '8 Lap of be ere. 1538 Elvor Dict., Flora, are the extreme partes of the liner, the hart, or the lunges, or of other thinges wherin is any dinysyon, they maye be called lappes, brymmes. 1573 BARET Alv. L 86 The lappes of the lights or lunges, fibra pulmonis. 1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 402 The laps or fillets of the liver of a Mouse. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govil. Eng. t. lix. (1739) 117 The Synod...decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. 1658 NOWLANOS Monfel's Theat. Jus. 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which useth to be a deadly disease). 1681 W. ROBERTSON Plirascol. Gen. (1693) 799 The lap of the ear, 160ns. 1722 RAMSAY Three Bonnels II. 52 Require a thing I'll part wi'never! She's get as soon a lap o' my liver.

† b. A fold of flesh or skin; occas. the female pudendum. Obs.

pudendum. Obs.

pidendum. Cos.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xiii. (M.S. Bodl. 3738) In Siria beb oxen bat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder prote [L. palearia sub gutture]. c 1420

[see Dewlar]. 1553 Eoen Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 16
The two great tuskes... havinge on everye syde lappes hanging downe of the bignes of two hand bread[d]th. 150
TIMME Quersit... viii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness inconcocted..it doth fret and teare the laps of the stomach. 1607 Toysell. Fonrs, Beasts (1688) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 250
The Citiors is a small body, not continuated at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

+3. A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. Obs.

2386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 529 That he pryuely Sholde this child .. winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3286 Nowe es leste me no lappe my lygham to hele. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xxiv. 265 A lap. .ffortaxyrd and torne. 14. Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. + a. The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch.

over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5.

6. 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 284/229 In heore lappen huy brousten mete. 1303 Langl. P. Pl. C. XIX. 273 In bus bosom he bar a thyng and that he blessede ofte. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazar lay ther-ynne. 6. 1400 Soudone Bab. 1800 Thai smyten of here hedes alle, Eche man toke one in his lappe. 6. 1440 Gesta Rom. 1814. 321 (Harl. MS.) Such ben to be put out of be lappe of holy chirche. 1483 Caxton Chivalry 1. 6 He heganne to rede in a lytyl book that he had in his lappe. 1513 DOUGLAS Eneis XI. XV. 19 Hys rych mantill, of quham the forbreist lappis. was buklit wyth a knot. 6.186 CTESS PRM. BROKE PS. CXXIX. 19, [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inhow'd lapp. 1600 HOLLAND Livy XXI. XVIII. 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. VI. 8 14. 31 It was the Christian Charch which. did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Heathen learning. 1643 Myst. Iniq. 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Charch.

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13. Seuyn Sag. (W.) 901 Ful he gaderede his harm, In his other lappe he gaderede some. c1386 Chaucer Sgr.'s T. 433 She., heeld hir lappe abrood, for wel sche wiste The fraukon moste fallen fro the twist. 1636 Herwood Lawe's Mistress II, i. Wks. 1874 V. 109 Hold up your lapps; tho' them you cannot see That bring this gold. 1848 Lytton Harvid 1. i, Followed by girls with laps full of flowers, 1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. & Leg. Art (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front servings of the body from the waist

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place *in* or *on* which a child is nursed or any object held.

its covering garments as the place in or on which a child is nursed or any object held.

2175 LAV. 3026 Com bar a bour-enint and sat adun forprint... he nam ban kynges hefd and leyde vppe his lappe [carlier text in his barm].

1340 HANDLE Pr. Cons. 6766 Als a childe bat sittes in he moder lappe. 21366 Chaucer Prol. 686 His walet lay bifora hym in his lappe. 1393

LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1x. 283 1ch saub hym [Lazarus] sitte .. in Abraham's lappe. 21422 HOCCLEVE Min. Poems (1802) 231

Streeche out anoon thy lappe, In which wole I myn heed doan leye and reste. 21440 Gesta Rom. lxv. 226 (Harl. MS.)

She late hit [a stone] fall in be lappe of gwido. 1535 Coveanale Prol. xvi. 34 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stondeth in the Lord. 1605 Shaks. Mach. I. iii. 3 A Saylors Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe. 1667 Mil. Ton P. J. 1x. 1060 So rose. Herculean Samson from the Harlotlap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1700 STELE Tatler No. 15 7 2

She lays me apoa my Face in her Lapp. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 387 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond III. 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in lap. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU Ireland iii. 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. 1894 HALL CAINE Manxman VI. iii, The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap.

b. transf. A hollow among hills.

1745 WARTON Pleas. Melanch. 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Rk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow (1865) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. 1847 LE FANU T. O'Bricn 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindiyf. 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. 1883 Harper's Mag. Aug. 3271 Two hundred miles west.. lies Altoona, in the lap of the Mountains.

C. fig. Freq. in such expressions as in fortune's,

c. fig. Freq. in such expressions as in fortune's,

c. fig. Freq. in such expressions as in fortune's, nature's, pleasure's lap; bred up, nursed, etc. in the lap of (luxnry, etc.). + To lay in (a person's) lap: to thrust upon his notice. For in the lap of Providence, the future, of. Gr. θεῶν ἐν γούνασι.

1531 Elvot Gev. II. iv, Lete yonge gentilmen haue often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarely spoken) layde in their lappes, how letc.]. 1593 SHAKS, Rich. II, v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1598 SERNSE Wiss. (Grosart) I. 544 A Countrie of yor owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lapp of England. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle v. 2125, I lold a sleep in pleasures lap. 1617 HIRRON Wiss. II. 266 He would.. sleepe securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. 1646 Hamilton Papers (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, Itheylwill he apt enough to turne their sailes another way. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 1041 Flowers were the couch.. Earth's freshest softest lap. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-vuardens (ed. 4) 105 There is in the Lap of Providence an appointed Time yet to come. 1726-46 Thomson Winter 593 They pine beneath the hightest skies, la Nature's richest lap. 1742 Young Mt. Th. I. 250 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! 1764 Golosm. Trav. 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1796 Morse

Amer. Geog. I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. 1797 GOOWIN Enquirer II. xii. 402 Bred up.. in the lap of republican freedom. 1802 Mar. Eddeworth Moral T. (1816) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. 1803 R. Hall Wks. (1833) I. 196 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. 1806 A. Duncan Nelson 317 A thorough seaman. nursed in the lap of hardsbip. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. iv. v. 217 The current of presents. flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. 1820 Keats Erve St. Agnes xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. 1822 Byron Werner II. ii. 103 Rash, new to life, and rear'd in luxury's lap. 1884 Pall Mail G. 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

† 6. To fall into the lap or laps of: to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, lo

within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, to be left in the laps: to be left in difficulties, in the lurch. (Lapse is sometimes written for laps,

by confusion with LAPSE sb.)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf. G. durch die lappen gehen, to escape, get clear off, where lappen means literally a contrivance for extension described.

get clear off, where lappen means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1538 in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do.. acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. 1560 DAUSET. Sleidane's Comm. 153 b, In the retire they fel into the lappes of their eanemies.

1598 R. Bernaro Terence, Andria III. v, Dost thon not see me left in the lappe thro' thy device and counsaile?

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. IX. II. (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest, .. till in the Lapse thou fall. a 1618 Raleigh Rem. (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they. fall bead-long into the lap of endless perdition. a 1642 SIR W. Mosson Naval Tracts v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 5) † lap-child, -cloth, †-mantle, -spaniel (cf. LAPDOG), -thing; lap-board, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; lap-cock (see quot. 1848); † lap-

lap-tock (a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; lap-cock (see quot. 1848); +lap-lettuce, ?curly lcttuce; +lap-lock = Dewlar; lap-shaver (see quot.); lap-table = lap-board; lap-tea (U.S. local), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also

LAP-DOG. LAPSTONE.

lap-tea (U.S. local), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also LAP-DOG, LAPSTONE.

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., *Lap-board, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. In. ii. § 3 Canterbury his servants dandled this 'lap-childe with a witness. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers 1. v. 400 The 'lap-cloth, under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. 1880 L. WALLACE Ben-Hur IV. xiv. (1884) 223 They laved their hands again, had their lapcloths shaken out. 1802 Dubouadieu Statist. Surv. Down 125 It [grass] is made into small cocks called 'lap-cocks. 1848 Frill. K. Agric. Soc. IX. II. 515 Lap-cocks, i.e.. .. small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms. 1706 C. Marshall Garden. xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and 'lap lettuce... on a little heat. 1660 Hexham Dutch Dict., Vaen, the Bullocks, or "Laplock of Oxen. 1630 Q. Eliz. Wardr. in Leisure Hour (1834) 673/2, 18 'lappe mantles. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mach., *Lap-shaver, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness... The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. 1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 414/4 A 'Lap Spaniel... Bitch. 1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mach. Suppl., *Lap-table, a sewing or cutting-out table, supported in or over the lap. 1866 Lowell Biglow P. Introd., Poems 1890 II. 177 *Lap-ten: where the guests are too many to sit at table. 1740 J. MILLER Mahomet II. ii, Shall enervating contagious love... make a 'laptbing of me?

Lap (læp), sb. 2 Also 4 lappe. [f. LAP v.1]

1. Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also slang and dial., any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. CAT-LAP). b. slang. Drink, liquor in general.

a. 1567 Harman Caveat 83 Lap, butter milke or whey. a 1700 Street Robberies Consider d. Lap, Spoonmeat. a 1754 Fieloing Jon. Wild I. xiv, As when their lap is finished, the cautious hu

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also fig. 1303 Lancl. P. Pl. C. 111. 37 What man hat loueh mede. He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. 1820 Mrs. Prozzi Let. 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. a1837 Beodoes Sec. Brother I. i, These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. 1860 Holme Lee Leg. Fairy Land 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e. g. that produced by wavelets on the heach.

produced by wavelets on the beach.

1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave Broke on the hush of their solitude.

1889 AMELIA BARR Feet of Clay iv. 64 The lazy whish and lap of the ocean.

Lap (lap), sh.3 [f. LAP v.2]

1. ? Something wrapped up; a bundle. Obs. 1673 New Jersey Archives (1880) 1. 132 lt token whereof they presented about 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or

covers a part of another; hence concr. the over-

covers a part of another; hence concr. the overlapping part.

200 Trans, Soc. Arts XVIII. 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. 1808 Pike Sources Mississ. It. (1810) 194 note, Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract, Build. 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 128 Laps, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. 1869 Six E. Reeu Shipônida. ii. 30 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard.. require the usual double row [of rivets]. 1805 fruit. Annit. 14 Mar. 351 The roof should have a lap of at least 3\frac{1}{2} inches of tiles. 1897 Daily News 10 May 5/\frac{5}{2} The hand-made cigarette. having a smaller 'lap'.

18. Half-lap': an arrangement for the joining of rails, shalts, etc., consisting in cutting away half

rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined,

and fitting them together. Also attrib.

1816 Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent No. 4067. 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. 1825 N. Wood Railroads (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. 1875 Carpentry & Join. 71 The half lap dovetail... has this one advantage, that [etc.].

e. Steam-engine. The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the

passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1869 E. Malbon in Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if
they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side.

1881 J. W. Aston in Metal World No. 18. 274 The amount
that these faces overlap the steam-ports being termed the
Lap of the valve.

1895 Mod. Steam Eng. 38 The lap of the
shide being equally divided.

d. U.S. 'Any portion of a railroad track used

in common by the trains of more than one system

in common by the trains of more than one system' (Funk's Stand. Dict. 1893).

3. Enchre. (See quot.)

1886 Euchre. (See quot.)

1893 Euchre. (See quot.)

1894 Euchre is how to play it iii. 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the lap may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or tlax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

In certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. 1888 J. Paton Wool in Encycl. Brit. XXIV. 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness. 1890 W. J. Gordon Foundry 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a dram or wheel. Also, enough of cills thread etc. to go one send a methic.

required to encircle, a drim or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something. 1867 W. W. Swyth Coal & Coal-mining 163 A large vertical cylinder... 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope. 1867 F. Francis Angling iv. (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. 1888 Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Lap... (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

18. D. Racing. One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course. 1861 Chamb. Trul. 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen claps' (as these circuits are technically called). 1870 R. Burn Rome 297 The number of laps was usually seven. 1884 Dickens' Dict. Lond. 27/2 A truning track, three laps to the mile. 1894 ASTLEY 50 Years Life II. 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 2) lap-butt, -carl-

gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 2) lap-butt, -carling, -dovetail, -dovetailing, -jointed; lap-weld sh. and vb.; (sense 4) lap-bobbin, -cylinder, -machine, -roller; (sense 5 b) lap-scorer, -sprint. Also lap-joint (see quot. 1847); +lap-yard, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper.

Joint (see quot. 1847); †lap-yard, the parl of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also LAP-STREAK.

1892 Daily News 9 Sept. 6/1 The shell plating .. is fitted on the *lap-butt principle. 1874 Thearle Naval Archit. 47 When these carlings are required to resist an upward instead of the ordinary downward thrust, they .. lap over the under side of the beams, in which case they are termed *lap carlings. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 263 This felt or lap is delivered to a wooden *lap-cylinder. 1847 Smeaton Builder's Man. 89 Fig. 24 represents the pin part of a *lap-dovetail. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 588 *Lap dovetailing conceals the dovetail, but shews the thickness of the lap on the return side. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 164 Folding doors, which meet together upon a *lap-joint. 1847 Smeaton Builder's Man. 93 In a lap-joint, that is, in lapping two pieces together, supposing them of equal thickness, half the substance of each should be cut away. 1874 Thearle Naval Archit. 113 The bulkheads. are connected by single-riveted lap joints and butts. 1816., Liners are required behind the stiffeners by the *lap-jointed system. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 1V. 200/1 Carding engines, *lapmachines or doublers [etc.]. 1826 Westm. Gaz. 25 July 5/2 At one corner outside the track a little shed is filled with the 'lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25 Aug. 1174/1 Fenlou, by a fine *lap-scorers'. 1886 Cyclist 25

Lap (læp), sb.4 [Of obscure etymology; perh. a use of prec., as the original tool may have been a 'lap' or wrapping of cloth or leather.] A rotating disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing

disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing powder in cutting or polishing gems or metal.

1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sci. 8. Art. 1. 35. In the manufacture of cutlery, the use of the stone is followed by that of the lap or glazor.

1833 J. Holland Manuf. Metal.

11. 29 The blade being properly ground, is then glazed. by applying it to the lap. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch 8. Clockm. 212 A soft steel lap at first and afterwards a rinc one are generally used.

1888 Sheffield Gloss, Lap, a wooden wheel with a leaden surface used to glaze razors.

15. Cinn. making. 18ee anots.

wheel with a leaden surface used to glaze razors.

b. Gim-making. (See quots.)
1881 GREENER Gun 238 The lap is fixed into a head revolving 650 times a minute. The barrel is moved backwards and forwards upon the lap. 1886 Walsingham & Panne-Galliwer Shooting 1, 71 The polisher, or 'lap', as it is called, consists of an iron rod round which is secured a leaden plug the exact size of the tube.

Lap (lap), v.1 Forms: a. 1 lapian, 4-6, 8 Sc. lape, 5-6 Sc. laip, 9 Sc. lepe. β. 4-6 lappe, 4- lap. [OE. lapian = MLG, and MDn. lapen, O11G, laffan; cf. Icel. lepja; the O'Peut, root *lap- (cogu. w. L. lambëre, Gr. λάπτεν to lick, lap) is represented also by OHG. leftl. mod G. loftlel spoon. The normal by OHG. *leffil*, mod.G. *leffel* spoon. The normal representative of the OE, word is the obsolete *lape*; the form lappe, lap may be due to the influence of F. laper (an adoption of the Teut, word).]

F. laper (an adoption of the Teut, word).]

† 1. intr. To take up liquid with the tongue. In OE. const. on, in early mod. Eng. in. Obs.

**c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 184 Gebeorh hat hie., nealth nestige lapien on huniz. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1434. Let hise lapies of hem lape. 1390 Gower Conf. III. 215 What man that hath the water nome Up in his hande and lappeth so. To thy part chese out alle tho. c 1470 IENRYSON Mov. Fish. All. (If of § Lamb) i, [The lamb] In the streme laipit to cuill his thrist. c 1570 Marx. Wit § Scure v. viii. D iii, Alas why hath she this delite to lap in giltles blode? 1607 Shaks. Timon ut. vi. 05 Vuconer Dogges, and lap. 1630 Shaks. Timon ut. vi. 05 Vuconer Dogges, and lap. 1630 Rismon Surv. Devone § 286 (1810) 296 Cartle accustomed to drink or lap. 1721 Ramsay On a Punch-boad 7 Take up my Ladle, fill, and lape. 1731 Mortimer in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 172 And then he lapped again, but could not stand on his Legs.

2. trans. Of animals, rarely of human beings: To take up (liquid, rarrly lood) with the tongue; to drink greedily up (like an animal). Also with up.

2. Irans. Of animals, rarely of human beings: To take up (liquid, rarely lood) with the tongue; to drink greedily up (like an animal). Also with up. a 1340 Hamfole Psatier lavii. 25 Berkand agayn wickidnes & lapand watire of grace. 1382 Wyclef Piade, vii. 5 Hilk that with hoond and with tonge lapen the watris. 1481 Caxton Reynard xi. (Ath.) 34 There lerned 1 fyrst to lapen of the bloode. 1513 Douglas Emeis x. x. 44 Thyr sey monstreis. . [sal] lape thy blude thar hungeir to asswage. 1610 Shaks, Temp. n. i. 288 They't take suggestion, as a Cat laps milke. 1681 W. Robertson Phraesed. Gen. (1693) 799 They lap up their meat, what they eat. 1709 Steple Tatler No. 40 ° 9 He had the Cholick last Week with lapping sour Milk. 1735 Someratile Chase 1. 155 Soon as the growling Pack . . Have lapp'd their smoaking Viands. 1813 Hoog Queen's Wake 177 He baint the lyon to diedis of weir, Quhill he lepit the blude to the kyngdome deire. 1819 Moore Tom Crib (ed. 3) 21 Up he rose in a funk, lapp'd a toothful of brandy, And to it again. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. viii. 11, 384 Some basons of water for washing were suffered to pass. . . The juryanen, raging with thirst, soon lapped up the whole. 1871 Rossetti Poems, Eden Bower xiix, The soul of one shall be made thy brother, And thy tongue shall lap the blood of the other.

† 3. To suck (a teat). Ohs. rare—1.
1562 Phare Eneid vin. Ccj b, Their mammies teats thei lap wt hungre lipps.

4. intr. Of water: To move with a rippling sound like that made in lapping. Also with in, up.

4. intr. Of water: To move with a rippling sound like that made in lapping. Also with in, up.

1823 Scorr Peveril xxxvi, Flinty steps...against which the tide lapped fitfully with small successive waves.

1840 Marryar Poor Yack xxii, You'd think that the water was lapping in right among us.

1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arthur

116, I heard the water lapping on the crag.

1873 Black Pr. Thule xxiii.

284 The sea lapped around the boat.

1887 Ruskin Preterita II. 152 The water. lapping up, or lashing, under breeze, against the terrace wall.

5. trans. To heat upon (the shore, etc.) with a lapping sound.

lapping sound.

1854 Mrs. Gaskell North & S. vii, The distant sea, lapping the sandy shore with measured sound. 1874 Longs. Cadenabbia iv, I. hear the water. lapping the steps beneath my feet. 1883 Mrs. Rollins New Eng. Bygones 59 Where was a rotting old boat, which the waves lapped lazily.

was a rotting old boat, which the waves lapped lazily. **Lap** (læp), v.² Forms: 4-6 lappe, 4-5 wlappe, 5-6 lape, 4- lap. [Not in OE. or in any other Teut. lang.; first recorded c1200-1225 in the compound bi-lappe, bi-leppe. Prob. f. Lap sb.¹ in the sense 'fold' or 'piece of cloth'. The perplexing form wlappe (Wyclif, Pecock) is prob. not original, but due to the influence of the synonymous Wrap v.; it is hardly likely that OF. vloper, veloper, voluter can have contributed to the change of form 1 loper can have contributed to the change of form.]

1. trans. To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, or anything supple). Const. about, in, +on, + over, round,

thing supple). Const. about, in, † on, † over, round, † to, † until; also with about, round advs.

a 1300 Sarnum xxxix. in E. E. P. (1862) § In to his world. he broste a stinkind felle i-lappid her an. a 1350 St. Laurence 194 in Horstm. Allengl. Leg. (1881) 110 Iren plates he gert ham glew And lap nutil his sides ay new. 1390 Gower Conf. 11. 268 That yonge fresshe quene That mantel lapped her aboute. c 1440 Gesta Rom. vii. 17 (Harl. MS.) She lappid hire taile aboute he corde of the belle. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. Prol. 3 Paill Aurora... Her russat mantill.. Lappit about the heninly circum-

stance. 1569 Newton Cicero's Olde Age 38 a, The vine ... lappeth it selfe fast, to what soever it commeth neare. 1578 Bankster Hist. Man 1. 19 Nature hath in such wise lapped, and fastened to the tooth [of the Vertehra] a solid Ligament. 1600 Haktuyt Voy. (1810) III. 497 The frier lapping a garmente about his arme [etc.]. 1677 Moxon Mich. Exerc. 18 Hammer the Plate that is lap'd over the wyre close to the wyre. 1704 Swift T. This xi, He would lap a Piece of it about a Sore Toe. 1774 Goldson. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 121 This is lapped round the rest of the body. 1832 Blacku. May. XXXI. 625 Lapping the skirts ... about the little feet. 1839 Use Dicl. Arts 215 After they are lapped round in great lengths of several pieces. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers II. 140 Its upper roll, instead of being lapped about, was kept fastened in its place. by a golden pin. 1859 Tennen Ceylon II. viii. v. 363 They ... mutually entwined their trunks, lapped them round their limbs and neck.

transf. 1470 Herik Wallace 1x. 146 The wer schippis was lappyt thaim about. 1513 Douglas Æneis II. x. 201 About my feit My spous lappit fell doun into the 5t.

b. intr. for refl. Const. about, round. Now

b. intr. for refl. Const. about, round.

rare exc. dial.

rare (xc, dial.

1503 Homilies II. Agst. Disobedience & Rebel. IV. (1859)

577 A great tree. caught him by this goodly hair, lapping about it as he fled. (680 Find. Reforming Clergy (ed. 2) 16 This is a fine phable principle. will lap about your finger like Barhary Gold. 1717 LAW M. W. MONTAGE Let. to Cless Mar 1 Apr., This [dress]. laps all round them, not unlike a riding-lood. 1845 Sir W. NABUR Cong. Scinde II. vi. 387 The two regiments thus opposed, lapped round the nearest point of the houses. 1883 Almondburg Closs. Lap, the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving laps round the low beam.

† 2. To fold, fold up, together; to roll up in successive layers. Const. into. Chr. or dial.

12. To fold, fold up, logether; to roll up in successive layers. Const. into. Cls. or dial.

1300 tower Conf. 11. 320 Sle wafe a cloth of silke all white. And lapped it together. 1308 Treasts Burth. De P. R. xvii. xciv. 1495) cft The leues of Lappates ben. wonderly wrallyd and lappyd. a 1400-50 Wars. A.e., 4:08 (Quen he had lokid on he tyne he lappid it together. 1548-77 Vicary Anat. iv. (1888) 30 This Piannater denideth the substanue of the Brayne, and lappeth it into certen siles or divisions. 1561 Dats to Bullinger on Afoc. (1573) 95 As a booke lapped by together. a 1568 Asciant Let. to E. Karen, That he may both see new Sc. largely told, and also learn to lap up a letter. 1644 ft. Best Faum. Bis. Statices) 27 to give charge that in Lapping up a fleece, they allwayes putte the inne side of the fleece outwardes. 1678 Dictins of Newcastle in Buckwah MSS, (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 50 for round World (1840) 347 Bulls' hides joined, and lapped and rolled one over another. (1790 Inson Sch. Art II. 50 A. clean linen rag lapped up.

Mg. 1577-87 Hortssie of Chron. (1807-8) IV. 401 Lapping up another in silottunes this evill chaine.

3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps, to enwap.

3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps, to enwrap, swathe; hence, to clothe, to bind up, tie round. Const. in, + with, + within. Also with + in, over, round, up. To lap on: to attach or fix on with a lapping of thread or the like. + To lap in lead: to

const. 111, † with, † within. Also with † 111, every, round, up. To lap on: to attach or fix on with a lapping of thread or the like. † To lap in lead: to place in a leaden coffin; hence, to entomb.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 175 Alle byn chel lynez lapped fulchen, Benne may hou se by sauior. c 1325 Krng & Hermyd 289 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 24 Go to slepe, And I schall lapethee with my cope. c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. (1860) 5 Laid in a crib and lappid in clathis. 1382 Wychi Matt. xxvii. 59 The body taken, loseph wlappide [1388] appide] it in a clene sendel. Ta 1400 Morte Arth. 23.0 They. Lawmede paire honourliche kynges, ... Lappede them in lede. c 1450 MIE. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 170 Lappe hem (warts) in wort leues. 1530 Test. Elor. (Surtees) V. 292 Unto every ij or iij gnd and discreit women that wyndes and lappis my hody mone sheit. iiijd. 1578 Lyre Podoens III. iii. 317 The seede, lapped as it were in a certaine white wooll. 1601 Dexy Pathwa. Heaven 376 Christ lesus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle Issus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle Issus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle Issus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle Issus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle Issus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle Issus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe will prove me in a certaine white wooll. 1601 Dexy Pathwa. Heaven 376 Christ lesus. .. will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 Middle and Will swaddle you, and lappe will speed in Okum. . in the other. 1635 R. Burros Eansan's Gram. xiii. 60 With a malet in the one hand, & a plug lapped in Okum. . in the other. 1635 R. Burros Eng. Emp. Amer. iv. 83, 1 shewed the Captain and his Wile my Fingers, who. bid me lap it up again. 1727 Switt Gulliere It. 1, 1. Alid myself at full length upon the hand-kerchief, with the remainder of which he lapped me up to the head. 1780 Phil. Trans. LXX. App. 3 This brush is again lapped round with thread. 1817 Scott Harold i. xx. The good old Prelate lies lapp'd in lead. 1827

force, or with something noxious. Also with about,

in. Obs. (in later use only Sc.)

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 276 Lap bam bituex 30w.
c 1430 Syr Tryam. 1057 Tbey lapped bym in on every syde.
14. Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 94 Thus ame I lappyd all a-bonte; With todys and snaks. c 1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 1843 Thiddyr he past, and lappyt it [Dnnde] nhout. 1552 Lyndersay Monarche 3974 The Romanis lappit thame abont, That be no waye thay mycht wyn ont.

† C. To fold (in the arms); to clasp, embrace.
c 1350 Partt. Three Ages (text B) 247 With ladis full lnfly
lapped yn armes. c 1374 CHAUCER Compl. Mars 76 This
worthi Mars that is of knyghthode wel The flour of feyrenesse
lappeth in his armes. c 1440 Bone Flor. 113 Sche schall..in
hur lovely armes me lappe. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 54 He
at will may lap hyr in his armys. 1513 DOUGLAS Encis III. ix.
38 Graling on his kneis, He lappit me fast by baith the theis.

+d. Proverb. To be lapped in one's mother's Tal. Proverd. 10 be lapped in one's mother's smock: to be born to fortune. Obs.

1690 W. Walker Idionat. Anglo Lat. 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (plane fortuna filius).

4. In immaterial senses. +a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap up in a disguise. Obs.

in a disguise. Obs.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter xlviii. 1 Rightwismen hat ere not ... lappid in errours of be warld. 1395 Purvey Remonstr. (1851) 3 No preest or dekene wlappith hymself in seculer officis. c1425 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 126 And .. er they could beware, With a sodeyn pyry, he lappyd hem in care. c1440 Gesta Rom. xxvii. 103 (Harl. MS.), I am a thef, scil. lappid with swiche a synne. c1460 Touneley Myst. xiii. 4, I am al lappyd In sorow. c1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see Lapping vbl. sb.² 1c]. 1554 Lattimer Serm. Gosp. 1. 150 He lappeth up all thynges in Loue. — 5th Serm. Lord's Prayer (1562) 37 This Vs lappeth in al other men with my prayer. 1389 R. Rontson Gold. Mirr. (Chetham Soc.) 25 No.. secret shift so closely lapt, but Time the trueth shall trie. 1594 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped by a very great secret. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. xxix. 218 You shall. whether you will or no.. be lapp'd in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, esp. with soothing, stupefying, or seductive

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, esp, with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with round.
c 1350 Will. Palerne 740 Swiche listes of lone hadde lapped his hert. c 1400 Destr. Troy 465 Soche likyng of lone lappit hir within. c 1450 Cev. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dompne-se his leppis lappyd. 1622 Mil. Ton It. Altegro 136 And ever against eating Cares Lap ne in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1745 Warton Yelas. Malanch, 201 Till all my soul is. Japp'd in Paradise. 1866 Moore Genius Harmony i. 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere. 1819 S. Rogles Hum. Life 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 Joanna Baille Metr. Leg., Ghost of Fadon liv, A spell of horror lapped him round. 1833 M. Arrolo Requiscat 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1871 L. Stephen Playgr. Europe viii. (1894) 174. I was.. lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half hefore.. starting. 1877 L. Morris Epide Haddes 1, 13, 1 who was.. Only a careless boy lapt round with ease. 1880 Swinsurre Songs Springtides 17 The joy that like a garment. Lapped him over and under.

5. With allusion to LAP 56. 5: To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; tonurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care.

caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care.

caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly pass., to be nursed in luxury, etc. c1430 Hymns Virg. 3 Dou. Dat lappid me loueli with liking song. c1430 Syr Tryam. 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. 1556 J. Herwood Spider & F. ii. 16 Who all my life haue beene Lapped in lap of thy fayre flattering flowres. a 1640 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 18 It is his hap To lie lapid in her lap. 1811 W. R. Spencer Nursing True Love 1 Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1822 Hazlitt Tablet. Ser. 11. xvi. 1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury. 1847 Bushnell. Chr. Nurt. 11. ii. (1861) 259 The child that is .. lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage. 1862 GOLLBURN Pers. Relig. II. III. viii. 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy. 1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. XII. ix. (1872) IV. 210 Beautiful blue world of Hills. fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 Bryant Hilad I. vi. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds.

6. trans. a. To lay (something) on, over (another

apped in them. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. VI. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds.

6. Irans. a. To lay (something) on, over (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c.? U.S. Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another). 1607 MARKHAM Caval. ii. (1617) 175 Till you perceine at last he lap and throw his outmost leg ouer his inmost. 1676 GREW Anat. Plants iv. ii. ii. § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria. are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horse-lip over the other and was silent. 1825 J. Nicholson Oferrat. Mechanic 626 When laid on the roof, they [slates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating. 1869 E. Malbon in Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 282/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 79/1 The edgejoints, as well as the butts, are generally lapped.

b. 1870 Eng. Mech. 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam-valve... commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric.

c. 1897 Webster s.v. Lap. The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. intr. +a. To lap on to, over, upon (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. b. To project *into* (something).

pect inlo (something).

1677 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 18 Double the end of the Plate
... over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 Golosm. Nat. Hist.
(1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other
laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING
Brit. Plants (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over
each other. 1779 Projects in Ann. Reg. 103/2 When either
of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843
Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IV. 1. 34 They should be laid as
regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next
layer. 1846 Ibid. VII. 1. 51 The four furrows.. then lie two

furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. c1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the leams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELL v& TomLinson tr. Arago's Astron. 57 If the two images of the sun be made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. I. xxiii. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With over adv.; To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; fig. to extend beyond some limit.

66

some limit.

some limit.

1631 R. Byfield Doctr. Sabb. 102 The. end. lapped over, and strucke the childe. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I.

143 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1681 Grew Muszum 171 The upper Wings.., at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent. like the Wing of a Fly. 1895 Mackail. Latin Lit. 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. Euchre. [Cf. Lap sb.3 3.] intr. (See quot.)

b. Racing. [Cf. Lap sb.3 5.b.] trans. To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'Cavenoish' Pocket Guide to Euchre 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game. 1890 Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News 26 Apr. 210/1 He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 Daily. News 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10. [Properly another word, f. Lap sb.3 sense 4.]

10. [Properly another word, f. LAP sb.3 sense 4.]

10. [Properly another Word, I. LAP so. sense 4.] trans. To reduce raw cotton Io a lap.

1851 Art Frnt. Illustr. Catal. p. iv**1. This cylinder is cleaned of the teazed cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton.

1879 Escott England I. 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre [cotton].

roving the raw fibre [cotton].

11. Comb., as lap-band, -bander, dial. (see quots.); lap-work, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 Grew Mussum 373 The Ground is a Packthred-Caule; not Netted, but Woven. Into which hy the Indian-Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines.

1829 Brockett N. C. Words, Laphander, that which binds closely one thing to another. A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-bander.

1868 Atkinson Clevelund Gloss, Lap-band, hoop-iron.

Cleveland Gloss., Lap-band, hoop-iron.

Lap (lap), v.3 [back-formation from lapeock: see LAP sb. 19.] trans. To put up (hay) in small cocks, 1839 W. Carleton Fardorougha (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lapp'd in half the time.

Lap lapp), v.4 [f. LAP sb. 4] trans. (See quots.) 1887 Greener Gun 238 Most of the harrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another bench. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Lap, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lat, obs. and Sc. pa. t. of Leap.

Lap, obs. and Sc. pa. t. of LEAP.

† Laparctic, a. and sb. Med. Obs. [ad. Gr. † Lapactic, a. and so. Med. Oos. [ad. Gr. Aaπαστικ-όs purgative, f. λαπάσσειν to evacuate.]
A. adj. Purgative, laxative. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855.) B. sb. in pl. (See quot.)
1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Lapactics, a term used by the did writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.
Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (he pāro), rarely before a vowel lapar, combining form of Gr. λαπάρᾶ flank, f. λαπαρός soft, in mod. terms of Anat., Surg., etc. **Lapare** ctomy [Gr. ἐκτομ-, ἐκτέμνειν to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). Laparocele [Gr. $\kappa\dot{\eta}\lambda\eta$ tumour], +(a) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (b) lumbar hernia. **La paro**tome [Gr. -τόμος cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy (1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex. s.v. Laparotomus). Laparo tomy [Gr. -τομία cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) La parotomic a., pertaining to laparotomy; Laparotomist, one who performs laparotomy; Laparotomize v. trans., to perform laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in la paro-

by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in larparocolotomy, enterotomy, hysterectomy: for these and many similar terms see Mayne Expos. Lex. (1855) and Syd. Soc. Lex. (1888).

1802-19 REE Cycl., Laparocele, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly. 1878. T. BRYANT Pract. Surg. I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNGAN Lett. Dis. Wom. viii. (1889) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 Lancet 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to hernicotomy.

Laparostict (læpărojstikt), a. and sb. Ent. [f. LAPARO + Gr. στικτ-όs spotted, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] a. adj. Of scarahæid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates. b. sb. A laparostict beetle.

188a Amer. Nat. XXII. 951 This genus [Pleocoma], which e insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict amellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

Lapdanum, obs. form of Labdanum.

Lap-dog. [f. Lap sb.\(^1\) 5 + Dog.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN Diary May, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1700 Prior When Cat is Away 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. 11.168

The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed.

1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Ld. Belgrave Wks. 1812 IV. 516

A poor tame thing Just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1881

BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet 1. x, The pet and plaything. a sort of lapdog to be carried in. coaches.

attrib. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXVI. 71 Lap-dog beagles.

1838 LYTTON Alize vt. iii, Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity. you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs. form of LAP v.\(^1\), v.\(^2\)

Lap-eared; see LOP-EARED.

Lap-eared: see Lop-EARED.

Lapel (læpe'l). Also 9 lapell (e, lappel. [f. LAP th. 1+ -EL.] That part of the front of a coat which sb.1+-EL.] That part of the front of a is folded over towards either shoulder.

is folded over towards either shoulder.

1789 Mrs. Plozzi Journ. France 1. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green lapels. 1803 Jane Portea Thaddeus xiv. (1831) 128 The sleet falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered lappels. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xiv, Laying bis hand upon the lappel of his threadbare coat. 1876 Gro. Eliot Dan. Der. v. xxxvi, He., held the lapels of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was.

attrib. 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of such articles of dress as lapel locats. 1849 Alb. Smith Pottleton Leg. xxv. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lappel button-holes.

Lapelled (läme'ld). Da. Able. and bbl. a. ff

Lapelled (låpe'ld), pa. pple. and ppl. a. [f. LAPEL sb. (as if through *lapel vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified

kind.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) I. viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. Smith Bougnet's Exped. (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. Grant Adv. of Aide-de-C. iv, A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet. 1861 Thorsmury Turner 1. 65, 1 see, again, his filled shirt, .. his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch-seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 11. (1791) 148 With net-wove sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Ara frowns.

1290 Ms. Souther Churchyards 1. 290 A...coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of. buttons.

1291 Lapful (lærpful), 3b. and a. [f. LAP 5b. I + -FUL.]

A. 5b. So much as will fill a person's lap.

1301 Bible 2 Kings iv. 39 One.. found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wilde goords his lap full.)

1301 Cotor., Gironnée, a lapfull, or bosomefull of.

1302 The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710

Switz Tatler No. 230 * 2 They are banded about from Lap-fulls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality. 1850

Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 313 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses.

1829 Baring-Gould Gavernoks xiii, I bave got a lap-full of chestonics.

1824 Symonos Shaks, Predecessors vii. § 3. 264 Lap-full of flowers, the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

those excursions. **Lapicide** (læ pisəid). [ad. L. lapicīda, contraction for lapidicīda, f. lapid-, lapis stone; see -CIDE 1.]

tion for lapidicida, i. lapid-, lapis stone; see -GIDE 1.]
One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Lapicide, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason. 1736 in Balley (fol.).
1831 M. Russell Egypt iv. (1853) 107 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them. 1889 D. G. Hogarth Devia Cypria 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them. Hence † Lapicida 1818 a., of or pertaining to the

work of a lapicida Tal u., of of pertaining to the work of a lapicida; † Lapicidary, one who is engaged in stone-cutting; a lapidary.

1992 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 23 b, The workenanship.. seemed to excell the cunning of any humaine Lapicidarie. bid. of The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapicidariall lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was woonderfull.

1 Tomidable 2 Obs. ware 20 fas if ad 1

tation of nature as was woonderfull.

+ La pidable, a. Obs. rare—o. [as if ad. I... *lapidābilis, f. lapidāre to stone, from lapid-, lapis

**(apidābilis, f. lapidāre to stone, from lapid-, lapis stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lapidable, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, ohs. form of LAPIDARY.

† Lapidar, a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. lapidāris, f. lapid-, lapis stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 Bush Hibernia Cur. (1769) for A sinilar natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidarien (lapidēsrišn) a rare. [f. L. Lapidāris]

Tapidarian (læpidē rišn), a. rare. [f. L. lapidari-us + -AN.] a. Versed in the knowledge of stones. b. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone. of stones. D. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 Pettus Fleta Min. 1. 4 Our Author, was not a
Sophisticating Alchimist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher.

1864 Webster s.v., A lapidarian record.

1882 Rau (titte)
Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture.

+ Lapidarious, a. Obs. rare—

1. [f. as prec.

+-ous.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1566 in Blount Glossogr. Hence in mod. Dicts.

+ Lapidarist. Obs. rare. [f. next + -1ST.] =

Lapidary B th.

LAPIDARY B 1°b. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 340 The skilful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this heast hath a stone in his

eyes. 1620 SHELTON Quix, IV. vi. II. 70 A most precious Diamond, of whose Goodness and Quality all the Lapidarists that had view'd the same, would rest satisfied.

Lapidary (læpidāri), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 lapidaire, 4-6 Sc. lapidar, 4-7 lapidarie, -ye, (5 lapadary, lipidarye), 7 lapidare, -ery, 6- lapidary. [ad. L. lapidārius, f. lapid-, lapis stone. Cf. F. lapidaire. In B. 2 and 3 ad. L. lapidārium of L. type *lapidāria.]

A. adi.

A. adj.

1. Concerned with stones. rare exc. in lapidary

1. Concerned with stones. rare exc. in lapidary bee (see quots. 1854-68).

1831-57 DE QUINCEY Dr. Parr Wks. VI. 164 That lapidary style of retort in which their wrath has been trained to express itself.

1835 Court Mag. VI. 166/2 An Irish pavior expressed an anxiety to enter into pattership with a friend, who likewise followed the same lapidary profession.

1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. (1858) 68 The lapidary redtipped bees, that built amid the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry stone walls.

1868 Wood Homes without H. vii. 138 The Lapidary Bee (Bombus Individual).

2. a. Of an inscription, etc.: Engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones.

b. Of style, etc.: Characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions.

tions.

tions.

1724 Life of Dr. Barwick 40 note, See a farther Account of him. in Dr. Jenkins's Lapidary Verses prefix'd to those Sermons.

1730 A. Goroon Maffer's Amphith. 147 These Words. expressed, in the Lapidary Stile, that it was huilt from its very Foundation.

1775 Johnson in Beswell Dec., In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. 1817 Lama Let. to Aprton in Tallourd Final Mem. x. 101 Tell me candidly how you relish This, which they call The lapidary style.

1822 Byroon Vis. Judgm. xii, He's huried; save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. 11. viii. 11. § 63. 361 They were the encouragers of a numismatic and lapidary erudition. 1873 TRISTEM Moab vii. 135 If the new-comers had had any reverence for the lapidary records of their predecessors. 1899 Academy 18 Feb. 210/2 A stanza [which] has a lapidary dignity, as of some thing carved in stone.

18. 5b.

1. One busied about or concerned with stones.

1. One busied about or concerned with stones.

a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves

a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves gems or precious stones.

1382 Wyclef Ecclus. xlv. 13 With werk of the lapidarie graum. 1500-20 Dundar Poems lxiii. 15 Glasing wrightis, goldsmythis, and lapidaris. 1555 Eden Decades 233 The region of Malabar where are many cumpying Lapidaries. 1624 Fletcher Rule a Wife v. ii, An excellent lapidary set those stones sure. 1684 Winstanler in Shake. C. Praise 401 Cornish Diamonds are not Polished by any Lapidary. 1753 Smollett Ct. Fathom (1784) 92/2 Ratchkali, who was an exquisite lapidary, had set it in such a manner, as would have imposed upon any ordinary jeweller. 1860 Tynnal. Glac. 1. xx. 141 Portions of the vertical walls. are polished as if they had come from the hands of a lapidary. 1869 Boutell Arms & Arm. v. (1874) 81 The productions of the sculptor and the lapidary.

† b. One who is skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidry.

of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. Obs.

or gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. Obs.

1440 Gesta Rom. xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He went to a lapadary, that was expert in the vertue of stonys. 1577
5TANNHURST Descr. Ired. Ep. Ded. in Holinshed, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure (whom I take to be an expert lapidarie). 1639 G. Daniel Ecclus. xxxii. 14 The bright Carbuncle (whose wondrous stane Pussles the skillfull Lapidare to Name). a1658 Cleveland Gen. Poems (1677) 166
The Lapidary tells you how the Compassionate Turcoise confesseth the Sickness of his Wearer by changing colour. 1750 tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones 145 (225), I find twelve species of the emerald described by lapidaries. 1796 Krewan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 361 This name [Pudding stone] was invented by English Lapidaries.

2. A treatise on (precious) stones. Obs. exc. Hist. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret 2 Qwa wil be vertu wyt of stanis In be lapidar an fynd ane is [etc.]. c1384 CHAUCER H. Fame III. 262 The fynest stones saire That men reden in the lapidarie. c1440 Lydg. Scerees 539, I dar seyn breffly, and nat tarye, Is noon suych stoon sfound in the lapidary. 1652 Ashmole Theat. Chem. 221 Alle Stonys in the lapidery. 1884 Symons Shaks. Preciecessors xiii. 512 The Bestiaries and Lapidaries of the Middle Ages.

+3. collect. [after sbs. in -ERY.] Precious stones

+3. collect. [after sbs. in -ERY.] Precious stones

in general; jewellery. Obs.

1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 43 There is no.. Carbuncle, Rubie.. Nor other lapidary comparable to me.

1609 ARMIN Maids of Moro-Cl. F 4 A lewell.. Whuse living beauty staind all lapidary.

4. attrib., as lapidary ('s-mill,-wheel, the grind-incomparable to incomparable to incomparable

4. attrib., as lapidary ('s-mill, -wheel, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary.

1839 URE Dict. Arts 738 The lapidary's mill, or wheel.

1878 KNGHT Dict. Mach. Lapidary-mill, Lapidary-auheel.

1878 HUNLEY Physiogr. 58 As though they [the crystals] had just been polished at the lapidar's wheel.

Lapidate (læ pidē't), v. [f. L. lapidāt-, ppl. stem of lapidāre, in same sense, f. lapid-, lapis a stone. Cf. F. lapider.] trans. To throw stones at, to pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.

1623 in Cockeram. 1816 Byron To Moore 24 Dec., Whom the. mob quartered and lapidated. 1824 Scott 51. Roman's xxxi, We were lapidated by the natives, pebbled to sone purpose, I give you my word. 1837 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 666 They may go on lapidating him. with paving-stones.

1876 G. Mereoth Beauch. Career 11. x. 185 It is better they be roused to lapidate us than soused in their sty.

Lapidation (læpidē'-ʃɔn). [ad. L. lapidā-

Lapidation (læpidē¹/sn). [ad. L. lapidā-tion-em, n. of action f. lapidāre: see prec.]

1. spec. The punishment of stoning to death.
1611 Florio, Lapidatione, a Lapidation, a stoning. 1662

STILLINGEL. Orig. Sacr. 11. v. § 3 Gods own messengers Iwere] punished with the death of seducers, which was lapidation. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 628 Punishments.. flaying alive, lapidation, plucking out the eyes. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, 111. xv. 328 A man gathering faggots in a wood was condemned to the punishment of lapidation. 1855 R. F. BURTON El-Medinah II. xxi. 281 Adultery, if detected, would be punished by lapidation, according to the rigour of the Koranic law.

2. gen. The action or process of throwing stones;

2. gen. The action or process of throwing stones; pelting with stones.

1802 A. RANKEN Hist. France 11. 1v. ii. 291 He was invulnerable by either fire or lions, or popular lapidation.

1844 For. Q. Rev. XXXIII. 94 The people. treated them to a taste of lapidation.

1879 Temple Bar IXI. 497 The tenants are too hungry to take interest in the lapidation of the devoted animal [a donkey].

187. 1864 Sat. Rev. 24 Dec. 766/2 Quite content to await the lapidation that is in store for us from Chairmen and Secretaries.

Lapidator (læpidē tər). [a. L. lapidātor, agent-n. f. lapidare: see LAPIDATE v.] One who

stones. 18. in OGRAVE (citing Scotsman).

+ Lapi dement, Obs. rare -1. [a. V. lapidement, I. lapider, ad. L. lapidare to LAPIDATE.] == LAPIDATION.

LAPIDATION.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 123b/2, I may not bere, the lapydement that the fendes don to me.

Lapideous (lāpirdīss), a. Now rare. Also 7-ious. [f. L. lapide-us, f. lapid-, lapis stone.]

1. Of the nature of stone, stony.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 91 The. lapidificall juyce of the sea. centring the parts of that plant...converts it into a lapideous substance. 1694 Phil. Trans. XVIII.

112 This Lapidious Concretion took up the whole Cavity of the Bladder. 1758 Borlase Nat. Hist. Cornwall xv. § 7.

164 From malleable and metallic they become lapideous.

1865 A. S. Herschel in Intell. Observ. No. 39. 220 The lapideous morsels.

1865 A. S. HEBSCHEL IN LANCAUMEN CARRIED OF STREET OF ST

So + Lapide scency, in quot. quasi-concr., a result

So † Lapide scency, in quot, quasi-concer., a resure of petrifaction.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxiii. 167 Those fragments and pieces of Lapis Ceratites, commonly termed Cornin fossile. are but the Lapidescencies and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. 1650 Charleton Paradoxes Prol. 23 A. laborious exploration of the Causes of Coagulation, conductive to Lapidescence or Petrifaction. 1799 Kiewan Geol. Ess. 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

Temidaceant (Invide Scint), a, and sb. ? Obs.

wan Geel. Ess. 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

Lapidescent (hepide sent), a. and sh. ? Ohs. [ad. L. lapidescent-em, pres. pple. of lapidescère to become stony, f. lapid-lapis stone.] a. adj. That is in process of becoming stone; shaving a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of 'petrifying' waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them. b. sh. A 'lapidescent' substance.

1644 EVELYN Jiem. (1857) 1. 77 The drops inceting with some lapidescent matter, it converts them into a hard stone. 1675 — Terra (1676) 42 Worm-casts hardened by the air and a certain lapidescent succus, or spirit, which it meets with. 1694 Salmon Bate's Dispens. (1914) 62/2 Whence the Stone and Gravel, and the lapidescent Concretions in the Gout are produced. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Lapidescent Waters or Springs. 176. Ellis in Phil. Trans. LVII. 406 all of them are very distinct. from all vegetables, on account of their lapidescent substance. 1811 K. Maclean's far Care 62. This lapidescent process is perpetually going forward. 1828-97 Webster, Lapidescent, 8b., Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body.

+ Lapi'dial, a. Ohs. rare -!. [f. L. lapid-lapis stone + -Al.] Resembling stone; stony. So + Lapi dian a., concerned with stones; working

+ Lapi dian a., concerned with stones; working on stones.

on stones.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabethoner's Bk. Physicke 71/2 Till such time the Vineger be evaporated, and the Alumme agayne of a lapidialle obduratnes. 1600 E. BLOONT Garzoni's Hosp. Incur. Fooles 21 If thou beest the Lapidian Inpiter forig. se tu sei quel Gione Lapideo], which workest wonders in stones.

+ Lapidifa ctory, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lapidify, after the analogy of Calefactory, etc.]

Of or pertaining to the making of stones, 1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Prol. 23 The. Lapidifactory Principle, to which all Concreted substances owe their Coagulation.

Coagulation.

Lapidific (læpidifik), a. ? Obs. [f. L. lapid-, lapis stone +-(1)FIO. Cf. F. lapidifique.] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones.

1633 Sir T. P. Blount Nat. Hist. 35 In the Kidneys... that part which..is the most Lapidifick of the whole Body.

1746 Simon in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 317 The finer the lapidific Particles are, the more heautiful and natural the Petrifaction will appear.

1786 Jefferson Hrit. (1859) I. 316 Have we any better proof of such an effort of nature, than of her shooting a lapidific juice into the form of a shell.

1802 PLAYFAIR Hinstr. Hutton. Theory 373 Carrying some cementing substance along with it, or some lapidific juice, as it is called. comenting substance along with it, or so as it is called.

So + Lapidi fical a = LAPIDIFIC.

1646 Sir. Browns Pseud. Ep. 11. i. 50 Crystall. is.. concreted by. lapidificall principles of its owne. 1675 E. Wilson Spadacrene Dunchn. 46 The Seeds of Petrifaction, or lapidifical Principle, which converts all materials it meets withall into a stony concrete.

Lapidification (lăpi:difik \bar{e}^{i} ·ʃən). [f. Lapidify: see -figation.] The action or process of converting or being converted into stone.

ing or being converted into stone.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 32 Lapidification of Substances more soft, is likewise another degree of Condensation. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl., Lapidification, in chemistry, an operation whereby any substance is converted into a sort of stone. 1774 Projects in Ann. Neg. 110/1 It.. turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification. 1851 Richardson Geol. (1853) It Cesalpini.. ascribing them [fossils].. to 'the retiring of the sea and the lapidification of the soil'. 1875 Lyrl. Princ. Geol. I. II. xviii. 426 We shall feel no surprise at the lapidification of the newly deposited sediment in this Delta. Lapidify (lāpi'difəi', v. [ad. F. lapidifier, ad. med. L. lapidificare, f. lapid-, lapis stone: see -fy.] † a. intr. To become stone. b. trans. To make or turn into stone.

† a. intr. To become stone. b. trans. To make or turn into stone.

1657 Tomlinson Kenon's Disp. 422 Where this Chrystalline humour. lapidhies. 1816 W. Smith Strata Ident. 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock...in many places is so soft and imperfectly lapidhied as scarcely to descrive the name of stone. 1866 Macm. Mag. L. 410 Layers of coloured clayey sand, in the lowest parts almost lapidhied. 1874 Lyell. Elem. Geol. iv. 45 Vet when the whole is 'lapidhied' it may not form one homogeneous mass.

Hence Lapidhied M. a. Lapidhied and A. Lapidhied M.

Hence Lapi diffed fpl. a.; Lapi difying vbl. sb.

Hence Lapp'dified fpl. a.; Lapi'difying vol. 30. and fpl. a.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrel, Chym. 266 From which lapidifying juyce [etc.]. 1830 Lvi. L. Princ. Geol. 1. 25 Porous bodies. . might be converted into stone, as being permeable to what he [Mattioli] termed the 'lapidifying juice'. 1832 Reid. II. 257 Lapidified plants. 1832 Dr. 13 Br. 118 Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 145 A. struggle between the destructive 1 ower of the Neia, and the lapidifying power of the Velino. 1835 Kiris Hali. A. Inst. Anim. I. viii. 260 They [pearls] are produced by the extravasation of a lapidifying fluid. Tapidifolius obs. form of Lapidifying fluid.

Lapidious, obs. form of Lapideous

+ La pidist. Obs. rare. [f. L. lafid-, laps + Ist.] - Lapidary so. 1 a or b.

Thapidist. Obs. rare. [1. L. lafid-, lafis + 18T.] - LAPIDARY sb. 1 a or b.

1647 TRAPF Comm. Mark vii. 33 The wise lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stirby. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1692) 81 The factitious Stones of Chymists in initation being easily detected by an ordinary Lapidist.

Lapidity. [ad. med. 1. lafiditās, f. 1. lafid-, lafis stone: see -117.] The quality of being stone. 1750 tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 84 Others say, crystal acquires its lapidity from earthiness and not from coldness. 1847 (see Aurenty).

Lapidose (he pidous), a. [ad. L. lafidosus, f. latis, latis stone.]

Lapidose (he pidous), a. [ad. L. lapidostis, 1. lapidostis, 1. lapidostis, 1. Abounding in stones. Also, of stony nature. c 1420 Patlad. on Hush. xn. 225 Ther cleyi londis are and lapidose, With donge is good to helpe hem. 1807 G. Challers Caledonia I. 1. ii. 83 Carns. are more numerous in North, than in South Britain, from its abounding more with lapidose substances.

with lapidose substances.

2. Growing in stony ground. 1866 in Treas, Firt.

+ La pidous, a. Obs. rave=1. [f. l. lapid-, lapis+-ovs. Ct. F. lapideux.] Full of stones.

1610 Barrows Meth. Physick v. xxv. (1639) 352 Commit the cure of a Scirlins spleene and a lapidous liver, to the wisedome of the Physician.

+ Lapillation (lapile fon). Obs. [f. L. lapil-

Lapillation (lapile Jon), Obs. [1, 4, lafullas, dim. of lafis stone + ATION.] See quot. 1722,

1722 QUINCY Less Physica-Med. (ed. 22 22) Paracelsus
calls the same Faculty for furning any Bodies into a stony
Nature] in an human Body Lapillation. 1724 in BYLLY.

| Lapilli (lapi-loi), pl. [1, pl. of lapillas, dim.
of lafis stone. In the specific sense orig. the
plural of It. LAPILLO.] Small stones or pebbles;
now only spec, of the fragments of stone ejected
from volcations.

now only spec, of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

1747 Centl. Mag. 523 Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind. 1833 Lyeu. Princ. Geol. 111. Gloss, Lapilli, small volcanic einders. 1858 Geire Hist. Bonder xi. 237 Ashes and lapilli, ejected from some submarine orifice. 1875 Lyeu. Princ. Geol. II. 11. xxvi. 18 Ashes and lapilli of the size of nuts [were projected] as far as 40 miles. 1883 R. A. Proctor in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 567 A heavy rain of einders and lapilli.

of cinders and lapilli.

Hence Lapi Hiform a., pebble-shaped.

1836-9 Todd Crel. Anat. II. 537/1 A small pouch containing. a lapilliform body.

|| Lapillo (lapi lo). [It.; ad. L. lapillus: see Lapilli.] Matter ejected from volcanoes in the form of lapilli.

1811 PINKERION Petral. 1. 43 Mountains. formed of heaps of scorie, fragments of lava and of lapillo.

1862 G. P. Serore Volcanos 57 The lapillo is generally of a deep-black colour.

| **Lapis** (læpis). The Latin word for 'stone'.

1. Used with qualification in several med.L. names of minerals and gems: lapis Armenus, Armenian stone, a blue earbonate of copper; lapis calaminaris, calamine; lapis causticus, caustic potash; lapis divinus, a preparation consisting of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, alum, and camphor; lapis granatus, garnet; lapis hæmatites, hæmatite; lapis hibernicus (see quot.); lapis infernalis, lnnar caustic (cf. INFERNAL A 4 a); lapis Lydius, basanite; lapis judaicus = Jews' STONE 1;

Lydius, basanite; lapis judalcus = jlus sider, lapis ollaris, potstone, or soapstone.

1641 French Distill. iii. (1651) 82 Take of *Lapis Armenus ...as much as you please. 1796 Kirwan Elem. Mim. (ed. 2)
11. 153 Lapis Armenus is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Cadmia, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris. 1799 G. Smith y-2

Laboratory 1. 108 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. 1822 IMISON Sci. 4 Art II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. 1657 Physical Diet., *Lapis Granatus, the Granate stone. 1741 Compl. Fam..Piece 1. i. 76 Take the fine Powder of *Lapis Hæmatites. 1778 WOULFE in Phil. Trans. LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, *lapis Hybernicus of the druggists. 1741 Compl. Fam..Piece 1. i. 40 Take of *Lapis Infernalis one Ounce. [c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirung. 278 B., cineris vitris. lapidis spongie, *lapidis iudaici..ana. 2, j.] 1646 Str T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 02 Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall. 1772-84 (COOK VO, (1790) V. 1722 Besides the *lapis Indius, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. 1753 Hanway Trav. (1762) 1. vii. xcv. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. 1796 Kirwan Felem. Min. (ed. 2). I. 155 Potstone, *Lapis Ollaris. 1855 Lubbock Prch. Times xiv. (1869) 482 A. lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: a. med. L. lapis philosophicus, philosophers' stone; b. Lapis Lazuli.

vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: a. med.L. lapis philosophicus, philosophers' stone; b. Lapis Lazuli.

1666-7 Locke Let. to Boyle 24 Feb. in B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i.e. extracting money out of the scholars pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. 1811 PINKERION Petral. II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia. I inquired. concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. 1861 All Year Round V. 14 Basait, lapis, syenite.

† Lapise, v. Obs. Also 6 lapyse, -yst, 6-7 lappise, 8 lapist. [Cf. F. glapiss-, glapir (also clapir, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See quots.)

1576 Turber. Venerie 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on. Ibid. 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string (or a Greyhounde in his course) we say They lapyse, 1686 Blook Gentl. Recr. 11. 82 If the Hound stick well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest the Lapist (that is open).

|| Lapis lazuli, lapis-lazuli (læ pis læ ziŭ-lai). Min. Also 6-7 lapis lazuri, 7 lazarilli. Also shortened Lazuli. [L. lapis + med.L. lazuli gen. of lazulum: see Azure.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see Ultrramarine). Also, the colour of this mineral. pigment (see Ultramarine). Also, the colour of this mineral.

this mineral.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. cii. (1405) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence ii. 18 Pondre of lapis lasuly. c1530 in Gutch Colf. Cur. II. 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazury. 1641 French Distill. v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. 1692 Settle Tri. Lond. 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns, stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazari. 1740 Thompson & Hogg in Hanway's Tran. (1762) I. iv. lii. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli. and other precious stones, from Biddukshan. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. 1870 Disraell Lothair lxxi, The terrace... looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

DISBAELI Lothar INN, The terrace ... looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

attrib. 1881 E. Coxon Basil Pl. II. 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. 1896 G. M. STISTED Life R. P. Burton xi. 169 The water .. was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

Lapist, variant of Lapise v. Obs.

Laplacian (lapla sian), a. [f. Laplace, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1831 MAXWELL Electr. & Magn. I. 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

Lapland (læplånd). [a. Sw. Lappland: see Lapp and Land.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Sula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. Freq. attrib., as Lapland voitch, giant, etc.

61500 Marlowe Faustus 1. i, Like. Lapland Gyants, trotting by onr sides.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 1. ii. 63 And nothing so familiar 1. as for Witches and Sorcerets, in Lapland, Lituania, and all ouer Scandia, to sell winds to Marriners, and cause tempests.

1636 Shirley Duke's Mistr.

1. i. 1638 C 4 b, 1. dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland.

1640 Habington Q. of Arragon 1. i, Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch.

1650 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a month.

1679 Oldham Sat. Jesuits III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints, well mounted on a Switch, Ride Journeys thro'the Air, like Lapland Witch.

1695 Congeve Love for love III. 42 Marry thee! Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels.

1725 Ramsay Gent. Sheph. II. ii, Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes.

1630 Worossw. 'Dear Child of Nature', An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

1737 Heywood Lanc. Witches v. K, Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Pinch, here, scratch.

1634 T. Heywood Lanc. Witches v. K, Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Pinch, here, scratch.

1635 — Hierarch. VIII. 566 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Sp'rits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

1637 Shirley Yng. Admirall vv. G. 2 Great Lady of the Laplanders.

1647 Case Kingd. to As if they ment to imprison Acolus. in a bagge (as tis said of the Laplanders).

1712 Swift Yrnl. to Stella 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch?

1778 Abigail

Adams in J. Adams' Fam. Lett. (1876) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. 1839 E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia 52/1 Others ..were smoking...much after the manner of Laplanders. So Lapla ndian, Lapla ndic, La plandish adjs.,

of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their

So Lapla Mara, Laplar Mole, La plandush 1997, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

a 1711 Ken Edmund 1. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night Sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. 1881 Med. Temp. Yrnl. XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norrland commenced in 1825.

Lap-lap (læplæp), sb. [Echoic reduplication of Lap-sb. 2.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also attrib. Hence Lap-lap v. intr. 1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge (1863) 66 The rushing water. 1ap-lapping against our bows. 18. Cornh. Mag. (Ogilv.), There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. 1890 W. J. Gorbon Foundry 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

† Lapling. Obs. [f. Lap sb. 1+Ling.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap. 1627-77 Feltham Resolvest. 1viii. 50 He might have swam in Gold, and liv'd a lapling to the silk and dainties. 1658 Hewyth Last Scom. 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and live a Lapling to the Silk and Dainties.

Laplolly, obs. form of Loblolly.

Tapp (lap) sh and a S. W. Lapto possibly.

Laponian, variant of LAPPONIAN.

Lapp (læp), sb. and a. [a. Sw. Lapp, possibly in origin a term of contempt: cf. MHG. lappe simpleton. In mcd.L. the name was Lap(p)o (pl. Lap(fones), whence F. Lapon; see Lapponic.]
A. sb. One of a Mongoloid race (called by themselves Sabme), characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. B. adj. Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also absol. the Lap-

pish language.

1859 T. S. Henderson Mem. E. Henderson II. 64 The huts where a party of Lapps were located. 1879 J. A. H. Murray Addr. Philol. Soc. 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

† Lappa cean, a. Ohs. rare—o. [f. L. lappāce-us]

(f. lappa cean, a. Ois. rare—. [1. L. lappace us (f. lappa a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1656 Brown Glossogr., Lappacean, of or like a bur.

Lappaceous (kepē! [5s], a. Bot. [f. as prec. +-ovs.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur. 1707 Sloans Yamaica 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. 1866 Treas. Bot. 660/1 Lappaceous, having the appearance of a lappa or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

Lapped (lept), ppl. a. [f. Lap v.² + -ed].] In senses of the vb. +a. Wrapped up, disguised. b. fig. Lulled. c. Formed with, or arranged so

D. fig. Littled. C. Pormed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem. Ep. Aijb, The lapped Nicodemite, holdes it enough to yeeld some secret assent to the trueth. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. 1850 S. Douell. Roman viii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 161/2 The lapp'd sense in soft confusion own'd Redolent light. 1869 Six E. Reed Shifbinith. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

Lappel, variant of LAPEL.

Lappel, variant of LAPEL.

Lapper I (læpəl). [f. LAP v.1+-ER l.] Onc who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1606 J. CARPENTER Solomon's Solace vii. 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastardes.

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order. though furnished with mandihles and maxille, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated lappers.

1827 Blackiv. Mag. XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

Lapper 2 (læpəl). [f. LAP v.2+-ER I.]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1733 Swift Consid. Two Bills Pr. Wks. 1898 III. 269
They may be lappers of linen, bailiffs of the manor, they may let hlood [etc.]. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Lappers, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. 1893 Star 29 Apr. 2/6 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = lapping-machine (see LAPPING vbl. sb.2 3).

2. = lapping-machine (see Lapping vbl. sb.² 3). In some mod. Dicts.

In some mod. Dicts.

Lapper 3 (læpp1). [f. LAP v.4 + -ER 1.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 GEE Pract. Gold-worker 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped-surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel.

1896 Mod. Advt., Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

Lapper: see LOPPER.

Lappet (læpet), sb. Also 7-8 lappit. [f. LAP sb.1 + sr.1]

LAP 56.1 + -ET.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garmenl,

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1573 Twyne Æncid xi. Kkj b, The yelowish silken weed, .. Whose lappets ratling large in knot of costly gold were tyde. 1676 Grew Anat. Flowers i. § 3 (1682) 164 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) Il. n. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. 1866 J. G. Murphy Comm. Ex.

LAPPET.

xxviii. 8 It was a shoulder-piece... or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

b. gen. A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1671 Lond. Gaz., No. 12x5/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribon. 1780 Phil. Trans. LXX. App. 32, 1. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. 1867

J. Hogg Microsc. I. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. 1885 C. Gibbon Mard Knot I. xv. 212 He closed the door, .. bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. (cf. LAP sb.1 2).

1605 Timme Quersit. I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and worme-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach. 1705 Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1955

A thin furrowed lappet exterts itself near 4 of an inch from the side of the Shell. 1826 Kirby & Sr. Entonol. 111.

446 Slender lacinize or lappets fringed with hair. 1867 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 218 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some Beroida. 1865 Jefferens Brit. Conchol. 111. 320 Manule thin and semitransparent... lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. 1871 Dawnin Desc. Man II. viii. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male Tragopan pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1608 Holland Amm. Marcell. xxv. iii. 264 An horsemans jauchin...stucke fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liner. 1628 Le Gives tr. Barclay's Argenis of The naturall order being broken the lappets of it [the hier] did appeare out of their owne place. 1650 Bucwes Anthropomet. 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Ears are open. a 1632 Urguhar's Rabedais in iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it [the Blood]. 1747 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. II. Xxxvii. 67 The Hars arang

thick. 1870 routers of America.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.
1726 Swift Gulliver ii. i. 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. 1812 J. Henry Camp. agst. Quebec 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. 1843 Borrow Bible in Spain 324 A grey kerseymere coat with short lappets. 1883 D. C. Murray Hearts I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire,

any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = BAND sb.3 4 b.

1720 DUKE OF MONTAGU in Bucclench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 367 Four pinners with .. eight lappets hanging down behind .781 GIBBON Decl. & F. 111. liii. 297 Two strings or lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. 1787 J. King Bath Rules in Guide Water. Places (1866) 30, 3dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets. 1851 Lavard Pop. Acc. Discov. Ninerch xiii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. 1863 GEO. Eliot Romola x, The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 401 A sealskin cap with ear lappets in 1869 Daily News 30 Jan., He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England. 1876 Humpfirer Coin Coll. Man. xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped or plaited lappet falling down at the back. 1879 'Hesna Streetton' Thro. Needle's Eye I. 151 Mrs. H. .. tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders. transf. 1601 HOLLANO Pliny I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for lappet-moth.

1867 STAINTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths 1. 157 Gastrofaula quercifolia (Lappet). 1865 I's. Newman Brit. Moths (1869) 45 The Lappet (Lasiocampa guercifolia).

6. altrib. and Comb. in words denoting products of or appliances for lappet-wearing (see below), as lappet-cloth, -frame, -lay, -loom, -muslin, -needle, -wheel. Also lappet-end, the free end of a lappet head. a head-dress provided with lappets (see below) as head-dress provided with lappets (see below) as head-dress provided with lappets (see

of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; +lappethead, a head-dress provided with lappets (see LAPPETED ppl. a.); lappet-moth, one of several species of bombycid moths; lappet-weaving, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed

method of weaving by which figures are procheed on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 J. Watson Art Weaving 206 The ground of *lappet cloth may be either plain texture or ganze. 1880 Art Yrnl. Jan. 8/3 Designs.. for Lace *Lappet Ends. 1878 A. Barlow Weaving xvi. 189 Fig. 193.. represents.. the *lappet frame with four needles only fitted to a loom. 1759 Goldson. Mem. Voltaire (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ngly friend, dressed up in a *lappet-head and petticoat, approach to salute him. 1781 Cowrex Truth 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Dulyat chink of bell to morning prayers. 1863 J. Watson Art Weaving 211 The *Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. 1bid. 215 *Lappet looms. 1816 Kinsv & Sr. Entonol. (1818) 11. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the *Lappet-moth. 1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist. VI. 62 The Lappet-moth. 1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist. VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (Gastrapacha quercifolia)... may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. 1858 Simmonus Dict. Trade., *Lappet-muslin, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. 1863 J. Watson Art Weaving 211 *Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. Ibid. 205 So *lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. Ibid. 218 The *lappet wheel requires to he moved one tooth every second shot.

Lappet (læ'pét), v. [f. prec. sb.] Irans. To cover with, or as with a lappet.

cover with, or as with a lappet.

1864 Webster (citing Landon). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lappeted (læ'peted), fpl. a. [f. Lappet sb. + -ED 2.] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of a head-dress: Provided with lappets.

1797-1805 S. & HT. Lee Canterb. T. V. 177 Her defection was lamented by her lapeted, rouged and titled friends. 1804 Europ. Mag. XLV. 3301 The Lady had on .a double lappeted head. 1824 Miss MITFORD VILLAGE SET. I. 37 The towering lappeted cap. 1884 Mag. Art Jan. 104 A well-dressed woman, in .a lappeted head-dress.

Lappewincke, -winke, etc. obs. ff. Lapwing. † Lappian. Obs. [f. Lapp + -ian.] A Lapp or Laplander.

r Laplander.

1599 Abbot Descr. World (1634) 61 Damianus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those Lappians.

Lappic (læpik), a. (sb.) [f. LAPP + -1C.]
Pertaining to the Lapps. Also absol. the Lappic language. (Ogilvie.)

Lapping (læpiŋ), vbl. sb.! [f. LAP v.! + -1NG l.] The action of LAP v.! in various senses.

1. Taking up liquid with the tongue.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3236 Alle fore lappinge of blude of my lele knyghez. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 287/2 Lappynge of howndys, lambitus. 1611 Corga., Lappeneut, a lapping, or licking vp.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body

my lele knyghtez. c 1440 Promp. Parr. 287/2 Lappynge of howndys, lambitus. 1611 Corg., Lappement, a lapping, or licking yp.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body. 1855 Longe, Hiaw. III. 100 The little Hiawatha...heard the lapping of the water. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Lapping, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. 1876 Miss Bisadoon 7. Haggard's Dau. III. 10 The gentle lapping of summer waves upon the pebly beach. 1884 Harper's Mag. Aug. 302/2 The gentle lapping of the wavelets.

Lapping (læpin), vbl. 3b.2 [f. Lap v.² + -ING l.] The action of Lap v.² in various senses. † 1. The action of wrapping up in something; in quots. concr. A wrapping; trappings, wraps. b. Folding (in the arms); embraeing; also caressing, fondling. e. Winding up (of a matter). Obs. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 28 pon reftist him al le lappinge of pride and ipocrisie. c 1400 Destr. Trey 476 Soluffly, so lykyng with lapping in armys. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 515/2 Wappynge, happynge or hyllynge (S. lappynge). 1549 Latiner 4th Serm. bef. Edw. 17 (Arb.) 122 There is not a more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here now in the lappyng yp of the matter. 1627-77 FELIHAM Resolves 1. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an object; so play, and lapping of it fier dogl, made her place it there. 1762-71 H. Wall-ole Vertne's Ameed. Paint. (1786) IV. 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing.

d. concr. (See quot.).
1868 Simmonds Dict. Trade, Lapping, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c., and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

2. The action of causing one thing to lap over another; the condition of being so placed. Also concr. the part that laps over.

another; the condition of being so placed. Also concr. the part that laps over.

1607 Markham Caval. II. (1617) 173 Which indeede importes a lapping or folding oner of the outmost legge oner the inmost. 1678 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 146 Gain... is... us'd for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder. 1867 Moxna Sailor's Word-bk., s.v., In the polar seas, lapping applies to the young or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.

3. The process of forming into laps; attrib. in lapping cylinder, machine (cf. Lap \$b,36), 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 381 The doffing-plate continually strips the doffer cylinder of the carded cotton, which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one continuous web of about 18 inches wide. 1851 L. D. B. Gordon in Art Irul. Illustr. Catal. p. iv**/1 The web of cleaned cotton... is passed through a lapping machine.

Lapping (læpin), vibl. sb.3 [f. Lap v.4] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a *lap'.

Lapping (læpiŋ), vbl. sb.3 [f. LAP v.4] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'. 1877 Gee Pract. Gold-worker 178 Lapping .. is a distinct process of finishing jewellery. 1899 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 350/2 'Lapping'..consists in grinding small facets such as those cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which are cut on the gold for the same reason. 1886 Walsingham & Payne-Gallwey Shooting I. iv. 69 A barrel.. undergoes three distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine-boring; and polishing or lapping.

Lapping (læpin), ppl. a 1 [f. LAP v.1 + -ING 1.]

1. That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. i. (1495) 742 Kynde ordenyth wysely in houndes and in other lappyinge beestes tendre tonge longe and plyanit.

transf. and fig. 1865 Swinburne Ilicet 80 Roses whose lips the flame has deadened Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened. 1871 Rossetti Last Confess. 349 The. flame... has come to be The lapping blaze of hell's environment Whose tongues all bid the molten heart despair.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; plashing softly.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; plashing softly.

1862 M. Hopkins Hawaii 355 This Aphrodite stepping on shore from the lapping waters was instantly recognized as superlatively beautiful. 1873 Black Pr. Thuke xxvii. 454 The yacht. was cutting her placid way through the lapping waves.

1894 Glaustone Horace, Odes in. xvii, Where lapping Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

Tapping Lits pours His current on Marica's shores.

Lapping (læpin), /pl. a.² [f. Lap v.² +
-ING ².] In senses of the vb.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 195 He Soddereth the
Lappingsheet down to the other. 1839 URE Dict. Arts
215 To spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the
rotation of the lapping roller. 1876 PRECE & SIVEWRIGHT
Telegraphy 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

Lappise, variant of Lapise v. Obs.

Lappish (læˈpiʃ), a. and sb. [f. Lapp + -18H.]
A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. B. sb. The language of the Lapps.

1875 Jevons Money iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 Dawson Orig. World xiv. 209 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl, Relig. Knawl. 111. 2498/1 He. translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote. . a Lappish spelling-book [etc.]. 1897 Saga-Bb. Viking Club Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnsh Lapspoke Kvensk as well as Lappish.

Lappit, obs. form of Lapper.

+ Lappoint. Obs. rare. [Corruption of Lap-

+ Lappoint. Obs. form of LAPPET.

+ Lappoint. Obs. rare. [Corruption of LAP-WING. Minsheu (Ductor in Ling. 1617) gives lapouin as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.

1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. XII. XVIII. 268 The smoke of a lappoints fethers frenders pennes upupes in Wiei] driueth spirits away. pirits awaie

Lapponian (læpðunian), a. and sb. Also 8 9

Lapponian (kepöunián), a. and sb. Also 8 9 Laponian. [ad. med. L. Lap ponian. [ad. adj. Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. B. sb. A Lapp. 1607 Topsell. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 450 There was a Lapponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 Beattie Minst. L. lix, The chill Lapponian's dreary land. 1884 MacAllax in Trevelyan Life (1870) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.

So Lapponic, a. [cf. F. laponique.] = prcc. Λ. 1890 in Webster.

So Lappo nic, a. [cf. F. laponique.] = prcc. A. 1890 in Webster.
† La'ppy, a. Obs. rare = 1. [f. Lap sb. 1 + -y 1.]
Resembling a lap or lobe.
1611 Cotgr., Lolean, a little lobe, lap, or lappie peece of.
† Lapron. Sc. Obs. Also 6 laproun. [ad. F. lapereau. lapreau, dim. of lapin rabbit.] A young rabbit.
1547 Prices Provis. in Maitland Hist. Edin. 1. i. (1753) 13. The best Lapron 24. 1551 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) 11. 484/1 Item the laproun. ij.d. Ibid. 486/2 That na maner of persoun tak yoone hand to slay ony Lapronis.
Laps, obs. form of Lapse.
Lapsabi lity, lapsibility. ? Obs. [f. next:

Laps, obs. form of LAPSE.

Lapsabi lity, lapsibility. ? Obs. [f. next: see-itv.] Liability to err or fall.

166t Rust Let. conc. Origen 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity. 1678 Curwown Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 36. 565 It implieth imperfection—that is, peccability and lapsibility. 1682 II. More Annot. Glanvill's Law O. So His humane nature being ever void of that lapsabilitie which is essential to humanitie.

Lapsable, lapsible (læpsabl, -ibl), a. [f. L. types *lapsābilīs, *lapsībilīs, f. L. lapsāre (se Lapse v.) or laps-, ppl. stem of lābī to fall, slip.]

LAPSE v.) or laps-, ppl. stem of lābī to fall, slip.]

1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall.

Const. into. ? Obs.

1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 36. 565 No particular

Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into vitious habits. Phid. v. 793 The

Former [Demons] are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further. 1702 Prs. State Jacobitism 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.

2. Law. Liable to lapse or become forfeited.

1751 Laws N. Carolina (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by

2. Law. Liable to lapse or become forfetted.

1751 Laws N. Carolina (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by
Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will
soon become lapsable.

Lapse (laps), sb. Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. l.
lapsus (u-stem), a slip or fall, f. lābī to glide, slip,
fall. Cf. F. laps. In Eng. the physical senses are

lapsus (u- stem), a slip or fall, f. lābī to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. laps. In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]

1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or †the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they rome in to inconvenyentes. 1610 Guillin Heraldry II. viii. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1, 87 Not Herseise in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 Stillinger. Acc. Protest. Relig. 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Occham. 1674 Dryden State Innoc., Author's Apol. Heroic Poet. (1602) B is b, Tis. unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 [Ward] Wooden World (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Bullet-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. Thompson in Atheuxum 23 May 662/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].

2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution: a moral 'slip'.

158a Earl Essex in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. 111. 80, 1 do beseache your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving frende unto me. 1601 Shaks. All's Well II. iii. 170, 1 will throw thee. Into the staggers, and the carelesse lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 Wilkins Nat. Relig. 225 The fear of God.. must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 276 7 1 To.. abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who till then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 PRESCOTT Ferd. 4 Is. (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.

† b. Theol. The 'Fall' (of Adam). Obs. 1659 Prarson Creed x. 729 The fir

16. Tatch. The Part (of Adam), 205.
1659 Pearson Creed x. 729 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. a 7111 KEN Psyche Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 217 To heavnly Trutbs my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.

c. A lapsing or apostatizing from the faith, a falling into heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation from one's principles or rule

involuntary deviation from one's principles or rule of action.

1660 H. More Myst. Godl. v. xvii. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foreful and the state of the Church into which the Spirit of God has foreful and the state of the state of the can find out what Remainders of this Lapse are still upon 18. 1753 Scots Mag. July 315/1 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1796 Burke Regic. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. iii. 43 Laud. read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 Dixon Two Queens I. t. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbed and hung for lapse of faith.

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; † a fall (in temperature).

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; † a fall (in temperature).

1533 ELVOT Cast, IIrlthe (1541) 8 a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours.

1620 Venner Via Recta viii. 170 If. the lapse be in heat, meates and drinkes of colde quality agreeable to the lapse... are to be vsed. 1680 Burnit Rochester (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul.

1855 Macaulay IIIst. Eng. xiv. III. 434 The hero sank again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hope-less. 1875 Posite Gains 1. (ed. 2) 125 A lapse from liber to servus was a dissolution of marriage, for servus was incapable of matrimony. 1883 II. Siencer in Contemp. Rev. XLIII. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.

in trifling ways.

4. a. Law. The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical

patronage.

patronage.

1570. Act 13 Eliz. c. 12 § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrne upon any Depryvation, ipso facto. 1615 Jas. I in Baceleach MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 171 Spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent. 1642 tr. Prokins' Prof. E&. i. § 15 & After the five moments past the Ordinary shall present for Lapps. 1654 Bammall, Fast Vind. iv. 1660: 69 The King only could incurr no lapse, Nullam tempus occurrit Regs. 1726 Avilher Parergon 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right happens. 1769 Bt textston. Comm. 11. 276 The law has therefore given this right of lapse, or order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. Walfford Remin vii. 53 By the lapse of some annuties on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself stratened. 1827 Jama's Powell's Previews (ed. 3) H. 51 The destination of sums, given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 Williams Real Prof. (1877) 210 The failure of a devise by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse. 1878 Strubs Const. Hist. II. xvii. 601 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

b. gent. A falling into disuse; an intermission,

Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

D. gen. A falling into disuse; an intermission, 1838 Prescott Fent. & Is. (1846) II. xiv. 4) Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847 9 Herrs Friends in C. Set. I. (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise.

5. A falling into ruin. rare.
1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. I. vii. § 6. 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restauration of all the lapses and decayes of former times. 1894 BLACKMORE Perlypross 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].

of the Waldr [of a church].

6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-concr. a gliding flood. Also occas. a gentle downward

gliding flood. Also occas. a gentle downward motion.

1667 Militon P. L. viii. 263 Sunny Plaines, And liquid Lapse of murmuing Streams. 1725 Pops Ordyss. xvii. 232 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 Cowfee Trask v., 236 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 Hurding Jakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 Hurding Jakes Descending, and with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1825 Longer. Borrial of Milimisink 4 With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives, At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1850 Mrs. Browning My Dores vi, They listen. For lapse of water, swell of breeze. 1856 Aird Poet. 1885. 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living amethyst. 1879 Trench Peems 52 With lapse just audible, From font to font the waters fell. Ag. 1800 Moore Remarks on Amarcrea 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygnet's song. 1800 K. White Poems (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.

D. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 13 P. 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 Gibbon Misc. 1885. (1814) Hi. 416 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brill. India. II. v. v. 484 Troops..could not. be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. Arnolo Scholar-Gifsy xv, No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 Mrs. Oldinant Makers Flor. v. 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1858 J. T. Fowler Durham Cathedral 620Id inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Albey'.

7. Confused with laps, pl. of LAPs & 1. 1588, 1602 [see LAPS b]. 61.

Lapse (laps), v. [ad. L. lapsāre to slip, stumble, fall, l. laps., ppl. stem of läbī to glide, slip, fall.

some senses, prob. a new formation on Larses & (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]

I. Intransitive senses

1. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink

gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with away, back. Constr. from, into.

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. 1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relish of men lapsed into common disdain. 1691 Norris Pract. Disc. 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. 1704 Nelson Fest. & Fasts vi. (1739) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1817) Ill. 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. 1804 Knox & Jebb Corr. I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 205 Hybrids..gradually lapse into the one or the other of the originals. 18. Dickens Repr. Pieces (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. 1862 Goulburn Pers. Relig. 11. ii. (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations..and..society lapses again into barbarism. 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton xxx. 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into moorland. 1873 Burton Hist. Scot. VI. Ixviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Prynne lapses from his usual exactness, 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 25 Joel lapsed into thought. † b. simply. To fall into error, heresy, or sin. Obs. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 11. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulnesse Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 368 That highest wisdome cannot secure us from lapsing, if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves. 1667 Milton P. L. x. 574 Oft they fell Into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapst.

C. nonce-use. To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 322 The case (C-a = E+a). The

LAPSED.

become eliminated.

1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 322 The case (C-a=E+a). The part a disappears in our observation from C or is by experimental means made to lapse.

†2. To fall into decay. Obs.

1620 Venner l'in Recta viii. 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapsed, is to bee had of the age. 1654 II. L'ESTRAGE Chas. I (1655) 167 Having appointed the .. Governour of the Castle, to take order for the reedification of what was lapsed.

3. Law, Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.: To fall in, pass away, revert (to some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To

to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 AYLIFE Parergon 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed unto the Bishop. 1767 Eleckstone Comm. H. 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Beauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. 1827 Jaman Panell's Devisested. 3:11. 327 If. the gift were to testator's children. by name, the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others; but, if it were several, lapse. 1845 Sienies Comm. Land Eng. 1874 I. 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. 1852 Hook Ch. Dit. 1(87) 1350 When a patron neglects to present a clerzyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the hishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the crown. 1874 Gieres Mohrt Hist. iv. § 2. 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. 1876 Digny Read Prop. viii. 33 If a devise dies in the lifetime of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs, . the devise lapses, or this to take effect. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Ednc. IV. 90/2 For the whole of fourteen years it lay unused, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed. 1884 Lax Times Rep. 12 Apr. 202 1 The income. Japses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin.

Iransf. 1882 J. H. Blent Ref. Ch. Eng. H. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

1798 Landor Gebir Wks. 1846 II. 491 And now one arm Fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck Of Gebir, swung against his back incurved. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. & Il. 77mls. II. 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from beaven. 1867 Howells Ital. Journ. 317 They rise and lapse [sc. in intonation] several times in each sentence. 1889 The County ix, I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair.

h. Of a stream. To glide flow: app. need by

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP v.

many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP v. (sense 4). Also with along. Occas. of a person, a vessel: To float, glide gently over the water.

183a L. Hunn Sonnets Poems 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'Twit villages. — Sir R. Esher (1850)

255, I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. 1852 Hawthorne Flithedale Rom. I. xii. 220, I saw the river lapsing calmly onward. 1859 Dickens Haunted Ho. iv. 19 Of rippling waves, that lapsed in silver hush Upon the beach. 1863 Compen Clarkke Shaks. Char. vi. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames'. and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide. 1865 Cornh. Mag. Oct. 447 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. 1880 W. Watson Prince's Quest, River (1892) 122 My soul is such a stream as thou Lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass away.

1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 1v. iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. 1860 Hawthomem. Mark. Faun (1878) II. xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

11. Transitive (causative) senses.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

+5. To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Const.

1166. U08.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion. 1681 — Exp. Dan. App. i. 258 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

+6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without

+6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. Obs.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety vi. F 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in ease of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. 1680 Morden Geog. Rect. (1685) 127 Erick the Fifth. lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. 1683 Cave Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. 1726 AYLIFFE Parergon 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

+7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living): to forfeit, lose, Obs.

† 7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. Obs.

16.2 LAUO Diary Wks. 1853, 111. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chartham to Mr. Reddinge, or lapse it to him. 1660 Plea for Ministers in Sequestration 4. The complainants have lapsed their Livings. 1687 in Magd. Coll. 4 Jas. 11 (O.H.S.), 45 Q. Eliz. did jure suo make Dr Bond præs: yo Coll. hauing lapsd y election. 1697 Confer. Lambeth in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. 1. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

18. ? Associated with lapse = laps pl. (1.AP L. 18.), 2. To propose upon as an offender. Appresentation.

sb.18): ? To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. Obs.

1601 SHAKS, Twel. N. m. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.

in this place I shall pay deere. **Lapsed** (lepst), fpl. a. [f. Lapse v. + -ed].

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 Million P. L. in. 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. 1823 Byson Yuan xv. xxi, A mook .. appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade. 1854 H. Million S. h. a. Schm. iv. (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores. 1881 Times 2 Feb. 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. 1890 John Bull 5 Apr. 231/1 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived.

4. b. That has been let slip incantiously. Obs.

Inner will be revived.

† b. That has been let slip incautiously. Obs.

1741 Watts Improv. Mind ix. (1801) 80 Let there he..no udden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person : Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. Collapsed 3); applied Hist. to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. Lapsed classes, masses: those who have

cution. Lafsed classes, masses: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also absol.

1638 Penit. Conf. iii. (1657) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. xiv.

43 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians. 1668 — Div. Dial. 1. xvi. (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed. 1677 Horseck Gt. Law Consid. iv. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. 1702 Echrad Fect. Hist. III. v. 406 His greatest Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed for Standors Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed for standors to lapsed Man. 1754 Richardson Grandison (ed. 6) II. 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed pedigree, 1831–3 E. Burron Eccl. Hist. xvv. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called . retained their belief in Christ. 1854 H. MILLER Sch. 43 Chm. xvi. (1637) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes. 1865 Pusky Truth Eng. Ch. 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. 1887 Path Mall Co. 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses.

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee,

or legatee.

1617 MINNHEU Ductor, s.v. Lapse, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 513 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. 1816 Scott Autiq. xviii, Ilis lands... were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. 1896 T. F. TOUT Educ, Ji. 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

Lapser (læpsəi). [f. Lapse v. + er 1.] One who lapses or falls away from (something, † esp.

from the Christian faith).

1695 J. Sage Cyprianic Age Wks. 1847 II. o Such as ... absolved the lapsers. 1718 Higgs & Nelson J. Kettlewell in Iv. 18, 330 With regard to any .. who were looked upon by him as Lapsers. 1899 19th Cent. Sept. 451 These lapsers

Lapsibility, -ible: see Lapsa-. Lapsided, variant of LOPSIDED.

Lapsing (kepsin), vol. sb. [f. Lapse v. + -ING I.] The action of the vb. Lapse. a. Gliding or dropping of water. b. In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling to (a public body) as an acquisi-

1603. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 145 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance. 1820 L. Huxt Indicator No. 24 (1822) I. 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. 1862 Goulbunn Pers. Relig. I. I. 19. 64 To reduce prayer to a form. But how to prevent. its lapsing into a form? 1884 H. Spencer in Pop. Sci. Monthly XXIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

Larpsing, ppl. a. [f. Lapse v. + -ING².]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. b. Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a 1771 SMOLLETT (Wore.), To magic murmur of lapsing streams. 1794 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho xv, AI (willight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. 1827 in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 893 We pass near some gently lapsing water. 1847 LADV FLORA HASTINGS Poems 11 Though many a lapsing year hath intervened. 1862 W. STORY Roba di R. xvii. 1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one 2028 be bears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 1862 one goes be bears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 186a S. LUCAS Secularia 381 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries. by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing,

Tagging, 1667 Decay Chr. Piety vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. 1668 Howe Bless, Righteous (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity. 10 be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. 1867 G. MACOONALD Poems 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends we the blood so spare.

DONALD Feems by O lapsing near; my record states up the blood so spare.

Hence Lapsingly adv., in a lapsing manner.

1848 Elackw. Mag. LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward Are lapsingly thrown.

Lapstar, Sc. f. Lobster.

Lapstone. [f. LAP sh.1 + STONE.] A stone shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their

that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 Love Feast 18 Next, black-thumh'd Johson .. throws his Lap-Stone down. 1794 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Ode For. Soldiers, Behold his pretty fingers wax the thread, And now the leather on the lap-stone hole. a 1810 TANNAHLL Come hame to 1.ingels Poems (1846) 143 Come hame to your lapstane, come hame to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast. 1852 HAWTHORKE Bitthedale Rom. 1. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a piece of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

La:p-streak. [f. Lap sh.3 or v.3 + Streak.]

A boat in which each streak overlaps the one

A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1860 All Year Round No. 75. 587 Two boats... Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.].

1893 Forest & Stream 25 Sept. 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six-oared lapstreaks.

attrib. 1895 Onting (U.S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lapstreak construction.

1 lence Lapstreaked a., (of a boat) built in this fashion. Lap-streaker (U.S.), one who uses such a locat.

such a boat.

1883 Pall Mall G. 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig..will be of cedar, lapstreaked.

of cedar, lapstreaked.

|| Lapsus (læpsis). [L.; see Larse sb.] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases lapsus linguæ, a slip of the tongue, and lapsus calami, a slip of the pen.

1667 Dryden Mart. Martall III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus linguæ? 1713 Addison Guardian No. 121 ? 3 He.. was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus linguæ. 1822 J. FLINT Lett. Amer. 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they lett.]. 1893 Nation (N. Y.) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following .. is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

Laputan (lāpiūrtāo), a. and sb. In Swift Lapu-

Laputan (lăpiūtăn),a. and sh. In Swift Laputian. [f. Laputa, the flying island in Gulliver's Travels, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see AN, JAN.] A. adj. Of or

visionary projects: see -AN, -IAN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. B. sb. An inhabitant of Laputa.

1736 Swiff Gulliver III. ii. (heading), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. 1866 Herschel. Fam. Lect. ii. 62 After all, Swiff's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd. 1870 O. W. Holmes Mcchanism in Th. 4 Mor. in Old Vol. of Life (1891) 293 note, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So Laputically adv. (nonce-wd.), after the feshion of the Laputans.

fashion of the Laputans.

a 1849 Por R. H. Horne Wks. 1864 III. 426 Occupied,
Laputically, in their great work of a progress that never

Lapwing (læpwin). Forms: 1 hléapewince, Lapwing (læpwin). Forms: I fleapewince, 4 lhapwynche, 4-7 lapwinge, -wynge, lap-lappewin(c)ke, -wynke, (4 leepwynke, 5 lapwinch, -wynche, 7 -winc(k)le), 4- lapwing. Also 6 Lappoint. [OE. hléapewince, str. fem., f. hleápan to leap + * winc- to tolter, waver (so OIIG. winkan, MIIG. winken, also to wink; cf. OE. wincian to wink. The bird was named from the waver of the dight. The ouveent form is in the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with LAP v.2 and WING st. (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, Vanellus vulgaris or cristatus, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plovers' eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about

with its head in the shell.

c 1050 Ags. Voc. in Wr. Wilcker 260/2 Cucn, hleapewince.

1340 Ayent. 61 Hy byebase be lhapwynche bet ine velbe of man makeb his nest.

1390 Gower Conf. II. 329 A lappewinke has lost his feith And is the brid falsest of alle.

c 1430 Lyd., Temple of Glass 495+21 Had In dispit, ryght as among foulys Ben layis, Pyis, Lapwyngis & these Oulys.

a 1520 Skelton P. Sparove 430 [They] With puwyt the lapwyng, The versycles shall syng.

c 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr.

in Palsgr, on The lapwyng, le uunian. 1569 J. Sanford tr. Agripfa's Van. Arts 137 b, The Lapwinke... seemeth to have some royall thinge, and weareth a crowne. 1592 Gerene Art Conny Catching II. 4 Who... cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. 1602 Stakes. Ham. v. ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. 1606 Sir G. Gorse-cappe 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. 111. 9 As fearefull as a Haire and will lye like a Lapwing. 1617 Missine Ductor, a Lappe-raing, g. leapwing, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 204 Like Lapwings with the shels of authority about their necks. 1633 T. Starford Pac. Hib. n. iii. (1810) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings policie; that they being busied in pursuite of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. 1786 Burns Alfon Water ii, Thou greencrested lapwing, thy screaming forbear. 1842 Tennuson Locksley Hall 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets hinself another crest. 1876 Smles Sc. Natur. xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear... the pleasant peewit of the Lapwing. b. altrib. and Comb., as in lapaving stratagem, lapaving-like adv.; lapwing-gull (see quot. 1844). 1638 Brathwatt Spir. Spicerie 406 Lapwing-like with shell on head L begun to write before my veares could

lapwing-like adv.; lapwing-gull (see quot. 1844).

1638 Brathwatt Spir. Spiecrie 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I begun to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. 1669 Dryden Tyrannic Love 11., Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But thaws me off, and (lapwing-like) flies wide. 1676 in Hist. Northfield (Mass.) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. 1844 W. II. Maxwell. Sports & Adv. Scatl. (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull. or Black Head. has been called 'peewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

Lapyst, variant of Lapise v. Obs.

Laquais, -ay, obs. forms of Lackey.

Laque, obs. form of Lac sb.! and 3.

|| Laguear (lackwia!). [L. f. laque-us noose,

|| Laquear (lækwiai). [L. f. laque-us noose,

| Laquear (leckwial). [L. 1. laque-us noose, band; see LACE sh.]

a. Arch. (See quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Laquear (in Archit.), a Roof, the inward Roof of a House; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work. 1859 GWILT Archit. (ed. 4) Gloss., s.v. Lacunar, The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or hands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called laquear.

b. Anal. (See quot. 1888.)

is called laquear.

b. Anal. (See quot. 1888.)
1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Laquear, the roof of a part. 1889
J. M. Duncan Leet. Dis. Women xxii. (ed. 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the passage, as the laquear.

Laquearian (lækwiēs riān), a. [f. L. laqueariarius (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. cxlii. note, Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator.

+ Laqueary sh. Obs. ware = [ann. ad. I.]

† La:queary, sb. Obs. rare—. [app. ad. L. laqueāria (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

= LAQUEAR.

1056-87 BLOUNT Glossogr., Laqueary, the roof of a chamber. 1058-96 in Phillips.

† La'queary, a. Obs. rare—! [ad. L. laquearius, f. laqueus noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1058 Shr. T. BROWNE Chr. Mor. 1, § 24 Our inward Antagonists... like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

† La'queat, pa. pple. of laqueare to ensnare, f. laqueus noose: see LACE sb.] Ensnared.

150 ROLLANO Crt. Venus III. 375 With lust of luif 3it he was laqueat.

was laqueat.

† Laqueation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. laqueare: see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. Read Chirurg. vii. 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

Laquer, obs. form of Lacquer.

Laquer, obs. form of Lacquer.

Laquer, obs. form of Lacquer.

Laquesaa: see Lac².

Laquesaa: see Lac².

Laquesaa: see Lac².

Lare (lai). Pl. || lares (le³·rīz), lars (laiz).

Also 7 larre. [L. lār, pl. larēs, earlier lasēs.]

1. Roman Myth. a. pl. The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with Penates. b. sing. A household or ancestral deity; also transf. and fig.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and houshold god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the harth. 1600 Holland Livy viii, ix. 287 O yee Lares and domestical gods. 1629 Milton Christ's Nativity 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Lars, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1647 R. Starviton Jurenal 278 Build houses; joyne to ours anothers lares; Sleepe safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. 1648 Herbick Hesper., Pan. 10 Sir L. Pemberton. 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genius and thy larre. 1742. Pope Dunc. 1v. 366 So shall each youth. keep his Lares, tho his house be sold. 1775 H. Walfolk Lett. (1857) Vl. 270, lam returned to my own Lares and Penates—to my dogs and cats. 1832 L. Hunn Poems 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. 1889 Lowell. Oracle of Goldfishes Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Lars, In darkling days my sun and stars. 1889. Athensum 20 July 88/3 Thomas Pitt. .through his sons and daughters, the great lar of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

† C. A sprite, hobgoblin. Obs.

the great the of the consequence of the consequence

he chimney.

2. Zool. The white-handed gibbon of Burmah,

Hylobates lar.

1819 REES Cycl. s.v., The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. 1859 Wood Nat. Hist. I. 34 The J.ar, or White-handed Gibbon,

Larach (lāˈrǎx). Sc. Also lerroch. [Gael. làrach site of a building, habitation. = Olrish láthrach (mod. Ir. laithreach), f. OCeltic *lā to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 Court Bk. Barony of Urie (1892) 113 [That] like tennant keepe ther owen larache. a 1774 FERGUSSON Farmer's Ingle Poems (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains. 1794 Statist. Acc. Scot. XII. 273 note, Amidst the various changes...of. proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach. || Lararium (lārē-rībm). [L. larārium, f. lar-ēs (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Lares or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel.

the images of Lares or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1816 J. Dallaway Statuary & Sculpt. iii. 165 The Penates.. were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret aparties. i, The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. 1871 Farrar With. Hist. iii. 98 note, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his laraium.

† Larbar, a. and sh. Chiefly Sc. In 5 larbre, 6 larbar, la(i)rbair. [Of obscure origin: cf. LEER a., empty.] a. adj. l.ean; exhausted, worn out. b. sh. A lean, withered, or worn out person.

LEER a., empty.] a. adj. Lean; exhausted, worn out. b. sh. A lean, withered, or worn out person, 186 lk. St. Albans E viij b, He is meegre larhie and leene. 1508 Dunbar Flyting w. Kennedie 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and longe. Ibid. 163 The larbar likis of thy lang lene craig. — Ina mariit wemen 175 His lwne is vaxit larbar, and lyis into swonne. 1603 Philotus xxxv, With ane lairbair for to ly, Ane and deid stock, baith cauld and dry.

Comb. 1603 Philotus cxii, Sa larbair-lyke lo as scho lyis.

Larboard (lä 150-191, -151-191), sh. 30. Naut.

Forms: a. 4 ladde-borde, 5 ladeborde, latheborde, latebord. β . 6 larborde, lerbord, leereboord, 6-7 larbo ord, 7 larboard. [ME. ladd eborde, latheborde, altered in the 16th c. into ler-, leere-, larbord, by formassociation with the contemporary ster., steere, starbord. The second component is OE. bord, ON. borde, ship's side (Boarn sh. 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as ladde-,

lade-, lathe-, late-, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with Labe v., taking it to mean the side on which cargo was received, or on which dock

'the side on which cargo was received', or on which dock cargo was placed.

In OE, the corresponding term was *bxcbord*; this did not survive into ME, though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod, continental Tent, tongues, and was adopted into Rom. (F. *bābord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the *ba k* of the steensman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *stearbord* 'steering-side', Starboard.]

The girls of a ship which in to the laft band of

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to starboard. (Freq. in phr. without the article, as †on, †by, †a, to larboard.

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by port, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding starboard.

a. 13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 106 Pay layden in on laddeborde & be lofe wynnes. 1495 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 203 Devettes. j a sterbord an other a latebord.

B. 15... Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc. (1888) 68 Ethere bye lerbord or by lowe That Scootte would overcome yowe. Ibid. 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrewe lay. 1583 Stanviturs Emeis I. (Arth.) 21 Theire ships too larboord doo nod. 1591 RALEIGH Last Fight Rev. (Arth.) 19 Two on her larboord, and two on her starboord. 1598 HARLITH Eys. I. 4 Vpon his steereboord alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. 1659 MICTON P. L. 11. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shund Charybdis. 1698 FROGER Voy. 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Larbord. 1997 Lond. Gaz. No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow. 1853 HERSCHEL Pop. Lett. Sci. 1, § 17 (1873) it She will heel over to larboard.

† b. as adv. = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. Obs.

† b. as adv. = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. Obs.

1634-5 Brerton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand. 1647 R. Stapplion Juvenal 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, force to bow. 1663 Gerber Counsel 32 As well understood. as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Larboard. 1667 Dryon Tempest 1. i. You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord. Heave together, Lads.

B. attrib. passing into adj. Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

B. attrib. passing into adj. Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 Naval Ac. Hen. VII (1896) 192 Latheborde Bowers. Sterborde destrelles. Ladeborde destrelles. a 1613 Overhurry A Wife, Saylor, In a storme its disputable..on which side of the ship he may be saued best, whether his faith bee starre-bord faith or lar-bord. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage IX. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt Ilands. 1627 Capt. Smith Seaman's Grann. ix. 39 His Mate with his Larbord men. releeves them till foure in the morning. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. vi. 59 A signal was made.. to bring to with the larboard bow. 1762 FALCONER Shipur, 1. 282 On the larboard bow. 1762 FALCONER Shipur, 1. 282 On the larboard bawser. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Larboard watch, the old term for port-watch.

18. humorously used for: Left.

1781 Cowper Let. to J. Newton 18 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

Larbolins, -ians, sb. pl. Naut. [Short f. Larboard +?-Ling. Cf. Starbolins.] (See quot.) 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Larbolins, or Larbolians, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

Larcener (lāusčna). Also 7 lassoner. [f. Larceny + -er.]. Cf. OF. larcineur.] One who

LARCENY + -ER ! Cf. OF, larcineur.] One who commits larceny; chiefly fetty larcener, one who commits petty larceny. Also fig.

1634-5 Beereton Tran. (Chetham Soc.) 20 As a punishment... upon whores, petty larceners, shippers that exact.

1646 Fuller Joseph's Coat 1 Cor. Si. 50 The whip for the petty lasceners are encouraged into Felons. 1839 Franc's Mag. XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, rold ets, larceners.

1854 Lady Lyttos Behind Scenes I. iv, That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1864 Sir F. Paigane Grave Korm. & Fig. 111. 373 How it was possible.. to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

in the indictment.

Larcenish (läusčnif), a. [f. LARCENY + -1811.]

Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 Burlos Bk. Hunter 50 A tendency to be larcenish.

Larcenist (läusčnist). [f. LARCENY + -187.] l arcener.

= 1 ARCENER.

1803 SVD. SMITH W.ks. (1269) 30 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists and petty felons. 1882 Macm. Mag. NLV, 379 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

Larcenous (lāusēnos), a. [f. Laren-n-y + -ors. et. Ob. lareinen, larreines.] Pertaining

-ous. Cf. OF. laretinenx, larrectines.] Pertaining to or characterized by lateeny; thievish, 1742 Figurish J. Ambrews in, v. 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious lareenous Thing. 1807 Syd. Syd. in P. Plyonley's Lett. iv. Wks. 1849 III. 403 The acquitted of any noble and official thief would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the kacenous and burglarious world. 1867 Dickers Gt. Expect ii, I knew that my lareenous researches might find nothing available in the safe. 1886 Swinkuruse Stad. Shads. 63 In all the kovenous little foundle of verse. 1888 Gladstons in 19th Cent. NVIII. 783 A luge laveenous appropriation. of goods which do not belong to them.

not belong to them.

Hence Larcenously adv., thievishly, 1864 in Webster. 1882 Daily News 3 Jan. 54 Moline was accused... of larcenously conveying the ideas of I is Préciouses Rédécules from a piece acted two years l'efore.

Larceny (lauschi). Law. Also 6 larcenie, lausonie, 8 larciny. [app. f. AF. lawein see LARCIN) \(\tau-\tau-\tau_1\) [app. f. AF. lawein see LARCIN] \(\tau-\tau-\tau_1\) [The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to of the personal goods of another with intent to

cinium.] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also gen, theft. Distinction was formerly made between grand and pettrearcent, the former being the lateeny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. Simple, arived, or compound tareeny (see quot. 1762).

c 1466 Fortescu. Also, & Lim. Alson. xiii. (1833-142 There is no man hangyd in Scotlande in vij. yere to gedur flor robbery. And yet that ben often tymes banged flor larceny (cd. 1714 lac enye, M.S. Pigfy larcerye). 1881 Lambaron Eiren, vii. (1602-1272 All manner of theft, whether it were robberie it selfe, or great or petite Larcenie. 1596 Br. W. Bartow Three Serm. i. 126 Egging men on to Larsenies, Thefts. 1764 Br. Nor Larce 137 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. 1769 Blackestone Comm. IV. 229 Larciny. is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple larciny, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or compound larciny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. 1818 Scott Rob Roy vi, Vou are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. 1871 SMILES Charac. vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disdaining to govern by petty larceny. 1875 Postre Gains III. (ed. 21462 By English law, to take a maa's own goods out of the hands of a hailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

Introcery. Obs. Also 7 lasserie. [Cf. Larceny. ** 1950 for gains in the calc, 21462 By English law, to take a maa's own goods out of the hands of a hailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

Introcery. Obs. Also 7 lasserie. [Cf. Larceny. ** 1950 for gains III. (ed. 2), Petitlasserie, stealing of things of no great value.

Larch (lätt). Also 6 larche, larshe. β. S. larich, larinch. [Introduced by Tuurer (see quot.

Larch (lārts). Also 6 larche, larshe. β. S larich, larineh. [Introduced by Turner (see quot. 1548 in 3), ad. G. lärche:—MHG. lerche, larche:—OHG. *lerihha, *larihha, an early adoption (prior to the assibilation of c in Latin) of L. laric-(prior to the assistation of ϵ in Latin) of E, tarkem, tarix (whence late Gr, $\lambda \hat{a} \rho \xi$): corresponding phonetically to OCeltic *darik- (Irish dair, genitive darach, Welsh dar) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th. c. adopted the word in the L. form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into larinx; hence app. some of the dialectal forms given above. Cf. further Du. lariks, and the nexplained forms G. lorche, Du. lorke(boom); also It. larice, Sp. lárice, Pg. larico, F. (Cotgr.) larege, lareze, med.L. laresus.]

med.L. laresus.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree; Abics Larix or Larix europæa, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. b. Any tree of the genus Larix, e.g. the American Larch, L.

americana.
1548, etc. [see larch-tree in 3]. 1576 NEWTON Lemnie's

Complex. 1, 72 Ye best is that, which issueth out of ye Larch, the Pyne, or the Fire tree. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolfsho iii, The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. 1827-35 Willis May 1; The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. 1832 Planting 33 (L. U. K.) Pinus feedula, black larch. — microcarpa, red larch. — larix, common larch. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xci, When rosy plumelets tuft the largh. 1856 Treas. Bot. s.v. Larix, The American Larch, Abies or Larix pendula, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack.

2. The wood of this tree.

2. The wood of this tree.

1867 W. W. Smyth Coal 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. attrib., as larch-plank, -plant, -tree, -turpen-tine; larch-bark, the bark of the larch-tree; the laricis cortex of the British Pharmacopoeia; larch red, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); larch-seale, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; larch-wood, (a) the wood of the larch

trees; larch-wood, (a) the wood of the larch trees; larch-wood, (a) the wood of the larch tree; (b) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 Steuart Planter's G. (1828) 489. The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his "Larch-bark only. 1847 Smeaton Builder's Man. 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachiarian bridge... to be rehulit of "larch plants. 1871 Palacane Eyr. Poems 30 The young "larch-plant upon Pelion's side. 1832 Planting 72 (L. U. K.) Cacus Interior (sid.) "larch scale. 1548 Tunnen Mames of the Alpes. frenche men cal it Dularge. It maye be called in englishe a "Larch tree. 1578 [see Larnx]. 1601 Holland Phiny II. 182 From the Larch tree there issueth a subtill and thin liquor. 1706 Pullutus (ed. Kersey), Larkx, the Larinchtree, or Larch-Tree. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 66 Cedrus Magna... is a Species of the Larch Tree. 1728 Kersey, Larkx, the Larich-tree, or Larch-Tree. 1916 Bulloran, "Larch Turpertine, a kind of Turpertine or rosen growing you the Larch tree in Italie, vsed often in oyntments and emplaisters. 1780 Coxe Russ. Disc. 46 Another ship built of "larch-wood. 1856 Miss Muloca J. Hailfar. xxv, It was lovely to see the morning sun elimbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larchwood [etc.].

Larchen [lā:tt]án. a. [f. Larch+en Suffix 4.]

Larchen (lä:ttfén'.a. [f. Larch + -En suffix 4.] Consisting of larches, larch.

1818 Kears Mey Merrilies 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees. a 1851 Mon Poems, To Wounded Ptarmigan vii, From larchen grove to grove.

+ La'rcin. Obs. Also 5 larson, 6 larcyne, -ine, larrecine, 7 larzon, larcon. [a. AF. and F. larcin, OF. larrecin (also larcine fem.):-L. latrecing with the rest beautiful with the rest and the latrecing with latrecing with the latrecing with latrācinium robbery, f. latro robber.]

1. = LARCENY.

Altocinium tobbery, f. latro robber.]

1. = LARCENY.
[1292 BRITTON 1. XXV. § 115 De Apels de Robberies et de Larcins.] c1400 Ploveman's T. 223 Tything of bribry and larson Will make fabled full foul fall! c1530 L. Cox Khet.
1899) 75 To Brytayns, Gascoignes, and Polones, fis attributed! larcyne [v. v. latrecine]. 1598 FLORIO, Furto, a theevery, a larcine, a barglarie. 1658 tt. Bergerac's Satyr. Char. Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins, 1679 BLOWN Am. Tenures 119 If he be condemned for a common Larcin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener. 1596 in Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) IV. 350 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larcin. 1624 Br. Hall. Trve Peace. Maker Wks. (1627) 5.40 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larzons, ropes for felons. a 1656—Rem. IVks. (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larcons and pilferers.

† Larcinry. Obs. Also 7 larcenary. [f. LARCIN + -RY.] Larceny.
a 1630 Carew Coelum Brit. (1640) 214 The god of petty Larcinry. 1656 Earl. Monm. Advl. fr. Parnass. 183 Having committed many larcenaries.

Lard (lāid), sb. Forms: 4-6 larde, 5 laard, 5 laurde, 4- lard. [a. OF. (mod.F.) lard bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. lardo):—L. lārdum, lāridum, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. λāρ-īvbs fat, λāρ-bs pleasant to the taste.]

(= II., Sp., rg. larao):—L. laraum, lariaum, sually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. λāρ-īνόs fat, λāρ-όs pleasant to the taste.]

†1. The fat of a swine; (fat) bacon or pork; rarely, other fat meat used for larding. Obs. c. 1420 Liber Cocarum (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele sobyn. Ibid. 26 Take tho ox tunge. Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/1 Larde of flesche, arda. c. 1466 Fortsche Abs. & Lim. Mon. iii. (1883) 114 Thai eyten no flesshe but yf it be right seldon a litle larde. 1524 Hulder, Larde, succitia. 1607 Torsell. Fourst. Beasts (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which growth betwitt the skin and the flesh. 1615 [see Lard with the Skin on, and rubbed the Warts all oner with the Fat Side. 1630 Davden Orids Met. viii. Bancis & P. 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smoaking lard. 1725 Bradler Fam. Dict. s.v. Swine, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Boar for brawn. fg. a 1613 Overbluw A Wife (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leane meat of adversitie.

† b. ? A slice of fat. Obs.

1430 Two Cookery-bis. 49 Take lardez of Venysoun.
2. (Often hog's lard.) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basic of weather.

fied, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as

the basis of unguents. the dashs of tinguents.

c1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 433 Frote hit wel with larde flaat & decoct. 1556 Withals Dict. (1563) 18 b/1 Axungia propria, is larde or hogges greace. 1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of .. Dry Codish, Dry Jack, Hogslard. 1707 Mortimer Husb. (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat .. anoint it with Hog's Lard. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Digs. (1818) 7.88 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of

lard and oil. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan 1. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. 1826-9 Tono Cycl. Anal. 11. 232/2 When hog's lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. 1873 E. Smith Foods 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. Iransf.

1486 Bk. St. Albans C v h, Veue hir larde of a gote. 1835 W. Irvins Tour Prairies 306 Pritters of flour fried in bear's lard. 1849 Sk. Nat. Hist., Manusalia 111. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. Earth lard (see quot.).

1801 Trans. Soc. Arts XIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer.. appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. attrib., as lard-slice; lard-butter, -cheese, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; † lard-house = Lardber; lard-oil, 'a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Ogilvie, 1882); lardstone, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. asalmatolite.

stone, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. agalmatolite.

1881 Chicago Times 16 Apr., Very little *lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. Ibid., Large amounts of butterine and *lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. 1555 Kichmond. Wills (Surtees) 88, 411 the saling vessell in the *lardhouse. 1599 MINSHEU, A Lardary, or lard-house. a 1693 Crynharf's Rabelais III. XXIII. 193 Some Lackey, snatching at the *Lard-slices. 1811 PIXKERTON Petral. I. 374 The rock called *lard-stone, used by the Chinese.

Lard (ladd), 7. [ad. F. lard-cr, 1. lard (see Larn ch.)]

LARD sh.).]

1. Cookery. (trans.) To insert small strips of bacon (+ or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also absol. (Cf. Interlard 7, 1,)

(CÎ. INTERLARD 7. I.)

c 130 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his be, & lardid & rostoid. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and larde hit wele, Sethyn loke thou rost hir everytele. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. B Take Conyngys... & sethe hem, oper larde hem & Rost hem. 1615 Markham Eng. Housew. II. ii. (1664) 73 If you will Rosst any Venison, ... if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork laid. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. & Min. 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stack with cloves, may be rosted. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece I. ii. 36 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1769 Mrs. Raffallo Eng. Housekpt. (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. 1884 Girls. Oran Paper Jone 491, i Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

† 2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. Enlard). Obs.

†2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. Enlard.) Ohs.

1579 Spenser Sheft. Cal. Feb. 110 A goodly Oake... Whilome had bene the King of the field,... And with his nats larded many swine. 1566 Shaks... 1 Hen., U./1, 1, 1, 16 Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the leave earth as he walkes along. 1607 — Timon IV. III. 12 It is the Pastor Lards the Brothers sides, The want that makes him leane. 1607 Dekker Whore Balylon Wks. 1873 II. 221 This lards me fat with laughter. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works, 1624 Sanderson Serm. I. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revenues with fat collops sacrilegiously cut out of the sides or flanks of the church. 2 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 240 [Wheat-ears] Naturally larded with lumps of fat. 2 1687 Cotton Noon Quatrains Poems (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now unbound, From larding the new turn'd-up ground. † b. intr. for reft. or pass.

to now unbound, From larding the new turn d-up ground.

† b. intr. for reft. or pass.

1612 [see Larding ppl. a.].

3. transf. To stick all over with; to cover, line, or strew with. *Obs. or arch.

or strew with. *Obs. or arch.

1543 Sir J. Wallor in State Papers IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchenen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows.

1590 Marlowe Ediv. II, 1. iv, He weares a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearle. 1602 Siaks. Hanl. IV. v.

37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountaine Snow. Larded with sweet flowers. 1611 Speed Hist, Gt. Brit. IX. XV. § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrowes. 1631 H. Shirley Mart. Souldier II. in Bullen O. P. I. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet, larded thicke with Gold Lace. 1641 Mil. Ton Seed. 11 (1851) 70 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. a 1658 Cleveland Times 13 A Land. Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. ii, Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins. † b. fig.

† b. fig.

† b. fig.

† b. fig.

1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 407 Vee thought it good, thus to lard the same, by a proper Parenthesis. 1660 tr. Amyraidus' Treat. cone. Retig. 111. iii. 362 His gross follies wherewith he hath larded and strewed it. 1687 SETILE Refl. Dryden 81 But to lard his gross oversights with some more pardonable mistakes.

4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing)

interlard.

interlard.

1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. to Rdr. 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit ande lardit this tracteit vitht exquisite termis. 1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. 1598 SIARS. Merry W. 1V. V. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 — Hanv. V. ii. 20 Au exact command, Larded with many seuerall sorts of reason. a1661 Fuller Worthies xxiv, Monkes began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. a1679 BARROW Sern. Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 52 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse with. a1797 H. WALFOLE Mem. Geo. II (1847) I. Xii. 404 Lord Egmont. always larded. his speeches with speculative topics of government. 1823 Scott Quentin D. x, Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise. 1837 HowITT Ruv. Life (1862) I. iv. 39 Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease.

rare.
c 1420 Pallad. on IInsb. 1. 436 Vp walle hit enery side In lyke maner, eek larde it. 1740 SOMERVILLE Hobbinol II. 306
His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1842 Tennyson Will Waterproof xxviii, Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.
† 6. intr. To ooze with land or fat. Obs. rare.
1577 Hanmen Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto. melting wax.
7. trans. To adulterate with lard.
1886 Pall Mall G. 20 Sept. 3/1 The Mahommedans fear that their ghee may be larded.
Lard, obs. forin of LAIRD, Lerd.
Lardacein (laidēi si, jin). Chem. [f. as next.
+ 1N.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited

+ -1N.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries

under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 RALEE Phys. Chem. to The so called amyloid substance or lardacein.

1890 Atheraum 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance..may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

Lardaceous (laɪdə¹-ʃəs), a. Med. [f. Lard sb. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; spec. applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lards in spec. action of large large in spec.

of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 Blackve. Mag. XII. 526 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance.

1873 T. H. Gieles Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration. is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy change.

1876 DUBRING Dis. Skin 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposite beneath the epidermis.

1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

Lardacity. rare. Lardaceous condition.

1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

Lardacie, -ary, var. Lardbry Obs.

Lardacie, -ary, var. Lardbry Obs.

Larded (landed), ppl. a. [f. Lard v. + -ED 1]

Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

**Earded (lâ:Ided), ppl. a. [f. LARD v. + -ED l.] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/1 Laardyd, lardatus. 1570 LEVINS Manif. 49/25 Larded, lardo adipatus. a 1700 DEVDER Iliad I. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid. 1709 AOUISON Tatler No. 148 * 9 A larded Torkey. 1724 RAMSAY Health 67 The larded peacock, and the tarts de moy. 1784 COWPER Task IV. 642 As smart above As meal and larded locks can make him. 1837 CLARE VIII. Minstr. 1. 43 To hant the pig, As soapt and larded through the crowd he flies. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. xiv, There's a very nice ham..and a beautiful cold larded fowl. 1862 Frascr's Mag. July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

to his 'larded' feet.

Lardeous (lā'idijos), a. rare -o. [f. mod.L. lardeus, f. lardum Larde; see -ous.] Lardaceous.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Larder ' (lā'idəi). Forms: 4, 7 lardere, 5, 7 laidre, 5 lardar, -yr e, -ure, laardere, lardder, lardder, (6 lawder), 7 Sc. lairder, 4- larder.

[a. OF. lardier, AF. larder:-med.L. lardārium, f. lardum lards sb. Cf. OF. lardoir, lardoure garde-manger'.]

A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon)

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

1. Toom or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

1. Too of the provisions are provisions are stored.

1. Too of the provisions are provisions are stored.

1. Too of the provisions are provisions are stored.

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1. Too

house.

1623 Lisle Ælfric on O. & N. Test. Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And foure great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. 1864 J. S. Harrows Recoll, W. Wilberforce 195 It (the antediluvian mammoth) had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

†2. fig. Chiefly in phr. to make larder of: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; to larder, to the slaughter-house. Also occas. simply = slaughter. Obs.

to the slaughter-house. Also occas, simply = slaughter. Obs.

a 1330 Ottel 1129 Al the Kinges ost..maden a foul larder, a 1340 Hampole Pealter Inxxii. 10 Zebee, that is, swilke pat be denyl makis his lardere of. c 1380 Wyclif Eng. Wks. (1880) 251 Prelatis courtis bat ben dennys of penes & larderis of helle. 1387-8 I. Usk Test. Love II. xiv. (Skeat) 1. 13 Thus drawen was this indocente, as an oxe to the larder. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 124 Than [in November] is the larder of the swine. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 7228 Of

oon he hoped larder to make. c 1450 Merlin 337 The knyghtes of the rounde table made soche lardure thourgh the felde as it hadde ben shepe strangeled with wolves.

3. attrib. and Comb.: larder-beetle, an insect which devours stored animal foods, Dermestes lardarius (Cent. Dict.); larder-fly, ? the same;

lardarius (Cent. Dict.); larder-fly, ? the same; † larder-house = sense 1; † larder-silver, some kind of manorial dues (cf. larding money).

1836-9 Topo Cycl. Anat. II. 872/2 In the maggot of the *larder-flies.. the mouth is formed.. differently. 1390-1 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 24 Duobus valettis pro mundacione le *larderhous, vj.d. 1460-1 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 90 Pro le payung in le larderhouse. 17540 Boord The boke for to Lerne B.j. h. The celler, the kytchyn, the larderhowse with al other howses of offices. A 1568 Ascitan Scholem. 1. (Arb.) 45 This similitude is not rude, nor borowed of the larder house. 1486-7 Baitiff's MS. Acc. Dunster Bord., De iiij's vj⁴ de proficuis cujusdam consuetudinis vocati *Larder sylver.

Hence Larderless a., without a larder.

1852 Ford in Q. Rov. Mar. 436 The barren larderless venta.. without shelter or food for man or heast.

Larder 2. [f. Lard v. + -Eul.] One who lards. 1598 Florato, Lardatore, a larder, one that lardes meate.

Larderellite (laiderelbit). Min. [Named by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de Larderel, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous

owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous

by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de Larderel, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous borate of ammonium, occurring as a white powder. 1854 Amer. Frnl. Sci. XVII. 120 Larderellite... dissolves in hot water. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite... Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons.

Larderer (lā'udēra). [f. Larder + -ER!.] after Cellarer. [da'udēra]. [f. Larder + -ER!.] after Cellarer.] One who has charge of a larder. 1483 Cath. Angl. 208/2 A larderere, lardavius. 15... Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb. (1770) 165 That the saide Clarks of the Kechinge... faile not appoint the Larderer ande Cooks. 5500 Bale Eng. Votaries n. 64 b. (The Kynge had made... an other Roger whyche was hys larderer, the byshop of Herforde. 1597-87 Holinsbed Chron. III. 930/17 The lord Aburgauennie to be chiefe larderer. 1611 Steed Hist. Gt. Brit. ix. xiii. § 2 The Mannour of S. in Norfolke was holden of the King by the seruice of Chiefe Larderer at his Coronation. 1745 tr. Columella's Husb. xii. iii, Such things as we make use of upon holidays. these we delivered to the Larderer.

Larderie, -ery, var. Larder Obs. + Larderie, -ery, var. Lardery Obs. + Larder. Obs. rare-0. [f. Lard 5b. + -ET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat. 1598 Florio, Lardelli, Lardelli, the pieces of larde, or larder that they put into rostemeate.

Lardiform (lā'udifām), a. Med. [f. Lard 5b. + -(1) Form.] Resembling lard, lardaceons. 1860 in Fowler Med. Voc. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lardiforn tissue, a term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardine (lā'udīn). [f. Lard 5b. + -INE.] A commercial name for an inferior substitute for lard. 1888 Grocer 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard. 1895 Daily News 8 May 8/6 Lardine con

Lardine (laudin). [I. LARD 50. + INE.] A rommercial name for an inferior substitute for lard. 1888 Grover 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard. 1895 Daily News 8 May 8/6 Lardine consisted of lard and cotton seed oil.

Lardiner (laudine). Forms: 4-5 lardener(e, 4, 7, 9 lardiner, 5-yner, lardnir, lardnare, 6 Sc. ladinar, ladner, laidner, 7 Sc. lariner. [a. AF. lardiner, an altered form (? after gardiner Gardeners; for the form cf. viintner) of larder, OF. lardier, f. lard: see Lard 50.]

†1. = LARDER 1. north. and Sc. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4688 (Gött) Ma pan a thousand celers Fild he wid wines. And lardineris wid saltid fless. 1375 Barbour Bruce v. 410 Tharfor the men of that cuntre, For sic thingis thar mellit were, Callit it 'the Douglas lardenere'. c 1450 Holland Houdat 217 Qubill the lardnir [MS. B. lardun] was laid, held he na houss. 14. Chalmer-lan Ayr c. 20 (Sc. Stat. I.), Item quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane, þat js þe cause quhy na fischar suld mak lardnare. 1663 Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture, Item, in the lairner, ane mat and ane pair of blankets. 1710 Colvil. Whig Supplic. 11. (1741) 94 His Wardrobe and his Buttery; His Lardner and his Bibliotheck.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. Obs. exc. as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887)

2. An official who has charge of a larder. Obs. exc.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. Obs. exc. as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887). [13... Liber Custumarum (1860) 474 Tenus. par le service destre Chief Lardiner al Coronement nostre dit Seignur le Roy.] c1400 Dagg Lardyner in Babees Bk. 358 Hoo so makyst at Crystysmas a dogge lardyner and yn Murch a sowe gardyner, ...he schall neuer haue good larder ne fayre gardyn. 1469 Househ. Ord. (1790) 93 To see the remaines hadde into the larder, and the lardener to be charged with it. 1507 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 437 The fleschouris, baxteris, broussteris, ladinaris. 1601 F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edw. II \$50 (1876) 34 Vsher of the larder, under the lardiner. 1610 Holland Cannach's Brit. 1. 473 Sculton. was held by this tenure, that the Lord thereof on the Coronation daie of the Kings of England, should bee chiefe Lardiner. 1679 BLOUNT Anc. Tenures 10. 1887 51. Januer's Gaz. 28 Aug. 5/1 To the manor of Scoulton, in the county of Norfolk, is attached the office of Chief Lardiner, whose duty it is on the coronation day to attend to the provisions in the royal larder.

+ 3. attrib. in ladner time, the time when cattle were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE v.),

were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE v.),

were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE v.), in † ladner ship, a freight or transport ship. Sc. 1596 Dalaymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. viii. 96 With a ladner schip [L. navi oneraria] standeng thair be chance. Ibid. II. 1x. 237 Certane shipis callet ladner. x805 in Ramsay Scotl. & Scotsmen in 18th Cent. (1888) II. ii. 69 The laidner or slaughtering time was therefore an occasion of much festivity. x861 SMIES Lives Engineers II. 97 Salted beef and mutton, which was stored up at ladner time, betwist Michaelmas and Martinmas, for the year's consumption.

Vol. VI.

Larding (lā'ldin), vbl. sb. [f. LARD v. + -ING¹.]
The action of the verb LARD; the preparation of meat for cooking by inserting pieces of fat bacon. † Karely concr. Fat, grease, ungnent.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/1 Laardynge, lardacio. 1583
STANNHURST Æneis III. (Arb.) 79 Soom feloes naked with larding smearye bebasted. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. v. xxxviii. 174 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1736 Balley Housh. Dict. 376 Larding is done with silps of bacon which must be cut small and of a convenient length according to the meat or fowl that you would lard. 1884 Girls Oton Paper June 49/1 Larding is one of the advanced operations in cookery.

b. fig. (See LARD v.)
1674 N. Faireax Bulk & Selv. To Rdr., The Larding of Latine with High Dutch. 1687 Settle Refl. Dryden 22 I'le.. with Larding of part Quibble, and part Sophistry imitate his way of arguing.

c. altrib. and Comb., larding-bacon, bacon used in the culinary operation of larding: † lard-

used in the culinary operation of larding; + larding money (see quot.); larding-needle, -pin, +-prick, +-stick, pointed instruments with which the meal is pieced and the bacon inserted in the

the meal is pierced and the bacon inserted in the process of larding meat.

1884 Girls' Own Paper June 491/1 *Larding bacon is sold by many dealers. 1670 Blount Law Pict. (1091).

**Larding-money, in the Manour of Bradford in Com. Wilts. the Tennts pay to the Marquis of Winchestor, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name. 1870 Warme's Everyday Cookery 23 *Larding needle, made with split ends. like a cleft stick, to receive strips of fat bacon. 1598 Florto, Lardarwola, a lardrie, a larder, a 'larding pinne. 1693 Lond. Gaz. No. 2853/4, 10 Tonge Strainer, 1 Larding Pin. 1693 tr., C'less D'Almoy's Trac. (1766) 201 Don Angustin interated me also, to let him have some of my Larding-Pins. 1796 Mrs. Glasse Cookery v. 60 Put the bacon through and through the beef with the larding-pin. 1845 (see Laboos). 1611 Cotar, Larder,. to pricke, or pierce, as with a *larding pricke. 1580 Hollyband Tracs. Fr. Tong, Vine Lardoire, a' larding sticke. 1611 Cotar, Lardoire, a' larding sticke. 1612 Draytoire, a' larding sticke. 1614 Cotar, Lardoire, a' larding sticke. 1612 Draytoire, a' larding sticke. 1612 Draytoire, a' larding sticke. 1612 Draytoire, a' larding sticke. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. xiv. 108 Th' unweldy larding swine his mawe then having fild. c1630 in Risdon Start. Devon § 308 (1810) 315 Our lofty tower'd trees. Did to the savage swine let fall their larding mast.

**Lardite* (lardoit). Min. [ad. mod. L. lardites* (Wallerius, 1778), f. lardum (see Lardo sh.; its earlier Fr. name was 'pierre de lard'.) † a. A synonym of Steatite. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) Gen. Index 817/2 Lardite, v. pagodite.

**Lardolet. 108s. Dana Min. (ed. 5) Gen. Index 817/2 Lardite, v. pagodite.

Lardon (lardoit). Jardoon* (lardūn meat. 1659 Toranon, Spieccare, to lard birds with lardlets.

Lardon (lardoit). [a. F. lardon* (lardon*), Also 5 lardon. [a. F. lardon* (lardon*), Spieccare, to lard birds with lardlets.

Lardon (lauden), lardoon (lauden). Cookery. Also 5 lardun. [a. F. lardon (= It. lardone), f. lard: see LARD sb.] One of the pieces of bacon or pork which are inserted in meat in the process of

pork which are inserted in meat in the process of larding.

c 1450 [see Lardiner 1]. 1653 Urquart Rabelais II. xiv, The lardons or little slices of bacon, wherewith I was stuck, kept off the blow. 3658 tr. Bergrard's Saltyr. Char. xxv. 92 A lumpe of Veale that struts about upon its lardons. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery To Rdr., When I bid them lard a Fowl, if I should bid them lard with large Lardoons, they would not know what I meant: But when I say they must lard with little Pieces of Bacon, they know what I mean. 3845 Eliza Acton Mod. Cookery (ed. 2) 167 The lardoons. must be drawn through with a large larding-pin. 1884 Girls' Own Paper June 491/1 The process of inserting slips of bacon, called lardons, into lean meat by means of a larding-needle.

Lardose (1a 1dos). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 laordose. [?a. F. Pardoise (ardoise slate, with prefixed article).] The name given to the screen at the back of the high altar of Durham cathedral. 1503 Anc. Mon. Rites, etc. Durham (Surtees) 6 Betwixt the said High Altar and St. Cuthbert's Feriture is all of French Peere .. with faire Images of alabaster being most finely gilted, beinge called in the antient history the Laordose (ed. 1672 Lardose), the said curious workmanship of French Peere or Laordose reachinge in hight almost to the middle vault. 1838 Eriton Dict. Archit., Lardose, a corruption of the French term l'arrière dos, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral. 1850 in Parker Gloss. Terms Archit.

† La 'rdry. Obs. Forms: 6-7 lardery, erie, lardarie, -y, lardrie, -y. [ad. OF. larderie, f. lard: see LARD sb. and -ERY.] = LARDER1 1. 1538 LELAND Hin. 1. 55 The 4 [Tower] conteinith the Botcry, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kechyn. 1594 Barniello Aff. Sheph. In. xiv, Then will I lay out all my Lardarie (Of Cheese, of Cracknells, Curds and Clowed creame). 1598 Florio, Carnato, Carnario, alardrie or place to hang and keepe meate in. 5031 Wereyes An. Funeral Mon. 630 Clarke of the Kings Kitchin, Butteries, Brewhouse, Bakehouse, Dairy, Lardry, Stable

Larder men.

Lardy (là idi), a. [f. LARD sb. + -Y.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

1881 Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl., Lardy cake, lard cake.

Also Fatty-cake. 1888 R. Dowling Miracle Gold I. v. 93 The pallid, lardy, stolid face of the publican. 1892 Daily News 23 Dec. 5/6 A quality of lean and nutritions flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which come from foreign countries.

Lardy-dardy (läudidäudi), a. slang. [Cf. La-ni-na.] Characteristic of an affected swell; languidly foppish.

nanghidiy toppish.

1861 Miss Braddon Trail Serpent iv. vi. 227 Vou're not much good, my friend, says I, with your lardy-dardy ways, and your cold-blooded words, whoever you are. 1874 Punch 14 Mar. 109/1 This only when the lardy-dardy swells are present. 1887 Ulustr. Lond. News 15 Oct. 448 The modern 'lardy-dardy' school [of acting].

Hence Lardy-dardy v. intr., to act the swell,

to 'do the la-di-da'.

1887 Sims Mary Jane's Mem. 58 Other men were laidy-dardying about ... enjoying themselves.

+ Lare 1. Obs. rarv - 1. [ad. L. larus.] ? A sea-

gull.

1388 Wyclif Lev. xi. 16 A strucioun, and nyst crowe, a lare, and an hauke bi his kinde.

† Lare 2. Obs. [Of obscure origin: ? connected with LATHE \$b.3] A turner's lathe.

1611 Corien, Tomneir, a Turne, turning wheele, or Turners wheele, called a Lathe or Lare. 1684 R. Waller Nat. Exper. 73 To take the Lump of Ice out whole, we made a small crease round it, where by putting it again in the Lare, it might be cut in two in the midst. Hid. 77.

Lare: see Lath Layer Lore.

Lare: see LAIR, LAYER, LORE.

Laree: see LARIN.
Larel, obs. form of LAUREL.

Larel, obs. form of LATREL.

† Larew. Obs. Also 1 Iáréow, lárow, láruu), 2 Iareaw. [OE. lárdow, for * lár-feoro (whence ME. LORTHEW.] A teacher.

c 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. III. xviii. [xxiv.] (1890) 240 He hadde arest Trumhare biscop him to lareowe. 1950 Limits! Gosp. John iii. 2 La laruu uc uuton bætte from Gode ön gecuome laruu. 1050 Foe. in Wr.-Wülcker 390/35 Dogmatista, lareow. 1175 Cott. Hom. 241 Ur hlaford sanctus paulus. 18 beoden lareaw. 1200 Ormin 7233 Bisskopes & larewess.

Targo (151dz) a gain onlash Element

& larewess.

Large (laidz), a., a.iv., and sb. Forms: 4-7 larg, 6 largue, Sc. lairg, lairge, lerge, 6-7 lardg(e, 2- large. [a. F. large, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide':-l., larga, fem. of largus abundant, copions, bountiful, profuse. The mass. largus gave OF. lare, larg (whence ME, larg. largue), but these forms were ultimately supplanted by the fem. form large: though in nautical senses mod.F. has largue mase, and fem., adopted from southern dialects. Cf. Pr. larg. largue, broad, Sp., Pg. largo long, It. largo wide.]

A. adj.
+ I. l. liberal in giving; generous; bountiful, munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. Fool-Large.)

munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. Fool-Large.) Const. of, in. Obs.

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II. Ample, wide, great.

+ 2. Ample in quantity; copious, abundant.

Obs.; merged in sense 8.

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong to sense 1.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 168 Noble men & wummen makieð large relef. a 1240 Ureisum in Cott. Hom. 187 Hwet deb þenne bi blod isched on þe rode, hwet deb þenne þe large broc cf bi softe side. a 1300 Cursor M. 3964 lacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large. a 1400-50 Alexander 602 Large lyons lockis þat lange ere and schape. c 1425 Lvid. Assembly of Gods 2067 That to dyscerne I purpose nat to deele So large by my wyll hit longeth nat to me. 1552 HULGAT, Large, aboundaunt or plentyfull, affluens. 1578 Timme Calvin on Gen. 161 This. offereth unto us, large matter of bewailing our misery. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Mark. Mi. 40 These shall receive larger judgement [Vulg. prolixins judicium; 1611 greater damnation]. 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. 1. 31 The kings of France and England gane large money towards the maintenance of the army. 1635 R. N. Camden's Hist. Eliz. I. an. 9. 67 She gave them large thanks. 1667 MILTON P. L. V. 558 And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun Hath finish thalf his journey.

+3. Ample in spatial extent; allowing plenty of

room; spacious, roomy, capacious. Obs.; merged

room; spacions, roomy, capacions. Obs.; merged in sense 8.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 18 Makieð on ower mube mit te þume a creoiz, & ct 'Deus in adjutorium', a large creoiz mit þe breo ving es vrom abuue þe vorheaned dun to þe breoste. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) I. 144 Large er þo landes, þat his eldres wonnen. 1382 Wyclif Heb. ix. 11 Forsoth Crist beynge a bischop of goodis to comynge [entride] bi a larger and perfiter tabernacle [L. amplius et perfectius]. 1330 Gower Conf. 111. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine Withoute frounce of any greine. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 10389 Olofte for to lenge in his large sete. 1526 Filger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, The byrde in a cage, be the cage. neuer so large and hye, can not be contented or quyete. 1530 PALSGA. 237/2 Large grounde, corrtil. Ibid. 317/1 Large wyde and brode, spacieurx, ample. 1604 E. Gleinstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights, 1697 DRVOEN Virg. Georg. 1v. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. of.
c 1340 Cursor M. 22322 (Fairf.) A mikil man of stature heye & large of face. c 1400 MAUNOEV. (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe. 1535 Coverolle New vii. 4 As for ye cite, it was large of rowne, and greate.
c. fg. Of the 'heart': Capacious. Cf. 6.
In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart 'means intellect. 1535 Coverolle I. Ningsiv. 29 God gaue Salomon maruelous greate wyszdome and vnderstondinge, and a large hert. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 444 That uxorius King, whose heart though large, Beguil'd by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols fonl. 1686 WALLER H. R. H. Mother to Pr. Orange Poems 244 Tho Streighter Bounds your Fortune did confine, In your large Heart was found a wealthy Mine. 1876 Blackee Songs Relig.
† 4.16 2.28 The brain by knowledge grows, the heart Is larger made by loving.

#4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = BROAD

a. I, 1 b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often
in phrase long and large, for which wide and
large sometimes occurs. Obs.

1377 LANGL, P. Pl. B. XVIII. 45 Bothe as longe and as
large bi loft and by grounde. α 1400 ΜΑΝΝΟΕΥ. (ROXb.)

ν. 16 It es nere hand a c. cubites large. 1500-20 DUNRAR
Poems lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and lang, To
beir thai gaif that blessit Lord. 1578 Lyre Dodoens I, viii.
15 The great Clote hath leaves very large and long, 1599
ABP. ABBOT Descr. World (1634) 281 The Spaniards..
entered Florida.. and there conquered a thousand miles
wide and large. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. xxxviii.
152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large,
that three men might easily mount up on them a front. 1667
MILTON P. L. I. 135 His other Parts.. extended long and
large Lay floating many a rood. 1bid. 19. 223 Southward
through Eden went a River large. 1709 BLAR in Phil.
Trans. XXVII. 141 Two Tusks 24 Spans large, and 8 foot
long. 1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 78 The
Ways ought to be .. so large, that Carriages and Horses be
no hindrance to each other when they meet.

+ 5. With definite measures of space and time,

+5. With definite measures of space and time,

+5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity: = Good A. 20. Obs.
1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. x. 162 Leue him on thi left halue a large myle or more. 1529 Malory's Arthur x. lxiv, They fought... two large houres and neuer brethed them. 1678 Lond. Gaz. No. 1315/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg. 1707 Ibid. 4336/7 As to the Breadth of the Chanel, it is a large half Mile. 1737 t. Le Convic's Man. 4 Rem. China iii. 79 The steps. being almost all to large inches high. † b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. Obs. c 1386 Chaucers Sgr's T. 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. c 1470 Henry Wallace iv. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnycht.
6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious.

pryme large. C1470 HENRY Wallace W. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnycht.

6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacions.

a 1300 Cursor M. 93 Mater fynd 2e large and brade? 1340 HAMOLE Pr. Consc. 3915 Bot alle bis dett may bar be qwytt Thurgh large pardon, wha-swa has itt. c1400 Apol. Loll. 8
A feijful curat owip to notify to his sugets, were is pardoun, sikirar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sogets. 1500 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 391 In as ampull and lardg manner as we grauntid to anny other ffreman. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV 15 b, Exhortyng them with large promisses and flatteryng wordes. 1566 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 239 b, 1 wyll sende Ambassadours to the assemblye with large commission. 1595 Sharks. John 1, 188 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonne In the large composition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. 1794 Swift Mechan. Operat. Spir. Misc. (1711) 264 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. a 1715 Eurone Time (1724) 1. 179 It was resolved, that whatever should be granted. should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it. 1730-46 Thonson Autumn 280 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. 1738 Wesley Ps. CXVI. V, How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! 1778 Sia J. REINOLOS Disc. viii. (1876) 450 Notions large, liberal and complete. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Smith, His memory was large and tenacious. 1784 Cowfer Task III. 126. I speak of policy too in a large light; in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. 1842 Tennyson Locksley Hall 111 Vearning for the large exectement that the coming years would yield. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 1. 166 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. a 1859 Ibid. xxiii. (1861) V. or The English Government ... had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in Law Times Rep. LIII. 1919, 12 It hink the l

b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. in, of. Cf. sense 1.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera 220 Pu art larg of cheryte.
1574 HELLOWES Gueuara's Fann. Ep. (1577) 63 It is not a just thing to be large in sinning, and short in praying.
1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus iii. 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romanes, he affirmeth they were full of goodnesse. 1672 WILKINS Nat.
1881 Relig. 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. 1883 F. M. PERRO Contrad. Xxvi, He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's.

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad. 1782 Sta J. Revnolos *Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring e was large and general.

1782 Sta J. Revnolos Disc. xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now rare.

1477 Marg. Paston in P. Lett. No. 799 III. 193 The large commycacyon that dyvers tymes hathe ben had towchyng the maryage of my cosyn Margery. and my son lohn. 1526 Thoale Acts xx. 2 When he had gone over those parties, and geven them large exbortacions. 1577 Framton Yoyful News II. (156) 80 Of many others which shoulde bee verie large to speake of. 1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthrowne by this pollicie. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. II. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. 1675 Temple Let. to Chas. II Wess. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness. 1685 Wood Life 13 Apr., Mr. Wyatt spake a large speech by hart. 1705 Hearne Collect. 23 July (O.H.S.) I. 13 Mr. Milles writ a large reply. 1756-82 J. Warton Ess. Pope (ed. 4) I. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson. would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character. 1860 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. v. 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. Obs.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. Obs.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xviii. § 8 (1873) 181 Antitheta are theses argued froe t contra; wherein men may be more large and laborious. 1613 Purchas Filgrimage (1614) 108

My intent is to bee largest in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. 1618 Bolton Floria (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be..the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. 1668 Temple. Let. to Ld. Arlington Wks. 1731 II. 82 The Maiquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. 1679 Penn Addr. Prot. 11. App. (1692) 240, I could be very large upon this point. 1711 Hearne Collect. (O.H.S.) III. 336, I am afraid he will be much 100 large, tho 'tis certain withe shall do will be very curious and learned. 1737 Whitston Josephus, Antig. xxi. 183 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. 1763 J. Brown Foethy & Mus. vi. 111 Homer is equal, large, flowing and harmonious; Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt and rugged. 1788 Priestley Lett. Ilist. iv. xxiii. 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large. more large.

8. In mod. Eug., a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of great when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See Great a. 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is big.

a. 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is big.

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like large of limb = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (='bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used.

In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'.

1140 Promp. Parv. 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, procerus. 1526 TindleGal.vi. 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written vnto you with myne awne honde. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) ii. 135 Thow att moil erge of lyth and lym Nor I am, he sic thre. 1590 Shars. Mids. N. vi. 4 While I. kisse thy faire large eares. 1596 Dalawrele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. I. 46 In this toune is the Kingis castel haith lairge and stark. 1611 Bible Mark xiv. 15 He will shew you a large (Gr. µ/4) at earlier versions 'great' lypper roome furnished. 1667 Milton P. L. x. 529 Now Dragon grown, larger than wbom the Sun Ingenderd in the Pythian Vale on slime. 1697 Dayoen Virg. Georg. 1v. 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes. — Æneid x. 432 Great Theron, large of Limb, of Gyant height. 1751 Affect. Narr. Wager 89 One of us killed a large Seal. Such Hits as these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. 1791 W. Baataam Carolina 10 These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. 1803 Raptons Landes. Gard. (1805) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend. 1816 J. Sustin Panoranu Sci. 4 Art I. 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. 1837 Dickens Picku. ii, A large lady in blue satin. 1837 Mas. Sheawoon H. Milner 111. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. 1840 Larger than it does when high up in the sky. 1870 Dickens E. Drood vi, 'Is he a large man, wa

for foot passengers.

absol. 1595 Shaks. John m. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also large-paper, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book,

having wider margins than that of the ordinary

having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also altrib.

1714 Lond. Gaz. No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40s. per Book in Sheets.
1727 CHAMBERS Cycl. S.v. Minion, The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 34 inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. 1802 DIBDIN Introd. Classics 11 note, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after. 1837 MACGILIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 334 Large White Helleborine. 1859 STAINTON Brit. Butterflies of Moths II. 34 Geometra papilionaria (Large Emerald). 1862 E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths 1869) 299 The Large Nutmeg (Mamestra anceps). 1878 Print. Trades fril. xxv. 20 Large post folio size. 1883 WALLEM Fish. Supply Norveay 16 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-herring. 1896 Allbrit's Syst. Med. I. 192 Fatty changes in the kidneys. Large white, and small white kidneys. Mod. The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

C. Of collective unities, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

tinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

1526 Triole Rev. xxi. 16 The length was as large as the bredth of hitt. 1679 Penn Addr. Prot. II. v. (1692) 135 [1] is.. in a large Degree true among us. 1751 Labelye Westm. Br. 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining.. my Method. 1823 De Quincey Lett. Educ. ii. Whs. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. iii. I. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger-of these two sums. Ibid. viii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the... virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. 1881 Jowett Thucyd. I. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. 1895 R. L. Douglas in Bookman Oct. 22 2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. Mod. He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B. 6.)

1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 117 He, þat yn goynge, hanys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys. 1719 De Foe Crusse 1. xx. (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which ... was only a good large tot. 17. ii 'J. Larwood' (L. R. Sadler) Bk. Cleric. Anced. (1871) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work.

† e. rarely of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

te. rarely of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

to degree.

1660-1 Markell Corr. xviii. Wks. 1872-5 11. 50 As I shall have more busynesse or more news, I shall give you a larger trouble. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. xiii. 276 They... found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal: Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? rare.

1748 Anson's Voy. In. ii. 313 Having... made a large beef
breakfast. 1890 KIPLING Light that failed vi, After a large
lunch they went down to the beach.

g. Of sounds heard in anscultation: Full,
sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 544 note, If a pulse
be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. 1858
Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 10 To the first (class) belong the
large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate
or subsibilant rhonchi. Ibid. 142 The large, coarse, toneless
rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and
larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent : That is engaged in the occupation or business implied

on a large scale.

1883 Manch. Exam. 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world. 1891 J. G. PATON Autobiog. 4 Large farmers and small farmers. 1892 Law Times XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

9. Of speech or manner: Pompous, imposing,

assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

1605 Shaks. Lear 1, i. 187 Your large speeches, may your deeds approne.

1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) III. 153
The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions.

1804 HALL CAIRE Manaman III. Xx. 192
Cæsar made a prolonged A-hm! and said in a large way; 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III. Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free.

III. Not rigorous or restricted; lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]
† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous. Obs.
c140 Facob's Well xvi. ro8 Takyng non hede of bi
wycked suspectys... ne of bi consentyng to enyll, ne of
bi large conscyence. 1594 Mirr. Policy (1599) N ij, Kings
... ought ... to be carefull, that they put not couetous men
& such as haue a large conscience in publick offices &
authority. 1604 PARSONS 374 Pt. Three Convers. Eng.
374 The King, vpon his first breach with the Pope, was
somewhat carelesse & large towards the protestants. 1609
BIBLE (Dougy) i San. xxiv. Comm., A large conscience
sticketh at nothing. 1694 Stavpe Mem. Cranmer III.
xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. 1733 Neal Hist. Purit. II.
245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the
Sabbath, bis Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.
† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limita-

†11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or

action.

c 1510 Lytell geste Robyn hode (W. de W.) vII. 108 Smyte on boldely sayd Robyn I gyue the large lene. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. IV 10 It was concluded, that kyng Richard should continew in a large prisone. 1632 R. N. Camden's Hist. Eliz. III. an. 27. 267 Shee besought that she might be kept in larger custody. 1671 MILTON P. R. 1. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1680 Connect. Col. Rec. (1859) III. 299 Our

people in this Colony are, some strict Congregationall men, others more large Congregationall men, and some moderate Presbeterians. 1793 in Morse Amer. Geog. (1796) I. 274 General Baptists. who hold Large Communion. + b. Liberated, free. Const. of. Obs. rare. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso I. IXXXIV. 18 Of burdens all he set the Paynins large, + c. Of 'circumstances': Easy. Obs. 1738 Neal Hist. Purit. IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

+12. Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose,

inaccurate. Obs. rare.

naccurate. Ow. rare.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 305 Cauterium is seid in ij.
maners, bat is to seie large & streit [L. cauterium dicitur
duabus modis, large & stricte]. c 1449 Peccock Repr. Lxix.
116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it
may thous vnpropirli be seid that [etc.].

+13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in

+13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. Obs. c1374 Chaucea Troylus v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomede] was of tunge large. c1380 Wyclif Seym. Sel. Wks. I. 73 bei seien bat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis lyfe was to large, but bei have founden a good mene. c1400 Kom. Rose 4144 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Bicause his tunge was to large. c1401 Lyoc. Flour Curtesye 157 Dredful also of tonges that hen large. 1553 GRIMALDE Cicro's Offices 1. (1558) 46 The very maner of our iesting muste not be to large nor unsober. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado II. iii. 206 The man doth fear God, howsoener it seemes not in him, by some large ieasts hee will make. Ibid. Iv. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. Naut. Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter. (Cf. F. vent largue; also

the beam or quarter. (Cf. F. vent largue; also FREE a. 13 b.)

1591 in Hakluyt's Voy. (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waied anchor and set saile. 1627 CAFT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land. 1669 NARDOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course when we would. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. vii. 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) K k 3 b, The ships. have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co-operate to increase the ship's velocity. 1851 in Kipping Sailmaking (ed. 2) 185.

IV. 15. Comb. a. Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as large-acred. -haved. -bodied.

IV. 15. Comb. a. Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as large-acred, -bayed, -bodied, -bonied, -brained, -browed, -celled, -finned, -frewed, -framed, -fronded, -grained, -headed, ideaed, -leaved, -limbed, -looked, -lugged, -moulded, -natured, -quartered, -sized, -souled, -spaced, -thoughted, -utteranced, -viewed, -wheeled adjs.; also large-bore, -calibre, -scale, -type adjs. b. Combinations with papples, in which large is used as a complement, as large-drawn, -grown, -made adjs. c. Special comb.: large-eyed a., having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; large-greaved a., the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise Podocnemis expansa, having the legs protected by Podocnemis expansa, having the legs protected by large greave-like plates; large-lunged a. Path., characterized by enlargement of the lungs; largeminded a., having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence large-mindedness (in recent Dicts.); of things; hence large-mindedness (in recent Dicts.); large-mouth, a variety of the black bass, Micropterus salmoides; † large-parted a., of great patts or talents. Also Large-Handed, Jarge-Headten binself, and such *large-acred men. 1612 Drayton Poly-old. iii. 115 The *large-bay'd Barne. 1693 Droen Fersius (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans: .. *Large Body'd Men. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3849/4 A roan Gelding. .. large Body'd. 1854 H. Miller Sch. & Sch. & Sch. (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man. 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) 1. 84 A giant of a man. . *large-boned and scraggy. 1859 Geo. Eliot A. Bede i, A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. 1898 Daily News 1 Mar. 5/4 The old *large bore pistols. 1874 Carrenter Ment. Phys. 1. ii. § 88 (1870) 08 *Large-brained persons, of strong Intellectual and Volitional powers. 1832 Tennyson Pal. Art xii, Plato the wise, and *large-browd Verulam. 1897 Westin. Gaz. 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine *large-calibre cannon. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs Bot. 440 Smaller cells enclosing a *large-celled tissue. 1844 Mes. Browning Large-drawn in the moon, lieth calm on the floor. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 105 The *large-dugged sow. 1818 Shelley Homer's Hymntos Sun 4 Euryphaessa, *large-eyed needle or bodkin. 1876 Gro. Ellot Dan. Der. II. xxix. 214 A large-eyed gravity. a 1661 Holyday Juvenal 91 The fair trout and *large-fin'd barbel. 1565 Golding Ovid's Met. III. (1593) 62 Tone of them cald joiliboy a great And *large-fiewd bound. 1890 'Rolf Boldewood' Col. Reformer (1891) 311 *Large-framed healthy wethers. 1897 Mary Kinschev V. Africa 570 The most exquisite dark-green, *large-fronded moss. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) I. 15 Corn which is *large-grained and soft calcareous stone. 1858 Gaeenea Gunnery 39 Large-framed healthy wethers. 1897 Mary Kinschev V. Africa 570 The most exquisite dark-green, *large-fronded moss. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) I. 15 Corn which is *large-grained and fine. 1816 W. Phillips Min. 120 Gl alarge-grained and fine. 1816 W. Phillips Min. 120 G large-mouth, a variety of the black bass, Micro-

rhubarb and cabbage plants. 1612 Drayton Poly-oll. v. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and "large-limb'd Popler stood. 1623 Millton Ps. cxxxvi. 69 Large-lim'd Og he did subdue. 1647 Crashaw Poents 105 These curtained windows, this self-prison'd eye Out-stares the lids of "large-look'd tyranny. 1661 K. W. Conf. Charac., Informer (1860) 47 A. "large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervos. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 315 Emphysema, in the tense or "large-lunged form. 1824 Miss Mittorn Village Ser. I. 221 A "large-made though meagre woman. 1725 Young Sat. iv. 11 "Large-minded men. 1833 J. H. Newman Arians III. 1. (1876) 247 A generous and large-minded prince. 1847 Tennyson Princess v. 509 That "large-moulded man, His visage all agrin as at a wake. 1893 Ouling (U. S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head. are found the "large-mouth black-bass (etc.]. 1897 16/1 XXXI. 210/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'tens.' 1856 Emerson Fing. Traits, Char. Wks. (Bohm) II. 57 They are "large-natured, and not so easily amused as the southerners. a 1659 Br. Browning Serm. (1674) II. xviii. 234 Quick and "large-parted men. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2432/4 A "large Quartered brown Gelding. 1897 Westm. Gaz. 14 Apr. 1/3 The "large-scale maps of Essex and Norfolk. a 1678 Marvell. Poems, Appleton IIe., When "larger-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. 1853 Sir H. Douglas Milit. Bridges (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickares. 1715 Tickell. Iliad to The "Large-sould Greeks consent. 1856 R. A. Vacednan Mystics (1860) I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt Introd., The "large-speed, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages. 1871 E. F. Bure Ad Fidem viii. 139 "Large-thoughted policy. 1869 Westm. Gaz. 2 Feb. 2/3 The "large-type letters. 1870 Lowell Among my B&s. Ser. 1. (1873) 153 His "large-tuteranced genius. 1892 Forth. Rev. L1.741 A clear-headed and "large-viewed student of architecture. 1860 W.G. Clark in Vac. Tour 4) A "large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

B.

B. adv.

+1. Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly north, and Sc. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8812 (Cott.) It wanted large an cln on lenght. c 1340 lbid. 7332 (Fairt.) Saul., was heyer ben any man large hi a meten span. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 204 Xv of the large he lap out of that in. 1530 PALSGR, 317.2 Large open, patent. 1537 FLEMING Conth. Holinshed 111. 1327/1 Garded with such a sufficient companie as might expresse the honor of iustice the larger in that behalfe. 1637 50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if papatus politicus he not large worse nor papatus ecclesiasticus. 1665]. Livingsfone in Life (1845) I. 163 There was large more of that sort the year before. 1667 Million P. L. NI. 728 A Vessel of huge bulk... and in the side a dore Control, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

+ 2. Liberally, generously. Obs.

triv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.
† 2. Liberally, generously. Obs.
1477 Marg. Paston in P. Lett. No. 801 III. 197 That I dele not evenly with theym to geve John Paston so large, and theym so Jtyll. 1596 Darryspee Ir. Lestie's Hist. Scot. 1.
63 Mair bountiful and large thay lyne, than evin thair.
1667 Milton P. L. v. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thir own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

thir own gitts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

† 3. Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly. Obs.

?a 1400 Morle Arth. 1784 3 one kynge .. karpes fulle large
Be-cause he killyd this kene. c 1440 York Myst. xx. 118
But 3itt, sone, schulde bou lette Here for to speke onere
large. [Cf. in large, C. 8.a.] c 1500 Notbrowne Maid 167 in
Hazl. E. P. P. II. 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so
large in hurting of my name.

+4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. Ohs. +4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. Obs.

1501 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as larg as I can wryte. 1554 LATIMER in Foxe A. F. M. (1563) 982, I cannot speake Latin, so longe and so large. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. III. 1810 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. c 1645 MILTON Sonn., On the new forcers of Conscience 20 New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large. 1676 I. MATHER K. Phillip's War (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

+5. ? Far and wide. Obs. e 1400 Destr. Troy 741 Pow loket not large, for lust bat be

e 1400 Destr. Troy 741 Pow loket not large, for list pat pe blyndit.

† 6. With big steps; with ample gait. Obs.

1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. IV. iv. 254 Quick and largestriding minds loving to walk together. 1695 Lond. Gaz.

No. 3065/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands, . Trotts large.

7. Naut. a. With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind: chiefly in to sail, go large. (Cf.

off the wind: chiefly in to sail, go large. (Cf. Free adv. c.)

1513 Douglas Æneis vi. i. i Thus wepand said, and leit his flot go large (L. classique immittit habenas).] 1627
CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. xii. 57 If you weather him... he will laske, or goe large. a 1688 Dr. BUCKIM. Cabin-Boy Wks. 1705 II. 101 He could Sail a Vatcht both nigh and large. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. v. 342 The proas...lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel...have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. 1789 Trans. Soc. Arts VII. 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very wildly). 1793 SMEATON Edystome L. § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). 1794 Rigging & Seamanship III. 265 The ship runs... large. a1845 Hood Pain in Pleasure-Boat 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. By and large: see By adv. 1 d. † Also fig.

but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. By and large: see BY adv. 1 d. + Also fig.

In one direction and another, all ways.

1669 [see By]. 1706 [Waad] Wooden World Dissected
(1708) 35 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. Ibid. 106 Take this same plain blunt Sea-Animal, by and large, .. and you'll find him of more intrinsick Value.

c. ? Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

own or another's.

1670 Lond, Gaz. No. 519/2 The Sally man got large from him.

1726 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World 232 She kept

away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. 1816 'Quiz' Grand Master 1, 15 Why are you blind? d—n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal

barge.
d. Naut. and Mil. To go or lead large: in a manœuvre, to break off at a particular point from manœuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 CAPT. INNES in Navat Chron. III. 93 Did not the Strafford. obey the Signal for leading large.

1797 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind, evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division, or flying from us—to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore.

1833 Regul. Instr. Cavabry 1. plate 1, 3 Leading File circle.

1 Go large.

1 The simple word.

I. The simple word.
†1. Liberality, bounty; ? also = Largess 2 c. Obs.
a1300 Cur\$or M. 27861 Frenes of hert and large of gift.
1377 Larges. P. Pl. B. xix. 43 It bicometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. 1426 Lypo. De Guil. Pilgr. 451 To be Conservyd firo dampnacion under the large off thy Charyte.
1537 in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. i. 3 When the prince was christened.. Garter.. proclaimed his name in the form following 'God.. grant good life and long to the.. Prince Edward.. Large, Large.
† 2. Extent, size. Obs.
1170 Gologros & Gaw. 241 The land wes likand in large

c 1470 Gologros & Gaw. 241 The land wes likand in large and lufsum to call.

and lutsum to call.

+ 3. ? Freedom. Obs. (Cf. 6, 9 below.)
1526 Skelton Magnyf, 182 So that welthe with measure
shalle conbyned, And lyberte his large with measure shall

4. Mus. The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz. - or -.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint. † At more large: at greater liberty.

1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls: I. 396 He. .lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Prim. 277 Hy tyme it is to. walke at large out of pi prisoun. 1470-85 Malory Arthur v. lx, I wille slee the and ener I maye gete the at large. 1523 Lo. Berkers Friess. I. coexwiv. 5, 3 Thare king determyned to departe, and go and lye in garysons, to be at more large. 1579 Spenser Shefth. Cal. May 40 Letting their sheepe runne at large. 1667 Millton P. L. 1. 213 Left him at large to his own dark designs. Told. 11. 430 Here walk d the Fiend at large in spacious field. 1711 Stelle Spect. No. 154 ? 2, I always kept Company with those who lived most at large. 1724 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 196 The enemy. lived a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Cirencester. 1727 Pore, etc. Art of Sinking 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapid and insipid, if left at large and let aboad. 1833 Hr. Martineau Briery Creek iv. 93 Whether appropriated. 337 Carkive Fr. Rev. I. vii. i, The King is conquered; going at large on his paoole. 1878 Bosw. Smin Carthage 353 They felt also that Hannihal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive lim to despair. him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? Ohs.

1611 Speed Theat. Gt. Brit. i. (1614) 1/2 Which as a matter merely conjecturall. I leave at large. a 1715 Burner Oun Time (1724) 1. 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. 1782 Cowers Friendship 136 On points which God has left at large, How fiercely will they meet and charge! 1833 I. Taylor Fanat. vi. 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition. will remain at large. to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

1472-7 Rot. Parl. 12 & 13 Edw. IV § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. 1587 MASCALL Gavt. Cattle (1627) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at lardge. 1596 Daleymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 8, I. will explicat mair at lairge quhilkes to Scotland ar proper. 1628 Easte Microcosm., Yng. Raw Preacher (Arb.) 22 His prayer is conceited, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. 1660 Triat Regic. 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. 1668 Dender Evening's Lave II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 I'll wait on you some other time, to discourse more at large of astrology. 1719 De Foe Crusoe II. xi. (1840) 237, I. told him the story at large. 1845 Stephen Comm. Laves End. (1874) II. 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. 1890 Spectator 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Fronde quotes at large.

† d. In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.) 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. IV. iv. 175 A land it selfe at large, a potent Dukedome. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 346 There is seene The baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 128 The design for the Lighthouse. was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. 1799 Han. More Fem. Educ. (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments...are put. into the bands

of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken)

altogether.

of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

o. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken) altogether.

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. 1. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. 1645 Fuller Good Th. in Bad T. (1841)

14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xx, I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. 1790 Burke Fr. Rew. Wks. V. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. 1833 Hr. Martineau Brooke Farm viii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. 186a H. Spencer First Princ. 11. i. § 36 (1873) 130 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. 1863 Pref. to Digly's 1 Top. Medit. 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now rare.

1625 Bacon Ess., Stud. (Arh.) 9 And Studies themselues doe giue forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience. 1640 FULLER Fostph's Coat vi. (1867) 165 And be not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary. 1667 Militon P. L. viii. 151 Not to know at large of things remote From use, but to know That which before us lies in daily life. 1670 R. Montagu in Bucclouch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 485 Promises made at large. 1718 Artrabutery Serm. (1734) I. 181 Whether these were of the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large. 1856 LawQ. Rev July 190 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

† g. To the open; away, off. Obs.

1536 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttryng wing, And stretch her selfe at large from East to West. 1613 Pergensa Pilaginage (1644) 3 so The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. 1675 Lond. Gaz. No. 1029 3 We hear that he has quart

sent the whole of a State and not merely a district

of it.

1741 B. Lynde Diary (1830) 161, 1 was again chose a Counsellor in ye 1st 18, and my Coz. Wm. Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. 1864 Webster s.v., Electors at Large, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. 1883 Bayce Amer. Commun. I. xiii. 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application.

1863 H. Cox *Instit.* 11. xi. 560 The pleadings are at large and do not tend to definite issues.

1891 Edin. Rev. July (Tales R. Kipling), He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are

delivered at large

delivered at large.

† 6. At one's large: at liberty. Ohs.

c1384 CHAUCER II. Fame II. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thinge ypwarde and downwarde charge.
a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1455 It sore me agaste To bynde me, where I was at my large. c1450 SI. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1176 Pan myght we lene all at oure large. 1479 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his larg without longer enpresonment. 1502 ARNOLOE Chron. (1811) 114 Thei..may..at ther large and libartie..goo and come.

†7. At the large: at the utmost. Obs.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 447 Seuene dayes to Sandewyche, sette at the large, Sexty myle on a daye.

8. In large. † a. In a free, unrestrained, or bold

8. In large.

manner. Obs.

cr460 Towneley Myst. xviii. 90 Neuer the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large. [Cf. York Myst. xx. 118 Here for to speke ouere large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to in little. (Also

in the large.)

1614 SYLVESIER Little Barlas 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. 1662 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Mais. another. to my patron. 1712 J. James Ir. Le Blond's Gardening 36 The. Plates represent, in large, the same Designs. as those descriled in little. 1793 SNEATON Edystone L. § 219 note, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. 1840 Arnold Let. in Life & Corr. (1844) II. ix. 200 Yiewed in the large, as they are seen in India. 1855 Browning Old Pict, Florence xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

† 9. To the (or one's) large: to or into a state of freedom. Obs.

of freedom. Obs.

13. Evang. Nicoa. 1032 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LIII.
410 How bat he wan o way sito presoune vn to be large.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 10996 Philmen the fre kyng. He lete to
be large. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 255 He was out of the
lane & came to his large.

+10. With the largest: in the most liberal

+10. With the largest: in the most liberal fashion. Obs.

1525 LD. Berners Froiss. II. exviii. [exiv.] 339 They payed enery thynge with the largeste [Fr. bien & largement], so that enery man was contente.

Large (lānd3), v. [f. LARGE a. Cf. OF. largir and (with sense 3) F. larguer.]

† 1. lrans. To enlarge, increase, widen. Obs. a 1340 Hamfold Faulter exhill; 6, 1 largid my willys and my werks. Ibid. Cant. 490 Largid is my mouth about my enmys. c 1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryvy avanutage shulde not man lette to large bis love. 1382 — 1 Chron. xviii. 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vinto the flode of Eufraten. c 1440 Promp. Tarv. 283; Largyn, or make large, amplife. 1647 H. More Song of Soul in. i. viii, To large their spirit By vaster cups of Bacchus.

† b. intr. ? To increase (in something).

th. intr. ? To increase (in something).

c 1380 Wycl. F Wks. (1880) 341 Pus we largen in sacraments, for iche good sensible dede hat we don, or þat springith of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament.

pringith of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament. † 2. intr. To get or keep away from or wide (of). 1506 Guylfoard Pilgr. (Camden) 60 With merayllous lyffyeultie we larged from the shore.

3. Naul. Of the wind: To become 'large'.
1622 R. Hawkins I'oy. S. Sea (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Froward, the wind larged with us. 1633 T. James I'oy. 88 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S.S. W. 1800 Hall Cane Bouldman xxiv. 111. 4 Suddenly the wind avered again. larged again.

+ Larged, */p/l. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 Wyclif Ecclus, xxxiii. 26 He werketh in disciplyne, and the largid {v.r. large, Vulgate laxa} hond to hym secheth to resten, and secheth fredam.

Large-handed, a. (Stress variable.)

11. fig. Grasping, rapacious. Obs. 1607 Stakes. Timon iv. i. 11 Large-handed Robbers your raue Masters are.

graué Masters are.

2. fg: Generous, liberal, open-handed.

a 1628 [implied in Large-handedbess]. 1885 Cassell's Engel. Diet. s. v., Large-handed charity.

3. lit. Having large hands.
1896 O. Schreiner in Fortnightly Rev. Aug. 233 They [Boers] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence Large-ha ndedness (in quot. ? lavish-

ness, or ? rapacity).

a 1628 F. Greville Sidner xvi. (1652) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse

of her active Secretarie Large-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) Having a large heart (see LARGE a. 3 c); magnanimous,

a large heart (see LARGE a. 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 WALLER C'LES Carlis'e in Mourning 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large-hearted Hebrews famous Court.

1842 MANNING Serm. ii. (1848) I. 22 We see some men large-hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure.

1865 PUSEY Truth Fing.

Ch. 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard concessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days.

1888 BURGON Lives 12 Gd. Men I. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought hefore him.

11ence Large-heartedness. magnanimity generals.

Hence Large-heartedness, magnanimity, gene-

Hence Large-Mea Passions xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are: Large-heartedness and Liberality. 1851 D. Jerron St. Giles xviii. 241 The cobbler. being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iv. (1879) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (landgli), adv. Also 3-4 largeliche, 4-6 largly, -lie, 5 largele, 6 Sc. lairglie. [f. Large a. + -LY 2.] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now arch.

and with mixture of sense 2.

and with mixture of sense 2.
c 1230 Hali Nicid. 29 Pat he nule gladluche ifinde be largeliche al patt e biheoued. 1207 R. Gl.ouc. (Rolls) 7869 He 3ef
. To abbeys and to priories largeliche of is golde. a 1300
Cursor M. 2283 He may. largely do alnus dede. c 1401
Chast. Goides Chyld. viii. 22 Some tyme they wyll yeue
largely. 1568 Graffor Chron. 11. 258 Take with you Gold
and Silver. and depart largely thereof unto your men of
warre. 1583 Golning Calvin on Deul. lxix. 421 Wee haue
gods grace much largelier towardes vs. 1827 Keble Chr.
I. Sund. after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious
Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be restor'd. 1879 Browning
Phetaliphides 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so
largely service so slack!

2. Conjously. abundantly: in a large measure:

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, consider-

ably, much.

a1225 Ancr. R. 112 So largeliche ant so swude vlean þet ilke blodi swot of his blisfule bodie. 1393 Langl. P. Pl.
C. 111. 138 For thorw lesynges 3e lacchen largeliche mede. 1469 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost mony largely. c1470 Henry Wallace x1. 379 He.. Send to the Erll, and thankit him largele. 1529 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymages as to god. 1580 SIDNEY Ps. xvin. vi, He lifted me, unto a largly noble place. 1594 Bacon Let, to A. Bacon in Spedding Lett. (1861) I. 349 There is a collection of Dr. James, of foreign states, largeliest of Flanders, which [etc.]. 1611 Bible 1 Macc. xvi, 16 When Simon and his sonnes

had drunke largely. 1673 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 210
They sup largely. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 111. 482 The
salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields
her milky Store. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 114
Drink largely of warm Lemonade. 1849 Macullan Hist.
Eng. iv. I. 432 The patient was bled largely. 1880 Geinie
Phys. Geog. iv. § 24, 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. 1887
Lightfoot Leaders North. Ch. (1891) 3 The prosperity of
a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion
with the past. 1891 Freeman Sk. Fr. Trav. 120 These
surrounding hills are largely rocky.

† b. With words expressive of quantity or
extent: Fully, quite. Chs.
1397 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10528 Al a 3cr largeliche this
wrechede ilaste. 1377 Langle. P. Pl. B. xx. 86 That
largelich a legioun less her lyf. 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T.
1908 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. 1400
I vasine & Gaw. 423, I wate that he was largely By the
shuldres mare than i.

† 3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full,

+3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full,

†3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. Ols. or arch.

1483 CANTON G. de la Tour Dv, Gretter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. a 1533 FRITH Disput. Purgat. (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. 1551 TURNER Herhal I. Bvij, This herbe is so well knowen in all contrees, that I nede not largelyer to describe it. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 55/1 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. 1782 PRESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. Pref. 19, I have written... largely on the subject of the soul. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. 111. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. 1831 Society I. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally: with a wide or general applica-

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. rare or

arch.
c 180 Wyclif Scl. Wks. III. 344 3if men speken largeli, many men ben here more blessid ban be pope. 1533 Frith Mirr. Sacrm. Bapt. (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ. 1570 Act 13 Eliz. c. 8 § 6 The sayde Statute...shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie. 1613 Puschas Pitgrimage (1614) 228 This name Athiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwhiles more straitted. 1646 Str. T. Browner Pstul. Fp. 1. iii. (1869) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement. 1774 Buanz Amer. Tax. Wks. 1842 I. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. 1868 Gladstone Tux. Mundi ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely. Obs.

Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

† b. Loosely, inaccurately. Obs.

c1449 Pecock Refr. 1. xix. 116 Ech of the xj. gonernauncis, which y schal... menteyne and defende is groundid in Holi Scripture largeli and vnpropirli forto speke of grounding. 1654 Bramhall. Just Vind. ii. (1661) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

† 5. Freely, without restraint. Obs.

c1425 Lyos. Assembly of Gods 1637 Wantons... Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they somryme to largely deele. c1440 York Myst. xxx. 493 Me likes noạt (Ithis langage so largely for to lye. c1530 Lo. Berneas Arth. Lyl. Bryt. (1814) 396 Ye saye not wysely to call the archebysshop traitour... itisto largely sayde. 1564 J. RASTELL Confut. Jewell's Sern. 73 Itys largelye and lowdelye spoken.

† 6. For a large sum; at a high price. Obs. rare.

† 6. For a large sum; at a high price. Obs. rare.

16.1 CORYAT Crudities 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spaine conspired together.

† 7. Widely. Obs.

1551 RECORDE Pathw. Knowl. 1. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now rare,

1624 Bedell Lett. iv. 78 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut. 1680 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 237 The Fore-Puppet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. 1887 Sir G. Trevellyan in Standard 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pomponsly, 1857 Trollope Barchester T. xlvi, (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. 1887 Hall Caine Deemster xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

nean.

† Largemost, adv. Obs. rare. [f. Large a. + Most.] Most largely or considerably; most.

1666 J. Livingstone in Life (1845) I. 132 That year was ome the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools, **Largen** (lā 1dʒ'n), v. poet. [f. LARGE a. + -EN5.]

1. intr. To grow large or larger,
1844 PATMORE Poems 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen, 1889 Lowell in Atlantic Monthly LXIV. 148
The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. trans. To make large or larger, enlarge.

23. trans. To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 Lowell Fict, fr. Appledore vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest.

1881 Emily Dickinson Lett. (1894) I. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lāndznes). [f. Large a. +-NESS.]

† 1. Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. Obs.

giving or spending. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 27404 Largenes [es] sett again conetteis.
e 1380 Wellf Wks. (1880) 174 Prestis weiward of lif..
colouren... glotonye bi largenesse & fedynge of pore men.
a 1400-50 Alexander 3404 Syn it lokid has be largenes of be lord of henen, pat me bis diademe of Dary demed is & graunted.
1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xlvi. 84 Luve makis wreches full of lergeness. a 1540 Barkes Wks. (1573) 362/1
The grace, which is genen of the largenes of God. 1598
GRENEWEY Tacitus' Ann. 1. xi. (1622) 21 That Germanicus

had purchased the souldiers fauour by largenesse. a 1626
BP. Andrewes Serm. vii. (1661) 436 His largenesse or
bounty, as it were. the casting abroad of His new coine.
personified. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 632 Largenesse the
lady heo let in ful manye. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 63 Quod
largenes in almesse dede. 1627 Donne Serm. clvii. VI. 274
Alacrity married with a Thoughtfulness and Largeness
married with a Providence.
† 2. Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or
prolixity). Ohe

+2. Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or writing). Obs.
1561 Τ. Norton Calvin's Inst. 111. 221 V° stile runneth of it selfe into such largenesse with plentie of matter, yt [etc.].
1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. 1. § 3. In other things we may be more briefe, but the waight of these requireth largenes.
1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. Iv. ii. § 5. The Reader I presume will pardon our largeness. in relating the proceedings against this first Martyr. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. 1. 1701) 46/2
By reason of the largness of the Discourse. 1664-94 South Serm. II. 129 If the Matter of our Prayers lies within so narrow a compass, why should the Dress and Out-side of them spread. .into so wide and disproportioned a largeness?

3. Amplitude of dimension: great size, volume.

3. Amplitude of dimension; great size, volume, or bulk; bigness. + Also, magnitude or size in the

abstract (obs.).

or bilk; bigness. † Also, magnitude or size in the abstract (obs.).

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 7024 My3te no man ayme le largenesse [F. grandur]. c1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 704 In a twelmonth he waxed more Of largenes. Than any othir in yeres thre. 1448 Hen. VI Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 370 Ouer the said librarie an hows of the same largenesse. a 1400-50 Mer. Mer. 1523 Act 14,8 15 Hen. VIII c.6 One other way... of as greate largenesse in bredeth or larger than the said olde way. 1568 Granton Chron. II. 85 The hones of a great ... man, among the which bones, the huckle hone. was of such largenesse, as ... did declare the man to be xiiii. foote. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1891) 2 Other sheres in Wales of farre more lardgnes. 1653-4 WHITFLOCKE Frnl. Swed. Emb. (1772) I. 1711 By reason of the largenes, and roughnes of the water. 1661 Lovell Ilist. Anim. § Min. Introd. b 6, Their motion is slow, by reason of their largenesses. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 11. 1. ii. (1737) 305 Glasgow... in respect of Largeness, Budding, [etc.]. is the chief city in the Kingdom next to Edinburgh. 1726 Swift Gulliver 11. i. 98 Each hook about the largeness of six scythes. 1785 Sarah Fielding Ophelia I. xix, The largeness of the assembly. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. 11. x. 458 They were similar, in the largeness of their joints, and in the likeness of their hair.

5. Semi-concr.

b. semi-concr.

cr611 Chapman Iliad xvIII. 314 Then wrapt the body round In largenesse of a fine white sheete. 1891 R. Ellis tr. Catallus Ixxxi. 3 In all that bodily largeness Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large)

a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large) size or extent; extensiveness.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 220 Of suche largenes it may of ryght be sayd and called catholicall. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. Decl., 1.. wonder at.. the largenesse of your capacitie. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 5 The ample proposition that hope makes. Fayles in the promist largeness. 1657 Fuller Abel Rediv., Fox (1867) 11. & Considering the height of his friends and largeness of his deserts. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ench & All viii. 107 Complaints were made against the largeness of their profits. 1836 Frocos Hist. Eng. (1858) 1. i. 57 The largeness of the power. . committed to the councils was at once a temptation. to abuse those powers. 1864 Bower Logic xiii. (1870) 428 The largeness of his information. 1886 Manch. Exam. 9 June 5/3 The unexpected largeness of the majority.

+ 5. Breadth, width. Obs.

1400 Maundev. (1839) xxv. 258 It.. strecchethe toward the West in lengthe. in largenesse, it durethe to the Cytec of Alizandre. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirney, 14/2 Consideringe the largeness and length of the wounde. 1607 Markham Caval. V. (1617) 19 Lay ouer it two or three other Blanke's at their vitermost largenesse. 1747 Care Hist. Eng. 1. It The largeness, depth or rapidity of the stream of rivers, which they had occasion to pass.

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of narverness.

scribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity;

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of narrowness.

138 WYCLIF 1 Kings iv. 29 God 3af wisdam to Salomon, and myche prudence..., and laargenesse of herte.

1551 T. WILSON Logike (1580) 8 h, If any worde be used that hath a double meanyng, restrain the largenesse thereof, and declarehow you will have it taken. 1590 Locke Hum, Und. 1v. xvii. (1695) 388 Some Men of that Strength of Judgment, and Largeness of Comprehension, that [etc]. 1692 L'ESTRANGE Fables viii. (1708) 10 If the Largeness of his Heart shall carry him beyond the Line of Necessary Prudence. 1715 Burner Own Time (1724) I. 380 A man of his temper, and of his largenessin point of opinion. 1845-6 Trencut Hus. Lect. Ser. I. iii. 36 One who.. in the largeness of his love would send none empty away. 1855 Macaular Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 492 A man.. distinguished.. by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 1. 456 The largeness of temper which characterized all the nobler minds of his day.

180 D. Of artistic treatment: Breadth.

1885 Mach. Exam. 21 May 5/4 A frequent largeness of phrase, with quaintness of response. 1885 Athensium 23 May 669/3 This picture. may be mentioned as a true illustration of breadth and largeness of style.

17. Freedom, scope, opportunity. Obs. rare.

21631 Donne Lett. 1xxx. Serm. etc. (Alford) VI. 307 Your man brought me your letter of the 8th of December this 21st of the same, to Chelsey and gives me the largeness, till Friday, to send a letter to Paul's house.

1810 Lofty bearing, pomposity.

1827 Hall Caine Deemster xxviii. 175 The perspiration started from his temples, but his dignity and his largeness did not desert him.

† Largeour. Obs. rare—1. In 6 largeouer. [a. F. largeur, f. large Large a.] Width, girth. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 1. iv. 23 A certaine thinne

..skinne..which compasseth round the amplitude and large-ouer of the belly.

ouer of the belly.

† Largeous, a. Obs. rare—I. [f. Large a. +
-ous.] Liberal, bountiful.

1883 Stubers Anat. Abus. Lijb, But as some be over
largeous, so some are spare enough.

† Largerly, adv. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. larger,
comp. of Largea, +-Ly². Cf. largierly, bloodierly.]

More largely.

c 1880 Wycle Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 176 Lest ber falshede
growide more and largerli [v.s. largerely] envenymede be
Chirche. 1632 Spelman Hist. Sacrilege (1846) 121 Largerly.

growide more and largerli [v.v. largerely] envenymede be Chirche. 1632 SPELMAN Hist. Sacrillage (1846) 121 Largerly.

Largess, largesse (landges). arch. and literary. Forms: 3-4 largesse, 4-7 larges, (5-eys, -is, 7 lardges), 3- largesse, 6- largess.

[a. F. largesse = Pr., Sp. largueza, It. larghessa:—late L. *largitia, f. largus (see Large a.).]

† 1. Liberality, bountifulness, munificence. Obs. a 1225 Ancr. R. 416 Of ancre kurtesie, and of ancre largesse, is ikumen ofte sunne. c 1340 Cussor M. 27404 (Fairf.)

Largesse gaine coualitise is sette. c 1386 Chaucer Paus. T. 7 210 Jhesu Crist yeuch us this eyiftes of his largesse and of his souereyn bountee. 1477 Earl Rivers Canton Dictes 8 Largesse and liberalite is knowen whan a man is in necessite and pourtee. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Pax. Tim. 12 Himnes wherwith the larges of god is praysed before meate. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Pocsie 1. xx. (Arb.) 58 The Prince having all plentie to vse largesse by. 1623 Cockremm, Largesse, Liberalitie. psysonified. 1562 Large. P. Pl. A. M. 112 Largesse the ladi ledeth in ful monye. 7a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 1157 Not Avarice, the foule caytyf, Was half to grype so ententyf, As Largesse is to yeve and spende. a 1420 Hocci eve Par Reg. Princ. 4119 Of myne helply lady sovereyne Largesse, my lady, now wil I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; occas. † lavish expenditure; concr. money or other gifts

my lady, now wil I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; occas. † lavish expenditure; concr. money or other gifts freely bestowed, e. g. by a sovereign upon some special occasion of rejoicing or the like.

a 1340 Hamfole Psaller Cant. 505 Worshipful he is in larges of giftys. c 1470 Golagras & Gara. 423 For na largese my lord noght wil he neuer let. 1484 Caxton Chicality 67 Whan it shal be tyme of necessite to make largesse his hondes must gyue and dispende. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 111, xx. (1634) 431 So great and so plenteous largeses of his benefits doth in a manner overwhelme us. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1, iv. 44 Our Coffers, with too great a Court, And liberall Largesse, are growne somewhat light. 1614 Lodge Seneca 3 Neither can the prodigalitie and largesse of anything bee honest. 1622 Hardward. David's Victo ii. 86 The widowes... heart being put to her mite, gave it weight about the greater... largess of the Pharisee. 1698 Fraver Acc. E. India & P. 107 The Governor goes in Procession, and bestows his Largess. 1864 Berton Sect Adv. I. v. 302 The handsel-day belongs to the New Year itself. It is still in full practice in Scotland as a day of largess. 1870 December. E. Drood xiii, Largess, in the form of odds and ends of cold cream and pomatum, ... was feely distributed among the attendants. 1873 Browning Red Cett. No. ap 256 Your planned benevolence To man, your proposed largess to the Church. 1887 Brown Virg. Amed V. 248 Zhens... then gives to the crews Largess noble of three steers each.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole of money etc.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole of money, etc.

1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Afoc. (1573) 187 Least any man shoulde vuthankfully and uniustly take away this larges of the French Kyng. 1600 Holland Lity xxiv. xxi. 522 There was good hope that the souldiours should have a largesse dealt amongst them out of the kings treasure. 1611 Heywoon Gold. Age int. i. Wks. 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showre downe from heauen a lardges. 1655 Stankley Ilist. Philos. III. (1701) 101/2 Courting vulgar Applause with Largesses and Feasts. 1725 De For I op. round World (1840) 103, I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. 1814 Scott Chivalry (1874) 38 Largesses to the heralds and minstrels... were necessary accompaniments to the investiture of a person of rank. 1840 Arnold Ilist. Rome (1840) II. ix. 54 His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

C. Largess! or † A largess!: a call for a gift of

of a person of rank. 1840 ARNOLD III.St. Kome (1846) II. 1st. \$4 His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

c. Largess! or † A largess!: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of relatively high position on some special occasion. (Still in use locally at 'harvest home'; otherwise Ilist.)

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. Kill. 449 A blynd man. To crie a largesse by-for our lorde. c. 1384 Chaucher II. Fame 111.

219 Ther mette I cryinge many oon A larges larges. c. 1485 D gby Myst. (1882) III. 261 A largeys, ze lord, I crye bis day. 1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) 129 Giue gloues to thy reapers, a larges to crie. 1587 Fleming Contu. Ilolinshed III. 1342/2

Then the heralds cried A larges, and the trumpets and drums were sounded euerie where. 1674-91 Ray S. & E. C. Words 104 A Largess, ... a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Largesses o many times as there are pence given. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 1. 3/2 Heraulds have a right three several times to cry Largesse. 1789 Gross Prom. Gloss. S. v., The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all lassengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together largess, largesse. Lord Marmion. a 1825 Formy Voc. E. Anglia, Largess, a gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice, the words 'halloo largess'.

3. transf. and fig. (from 2). A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed.

a 1533 Lb. Berners Gold. Bl. M. Anvel. (1546) E vij b, The greateste vyllany in a villayne is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes. 1682 Dryons Relig. Large 36 The Book's a common largess to mankind. 1683 Crowne Darius 1. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 325 He's like the sun, a largesse to the world. 1785 Cowper Needless Alarm 62 How glad they catch the largess of the skies. 1832 Tennyson 'All good things have not kept aloof' 4, I have not lacked thy mild reproof, Nor golden largess of thy plaise. 1888 Lowell Protest 2, I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful largess shine.

† 4. Freedom, liberty. At his largesse, at liberty (cf. at one's large), at one's own discretion. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce v. 427 Quhar he mycht at his largess be. c. 1425 Lydo. Assembly of Gods 1327 There to haue.. largesse to stryke as longeth to thy cure. c. 1470 Henry Wallace us. 524 Thai.. maid thaim fre, at their largis [v.r. at larges] to pass. 1547 Act 1 Edw. VI, c. 3 \$ 4 He shall not goe abroad, and at larges. 1594 Carew Ilnarte's Exam. Wits (1596) 225 Discoursing of the largesse and liberty which souldiers enioy in Italie.

5. attrib. (dial.)

1827 Hone Every-day Bk. II. 1047 The 'Largess'-cry, the 'Harvest-home!' 1856 Farmer's Mag. Jan. 79 Two especial seasons of joility among them generally occur in each year—the harvest-home, ... and the largess feast.

Larget (lā:1dget). [Fr.; f. large Large a.]

'A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length.. forming a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 Knight Diet. Mech.).

a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 Knight Diet. Mech.).

Largier, comp. of Largy a. Obs.

+ Largierly, adv. Obs. rave—! In 6 largyorly. [irreg. f. largier, comp. of Largy a. + -Ly 2.] More fully, at greater length.

1536 R. Beereley in Feur C. Eng. Lett. 34 Wych fault he shall know of me heyrafter more largyorly.

+ Largifical, a. Obs. rave. [f. L. largific-us (f. largus: see Large a.) + -AL] Liberal, bountiful.

1656 in Blount Glosseyr. 1988 Frit. Apollo I. No. 32.

2 't The Benighity of our Largifical Essence. 1999 Ibid.

11. No. 64. 2/2 Largifical Redundances.

+ Largificant a. Obs. vare—! In s. largy.

† Largifluent, a. Obs. rare = 1. In 5 largy. [f. l., largifluent (Lucretius: + -ENT.] c 1460 Play Sacram. 824 O thu largyfluent lord most of lyghtnesse.

lyghtnesse.

+ Largi loquent, a. Obs. rare=0. [f. L. largiloqu-us, f. largus (see Large a.) + loquī to speak : see -ENT.] 'Full of words, that is liberal of his tongue' (Blount Glossogr. 16:6).

+ Larging, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Large v. + -1NG!] Finlargement.

1510 Acc. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 11. 200 The larginge of the vestrie dore.

Largish lā idgi], a. [f. Large a. + -1811.]

Somewhat large.

Largish lā idgif, a. [f. LARGE a. + -1811.] Somewhat large.
1787 Fam. Plants 1. 90 The divisions roundish, concave, expanding, largish. 1807-26 S. Cooter Surg. 108 The largish ligatures used in Mr. Warner's time. 1872 Besant & Rick Ready Money M. y. He carried about with him a largish sum in valuables and money.

Comb. 1831 A. Headeley in J. Raine Mem. J. Hodgson (1858) H. 208 A largish sized box.

Largition (laudgir∫an). Now rane. [ad. L. largition-em. n. of action f. largiri to be liberal or bountiful, f. largus (see LARGE a.). Cf. obs. F. largition. The bestowal of gitts or largess:

or bountiful, f. largus (see Large a.). Cf. obs. F. largition.] The bestowal of gitts or largess; bountiful giving. Also an instance of this.

1533 Bellenender Lieg II. (1822) 169 The Faderis. dredand Cassins, be thir largicious, to compute six favoure and riches that midth the noysum to thain liberte. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 456 He had, by great largition and briberie, prevailed at Rome. a 1670 Hacket Alfo.

Williams 1. (1692) 225 Necessity is the companion of immoderate largition. 1781 S. Peters Hist. Connect. 318 The largition enabled them to build a meeting and settle a minister. 1854 Carde. Wisems Fabilate 11. Axviii. (1855) 307 The separate cell, which Agnes had obtained. backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

llence **Largitional** a., of the nature of largess. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

+ Largitude. Obs. rare -1. [ad. late 1. largitude, f. largus see LARGE a.): see -ITUDE.] Breadth, width.

1599 A.M. tr. Gahelhouer's Bk. Physicke 112/1 Cut the same of such a largitude as you desire to have it.

|| Largo (lā:130. Mus. [It. = broad.] A term indicating that a passage is to be rendered in slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment.

slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment. Also transf.

1683 Purcell 3-Pt. Sounatas To Rdr. (1893), Presto Largo, Poco Largo, or Largo by it self. 1724 [see Grane a.2]. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Largo, in the Italian music, a slow movement, one degree quicker than grave and two than adagio. 1866 Gro. Eutor F. Holt 1. xiii. 279 The gathering excitement of speech gave more and more energy to his manner... he.. ended with his deepest-toned largo, keeping his hands clasped behind him.

his hands clasped behind him.

† Largy, a., adv., and sb. Obs. [f. Large a., +-Y.] A. adj. Large. B. adv. Largely. C. sb. At the largiest: in the fullest manner.

1395 Purver Remonstr. (1851) 154 Of this abhominacoun it is seid largiere bifore in the ij. article. c1400 Destr. Troy 4961 Largior pen a lawriall & lengur with all. 1535 Coverable 2 Macc. ii. 32 He. vseth few wordes, and toucheth not the matter at the largiest. 1555-8 Phaer Æneid 1. Biij, Largy streames out from his eies he shed. 1567 Turber. Ovid's Ep. 143 b, In largie seas. Aye fleeting to and fro. 1594 Carew Tasso (1881) 102 Who open .. saw this largy gate.

Lariat (læ riåt), sb. Also lariette, larriet. [a. Sp. la reala (see REATA).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of

Mexico and South America.

1835 W. IRVING Tour Prairies 26 Lariats, or noosed cords, used in catching the wild horse. 1859 MARCY Prairie Trav. i. 41 Lariats made of hemp are the best. 1861 G. F.

BERKELEY Sportsm. W. Prairies xv. 250 Two mules put so BERRELEY Sportsm. W. Prairies xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their larriets entangled. 1876 BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly (1877) 3 The horsehair lariette, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence La Tiat v. Irans., to secure with a lariat. 1850 B. TANLOR Eddrado xi. (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariated.

Lariat, obs. form of LORIOT, golden oriole.

Larick (lærik). Sc. and north. Also lerrick.

[Sing. f. LARIX taken as a pl.] = LARCH.

1805 A. Scott Poems 197 (Jam.) A planting ... Where pilches an' laricks were seen. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss., Larick, larch fir. 1896 Lunson Poems 160 Lang tail an swirly Twinklin' on the lerrick taps.

Larid (læ rid). Ornith. [ad. mod.L. Larid-æ, f. larus gull.] A bird of the Laridæ or gull In recent Dicts. family.

Hence Laridine a., having the characters of

the gull family.

1877 Coues Birds N.-W. 589 Various classifications of the laridine birds... have been proposed.

Larie, Larielle, vars. LAURY, LAUREL.

Lariette, variant of LARIAT.

Lariette, variant of LARIAT.

Larigot (herigot). Miss. [ad. F. larigot, OF. larigat 'a Flute or Pipe. called so by the clownes in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.] An organ-stop: see quot.

1876 Hiles Catech. Organ ix. (1878) 69 Larigot, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. . The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

Larikin, variant of LARRIKIN.

|| Larin (herin). Also 6 larine, (larijn), 8

laryn; 7 lari, lar(r)ee, lawree. [Pers. لاري lārī, ?f. Lār name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

1588 Hickocks tr. Frederick's Vey. Ind. 35 b, I bought many salted kine there. for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelve shillinges sixe pence. (616 N. Whitheren's in Purchas Pi/grums (1623) L. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Governours kinred for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. 1623 Do.non. Impea hm. Buckhm. (Camdem 7) Lawrees, beinge peeces of silver, worthe aboute tenne pence. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 151 Larrees fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. 1681 R. Knox Itist. Relat. v. vi. 144 Five and twenty Larees, that is, five dollars. 1704 Callect. Pay. Churchill) HI. 822/2 The most current coin here are the Silver Laryns, each whereof is worth about 10d.

Larine (ke rin), a. Ornith. [ad. mod.L. Larinea, f. larus gull.] Pertaining to the Larine, a sub-family of the Laridæ. In recent Diets.

Larinoid, a. rave. [f. Gr. λāρīν-os fatted +-010.]

a sub-family of the Lartax. In recent trees.

Larinoid, a. rare. [f. Gr. λάρῖν-όs fatted +-oid.]
1860 Fower Med. Voc. Larinoid, syn. of lardacons.
1898 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Larix (herriks). Also 8 laryx. β. 6 larnix,
7 larinx, 8 -ynx. [L. (see Larch).]

1. a. = Larch. Also attrib., as larix tree, wood.

the larches belong.

+2. The herb Camphorosma monspeliacum. Obs.

1548 Tunner Names of Herbes 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe. it may be called in Englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix. 1624-61 DAVENDORT City Nightcap 1. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomack.

Lark (laik), sb.1, laverock (læverek, Sc. læverek). Forms: a. 1 láferce, láw-, láu(w)erce, fewerce, láuricæ, -e, 3-4 laverke, 5 laveroc, -k ke, (laverock, lawrok), 6 laverok(e, lavorocke, Sc. laferok, 7 laveracke, lavroc, levero(c)k, -ucke, 9 dial. lair-, layrock, 5- chiefly Sc. lav(e)rock, lav'rock. B. 4-7 larke, 4- lark. [OE. láferce, older léverce, láuricæ, wk. fem., corresponding to In. laverage di OHC. lágada (MHC. sponding to Du. leeuwerik, OHG. lêrahha (MHG. and mod.G. lerche), ON. lævirke (masc.), MSw. lærikia (Sw. lärka, Da. lerke); not found in Goth.

livritia (Sw. livrku, Da. lerke); not found in Goth.
The ulterior etymology is unknown: some of the OE, forms, and the ON, livrivke (only in the Edda Gloss., and perh. from Eng.) lend themselves to the interpretation treason-worker (OE, livru) ON, lil. treason; cf. ON, ill. virke worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OTeut, type as *latwir.tk/ou.]

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family Alaudida, but usually signifying, when

used without a prefix, the SKYLARK (Alauda arvensis). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage,

used without a prefix, the SKYLARK (Alauda arvensis). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. LARKSPUR).

a. c725 Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) 71/2 Laudae, lanrice, c1000 Ableric Gloss. in Wr.-Wilicker 131/28 Alaudae, lauerce. c1000 Ableric Gloss. in Wr.-Wilicker 131/28 Alaudae, P. xi. 40 lch wold ich were a threstelcok, A bountyng other a lavercok, Swete bryd! ?a1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 662 Ther mighte men see many flokkes Of turtles and laverokkes. c1420 Liber Cocarum (1862) 36 Other smalle bryddes .. As osel, smityng, laveroc gray, Pettryk, werkock. 1438 Bk. Alexander Gl. (Bannatyne) 12 It semis thay sparhalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. a 1650 Eger & Grine 922 in Furnivall Percy Folio I. 383 The throstlecocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhall. 1728 Ramsay Gent. Sheph. It. iv, Hark how the lavrocks chant aboon our heads. a 1810 Tannahill. Winter wol his cloudy brow Poems (1846) 112 Now lavrocks sing to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. 1837 R. Nicolt. Pewens (1842) 77 Where laverocks lifting sing Is the place that I love best. 1897 Onling (U. S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneful lavrocks darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

B. ?a 1366 Chatcer Rom. Ross 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archamgelle. c1380 Sir Fernuab. 1498 On be morwe wan it was day, & fe larke by gan to synge, lys messegers come in god aray. c 1450 Hollano Howlad 714. The blyth Luk that begynnis. 1588 Snaks. Tit. A. III. 158 Did ener Rauen sing so like a Larke? 1620 VENNER I IA Recta iii. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. 174 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 10 An hawk. perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. 1828 Wordsw. Morn. Exerc. iv, Ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. 1876 Smiles S. Nathr. mil. (ed. 4)

b. With allusion to the lark's habits; e.g. its

early song, and the height it attains in contrast

early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest,

1580 Lave Fubines (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Larke. 1594 SHARS. Rich. III, v. iii. 56
Stir with the Larke to morrow, gentle Norfolk. 1613.

162 JERKER II castro. Hee Wis. 1873 II. 295
We., must be vp with the lark. 1798 COLERIDGE Adv. Mar. v. xv, Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Lavrock sing. 1822 B. W. Procter Lysander & Jone i, Be constant. As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. 1826
J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 131 Nac lively lilting awa like a rising laverock. 1865 Water Lank. Songs 26
Though we livin' o' th' floor same as layrocks We'n go up like layrocks to sing.

C. Properbs. c. Proverbs.

e. Proverbs.

c 1530 R. Hilles Common-Pl. Bk. (1858) 140 And hevyn fell we shall have meny larkys. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1869) 9 A leg of a larke Is better than is the body of a kyght. Ibid. 20 Louers line by lone, ye as larkes line by leekes. 1589 Greene Moraphon (Arb.) 48 Men., die for lone, when larkes die with leekes. 1711 Brit. Apollo III. No. 153, 3/2 When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

d. With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as Crested Lark, Horned Lark, Red Lark, Charle factly a Skyllyke, Woodlyke.

family, as Crested Lark, Horned Lark, Red Lark, Shore-lark; also SKYLARK, WOODLARK.

1766 PENNANT Zool. (1768) II. 239 Red-lark. 1784-5—
Arct. Zool. (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark. Alanda alpestris. 1837
GOULD Birds Europe III. 165 Crested Lark, Alanda cristata.
1894 R. B. Sharre Handthe Birds Gt. Brit. (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern hirds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America... more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. Ibid. 89 The Wood-Lark... agrees with the Crested Lark,... in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling the latk, but not belonging to the Alaudidæ; e. g. to certain buntings and pipits. Also TITLARK.

1766 PENNANT Zool. (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. 1848 Zoologist VI. 2290 The meadow pipet is the 'twit lark'. 1849 Ibid. VII. 2354 The tree pipet is the 'tree-lark'. 1862 Woon Nat. II is. 11. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting. .. In some places it is called the .. White Lark 1833 Newron Dict. Birds 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Tillark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America .. is an Icterus. Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are .. names often given to some of the smaller members of the Limitoda. 1894 R. B. Sharer Handék. Birds Gt. Brit. (1806) 70 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Vellow Bunting .. is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lark-song, -catcher; lark-awakened, -footed adjs.; also lark-like adj.; lark-call (see quot.); +lark's-claw, the wild larkspur; lark-finch, -sparrow, a bird of the western U. S., Chondestes grammacus; † lark-fish (= L. alauda) a name given to certain species of Blenny; lark's-foot = LARKSPUR; lark's-head Naut., a form of bend (Knight Dict. Mech.); lavrockheight (nonce.wd.), the height that the lark rises to; lark-silver, an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare;

Lark's toes = Larkspur; lark-worm, a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also Lark('s)-Heel.

1835 Edin. Rev. LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of *lark-awakened cottages. 1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. Notes 89 There is a whiste, termed a *lark-call, which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at hoth ends. 1881 Macm. Mag. XLV. 42 A *lark-catcher will catch and slaughter ignominiously in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. 1578 Lyte Dodoens 11. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is

called .. in English .. *Larckes Claw. 1776-96 Withering Brit. Plants .ed. 3) 11. 494 Larks-claw. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonner Amer. Ornith. IV. 126 Fringilla grammaca—
*Lark Finch. 1868 Burroughs' Riverby Index, Lark finch or lark sparrow, Chondestes grammacus. 1661 Lovell. Hist.
Anim. 4 Min. Introd. a 6 b, Fishes. .smooth, as the *Larkfish cristate and not cristate. 1573 Tusser Husb. xliii. (1878) 96
Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots, .. *Larkes foot. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, comming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Fott. 1607 Torsell. Fourp. Escasts (168) 253
The Epithets of a swift running courser are these, winged or wing-bearing, *Lark-footed. 1785 Burns Halloween xxvi, Poor Lizzie's heart maist lap the hool: Near *lav'rock height she jumpit. 1742 Young Ni. 7h. v. 20 Pleasure, *Lark-like, nests upon the Ground. 1894 R. B. Sharse Handbl. Birds Gt. Brit. (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. 1635 J. Laver in N. & Q. Oth Ser. V. (1900) 376
The lete is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid. . 32 per annum for *lark-silver, but what the meaning of it is, I know not. 1900 Ibid., The term larkesilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. The Court Leet at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larksilver' Jet.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1880 G. Meredith Tragic Com. (1881) 193 He. shad within the month received her *lark-song of her betrothal. 1597 *Larkes Toes [see Lark-Reel 1]. 1863 Wood Nat. Hist. Hi. 13 *Lark-worm, Trania platycephala.

Lark [laik], sh. 2 colloq. [Belongs to Lark v. 2]
A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also to go on, have, take a lark.

1811 Lex. Balatronicum, Lark, a piece of merriment.

have, take a lark.

A nonesome adventure, a spice. Also to go on, have, take a lark.

1811 Lex. Balatronicum, Lark, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. 1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dith, Lark, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed knocking up a lark. 1813 Duron Lett. 27 Sept. in Moore Lett. 47 Trils. (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me.. and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. 1835 Marron Tac. Faithf. xxxviii, Tom was.. always.. ready for any lark or nonsense. 1837 Dickers Fickw. ii, 'Here's lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. 1857 Mas. Carly Lett. II. 321 My mother.. once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. 1873 Holland A. Bonnic, xvi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows', said Mullens from behind his handkercheif. 1884 Punch 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

Lark (laik), sb. 3 Naut. A small boat (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

136 Grose's Dict. I'ulg. Tongue, Lark, a boat.

Lark (laik), v. 1 [f. Lark sb. 1] intr. To catch larks.

In mod. Dicts.

In mod. Dicts.

larks. In mod. Diets.

Lark (lāɪk), v.² colloq. (orig. slang.) [Belongs to Lark sb.²; the sb. and vb. appear first in 1811-3. The origin is som what uncertain.

to LARK 50,2; the so, and vo. appear mes. ...
1811-3. The origin is somewhat uncertain.
Possibly it may represent the northern Lake v., as heard
by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or grooms; the
sound (lesk, lesk), which is written lair k in Robinson's
Whithy Glossary and in dialect books, would to a southern
hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its
equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand,
it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in
some allusion to Lake sh.'; cf. the similar use of skylark vb.
(which, however, is app. not recorded till much later).]

1. intr. To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with

some manner; to ride across country. Also with

about.

about.

1813 Col. Hawker Diary (1803) 1. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. 1835 Nimrod's Hunting Tour 227 There is another way of making use of horse-flesh. and that is, ... what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. 51. Cuthebert, Don't 'lark' with the watch, or annoy the police! 1846 57 De Quincer Keals Wks. VI. 276 note, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. 1848 Thackeray I'an. Fair lxv. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. 1857 Huches Tom Brown 1. v. Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. 1861 Whyte Melyelle Mkt. Harb. 56 If we are to lark home. I may as well ride a nag I can trust. 1871 'M. Legrand' Cambr. Freshm. 201 These... expert riders. Let off to 'lark' it home. 1889 H. O'Reilly 59 (Fars on Trail' 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellows.

2. trans. To make fun of, tease spoilively (a person): to ride (a horse) across country.

2. trans. To make run of, tease spointerly (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 Thackeray Van. Fair lavi. 603 Å staid English maid.. whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb. 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short cauter to and fro on the turf by the

wayside.
3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.
1834 Answorth Rookwood iv. vii, Bess was neither strained by her gliding passage down the slippery bill side, nor shaken by larking the fence in the meadow.

nor shaken by larking the fence in the meadow.

Larker¹ (lā'tkə1). [f. LARK sb.¹ + -ER¹.] One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. Warwick Spare Min. (1632) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1768) Il. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. 1789 G. Whith Selborne xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

Inequently catch them [neutries] in the wheat-stitudies.

Larker ² (lā ikəl). colloq. [f. Lark v.² + -ER ¹.]

One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1820 Sporting Mag. XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. 1856 Westur. Gaz. 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

Tarkers' (larkers).

Larker 3 (la 1ka1). [Cf. LARK sb.3] (See

1886 Argosy XIX. 278 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine hoat'... the 'vollier'...and another small boat called a larker, Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

= LARKSPUR. b. Indian cress or garden

Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

1. a. = LARKSPUR. b. Indian cress or garden nasturtium (Trapsvolum).

1597 Gerarde Herbal II. CCCCXXVI. 923 Flos Regius . . in English Larkes spur, Larkes heele, Larkes toes, Larkes clawe and Munkes hoode. 1612 Two Noble K. I. i. Song, Marygolds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heeles trymme. 1669 Worldoge Syst. Agric. (1681) 280 Now sow Larks-heels, Canditufts, Columbines, &c. 1695 Tate Ir. Covuley's Plants IV. C's Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does hear, Call'd Larks-heel, 'cause he wears a Horsemans Spur. 1706 J. Gardida English Gard. (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychnis famous for her scarlet stain. 1765 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, Dehinium. 1827 Clare Sheph. Cal. 58 The tall topp'd lark-heels, feather'd thick with flowers.

2. The clongated heel, common among negroes. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi 501 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. 1872 — in Daily News 29 July, Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes. Hence Lark-heeled a. (See quots.)

1837 Gould Birds Europe III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting; Plettrophanes Laphonica, Selby. 1855 Robinson Whitley Gloss. Larvock-heeled, having an uncommon projection of heel. 1862 Wood Nat. Hist. II. 567 The Coccygine, or Lark-heeled Cuckoos, so called from their long hind toe.

Larking (lāukin), vbl. sb. [f. Lark v.l + 1Ng.] The action or process of calching larks. attrib. in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, sused to attract larks to the net.

-ING 1.] The action or process of calching larks. attrib. in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

attrib. in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

1826 S. R. Jackson in Hone Every-day Ek. II. 118
Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

Larking (lā'ikin), vbl. sb.² colloq. [f. Lark
v.²+-ing¹.] The action of Lark v.²; fun, frolic.
1813 Col. Hawker Diary (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was
in force, there had been no spree to top this. 1825 Bandons
Let. 19 July in Poems p. xlvii, Two Oxford men, professors
of genteel larking. 1838 Lady Granville Lett. 14 July,
He. . like me, shuns actual practical larking.

Larking (lā'ikin), ppl. a. colloq. [f. Lark
v.²+-ing².] That larks; frolicsome, sportive.
1828 J. H. Newman Lett. (1801) I. 182, I have learned to
leap. which is a larking thing for a don. 1848 Thackeray
Bk. Snobs x, The 'larking' or raffish Military Snoh. 1889
'Rolf Bolderwood' Robbery under Arms (1890) 330
Maddie was in one of her larking humours.

Hence La'rkingly adv.
1836 H. W. Wolf in Contemp. Rev. Aug. 204 Larkingly
engaging in acrobatics.

Larkish (lā'iki]), a. colloq. [f. Lark sb.²+
-ISH.] Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.
1832 Echo 29 Aug. 1/5 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York.

Hence La'rkishness.

a 1833 Sir A. Blackwood Records Life (1896) 14 One other
exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

Hence La rkishness.

a 1893 Sir A. Blackwood Records Life (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

Larksome (lā ksēm), a. colloq. [f. Lark sb.² + some.] Given to 'larking', sportive.

1871 Daily News 11 Sept., Hinting .. that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. 1890 Longin.

Mag. Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

Tarkspur (laukspur). Bot. [f. Lark sb.2 + Spur.] Any plant of the genus Delphinium; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common

called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is D. Consolida.

1578 Lyte Dodown 11. xv. 165 The garden Larkes Spurre floureth all the Somer long. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. eccexxvi, 922 The garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches. Did. 923 The wilde Larkes spur hath most fine lagged leaves. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. Feb. (1679) It Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) I. 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur. 1856 Miss Mulock J. Halifaxxi, Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-pride. 1882 Garden 11 Feb. 91/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

Tark-spurred. a. (See quot.)

Lark-spurred, a. (See quot.)

1805 J. LAWRENCE Cattle (1809) 33x The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were lark-spurred; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one..had spurred the intruder in the eye.

1837 YOUATT

Larky (lā·1ki), a. colloq. [f. Lark sb.2 + -Y.] Larky (lā·iki), a. colloq. [f. LARK sb.² + -Y.]
Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.
1851 H. Mayo Pop. Superst. (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is
larky, he solicits the witches to dance round him. 1866
Spectator 24 Nov. 1301/1 An under-bred, ignorant, larky
young naval lieutenant. 1885 'F. ANSTEY Tinted Venus
24, 'I look larky, don't I', said poor Tweddle, dolefully.
† Larm, sb. Obs. Also 6-7 larme. [Aphetic
form of Alarm sb. Cf. Larum and G. lärm noise.]

AVENUAL Ch. Also to bleen sing a larm.

form of Alarm sb. Cf. Larum and G. lärm noise.]

= Alarm sb. 4. Also to blow, ring a larm.
1530 Palson. 29/2 Larme in a felde, alarme. 1557
Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 198 Then come they to the larme, then shew they in the fielde. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm. 65 Therfore he ryngeth a larme and admonysheth all men to fetc.]. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Cano, Bellicum canere., 100 blowe a larme. 1581 Studley Seneca's Hercules Etxus 216 To thumpe vppon thy sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larmes. 1633 P. Fletcher Purfle 7sl. xi. 270 change my oaten quill For tumpet larms.

† b. attrib. larm-list, ?a body of firemen or militia. U.S. Obs.
1779 Hist. Pelham, Mass. (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms. be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bide But the training band and Larm list.

Larm, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Aphetic form of Alarm v.] trans. To alarm.
1758 S. Thompson Diary 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

Larmier (larmie). Also 7 larmer. [a, F. larmier in same sense, f. larme a tear.]

1. Arch. = Corona 4, Drip 5h 4 a.
1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Larmer. 1723 Chambers tr. Le Clerc's Treat, Archit. 1. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl., The Larmier is also called corona, and in English the drip. 1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.

2. Anat. (See quot.)

Dict. Mech.
2. Anat. (See quot.)
1848 in Cranc. 1893 Lyderker Horns & Hoofs 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-bag'.

Larmoyant (lasmoi ant), a. [ad. F. larmoyant, pres. pple. of larmoyer to be tearful, f. larme tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose.

(1813 BYRON Let. 2 Oct. in Moore Life (1830) II. 430 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'.] 1824 Miss Mithou Fillinge Ser. 1. (1863) 81 Ellen and I., although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. 1897 Naturalist 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter unto tears.

Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.

Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.
† Laron. Obs. Also 4 laroun, 6 la-roone,
7 lar(r)one, larroone. [ad. OF. laron (F. larron):—L. latron-em. Cf. Ladrone.] A robbet.
13.. K. Alis. 4209 Of thefihe Y wol me defende, Ageyn
knyght, swayn, and baroun, That Y no am no laroun. 1598
Shars. Merry W. I. iv. 7) O Diable, Diable: vat is in my
Closset? Villanie, La-roone: Rugby, my Rapier. 1631
H. Shirley Mart. Souddier II. iii, I am Prince over those
Publicans, Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs.
a 1650 USSBER Ann. vt. (1658) 338 But like a very Laron,
sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity.

Larrocine, variant of LARCIN Obs.

Larrecine, variant of Larcin Obs.

Larree: see Larin.

Larriet, variant of LARIAT.

Larrikin (lærikin). Chiefly Austral. Also larkin. [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. Aarry (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland)

+ KIN.

The word seems to have originated in Melhourne not long lefore 1870; but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of larking, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See Morris, Austral Eng., s. v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang leary kinchen.)

A (usually invenile) street rowdy; the Australian

guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang leary kinchen.]

A (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Iloodlum' or 'Ilooligan'.

1870 Melbourne Herald 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins... had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Latrobestreet.

1886-7 Burton Arab. Nis. I. 4 Story of the Larrikin and the Cook.

1890 Melbourne Argus 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larrikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner.

1898 G. W. Strevens With Kitchener to Khartum 142 Lord and larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one.

b. attrib. passing into adj.

1870 M. Clarke Goody Two Shoes 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue.

1884 Lit.

Era II. 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found.. in his writings.

1891 E. Kinglarke Australian at II.

1887 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence Larrikiness, a female larrikin; Larri-

108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia. Hence Larrikiness, a female larrikin; Larrikinism, the habits and practices of larrikins.

1870 Australian (Richmond, Vict.) to Sept. 3/3 (Morris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested. 1871. Collingwood Advertiser (Austral.) 22 June 3/5 (ibid.) Exidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. 1892 G. Parker Round Compass Austral. xii. 224 Nor does the young larrikiness... exist as a class.

Larrom, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.

Larrup (læ rŏp), v. dial. and colloq. Also larrop, lirrop. trans. To beat, flog, thrash.

larrop, lirrop. trans. To beat, flog, thrash. Hence La truping voll. sb.

**R23 Moog Suffolk Wids. 208 Larrup, to beat—similar to lace, lather [etc.]. **1824 Peake Amer. Abr. i.*; I'll larrup you till you can't stand. **a 1825 Jennings Observ. Dial. W. Eng. 53 To Lirrop, to beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, herope. **a 1825 Fordy Vec. E. Anglia, Larrup, 1820 Fordlangue Eng. nuder y Administr, (1837) I. 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrop his own nigger, 1833-4 Yack Giant K. v. xiv. in Comic Nursery 7. (1846) v. 44 Drinking success to the hero stout Who larruped the Giants out-and-out. 1874 M. Collins Transmig. I. xii. 221 He larruped me once when I was a boy for throwing stones at a cat. 1889 'Rolf Boldrewood' Robbery under Arms (1890) 156 'Your father'll give yon a fine larrupin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost. 1893 Zingle Wherstead 261 Here [in East Anglia] the farmer used in old times to 'larrup' his idle disorderly boys.

Larry* (læ'ri), sb.1 dial.

Larry (læri), sb.1 dial.

Larry (læri), sb. 1 dtal.
1. Confusion, excitement.
1876 T. Hardy Ethelberta (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry!' 1886 — Mayor of Casterbr. xxxvi, 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.
2. (See quot.)
1883 Nature XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

Larry (læri), sb.2 dial. a. (See quot. 185.). b. Liquid mortar, grout. Hence Larry v. dial.

b. Liquid mortar, grout. There was yearned, (see quot. 1890).

185. Diet. Archit. (Arch. Puhl. Soc.), Larry, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout.

1890 Gloucester Gloss, Larry, liquid mortar, growt. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with growt.

Larry, variant of LORRY.

Larson, Larsonie: see Larcin, Larceny. Larthew, variant of Lorthew Obs., teacher.

Larum (le rim, le rim), sb. Forms: 6 larom(e, larowme, 8 larrom, -um, 6 - larum. [Aphetic form of Alarum.]

1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger.

enemy's approach; any sound Io warn of danger. † Hence (rarely) a sudden attack.

1540 Coverdale, etc, Erasin, Par. Eph. p. xiv, What larum so euer happeneth, with this buckeler it shalbe vaynquished.

1555 Eden Decades 56 They fie cely assayled they renemyes with a larome. 1555 Proctor W Jat's Rebell. Dijth, In the night. there happened a larom, sundrie crining: treason, Treason. 1559 Fabyan's Chron. vii. 707 Sir Thomas Poinynges. . cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. 1607 Shake, Cor. i. iv. 9 Then shall we heare their Larum, & they Ours. 1755 in G. Sheldon Hist. Deepfield, Mass. (1853) I. 638 We fired several larrums and the great gun at Fort Dunnner was shot. 1784 Cowfeel Xiv. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostile feet. 1812 Pyron Ch. Hay. II. 72. 1833 Hr. Martins at Fr. Wines & Pol. vii. 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake. 1847 Evitor Strade's Low C. Warres 1. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rung the larum of death.

b. In wider sense: A timultuous noise; a

b. In wider sense; A tumultuous noise; a

b. In wider sense; A tunnultuous noise; a hubbub, uproor.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon cxxix. 472 Then the crye and larum began. 1588 Shars. Tit. A. i. i. 147 Remaineth nought but.. with low'd Larums [to] welcome them to Rome. 1566 Dalkment. Lessle's Hist, Scot. H. vii. 5 Thay crie a larum, that [etc.]. 1800 Coleridge Wallenst, i. vii. But whence arose this larum in the camp? 1840 Thackitray Paris Nk.-6k. (1860) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. 1858 G. Macdonald Phantaster six. in Wis. Painty P. Dingy. (1871) VI. 96 The continually renewed larum of a landrait. Ifg. 1593 R. Harry Philad. 1, 1 will be so bold as answere your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute.

† C. An uncasy condition. — Alarm 12. Obs. 1598 Shars. Merry W. m. v. 73 The peaking Curmuto her husband...dwelling in a continual larum of ielousie.

† 2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch,

to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour. Ols.

1586 Britory Melanc, xiii. 66 Automaticall instruments as clockes, watches, & larums. 1607 Derrie Whore Earlydon Wks. 1873 H. 264 What houre is this? does not my harum strike? This watch goes false. 1648 Br. Witkins. Math. Magick, Devaluts iii. 171 That larum. which. would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hower of the night. 1692 Locke Educ. xiv. Wks. 1727 11. 6 Others... have set their Stomachs by a constant usage, like Larums to call on them for four or five. 1807 Southey in Rem. H. K. White (1819) I. 34 He would. rise again to his work at five, at the call of a larum, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber.

*transf. and fig. 1667 Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell in Verses & Ess. (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all a waken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within. 1691 Shadwell. Scources 1. ii. Dram. Wks. (1720) 236 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 11 P. 1 She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity till the Larum ceased of its self. 1778 6. Whith Scilorine Sept., By this (crowing) he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum.

3. attrib. and Comb., as larum-call, -clock, -watch. +2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch,

Also Larum-Bell.

1683 Lond. Gaz. No. 1846/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chnin. 1697 Ibid. No. 3251/4 Lost., a Larum Clock in a little Box. 1821 Joanna Ballule Metr. Leg., Ghost Fadon xxii, Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

Larum (læ'1bm), v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 8 larom. [f. Larum sb.]

+1. trans. a. To sound forth loudly. b. To

alarm. Obs.

1505 P. T. G. tr. Blanchardine n. Ded., Having presumed to tune my rustic stringes to larum foorth my simple musicke. 1758 S. Thompson Diary 21 July (1866) 12 At prayer this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry.

2. intr. + a. To rush down with loud cries (obs.).

b. 'To talk incessantly' (Holderness Gloss. 1877). 1728 Pors Dunc. III. 158 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl. Tarum.hell. Obs. exc. poet. If. LARUM sb.

impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

La:rum-bell. Obs. exc. poet. [f. Larum sb. + Bell.] = Alarm-Bell. (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larone bell. 1590 Spenser F. Q. II. ix. 25. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. III. 17. 1600 Herwood Brit. Troy xv. lxxi, The Larum Bels of death on all sides ringing. a 1634 Chapman Alphonsus Plays 1873 Sl. 248 Run to the Tow's and Ring the Larum Bell. 1813 Scott Rokeby II. xxv, Ring out the castle larum bell!

Larva (lā:và). Pl. larvæ. [L. larva a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre. Obs. exc. Hist.

spectre. Obs. exc. Hist.

1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Cassander; such

a larra 1 am that here am called up. 1882 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 313/2 The dead .. were .. spirits of terror ...; in this fearful sense the names Lemures and still more Larra were appropriated to them.

1827 Svo. Smith in Edin. Rev. Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into the Analysis of the salving the egg till its transformation into the Analysis of the salving the egg till its transformation into the egg till its transformation in

a pupa. b. Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to

animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis. In the first quot, the word is used in a general sensemask, 'guise': the technical restricted use is due to Linnenis. In the larva the perfect form, or imago, of the insect is unrecognizable.

[1691 RAV Creation 1, (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of Species, making them to be the same Insect under a different Larva or Habit.] 1768 G. White Stelborne xviii. (1789) 54 The Larva of Habit.] 1768 G. White Stelborne xviii. (1789) 54 The Larva of insects are full of eggs. 1770 PENNANT Zood. 1V. 37 The two small ones [sc. lizards] are Larva, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. 1, 67 This Linne called the larva state, and an insect when in it a larva. 1837 Goring & Pritchard Mirrogr. 212 Among aquatic larva, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the numerous species of gnat. 1849 Murchison Silheria App. D. Spec. xiii 440 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was. a crustacean; but a glance at the larva shows this to be the case. 1874 Brewes in Comes Birds N. W. 65 Collecting flies and larvae among a clump of locust trees. 1897 Daily News. 32 Jan. 61 This plaice larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

6s. 1864 H. Rogers Ess. II. 1, 22 He is sure to deposit in

nouth.

//gr. 1854 H. ROGERS Ess. II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

C. attrih., as larvæ-form, -state.

1791 F. Datewin Bot. Gard. 1. 197 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, Warm'd with new life, unfolds his larvæ-form.

1874 CARLENTER Ment. Phys. 1. ii. § 59 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or imago state of the Insect.

Larval (lāuvāl', a. [ad. L. larvāl-is pertaining to larva, or ghosts.]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.

1656 Brount Glossogr., Larval, belonging to a nightspirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; character-

istic of a larva.

istic of a larva, 1848 in Maunder Treas. Nat. Hist. 791. 1851-6 Woonward Molluse a iv. 21 The young [of mollusea] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 Darwix Orig. Spec. ii. (1878) 35 The inmature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1894 H. Drummon Ascent Man 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin. are disguised past all recognition.

b. Of an animal: In the condition of a larva. 1864 Reader IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluses resenter the sheep. 1866 Dκ. Argvill Reign Lavi v. (ed. 4) 197 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.
3. Path. Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped.

skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne Explos Tax 102)

mask' (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855).

1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. 111. 172 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Dis. vi. 105 The quinine rest is generally conclusive in .. the various larval forms of malaria. Ibid. viii. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

maiaria. 1914. viii. 159 Anortwe or arwa piague.

Larvate (lä:livelt), a. [ad. mod.L. larvāt-115,
f. larva a mask: see -ATE 2 2. Cf. F. larvē.]

Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 BUCHANAN Technol. Dict., Larvale, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 MAUNOER Treas. Nat. Hist. 791

Larrate, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.

Larvated (lā 'uve'ltèd), a. [f. prec. + ED l.]
+ a. Provided with a mask (obs.). b. transf.

Masked, concealed. In Puth. (see quot. 1888).

1623 Cockeram, Larvated, masqued. 1658 Phillips, Larvated, masqued or visarded for the representing some Gobling or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in Balley vol. 11. 1832 W. Stephenson Gateshead Poems 39 He. can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Larvated, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.
+ Larvation. Obs. [f. as prec. +-ATION.]
A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 Biocs New Disp. 7 234 These larvations vanish, the feaver being taken away.

Larve (laiv). [a. F. larve, ad. L. larva.]

1. = LARVAI

1. = LARVA I.

1603 Florio Montaigne I. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hobgoblins, Robbin-good-fellowes, and such other Bug-beares.

1822 W. Irving Braceb. Hall (1823) I. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phanoms. 1863 Veronia III. 147 Elementary spirits. for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

† 2. A mask; lit. and fig. Obs.

a 1656 Hales Gold. Rem. (1688) 423 Under this larve, this whifting suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles II. 1v. 365 Ilροσωτον signifies. the face, that part. which was covered ... with the larve or visard.

with the larve or visard,

3. = 1 APV

.. with the larve or visard.

3. = LARVA 2.

1769 PENNANT Zool. III. 15 We.. are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a lizard] under the form of a larve.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1852 DANA Crist. II. 1594

The animal is probably the larve of some Penæidean.

† Larved, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. larva mask

+ -ED.] Masked, concealed,

1654 VILVAIN Theol. Treat. vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical larved Idolatry.

Larvi- (lā ivi), combining form of I. larva,

LANVA. Larvicide [-cide 1], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also attrib. or adj. So Larvicidal a. Larvi colous a. [L. col-ère to inhabit: see -ous], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Larviform a. [-FORM], having the form of a larva. Larvigerous a. [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. Larvi parous a. [L. par-ère to bring forth: see -ous], (a) producing young in the condition of larvæ, (b) produced in

young in the condition of larvee, (b) produced in the form of larvee.

1900 Bril. Med. Yrul. No. 2041. 305 A cheap *larvicidal substance..not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. Ibid. 325 The *larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvee and pupe in pools and ditches. Ibid., Professor Celli showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicide substances. 1848 MAUNDER Treas, Nat. Hist. 791 *Larviform, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. Morgan Anim. Life 223 The females of certain beetles. . are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 Stand. Nat. Hist. (1888) 11. 428 When ready to change into the *larvigerous pupe they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 Kirby & Se. Entomol. 1. 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a Scolex, or are *larvigarous. 1826 Ibid. HI. 65 Larvijarous, coming forth from the matrix in the state of larve. 1858 Lewes Senside Stud. 285 The viviparous or larvigarous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-lice adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

Lary, variant of LAURY Obs., laurel

Laryngal (läri 1981), a. [f. mod.L. laryng-Larynx + -1L.] Produced in the larynx.

1818-60 Whately Commpl. Bk. (1864) 168, B, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx. so that they might be called . the laryngal. letters. 1883 Scotsman 9 May 64 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human largest the might be called . The

Laryngeal (lárindzfál), a. and sh. Anat. and Surg. Also 9 laringeal. [f. mod.L. larynge-us (f. laryng-, L.ARYNX) +-AL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the larynx; e.g. laryngeal muscle, nerve. Of a disease: Affecting or scated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used

or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 Haghton in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch. 1854 Bushman in Circ. Sci. (c 1865) 1. 282/t The superior laryngeal nerve. 1861 T. J. Graham Pract. Med. 179 Constituting what. is frequently spoken of as laringeal phthisis. 1871 Darwin Desc. Man II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla... when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself. with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 Minart Cat 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles, 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B. sb. A laryngeal nerve or artery.

In some mod. Dicts.

In some mod. Dicts.

So Lary ngean, a. [see -AN.] = LARYNGEAL.
1828 in Webster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Laryngectomy (lerindze któmi). Surg. [f. Gr. $\lambda \alpha \rho \nu \gamma \gamma$, LARYNX + $\hat{\epsilon} \kappa$ out + - $\tau \alpha \mu \omega$ a cutting.] The excision of the larynx.

The excision of the larynx.

1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 840
Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of
the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers
the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease.

Hence Laryngecto mic a. In some mod, Dicts Laryngic (lări ndzik), a. [f. as prec. + -ic.]

= LARYNGEAL.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 459 Laryngismus.
Laryngic suffocation. 1887 Pall Mall G. 3 Sept. 7/1 The disposition to laryngic catarrh is also much less marked.

Laryngismus (lærindzi zmžs). Path. [mod. L. laryngismus, f. laryng-, LARYNX. Gr. λαρυγ-γισμός had the sense of shouting, f. λαρυγγίζειν (f.

λάρνης larynx) to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngic suffocation.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 111. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence Laryngi smal a., of or pertaining to

laryngismus. 1880 Encycl. Brit. XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal

Laryngitis (lærindgəi tis). Path. [mod.L.,

in membrane of the larynx.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx.

1822-35 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence Laryngi tio a., pertaining to or of the

nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

Laryngo- (lări ngo), before a vowel laryng-, combining form of LARYNN, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. Laryngo-catarrh, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1885). Lary:ngo-fi-ssure, the division of the thyroid cartilage (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

Laryngography (-\rho gr\u00e4\in) [-GRAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). Laryngological a., pertaining to laryngology. Laryngologist, one who is versed in laryngology. Laryngology (-\rho\display) [-Logy], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. Lary:ngo-phary'ngeal a., pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. Laryngo-pha'rynx, he larynx and to the pharynx. Laryngo-pharynx, the larynx and the pharynx together. Laryngo-phony (-ρ'fŏni) [Gr. -φωνία sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant Hooper's Lex. Med. 1839). Laryngophthi sical a., per-Laryngophthisis (Mayne). Laryngophthisis, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). Laryngornœa [Gr. poia a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). Laryngospasm, spasm or convulsion of the larynx Mayne). Lary:ngosteno sis [Gr. στένωσις a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostrobo scopy** [Gr. στρόβο-s a whirling + -scopy] (see quot.). **Laryngotra cheal** a., pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. Lary:ngotracheo:tomy, Lary:ngo-ty:phoid, Laryn:go-ty:phus (see quots.).

windpipe. Lary:ngotracheo'tomy, Lary:ngo-ty phoid, Laryn:go-ty phus (see quots.).

1888 M. Mackenzie Fredk. the Noble i. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in *laryngological literature. 1871
— Growths in Larynx iii. 18 From the varying...character of the voice...the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced *laryngologist. 1842 DUNGLISON Med. Lex., *Laryngology. 1889 fuitle.) Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology. 1820 Fall Mall G. 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 Conen Dis. Throat to The *laryngo-pbaryngeal sinuses. 1897 All-butt's Syst. Med. IV. 754 When the *laryngo-pharynx and cesophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical glands are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. FULLE Dis. Lungs 105 In *laryngophony...the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx (*laryngorthoea'. 1878 Cassell's Fam. Mag. 574/2 *laryngostrobocopy... a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose I. 559 Contraction of the *laryngo-trached canal. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 St. George's *lasys Rep. IX. 587 *Laryngotrachectonny, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the cricothyroid membrane, the cricod cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1866 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 81 In very rare cases [typhoid fever commences with] laryngeal symptoms (*laryngotyphoid). Ibid. 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid). 1888 Syd. Soc. Ext., *Laryngotyphus, a form of typhoid pever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897

Laryngoscope (lări'ŋgơ, iskowp). [f. Laryngo+-scope.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect

a patient's larynx.

a patient's larynx.

1860 Med. Times & Gaz. I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngo-scope, 1864 Max Müller Sci. Lang, Ser. 11. iii, (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Laryngoscopic (lări:ngơisko:pik), a. [f. as

Laryngoscopic (laningo)skp pik), a. [1. as prec.: see -scopic.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1861 tr. Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. Holmes Syst. Surg. (1870) IV. 518
Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp'...is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872
COHEN Dis. Throat 11 A good light is an indispensable prequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 Allbut's Syst. Med. 1. 287 There is slight hourseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So Lary ngosco pical a. = prec.; whence Laryngosco pically adv., with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopical image enlarged.

1864 Tr. Holmes Syst. Surg. (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopical and other examinations.

1870 Sat. Rev. 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned.

1880 M. MACKENZIE Dis. Transfer of the State of tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt. **Laryngoscopist** (heringo skopist). [f. Larnngoscopist) (heringo skopist). [f. Larnngoscope. 1864 T. Holmes Syst. Surg. (1870) IV. 514 Dr. B. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose I. 221 Various lamps. recommended by different laryngoscopists.

Laryngoscopists.

Laryngoscopy (læringρ'sköpi). [f. Laryngo-+ Gr. -σκοπία inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med. XLII 90 Those who

wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Türck's advice. 1897 Allbitt's Syst. Med. IV. 672 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumina-tion are employed as for laryngoscopy.

Laryngotome (lāringotom). Surg. [f. Laryngotome (lāringotom). Surg. [f. Laryngotomy (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Laryngotomy (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Laryngotomy (læringotom). Surg. [ad. Gr. λαρυγγοτομία, f. λαρυγγο- Larynx + -τομία cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without sen in order to result the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture

from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. & Min. 354 The quinzey ..; it's cured, by .. laryngotomy, and thin diet. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 1. 13 Breath may be restored to the Choaking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. 1725 N. Robinson Theory of Physick 273 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refige the miserable Patient has for his Life. 1872 COHEN Dis. Throat 43 The wound left after laryngotomy

or tracheotomy.

Hence Laryingoto mic a., pertaining to or of

Hence Laryingotomic a., pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy.

Larynx (læriŋks). Anat. Pl. larynges (lārindʒīz). Also 6-7 larinx, 6 laringa. [a. Gr. λάρνγ, mod.L. larynx.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-nine. In hinds upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called Syrinx, is the true organ of sound.

true organ of sound.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 16h, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receine and put forth breath; as also of makyng and fourmyng voyce. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 19/2 Muscles situated aboute the Laringa. 1633 P. Fleetcher Purple 181. W. 45 note, The Larynx, or coveryng of the winde-pipe is a grisly substance. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 387 The Ulcer may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffoction. 1802 Paley Nat. Theol. x. § 5 The larynx...besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. 1881 Mivark Cat 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. 1900 Westm. Gaz. 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog.

attrib. 1861 Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med. XLII. 88 The observer..introduces the larynx-speculum.

Larzon, variant of Largin Obs.

Lazon, variant of Largin Offs.

Lasc (las), int. [aphetic form of Alas.] = Alas.

LARZON, variant of LARCIN 008.

Las (lus), int. [aphetic form of ALAS.] = ALAS.

1604 DEKKER Honest Wh. 1. x. G. Las! now I see The reason why fond women lone to buy Adulterate complexion.

1604 CONGREVE Double Dealer IV. iii, O las! no indeed, Sir Punl.

1804 Mrs. BROWNING House of Clouds xii, Poet's thought,—not poet's sigh. 'Las, they come together!

Las, obs. form of LACE, LASS, LESS.

Lasar, variant of LAZAR.

Lasar, variant of LAZAR.

Lasar(e, ohs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† Lasard. Obs. rare⁻¹. [? a. F. lézard, lit.

'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 EARL CORK Diary in Lismore Papers Ser. 1. (1886)

V. 201 Paid Tho. Badnedg for five new lasard muskets.

Lascar (læskai, læskai). Also 7 laskayre, (lusear), 7-8 lascarr. [Either an erroneous European use of Urdu lashkar army, camp (see Lashkar), or a shortened form of its derivative lashkarī (see Lascarine). In Pg. c 1600 laschar occurs in the same sense as lasquarim, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in 1).]

nse, from which the current applications are derived,

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 Purchas Pilgrims I. v. 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboord the Vnicorne. 1696 Ovingtones of the Indian Lascarrs; how tame they were letc...

1608 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a Vowel, the one heing pronounced with an u, the other with an a; as Luscar is a Soldier; Lascar, a Seaman. 1712 W. Rogers Voy. (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-cars. 1777 MILLER in Phil. Trans. LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron. 46/1 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. 1832 Marryat N. Forster xli, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen. 1849 Longr. Building of Ship in Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

attrib. and Comb. 1887 Pall Mall G. 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. 1900 Daily News 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. Anglo-Indian. 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully gun-lascar).

2. Anglo-Indian. 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully gun-lascar).

1798 Webbe in Owen Wellesley's Desp. 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers.

1799 Babo ibid. 126 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars.

1800 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1837) I. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or hullock drivers.

1870 J. W. KAVE Hist. Sepoy War II. 1v. iii. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

Lascaree (læskărī). Also 8 lascari. [a. Urdu (Pers.) lashkarī: see next.]

† 1. = Lascarı. Obs.

†1. = Lascar 1. Obs.

1712 E. Cooke Voy. S. Sea 354 All the Prisoners were put
Aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascaris.

Vol., VI,

2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing (Cent. Dict.).

+ Lascarine. Indian. Obs. Also 6 lascariin, 8-yn, 9lascoreen. [ad. Pg. lasquarin, -im, a. Urdu (Pers.) lashkarī (adj., military; hence as sb., a soldier), f. lashkar army: see LASHKAR.] An soldier), i. lashkar army: see LASHKAR.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 W. Phillips Linschoten I. xxxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagate, which is called Lascariin. 1704 Collect. Voy. (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascaryns, under the Command of a Colonel. 1807 Corporae Ceylon I. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's gnard or lascoreens. 1825 Heber Yrnt. xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascarines, who answer in some respects to our peons in Calcutta.

Lasce, obs. form of Lass.

Lageh Obs. In Insease.

* Lasch. Obs. In 5 lassehe. [The rede lassche of the quot represents OE. réadlesc 'pellis rubricata' (Napier Gll. no. 5324); ef. OHG. loski (MHG. lösche, early mod.G. lasch, lösch).] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14. E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 86 To make rede lassche, take [etc.].

Lasche, obs. form of LASH sb_*1 , a_* , and v_*1

† Laschety. Obs. rare. Also 8 laschete. [ad. F. lascheté, now lâcheté: see Lash a. and

TY.] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 O. Walker Educ. II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, laschety, and love of case. 1702 C. Marther Magn. Chr. IV. iv. (1852) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish laschete or levity in his

Lascitt, variant of LASSET Obs.

† Lascive, a. Obs. rare -1. [a. F. Inscive, ad.

1 Lascivus, 1 Lascivious, wanton.
1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. evil. 537 Lyra. inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† Lasci viate, v. Obs. rarc. [erroneously ad. † Lascivire, after verbs in -iate: see -ATE 3.] intr.
To sport wantonly; to include in unseemly jesting.
1627-77 Feltham Resolves 1. xx. 36 Divinity should not lasciviate [ad. 1709 has be wanton]... Gravity becomes the pulpit. 1656 in Blooms Glossoger. 1721 in Banley.
Hence Lasciviating ppl. a.
1660 Charac. Italy To Rdr. A iii, He will... say these Whimsies are but Ingenit lascivicating formula, the superfluous Excrescencies of lasciviating wit.

**Togoirmicance... Obs. 2022. If next: see

+ Lasci viency. Obs. rare. [f. next: see

+ Lasciviency. Obs. rare. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. xii. 153 Any villanies...that the lasciviency of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. 1681 HALLYWELL Melampr. 9 Men, ... through the ... lasciviency of the bodily life, quite lose the ... sense of true Goodness.

+ Lascivient, a. Obs. [ad, L. lascivient-em, pres. pple. of lascivire to be wanton, f. lascivius wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 H. More Conject. Cabbal. (1713) 21 Set upon doing things. according as the various toyings and titillations of the lascivient Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam].

1703 Berritt To N. T. 1 Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

1Ience + Lasci viently adv.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently.

+ Lasciviorsity. Obs. rare - 0. [f. next + -1TY.]

Lasciviousness. 1727 in Balley vol. II.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Lasciviousness.

Lascivious (lăsi vies), a. Also 5 lassivyous, 6 lacivious. [ad. late L. lascivios-us (Isidore), f. L. lascivi-a (n. of quality f. lascivus sportive, in had sense lustful, licentious): see -ous.]

had sense lustful, licentious): see -ous.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, foods 686 Lastynyous [read lascynyous] lunder, vii.

1. Inclined to lust linder, vii.

1. Inclined to lyne in those lascinious and wanton dayes. 1567 Mapter Gr.

1. Forest 88 The Gotebneke is verie wanton or lascitious. 1601 Sharks. Alf? Well iv. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to he a dangerous and lascinious boy. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 544

1. One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to depaint Lascivious [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascious'] wantonnesse. 1667 Milton P. L. Ix. 1014 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascious Flyes. 1781 Cowfee Anti-Thelyphthoru 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race, Shrieked at the sight. 1856 Mes. Browning Aur. Leigh 111. 767 Thin dangling locks, and flat lascivious mouth. Comb. 1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetric D iiij, He. is wholy to bee reputed a laciulous disposed personne.

1. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurions. Obs.

b. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lascinions Poemes. 1594 Shaks. Rich. HI, 1. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber, To the lascinious pleasing of a Lute. 1602 T. Fitzherbert Apol. 36 b, How many are there. that .. make no scruple to keep lascinions pictures to pronoke themselnes to lust? 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. II. ii. II. (1651) 240 By Philters and such kinde of lascivious ments. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blune's Trav. 155 Their garments are something lascivious, for heing cut and open their skin is seen. 1671 L. Addison W. Barbary 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as nuch lascivious case, as at home. 1780 Cowfer Table T. 462 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. 1838 Lytton Leila I. iv, Not thine the lascivious arts of the Moorish maidens.

¶2. Used for: Rank, luxuriant.

1698 FRYER Acc. F. India & P. 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

Lasciviously (läsi viosli), adv. [f.prec. + -LY².]

1. In a lascivious manner, lewelly.
1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. 115. ix. 76 b, Menne & Women were permitted moste lasciuiously to bath together. 1611 Beaum, & Fl. King & No K. III, iii, I would desire her lone Lasciuiousle, leudlie, incestuouslie. 1624 WOTTON Archit. 1. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciniously decked like a Carterame. 1786 tr. Beckford's Tathek (1868) 110 A throng of Genii and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

+ 2. (In sense of L. lascīvē.) Sportively. Obs.
1607 Topspell. Four-f. Beauts (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces.

Lasciviousness (läsi viosnès). If, as prec.

he fore her in pieces. **Lasciviousness** (lăsiviosnes). [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 Sfenser F. Q. Ded, Venses to Raleigh, The vertuousnes of Belphebe, the lasciviousnes of Hellenora, and many the like. 1611 Hintle Eph. iv. 19. 1680 Devien Crist's Epist. Pref. The lasciviousness of his Elegies. 1796 Monse Amer. Geog. II. 546 They acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. 1906 Kiteling in Hestin. Gaz. 14 May 5/3 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we ... prefer to tickle our emotions by being generous... at other people's expense.

+ Lasciviity. Obs. [ad. F. Inscirité: ad. L.

other people's expense.

+ Lascivity. Obs. [ad. F. lascivité, ad. L. lascivité-en. l. lascivits.] = prec.

1490 Caxton Encyclos iv. 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte in-to. shamefaste chastyte. 1513 Bradshaw M. Werburge 1. 1923 The naturall mocyon of his lass yuyte Was shortly slaked.

+ Lascivy. Obs. rare=0. [ad. L. lascivia: see Lascivious a.] Lasciviousness. 1727 in Balley vol. 11.

Lase, obs. form of Lace; obs. Sc. form of Lass.

Lase | Isis | Itist, also | 6 lasser, 7 lazer.

[a, L. liser.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called

writers; obtained from an unidefilierous plant carted läser/Fēcium or silfhium (σίλφων).

[ε 1420 Pallad, on Hush, iv. 326 Stampe a quantite of laseris with wyne.] 1578 Lyte Dedocus iii. exil, 3/3 From out of the rootes and statkes being scarlifed and cut floweth a certayne strong liquor, ... called Laser. 1579 Lyncham Gard, Health (1633) 411 The hearbe being rubbed, smelleth like vnto Laser. 1591 Percuyalt Sf. Diet., Fenjay, herbelaser.

b. Comb.: + laser-tree, the tree yielding laser; laser-wort, any plant of the genus Laserfilium,

Inser-wort, any plant of the genus Laserfittum, esp. L. latifolium.

1626 Bacon Sydru \$ 555 A Kind of Spongie Excrescence, which groweth chiefly upon the Roots of the *Laser-Tree.

1537 Gerarde Herbal in. (cexcl. (1631) 10-7 Laserpitium called in English 'Laserwort. 1658 J. R. tr. Monfiel's Theat. Insects 1057 Take Castoreum, Lazerwort, Pepper, of each four drams. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 316 Laserwort, Laserpitium 1796 Monse Amer. Gog. L. 128 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica. 1870 Treas. Bot., Laserwort, Laserpitium; also Thafsia Laserpitii.

Toser var. Laxer: obs. form of Leisube.

Laser, var. Lazar; obs. form of Leisure.
Laserte, variant of Lacert 1 Obs.

Laserte, variant of LASSET Obs.

Laset, variant of LASSET Obs.

Lash (lef), sb.! Also 4-6 lasshe, 5 las(e)he.

[? f. LASH v.!]

I. +a. gen. A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (obs.). b. spec. A stroke with

1. † a. gen. A studden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (obs.). D. spec. A stroke with a thong or whip.

c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 9375 (Kölbing) Kehenaus com wib gret rape & 3af king Arthour swiche a las, Pat Arthour al astoned was. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 1. 220 Proude bayard gymeth for to skyppe. Til he a lassh haue of be long whippe. 1387 Terrisa Highen (Rolls) VI. 31 Foure score lasshes [1. a toginta verbera]. c 1460 Play Sacram. 408 On lashe I shalle hyme lende or yt be long. 1549 Coveroale, etc. Erasm. Par. Heb. 23 Oure parentes. dyd wyth... lashes teache vs the commen behauiour of this lyfe. 1604 E. Glrimstoxel Par. Heb. 23 Oure parentes. dyd wyth... lashes teache vs the commen behauiour of this lyfe. 1604 E. Glrimstoxel themselves, giving great lashes over their shoulders. 1639 Fuller Holy War II. xi. (1840-64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. 1661 T. Lve in Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate xviii. 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Axe, am sent away with the Lash only of a Fathers Rod. 1735 Somerville Chase II. 116 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, till howling he return. 1769 Junius Lett. xxxv. 165 The private men have... five hundred lashes if they desert. 1791 Mrs. Raddlette Rom. Forest ii, 1 gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. 1844 Regul. & Ord. Army 230 The Mutiny Actrestricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. 1880 Mrs. Forester Roy & Viola 1. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her checks.

transf. and Ag. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost domage of all and perylous lasshe they procure to

cheeks. transf. and fig. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost domage of all and perylous lasshe they procure to themselfe. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. Proem., Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. 1602 Simks. Ham. III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth gine my Conscience. 1693 in Dryden's Juvenal IV. Argt., The Poet. brings in Crispinns, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. 1697 BENTLEV Phal. Pref. (1699) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. 1710 Aodison Whig Exam. No. 2 15 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes 2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. LASH 56.2 c 1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foules 178 The boxtre pipere, holm to whippis lasch. 1502 SHAKS. Rom. § 781. I. iv. 63. Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1711 Acotson Spect. No. 108 P 2, I observed. that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. a 1800 Cowfer Morning Dream 30.

IASH.

In his hand .. A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819
SMELLEY Cenci IV. i. 69 He will not ask it of me till the lash Be broken in its last and deepest wound. 1859
Jephson Brittany Vii. 94 Employing himself in plaiting fresh pieces [of whipcord].. on the lash of his whip.

b. Used peet, and rhetorically = 'whip, scourge'. lit. and fig. Also in phrase, † Out of (a person's) lash: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1386 J. Hooker Hist. Ircl. in Holinshed II. 98/1 He was out of his lash that minded to haue betraied him. a 1656 Bb. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 200 The slave fears the lash of his cruell Master. 1659 Bb. Walton Consid. Considered 197 The Vulgar Latin scapes the lash pretty well. 1715-20 Puper Hiad V. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies.

1732 Swift Corr. Wks. 1841 II. 691 Lest they should fall under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 Mad. D'Arrilay Diary 28 Nov., With all this., she has not escaped the lash of scandal. 1820 Shelley Hymn to Mexcury Ixxxv, Apollo., gave him in return the glittering lash. Installing him as herdsman. 1838 Thirkwall. Greece II. 288 The Persians.. were driven on to the conflict by the lash of their commanders. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid vi. 571 Tisphone.. Scourges the trembling sinners, her ferce lash arming her hands. 1891 S. C. Scriverer Our Fields & Clites 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the overseer of slaves.

C. The lash: the punishment of flogging. 1694 F. Bragge Disc. Parables (1706) I. vii. 238 Such Vagabonds.. would. .look upon honest Industry as more eligible

c. The lash: the punishment of flogging.

1694 F. Brace Disc. Parables (1706) I. vii. 238 Such Vagabonds.. would..look upon honest Industry as more eligible than the Lash. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 157 76 This Custom of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. xxxi.

111. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 Knight's Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci. V. 654 Serious breaches of discipline are still punished with the lash. 1881 Times 29 Mar. 9/3 There is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike of the lash.

of the lash.

† d. ? The next place to the front in a team of four horses. Cf. lash-horse in 5, Obs. rare -1.

1607 Markham Caral. v. (1617) 56 Cause him to be put vnto the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters call the Lash, so that hee may have two Horses to follow behinde him, whome together with the loade... he cannot draw away.

draw away.

¶e. An alleged name for a 'company' of carters. Obs. rare—1.
3. Short for Exe-Lash. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij.

3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 267 Priestley [makes them arise] from inflection through the lashes. 1797 COLERIDGE Christabel 1, 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge 1, Long dark lashes... concealed his downcast eyes.

+ 4. Phrases of obscure origin in which the

identity of the word is doubtful. To leave in the lash = to leave in the lurch. To lie in the lash; to be left in the lurch. To run in or upon the lash;

to be left in the lurch. To run in or upon the lash: to incur more debts than one can pay. Obs.

[Possibly we should compare in the lash with out of his lash (quot. 1586 in 2 b). The passage from Tusser (quot. 1573 helow) is given by Johnson as his only example of the sense 'a leash or string in which an animal is held, a snare' (cf. Lash: sb.2). Some have assigned to the sb. in these phrases a sense 'mire'.]

1573 Tusser Hush. Ixiii. (1878) 144 The fermer they leane in the lash, with losses on enerie side. 1575 Casconone Fable Ferd. Ieron. Posies 228 My Nell hath stolne thy finest stuffe and left thee in the lash. 1576 Wooltron Chr. Manual I iij, The wyse and welmeaning debtour who, goeth eyther vppon the score; least he be ouerreckoned and runne in the lash. 1584 R. Wilson Three Ladies Lond. II. A iij, I will flaunt it and braue it after the lusty swash: Ile deceive thousandes, what care I who lye in the lashe? 1607 Hieron Wks. 1. 436 We runne on still vpon the lash, and neuer looke on the score. a 1624 Br. M. Smirn Serm. (1622) 110 When we lost Callis in his quarrell, he left vs in the lash, and gaue vs the slip.

5. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) lash-free; (sense 3) lash-shaded, shadowed adjs.; lash-horse

(sense 3) lash-shaded, -shadowed adjs.; lash-horse

(sense 3) lash-shaded, -shadowed adjs.; lash-horse (see quot.); lash-whip, a whip with a lash, opposed to a 'crop' (see Crop sb. 7 c).

1623 B. Jonson Masques, Time Vind., 1 with this whipp you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe *lash-free.

1887 Kentish Gloss., *Lash-horse, the third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team.

1872 J. H. Ingraham Pillar of Fire 111 The aquiline nose and the *lash-shaded dark, bright eye. 1891 T. Harby Tess (1900) 115/2 Her., *lash-shadowed eyes. 1789 'G. Gambado' Acad. Horsemen (1809) 35, 1 would advise you always to ride with a *lash whip; it shews the sportsman.

1883 Lack (leg), sb. 2 [Perh. var. of Latten sb., a. OF. lacke vbl. sb., 1. lachier, dial. variant of lacter; see Lace v. Cf. Swiss Ger. laschen shoe-lace.

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from

e 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/1 Lasche, stroke [sic], ligula. † 2. = Lasso 1. Obs. rare.

† 2. = LASSO 1. Obs. rave.

1748 Anson's Voy. 1. vi. 65 A machine, which the English.

118 Lenos Ayres, generally denominate a lash. It is made
of a thong of several fathoms in length. with a running
nose at one end of it. Ibid. 66 The address both of the
Spaniards and Indians in. the use of this lash or nose.
3. Weaving. = LEASE OF LEASH.

1731 MORTIMES in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 106. 1831
G. R. POSTER Silk Manuf. 246 Eight rows, forming as
many leases or lashes in the warp. 1857 PARKHILL Ilist,
Paisley xiv. 113 In the shawl manufacture the lashes have
to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Lash (Weaving), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by
which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of
weaving Brussels carpet.

Lash (læf), a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 lache, 5 laach, laoche, 5-7 lasch(e, 6 lashe. [a. OF. lasche (F. lâche) vbl. adj., f. OF. lascher (F. lâcher): see Lache v. With sense 3, cf. Lush a.] † 1. Culpably negligent or remiss. Obs.

2374 Chaucer Roeth, iv. pr. iii. 122 Vif he be slowe and astoned and lache he lyueb as an asse. c1422 Hoccieve Learn to Die 267 How laach and negligent Haue y been. 1549 Compl. Scot. xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche conuardis gat nothing. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. v. 64 Sen God hes to 30w power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to blame. 1673 O. Walker Ednc. v. 39 Immoderate praise makes him. lasch and negligent. 1694 L'Estrange Fables 385 A lasche demission of Sovereign authority.

† 2. In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. Obs. 1530 Palsgr. 317/1 Lashe nat fast, lache. 1546 Phayer Regim. Lyfe Liij, Gonte, which procedeth som time of debility of the synowes being lashe.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery. b. Of weather: Raw, wet. c. Of a hide: Tender. d. Lash egg (see quot. a1825). Obs. exc. dial. c1440 Promp. Parv. 288/t Lasche, or to fresche, and vnsavery. 1509 H. Butter Dyets drie Dinner 1, Not so good for the weake. .stomackes, for it is of a lash and yet grosse substance. 1658 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrns v. 71 Fruits being unwholsome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth Veare. 1787 W. Marshall. Norfolk (1795) II. 383 Lash, or Lashy, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1793 Ann. 1876 (1876) de lash and 1825 Borrow Komany Rye (1886) I. 299 'After September the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.' Illence tashy adv.

Hence + La'shly adv.

1694 Sr. W. Hore Sword-man's Vade-m. 12 That he may not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps timescale.

Lash (lef), v. Forms: (fa.t.4 last, laiste), 4-6 las(s)ch(e, lasshe, 5 lasschyn, 5-6 lashe, 6- lash. [Of difficult etymology. The quots seem to show that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the derivative, of LASH sh. 1 An onomatopæic origin is possible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the parallel and nearly synonymous LUSH v.; cf. dash, dush, flash, flush, mash, mush, smash, smush, etc. Some uses resemble those of F. lâcher (OF. lascher) to loose, let go (lâcher un coup to 'let fly senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod. use have coloured the other senses.]

I. To move swiftly and suddenly.

1. intr. To make a sudden movement; to dash fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas, with allusion to LASH sb.1 2. Also with about, + asunder, away, back, down, out, + together. Const. at, from, into,

to 1. ASH sb. 1 2. Also with about, † asunder, away, back, down, out, † together. Const. at, from, into, † on, out of, to.

c 1303 Arth. & Merl. 9263 (Kölling) Mani geauntes... Pat on Arthour at ones last & wip his hors to grounde him dast.

31. S. Erkenwoolde 334 in Horstm. Altingl. Leg. (1881)
273 Li3tly lasshit ber a leme loghe in be abyme. 13... Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 502/346 Wip his teth anon He logged, bat at in-synder gon lasch. 12 1400 Morte Arth. 2801 Whene ledys with longe speris Lasschene to gedyrs. at400-50 Alexander 553 Pe li3t lemand late lasschis fra be heuyn. c 1460 Emare 298 The teres lasshed out of his yyen. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VI. XI. 200 All thre lasshed on hym at ones with swerdes. Fid. XII. 203 Thenne they drewe her swerdes and lasshyd to gyder egerly. 1627 Fell-MAR Resolves II. [1]. Alfiii. [1682] 30 Thou knowest not... what loyes thou losest, when thou fondly lashest into new offences. 1633 QUARLES Ded. to P. Fletcher's Poet. Misc., 1. Past on my way; I lasht through thick and thinne. 1670 Cotton Espernon III. XI. 562 To keep them. from lashing into those extremes, whereinto [etc.]. a 1716 South Serm. (1744) XI. 249 When it [sin] finds the least vent, it lashes out to the purpose. 1820 Edin. Mag. May 423 Wi swash an' swow, the angry jow Cam lashan' down the braes. 1853 Ruskin Stones Ven. (1874) I. xxv. 283 A lizard [in stone] pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle; one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft and vanish. 1883 Annie Thomas Mod. Honsewife 124 The rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 11, 1065 The Filaries sanguinis. wriggling and lashing about. among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly at, make a dash or rush at, aim a blow at. † Also with at used adverbially. In later use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400-85 MALORY Arthur VI. X. The

use, with mixture of sense 0.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1392 Archars .. Lasch [Dublin MS. lashe] at pam of loft. 1470-85 Malory Arthur vi. x, The chorle. lasshyd at hym with a grete clubbe. 1513 Douglas Elicis xi. ix. 67 Now lasch that at with bludy swerdis brycht. 1596 Sienser F. Q. iv. vi. 16 Lashing dreadfully at every part. Ibid., v. v. 6 She hewd, she foynd, she lasht, she laid on every side. 1693 Dryoen Persius' Sat. v. (1697) 471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1728 T. Shermon Persius Prol. (1739) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters. 1859 Tennyson Enid 563 Each...lash'd at each... with such blows, that [etc.].

blows, that [etc.].

b. To lash out: to strike out violently, to lay about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out. Also fig. + Also to lash it out.

1567 Triall Treas. (1850) 42 Yet will I.. repugne, lashe out, and kicke. 1587 FLEMING Contm. Holinshed III. 321/2 After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out hustile, and fought couragiouslie. 1852 SMEDLEY L. Arundel xxxv. 269 Lewis..lashed out too, when he was first put in harness. 1884 Truth 4 Sept. 369/2 He.. 'revived pamphletering' only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. Anstey

Brass Bottle xiv. 222 He might.. be lashing out with his hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

† e. trans. To assail, attack.

c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geannt laiste & þe heued al todaiste.

3. trans. To dash, throw, or move violently. Obs.

3. trans. To dash, throw, or move violently. Obs. exc. in technical use. † Also with forth, out, up. To lash off, to strike off.

c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 7584 (Kölbing) Among peribans anon he dast & sum pehened of he laist. a 1400-50 Alexander 1325 He laschis out a lange swerde quen his launce failes. c 1430 Chev. Assigna 323 Feraunce launces vp his fete & lasschethe out his yen. 1519 Horman Vulg. 54 He lasshed ageynst the grounde the cuppe that I loued beste. 1543 Lann. & Yilcous Treat. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 241 Lashinge oute, and shotynge of, in all the haste theyr greate gownes and harquebusshes. 1693 Devden Ovid's Met. XII. 472 He falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 378/1 The wool-comber...throws or 'lashes' a handful of wool. over the points of the teeth. † 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with out. Obs.

Talls; and lashing up in Fleels, his Rider throws. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 378/1. The wool-comber.. throws or 'lashes' a handful of wool .. over the points of the teeth.

†4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with out. Obs.
1513 More Rich. III, Wks. 62/1 There was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substaunce of goodes to be lashed oute nmong vnthriftes. 1530 TAVERNER Erasm. Prov. (1552) 11 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mammon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSER Hinst. Axiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lasheth on the rounder so...that corne loft is empted er chapman hath his. 1586 J. Hooker Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II. 30/1. Then would he lash & powre all that ener he had in store or treasurie. 1603 H. Crosse Vertues Commew. (1878) 64 [He] must instantly. lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly. 1609 W. M. Man in Moone C 3 b, You suppose it a great glory to lash your coyne, you care not where, nor yppon whom. 1630 Brathwant Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 88 Neither to hoard up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1655. S. Purchas Vol. Flying-Ins. 11. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash out all his joyes in the time of his prosperitie.

† b. To pour out of forth impetuously (words, etc.). 1520 More Dyaloge IV. Wks. 2871. Colis... lasheth out scripture in bedelem as fast as they bothe in Almayn. c1555 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 232 Then lasheth he forth many authorities and examples. 1556 J. Herwoon Spider & F. ii. 56 Hate, lashth out trewth, foes to displease. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 129 Som men lash out cursings and othes of God, thereby pronoking him to anger. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. v. 13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher than was requisite.

5. intr. Of persons. With out: To rush, launch out, into excess of any kind; to break out into violent language: to souander one's substance be

out, into excess of any kind; to break out into

out, into excess of any kind; to break out into violent language; to squander one's substance, be lavish. (In some quois. = absol. use of 4.)

a 1560 Becon Sick Man's Salve (1572) 145 Then lash they out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe it no longer. 1592 Greene Def. Conny Catch. (1859) 13

A yoong youtbul Gentleman, given a little to lash out liberally. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 287 So that hee. fall into no excesse, neither lash out beyond all reason and measure. 1629 Z. Bovo Last Battell 826 That I lash not out into the excesse of supperfluitie of wickednesse. 1664 Floddan F. II. 22 Alas too lewdly he lashed out And foolishly his Ordnance spend. 1670 Cotton Experiment. 11. A70 Yet could not the Duke. sometimes forbear lashing out into very free expressions. 1709 Strype Ann. Ref. I. xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity. of a nation professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way lin dress.

II. Senses referring to LASH sb. I

6. trans. To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod, elc.; to flog, scourge.

6. trans. To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod, elc.; to flog, scourge.

1398 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. vi. xii. (Tollem. MS.), A bonde seruant. is bete and lasshid with 3erdis. ε1440 Promp. Parn. 288/1 Lasschyn...νετδενο. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill rengie, Evir lascht thame on the lungie. 1605 Sinass. Lear v. vi. 165 Why dost thou lash that Whore? 1606 F. Brooke it. Le Blanc's Trav. 363 Some. furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns. 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 89 What became of the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1830 Dickens Nich. Nick. vii, Lashing the pony until they reached their journey's end. 1858 Mas. Carivie Lett. 11. 36τ The lady lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing reins, and arising, lashes his steeds.

absol. a 1684 T. Lve in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxxix, 30-4 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion. 1697 Dravoen Virg. Georg. m. 169 The Vouthful Charioteers. . Stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. transf., esp. of the action of waves upon the shore, etc. Occas. intr. To fall with a lashing movement on the shore.

movement on the shore.

movement on the shore.

c 1694 Prior Lady's Looking Glass 16 Big waves lash the frighter of shores. 1795 Somewhile Chaise 111. 255 Ah! what avail[s]. thy length of Tail, That lashes thy broad Sides. 1762 FALCONER Shipur. Proem 52 From where th' Atlantic lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLEY Lines Enganean Hills 186 Poesy's unfailing river. Lashing with melodious wave Many a sacred poet's grave. 1837 APPERLEY Chase, Road & Turf (1898) 48 Another hound slips out of cover. with his nose to the ground and his stern lashing his side. a 1851 Moir Poems. Starlight Reft., Lash the hoarse billows on the shore. 1853 C. Browte Vitlette i. (1876) 3 It was a wet night; the rain lashed the panes. 1889 Bowen Virg. Encid Iv. 249 Atlas the rude. Jashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. fig.; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

C. fig.; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (1.); to castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1500 Shaks. Com. Err. II. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty is lasht with woe. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. II. i. i. (1651)

221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar. for which he is lashed by T. Erastus. 1661 T. Lve in Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on, yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jedidiah, when they break his Statutes. 1704 T. Brown Persins' Sat. I. Wks. 1730 I. 53, I must. Lash the vile town with my satirick rbime. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. I. ii. 27 They (the hunt-

ing clergy] were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. 1. vii. 1. 391 He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. 1859 TENNYSON Pelleas & Etharre 581 A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. 1877 BLACK Green Past, xxv. 203 Balfour.. found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With adv. or phrase as complement: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.
1594 SHARS. Rich. III., v. iii. 328 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas againe, Lash hence these ouer-weening Ragges of France. 1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. cclxxii, Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. 1715-20 Pope Itiad x. 584 These [steeds], with his bow unbent, he lash'd along. 1720 T. Cooke Tales, Proposads, etc. 182 He does not threaten to disarm him, but.. to lash him from the Assembly. 1727 Pracker Farriery Impr. (1757) H. 132 The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. 1781 Cower Truth 260 A glassy lake.. Lashed into foaming waves. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxviii, The excitement into which she had been lashed. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 325 Should I find you by my doors again, Mymen shall lash you from them like a dog. 1871 Miss Vonce Cances II. xvii. 188 The violence of a weak nature lashed up to rage. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan 89 Then I see.. Africa 307 A strong head wind lashed the river into waves. absol. a 1716 SOUTH Serm. (J.). Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

† D. To force out by a lash or stroke. Obs. 1642 Rocers Naaman 23 Others have their eie lasht out by a twig in their travaile.

Lash (læ), v.² [Peth. f. Lash sb.², or a. OF. lachier, dialectal var. of lacter: see Lace v.

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are Du. lasschen to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from M. Du. lasche (nod. lasch) rag, patch, gusset; 6. lasch, lasche flap, lappet, gusset, scarf-joint. But it does not appear probable that these hav

points.

2. Chiefly Naut. To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; +to truss (clothes); to fasten to (something). Also with down, on, together; + reft. of a plant. Lash away,

(clothes); to lasten to (something). Also with down, on, together; † reft. of a plant. Lash away, lash and carry (see quots. 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia v. 104 Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be vnloosed. 1692 Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram. 1. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 37 Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. 1712 tr. Pomer's Hist. Drugs I. 31 This Plant. lashes itself round any tree that is near it. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. iv. 330 We had not a gun on board lashed. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) VI. 1956 A child... had been lashed under the thwarts of the canoe. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 97, note, The rods were here lashed together hy a packthread. 1829 Long. Wreck Hesperus xx, A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. 1826 W. Irkung Astoria 11. 257 The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxix. 105 All out spare spars were taken on board and lashed. 1853 Sir R. Douglas Midil. Bridges (ed. 3)66 marg., Lashdown Pontoons. 1867 F. Francis Angling xiii. (1880) 461 This process of lashing on a hook. 1867 Smyth Sailer's Word-bk., Lash and carry, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. Ibid., Lash away, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. 1879 Lavy Brassey Sunsline & Storm 26 Our chairs were lashed. 1883 Authony's Photogr. Bull. 11. 55 Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

Lash (lee), 2.3 dial. trans. To comb (the hair).

Lash (læf), v.3 dial. trans. To comb (the hair).

Also with out.

Lash (læf), v.3 dial. trans. To comb (the hair). Also with out.

1863 Mfs. Togood Yorks. Dial., Go and lash thee hair out, child. 1866 Alice Rea Beckside Boggle 9 I's just wesh me and lash me hair. 1894 Hall Caine Manxman in. xii.

170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out.

b. Comb.: lash-comb, a wide-toothed comb (Lonsdale Gloss. 1869).

1887 Hall Caine Deemster vi. 38 When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. 1894 — Manxman xo8.

Lashed (læft), ppl. a. I [f. Lash v. 1 + -ed l.]

Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 Cotgr., Foüetté, whipped, lashed, scourged. a 1625 Fletcher Lové's Cure II. i, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pec. 1818 Sheller Rev. Islam I. iii. 3 And the lashed (læft), ppl. a. I [f. Lash v. 2 + -ed l.]

Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. Kipling Captains Courageous 53 The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

Lashed (læft), ppl. a. I [f. Lash v. 2 + -ed l.]

Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as black-, dark-, long-lashed.

1776 J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms 389, Ciliata, lashed like the eye. 1854 Whittier Mand Multer 32 A pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

Lasher (læfsi). [f. Lash v. 1, 2 + -ed l.] One who or that which lashes.

+1. One who beats or whips. Also fig.

1602 B. Jonson Poetaster Apol. Dial, Wks. (1616) 352 Or

who or that which tasnes.

†1. One who beats or whips. Also fig.
1602 B. Jonson Poetaster Apol. Dial., Wks. (1616) 352 Or
1 could doe worse, Arm'd with Archilochys fury, write
Jambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselues. 1611 Coter, Foüetteur, a whipper, scourger...lasher.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. lasher bull-head.

Also FATHER-LASHER.

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lasher bull-head, a name or the fish Cottus scorpius.

3. Naut. (See quot. 1848.) = LASHING vbl. sb.²

36. Naul. (See quot. 1848.) = LASHING 70l. 30.2

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 20 Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 143 Lashers for the Vards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrowds. 1848 BIDDLECOMBE Art of Rigging 20, Lashers.—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly local (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a

barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by

barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 Plor Oxfordsh. 185 Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. 1800 Hurdis Faw. Village of Not londer falls The foamy lasher's cataract superb In fullest flood-time. 1840 Ann. Reg. 15 The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. 1858 Hughes Scouring White Horse 16 The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. 1848 Blackev. Mag. 342 The huge rafts of silverfir. shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

falls.

1851 G. BUTLEA Let. in Recoll. (1892) 70, I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. 1853 M. Arrold Scholar-Gifsy x, Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass. To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. 1861 Hugles Tom Brown at Oxf. II. xii. 232 He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. 1872 Daily News 3 May 5/3 If the. Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

Lashing (lav fig), vbl. sb.! [f. Lash v.! + -180 l.] The action of Lash v.! in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. † Lashing vt.! Layishing somandering

beating, flogging; an instance of this. † Lashing out, lavishing, squandering.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 6789 Mony lyue of lept with lasshyng of swerdis. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/2 Laschynge, or betynge. 1553 Geemald Promp. Parv. 288/2 Laschynge, or betynge. 1553 Geemald Promp. Parv. 288/2 Laschynge, or betynge. 1661-3 Jee. Tayton Serm. for Year (1678) 344. Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. 1791 Burke Th. Fr. Affairs Wks. (1808) VII. 41 The king fof Sweden]. keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. 1801 T. Milner in Life xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which.. called for a fresh lashing. 1900 Daily News 19 Feb. 2/5 As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly.

b. fl. (Anglo-Irish). 'Floods', abundance. 1829 Scott Yrnl. 18 Mar., Cigars in loads, whisky in lashings. 1841 S. C. Hall Ireland (1843) HI. 334 There's lashins of holy water, and blessed palm. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro'M. 84 A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whiskey-punch. 1883 Lo. Saltous Scraps I. 116 There's plenty of sport to be had, an' lashins of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. 1884 Illustr. Lond. News 24 May 510 '3 'There's lashins of room', said the driver.

Lashing (læ fin), vhl. 50.2 'Chiefly Naut. [f. Lash v.2 + 1NG l.] The action of Lash v.2; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord.

action of fastening any movable body with a cord.

action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence concr. the cord used for this purpose.

1669 Sturny Mariner's Mag. 1. ii. 20 Loose the Laching, we will sheer off our Ship. 1729 Capt. W. Wrightsmorth MS. Log-bk. of the "Lyell" 20 Oct., At 8 cast off our Lashings and made Sail. 1728 J. Blake Plan Mar. Syst. 6 A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. 1789 G. Keate Felew Isl. 4. In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. 1834 47 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. (1851) 139 The. side rails are seened with rack lashings to the extreme balks. 1836 W. Iaving Astoria III. 220 It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. 1869 Troyle Change Ringing 5 It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. 1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson Mill. Dick., Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of-different dimensions.

Comb. 1828 J. M. Stearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 19 Lashing Rope. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Lashing eyes, fittings for lower stays, block-strops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. 1834 Knight Dick., Suppl., Lashing knot, A form of bend.

Lashing (la: Jin), ppl. a. [f. Lash v. I + - Ing 2.]

Lashing (latin), ppl. a. [f. Lash v.1+-ing2.]

Lashing (læʃiŋ), ppl. a. [f. Lash v.I + -ing².] That lashes.

14. Siege Jerusalem 17/304 Was nost bot . red laschyng lye [i.e. flame] alle be londe ouer. € 1645 Howell Lett. 1.2 Under a learned (though lashing) Master. 1693 Dryoen Jurenal I. (1697) 11 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeez'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. 1744 Gav Trienia II. 231 The lashing whip resounds. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 1. lxxv, Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. 1820 Strelley Cloud 9. I wield the flail of the lashing hail. 1827-44 WILLIS Elms Nevo Hawen 129 The air Below the lashing tree-tops was all black. 1838 STEVENSON Dynamiter 198 A certain day of lashing rain in December. 1900 Edinb. Rev. Oct. 379 This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence La'shingly adv., in a lashing manner;

a. Lavishly. b. By means of the lash or whip.

1573 Tusser Husb. ix. (1878) 17 To lash not out too lashingthe, for feare of pinching penurie.

1839 Nevo Monthly Mag. LVI. 358 Tripes bawled ont, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound Woodpecker and old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

1.1. Personal of Labysum.

La'ship, obs. colloquial form of LADYSHIP.

|| Lashkar (lw'skar). Indian. Also 7 lescar,

leskar. [Urdu (Pers.) lashkar army, camp. See LASCAR.] +a. A camp of native Indian soldiers (obs.). b. In the newspaper accounts of the Afridi campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afridi soldiers. 1616 Sir T. Roe in Purchas Pilgrims (1625) I. 559, I tooke horse to auoyd presse and other inconvenience and crossed out of the Leskar before him. 1625 Terray ibid. II. Ix. vi. 1481 There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 32 Normall his Queene.. had passed safely ouer the River, with most part of the Lescar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

Lashless (lw:fles), a. [I. Lash sb.1 (sense 3) + -LESS.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1812 Keats Lamia 11. 288 His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. 1849 Baowning Sordello 111. 350 Tiring suitors out With ... lashless eyes Inveterately tearshot. 1879 Downer Southey i. 5 Ma'am Powell. with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

+ La'shlite, lashlight. Obs. Also 7 laghslite, 8 lagslite. [Blundered form of OE. labslit, f. lah law + slit tear, breach.] The fine imposed

f. lah law + slit tear, breach.] The fine imposed

f. lah law + slit tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.
c 1030 Laws of Cnut II. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318 Beo se wid bone cinge exx scyll' scyldig on Engla lage... and on Dena lage lahslites scyldig. 11. Laws of Will. I c., 39 (Schmid) 345 In Danelahe erit foris factura de suo laslite [NF. laxlite]. 11. Laws of Hen. I c. 11 § 11 (Schmid) 443 Si guis Dei rectitudines per vim teneat, solvat lashlite cum Dazis planam witam cum Anglis. 1607 Cowel Interpr., Laghslite. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govil. Eng. 1. xl. 99 Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called "lashlight. 1721 Balley, Lagslite, a Breach of the Law. 1862 Miall Title Deeds Ch. Eng. 21 note, Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes. Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among Eng. 21 no the Danes.

Lashness. Obs. Also 5-6 lachenes, 6 lashnesse, 7 lasch(e)ncs(s. [f. Lasti a. + -NESs.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness;

also, cowardice.

also, cowardice.

c 1477 CANTON Jason 15, I cannot have meruaille ynough of the greet slouthe and lachenes of your men. 1484.

Ordre of Chynabry 77 Gloutonye...engendreth slouthe and lachenes ofbody. 1530 Patson. 237/2 Lasshnesse, laschete. 1533 St. Papers Hen. VIII, II. 102 The great lachenes my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. 1551 R. BRUCE Seem. vi. Ov b, Let it not come to passe be sour misbehaucour and lashnes, that the glorie of God...be impared in any wates. 1641 R. Baillin Lett. v Junts. (1841) I. 347 In the end, after some lashness and lagging, he made. ane pathetick oration. 1673 O. Walker Edne. 1, v. (ed. 2) 36 Not to ... degenerate into softnes and laschenes.

Lasionite la vidinoit. Min. [Named by Fuchs

Lasionite la zimoit). Min. [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. λάσιον, neut. of λάσιον hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary

1816; irregularly f. Gr. Adator, neut. of Adator hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals) + -ITE.] A synonym of WAVELLITE.

1819 Ann. Philos. XIX. 281 Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. 1861 Bristow Closs. Min. 209 Lazionite, Fuchs. A var. of wavellite. 1868 Dann Min. (ed. 5) 576.

Lask (lask), sb.1 Also 6 7 laske. [a ONF. *laske (losk), sb.1 Also 6 7 laske. [a ONF. *laske - elascher (mod.F. lächer) to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrheea; an attack of this; = Lan sb.21. Now only in veterinary use. 1542 Fadyan's Chren. vii. 701 Many honeste persones died of ye hote agues, and of a greate laske. 1574 New 100 Health Mag. 10 Meate excessively ingurgitate and caten.. engendreth... laskes and vomit. 1601 Holland Pling II. 93 the Cornell tree... is not good for bees, for if they chance to tast the floure therof, they fall presently into a vehement lask. 1671 Salmon Syn. Med. III. xxii. 433 Flixweed, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. 1729 Bradhey Fam. Diet., Anisced, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumbling and Gripes, Lask, Vomiting, and the Hiccup. 1803 Mac xan in Frize Ess. Hight. Soc. II. 208 The Lask on Seour. generally originates from feebleness, cold. or graving on a soft rich pasture, without a misture of hard grass.

† 2. A laxative, aperient; - Lax sb.2 2.

a 1550 Image Ipoer in Skelton's II ks. (1843) II. 433 They gave the lorde a laske To purge withall his caske.

3. Comb.: laskwort, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrheea.
1647 Lux Chr. Astrol. is. 64 Violets, Laskwort [etc.].

Lask (lask), sb.2 [? a. MDu. lasche (prob. pronounced lasx); mod.Du. lasche, pronounced lasy) piece ent out, flap.] (See quots.)
1864 Couch Brit. Fishes II. 125 A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackarel. 1874 Woon Nat. Hist. 581 To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

† Lask, a. Obs. Also 5 laske. [? a. ONF. *lasque = Central OF. lasche; see Lash a.] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf.

*lasque = Central OF. lasche; see LASH a.] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf. LASH a. 2. c1460 J. Russell Ek. Nurture of the [buttin] norishethe a man to be laske. 1721 Balley, Lask, loose in the Belly. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. 8. v. Fever, His [horse s] lips and all his body grows lask and feeble.

Lask (lask), v. Also 4-7 laske, 5 loske. [? a. ONF. *lasquer = Central OF. lascher (mod.F. lâcher) to loosen, relax:-popular L. *lascāre = class. L. laxāre, f. lax-us Lax a.]

†1. trans. To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax: to thin (the blood): to shorten

†1. trans. To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). Obs.

21350 Will. Palerne 570 Heißh hevene king to gode havene me sende oper laske mi liif daywes wib inne a litel terme. Ibid. 950, I wol a litel and litel laskit (i.e. lask it) in hast. crao Laufranc's Cirverge. 280 Summen seien bar olde men hen able to be kutt, for her blood is miche laskid & her hete. Ibid. 296 pou schalt laske his greet blood wib blood-letyngis. cra40 Jacob's Well 196 For bis superfluyte mayst bou neuere ben heyl in sonle, 151 blood be leskyd in blood-letyng. a 1450 Myrc 1736 Laske hys peynes or cese bys synne.

+2. intr. To become loose in the bowels; to purge.

LASKET.

†2. intr. To become loose in the bowels; to purge.
152 [see Lax v.]. 1598 SYLVESTER Dn Bartas II. 1. III.
Furies 529 Soft Child-hood puling. Are apt to Laske
through much humidity. 1618 Owles Almanack 43 Then
will they untrusse a hoope and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H.
Salernes Regim. 23 Goates milk. maketh a man to laske.
3. Naut. To 'go large'; to sail neither 'by the
wind' nor 'before the wind'.
1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 40 When we cast
about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking.
1626 CAFT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen 29 Goe large, laske,
ware yawning. 1634 Bucaniers Amer. II. (1698) 138 We hore
up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking
away. 1726 G. Roberts Four Years Voy. 378 Von must
put the Ship away lasking, or afore the Wind. 1756 Gentl.
Mag. XXVI. 602 The admiral. Lept lasking away, angling
from the enemy. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lasking
along, sailing away with a quartering wind.
† 4. Mining. (App. used as a word of command:
see quot.) Obs.

see quot.) Ohs.

1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Liij, Lask [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as Lask, the Drawer understands he must let down more Rope; and no Lask is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

on the Corfe.

Hence † La sking vbl. sh., purging, diarrheea;
La sking vbl. sh. and ppl. a. Naut., ((going) large'.
1527 Andrew Brunsuyke's Distyll. Waters Biv, The
same water..stopped all maner of laskynge. 1706 Phillips
(ed. Kersey), Lasking (Sea Term), when a Ship sails neither
by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind...she is sail To go
lasking. 1882 T. Rooseveet Naval War 1872 (1883) 120
The Java... came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter. weather quarter.

Lask, Laskayre, obs. ff. I.Asque, LASCAR.
Lask(e, variant of LESK, flank, groin.
Lasket (lasket). Naut. [Perh. an alteration, after GASKET, of F. lacet (see LATCHET) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot

of a sail.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Laskets or Latches, are small Lines like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in Balley. 1867 in Sayth Sailor's Word-bk.

† La'sky, a. Obs.—o. [f. Lask a. +-Y.] = Lask a. 1552 Hulder, Laskie and laxative.

Laso, variant of Lasso.

Laso, variant of LASSO.

† Laspick. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. l'aspic
(= ASPIC 3 with prefixed article).] = ASPIC.

1761 Bill of Fare in Pennant London (1813) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as Laspicks, Rolards, &c.

Laspring. [Perh. a corruption of lax-pink (see Lax sb. 1 b); interpreted as a contraction for last spring; cf. last brood in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also gravel lastring.

laspring.

1766 Hawrins in Walton's Angler I. vi. 143 note, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. Ibid. vii. 153 note. 1836 Varrell Brit. Fishes II. 50 brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Gravelling, Laspring, Sparling, Sc. 1861 Act 24-5 Vict. c. 109 § 4 'Voung of Salmon' shall include. Par, Spawn, Pink, Last Spring, Ilepper, Last Brood, Gravelling [etc.]. 1881 19th Cent. Apr. 693 It is. unlawful for me..to catch a small samlet or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 'J. Bickerdure' Bk. Alleround Angler III. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

Lasque (lusk). Also 7 laske, 8 lask. [?a. Pers. et. M. Jashk. bit. Diece.] (See quots.) Also laspue

الشك lashk, bit, piece.] (See quots.) Also lasque

diamond.

diamond.

1678 Lond, Gaz. No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut, .. weighing 6. carrots ½ full. 1751 D. Jeffries Diamonds 115
Lasks .. are in general ill shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 Mawe Diamonds (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 Westrour Precious Stones 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, handles, rings &c.

used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, hangles, rings, &c.

Lass (læs). Forms: 4 las, lasco, 4 7 lasse, 6 Sc. lase, 6–1ass. [ME. lasce, las(se; perh. a. prehistoric ON. *lasqa, wk. fem. of *lasqar unmarried: MSw. lösk kona unmarried woman.

cl. MSw. losk Rona unmarried woman.

The adj. means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. losk-r occurs only in the sense 'filel, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as ass for *ask (ashes), asse for ask v., buss for busk.]

1. A girl.

A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency.

A go. Cursor M. 2608 Til abram han dame sare said,

'Youe lasce. For bi hat sco has barn o be, Als in despit sco haldes me'. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce That Herodias dohter was. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Eaptista 632 Medyature als wes he, between ws & be trinite, et he, hat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. a 1400-50 Alexander 3746 If any consaue har a knaf han kepis him his modire... Yij 3ere with in our-selfe... And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in our hurge. a 1529 Skelton Col. Cloute 426 The money for theyr masses spent among wanton lasses. a 1592 Greene Geo. a Greene (1599) D 2, He that is olde, and marries with a lasse, Lies but at home and prooues himselfe an asse. 1611 SHAKS. Wint.

T. IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. 1645 Waller Battle Summer 1st. II. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1672

Westminster Drollery II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY Prov. (ed. 2) 80 The lass i' the red petticoat shall pay for all .. meaning .. a wife with a good portion. 1722 De FOE Moll Flanders (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIOAN Sch. Scandal III. (song), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 Har'st Rig 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 Wordow. Prelude VIII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor. 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

D. sfee. A maid-servant. Sc. and north. dial.

before the control of the control of

dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also transf. 2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also transf.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. VI. iii. 14 And eke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SIAHS. A. 1. L. V. iii. 17 It was a Louer, and his lasse. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 335 The youthfull Bull.. Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, I. joyless of the Grove. 1784 Cowfer Task 1. 36 There might ye see.. the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. Galloway Poems 90 The lads upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lass-quean (dial.); †lasslorn a forsakun by one's lass or sweetheart.

3. altrib. and Comb., as lass-guean ((tal.); †lass-lorn a., forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 Shaks. Temp. iv. i. 68 Thy broome groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues, Being lasse-lorne.

1818 Scorr Rob Roy xxii, Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household.

†Lassate, a. Obs. rare - 1. [ad. L. lassatus, pa. pple. of lassare, f. lassus, weary.] Tired, wearied.

1694 Motteux Rabelais v. 248 You... there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

†Lassate a. Obs. rare - 2. [f. l. lassatus]

† La'ssate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. l., lassāt: see prec.] trans. To weary. 1623 in Cockeram II.

† Lassation. Obs. [a. of action f. I. lassāre: see lassation.] Relaxation; weariness.

1650 Charleton Paradoxes 139 The Imagination in this life is not onely subject to lassation. 1669 W. Simpson Byutol. Chym. 97 The animal spirits are. wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

Lasse for lal see: see Let v.

Lasse, obs. form of Lass, Less.

Lasserie: see Larcery Obs. + Lasset. Obs. Also 6 laset, 7 laseitt. [a. G. lasset, lassitz, of Slavonic origin; cf. OSl. lasica, Czech lasice, laska, Russian Jaetka, F. lasquette.] Also lasset-mouse, -weasel, a fur-bearing animal; the crmine or miniver.

1891 G. FLETCHER Russe Commw. (Hakl. Suc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh. the gurnstale, the laset or minever. 1697 Torsell Four f. Beasts (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weesill. 1611 Coroa, Rat de Lasse, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Furre which we call Mineuar.

beast that beares the Furre which we call Mineuar.

Lassie (Iausi). Chiefly Sc. Also 9 lassy. [f. Lass + dimin. suffix -IE (-Y).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph. I. song vi, I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1792 Buns' What can a young lassie' i, What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man? 1802 MAR.

Educeworth Maral T. (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassy is the cobluer's daughter? 1889 BARKEE Window in Thrams
169 Na, it's other lassies' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence Lassiehood, girlhood. Lassieish a.,

young-womanish.

1857 A. Wallace Gloanting of Life ii. 28 Where Robin .. has to make the important transition from the equivocal garb of lassie-hood into his first 'corduroys'. 1882 J. Brown Horæ Suls., 7. Leech, etc. 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassieish objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are rainful painful

Lassitude (læsitiud). [a. F. lassitude, ad. L. lassitude, f. lassus weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion;

bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 Envor Cast. Helthe (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is a disposition towarde syckenesse, wherin a man feleth a soorenesse, a swellinge or an inflammation. 1581 Mulcaster Positions xxxiii. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feele some little lassitude and wearines. 1646 Bacon Sylva 8 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 Trang Comm. Matt. ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. More Conject. Cabbal. (1713) 19 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affectation of Immateriality. Joroght upon him remisses and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1711 Shaftess. Charac. (1737) H. H. H. I. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1756 Burke Subl. 8 E. Iv. 1, A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 Geo. Elsor Romala xvi, The feverish excitement. had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 Ruskin Praterita 1, 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

14350 (18280), 56. Also 9 laso, lazie, lazo.

Lasso (læ'so), sb. Also 9 laso, lazie, lazo. [Sp. lazo (in America pronounced la'so) = OF. laz: see LACE sb.]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30

yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish

America.

[1768 J. Byron Narr. Patagonia (ed. 2) 221 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose.] 1808 Narr. Exped. Gen. Craufurd II. viii. 180 Numbers of these fellows, with the lazie, hovered about us. 1835 W. laving Tour Prairies xix, The coil of cordage. .is called a lariat, and answers to the laso of South America. 1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. xxv. (1891) 356 Measuring his distance. .as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 Beerbohm Patagonia v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck.

on its neck.

2. Mil. = lasso-harness.

28. MH. = Iasso-Hayness.
1847 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso.
1868 Regnl. & Ord. Army § 614 Ten Men per Troop... are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lasso-man; lasso-like adj.; lasso-cell, one of the urticating cells of the

Calenterata, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; lasso-harness, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as

long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 Agassiz Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist. 18 The lasso-cells are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. Holder Marrets Anim. Life 25 The beautiful sea-anemone... covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl ont sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (ed. 4) 166 Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circingle, and one trace. 1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall (of the thread-cell) is much stronger, having one extensity open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long sasso-like filament. 1808 Brit. Gen. Craftens in Triad of Licut. Ceut. J. Whitelocke 1. 196 Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

Lasso (use so), v. Also lazo. [f. Lasso sb.]

1. trans. To catch with a lasso.

1807 Exped. to Buenos Ayres 6 Here and there they

1. trans. To catch with a lasso.

1807 Exped. to Buenos Ayres 6 Here and there they lassoed the stragglers.

1831 Taelawny Adv. Founger Son xxv. (1890) 116 Like the wild horse. Lazoed by the South American Gauchoes.

1831 P.B. DU CHAILLU Land Midn. Sun II. 80 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed.

1931 SMILES J. Mirray II. xxviii. 252 He.. crossed the Pampas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. Mid. To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness.

1864 Daily Tel. 14 Mar., The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troop of the Royal Engineers.

Ilence Lassoed fpl. a., Lassoing vbl. sb. Also
Lassoer, one who lassoes.

La ssoen, one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in Daily Tel. 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing. 1881 Daawin in Life y Lett. 111. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1882 SALA Amer. Revis. (1885) 413 The. neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 Chamb. Yrul. XIII. 16/2 The lassoers often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

Lassock (læsøk). Sc. [f. Lass + diminutive

Lassock (18°5¢k). 36. 11. Lasso T diminiarios suffix -ock.] A little girl. 1816 Scott Old Mort. v, I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 - Rob Roy xxxvi, I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it. 1887 R. Buchanan Heir of Linne i, A young lassock's petitional from the linen-press.

Lassy me, int. vulgar. Also lausy me. [? Contraction of Lord save me!] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARIJAN Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre Tappington, 'Lassy me!' said Miss Julia. 1850 W. A. WALLACK Only a Sister 338 Lausy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

Last (last), sb.! Forms: 1 last, læst, læste, 4-8 laste, 4-5 lest(e, 4- last. [OE. lást masc., footstep, læst fem., boot, læste fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. w. Du. læst masc., OHG. læist (MHG. læist, mod.G. læiste(n masc.), last, ON. læist-r foot, sock (Sw., Da. läst last), Goth. laist-s footstep, track (ixyos), cogn. w. OHG. (wagan) -leisa track, rut (MHG. læis(e fem., geleis truckway, mod.G. geleise. gleise rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root *lais- (:lis-) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. lais pret.-pres., I know, and the related words: see Learn v., Lore), cogn. w. L. līra furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. *laip-, laid- (: OE. lidan to go); see Load sb.] lidan to go); see LOAD sb.]

†1. A footstep, track, Irace. After OE. only in Sc. phrase Not a last: nothing, not at all.

Beowulf (Z.) 132 Hie bæs laðan last sceawedon. 971 Blickl. Hom. 127 Man dæghwamlice þa moldan nimeð on þæm lastum. e.1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiv. (Pelagia) 102 Oure verray spouse, rekis nocht a laste how foule ore vnfaire we be. Ibid. xliii. (Cecile) 580 Pu ma with þi handis taste, þo þu ma nocht se a laste. a 1500 Ratis Raving 1. 2339 That louit neuer his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoe-

[A prize-fight] between two brethren of the last. 1842 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 69/2 Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's

last.

b. transf. and fig. ? Obs.

a 1592 H. Smith Wks. (1866-7) 1. 391 All three are of one last. 1604 Dekker Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 11. 138, 1 set my braines ypon an ypright Last. 1607 MIDDLETON Michaelm. Term i. i, Here's gallants of all sizes, of all lasts. 1613 Purchas Filgrimage (1614) 372 Lesse matters set on the Friers lasts, make seely Papists beleeve [etc.]. 1625 Fletcher Noble Gent. III. II, As though his spirit were a last or two Above his veines and stretch this noble hide. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Gowt. Eng. I. IIII. (1739) 94 The Normans had reduced the Saxon law. unto their own Last, which stretched their desire as far as the estate would bear.

c. With allusion to the proverb Let the coubler

c. With allusion to the proverb Let the counter stick to his last ('Ne sutor ultra erepidam').

1502 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 1. ii. 40 Heere it is written, that the Shoo-maker should meddle with his Yard, and the Tayler with his Last. 1605 Heywood If you knew not me Wks. 1874 I. 210 Shoomaker, you goe a little beyond your last. 1602-4 R. L'Estrange Fables cexxv. (1708) 245 The Cohler is not to go beyond his Last. 1708-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 330 To enter upon these discussions would be carrying the shoemaker heyond his last. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 53 Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his last and turning into. a legislator.

3. Counter Setzenaber

3. Comb., as last-maker.

183 Faversham Par. Reg. (MS.), John Wythers, an oldeman, a lastmaker.

1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 8
The second sort of lever is presented to us in the cutting-knives used by last-makers.

knives used by last-makers. **Last** (lust), sb.2 Forms: 1 hlæst, 4-6 laste, lest(e, (6 lasse), 4- last. [OE. hlæst neut., corresp. to OFris. hlest, MLG., MDu., Du. last masc. and fem., OHG. hlast, last masc. and fem. (M11G., mod.G. last fem.); according to the now prevailing view repr. a pre-Teut. type *klat-sto-(-sti-), parallel with *klat-to- represented by ON. hlass neut., load; f. *klat- root of Lane z. f. *klat- root of LADE v.

Some scholars still adhere to the older view that WGer. *hlast- and ON. hlass both represent a pre-Teut, *klast-, the divergence being conjectured to be due to difference of accentual conditions.]

+1. A load, burden, weight earried. Obs. Becomity (Z.) 52 Men ne cunnon seegan, hwa beem hlaste on-feng. c1000 Riddles ii. 15 (Gr.) Saza, hwa mec becce obje hu ic hatte, be ba hlast bere. 1309 LANGL. Rich. Redeles W. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute the barge and blamed the maister.

2. A commercial denomination of weight, capa-

hin ic hatte, be ba hlasst bere. 1399 LANGL Rich, Redeles iv. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute the barge and blamed the maister.

2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity, varying for different kinds of goods and in different localities. Cf. G. last.

Originally the 'last' must have been the quantity carried at one time by the vehicle (boat, wagon, etc.) ordinarily used for the particular kind of merchandise. As a weight, it is often stated to be (like the Ger. weight of the same name) nominally equivalent either to 2 tons or to 4,000 lbs. In wool weight it is 4368 lbs. (= 12 sacks). A last of gunpowder is said to be 2,400 lbs. (= 24 barrels), and of feathers or flax 1,700 lbs.

The equivalence of the last of wool with 12 sacks seems to have led to an association of the word with the number twelve. Thus a last of hides was formerly 12 dozen (also 20 dickers of 10 hides each); of beer 12 barrels; of pitch 12 (sometimes 14) barrels; of cod and herrings 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pilchards 10,000 to 13,200 fish).

As a measure for grain and malt, the last was in the 16th c. 12 quarters, but is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels.

1314-5 Rolls of Partt. I. 312/2, III. lest & dim' de quyre.) 1333-4 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 30 In uno last et ix M¹ allec. melioribus emp. . . vjti. vjs. vijid. 130-1 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 58 Et pro J laste de beer . Et pro J laste de vino de Ryne. 1396-7 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 80 In J last bituminis, 34s. 1488 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 2 John Bower proferd to sell hym a laste of osmundes. 1469 Househ. Ord. (1700) 102 White Herringes a laste, that is to say, xij barrelles. c 1483 Caxron Dialogues vi. 21 Men selle the goodes. . By sackes or by lastes. 150-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII. C. 20 § 1 For the Subsidie . . of every laste of hydes lays, viijd. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 14 For every laste of whete and rye xxvis. viiid. 1548 Privy Council Acts (1890) III. 174 Serpentype poulder, iij lesten. 1593 Scare. 160 Act 1 Hen.

Arnuthnot John Bull III. ix, Ten thousand last of devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life.

+3. A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden

† 3. A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton). Obs.

1643 Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Irel. 46 The ship called Saint Michaell the Archangell of burden an hundred and twentie Lasts or Tuns. 1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6096/3 The ... Snow., is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons or 25 or 30 Lasts. 1796 in Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 52 The Swedish vessels which perform the voyage to China, are generally of four hundred lasts burden.

†4. ? A dozen (of hawks). Obs.

162. Horsey Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two white garr-faulkens, a last of girckens and a last of sloght faulcons and two gashaukes.

+5. Shetland. Last of land: a quantity of land

15. Shettand, Last of tana; a quantity of tana = 18 merks, Obs.

1605 Fen Contract in Mill Diary (1889) 193 The said twa fast of land in Sandwick. a 1733 Shetland Acts 36 in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. (1892) XXVI. 201 That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter.

† **Last**, sh.3 Ohs. Also 3-4 lest. [a. ON. lost r (genit. lastar, dat. lesti):—OTent. *lahst-uz. *lah-, whence OllG. lahan, OE. léan to blame. Cf. LAHTER.] A fault, vice, sin; blame; also, a physical blemish.

physical blemish.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 145 Summe men huteð... galiche lectres and huðere fastes. c1200 Ormin 4522 Forr gredifnesse iss hefi3 lasst Biforenn Godess e3hne. c1205 Lav. 22074 Þe mon þe him weore lað him ende last finde. c1300 Cursor M. 22324 (Edin.) Wiboutin laste al his liccame. a1310 in Wright Lyric P. x. 37 Betere is were thumne boute laste, then syde robes ant synke into synne. c1380 Sir Fernand. 459 For bo3 y hen in batail schent it ys no lest for hem.

Last (last), sh.4 Also 5 lest. [f. Last v.1]

Last (lust), sh.4 Also 5 lost. [f. Last v.1]

1. Continuance, duration. Now rare.

a 1300 Curser M. 19562 In last o cristen mans lift. c 1470

Henry Wallace v., oo Fy on fortoun, fy on thi fewall
quheyll; Fy on thi traist, for her it has no lest. 1587

Fleming Conta. Holinshed III. 1549/2 Things memorable
of perpetuitie, fame, and last. a 1626 Bacon New Add.
(1650) 29 These Drinks are of Severall Ages, some to the
Age or Last of forty yeares. 1884 I'all Mall G. 12 Jan. 4 2
Another omission, and a more important one, from the
point of view of the literary last of the book, is [etc.].

2. Power of holding on or out; 'staying' power.

1857 Hughes Tom Brown n. vii, It's a fair trial of skill
and last between us and them [the masters]. 1865 I'all
Mall G. 16 May 10 His [a waterman's] 'last is not in the
same proportion to his pace as that of the amateur.

Last (last), sb.5 Obs. exc. Hist. [ad, AngloLatin lastum, lestum (Domesday Book lest), used
as the regular equivalent of late O'L. ligh LATHE sh.1

The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of

as the regular equivalent of late OP. Laple LATHE 50.1. The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of sense to suppose the word to be connected with LAST 56.2, or with the OP. Lest loading of a ship. It is also difficult on the ground of form to connect the word with OE. Lip; it is conceivable that the Norman Lest might represent this by sound-substitution, but no analogous instance is known.]

= LATHE 5b.1 Also as the designation of an administrative assembly (see quot. 1670); more fully last court.

ministrative assembly (see quot, 1070); more fully last-court.

1086 Domesday Bk. 1. 1/3 Has.. leges regis concordant hostes de quatuor Lestis, hoc est Bornuar Lest, & Estrelest & Linnuartlest & Winuartlest. e 1120 Rochester Bridge-hote Charter in Birch Cart. Sax. 111. 658 (Latin text). Posten sexta pera debet fieri de holingeburna et de toto illo lesto que [si:] ad hoc pertinet. Bid. (QE. text) Donne in syo syoxte per to holingan burnan & to eallan pam læbe. a 1272 Charter Romney Marsh (1597)73 Si aliquis...conuineatur-per testimonium Balliui et Iuratorum in communi lasto, americietur[etc.]. e 1380 W. Thorn Chron. in Twysden Hist. Angl. Scriptores decem (1652) 1777 Hic [sc. Elfredus] constituit Hundred & Lestes. 1570-6 Lambarde Perands. Kent (1826) 165 Of this place the whole Last of Shipwey (conteining twelve Hundrethes) at the first tooke, and yet continueth, the name. 1662 Dugdale Imbanking 54 Also it was decreed and ordained that twice every year, for ever, there should be held a principal and general Last, within the said Land and Marsh. 1670 Blount Law Dict., Last also, in the Marshes of East Kent, signifies a Court held by Twenty four Jurats, and summoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c. For preservation of the said Marshes. 1729 in Jacob Law Dict. 1753 in Chambers Cycl. Supp.

Last (last), a., adv., and sh.6 Forms: 1 latost, (Intest), a. a latent Latent (a Crewin lattet).

Tast (last), a., adv., and sh.6 Forms: 1 latost, (leebest), 2-3 latest, latst, (3 Ormin lattst), 3 least, 3, 4-5 (Sc.) lest(e, 4-6 laste, 6 Sc. laist, 4-last. [OE. latost, Northumb. letest, superl. of let adj., late adv. Cf. OFris. letast, lets, OS. latst, last, letist (MLG. lest, Du. laatst, letst), OHG. laggost, legist (MHG. letzest, letzst, letst, mod.G. letzt), ON. latast-r. The syncopation of the vowel before -st must have originated in the inflected forms: for the subsequent dropping of the tel Best. forms; for the subsequent dropping of the tef. Best. The mod. LATEST does not descend from early ME. latest, but is a new-formation on the positive.]

A. adj. Following all others; coming at the end. I. As simple adjective.

1. Following all the others in a series, succession, order, or enumeration; subsequent to all others in

ocentrence, existence, etc.

For the syntactical relation involved in last comer and the like, cf. early riser, etc. (See Early a. 7 a note.)

c 1200 ORMIN 4168 Pe sefennde, be latiste day3, He sette beyom to resste. a 1300 Cursor M. 1492 Pe formast werld adam began, par-of lameth [i.e. Lamech] be last man. 1340 Ayenb. 245 Pe laste yespe and be meste and Pe begeste

is be yessed of wysdom. c 1400 Lanssac's Cirurg. 58 In be laste chapitle of pe firste book. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/2 Laste, save one, penultimus. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. 1711 244 She was the last of the right lyne and name, of Plantagenet. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) xii. 51 It is bot waist Mo wirde to taist, 52 half my laist. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 12 b, A prophete that sayd Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. 1604 E. Germannel Emperour. 1604 E. Germannel Emperour. 1604 E. Germannel Emperour. 1607 Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. 1607 E. Cotor. sv. Dernier, The last commers get the maisterie. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 223 This last clause. is added by the Talmudists. 1667 Militon P. L. v. 166 Fairest of Starrs, last in the train of Night, If better thou belong not to the dawn. 1bid. xii. 330 Of Kings The Last. 1724 Dr. For. Mem. Cavadier (1840) 275 This was the last day of May. 1794 Mrs. Rancheffe Myst. Udolpho iv, The sun now gave his last light. 1800 Wordsw. Waterfall & Eglantine, The Briar quaked—and much I fear Those accents were his last. 1842 Tennyson Lave & Duty 65 A hundred times In that last kiss, which never was the last, Farewell, like endless welcome, lived and died. 1864 — Em. 140. 217 When the last of those last moments came. 1864 Le Finn Unch Silas II. v. 70 So the morning came—my last for many a day at Knowl.

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combina-

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination two varieties of word-order are commonly used. (a) The more frequent form till the 17th c. appears to be the two (three, etc.) last (= F. les denx derniers, G. die zwei letzten); the variant seven the last appears in one example. (b) The form the last two (three, etc.) is now the more frequent of the two, exc. where last is equivalent to 'last-

the two, exc. where last is equivalent to 'last-mentioned'; see also 3.

(a) 1382 Wychif Rev. xv. i, Senenaingels having senenthe laste plages [so 1388, with v.r. the laste senene, the senene laste; later versions the seven last(e]. 1450 ME. Med. Fk. (Heinrich) 144 A veyne by twene two laste fyngeres. 1326 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The two last days [perteyneth] to the contemplatyue lyfe. 1710 C. Wheathy Ch. Eng. Man's Comfanion 5: The two last of these versicles. a 1715 Benner Own Time (1724) 1. 501 Three parliaments had sat. The two last had not mentioned him. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Poing Whs. IV. 212 The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes. 1818 Hazhtt Lect. Eng. Ports iii, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. . The two last have had justice done them by the voice of common fame.

(b) 1388 [see al.) 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1v. 205, In the 12th and 13th, or last two Columns of your Journal. 1805 Johnson's Dict. s.v. Disloyal, The last three [rd. 1755 three latter] senses are now obsolete. 1833 Keyal. Instr. Cavalry 1. 98 Place the last three fingers behind the steel. 1898 Daily News 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.

C. Coupled with least.

1898 Daily Arms 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.
C. Coupled with least.
a 1596 Sidney Areadia 1. (1633) 14 Among many strange conceits you told me, truely even the last, would not seem the least unto me. 1580 Nashe Prof. to Greene's Memphon (Arb.) 17 For the last, though not the least of them all. 1595 Sieneser Col. Clout 444 And there, though last, not least, is Action. 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner City, Both these, are of last and least request. 1601 Sinks, Jul. C. m. i. 189 Though last, not least in lone. 1852 Dickens fleak Ho. Iviii, Volumnia. is a prey to horiors of many kinds. Not last nor least among them, possibly, is a horror of what may befall her little income.
† d. ellipt. The last day (of a month). Obs.
1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 110 The last of June.
1595 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 119 This last of cotoby. 1630 Wabsworth Pilgr. vi, 52 He. dyed, Nouember the last, 1623. 1683 Tryon Wray to Health V. (1697) 86 From the midle of June to the last of October.
E. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest

e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest

e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest (rare). † Also, hindmost, rearmost.

a 1225 Leg. Kath., \$86 Clerkes... of alle clergies ut of Alixandres lond be alre leste ende [v.r. laste, leaste].

a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII., 233 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyoners stoode. 1549 in Strype Eccl. Mem. 11. App. DD. 104 The L. Gray was fain... to retyre to our last horsemen and footmen. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus laviii. 102 The land's last verge Holds him.

2. Belonging to the end or final stage, esp. belonging to the end of life or the end of the world. (In some applications only a contextual use of sense 1.) † Last age: the closing years of life, old age. The four last things (Theol.; = I. quatuor novissima): Death, Judgement, Ileaven, and

Itell.

11ell.

1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 19 Des wersinge nis bute erres of dure laceste [? = latste or lasste]. c 1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 19 Des wersinge nis bute erres of dure laceste [? = latste or lasste]. c 1200 Virin. 50 fő elateste to-come of ure louerd specő þe holie boc on oder stede. 1382 Wyche Wisd. iv. 8 The laste age [1388 celde, Vilg. sewectus] forsothe wrshipeful is not longe durende. 1382 — 1 Cor. xv. 52 ln a moment, in the smytinge of an y3e, in the laste trumpe. 1440 J. Shirley Dettle K. 7 Annes 29 Translated .. bi youre symple subget John Shirley, in his laste age. 1479 EARL RIVERS (title) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final thinges. 1560 DAUS ir. Steidaue's Comm. 216 b, He confessed his doctryne constantly even to the laste breathe. 1611 REMAIN. & F. L. Thierry & Theod. v. ii, Bear vm wnto their last beds. 1638 BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. 11.) 59 Having performed to him the last duties. 1699 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1v. 763 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 403 That sun. Which from the first has shone on ages past, Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. 1781 Cowper Truth 564 Twas the last trumpet — see the Judge enthroned. 1833 J. H. Nemman Arians 1v. iii. (1876) 326 Hosius. with his last breath, abjured the heresy.

b. † (One's) last day: the Day of Judgement, the

end of the world. The last days: the concluding period in the life or history of (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgement. Similarly the last time, times.

time, times.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5458 Thinges. bat. suld in last dais bi-tidd. Ibid. 23928 On min ann last dai. 1340 HAMFOLE Pr. Consc. 1986 Pe last day of man is hyd. Ibid. 2396 Swilk als his last day (yodes a man. Swilk mon he be demed at be ende. 1388 Wyct. Isa. ii. 2 And in the laste daies the hil of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1360 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 189 b, Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE John vi. 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it vp againe at the last day. — 1 Pet. 1. 5 Ready to be reuealed in the last time ser at times [en exact of the last times [en exact of the last times for the last times [en exact of the last times of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. In. xli. 262 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 Lytton (title) The List Days of Pompeii. 1833 R. W. Dixon Mano I. iv. 10 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

c. Last end: the very end, † the utmost extremity or limit; esp. the end of life, death. (Cf. MHG. das letzte ende; OE. had so ytemesta ende.) arch. and dial.

MIIG. das letzte ende; OE. had so ýtemesta ende.) arch. and dial.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XIV. 133 Allas! hat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram be loue of owre lorde at his laste ende! c 1425 Wixtoux Cron. IX. Prol. 31 Off this Tretys the last end Tyl bettyr than I am, I commend.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 260 This I have writen ypon this antempne for the laste ende semeth darckely spoken.

1611 COTGR. S. V. Final. Fin finale, the last end of all.

1611 Bible Num. xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the rightous, and let my last end be like his. c 1625 MILTON Death Fair Infant 77 Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to live. 1637 Sc. Bh. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism (Rubric), At the last end, the Presbyter. shall say this exhortation following. 1889 N. W. Line. Gloss., I caame at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]. She's been asilin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cum'd at last.

3. Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent,

point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. † The last age: recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always the last two (three, etc.).

1377 LNGL. P. Pl. B. XVIII. 311 And now for thi last lesyinge ylore we have Adam, And allower lordeship.

1411 Rolls of Parlt. III. 650 1 The last Parlement of oure sayd liege Lord. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. 11°, 18 So muche was their courages abated...with the remembrance of the last conflicte and batall. 1562 Winser Cert. Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 7 Sour eldaris in the last aige foresaid. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. 19. ii. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — Temp. v. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Bane's Trav. 246 For those three or four last Ages. 1659 Marvell Corr. exxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 Having with to you last post saves me the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. Ryner (title) The Tragedies of the last Age consider'd. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 71 P it Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797-1805 S. & Ht. Lee Canterb. T. V. 202 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was carled in the last new taste. 1804 Med. Yrnl. XII. 166 Io the last fortnight, a number of subjects. have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. Miller in J. L. Watson Life R. S. Candilish vi. (1882) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. Pany Talk of Fown I. 168, 'I say, my astute young friend. where have you been to these last three hours? "Mod. We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

b. Said csp. of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speeking as Lart.

b. Said esp. of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as last Wednesday, last Christmas. Last day (now dial.), yesterday; †last morning, yesterday morning; last evening, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

cvening, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

(Orig. used with a demonstrative, this or the, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated; with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as last Tuesday or Tuesday last, last January or January last.)

1340 Cursor M. 16122 (Trin.) A sixt pat she in hir slepying say pis like laste ny3t. a 1400-50 Alexander 2285 Two. Pat lost wer nowe be last day. 1502 Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York (1830) 110 Thairerags of the last yere. a 1553 Unall. Royster D. 1t. i. (Arb.) 33 Loe yood the olde nourse that was wyth vs last day. 1560 Dats ti. Sleidand's Coum. 201 b, Commyng thither the laste yere in Decembre. 1591 Staks. Two Gent. 1t. 186 Last morning Von could not see to wipe my shooes. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 66 On Bartholmew day last 1673, 1677 E. Smith in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 37 His Majesty. went on Munday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 Streef Spect. No. 33 P 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 Andrison Spect. No. 33 P 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 Andrison Spect. No. 33 P 1 In the Daily Conrant of last Friday. 1784 Cowper Tiroc. 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 Burns Humble Petit. Bruar Water iii, Last day I grat wif spite and teen, As Poet Burns came by. 1795 Cowper Pairing Time Anticipated 28 A Finch. With golden wing and satin poll, A last year's bird. 1816 Byron Ch. Har. III. xxiii, Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve io Beanty's circle proudly gay. 1847 Halliwell, Last-day, yesterday. West. 1872 Raymonn Statist. Mines & Mining 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

C. With ellipsis of letter. Now chiefly in commercial use

c. With ellipsis of letter. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1638 WOTTON Let. to Dr. C. in Relig. (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last..much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. c 1645 Howell Lett. I. vi. xv. (1650) 202 Your

last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749
FIELDING Tom Jones XVIII. iv, My worthy friend, I informed
you in my last.
d. ellipt. (collog.) (A person's) latest joke, freak,

characteristic action or utterance.

Mod. Have you heard Professor X.'s last?

4. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly

ellipt.

1382 Wyclif Mark ix, 34 If any man wole be the first among 30u, he schal be the laste, and mynystre of alle.
1601 CHESTER in Shaks, C. Praise 43 King Arthur the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 Goldsom. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 Cower Expost. 242 The last of nations now, though once the first. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catallus xlix, 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

5. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhansted, or spent;

appeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent;

appeared, have been removed, exhansted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 Wyclif Luke xii. 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou gelde also the last ferthing.

1388 — Amos ix. 1, Y schal sle bi swerd the laste of hem.

1560 Daus tr. Skidane's Comm.

120 Than flye they unto her, as unto the laste ancker. Ibid. 216 They of necessite doe flee to the laste remedye.

1506 Sepasser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 682/2 Such an one 1 could name, upon whom ... our last hopes now rest.

1597 Shaks.

2 Hen. II', iv. ii. 44 Wee readie are to trye our fortunes, To the last man.

1613 — Hen. I'I', III, ii. ii. 437 Take an Inuentary of all I haue, To the last peny.

1637 Million Lycidas 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind.

1697 Denyder Virg. Georg. iv. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light.

1697 Dampier Vey. I. 20

This night our last Slave run away.

1742 Lady M. W.

MOSTAGU Let. to II'. Worltey to June, Being always at his last shirt and last guinea.

1781 Cower Hope 378 Mercy, field to as the last resort.

1852 Buckle Civilic. I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

18 D. With the application defined by a relative

b. With the application defined by a relative clause or to with infin. Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuit-

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour. (1868) 61 The .ix. foly, and the last, that Eue dede was the grettest. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) 11. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 Coverdale 2 Sant. xix. 11 Why wy ye be the last to fetch the kynge agayne vnto his house? a 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. I'III, 243 b, This was the last Monke that was seen in his clothyng in Englande. 1588 Starks. L. L. t. i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his oath. 1659 lb. Harkis Parival's Fron. Age. 138 Starks at the last favour Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 Cower Catharina, 9 The last evening ramble we made, — Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 H1. Martineau Life in Wilds iv. 53 One of the last meo we could spare. 1838 Prescott Ferd. & Is. II. xvi. 111. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1866 Gen. P. Thompson Andi Alt. (ed. 2) 111. claxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirted with.

6. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in

said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in the collocation last word.

1654 Bramhall. Inst Find. vii. (1661) 228 All Christian Nations do challenge this right... to be the last Judges of their own liberties and priviledges. Ibid. viii. 232 The Catholick Church. is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the supream Ecclesiastical Court. 1678 Butler IInd. II. ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, Is the last Reason of all things. 1751 Johnson Kambler No. 142 7 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881. S. Colvin I'ref. to Select. Landor's Writings (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work,...Mr. Swinburge has in those two felicitons lines said the last word. 1891 Curren Oxford Movement x. 169 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message. + b. Last hand: the final or finishing stroke or

+b. Last hand: the final or finishing stroke or

touch.

1614 Selden Tittes Hon. Ded. a iij, Some yeer since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand.

1648–1865 [see Hand sh. 13 b].

1676 Dryden Dram. Wks. (1725)

IV. Si To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it.

1704 Swiff's T. Tuh' To Rdr., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places.

1715–20 Pore Iliad xvin. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist cruwo'd With his last hand.

7. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extremc. Now chiefly in phr. of the last importance. (Cf.

F. dernier.)

a 1674 Clarendon Hist. Reb. xiv. § 130 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance.
1693 Drynen Lucretius 11. 13 Their last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 Stantone Paraphr. H. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of heing passed upon any Man. 1711 Light to Blind in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 110 A Prince, who with the last seal is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 Harris Philos. Arrangem. (1841) 348 Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1827 Scott Napoleon xxxvi, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. ix. 11. 305 Their Church was suffering the last excess of jojury and insult. 1875 E. White Life in Christ 111. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words... in order to support the speculation. seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 Manafery Old Greek Educ. iii. 26 Rowing... was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

ellipt. 1667 MtLTON P. L. IX, 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING Love in Sev. Masques 1. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

8. Special collocations. Last brood, last spring (see LASPRING), terms denoting a young

salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 Act 24-5 Vict. c. 109 § 4.

For last east, l. ditch, l. extremity, l. gasp, l. heir, l. honour(s, l. legs, l. multiplier, l. name, l. post, l. straw, l. will, see the sbs.

II. absol. (qnasi-sb.)

9. In certain absolute uses.

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing, 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 Be, Hall Chr. Moder. (Ward) 33/2. These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 Dampier Voy. 1. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. Huntre tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) 1. 418 lt..contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 Miss Braddon H. Dunbar II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

+ b. The last (advb.): at last, finally. Sc. Obs.

1340 Cursor M. 6818 (Trin.) be flesshe but beest bifore hab tast lie 3e not berof be last [Cott., Fairf. a last(e].

1378 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit lauboris and trawellis to bring them to peace and concord whill the last they brocht them togither in S. Geillis kirk.

+ c. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. Temp. 1. ii. 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our seasorrow. 1669 STURNY Mariner's Mag. 1. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize. ing of her

† d. The last time. Obs. rare.

roo Shaks. All's Well v. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leaue at Court.

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF Ecclus. XXX. 1 That he glade in his laste IVulg. In lateling in maxissimo snol. 1618 Bolton Florus IV. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hauds at their last? a 1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 44 The haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last. 1671 Millton Samson 1446 The last of nie or no I cannot warrant. 1748 Richardson Clarissa VII. 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of hee rife, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 Byron Maufred III. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 Lever One of them xivi, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. Mod. Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

f. One's last: the last thing a person does or can do; used esp. with certain verbs, the sb. im-

f. One's last: the last thing a person does or can do; used esp. with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. to breathe one's last (sc. breath), to look one's last (sc. look). 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. v. iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see Breather v. 10 c]. 1597 Shaks. Lover's Compt. 168 The one a palate hath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry'll is thy last.'. 1607 — Timon III. vi. 100 This is Timons last. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 HI. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1717 Addition Oxid's Met. II. Poems (1790) 118 The swams. now sing their last, and dy'd. 1790 Burns Tam o' Shanter 73 The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last. 1864 Le Faru Unite Sidas H. v. 71, I was looking my last .. on the old house, and lingered.

† g. The ntmost, the extremity. Obs.
1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. II. xxiii. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, then bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

h. mod. colloy. The end of one's dealings with

h. mod. colloq. The end of one's dealings with something.

something.

1854 DICKENS Hard T. I. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. Mod. collog. I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

10. In phrases formed with prepositions.

a. At last, at the last (ME. at or a pan laste, atte laste; also alast(e, o least, ALAST adv.; in Ormin att tallre lattste = at the last of all); at the

atte laste; also alas(c, o least, Alast adv.; in Ormin att tallre lattste = at the last of all): at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often = 'in fine', 'after all'.

c1200 Ormin 13319 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Himm se33de att tallre lattste, Nu shallt tu nemmedd ben Cefas. c1205 Lay. 26785 A ban laste [c1275 at pao laste] ne minter mon wite wha oftenes smite. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 41 O least wid stronge tintreohen & licomliche pinen. c1340 Cursor M. 4274 (Trin.) At be laste hit most be kidde. 1362 Langl. Pl. A. n. 110 Hit schal bisitten oure soules sore atte laste. c1374 Chaucer Boeth. 11. pr. vi. 54 And, at be laste I may conclude be same pinge of al be 3iftes of fortune. c1386 - Prol. 707 Trewely to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a nohle ecclesiaste. a 1400-50 Alexander 1007 He be floure neuer sa fresche it fadis at be last. a 1450 Knl. de la Tour (1868) 18 Atte the laste she waxe right familier with me. 1535 Coverdal P.'s. lxxxix. 13 Turne the agapune (o Lorde) at the last, and be gracious vnto thy servanntes. 1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. v. i. 130 Happille I have arrived at the last Ynto the wished hauen of my blisse. 1620 Skelton Quix. H. 1v. iv. 46 It is not lost, that comes at last. 1668 Dryden Even. 4681 Flankel Meth. Grace v. 67 Nothing can comfort a main that mist to hell at last. 1911 Steele Speel. No. 2 P. 1 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 Shellev Cenci II. i. 57 O! before worse comes of it Twere wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1181 Keats Isabella xxii, And

at the last, these men of cruel clay Cut Mercy. to the bone. 1868 Dickens Uncomm. Trav. xxviii, At last to my great joy, I received notice of his safe arrival. 1886 Ruskin Praterita 1. 268 Here at last 1 had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen, and known.

b. At (the) long last: at the end of all; finally, ultimately. [Perh. associated with Last sh. 4] Now

rare.

1523 SKELTON Garl, Laurel 1398 How than lyke a man he wan the barbican With a sawte of solace at the longe last. 1692 R. L'ENTRANGE Fables exerviii, 168 This Woman, I say. was at the Long-Last prevail'd upon to hear the Will read. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 211 At long last, on Sunday. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 131 We can find a useful and instructive solace in a hearty abuse of human nature, which at the long last is always to blame.

† c. By the last: at the latest. Obs.
a 1175 Cott. Hom. 231 He., sette anne desie bat hi alle be be latst to ba desie ber were. Ibid. 235. c 1330 Arth. § Merl. 4786 (Kölbing) And that strengbe him last Fort arnemorwe bi be last.

† d. In the last: in the end, finally. Obs. rare.
1607 Shaks. Cor. v. vi. 42 And in the last, When he had
arried Rome, and that we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then

Glory.

e. To the last: †(a) to the utmost; (b) up to

e. To the last: †(a) to the utmost; (b) up to or until the end, ssp. up to the last moment of life, to the point of death; also till the last.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 12015 When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last. 1602 Shaks. Ham. II. i 100 He seem'd to finde his way without his eyes, For out adores he went.. And to the last, hended their light on me. 1719 DE FOE Crusse II. xvi. (1840) 326 He was always the same to the last. c 1730 Moribundus in Bucchech MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 380 This fate must necessarily attend the honestest who pays to the last. 1780 Cowper Progr. Err. 107 It..brands him to the last What atheists call him—a designing knave. 1849 Macahlan Hist. Erg. v. I. 665 To the last she preserved a tranquil courage. 1855 Ibid. xii. 111. 196 The men who guarded these walls. were determined to resist to the last. 1864 Tennyrson Aybner's F. 714 And these had been together from the first; They might have been together till the last. 1878 F. Hall in Nation (N. V.) XXVI. 422/1 Almost from his boyhood, and to the very last, his thoughts were well-nigh engrossed by the radical problems of mind and matter. 1885 Manch. Exam. 23 May 5/4 He refused to the last the religious consolations which the Archbishop of Parts was wishful to offer him.

B. Adv. B. adv.

1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end.

1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end. Occas. coupled with least.

688 K. Ælfren Boeth. (Sedgefield) xxxiv. § 10 Par Par . hit hraðost weaxan mæz & latost wealowinn. c 975 Rushw. Gosh. Matt. xxii. 27 Pe lætest [Lindisf. & lætensta] bonne ealra & Pattwit & a-swalt. 1382 Wyclf. 2 San. xix. 11 Whi ben 3e comen last to brynge agen the kyng into his hows? c 1420 Pallad. on Hissb. x. 155 Gith is last eke in this mone ysowe. c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 145 Gene þe seek to drinke last, when he gos to bedde. 1526 Tindale. Matt. xxii. 27 Laste of all the woman dyed also. 1562 J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 160 Het tumth last make all fast. c 1600 Shaks. Sønn. xc. 9 If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last. 1613 — Hen. VIII, III. ii. 444 Love thy selfe last. 1667 Million. 278 Nor Man the least Though last created. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xxiii. 607 Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. 1808 Scott Marm. I. viii, Last, twenty yeomen two and two.

two and two.

2. On the occasion next before the present; in

2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; most lately; latest.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3080 Vte-oner bis flum, last quen i ferd.

c 1300 Havelok 678 Panne i last[e] spak with be. 1526
Piler, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 307 Those senen wordes., whiche thou spake last before thy moost precyons deth.

1501 Shaks. Two Gent. 11. i. 12, I was last chidden for being too slow. 1619 Puechas Pilerimage (1614 6)22 Since I last published these Relations, certaine Letters have beene printed. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe 11. xiii. (1840) 280 He came last from Astracan. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) III. 408
The paternal grandmother of the person last seised. 1819
Shelley Cenciv. ii. 22 When did you see him last? 1822 — Hellas 209 The robes they last On Death's bare rihs had cast.

† b. Last past, also Sc. last by past, last was:
(with dates) = Last a. 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). Obs.

(with dates) = LAST a. 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). Obs.

1411 Rolls of Parll. III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 368 I. 543 The Bysshop of Norwich sente us on Thrusday laste paste to gader the dymes. 1484 CANTON Fables of Æsop IV. XVII. What hast thow done all the somer last passed. 1540 LATIMER 181 Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 19 Sermons., preached in Lente last past. a 1557 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne) 123 Vpoun the XXV day of August last by past. 1550 Kennew Let. in Wody. Soc. Misc. (1844) 266 The day ... (quhilk wes Sounday last wes). 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 48 P 2 The Beau has varied his Dress every Day of his Life for these thirty Vears last past. 18td. No. 53 P 7, I am a Gentleman who for many Years last past have been well known to be truly Splenetick.

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or consi-

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or consi-

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or considered; in the last place, lastly.

1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 114 h, Belmen are hyred to declare the name. also wher and whan they shal be buried, and last to exhorte the people to praye for the dead.

1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. I'V, v. v. Epil., First, my Feare: then, my Curtsie: last, my Speech. 1613 — Hen. VIII, nt. ii. 403 Last, that the Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open. 1819 Shelley Cenci in. i. 354 You may Conceive such half conjectures as I do, From her fixed paleness, and the lofty grief Of her stern brow. and last From this. 1851 Kingsley Yeast xvii, Last, hut not least, is it not the very property of man that he is a spirit invested with flesh and blood?

4. In the end, finally.

1667 Milton P. L. vi. 797 By force or fraud Weening to

prosper, and at length prevaile Against God and Messiah, or to fall In universal rnin last. Ibid. x1. 542 In thy blood will reigne A melancholly damp of cold and dry To waigh thy spirits down, and last consume The Balme of Life a 1700 Device Ordid's Met. x. Pygmal. 12 Pleas'd with his Idol, he commends, admires, Adores; and last, the Thing ador'd, desires. x859 Tennyson Entid 42 The King Mused for a little on his plea, but, last, Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode. to the shores of Severn. x87x R. Ellis tr. Catallus kiv. 239 So for a while that charge did Theseus faithfully cherish. Last, it melted away.

C. Combinations.

1 Chiefly of the adv. with pull adis as last.

1. Chiefly of the adv. with ppl. adjs., as last-

1. Chiefly of the adv. with ppl. adjs., as lastborn, -cited, -erected, -made, -mentioned, -named.

1868 Milman St. Paul's 230 And, *last-born, Christian
tolerance and charity. 1659 Pearson Creed (1859) 164 If
then we consider the two *last-cited verses by themselves.

1863 H. Cox Instit. 1, viii. 129 The last cited statute. 1807
VANCOUVER Agric. Derow (1813) 97 In the *last-erected cottages, I. have made a double roof. 166 Jackson Creed
viii. 1, v. § 1 The new and *last-made visible creature man.
1863 Lyell Antip, Man 25 This *last-mentioned race. 1838
Dickens O. Twist xhii, The *last-named apartment. 1869
DUNKIN Midn. Sky 59 The last-named being near the
horizon.

2. occas. of the adj. qualifying a sb., the whole being used attrib., as last-century, last-time.

1876 Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der. II. xx. 12 Last-century children. 1894 W. C. SIMPSON in Mem. (1899) 132 The votes are to be given to the most pressing last-time case.

Last (last), v.1 Forms: 1 læstan, léstan, 2-4 lasten, lesten, 3 læsten, leasten, Orm. lasstenn, 4-5 laste, -in, leste, -yn, lesst, 5-6 Sc. lest, 4- last; also Ylast. fa. l. 1 leste, 2 lastede, 4- last, this Thast. Fall. I hasted, 2 histered, 3 lesse, leaste, 4-5 laste, lesse, 4 lasted, e, et, -id(e, lested(e, 4, 6 lastit, 5 lasted. pres. pple. 4 lastand(e, -onde. pa. pple. 4 last, 5 Sc. lestyd. See also Yhast. [OE. histan wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. låsta, låsta to fulfil, to pay (duties), OS. låstian to execute, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) leiston to afford, yield, Goth. laistjan to follow, f. OTcut.

laisti- (-to-): see LAST sh.1] +1. trans. a. In OE, only: To follow (a leader; with dative), to follow, pursue (a course, a practice; with accusative). b. To accomplish, carry ont, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). Obs. Beowulf (Gr.) 2663 Leofa biowulf læst eall tela. 837 Charter of Badanoð in O. E. Texts 450 te biddo. Sæt se monn se higon londes unnen to brucanne ða ilcan wisan leste on swæsendum to minre tide. 971 Blickl. Hom. 185 Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran & his bebodu læstan, þu forleosest þin rice. a 1000 Boeth. Metr. i. 27 (Sedgefield) Peah wæs magorinca mod mid Crecum, zif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 189 He him selnen com and lestede his bihese. c 1205 LAV. 3848 Þu mine fader swore to lasten alche sere.. gauel in to Rome. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2906 Dat ic de haue hoten wel, lc it sal lesten enerilc del. c 1315 Shorbilam 65 To leste Of chaste profession Hys solempe by-heste. 1387 Tæxvis. Higden (Rolls) 111. 383 (Philip) wolde by-hote more þan he wolde laste. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 2218 Hym oghte. heete naght a deel By word ne bond, but if he wole it laste. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxvii. 204 This pees for to holde and last. out, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to

2. intr. Of a state of things, a process, period of

and last.

2. intr. Of a state of things, a process, period of time: To continue, endure, go on.

a 900 Cynewulf Crist 1288 Ponne him dagas læstun.
1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Land MS), And det lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was King. c 1200 Oranin 2228 And tatt himm shollde hiss kinedom A lasstenn butenn ende. a 1225 Ancr. R. 20 Siggeð non efter mete... þe hwule þet sumer lested. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 2952 Dis wreche, in al egypte rist, Lestede fulle senene nist. 13... Sir Beues 2789 (MS. A) So be-twene hem leste þat fist, Til it was þe þerke nist. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 87 It is likened to a schadewe þat may not longe leste. a 1500 Flower & Leaf 283 The justes last an houre and more. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. xxi. 96 This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairof luikit flor 1580 Sidner Ps. Ix. iii, Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thon dost put out. 1611 Biele Judg. xiv. 17 Shee wept before him the senen dayes, while the feast lasted. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 11. 405 For length of Ages lasts his happy Reign. 1781 Cowfer Hope 746 These shall last when night has quenched the pole. 1860 Mcd. Jrnl. XV. 507 Tbe pain returned about eleven, and lasted till one. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. xviii. IV. 190 While the civil war lasted, his vassals could not tend their herds.. in peace. 1895 Law Times XCIX. 499/2 Even if fine weather lasts, days are considerably shorter at this time of year.

† b. With complement or prepositional phrase: To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc. to a specified condition, course of action etc. to a specified condition, course of action etc. to a specified condition, course of action etc. to a specified condition, course of acti

To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc.; to remain or dwell in (at, etc.) a place. Also, to last long that...not, to be a long

place. Also, to last long that ... not, to be a long time before doing so-and-so. Obs.

£1260 Gen. & Ex. 4147 And dog him [Moyses] lestede hise siste brigt. £1340 Cursor M. 2479 (Trin.) Ahraham last & his han Bisyde be lond of canaan. 1375 Barbour Before xx. 272 In lift quhill he lestit ay, With all our fais dred war we. £1380 Wyclif Wks. (1280) 71 Graunte hi seruauntes grace to laste trewe in be gospel. 1382 — Acts xii. 16 Forsoth Petre lastide knockynge. £1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 791 Cleopatra, And longe hym thoughte that the sunne laste That it nere gon vndyr the se a doun. £1400 Apol. Loll. 38 If bei last in ber synne,..ber blessing is turnid in to cursing. £1470 Henry Wallace 1. 412 On athir side full fast on him thai dange; Gret perell was giff thai had lestyt lang. \$1513 Douglas Eneisx. v. 51 Amangis the fludis for to leyf and lest. 1669 Milton P. L. Vu. 693 Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last Endless, and no solution will be found.

3. To lold out, continue fresh, unbroken, unde-

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, unde-

cayed, unexhausted. Also (now rarely) of persons: To continue in life.

cayed, infexnaisted. Also (now rarely) of persons: To continue in life.

a 1300 Cursor M. 12764 Ferli bam thoght hu he moght hast, Wit san gret tranail and fast. 1300 Gower Conf.

11. 105 While thilke mirrour last, Ther was no lond, which lete.l. c1400 Maundey. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pai trowed bat he schuld hafe bene hingand apon but crosse als lam as bat crosse myght last. a 1400-50 Alexander 980 Aires for nane alyens quils Alexander lastis. 1486 Bk. 5t. Alban: Ev, While that frute may last his time is neuer past. 1506 Shakes. Merch. F. 111. ii. 207 At last, if promise last, 1 got a promise of this faire one heere To hane her lone. 1602 — Hanv. v. i. 183 A Tanner will last you nine year. 1631 Gouce God's Arrenes III. \$65, 304 To annoint their rolles. with a liquour, which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1703 Movos Mech. Exer.. 239 Those. Bricks .. will last to Eternity. 1715 20 Pore Iliad xxiv. 779 The rock for ever lasts, the tears for ever flow. 1849 Ruskin Sect. Lamfs vi. \$6, 168, I would have, then, our oddinary dwelling-houses built to last. 1874 Heirs Soc. Press, ii. 77 The cows do not last a third part of the time that they would last in the country. 1884 Spectator 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

present time.

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's (or animal's) requirements for a specified time.

1530 Palsor. 604/t This gowne hath lasted him longe.

1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 263 A stock of Hard Eggs., which will last them from Spahaun to the Port. 1719

Dr. For Crusse II. iv, (1840) 71 They should have a proportion of corn given them to last them eight months.

1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 1, vi. 56 Our two bears lasted the commonants but eight days.

1832 Earn. Devanore Pamir's 11.

112 As much corn., as will last us a month.

C. quasi-frans. (a) To continue in vigour as long as or Langer than (something else). Now only

as or longer than (something else). Now only with *ont*. +(b) To sustain, hold out under or

against.

c 1500 Lancelot 811 Bot al to few thei war, and mycht nocht lest This gret Ront that cummyth one so fast.
1603 Shaks, Meas, for M. II, i. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. a 1611 Beaux, & Fi. Maid's Trag, III, ii, I pray, my legges Will last that pace that I will carrie them. 1658 Sig T. Browst. Hydriot, v. 27 Old Families last not three Oakes, 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 299 He who lasts out his competitors in the game without missing, shall be our King, 1878 Speragion Treas, Dav. Ps. civ. 23 If labour lasts out the average daylight it is certainly all that any man ought to expect of another.

† 4. To extend in space; to reach, stretch. Ohs. 21205 Lay, 5819 Ne leaste hit [a ditch] na wiht are mile.

ought to expect of another.

† 4. To extend in space; to reach, stretch. Obs.

c1205 Lay, \$219 Ne leaste hit (a ditch) na with ane mile.

13. K. Alis. 2506 Of his people theo grete pray Laste twenty myle way. c1315 Shorellam 3 Thy haddre nysnant of wode That may to hevene leste. c1386 Charlers Clerk's T. 206 Ther. deyntenons vitaille. may be founde as fer as last ytaille. c1400 Lanyina's Clery 103 Pe firste boon. lastif to be seem but depantip be heed quanter. c1450 Merlin 274 More than a myle lasted the route. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xvii. iy, He hinted in a woode of his whiche lasted vnto the see. 1493 Festivall W. de W. 1315) 53 b, Than he was ware of a pyller of fyre that lasted from erth to henen. 1577 Hellowes Gneuava's Chron. 29 A broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe.

† Last, v.? Obs. rare—1. [OE. (3e) hliestan, f. hlist Last sb.?] trans. To load, burden.

[200 tr. Brada's Hist. v. ix. (1890) 412 Mid by heo &a best scip zehlested hefdan mid barm bingum.] 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 1145, I loked among his meyny schene, How pay wyth lyf wern laste & lade.

† Last, v.? (ON. lasta, f. last-, lpstr blame.] trans. To blaspheme, blame.

a1225 Juliana 70 And feng to fiten his mawmez and lasten his lauerd. a1223 Ancr. R. 322 Preise him, laste him,... al him is iliche leof. c1300 Thrush & Night. 107 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 52 Thou lastest hem, thou hauest wou.

Last (lust), v.4 [I. Last sb.] trans. To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.
1880 Times 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots. are lasted inside out, sewed by machine as by hand, and then turned.

Lastage (lusted3). Also 4-5, 8 lestage, 7 lastidge. [a. AF. and F. lestage (med. L. lestagium), f. lest = Last sb.?]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. Obs. exc. Hist.

gium), f. lest = LAST sh.2]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. Obs. exc. Hiss.

[1290 Rolls of Parlt. I. 60/1 Thomas de Hamull' recepit lestagium... de omnibus Mercandisis. 1292 Barton I. xx. § 1 De pleder en sa court pletz de vee de naam, ou de aver lestage, ou amerciement de ses tenaunt.]

1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) II. 97 Lestage, custom i-chalanged in chepynges and in feyres. 1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 17 That alle the citezens of London be quyt off toll and lastage. 1616 BULLOKAR, Lastage, a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certaine payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

† 2. The ballast of a ship. Obs.

a man will.

† 2. The ballast of a ship. Obs.

[1397-8 Act 21 Rich. II, c. 18 Toutz maneres dez Niefs au dit porte., portent ovesq eux tout lour lastage des bones piers covenables pur lestuffure de les Becknes susditz.]

c1440 Promp. Parv. 299/1 Lestage of a shyppe, saburra. 1543 tr. Act 21 Rich. II, c. 18 All maner of shyppes... shall brynge with them all theyr lastage of good stones. 1736 Ainsworth Lat. Dict. 11, Süburra. Ballast, or lastage.

3. A payment for liberty to load a ship. 10 and 1

3. A payment for liberty to load a ship; a port

3. A payment for liberty to load a snip; a port duty levied at so much per 'last'.

1592 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 70 [the various heads under which dues were claimed are set forth as follows: -] Daiage; Lastage; Wharfage[etc.]. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1891) 164 Anchorage, lastage, and balast. 1706 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 21 Free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage. 1759 Chrom. in Ann. Reg. 97/2 The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1789

Brand Hist. Newcastle 11. 714 Lastage is three-pence per last lof goods on board ships pilotedl. 1865 C. R. Manning in Norfolk Archaelogy V11. 4 Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Varmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last.

1601 J. Keymon Dutch Fish. (1664) 4 There was paid above 3000001.14 years past. for Exizes, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage. 1641 S. Smith Herring Buss Trade 2 In the Lastidge where the nets are haild in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. LAST 5b. 2.

1858 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 247 The Tonnage or Lastage of Ships.

1888 Meric Markov May, W. 1988 Meric Markov May, W. 1981 BLOWN Law Dict., Lastage, was also used for Garbage, Rubhidge, or such like Flith.

7. Comb. lastage-free a., free of lastage (sense 3).
1395 in Rolls Partl. V. 405/1 Quod sint Wrecfry & Witefry, Lestagefry & Lunatofry.

7. June 202 Obs. [f. the sb.] trans. To

fry, Lestagetry & Lucatofry.

+ Lastage, v. Obs. [f. the sb.] trans. To supply with lastage or ballast.

1552 Hulder, Lastaged or balased, saburratus.

Minsheu Sp. Dict., To lastage, or balasse, lastrar.

Laster (lucator), sh. [f. Last sb.] + Ert.] In

Haster (Itsial), 30. [L. LAST 30. ** PER-1] in Blootmaking, a workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last, 1878 Ure's Dict. Arts IV. 121 The sole...is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper [etc.] 1885 Harper's Mag. Jan. 22/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk.. of his

Laster (la stat), sb.2 [f. Last v.1 + -En 1.] One who or that which lasts. a. Of a person: One who has staying power. b. Of a fruit: That continues

fresh and sound.

1719 LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard. iv. 56 The Russellet.
It's no long laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. 1861
HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. xvi. (1889) 152, I put him
down as a laster, and he has trained well.

down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[Lastery, spurious word in Dicts., is from the early edd. of Spenser F. Q. II. ix. st. 41; but in the 'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is corrected to Castory, q.v.]

†Lastful, a. Obs. rare. Also I zelástful. [f. OE. ze-lást duty +-FUL] Helpful, serviceable.

croo Laws of Athelstan vi. c. 4 (Schnid) 160 Det æle man were offum zelastful. erzoo Trin. Coll. Hom. 183 pu ware me lastful on alle þo þe ich wolde we ware onmode godes wille to done.

Tasting (lestin). sb. [Elliptical use of Lasting (lestin).]

ware me lastful on alle po be ich wolde we ware ommode godes wille to done.

Lasting (lerstin), sb. [Elliptical use of Lasting fpl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = Everalisting fpl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = Everalisting fpl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = Everalisting fpl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = Everalisting fpl. a. fpl

b. altrib.

1872 6 Vovle & Stevenson Milit. Dict., Lasting Cloth, a material similar to prunella cloth... It has the property of not readily catching lire. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss., Lasting-shoes, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

not readily catching fire. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss, Lasting-sbees, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

Lasting (larstin), vbl. sb.l. Also 4-5 lesting. [f. Last v.l. + -ing l.] The action of Last v.l.; continuance, duration, permanence.

c1340 Cursor M. 19502 (Fairf.) In lasting of cristen manns life. 1375 Barbour Bruce 18228; Thai had bath bot schort lesting, For thai deit soyn eftir syne. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 108 After be quantyte of try tresont is be lastyng and be defens, of by kyngdom. c1440 Promp. Parv. 2991 Lestynge, or yndurynge, perduracio. 1380 Hollyman Treas. Fr. Tong. Longue during, of long during or lasting. 1593 Bacon Ess., Reg. Health (Arb.) 28 To be free minded, and chearefully disposed at howers of meate, and of sleepe, and of exercise, is the best precept of long lasting. 1609 B. Jonson Sil. Wom. II. III, Thou art made for euer. If this felicitie haue lasting, 1715 Leon Palladio's Archit. (1742) l. 30 To prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight ... is of no little importance for the lasting of the Building. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. II. (ed. 2) 230 The lasting of the iron plough, and the value of the iron.

b. Staying power; = Last sh.4 2. Also attrib. 1860 Russell. Diary India 11. 346 Essentials to develope a man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. 1898 St. James's Gaz. 12 Nov. 41 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting power', or 'staying quality'.

+ La'sting, vbl. sb.2 Obs. Also 3 lastung. [f. Last v.3+ -ing l.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last: chiefly attrib., as lasting-awl,-machine, +-stick; lasting-jack,-pincers (see quots.).

on the last : chiefly attrib., as lasting-awl, -machine,

on the last: chiefy durin, as using-dwi, "munthe, +-stick; lasting-jack, -pincers (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., "Lasting-jack, an implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper thereon. 1895 Daily News 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magnetic "lasting machine which takes up the tacks and presses them

into a boot when it is on the last. 1875 KNIGHT Dict, Mech., *Lasting-pincers (Shoemaking), a tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last. 1719 D'Uarev Pills VI. 92 My Lasts..and my *lasting Sticks.

ing Sticks. **Lasting** (le stin), ppl. a. and adj. Forms: 2-3 lestend, -inde, 3 leastinde, 4-5 lastand, -end, -ond, 4-6 Sc. and north. lestand, 4- lasting. [f. Last v.1 + -1NG 2.]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continuance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) † Always (or † ay) lasting =

ance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) † Always (or, †ay) lasting = EVERLASTING.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 159 Eche hele, lestende liht, and endeles lif. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2294 To arisen from ream to an lestinde lahter. 1236 Charter Hen. HI in Tyrrell Hist. Eng. (1700) 11. App. 25 We willen thet this beostedefact and lestinde. c1330 R. Brunne Chrôn. (1810) 22 Stoutly was pat stoure, long lastand pat fight. 1375 Barbour Brnce xx. 620 God.. Bryng ws hye till hevynnis bliss, Quhar all-wayis lestand liking is. c1440 York Myst. i. 46 In blys for to byde in hys blyssyng, Ay lastande. c1470 Henry Wallace vii. 104 To thi reward thou sall haiff lestand blyss. Ya 1550 in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 328 Fall on kneis down Befoir the king of lestand lyfe and lycht. a 1586 Sidner Arcadia In. (1590) 337b. The strongest building, and lastingest monarchies are subject to end. 1603 II. Josson K. Jas. Entertainm. Corountion Wks. (1616) 862 That did auspicate So lasting glory to Avgystys state. 1651 Honnes Leviath. II. xvii. 87 Somwhat else required to make their Agreement constant and lasting. 1682 Sig T. Browne Let. Wks. (1836) I. 346 Retarded by the lasting south-west wind. 1738 G. Lillo Jlarina III. ii. 47 The lasting'st peace is death. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. xii. I. 346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian nations. 1809 Med. Yrul. XXI. 312 It is not.. from a vast variety of external applications. that we are to expect lasting or even temporary hencit. 1855 MacAulan Hist. Eng. xv. 111. 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second. 1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) V. 363 All these things are only lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. † Of provisions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (obs.).

visions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (obs.).

and undecayed (obs.).
c 1350 Will. Palerne 1736 [She] laced wel eche leme wip
lastend ponges. 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner N.v.
Creame .. neither is it so lasting as hutter. 1602 Shaks.
Ham. I. iii. 8 A Violet .. Forward, not permanent; sweet,
not lasting. 1604 E. Germstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies
no. xvii. 173 This stone .. is light and lasting. 1660 F.
Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 55 A sort of good lasting fish.
1660 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. vii. 50 And Spanish Brown
will make a lasting Colour for course Work. 1721 Berkeley
Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit. Wis. 111. 199 Our black cloth is
neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.
3. Sporting slang. Of a horse: Able to 'stay';
possessed of slaying power. (Cf. Last sb.)
1811 Sporting Mag. XXXVII. 135 To get not only speedy
but lasting racers. 1821 Ibid. New Ser. VIII. 88 How
nuch a.. lasting English racer, is capable of performing.
Lastingly (lustinjli), adv. Forms: 4 lasten-

Lastingly (lustinli), adv. Forms: 4 lastenlyche, lestendliche, 4-5 lastandly, 5 Sc. lestandly, 4- lastingly. [f. Lasting a. + -LY².] In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, per-

In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, permanently, perpetually, persistently.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter xxvi. 13, I sall seke bi face lastandly til my ded. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 45 Lestenliche for to fyndyn...on candelle. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lovisti, 60 Wynter and somer þat God hauys lastandly stabyled of cold and hete. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 659 Thocht he refusyt it [the croin] lestandly to ber. a 1682 Six T. Browne Tracts 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1740 Wesley frill, 14 Apr., Some ... were deeply and lastingly affected. 1708 Mao. D'Arblan Let. Mar., I have escaped offending lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 Miss Biro Englishuo. in Amer. 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1866 J. F. Therup Introd. to Ps. 11. 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

Lastingness (lastingès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Lastingness (lastingies). [Las prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being lasting; continuance, duration, permanence. Also, durability, †constancy,

perseverance.

perseverance.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter ii, 7 pe lastandnes of god euermare is all at ans. c 1440 Jacob's Well 289 Lastyngnes fayleth nogt in wele ne wo tyl be lyues ende. c 1470 Henry Wallace VIII. 1319 Pees is in hewyn, with blyss and lestandnas. a 1368 Sidney Arcalia 1. (1590) 8 The consideration of the exceeding lastingnesse. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) 11. 36 Though the heart be the box of love, the memory is the box of lastingues. 1670 CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. in Tracts (1727) 621 The lastingness of anything adds very much to the esteem of it. 1704 Newton Optics III. i. (1721) 322 The lastingness of the Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by Light. 1715 Leont Palladió's Archit. (1742) L. To The solidity and lastingness of the Work. 1820 Examiner No. 650. 609/1 It was all over with them, as to any real tenure of empire, any lastingness of dictation. 1851 CAROLINE FOX FINI. (1822) II. 160 The lastingness of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth. 1885 PATER Marins II. 19 Anxious to try the lastingness of his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† La stless, a. Obs. Also 3 leasteless. [ad.

his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† La'stless, a. Obs. Also 3 leasteless. [ad. ON. lastalauss, f. last-, lostr (see LAST sb.3) + -lauss, -LESS.] Blameless.

a 1225 St. Marher. 12 Ah leaf me gan lefdi leasteles ich be bidde. a 1225 Juliana 44 Godes licome pat he nom on be lasteless meiden. c 1250 Compassio Maria v. in Holy Rood (1894) 79 Pine loates weren lasteles. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xvi. 52 A lussum ledy lasteles.

Lastly (lastli), adv. Also 4 Sc. lestely. [f.

LAST a. + -LY 2.]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately. Obs. or arch. exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last

place, finally.

Ors. of arch, exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last place, finally.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus 187 Wit bu but schore tyme I sall tholl now, but lestely I sall luft sine with my lord lbesu withowtyn fyne. 1526 Ctess Pembroke Ps. 11. viii, Lastly, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace. 1588 Shaks. Til. A. v. iii. 104 Our Brothers were beheaded. Our Fathers teares despis'd, ... Lastly, my selfe vikindly banished. 1508 — Merry It'. 1. i. 142 There is three Vmpires in this matter, .. that is, Master Page .. and there is my selfe .. and .. (lastly, and finally) mine Host. 1605 WILLET Hexapla Gen. 386 Lastely he made him ruler of his house. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 1 And lastly, that the Church he sufficiently provided for. 1631 Weever Anc. Funeral Mon. 697 Alice his wife (who lastly married one William Ramsey). 1641 J. Jackson Trive Evang. T. 11. 115 S. Peter .. lastly was crucified under Nero. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 240, I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, .. and for him lastly die Well pleased. 1749 Bracken Farriery (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly; 1 recommend Purging as usefull in gross Habits. 1783 HALLES Antig. Chr. Ch. ii. 44 And lastly, that the arguments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. 1861 Lattron & Fare Tanhamer. 113 With the strength that lastly comes to break All bonds. 1875 Lightfoot Comm. Col. (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your thanksgiving.

+ 2. Conclusively, finally. Obs.
1592 Greeke Groat's W. Wit (1617) 36 Young Inuenall, that byting Satyrist, that lastly with mee together writ a Connedie. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 50 The blood of him. .who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day. Lastness. Tare. [f. Last a. +. Ness.] The condition of being last or of there being a last one. 1625 Gill. Sacr. Philos. 1. 89 If the world be eternall, then neither was there any first man, neither can there be any last: without which lastnesse there cannot be any general resurrection o

cient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 Asialic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts 313/2 A high pillar of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff.

1876 J. Fergusson Hist. Ind. & East. Archit. 1. ii. 52 The oldest authentic examples of these lâts that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up.
1890 Westm. Gaz. 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended on his skull.

Lat, obs. and dial. f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, obs. form of Let v. || Lata (lā tā). Also latah. The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of conscious-

tary movements, with temporary 10ss of consciousness (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1884 Western Daily Press 25 June 7/5 This disease has been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata.

1895 W. G. Ellis in frni. Ment. Sci. (1807) 32 (heading) Latah. A Mental Malady of the Malays. thit. 33 Under the name 'Latah' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous conditions of a transitory character.

Latakia (lætākrā). [Short for Latakia tobacco.]

A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and schinyad from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a sea-

shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Sviia.

port of Sylla.

1833 Dissaeli Corr. w. Sister 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia.

1849 Thackean Pendennis xxxix, Enveloped in fragrant clouds of Latakia.

Latch (latf), sb.1 Forms: 4-5 lach, laceh (e, 5-6 (7) lache, 5-6 latche, 6- latch. [The equivalence of sense I with LACE sb. suggests that the word (in that sense at least) may be a. OF. lache lace, a vbl. noun f. lachier (= Central OF. lacier):—popular L. *laciāre, f. *lacium LACE sb. Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the other hand, the analogy of catch sb. gives some support to the view that it may be f. LATCH v.!]

1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare; a 'tangle'; a latchet, thong. A latch of links: (dial.) a string of sausages. Obs. exc. dial. and techn.
?a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Ross 1624 Love wil noon other bridde cache Though he sette either net or lacche. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia iv. 129 She [the ship] was fast in the latch of our cable, which in laste of weighing our anchor hung aloofe. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xxi. 79 All Scepters do serve but as latches to his most rich sandals. 1840 Spurgens Suppl. to Forty (E. D.S.), Latch, . As a sb., it means a thong of leather. 1895 E. Angl. Gloss., Latch of Links, a string of sausages.
2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived as to admit of its being opened from the outside. It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or equivalence of sense I with LACE sb. suggests that

It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for a front-door (more fully night-latch) which is opened from the outside by means of a key. On the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch

the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so off the latch, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as dead-, night-, spring-, q.v.

1331 [? Implied by Darwletter 2]. 1383 Wycht Song
Sol. v. 6 The lach of my dore I openede to my lemman.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 220 To be 3ate 3apely they 3edyn
.And he left up be lacche. c.1420 Chron. Filod. 8t. 732
And breke up bothe lok and lache. c. 1440 Partonope 5440
Vp she nome The lacch of the dore and in she come.
1520 [see Catch sbl. 10]. 1575 Gamm. Gurton III. iii,
Take heede, Cocke, pull in the latche! 1611 Staks. Wint.
T. IV. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches,
to his entrance open. 1624-5 in Swayne Churchw. Acc.
Sarum (1860 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church
gate. 1637 Herwood Royall King III. vii. Wks. 1874 VI.
47 Pray draw the latch, sir. 1765 Wesley Tral. 25 May,
The door [is] only on the latch. 1833 IIv. Marineau
Briery Creek iii. 54 For want of a latch, the gate... was
tied. 1842 Tenyson Dora 127 The door was off the latch:
they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandsire's
knees. 1851 Longe. Gold. Leg. 11. In the Garden, To thee
it [the thought of death] is not So much even as the lifting
of a latch. 1885 Black Wh. Heather ii, The onter door
is on the latch, thieves being unheard of in this remote

neighbourhood.

3. techn. + (a) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (abs.). + (b) See quot. 1704 (abs.). (c) Naut. = LASKET. (d) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875). (e) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (= FLY sb.2 5 f).

the loop to pass over its head (=FLY sb.² 5 f).

1688 R. Holme Armony III. 107/2 The Latch [of a Loome] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Varn Beam from turning.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. 1, Latches are those Parts of a Clock which [wind] up, and unlock the Work.

1710 Ibid. 11, Latches, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets.

1875 Knicht Dict. Mech.

1238/2 Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back,.. the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

† 4. Mil. Antiq. (See quots.) Obs.

1547-8 in Meyrick Ant. Arm. (1824) 111. 10 Crosse-bowes called latches, windlasses for them.

1786 Grosse Armonr

4. Weapons 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Prodds.

5. attrib. and Comb., as latch-hole; latch-like adj.; latch-closer, -lifter, -opener, devices for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine

closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); †latch-drawer, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = DRAW-LATCH 2; latch-needle, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 e). Also LATCH-KEY. LATCH-STRING.

which is closed by a latch (see 3 e). Also LATCHKEY, LATCH-STRING.

1333 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IX. 283 Lyers and *lacche-drawers.

1440 Jacob's Well 134 Lacche-drawerys, bat vadon mennys
dorys. 1861 Geo. Elfor Silas M. iv, Dunstan. pushed his
fingers through the *latch-hole. 1894 Crockett Kaiders
246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through
the latch-hole. 1895 *Latch-needle [see 3].

† Latch, sb.2 Naut. Obs. [? cf. Lurch sb.]
?= Lurch. (See also lee-latch, Lee sb.)
a 1687 Petty Pol. Arith. iii. (1691) 51 Such [Ships] as
draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea.
Latch (latf), v.1 Forms: 1 læcc(e)an, zelæcc(e)an, Northumb. læcca, 3 Orm. lacchenn,
3-4 (6) lache, 3-4 lacche, 4 lach, (lachche,
laache, lachi), 4-5 lachen, 6 latche, (Sc. lanch),
6- latch. Pa. t. a. I (ze-)læht(e, Northumb.
(ze)lahte, 3 laht(e, 3-4 laght, lauste, lawte, lawght,
lezte), 4-5 lazt. B. 4 lached, .Sc. lacht, 7
latcht, 7- latched. Pa. pple. a. I (ze-)læht, 3
lah(h)t, lazt, 4 lauht, laught(e, 4-5 lazte, 5
lazt, laght(e, y-lauzthe. B. 4 lachched, lached,
6 Sc. lachit, 4, 7- latched. [OE. læcc(e)an
(Northumb. læcca) wk. vb.; not found in the other
Teut. langs.; the OTeut. type *lakkmay represent either pre-Teut. *laqn- cogn. w. L. laqueus
(see Lace sb.). OSl. læa to catch, ensnare. bo-lect sent either pre-Tent. *lagn- cogn. w. L. laqueus (see Lace sh.), OSl. leca to catch, ensnare, po-lect snare, or *lagn- cogn. w. Gr. λάζεσθαι (:-*lagy-) to take.

†1. trans. To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also intr. or adsol. with al, on, till. Obs.

1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 122 Germanus zelachte done pistol at Gregories arendracan, and hine toter. 1160 Halton Gosp. Mark ix. 13 Se swa hwar he hine laced [Ags. Gosp. zelaco] forgnit hine. 1212 Anc. R. 102 Hweder be cat of helle claurede..., & cauhte [v. rr. lahte, lachtel, mid his cleafres, hir heorte heaued? 1225 Inliana 38 Dis eadie meiden... ben engel leop to ant lahte him. 11250 Gen. 4. 1230 Cursor M. 7240 Quils sampson slepped, sco laght a schere, His hare sco kerf. 13. Partl. thre Ages 52 Bot at the laste he loutted donn & langhte till his mete. 13.. Gaw. 4. Gr. Krst. 328 Lystly lepez he hym to, & last at his honde. 1347-8 T. USK Test. Love 1. iii. (Skeat) l. 51 Then were there inowe to lache myne handes, and drawe me to shippe. 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 622) 219 And whan he falexius] seide had al his wille be holy gost hir langtte. 1440 Sir Degrev. 827 And I in armus had y-lausthe That commely and swete. +1. trans. To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with

†b. To grasp with the mind, to comprehend.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. viii. (Z.) 23 Dis bing ic zelæhte.
a 1300 K. Horn 243 Horn in herte laste Al bat he him taste.
Vol., VI.

: 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas 140 And fra Barnabas had auchte pe trewcht to hyme, he it sone lacht.

+ c. To pull or strike swiftly off, out, up; to dart

† C. To pull or strike swiftly off, out, up; to dart out (the tongue). Also fig. Obs.

a 1225 St. Marher. o Lahte ut his tunge swa long þat he swong hire al abuten his swire, ant semde as þa ha scharp sweord of his muð lahte. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 425 Now lorde lach out my lyf, hit lastes to longe. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1244 Þanne li3tly lep he a-doun & laust out his brond. Ibid. 2308 Our warpi werwolf...laust vp þe 301 glyonn li3tly in his moupe. fa 1400 Morte Arth. 1515 Þay ledde hym furthe in þe rowte, and lached ofe his wedes, c 1430 Hymns Virg. 76 For deelp his swerd out hab lauste. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) 1. 383 Helme and hewmont wer hewin in schunder, Lymnis war lachit hard of be the kne.

+2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon

† 2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). Ols.
c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark xiv. 48 Allsuæ to δeafe zie foerdon mið suordum et stengum. 1.0 læccane mec. c1000 Ags. Laws, Instit. Polity § 19 (Fh.) II. 328 Hi.. læccað of manna bezeatum hwæt hi zefon magan. a 1300 Cirisor M. 6766 If I gine þe for to kepe Ox or ass. And it wit wiþerwin be laght. Ihid. 7928 For to spar his ann aght his pouer mans scep he laght. 1393 Lawg. P. Pl. C. 11. 215 And if 3e lacche lyere let hym nat a skapie. 1399 — Rich. Redeles 11. 159 The knyttis.. That rentis and rohis with raveyn evere laute. 1335 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) 1. 277 The Romanis fled., thai war lachit at the last.
† b. To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). Ols. c1200 Ormin 13474 To lacchenn him wijh spelless nett To bringenn himm to Criste. a 1250 Ord & Night. 1057 lim and grinei.. Sette and lede the for to lacche. a 1300 Cursor M. 29532 Ar hou be laght in findes snare. c1350 Leg. Cathol., Pope Gregory 17 Out of an abbay thai weren yvent With nettes. To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or re-

Leg. Cathol., Pope Gregory 17 Out of an abbay thai weren ysent With nettes. To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive in (a receptacle). Obs. exc. dial.

1530 Palsgr. 604/1, 1 latche, I catche a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes. Je happe. If I had latched the potte betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde. 1579

Syekker Sheph. Cal. Mar. 94 Tho pumie stones I hastly bent And threwe; hut nought availed: He..oft the pumies latched. 1600 Holland Livy 161 Some latch the firebrands as they flew. 1601 — Pliny I. 301 Vulesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed vnderneath, they are soone broken. 1639 Horn & Ron. Gate Lang. Unl. xxxv. § 415 A dairy-maid milketh out milk latching it in a milk-palle. Plint xli. § 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latcht in a latch-pan. 1787 W. Marshall. Norfolk (1705) II. 383 To Latch, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). Obs. exc. dial.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). Obs. exc. dial.

a 1300 Cursor M. 19038 Pai bat had hus or ani aght pai sald pam and be pris laght, Be-for be apostels fete it broght.
c 1300 Havelok 744 The stede of Grim the name laute.
c 1303 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 94 be kyng stode ouer nehi, be stroke he lauht so smerte. Ibid. 332 Pe erle of Arundelle his londes lauht he ban. — Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8813 Po bat were seke, or had laught skapes. 1340-70 Alex. 9 Dind. 40 For we ben hid in oure holis or we harm laache. 1340-70 Alisaunder 4 Lordes, and oober. 13th boldely thinken. For to lachen hem loose. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. 11. 101 Theishoulde... neuere leae for loue in hope to lacche schier.
c 1400 Yvaaine 3 Gaw. 2303 For nowther of tham na woundes laght. 1513 Dougtas Emis vin. Prol. 27 All leidis langis in land to lauch quhat thaim leif is. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. exiii, Mine eye... no forme deliners to the heart Of bird, of flowre, or shape which it doth latch. a 1603 T. CANIWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 306 They should hane warded and latched the enemies strokes. 1605 SHAKS. Mach. IV. iii. 192, I haue words That would be how'd out in the desert ayre Where hearing should not latch them. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. Ix. i, The Bridegroom Sanne. Leaves his starchamber. His shines the Earth soon latcht to gild her flowers. 1640 Br. HALL Cases Consc. II. x. (1650) 155 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. c 1655 Loveday Lett. (1650) 47 My first request then is, that if you latch any news that letel. ... you will not grudge to send it me. 1875 Lanc. Gloss. s.v., To latch a distemper.

† b. In ME. poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of Take; e.g. in phrases to latch delight, to latch one's ease, one's leave, Obs.

tion) in various senses of Take; e.g. in phrases to latch delight, to latch one's ease, one's leave. Obs.

latch delight, to latch one's ease, one's leave. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2445 To pastur comman bai laght be land be quilk bam neiest lay to hand. Did. 4999 Dair leue bai laght. Id. 1078 Dan was be mai loseph bi-taght, And he has hir in spusail laght. 13. Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 1676 For-by bow lye in by loft, & lach byn ese. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 1128 To loue be lombe his menny in melle, I-wysse I agt a gret delyt. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xvii. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe. and mankynde lauste. Ibid. C. Iv. 26 Whenne thei had lauht here lene at bys lady mede. c1400 Destr. Troy 13360 Enery lede to the lond laghtyn bere gayre. a 1400-50 Alexander 3861 He. Dot bare a longe quile to lie & lachen his esee.

+5. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to

+5. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to

†5. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). Obs.

1330 R. Brinne Chron. (1810) 120 With hors & herneis Bristow has scho latched. 'a 1400 Morte Arth. 750 Launchez lede apone life, lacchene ber depez. 1400 Destr. Troy 5702 And who pat lacchit the lond with the lyf pen, Were... tyrnet to dethe. 1bid. 12483 Thus the lordes in hor longying laghton be watur. 1400 Ywaine & Gaw. 2025 Fra his lord the way he laght.

6. intr. To alight, settle. dial.

1825 Ford Voc. E. Anglia, Latch... to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' 1847 HALLWELL, Latch, to light or fall. Suffolk. Kennet gives these meanings as current in Durham. 1891 East Anglian IV. 111 The Golden crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

Latch (leef), v.2 [f. LATCH 5b.1] trans. To fasten or secure with a latch. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I latche a doore, I shytte it by the latche. 1556 J. HEYWOOD Spider & F. Ivii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and lockth vs all, from quiet stey. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 29: He popt him in, and his basket did latch. 1865 Dickers Mat. Fr. 19. 29, He latched the gardengate. 1882 J. Hawthorse Fort. Footi, xxxi, The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

b. slang. (See quot.)

1700 in Street Robberies Consider'd. 1725 New Canticl., Latch, let in.

† Latch, v.3 Building. Obs. rare. [? a. ONF. latch, v.3 Building. Obs. rare. [? a. ONF. latcher = Central OF. later Lace v.] trans. To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. Lace sb. 4.)

1508 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 11. 252 The par-

1598 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 252 The particions betwist enery fellowes chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lyme and have. 1625 Purchas Pilgrims II. 1369 Rampiers made of that woodden walled fashion, double, and betwist them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are

Latch, Latche, variants of LEACH v., LACHE 7'.

Latched (letft), fpl. a. [f. LATCH 2', LACHE 2', +ED.] Fastened with or having a latch.

c 1440 Promp. Part. 284/1 Latchyd, or speryd wythe a leche, pessulatus. 1603 Locke Educ. \$ 131. 161 The Door was only latch'd, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. 1722 DE FOE Plague (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

Latched (sp. alw. forms of LacHed Latched L

Latches'se, obs. forms of LACHES.

Latchet (lertset). Forms: 4-6 lachet, 4-5 lachet, 5 lachett, 6 latchett, 6- latchet. [ad. OF. lachet, dial. var. of lacet, dim. of laz, las, LACE sb.]

+1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong.

11. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong.

Obs. exc. as in c.

1350 Ipomadon 4458 (Kölbing) He gaff hym suche a spetnons falle, In sunder brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme socoure. 13... Gam. A. Gr. K. M. 591 His harmays watz ryche, βe lest lachet ou[β]er loupe lemed of golde. 14... Siege Perusalem 42/748 A grete girdel of gold. Layp winder his lendis, with lacchetes ynow. 1483 Caxion Gold. Leg. 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. 1660 Hexman Dutch Dicl., Een Klinck snoer, a latchet, Thong, or Cord that Rings the bell in a house. 1676 Homes Find (1671) 45 And Paris then was mightily distrest, Choakt by the latchet underneath his chin. 1709 Blatk in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 145 There were two Latchets, or Foldings of Wire placed in the inner side. † b. Naut. = LASKET. Obs.

1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1806) 321, iii) Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1611 Cotton, Les nervins des homettes, the latchets wherewith bonnets be fustened to a sayle. 1627 CAPT. Smith Seamon's Gram, v. 24 Latchets are small lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablers like loops to lash, the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-lace. Now only dial. exc. in Biblical allusions.

Now only dial. exc. in Biblical allusions.

Now only dial. exc. in Biblical allusions.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 284/1 Lachet of a schoo, tenea. 1483
CAXTON Geld. Leg. 166 b. They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoys and lachettis. 1526
TINDALE Mark i. 7 Whos shue latchett 1 am not worthy to stoupe doune and vilose. 1535 GOVERDALE ISA. v. 27. 3555
EDEN Pecades 298 Patentes of woodde whiche they make faste to theyr feete with latchettes. 1688 CAPT. J. S. Art of War 16 Keeping. . the but-end near the Latchet of your shoe. 1788 Boswell. Tour to Hebrides 11 Aug. an. 1773. Dr. Adam Smith. . told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latchets in his shoes instead of buckles. 1827 Scott Two Drovers ii, I would not kiss any man's ditty latchets for Drovers ii, I would not kiss any man's ditty latchets for heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the latchets of his sandal-shoon. 1859 J. Brows Rab y F. (1862) 27 He. . put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather latchets. † d. Phrases. To go above or beyond one's latchet: to meddle with what does not concern one. (CI.

to meddle with what does not concern one.

to meddle with what does not concern one. (CI. LAST sb.1 2c.) A lie with a latchet: a great lie.

1580 Lylv Euphues (Arb.) 475 And yet in that goe not aboue thy latchet. 1603 H. Crosse Vertues Commu. (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet. 1610 A. COOKE Pope Joane 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latchet. 1612 WOODALL Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 40 You will say I syou knew how high my latchet; but you would not say so, if you knew how high my latchet will stretch, when I heare a lye with a latchet, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. 1694 MOTTEUR Rabelais V. XXX. 152 That's a Lye with a Latchet: Tho 'twere Elian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. Latch sb.1 + -et.]

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. Latch \$\sigma^1 + \text{-rt.}]\$

1842-59 GWILT Archit. II. iii. \\$ 2263. 593 Door springs.. door chains..bars with latchets, shelf brackets [etc.].

† 3. Comb.: latchet-line, cord for latchets.

1468 in Mann. \\$ Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 347 Paid for ij. perte lachet lyne and halfi..xijd. ob.

Latchett (lætset). Also latchet. A name applied to the gurnard, Trigla cuculus.

1882-W. Househron in Academy 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name... is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish-market. 1889 Catholic News 1 June 8/4 Latchets 8s. to 11s. per box.

Latching (lætsin), vbl. sb. [f. Latch v.1+1061.]

-ING ¹.]
+1. The action of the vb. LATCH. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 101 And leuen for no loue ne lacching of siftus. a 1400-50 Alexander 1835 For be lachynge of your Lorde sall noght a lede weynde.

2. Naut. = LASKET. Also latchings keys.

2. Natu. = LASKET. Also latchings keys.

1794 Rigging & Seamanship 84 A bonnet.. has latchings in the upper part.. to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 Kipping Sailmaking (ed. 2) 37 The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latchings to the foot of the sails. 1867 Swith Sailor's Worthk, Latchings keys, loops on the head-rope of a honnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

Latch-key (læ'ifiki). A key used to draw back

Latch-key (lætʃtkĩ). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 Dickers Nich. Nich. xvi, Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 Mrs. Carlie Lett. II. 270 He opened the door with his latch-key.

1810 ZARGWILL Brow Mystery 37 The front door. is gnarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

Latchous, var. Lachous a. Obs., negligent.

Latchous, var. Lachous a. Obs., negligent.

182 ZARGWILL Brow Mystery 1 (See quots.)

1839 HORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unl. xli. § 445 The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latch in a latchpan. a 1825 Form Voc. E. Anglia, Latch-pan, the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

Latch-string. A string passed through a

placed under the joint while it is roasting, to laten the dripping. **La-tch-string.** A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence fig. in U.S. colloquial phrases. **1861** GFO. ELIOT Silas M. iv, Intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. **1887** E. EGGLESTON GRAYSONS XXIV.

(1888) 254 Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the hatch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. **1887** Pall Mall C. 8 Jan. 6.2 We have. hung our latch-string out to you and yours. **1889** in Times 5 Mar. 9/2 Her [the United States] free latch-string never was drawn in Against the meanest child of Adam's kin. **1893** Advance (Chicago) 16 Mar. 209 Our latch string is out, has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. **1895** Daily News 19 Apr. 4/7 The Litch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American. **1 Late**, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: a. 3-5 late, 4 lat, 5-8 Sc. lait, (6 laitt, laytt). B. 3-5 lote, 4 lot. 7, 2-4 lete, 3 leete. [a. ON. (1) ldt let, letting (as in blob-ldt blood-letting, loss, in pl. manners, sounds; (2) like (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; f. root of let 7,1]

sound; f. root of Let v.1]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner

T. 1500k, appearance, aspect, outwart manuscribed in the formula of the first state.

a. c1200 Ormin 1213 5iff bu., hafesst 3ct, tolih bu be 3ung, Elldernemannes late. a 1225 Ancr. R. 90 5if bu makest... eni lune thest toiward undeatuwes. c1320 Sir Tristr. 2007 It semeb by his lat As he hir nemer had sene Wib sist. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ix. (Parthelomanus) 235 With gret noyse & il-mowth late. 1375 Barbour Brine vin. 127 Thai changit contenanss and late. c1470 Golagres & Grito, 740 Lußum of lait.

β. c1250 Gen. y Ex. 2328 Wid rewell lote, and sorwe, and web. 13.. E. E. Allit, P. A. 895 Lyk to hymself of lote & hwe.

& hwe.

y. C1175 Lamb. Hom. 69 Habben [we] feir lete and cc skil. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 79 He maked lete of bole-burdnesse and neoeles ne hauco non. c1205 Lay. 18543 Ofte he hire let to & makede hire letes. a1250 Ovel & Night. 35 For bine vule lete. c1340 Cursor M. 14053 (Trin.) thesu bo bihelde hir lete.

b. pl. Looks, manners, behaviour; hence, ac-

(Tin.) thesu po bihelde hir lete.

b. Al. Looks, manners, behaviour; hence, actions, goings-on.

a. c1205 Lay. 1196 Ofte he custe bat weofed mid wnsume lates. a1225 Leg. Kath. 105 Peos infeature lafdi wid lastelese lates. a 1400 Sambias 180 So come a lyome with latys un-mylde. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 248 Lughe one hyme luffly with lykande lates. a 1400-50 Alexander 3008 Porrus. as a prince suld, persayued par latis. c1470 Gohars & Gato. 160 He wes ladlike of laitis, and light of his fere. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. m. 302 Men that callis ladyis lidder, And licht of laitis. c1560 A. Scott Proems xxxiv. 84 Auldit rubiatouris To hant the laitis of lawdis. 1590 A. Heme Hymns, etc. (1822) 2 Alace, how lang hane I delayed To lenue the laits of youth? 1728 Ramsay Monk & Miller's Wife 215 Sic laits appear to us sae awfu', We hardly think your learning lawfu.

8. c1205 Lay. 15661 Vortigerne. ba læuedi aueng mid swibe næire læten. a 1300 Cursor M. 12456 Quen iesus herd bis quaining gret be late hai thoru he cite let, He had har-for wel gret pite. c1325 Metr. Hom. 123 Hir buffi lad [Als. C. voice] es win gastlye, Than 1esu drinkes fil gladlye. 13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 161 Pe lot of he wyndes. 13... Gav. & Gr. Knt. 1398 Wyth lotez hat were to lowe. a 1400-50 Alexander 4384 Pan we haue liking to lithe he late of he foules.

Late (1811). a. 1 (5h.2) Forms: 1 læt, (1at., 3 let, 3-7 chiefly Sc. and north. 1at, (4 latt, 5 laat). 2- late: Sc. (and north.) 4-5 layt. 4-6 lait. 5

1 let, 3-7 chiefly Sc. and north. lat, (4 latt, 5 last), 3- late; Sc. (and north.) 4-5 layt, 4-6 lait, 5 layte, 5-7 laite, 6 lett. For the comparative and superlative see LATER, LATTER, and LATEST, LAST. [Com. Teut.: OE. lat = OFris. let, OS. lat, LG. lat (Du. laat), OHG., MHG. lag (G. lass), ON. lat-r (Sw. lat, Dn. lad), Goth. lats, all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy':=OTeut. *lato-; f. *lat-(:-pre-Teut. *lad-, cf. L. lassus weary = *lad-tus) ablaut-var. of *lit-r see Let v.!]

1. Slow, tardy; dial. slow in progress, tedious. Const. to with inf.; also with gen. or of. Now dial. Benoulf 1529 Ett was unræd, nalas elnes læt: e897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xxxviii. 281 Swide zeornfull to zehieranne, & swide læt to sprecanne. 971 Blickl. Hom. 43 Se mæsse-preost se þe bið to læt þæt he þæt deofol of

men adrife. c1000 Sax. Letchd. II. 238 Be latre meltunge innan. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 183 To gode bu ware slau & let, & to eucle spac & hwat. c1230 Hali Meid. 37 His waxnuge se lat & se slaw his thrifti. a1300 Cursor M. 17288 + 374 'Al foyls', quod our lord, 'ful latt are 32 to traw', 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1172 Offeaute he watz lat to his borde hende. a1375 Joseph Arim. 695 Joseph .. Called him Mordreyns 'a lat mon' in troube. 1422 tr. Seevela Secret., Priv. Priv. 223 Laat of mevynge, and Slow to take nedys but yf thay hene grete. 1674-91 Ray N. C. Words 42 Lat, late, slow, tedious... Lat week. 1826 WILBERHAM Gloss. Cheshire 53 Lat. afoot., slow in moving. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Lat. (4) tedious. 'A lat joh'.

2. Occurring. coming. or being after the due or

32. Lat-a-foot, slow in moving. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Lat...(4) tedious. 'A lat joh'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. to with inf., and for. Frequently in the impers. phrase it is (too) late to do something.

1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke i. 21 Pret fole was zachariam zean-bidiende & wundredon bat he on bam temple last was. 1297 R. Gloue. (Rolls) 7824 It was bo to late ynou. 1375 Sc. Legs. Saints xxis. (Placidas) 2 Lat penance is rycht perolouse. Ibid. xxxviii. (Addrian) 73 Set will 1, bo it lat be, to criste and his treutht tak me. 1360 Daus tr. Skeidame's Comm. 113 b, She annswereth that it is to late nowe to examyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. A 1572 Knox Ilist. Ref. Whs. 1846 I. 116 Thei begane to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1388 Shaks. L. L. L. I. i. i. o8 So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 LAOY CHAMORTH in 12th Rep. Ilist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 33 A great snow with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Prior Wks. III. 144 Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 A. C. Hutchuson Pract. Obs. Surg. (1826) 206 'Ah Pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 Macaulay Ilist. Eng. xiii. III. 349 Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood Chamings I. iv. 53 The head-master ... is waiting for you; marking you all late, of course. 1884 MAY CROMMERIN Rown. Figers. X. 102 The cah is at the door; don't be late for the train.

D. Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

b. Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

at an advanced season of the year.

21440 Pramp. Parv. 288/2 Late frute, sirotinus. 1697
Deview Virg. Georg. w. 184 The late Nacissus. 1727-51
Chambers Cycl. S.v. Floreer, Autumnal or late Flowers, denotes those of September and October. 1796 C. Masshall.
Gardening (1813) 405 Sow annuals of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 Macgalityrax Wilhering's Bril. Plants (ed. 4)
332 Late Spider Orchis. Early Spider Orchis.

e. Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due

sensons: itroionged or deterred beyond their due time. † diol. Of weather: Unseasonable.

163x Millton Sonn., Arriv. Age Twenty-three 3 My late spring no bud or blossom shew th. 1674-91 RAN N.C. Words.

s.v. Lat, Lat weather; we tor otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 Cheshire Gloss., Lat, . (2) backward; 'A lat spring', 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., s.v. Lat, 'My wuts hin very lat this 'ear'. spring', 1887 S. Chesnire (1895, S.V. 2007), lat this 'ear'.

d. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. (For the

d. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. (For the syntactical relation, cf. Early a. I a note.)

Late coners in Fr. Hist. (transl. of F. tard-rems.), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see quot. 1869).

Late coners in Fr. Hist. (transl. of F. tard-rems.), the mane given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see quot. 1869).

Late of the walking, comeb debate. 1998 Shakes. Merry W. v. v. v. 153 This is enough to be the decay of lust and late-walking through the Realme. 1612 Bacon Ess., Custom, For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1869 W. Longman Hist. Educ. HI., H. iv. 63 A cloud of Lorrainers, Brabanters, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the kingdom of France'. 1873 Hamerton Intell. Life x. x. 387 The late-risers are rebels and sinners—in this respect—to a man. 1891 Cornh. Mag. Oct., 416 His whole life was spent in raids... upon the Iralianters, late-comers, flayers, [etc.]. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER When Chas. I vous K. (1869) is Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night. (Frequent in the impers. phrase it is late = the time is advanced.) Phr. late hours: hours which eneroach on the proper time for sleep.

which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Ilence colloq. of persons, in the sense 'keeping late

Which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence colloq. of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

a1000 Andreas 1210 (Gr.) Nis seo stundlath. 1340 Hampote Pr. Consc. 1433 Now es arly, now es late, Now es day, now es nyght. 1375 Barbour Bruce vit. 236 It wes weill lat of nycht be then. a 1400 50 Alexander 5051 Par logis he fra le late nigt till effe be ligt schewis. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 244 'Quhat art thow walkis that gait?' 'A trew man, Schyr, thocht my wiagis he layt'. 1513 Douglas Aineis vit. i 34 In silence, al the lait nycht [L. sera sub nocte] rummesand. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. VIII, 240 To se...how late it was in the nyght yer the footenen coulde get oner London brydge. 1634 Milton Comus 179 The rudenesse, and swill'd insoleuce Of such late Wassailers. 1732 Brekeley Alciphr. 11. § 13 Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 Trial of Nundecomar 2/1 It heing late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 Tennyson Vision Sin. I, Ihad a vision when the night was late. 1870 Swindburne Ess. & Stud. 367 The stunted brushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 Bread Winners 76 Drunkenness, late hours, and botchy work. 1897 Oura Massarenes xiv, We are all of us very late people.

Jig. phrase. 1797 Washington Let. Writ. 1892 XIII. 411 It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1824 Breno Def. Transf. 11, 11. 155 A sage reflection, But somewhat late I' the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something the history of a

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also occas. in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

LATE.

c 1386 Wyclif Wks. (1879) 332 What meued his late popes to make furst his lawe...and god meued not crist ne hise vikers to sue it. 1583 FULKE Defence iii. 114 The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Councell. 1777 Sir W. Jones Turkish Ode x. Poems 93 Late gloomy winter chill'd the sullen air. 1781 Cowfer Retirement 31 Looked for at so late a day, in the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — Tivoc. 143 E'en in transitory life's late day. 1842 Practhard Nat. Hist. Man. 141 The Chaldee of the late Scriptines of the Old Testament. 1849-52 Rock. Of Fathers III. i. 194 note. The 'Dome', or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1868 W. K. Parker Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Perteb. 185 The ossification of the sternum in the Hemipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 Sweet Hist. Eng. Sounds & 609. 164 The late Latin hyann metres. 1bid. § 756. 200, 1800-1850 Early Living English. 5. Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 Canton Encydos vi. 28 Her swete and late amyable husbonde. 21548 Hall Chrom., Hen. IV, 10h, The homecide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Glocester. 1570 Buchann Admonition Wks. (S.T.S.) 22 Ve murthour of ye lait King Henry. 1662 Stillinger. Orig. Sacr. 11. vii. § 7 The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 Defore Syst. Magic. 1ii. (1840) 43 Qur late friend Jonathan. 1794 Mrs. Radcheffe Myst. Udolpho xxv, 1 did nothing but dream 1 saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 Lytton Alice 23, I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/1 The remains of the late Lord Ampthill.

b. That was recently (what is implied by the sb.,) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of Late add. 4. h.]

but is not now. [App. developed from the use of

but is not now. [App. developed from the use of Late adv. 4 b.]

a 1548 IALL Chron., Hen. IV. 19h, [He] maried Jane Duches of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. Ibid., Hen. VIII. 240 At the late Freers walle all men alyghted savyng the Kyng. 1689 Wood Life, Nov., A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster. hath embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy. 1766 Golpson. Vic. W. xxv, Our late dwelling. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 48 All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 Macallay Ess., Fred. Gt. (1837) 171 He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master.

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened.

or occurred; recently made, performed, completed;

or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; of recent times; belonging to a recent period. Now Obs. of persons, and chiefly in phr. of late years.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 203 All things were in late dayes so covertly demeaned. 1560 Days tr. Sleidard's Comm. 168 b, The kynge. was than scarcely amended of a late disease. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform, xl. 210 Of lat zeitis. 1599 Shakss. Hen. V, n. ii. 61 Who are the late Commissioners? 1667 Milton P. L. v. 113 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 Baxter Paraphr. N. T., 171m. iii. 6 Not a late young Convert. 1711 Budgell. Spect. No. 161 r 1 My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 Colesting Fig. Lit. 103 The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 Macaulay Let. to Napier in Trevelyan Life (1876) II. vii. 10 His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — Hist. Eng. vi. II. 104 During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 W. P. Courtney in Academy 13 May 412/3 The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. collog. Having to do with persons or things

7. colloq. Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

that arrive late.

Late mark, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so late book, a book to contain such marks. Late fee, an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier late-letter fee).

1862 Mss. H. Woon Channings I. xv. 237 They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 Brit. Postal Guide Jan. 16 Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 SKRINE Mem. E. Thiring i. 9 Excluded wretches.entered, and wrote their names in the late-book.

B. absol. or omesisch

B. absol. or quasi-sb.

+1. Lateness, tardiness. Obs. rare.

a 1400 Destr. Troy 9679 The store was full stith, ben
stynt bai for late. Ibid. 10913 All left bai for late & lackyng

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

\$\sigma 1479 \text{ Henry Wallace v. 757} Sen I off lait now come owt off the west In this cuntre. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xiv. 46 Sa mony jugeis and lordis now maid of lait. \$a\$ 1533 Lo. Berners Huon li. 172 Of late I haue lost my goode lorde and mayster. 1611 Binle Yohn xi. 8 Master, the lewes of late sought to stone thee, and goest thou thither againe? 1644 Evelvn Mem. (1857) I. 121 Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1716 Addison Frecholder No. 32 ? 2 Great Numbers of them [women] have of late eloped from their Allegiance. 1827 Steuart Planter's G. (1828) 14 Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 Stephen Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) II. 744 In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced. † Late, \$a.\text{2} Obs. rare^{-1}\$. [ad, I. \lateta Ust-us broad.] Broad, wide.

Broad, wide.

1657 TOMINSON Renou's Disp. 207 Leaves .. long, late,

A 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 867 (Parker MS.) Late on Zeare. c 1000 Juliana 444 Ic pet sylf zecneow to late micles. a 1200 Moral Ode 128 Wel late he latheð unel were þe ne mei hit don ne mare. c 1200 Ormin 753 þatt te33 swa late mihhtenn child I mikell elde streonenn. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 655 Fair his stale hi gan Rohand, þei he com late. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 1483 pocht at I lat turne ne to þe, dere laydy, 3et þu succure me. c 1386 Chaucer Fars. T. 7500 Whan he comth by thilke encheson to late to chirche. 1483 Cath. Angl. 200/2 Late tipe, serotinus, tardus. 1560 Daus tr. Seidane's Comm. 13 Then shal we bewaile our bondage all to late. 1508 Shars. Merry W. 11. ii. 328 Better three houres too soone, then a mynute too late. a 1657 Six W. More Misc. Poems i. 127 In tyme tak heid then, least too lait thou mourne. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. ii, But not till too late I discovered that he was violently attached to the contrary opinion. 1862 Thackeray Philip xxxv, Philip had come late to dinner. transf. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt 4 Gen. Lit. Fam. II. 155 Byron said, her costume began too late, and ended too soon. Proverb. c 1386 Chaucer Can. Yeon. Prol. § T. 857 For bet than never is late. c 1425 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 1204 He seyde Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer. 1708 Ockley Saracens (1848) 222 Whilst he was never came to their relief.

b. Coupled with early, († ere), soon, († rathe).

numering the unimpty Araphans, Nated (acts and the never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with early, († ere), soon, († rathe).

c 1200 Ormin 6242 Beon ar & late o 3unkerr weorre.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 338 Oder ich hit do ungledliche oder to er oder to leate.

a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. xxxvi. 99 Er ant late y be thy foo. c 1340 Cursor M. 1318 (Trin.) Fison, gison, tigre, & eufrate Al erhe bese weten erly & late.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. x. 13 Dohet..serueb pat ladi lelly bobe late and rabe. c 1425 [see Ere A 1]. 1430-40 Lydg.

Bochas III. i. (1554) 69b, Glad Pouert, late nother sone,
With thy riches hath nothing to done. 1578, 1795 [see Ere A 1].

1818 Byron Ch. Har. 1v. clxxi, A weight..which crushes soon or late. A 1]. 1818 Byron (crushes soon or late.

3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour, c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 189 Herwib bon schalt anoynte hir face at euen late. c1475 Rauf Coilgear 40 Enill lykand was the King it michti him sa lait. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems lvii. 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the moreis. 1540 Bible (Great) Ps. cxxvii. 2 It is but loste laboure that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take reste [1611 to sit vp late]. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 210 They continue singing till late in the night. 1690 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1v. 197 Late returning home he supp'd at Ease. 1698 Fryer Ace. E. India & P. 74 It is dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands of those .. Rascals. 1716 Addison Freeholder No. 22 P 3 We sat pretty late over our punch. 1794 Mrs. Radeliffe Myst. Udolpho xv, After supper, her aunt sat late. 1837 Dickens Pickwick xxxvii, I was up very late last night.

4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not long since; but now; †not long (ago, before). Now only poet. 3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour.

4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not long since; but now; †not long (ago, before). Now only poet.

2130 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 149 He regnes after him, and late had be coroune. 21340 Cursor M. 7917 (Trin.) Twey men were late in londe A pore and a riche wononde. 1362 Lanci. P. P. A. III. 105 Ichaue a Kniht hette Conscience com late from bi-30nde. 1377 Ibid. B. XVI. 249, I herde seyne late Of a barne bat fetc.]. 2 1400 Destr. Troy 4887 Noght leng sithen but late. 1470-85 Malory Arthur XIV. viii, She asked hym yf he had ete ony mete late. Nay madame truly I ete no mete nyghe this thre dayes. 1490 Caxton Encydos Prol. 1 A lytyl booke in frenshe, whiche late was translated out of latyn. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 767 The great obloquy that he was in so late before. 1530 Palsser. 143 Naguayres, lately or late a go. 1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 1131 Their vertue lost, wherein they late exceld. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 625 The Castle. which he had late before rendred to the people of Cleves. 1677 W. Mountagu in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late upon her. 1765 Str W. Jones Pal. Fortune Poems (1777) 17 The bower, which late outshone the rosy morn. 1812 Byrnov Ch. Har. To lanthe i, Those climes where I have late been straying. 1820 Keats St. Agnes xii, He had a fever late. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano I. viii. 20 Gazing the sky which late thon seemedst to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but no longer). (Cf. Late a. 5 b.)

1474 Caxton Chesse 57 John the monke late cardynal of Rome. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 15 John Mountagu late Erle of Sarum. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 10 The Domynyons. .that late were to Edwarde Courteney. 1500 Spenser F. Q. III. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now forlorne. 1503 Shaks. Rich. II, II. i. 282 His brother Archbishop, late of Canterbury. 1605 — Ham. II. ii. 530 A clout about that head, Where late the Word at St. Margarets New Fish-street, London. 1706 Lond. Gaz. No. 4249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. 1825

1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 111. 708 Where..thou seest a single Sheep.. Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. i. I. 22 Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. Comb. When qualifying a following ppl. adj., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds, as (sense 2) late-begun, -blowing, -born, -coming, -flowering, -lamented, -lingering, -protracted; (sense 4) late-betrayed, -built, -coined, -come, -disturbed, -embarked, -filled, -found, -imprisoned, -kissed, -lost, -met, - raised, -sacked, -taken, -transformed adjs.

1651 Jer. Taylor Serm., for Year 1. vi. 75 A.. *late-begun repentance. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 11t. ii. 82 As sure as in this *late betrayed Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was buryed. a 1800 Cower Winter Nosegay iii, The charms of the *late-blowing rose. 1881 M. Arnold Westminster Abb. 8 Hither he came, *late-born and long-desired. 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4535/3 An excellent *late-built dwelling House, 1613 T. Godwin Rom. Antiq. (1625) 29 Novi, id est, *late-coyned Nobles or vpstarts. 1639 Fuller Holy War II. xxix. (1649) 81 The *late-come Pilgrims. 1626 Broon Sylva § 421 A *Late-Comming Fruit. 1596 Shars. 1 Hen. IV., II. iii. 62 Like bubhles in a *late-disturbed Streame. 1592 — Ven. § Ad., exxxvi, As one on shore Gazing upon a *late-embarked friend. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan 43. At the head of a *late filled Grave. 1814 Wordsw. White Doe Ryl. 1v. 86 *Late-flowering woodbine. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. (1861) I. 12 That noble Language which her late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosinger. Glasse 169 The *late founde llandes. 1883 R. W. Dinon Mano 1. iv. 8 Whilst our late found advantage all is ceased. 1725 Pore Odyss. x. 488 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their *late-imprison'd young. 1599 Marston Sco. Villauie II. vi, Mato., with his *late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819 Sheller Prometh. Unb. 1. 608 An early-chosen, *late-imprison'd young. 1599 Marston Sco. Villauie II. vi, Mato., with his *late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819 Sheller Prometh. Unb. 1. 608 An early-chosen, *late-imprison'd young. 1599 Marston Sco. Villauie II. vi, Mato., with his *late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819 The maid, *Late-lingering in her lover's arm. 1850 Tenny-son In Mem. xiii. 2 A *late-lost form that sleep reveals. 1631 Chapman Casar & Pompley Plays 1873 III. 152 In our *late-met Senate. 1790 Han. More Relig. Fash. World (1791)211 The frequent and *late-protracted ball. 1711 Light to Blind in 10th Rep. Hist. MS. Comm. App. v. 126 Many regiments of his *late raysed army. 1593 Sh

|| **Latebra** (lættbrå). *Embryology*. [L., = 'hiding-place', f. latē-re to be hid.] 'A small spherical mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow

yolk of a fowl's egg.' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). **Latebricole**, a. rare—o. [ad. mod.L. latebricola, f. L. latebra (see prec.) + col-čre to inhabit.]

(See quot.) 1894 GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med., Latebricole, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain spiders, crabs, etc.

Thatebrous, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. latebros.us, f. latebroeus, are prec.] 'That is full of holes, and dens to hide in' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Tated (lē¹·ted), ppl. a. poet. [as if f. *late vb. (f. Late a.¹) + -ed) 1.] = Belated.

(f. Cosart) XII. 73 Cypid.

(f. Late a.¹) + -ed) 1.] = Belated.

(fossart) XII. 73 Cypid.

(fossart) XIII. 74 Cypid.

angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Ilence, belonging to or having such a rig, as lateen missen, vessel, vard.

belonging to or having such a rig, as lateen mizzen, vessel, yard.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Sail, Others are triangular, called.. by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy.
1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Lateen-sail, . frequently used by xebees, polacres, settees, and other vessels.. in the Mediterranean sea. Ibid. Tt 4, All yards are either square or lateen. 1777 FORESTER Voy. Nound World.

1. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats.
1779 FOREST Voy. N. Guinea 10, 1. gave her a lateen mizen. 1836 Markyat Midsk. Easy xiii, The white latteen sails of the gun-boat. 1836 E. Howard R. Recfer xl, There was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails brailed up. 1842 E. Napier Mediterranean I. 312 These Latine vessels, or 'misticos' and 'feluccas', as they are generally termed, are fine boats. 1848 W. Inking Columbus 1. 190 The latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sails, that she might work more steadily and securely. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads ix. 67 In the old times the almost universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs. Comb. 1880 Daily Tel. 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.
1836 Markyat Midsh. Easy (1863) 275 Only three men were left in the latteens, and four in the galliot.

Hence Latee ner, a vessel with a lateen rig. 1883 G. C. Davies Riv. & Broads Norf. & Suff. viii. 49 An eight-ton lateener. 1883 — Narfolk Broads ix. 68 One or two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the old lateeners.

+ Lateful, a. Obs. [f. LATE a.1 + FUL.] Late

1182 Wyclif Yas. v. 7 An erthe tilyer abijdith precious fruyt of the erthe, paciently suffringe, til he receyue tymeful and lateful [so 1388]. 1388 — Hos. vi. 3 He schal come as a reyn to vs which is timeful and lateful [1382 late].

Lateis, obs. form of LATTICE.

† La teliness. Obs. rare. Also 4 latlynes. [f. next + -NESS.] a. Tardiness. b. Recency. a 1340 Hamfole Psatter xxxix. 24 Pat hulynes [Al.S. S. latlynes] pat he will not bifell. 1605 Rathfol Introd. Hist. Eng. (163) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as the Lateliness of things done. 1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God xv. xx. 557 The latelinesse of maturity, whereby they were not enabled to generation vntill they were aboue one hundred yeares old.

† **La**tely, a. Obs. [f. Late a.1 + -Ly 1.]

1. Slow.
c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 117 He, but yn 1909nge, hauys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe im yn all his werkys.
2. Recent, late.

1581 Stubbes Two Wunderf. Examples in Shaks. Soc. Papers (1849) IV. 85 Remember thou thy lately plague, of blayne, of botche, and bile.

Lately (let-thi), adv. [OE. hellier (= ON. latliga), i. let- LATE a.1+-lier-LY2; but mostly a mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and

a mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and superlative are obs.]
†1. Slowly, tardily, sluggishly; reluctantly, sparingly. Obs.
c1000 Life of Guthlac xx. (1848) 80/12 Da andswarode he him lettlice. a 1340 Handote Psatter laxi. 15 Wise men of werdles witte wenes hat hai be rightwise. & forthy hai are lattlier turned till shrift. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 17 Dou 3ernys ilke a daye hat at noglite avayles the, and cuer mare oner lattly hat it may availe the. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Londsh. 55 Do he hit noght oner lattly ne ouer hastly. Ibid. 73 Sterynge of body, ne bathes vse but latty. Ibid. 13 Sterynge of body, ne bathes vse but latty. Ibid. 114 Of a meene hened bytwen greet and lytill, latly spekyng but mystere be.
†2. After or beyond the usual or proper time; behind time; at a late hour, late. Obs.

bytwen greet and lytill, latly spekyng but mystere be. † 2. After or beyond the usual or proper time; behind time; at a late hour, late. Obs.

† 2. After or beyond the usual or proper time; behind time; at a late hour, late. Obs.

1515 Barclay Egloges II. (1570) Avb i That hath me caused so lately to be here. 1589 R. Harvey Pl. Perc. (1590) 2 A policie. which they put in practise too lately. 1614 Louge Seneca i Being badly lent, they are worse satisfied, and being unrestored are too lately complained of.

3. Not long since; within a short time past; within recent times; recently, of late.

1483 Cath. Angl. 210. (Latly, nuper. 1494 Farvan Chron. i.v. 11 There to buylde a Cytie in the remembrance of the Cytie of Troye lately subperted. 1500-20 Denbar Poems xii. 6 Bot laitly lichit of my meir, I come of Edimburch fra the Session. 1526 Themal Acts xviii. 2 A. i.ewe named Aquila, latly come from Itali. 1533 Gau Richt Pay (S. T. S.) 104 The sekkis. quhilk ar rissine laitlie in the kirk. 1581 Saville Taitlus Hist. n. liii. (1591) 85 To enquire newes of the passengers which latelyest came from those quarters. 1591 Sytvester Die Bartas i. vi. 1131 Twas first a green Tree, then a callant Hull, Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull. 1645 Mutron Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 167 They were suspected of pollution by some sects of Philosophy and Religions of old, and latelier among the Papists. 1670 Laby Mary Bratts in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS, Comm. App. v. 22 There is letely come out a new play by Mi. Dreyden. a 1758 Ramsay Vision vi. Thy graueing, and mancing, Hawlist, Eng. ix. I. 467 The Exclusionists, lately so powerful, might rise in arms against him.

b. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

160 Herron Wks. 1. 230 Some vnexperienced & latelypeesed souldiers. 1612 Drayion Polyolo, xvii. 267 The

D. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

1607 Hirror Wks. I. 230 Some vnexperienced & lately-pressed souldiers.

1612 Drivion Polyoth. xvii. 267 The lately-passed times denominate the new.

1619—Leg. Nobl. Dk. Normandy cxxi. Dealing abroad his lately-purchas'd Prey.

1848 Buckley Iliad 230 With lately-whetted axes.

¶ 4. At a later time, subsequently. Obs. rare—1.

1673 Woon Life 14 July, He said that he would leave it (leing too long to recite) to a book that would lately come forth.

+ T.a.tennost at Obs. Kormer 1. Introdument

† Latemost, a. Obs. Forms: 1 læt(e)mest, (hlætmest), 3 latemist, -mest, 7 latmost. [OE. læt(e)mest, f. læt LATE $a.^1$ + superl. suffix -mest.]

Last.

c 950 Lindisf, Gosp. Luke xii. 59 Ne gæs ðu ðona oðð uttedlice ðone hlætmesto [Kuskav. lætemestu, Ags. Gosp. ytemystan] pricelu ðu forgelde. c 975 Kuskav. Gosp. John vi. 40 Aweco ic hine on ðam lætemesta dæge. c 1275 Lav. 17080 þat was þe lætemiste [carlier text utemesten] read þat Custance iværþ dead. ?a 1300 Death 49 in O.E. Miss. (1672) III. 597 The latmost Head is counted both a Seventh and an Eighth, though in truth it be but the Seventh according to the Vision. Ibid. 609 The latter times of the Fourth Kingdom... are the latmost times of the last times, or last times in special.

or last times in special.

Laten (lē¹i'tn), v. [f. Late a.¹ + ·en.] a.

intr. To become or grow late, b. trans. To
make late. Hence Latening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1880 Miss Broughton Sec. Th. 11, v, Meanwhile the rich
summer latens. 1887 Athersum 19 Feb. 252/2 The. calculation of fifty minutes' latening [of the moon] every day.

1889 Pall Mall C. 14 Nov. 2/1 The first numbers of the new
daily will have to go to press as early as 11 p.m., latening
the hour by degrees. 1890 Temple Bar Aug. 474 At this
latening season.

Laten, obs. f. Latin, var. Latten; obs. inf. Let. Latence ($l\bar{e}^{\dagger}$ -tens). rare. [f. Latent a.: see

-ENCE.] = next.

1794 COLERIDGE Destiny Nations iii, Infinite Love Whose latence is the plenitude of all.

Latency (lettersi). [f. LATENT a.: see -ENCY.]

The condition or quality of being latent; concealed condition, nature, or existence; spec. in Biol. (see

quot. 1888).

a 1638 Mede Wks. (1672) v. 921 By the Woman in the Wilderness, I understand the condition of the true Church 12-2

in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEN Evid. (1800) 11. 11. vii. 105 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHAMERS Astron. Disc. iv. (1852) 93 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 Tyndall in Times 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation. is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term. 1883 Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lond. XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lond. XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lond. XXXV. 281 On the Variations for their development are supplied. 1890 Nature 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1893 Allbut? Syst. Med. V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

Inateness (12thes). Also 1 lectnys, 4-5 latnes(se. [OE. Letnes, f. let Late a.t. +-nes - ness.] The quality or condition of being late. a. Slowness. (Now dial.) b. The being advanced in some period of time. c. The being behind usual or proper time. d. Recency.

2.150 Eyrhtferth's Handbee in Anglia (1835) VIII. 308 Eall swa pare sunnan latinys binnan feower geara face. 21375 Sc. Log. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 19 Pe latnes of he houre. 2.1400 ft. Secreta Secvet. Gov. Lordsh. 89 Pe souerayn vertu maynteignes alle binges, ffor it geues latnesse, and it makys swyftnesse. 1587 Golding De Mornary viii. (1617) 112 Thus do ye see the latenesse of the Westerne Nations. 1727 SWIFT Let. to Gay 23 Nov., Wks. 1841 II. 610 Vour lateness in life. might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. 1750 Costand Of the lateness of the season. 1874 Savee Compar. Philol. vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a langua

Latent (le³tént), a. [ad. L. latent-em, pres. pple. of latere to be hidden. Cf. F. latent.] Hidden, concealed († rarely const. from; present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed.

den, concealed († rarely const. from ; present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of fatent.)

Latent ambiguity: in Law, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton Law Lex. 1848).

1616 BULLORAR, Latent, hiden, or secret. 1624 Gataker Transubst., etc. 197 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages canot. be defended... Some will have it to have been latent and invisible for 800... yeers. 1651 Banker Inf. Bapt. 24; Though the Historicall part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 J. Webster Metallog. iii. 53 A metalline plastick principle latent in it. 1680 T. Plunket Char. Good Commander Prol., New Necessities Will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 Buller Amal. 1. i. Wks. 1874 I. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they (brutes) may be endued with. 1757 Burke Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks. 1821 H. 530 An exettion of a latent genius. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. i. I. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. 1861 V. 568 The meaning latent under this specious phrase. 1873 Black Fr. Thinde xv. 241 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 Hadder. 240 St. Succ. iv. 80 Döllinger's expression, that the Episcopate was from the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? Obs.
1646 Sir T. Browke Pseud. Ep. v., xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Starres. a 2661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. c 1690 Scottow in Harper's Mag. Mar. 1883 501/2 A snake which Lay Latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 Dryder Ajar. 4, Ulysses 172 The glitt'ring helm by moonlight will proclaim The latent robber. 1769 Grav Ode for Minsic 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart. Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is im-

c. That is really but not evidently what is im-

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sb.; disguised. rare. 1662 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1725 Pore Odyss. 111. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words addrest. 1892 SIEVENSON Across the Plains i. 26, I had been but a latent enigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows. d. Path. Applied to diseases, the usual symptomic of the property of the property

toms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). Also

they are natural (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). Also latent period, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence. 1684 [see LATIC]. 1706 PINLLIPS (cd. Kersey) S.V. Cancer, Primitive Cancer, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and picking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 J. FORBES Lacanuc's Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 97 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest. 1837 M. HALL Med. 143 Rubeola is unequivocally contagious. A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 1V. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being .. known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. Physics. Latent electricity: see quot. 1885. Latent heat: see HEAT 5b. 2c; so + latent caloric.

Latent heat: see Heat sb. 2c; so + latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1885 Watson & Burbury Math. Theory Electr. & Magn. 1. 83 The fluid of

either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. Bot. and Zool.

1787 Families of Plants 1. 263 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 Kirby & Spexce Entom. IV. 348 Latent (Latens) when it [the post dorsolum] is covered by the mesothorax. 1836 Harstow Dict. Bot. Terms, Latent, lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees.

g. Phology.

Cr86s L. Wylde in Circ. Sci. Large. The latent richy.

g. Phologr.
c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sci. 1. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1878 Abney Treat. Phologr. iii. 18 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism. Ilence Latently adv., in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; Latentmess, latency.
1651 Raleigh's Ghost 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding... were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 J. Durham Comm. Rev. xii. Sai Her latentnesse and inconspicuousnesse. 1684 T. Burnet Theory Earth 1. 285 Neither can we... judge... of what things the memory may be still latently conserved. 1837 Wherell Hist. Induct. Sci. IV. v. 1. 343 The lateral support... was supplied latently.

Later ([Fitzl.), a., and adv. Also 6. Sc. laitter.

Later ($l \in l + t \ni I$), a, and a dv. **Later** ($l^{\sigma i}$ ter), a. and adv. Also 6 Sc. laitter. [f. Late a. 1 + -er 3. (The OE. comparative later is represented by LATTER a.; the modern word is

a new formation.]

A. adj. More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in

after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 110, I have folowed Ptolomicus in certaine pointes. . . In th' other, I have used later writers travelles. 1506 Dalenmer tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 5 The laitter historiogiaphors. 1632 Militon Penseroso 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Buskind stage. 1608 Figure Acc. E. India & P. 5 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorein. 1784 Cowfer Tiroc. 110 in early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 More Follaire (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 R. H. Hutton Scott ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country. of his own country.

B. adv. At a later time or period; subse-

B. adv. At a later time or period; subsequently.

1548 Udali, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. ii. 1-2 Christe is no where knowen later or with more difficultie, than in...princes courtes. 1660 F. Irooke It. Le Blanc's Tran. 393 The Tide and Ebbe coming sooner or later. 1669 Micros P. L. x. 613 To destroy, or uniunmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iv. I. 518 Three days later the King informed the House that [etc.]. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 Times 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal... and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work. Comb. 1823 Joanna Baille Collect. Poems 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory.

Later, obs. form of LATTER a.

Laterad (læteræd), adv. Anat. [f. L. later latus side +-ad (see Dentrand).] Towards the side.

1814 Wishart Scarpa's Hernia 1. 79 note, More dorsad and laterad and yet more to the dermal aspect. 1888 Amer.

frul. Psychol. 1. 492 Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and laterad they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Lateral (læteral), a. and sh. [ad. L. laterālis, f. later-, latus side. Cf. F. lateral.] A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or

issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of

Issuing from the side; side-vays.

a look: Directed sideways.

Lateral branch (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent.

Lateral moraine: see the sb. † Judge lateral: an assessor;

brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. Lateral moraine: see the sb. † Indge lateral: an assessor; f. side judge.

1600 B. Josson Underwoods xxiii. (In Authorem), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 Florio, Laterale, laterall, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 779 A Judge-lateral, adsessor. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Amphith. 287 Fibe four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1787 M. Cutler in Life, etc. (1883) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1830 W. Irving Sketch Bk. H. 200, I.. found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1831 Brewster Optics xxxi. 261 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 Tyndall Glac. II. xviii. 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 F. Francis Angling i. (1880) 1, 11e should. Let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 Micklethwhite Med. Par. Churches 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 118 The river and its lateral streams.

+2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western)

of the horizon. Also in comb. lateral-sited adj. ε 1611 Chapman /liad ix. 4 As two lateral-sited winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 145 Eurus on the one side and Cæcias on the other, being. lateral winds pertinent

to the East. 1654 II. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1662 Hobbes Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 705 Eurus and Zephir, with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libecchio.

3. Specific scientific uses.

a. Anat. and Zool. Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as lateral eye, fin, lobe, ventricle.

tricle.

1722 QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 Kirby & Sp. Extomol. IV. 314 Lateral... when they feyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 232 The external ligaments are... placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 E. Wilson Anat. Vadel M. (1842) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 Ginther Fishes 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. Hot. Belonging to, situated or horne upon the side of an organ, as lateral bud, flower, petal.

b. Bot. Belonging to, situated or horne upon the side of an organ, as lateral bud, flower, petal.

1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants (ed. 3) II. 306 Umbels on fruitstalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 Families of Plants I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence.

1837 MAGGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen.

1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

C. Path. Of diseases: (a) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (b) confined to one side of the body (see quots.); (c) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 Bailey, Lateral Disease (tr. L. morbus lateralis), the Pleurisy. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Palsy, Lateral Palsy, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1828 MILER Practice Surg. (ed. 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. Surg. Lateral operation: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck

for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also lateral

lithotomy.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Lithotomy, The lateral operation, invented by Frere Jacques... of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 Hist. Litteraria I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone. 1870 T. Holmes Syst. Surgery (ed. 2) IV. 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. Conch. Situated on one side or other of the

hinge, as lateral tooth.

1816 T. Brown Elem. Conchol. 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 STARK Elem. Nat. 1/ist. II. 106 Shell regular, inequivalve, inequilateral; a single primary tooth in each valve. 10 lateral teeth.

+f. Math. Of a quantity: Of the first power.

Of equations: Linear. Obs.

of equations: Linear. Obs. 1574. JEARE Arith. (1701) IV. IV. iv. 645 If 170 304 782 be divided.. by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. Ibid., If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and V0160, and V01250, and V01250 and Coefficient 15, they shall produce four Homogeneal Species of Affections. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lateral Equation (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root. one Root.

g. Cryst. Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, con-

'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes,

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges
are the edges of the lateral faces of the table, so that there
are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1823 H. J.

1800 RE Introd. Crystallogr. 207 Class g. Lateral solid
angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior
edges. 1831 RUHANDSON Geol. v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed
lateral edges. 1868 Dana Min. Introd. 21 [The Hexagonal]
system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal
lateral axes. instead of two; the vertical. is at right angles
to the lateral.

h. Physics and Mechanics. Acting or placed at
right angles to the line of motion or of strain

right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

Lateral pressure or stress, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

Lateral strength, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.)

1803 J. Woon Princ. Mech. vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 Young Eurey Man his own Mechanic \$441. 193 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 J. A. L. Waddell. Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Yapan 246 Lateral Rod.. Lateral Strut.. Lateral System.

B. sb.

1. A lateral or side part member, or object.

B. sb.

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; †a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (obs.); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 145 These winds.. if at any time they blow up rain.. then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because.. their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith. 298 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1851 Beck's Florist 107 As

laterals are produced, 1 pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. 1851-6 WOODWARD Mollusca 157 Chiton Squamosus... lingual teeth 3; median small, laterals large. 1856 OLMSTED Slave States 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. 1860 DELAMER Kitch. Gard. (1861) 177 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. 1860 The Brit. Mollusks iii. 50 The term laterals is employed... to designate a series of teeth between the rachidian and the uncini. 1887 Pall Mall G. 22 June 5/2 libsus... would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado. †2. One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each

numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE a. Obs.

1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar, Matheseos 162.

Laterality (læteræ'liti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

†a. The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right-

†a. The quality of having (distinct) sides; (rightor left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. Obs. b. (See quot. 1894.)

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 19. 18.7 This prevatency is uncertainly placed in the laterallity, or custom determines its indifferency. Ibid. 191 These lateralities in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined unto each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. Ibid. 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterallity in the Ark or navall edifice of Noah. 1656 Brount Glossogr, Laterality, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. 1894 Goult Illustr. Dict. Med., Laterality, excessive development on one side.

Lateralized (lætérálsizd), ppl. a. [f. Lateral a. + -1ZE + -ED¹]. Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. Lateralized operation = lateral operation.

operation.

operation.

1835-6 Toop Cycl. Anal. I. 400 The lateralised. operation for stone. 1891 Sir D. Witson Right Hand 198 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

Laterally (lætěráli), adv. [f. LATERAL a.

Laterally (læ'tĕrăli), adv. [f. LATERAL a. + -LY 2.] At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

156 EDEN It. Coricz' Arte Nauig. 1. viii. 10 The inferior parte is moued. laterally. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. Iv. 1, 18 Pectinals, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. 1654 W. HOLDER Disc. conc. Time 30 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. 1797 HOLCROFT IT. Stolberg's Trav. (ed. 2) III. Ixxx. 250 Arope. was fastened laterally to a wall. 1857 C. Bronte Professor 1. x. 160 [She] turned her eye laterally on me. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. 1. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. 1861 HULME IT. Mognin-Tandon II. III. 61 The rostrum of the Crayfish] is dentated laterally. 1866 Howells Venet. Life 128 They. ubandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

Lateran (læ'tĕrăn). [ad. L. Laterān-a, Laterān-um.] The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of

the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plautii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [L. Sancti joannis in Laterano]. Also attrib. or as adj. (= Eccl. L. Lateranensis), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church

councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit rere a noble court... & clupede laterane [v.r. be court laterane]. Ibid.

1573 Pe verste churche bat me let in be world rere, Seint Jones de lateran. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidandes Comm. 18 b, The decrees of the last counsel of Laterane. Ibid. 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynste the nexte yeare, to begynne at Rome... in the Churche Laterane. 1602 Bubble Past. Care v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., A church called S. John of Lateran. 1845 R. Austin Kanke's Hist. Kef. I. 33 The decision of the Lateran council. 1866 Ch. Times 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

Lateran, Sc. form of LATRINE and LECTERN. Lateratour, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Lateri- (lætěri), combining form of L. later-, latus side, in scientific terms : cf. LATERO-. La tericu'mbent (-kv'mbént) a. [L. cumbent-em, pr. pple. of cumbèreto lie], lying on the side. Lateri-fie xion [cf. F. lateriflexion], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (Cent. Dict.). Laterifloral, -florous (-floral, -florops) adjs. Bot. [L. flor-, florops], post flower], having lateral flowers. Laterifolious (-forlies) a. Bot. [L. folium leaf], of flowers: see quot. Laterigrade (-grēid) a. Zool. [L. grad-us walking], belonging to the group Laterigrade of spiders, which run sideways; sb. a spider of this group; so Laterigradous a. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Laterinerved (-nōivd), -nervous a., (of

group; so Lateri gradous a. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). La terinerved (nārvd), -ne rvous a., (of leaves) having lateral nerves. Laterive rsion, a turning or deviation to one side.

1883 Wilder & Gage Anat. Technol. (Cent.), *Latericumbent, with a block transversely under the neck. 1883 Myd. Soc. Lex., *Laterifloral, having at the side flowers. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lateriflorus... *lateriflorous. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. In. xxi. (1765) 218 *Lateriflorous. such us come out at the Side of the Base of the Leat. 1887 Amer. Nat. XXI. 966 The Thomisidæ, or *laterigrade spiders. 1866 Treas. Bot., *Laterinerved., straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. 1898 G. E. Herman Dis. Women x. 103 *Lateriversion is either normal .. or results from the

uterus being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by

Laterite (lætereit). Min. [f. L. later brick + -ITE 1.] A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

south-western Asia.

1807 F. Buchanan Journ, fr. Madras II. 460 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface.

1871 Vlor Prim. Cult. I. 53 In the gravel-beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

1871 Kloro Frim. Cult. I. 53 In the gravel-beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

1876 Cruise Marchesa II. 327 The red laterite roads.

1877 Capt. Newbold in Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone.

1880 V. Ball. Jungle Life Ind.

1. 4 A very notable change .. from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

1. Lateritious (lætěrit fos), a. Also laterieous (in mod. American Dicts.). [f. L. lateritius, ·icius, f. later brick: see -thous!.] I'ertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red; said chiefly of urinary deposits.

said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1056 BLOUNT Glossogr, Latertilous, made of brick, or like brick. 1058 Phillies, Latertilous. 1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water... never with a gross or full latertitious Sediment. 1763 E. Stone in Phil. Trans. L111, 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or latertitous colour. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

Therap. (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

+ Latermore, a. Obs. [A double comp. f. LATER+-MORE.] Later, last.

1548 UDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark i. 12-15 Is it meete that the cantall be fyrste, and that latermore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

Laterne, obs. form of LANTERN.

Latero- (læterø), taken as combining form of L. later-, laturs side: cf. LATERI-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphened (a) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. latero-anterior, -caudal, -cervical, -dorsal, -marginal, -nuchal, -posterior, -ventral adjs.; (b) 'on or towards the side', e.g. latero-flexion, -prone adj, -tulkion, servicen.

*marginal, -nuchal, -posterior, -ventral adjs.; (b)
on or towards the side', e.g. latero flexion, -prone
adj., -pulsion, -version.

1848 Johnston in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. 6, 296
There are four eyes in two "latero-anterior groups.
1852
Dana Crust. 1, 625 Latero-anterior spines large.
1888 Comstock Introd. Entomol. 1, in. 219 "Latero-caudal
angles of the head unammed. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., "Laterocervical, relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the
neck. "Latero-dorsal, situated on the side of the lack.
1857 Bullock Cazeaux' Midwif. 54 This inflexion may
take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been
styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and "lateroflexion. 1869 T. H. Tanner Pract. Med. (ed. 6) II. 319
Where the nterus is begin and its fundus fixed to the right
or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (lateroflexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.].
1881-2 W. S. Kent Man. Infusoria II. 792 A few posteromarginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of "lateromarginal setze. 1872 Cours Key N. Amer. Birds (1884)
373 "Latero- muchal feathers elongated. 1852 Dana
Crust. 1. 217 The "latero-posterior margin is somewhat
less oblique. 1856 Woodward Mellusca 446 The lateroposterior margins of the body. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.
IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in
the "latero-prone position. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., "Lateropulsion, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side.
1881-2 W. S. Kent Man. Infusoria II. 790 The composition of each of the "latero-ventral rows. 1869 T. H. Tanner
Pract. Med. (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body while the os uteri looks towards the opposite side ("lateroversion), there will [etc.].
Lates, obs. form of Lattice,

Latescent (leftersent), a. [ad. L. latescent-em,
pr. pple. of latescent, e. inceptive of latere to be hid.]

Latescent (lettersent), a. [ad. L. latescent-em, pr. pple. of latescere, inceptive of latere to be hid.]

Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So Late s-

cence, latescent condition or quality.

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency. Ibid. xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

**xxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities. †* Lateship. Obs. rare=1. In 4 lateshipe. [f. LATE a.1 + -SHIP.] Slowness, sluggishness. 13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 porw bi-ginnyng vertu encrescep, And borw lateshipe hit is wib-drawe & cesep.

Latesome (lē tsöm), a. (and adv.). Obs. exc. dial. Also a latesom. sum. [OF. Letsum f. latesom.]

Latesome (lē'tsɔm), a. (and adv.). Ohs. exc. dial. Also 4 latsom, -sum. [OE. lætsum, f. læt Late a.] + -some.] Backward; slow, sluggish; late. 11.. O. E. Chron. an. 1089 (Land MS.) Wæs swiðe lætsum gear on corne. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 793 He es swyft to spek...And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 Wyclift of spek...And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 Wyclift of spek...And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 Wyclift of spek...And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 Wyclift of spek...And latsom set to fynd. 1469 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesum in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett corne nor hay. 1847 Whistle-Binkie (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered baith latesome and early. 1877-89 in N. W. Linc. Gloss.

Hence † La'tesomeness.

a 1340 Hamfole Psaller xxiii. 3 Wha is sett here for latsumnesse or lite to draw opon lenthe Any gode dede that we sal do.

Latesse, obs. form of Lattice.

Latest (lē't-test), a.¹ (adv., sb.). Also 5 lattest.

[A mod. superlative f. Latea.¹ + -est, the connexion

of LAST a. (repr. OE. latost, latst), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

tive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = LAST. Now arch, and foct.

[c 1420 Pallad. on Hush, 1, 363 The see grauel is lattest for to drye, And lattest may thow therwith edifie.] 1588 Shaks.

L. L. L. V. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. 1591 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611)
29 He fight it out unto the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. 1591 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611)
29 He fight it out unto the latest man. 1604 Shaks. Oth. I. iii.
28 To leave that latest, which concernes him first. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 337 The thinnest or latest pat of the milk of a Mare. 1619 Dryden of Ao. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loues latest Breath. 1609 Dryden Tyr. Love V. 1 Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest hour. 1795 Souther V. 20an of Arc. 1, 320, 1 had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her hand's last pressure. 1821 Kents Isabella kliit, Howshe might. sing to it one latest lullaby. 1864 Tensyson h.noch A. 728 For Phillip's dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to landward. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1.

1, 1, Fegant, living now my latest days.

absol. c1440 Girald, Hist. Irel. 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sete yn be latest of be host.

2. Most late; most recent.

1593 Shaks. Rich. H., v. vi. 1 The latest news we heare, 18 that [etc.]. 1825 Souther T. Paragnay Ded. viii, Take therefore now thy Father's latest lay. Perhaps his last. 1884 Times (weekly cd.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest ... of these speeches. 1884 Graphic 23, Aug. 198/1 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. 1900 F. Anstley Brass Bottle i. 5 Let's have a look at Beevor's latest performance.

b. Phr. At (the) latest: at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. AT fref. 2, 5 c.). 1884 Times so Lun o/a Between February, or March at

hour, at the most distant date (cf. AT fref. 25 c).

1884 Times 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi-adv. (e.g. in Comb. with ppl. adjs.: cf.

16. dass adv. 7).

16. Million P. L. v. 18 My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found. 1864 Tennyson Enoch A. 150 Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

Late-wake, corrupt form of Like-wake.

1711 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1760, 112 The Late-wake vi. xxxiv, Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine. For late-wake of De Argentine. 1821 Gall Ann. Parish xxiv. 222 The body was a removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and lassies kept the late wake.

Tatewar, variant of Lectuary.

+ Lateward, a. and a.dz. Obs. Also 5-6 latward. [f. Late a.l + - WARD.] A. adj.

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and

1. Late, slow, hackward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 Envor Dict., Cordum formen, latewards have. Cordi agni, latewarde lambes.

1546 Supplic. Poore Commons (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor fruites twyse, but must leue the lateward fruit.

1587 Gonno De Monay viii. 93 If Greece were to lateward therein (the studie of wisedome), where shall the antiquitie thereof he found among the Gentiles?

1589 Fri mixe Viye Greece were to lateward therein (the studie of wisedome), where shall the antiquitie thereof he found among the Gentiles?

1589 Fri mixe Viye Greece were to lateward therein (the studie of wisedome), where shall the antiquitie thereof he found among the Gentiles?

1589 Fri mixe Viye Greece were to lateward therein for the Vesper or the evening doth kindle lateward and keep their fruit long ere they ripen.

1611 Cotake, Arrieresasson, ... a late harvest, a lateward yeare.

2619 Osborn Stateward.

2710 London & Wish Compl.

272 We sow our last Cuccumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones.

273 Harrison England 1. ix. (1877) 1. 190 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

284 B. Adv.

295 Children reputhing

B. adv.

B. adv.

1. Of late, recently.

1471 Str J. Paston in P. Lett. No. 670 Ht. 6 As myche pleayer and hertys case as I have latward causyd you to have trowbyll and thought. 1649 Br. Hatt. Confirm. (1651) 28 Deducing it self though all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitious interspersions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 Mascall Plant. & Graff. v. 24 Whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be graffed soone or latewarde. 1573 Tusser Husb. xlvi. (1878) not Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. 1600 Bible (Douay) Jer. ii. 37 Am I become a wildernes to Israel, or a lateward springing land? 1620 Br. Hall Hon. Mar. Clergy in. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now thus late-ward discusse de inre. 1659 Torran, o. Sera, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 Faryan Chron. vii. 622 The most losse turned euer latewarde vpon ye Englysh partie.

Also + Latewards adv., lately, recently.

1483 Act i Rich. HI, c. 13 The Butts of Malmseys latewards brought into this.. Realm.

+ Latewardly, a. Obs. rare. [f. Lateward]

Hatewardly, a. Obs. rare. [f. Lateward brought into this.. Realm. †Latewardly, a. Obs. rare. [f. Lateward +-Ly¹.] = Lateward a. I. 1573 Tusser Husb. xxi. (1878) 56 Leaue latewardly rering. †**Latewardly, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. +-Ly².] a. Of late, lately. b. At a late clate. 1720 Stryer Stow's Surv. Lond. I. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [ada. 1598-1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Vear of our Lord coxov. 1721 — Eccl. Mem. II. i. 9 His thiots were latewardly much detained at court. Ibia. III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.]. Latewes, obs. form of Lettuce.

Latewes, obs. form of LETTUCE.

Late-while(s, adv. [f. Late a.! + While sb., with and without genitival s.] Of late, recently.

1839 Balley Festus xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? 1889 S. Cheshire Gloss., Late-wheiles, of late... 1 hanna seyn nowt on her late-wheiles.

 \parallel Latex ($l\bar{e}^{l}$ teks). [L,=liquid, fluid.] +1. Old Phys. The name given to juice of any sort in the body; esp. the watery part of the blood and other secretions.

and other secretions.

1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. 115 Religion is amazed...at the finding of a latex or fiquor, which being reduced to the least Atomes possible to nature, as loving a single life, would despise the Wedlocks of every ferment. Ibid. 194 Seperation of the Liquor Latex, Urine, and Sweat doth employ the Liver. 1669 W. Simrson Hydrol. Chym. 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated runs in its own chanels again. 1766 Sprs in Phil. Trans. LVII. 91 Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

2. Bot. A milky liquid found in many plants (in special wassels called latitiferant) which expudes

(in special vessels called laticiferous), which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air.

posure to the air.

1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 338 Manyplants... when old, have a milky latex.

1858 Carrenter Veg. Phys. § 58

Destined for the conveyance of the latex or prepared juice of the plant.

1858 Goodale Physiol. Bot. 96 Upon exposure to the air latex coagulates, and forms upon drying a sticky, clastic mass.

1874 Cooke Finigl 23 True latev vessels occur occasionally in Agaricus.

1885 Goodale Physiol. Bot. 95

Latex-cells are not restricted to any one organ of the plant.

Lateys e, obs. form of LATTICE.

Lateys (e, obs. form of LATTICE.

Lath (lat), 5\(\delta\). Forms: \(a\). I leetta, (pl. leetta, latta), 5-8 latt, 6-7 latte, 5, 7-9 dial. lat; pl. 4-6 lattes, -is, 5 lattys, lates, latez, 6 layttes, 6-latts, 8-lats. \(\theta\). 4-6 lathe, (4 lappe, latthe), 6-lath. [OE latt sb. fem. (whence mod. dial. lat) corresponds to MDu. latte Du. lat), IIG. dial. latz, Da. (16th c.) latte, leetthe (now lagte, which is phonetically difficult. The ME. lappe, from which the modern standard Eng. form descends, prob. represents an OE. *lappe, as this would correspond to the synonymous OllG. lat(1)a, ladda (MIIG., mod. G. latte); but the mutual reladda (MIIG., mod.G. latte); but the mutual relation of the two types is obscure, and the occurrence of a geminated p in OTeut, has no known parallel or explanation. Some scholars think that the substitution of p for t was due to the influence the synonymous (and perh. cognate) Welsh llath = Irish slat:—OCeltic *slattā. The Teut. word has passed into the Rom. langs. (cf. lt. latta, Sp. lata, F. latte); it is usu. regarded as cogn. w. MIIG. lade plank (mod.G. laden counter, shop).]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork upon which to fasten the slates or tiles of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. Double, single, pantile lath: see quots.

of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. Double, single, pantile lath: see quots. 1825, 1842-59.

a. c1000 Allere Closs, in Wr.-Wülcker 126 Asseres, letta. c1050 Suppl. Elfri's Gloss., ibid. 185 Asseres, latta, nel reafteres. 1361-2 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 385 Chin calce, lattes, et sclatstan. a1400-50 Alexander 755" (Hel stighillys hym in som stede, a stable by hym one, With lang lates of yren, bat he might lig in. c1425 St. Mary of Olignies t. ii. in Anglia VIII. 136/t She slepte but litil & bat vpon a fewe lattys. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 642 Be be lattis it toke festnyng. 1483 4 in Swayne Churches Acc. Sarunu (1860) 33 For v bondellez of latez. 1515-16 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 253 In le Storehonse... ccc laytes. 1578 Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 1853/1282 Woodd and bords. with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks, and latts, xxx. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 143 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places... allsoe sowinge once aboute a latte, ever hetwix sparre and sparre. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' 19.c. Amb. 395 The houses of this Village were very wretched ones, as being built only with lats nail'd across, and plaister'd over with clay. 1674 Rav N. C. Words 29 A Lath is also called a Lat in the Northern Dialect. 1779 Mann in Phil. Trans. LXIX. 626 Latts... were nailed against each end. 1878 Cumbbld. Gloss, Lat, lath... 'As thin as a lat'. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss, Lat, lath... 'As thin as a lat'. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss, Lat, lath... 'As thin as a lat'. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss, Lat, lathe is longe and somwhat brode and playne and thyn and is naylled thwart ouer to the rafterers and theron hangyth slattes, tyle and shyngles. 1523 Fitzmean. Husb. § 15 They [harowe bulles]. haue shotes of wode put through theyn lyke lathes. 1503 Hyll. Art Garden. (1593) 7 The Romans vsed to inclose and fence their gardens with stakes and laths. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 244 Laths... are made of heart of Oak, for outside Work...; and o

plaster (often written with hyphens, esp. when used attrib. or quasi-adj.); also rarely lath and clay.

1573 TUSSER Husb. xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleaning of lath. 1663 Gerrier Coursel 79 Ruff cast upon Lath. is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1715 Prior Dorwellall 152 A house should be built, or with brick, or with stone. Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1719 De Foe Crusbe II. xiv. (1840) 285 It was... a honse built, as we call it in England, with lath and plaster. 1765 Griffith in Phil. Trans. LV. 274 A lath and plaster. 1765 Griffith in Phil. Trans. LV. 274 A lath and plaster wall. 1807 Crabbe Par. Reg. I. Wks. 1834 II. 150 A paltry screen Of paperd lath. 1839 Crattie Chartism viii. 178 Dons, Tons... not a few. of burnt brick, of timber, of lath-and-clay. 1859 Jerrson Brittany xvi. 269 Buildings of lath and plaster. 1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices I. xx. 496 Lath-and-plaster work.

2. In wider application: A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. Also, as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as bow, sword of lath. + Dagger of lath: see Dagger I b. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Yul. 1. iv. 5 No Cupid.. Bearing a Tattar's painted Bow of lath. 1616 Suffl. & Markh. Country Farm 35 Hee shall cut the roots of the Vines, and set square Laths or Props for the defending of them. 1658 A. Fox Wurtz' Sing. 11. xvii. 124 One lath or splinter will serve the turn here. And apply the lath either above or below the great sinew on the Arm. 1796 J. Own Yrav. Europe II. 504 An old woman. holding a lath lighted at one end. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe i, A sword of lath.

1533 Quarles Prelim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl., His ribs are laths, dauld o're Plaister'd with flesh, and bloud. 1748 Smollet Prelim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl., His ribs are laths, ashionably thin, With limb of lath. 3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow. 1545 Rates Castom ho. 2 vii, Crosbowe lathes the pounde iiid. 1685 Boyle Effects of Mot. viii. 91 When the Lath of a Cross-bow stands bent.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as lath-hanker, -wood; b. quasi-adj. (in sense of 'made of a lath or of laths', as lath-house, partition,

binations, as lath-bedstead, a bedstead with laths to support the bedding; lath-brick, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; †lath-brod, ?a small lath-nail; lath-coop, -pot U.S.

to support the bedding; lath-brick, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; †lath-brod, ?a small lath-nail; lath-eoop, -pot U.S. (see quot. for lath-pot). Also LATH-NAIL.

1676 Wycherley Fl. Dealer II. i, Thou pitiful, paltry, 'lath-back'd Fellow. 1830 R. B. Peare Cr. & City I. iii, Brother, observe his make—none of your lath-backed wishy-washy breed. 1866 Med. Yrnl. XV. 11 A *lath bedstead. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 251 *lath-bricks... are put in the place of the Laths or Spars (supported by Pillars) in Oasts for drying mault. 1823 P. Nichotson Pract. Build. 587 Lath-bricks... used for drying malt upon. 1536 7 Purham. Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 698, 2000 *lathroddes ad 2s. 1d. 1620 Naworth Househ. Bks. (Surtees) 132, c. of late broades, ijd. 1622 Canterb. Marriage Licences (MS), Willim Paine of the Citty of Cant. *latcleaver. 1825 J. Nichotson Operat. Mechanic 612 The lath-cleavers having cut their timber... cleave each piece with wedges. 1573 Tusser Husb. xvii. (1678) 37 A *lath hammer. 1828 Garden 7 Jan. 1/2 Araleas, &c. are kept under a 'lath-house shelter through the summer months. 1523 Firzuerse. Husb. §73 The ix. propertyes of an asse... the syxte, to be 'lathelegged. 1611 COTGE., Tringle, a. .*lath-like peece of wood. 1674 Moxon Tutor Astron. (ed. 3) 201 A sphear is complicated only of Lath-like Circles to represent each Orb. 1530 Palsok. 237/2* Lathe maker, Jaiser de lattes. 1533 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp, Canterb, To the lathe maker ... xviid. 1607 Canterb. Marriage Licences (MS), Abraham Garke of Marden, latmaker. 1886 Ruskin Praterita 1. 286 Separated only by a 'lath partition. 1887 G. B. Goode, etc. Fisheries of U.S. 1t. 666 The term *lath-pot is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed blobster traps... providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names. are 'box-traps', 'honse-pots', 'stick-pots', '"lath-coops'. 1688 Lond. Gaz. 1878 Simmonos Dict. Trade, *Lath-splittinger. 1879 William Prade and Husber. 1879 Molthy Gloss. Lath-river,

LATH 5b.] trans. To cover or furnish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with over. c1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr. 949 To lathe with lathes, Iatter. 1375 Churchw. Acc. Stanford in Antiquary XVII. 171/1 It. for lathing & mending the churche howse mounds vd. 1600 Supelet Countrie Farme 1. xviii. 113 [The feasant] house shall be.. thicke latted and of churen boardes. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Snrtees) 148 After that an house is latted, the first thatch that is layd on woulde bee of rye-strawe. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Walls, Walls. being quarter'd and lath'd between the Timber, or sometimes lathed all over, they are plaister'd with Lome. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 170 When lathed over, the lath may be equally stiff to sustain the plaster. 1869 Daily News 10 Sept., The dining-rooms.. in the sixteenth century were neither lathed nor plastered. 1886 S. W.

LATHE.

Linc. Gloss., Latled, part., covered with laths: as 'I'll have it studded and latted'.

absol. 1663 Gerber Counsel 79 To Lath and lay with Lime and haire. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 250 A Budget. 10 but their Nails in when they Lath.

Hence Lathed ppl. a. Also Lather, one who fixes laths or makes lath-work.

1738 Banister Hist. Man v. 65 Like the plaster, or dawbe vinto the latted house. 1897 Daily News 8 Dec. 1/4 By employing lathers to do the lathing work instead of plasterers.

Lath, obs. form of Loath.

Lathe (lib), sb.1 [Late OE. lied str. neut. corresponding to ON. lido (poet.) landed possession, land:—O'Teut. *laph": according to some scholars cogn. w. -lied-in Goth. un-lieds poor (? lit. without landed possessions), OE. un-lied(e wretched. The form lathe (recorded from 14th c.) would, if it represented a pronunciation handed down by oral tradition, imply that the OE. word had a short vowel, and connexion with Ladian, to summon, would then be possible. Probably, however, the word had little oral currency, so that its form may have been influenced by the spelling of early documents. The identity of the word with ON. lido (which involves the conclusion that the OE. form was lido) is rendered almost certain by the following facts. (1) The OE. word is in one instance recorded in the sense of the ON. word, viz., in the legal formula 'ne gyrne ic bines ne lidoes ne landes ne sace ne socne '(Schmid, Gesetze der Angelsachsen, app. xi), where it has the same alliterative association as in the frequent ON. phrase 'land ok lido'. (2) This alliterative association recurs in our first quotation, where the word has its specific Kentish application. (3) Our second quotation implies that 'the lathe of Aylesford' was the territory that was under a jurisdiction attached to the manner of Aylesford, so that the development of the special Kentish use from the general sense of 'landed possession' presents no difficulty. The possibility is not excluded that the Kentish term may represent a coalescence of the original OE.

One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each com-

prising several hundreds.

number) into which Kent is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

**Pairoo Charter* in Birch Carl. Sax. III. 162 Seo duzud folces on westan Cænt, ber bæt land and bæt læð to lið.

**Lizo Rekester Bridge-hote Charter ibid. 659 Of æglesforda & of ellan þam læþe þe þær to liþ. [Latin text: De Æilesforda et de toto illo lesto quod ad illud manerium pertinet. (See Last 16.3) **e 1150 in Læuse Plætue. Ord. c. 31 tinterpolation) in Schmid Gesetze 508 nete 5, In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocantrı leð [zr. vocabatur led], quod isti dicunt tithinge [zr. trihinge]. 1302-3 Rolls Parlt. III. 305/1 Certains Wapentakes, Hundredes, Rapes, Lathes, Bailhes.. & Villes, queux furent grant parcelle del Ferme des corps des Countees. 1545 Act 37 Ilen. VIII. c. 25 § 9 In every such Shire Riding Lathe Wapentake Rape Citie Towne Borough Isle. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 3 The whole Shyre hath long been divided into five partes communly called Lathes. 1670 Ridount Law Dict., Lathe of Leth... is a great part of a County, sometimes contaming three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent and Sussex. 1765 BLACKSTONE Count. I. 116 In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundreds, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex. 1832 Act 2 § 3 Vill. II. 2. 6.4 § 9 Snch Eastern Division shall include the whole of the respective lathes of St. Angustine and Shepway. 1875 Studes Const. Ilist. I. v. 100 In Kent ... the hundreds are arranged in Lathes or Lests.

b. Comb.: † lathe reeve, the official charged with the administration of a lathe; † lathe silver (1500 properties).

with the administration of a lathe; + lathe silver

with the administration of a lattic; τ lattice silver (see quot. 1778).

c 1300 London interpolation in Leges Hen. I, c. 7 § 2 (MS. c 1310) in Schmid Gesetze 440 note 4, Leidegrevel, vicarii. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 116 These had... their lather eeves and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shirereeve. 1778 Hasten Kent I. 124 The chief-rent payable to the crown, called lath or tythe silver, .. was 8s. as was returned by the survey taken in 1650.

Lathe ($|E^{i0}\rangle$), $sb.^2$ Now only dial. Also 6 laythe, 6-7 lath 7. 8 dial leath o dial leathe laith(s

Lathe (1878), sb. Now only dial. Also 6 laythe, 6-7 lath, 7, 8 dial. leath, 9 dial. leathe, laith(e. [a. ON. hlada (Sw. lada, Da. lade), connected with hlada LADE v.] A barn.

1250 Gen. 3: Ex. 2134 To maken lades and gaderen coren. a 1300 Cursor M. 4681 (Gött.) Wid win and corn, fless and nele, And [?read þai] fild þe lathes here and þar. 1384 Chauchr H. Fame III. 1050 For alle mote onte other late or rathe, Alle the sheves in the lathe. 10th granarium, idem est. 1350 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7643 He gart bigg thaim in honse and lathe. 10th granarium, idem est. 1350 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7643 He gart bigg thaim in honse and lathe. 10th Joseph Corr. (Canden) 257 They ar threshing in the one lath beanes and barley both. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. 10th Lath, a Barne among them of Lincolnshire. 1781 J. Hurton Tour to Caues Gloss. 22 Leath, barn. 1847 E. Bronte Wuthering Heights I. ii. 6'Goa rahnd by th' end nt' laith'. 1839 Ebel 56en Valley 203 Garside's old laithe stood about where Mr. Dawson's shops now are.

b. attrib., as lathe-door, -yard.

shops now are.

b. attrib., as lathe-door, -yard.
c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) View Lanc. Dial. Wks.
(1862) 67 Just as i'r gett'n to th' Leath Dnr. 1891 ATKINSON
Last of Giant Killers 214 The fowls of the lathe-yards even
had not been spared.

Lathe (lē\delta), sh.3 Also 5, 7 lath. [Of obscure
history; prob. cognate with Da. lad, in drejelad
turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting frame-work', e.g. savelad saw-bench, sengelad bedstead, inndelad gantry, vaverlad loom. The Da. word

is prob. a special nse of lad pile, heap regularly built up:—ON, hlað, related to hlaða to Lade.

If the coincidence in form and meaning with Da, lad be not purely accidental, the Eng, word must, notwithstanding its late occurrence, have come down from the time of the Danish settlements in England. (A native OE, cognate is out of the question, as it would have had d, not £). The Da, word, in compounds, is cited by Kalkar from the 13-16th c. As the older form of turning-lathe, used as late as the 13th century, was worked by means of a spring-lath overhead (see drawing in Encycl. Brit. ed. 9, XIV. 32.9), it is not wholly impossible that the word may be a modification of LATH &; but against this is the occurrence of the word in the wider Danish sense (see sense 1).

The ON. land (in Dicts, miswritten löð, and explained 'smith's lathe') is commonly given as the etymon, but erroneously. All that is known of the word is that it was used in composition to form poetic synonyms for gold.]

† 1. ? gen. A supporting structure, stand, scaffold.

11. 19en. A supporting structure, stand, scaffold.
14. 19en. A supporting structure, stand, scaffold.
146 Record St. Mary's Ractiffe in Antio, Sarish (1771)
209 A new Sepulchre... with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, A lath made of timber and iron work thereto; Item, thereto longeth Heven, made of timber... Item Hell made of timber and iron work with Devils.

2. spec. (More fully turning-lathe.) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against the tools with which it is cut to the required shape

the tools with which it is cut to the required shape. The lathe is used chiefly for turning circular and oval work, but it is also used for turning irregular forms and in engraving figure-work and geometrical designs on metal. 1611 [see Larr.?]. 1659. Letter Materroks. 25 As in a Turners Lathe. 1678. BUTLER Materroks. 25 As in a Turners Lathe. 1678. BUTLER Mat. II. ii. 376 Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lath. 1753. Hogaria Anal. Beauty x. 38 A turner, in his lathe, might turn a much finer neck. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sci. & Art I. 31 A file..to smooth wood or metal revolving in the lathe. 1875. Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. With qualifying words indicating (a) the source of driving power, as engine, foot, hand.

sonree of driving power, as engine-, foot-, hand-, etc.; (b) a special form of construction, as centre-, chuck-, duflex-, mandrel-, fole-, etc.; (c) the kind of work done with it, as chasing-, fluting-, oval-, screw-cutting-, etc.; for which see those words.

c. A machine for 'throwing' and turning potteryware, the article being placed upon a revolving large.

ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disc. (More explicitly potter's lathe.)

1773 Encycl. Brit. 111. 506/2 The wheel and lathe are the chief.. instruments in pottery; the first for large works, and the last for small... The potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but more simple and slight than the former.

1839 URE Dict. Arts 1012 In large potteries, the whole of the lathes, both for throwing and turning, are put in motion by a steam engine.

by a steam engine.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lathe-chuck, -drill, -frame, -mark, -work; lathe-turned adj.; lathobearer, -carrier, -dog, various names for the appliance which connects the object to be turned with the centres of the lathe; lathe-bed, the lower framework of a lathe, having a slot from end to end in which one or both of the heads may be moved backwards or forwards; lathe-frame, the frame upon which the lathe stands; lathe-head, (a) the head-stock of a lathe; (b) 'a small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench (Cent. Dict.); lathe-man (see quot.); lathe-treader, a man or boy employed to turn the

trender, a man or boy employed to turn the potter's lathe.

1853 O. Byrre Handbk. Artisan 146 Sometimes... the grinder is Islaid upon the 'lathe-bearers or other support. 1849 Weale Dict. Terms 253/1 A long frame, called the 'lathebed... is fixed at each end upon two short standards. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Ednc. IV. 266/1 The slide-rest will... move along the lathe-bed. 1873 J. RCHARDS Wood-voorking Fuctories 160 The shear, or 'lathe frame... can be made of wood. 1893 Labour Commission Gloss., *Lath Men, hrassfinishers employed solely in furning at the lathe and not engaged in fitting at the bench or vice. 1868 G. Stephens Runic Mon. I. 287 On the battered and broken metal we can still see traces of the 'lathe-mark. 1865 ELLA METEVARD Life J. Wedgwood I. 338 This branch of the trade employed a skilled body of men. and the boys called 'lathe-treaders who made the necessary movements for them. 1868 G. Stephens Runic Mon. I. 286' Barbarian' work of this period was as often "lathe-turned as Roman. 1875 Carpentry & Join. 146 For 'lathe work I have pursued a different course.

Lathe (1248), 5b.4 In 7 lath, 7-8 leath. [Cogn.

Lathe (lei8), sb.4 In 7 lath, 7-8 leath. [Cogn. **Lathe** (k²k³), sb.4 In 7 lath, 7-8 leath. [Cogn. w. Sw. lad, of the same meaning; cf. prec. and LAY sb.] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom. a 1633 Austin Medii. (1635) 287 At every change the Shittle flyes thorow and thorow it [the web]; and ever and anone the Lath thumps and smites it. 1688 R. Holme Armoury ii. 107/2 'The Leath, that is a moving Frame in which the reed is placed by which the Woof is knockt or heatten into the Warp. 1743 MAXWELL Sel. Trans. 342 The Weaver should. likewise be careful each time he throws the Shuttle, that he draws the Thread straight and light to the Cloth, before he strikes with the Leath. 1889 Posselt Techn. Textile Design 123 Lay, Lathe or Batten, a part of a loom. To it are secured the shuttle-boxes and the reed. Lathe, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 9 dial. laith(e.

Lathe, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 9 dial. laith(e. [OE. lavian = OFris. lathia, ladia, OS. lavian, OHG. ladôn (MHG., mod.G. laden), ON. lava, Goth. lapon; cogn. w. Goth. lapaleikô willingly.]

trans. To invite, call.
c 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. 111. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Ponne labode

he hi þæt hi onfengan þam geryne Cristes geleafan. c 1050 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 429 Inuitat me, he me lathath. c 1175 Lamb, Hom., 145 Ach him is wel þet is ilaðed from lutel weole to muchele. a 1225 Ancr. R. 144 Elite þinges nomeliche munegeð & laðieð us to wakien i sume gode. 13... E. L. Allit. P. B., 163 To þis frelych feste þat fele arn to called, For alle arn laþed lullyly. 1432-50 tr. Wigden (Kolls) V. 275 Hengistus callede or lathede by treason the kynge of Briteyne. 1859 Waugu Poens & Lanc. Songs 11. (1870) 82 Aw'll laithe a rook o' neighbour lads.

Hence † Lather, one who invites or summons.

a 1175 Cett. Hom. 235 An jesser lage of je witzin wer lagieres moche. Ibid. 237 An jisser beog bedeles and lagieres. [Cf. larer, lavier (Pembrokesh.): see E. D. D.]

Lathe, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Lathe, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE.

Latheborde, obs. form of LARBOARD,

|| Lathee (latī'). Anglo-Indian. Also lathi,
latti. [Hindi lāthī.] A long heavy stick, usually
of bamboo and bound with iron.

1850 Fanny Parkes Il and. Pilgrim 1. xiv. 135 A very
leavy lāthī, a solid male bamboo, five feet five inches long,
headed with iron in a most formidable manner.

1860 Russell. Diary India 11. 317 Sometimes a peasant ums away
with a long lathee or stick over his shoulder.

1878 Inje
in Moftasid 1. 111 We came upon about a hundred men.

all with latties... in their hands.

1850 Mrs. E. M. Crocke.

1810 by a sickle or a lathi theavy stickl.

Tathen (lutbi), a rare. If LATH sb. + -EN 4.]

Lathen (larp'n), a. rare. [f. LATH sb. + -EN 4.]

Mathem (1d') n), a. rare. [I. LATH 50. + -EN 7.]
Made of lath.

1843 H. Answorth Windsor C. IV, V, Settle the grievance with thy [a jester's] lathen dagger. 1868 Browsto: King & B.C. 1. 1230 In the plain closet. With . one stool One table and one lathen crucifix There sits the Pope. Ibid. V. 849 My poor lathen dagger puts aside Each pass o' the Bilboa.

Lather leaves), sb. Also I léavor, 7 ladder, lavour. [OE. klabor str. neut. = ON. laudor washing solds from (Sw. lockley soon);—OTent type

ing soda, foam (Sw. lodder soap):-OTent. type *laupro*:-pre-Tent. *loutrom (= Gr. λοετρόν, λουτρόν bath, Irish loathar washing vessel), f. 100t *lou- to wash (= L. lavare) + -tro- instrumental

1. †a. (OE. only.) Washing soda. b. A froth or foam made by the agitation of a mixture of soap and water.

or foam made by the agriculton of a mixture of soap and water.

c 1000 Sax, Levelid. 111. 2 Lege on class guid in water guid swide best hea of yeal zelebred byeah mid by leading the first head zelome. C 1050 Vec. in Wr. Wulcher 457/3 Nitria. Jest is of leading. Third. 456/14 Nitrian, leador. 1583 Steiners Anat. Abas. 11. (1822) 50 Then shall your mouth be loosed with the lather. (for they hane their sweete balles wherewith all they vie to washe). 1669 W. Sintson Hydrol. Chym. 335, I ordered the maid to put some of the usual soap thereto...and it made a very good lather as they call it). 1677 Compl. Servant Maid 64 Wash them very well in three Ladders. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 392 Take scalding hot water, and ... with Newcastle soap heat and work up a clear lather. 1815 Scort Let. to Dk. Bucken h Dec. in Lockhart, It looked like a shaving-brush, and the goblet might be intended to make the lather. 1873 E. Smith Poods 279 Hard water. prevents the formation of a lather, until a large quantity of soap has been added. Ag. 1725 Bailer Krash. Cellog. 570 Such as by the Lather of Tears, and Soap of Repentance.. have washed away their Pollutions.

b. transf. Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

b. transf. Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 143, I could not possibly bring forth a word. being all in a layour with agony and distresse. 1828 in Webstfer. 1837 Mrs. Suffewood H. Milner ni. v, Miss Bell had already exercised her fa marel so well, that, to use a jockey term, she was all in a lather. 1833 E. Pernell-Elembrst Cream Leiestersh. 238 The mare. was covered with lather.

2. The action of lathering or applying lather to. 1626 Middle Hollering all Section 1628 Middle Hollering of the Hollering all Hollering alise. 1821 Middle Hollering alise. 1821 Middle Hollering alise. 1821 Market Down, a boy employed in

-making adjs.; lather-boy, a boy employed in

-making adjs.; lather-boy, a boy employed in a barber's shop to lather the chins of enstomers.

1856 R. W. PROCTER Barber's Shop xxi. (1883) 216 A *lather bowl. 1898 Daily News o Dec. 5/7 They were 'lather boys to a barber'. 1852 R. S. Surtees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 294 Reining in the now *lather-dried brown. c 1611 CHAFMAN Iliad XX. 370 His 'lather-making jaws.

Lather (lav'sai), v. Forms: 1 (3e)lebran, librian, 3 lepere, libere, 5 lathere, 6-lather, 7 ladder, laver (in lavering ppl. adj.). [OE. *liebran, libran, corresponds to ON. lpybra:—OTent. *lau-brjan, f. *laubrom*: see Lather sb.! From the 16th c. the word has been assimilated in form to the sb.; cf. lccl. laubra. the sb.; cf. lcel, lauðra.]

1. trans. To cover with or as with a lather; to

1. trans. To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather.

cyso Lindisf, Gosp. John xi. 2 Maria untudlice was Sio geodox vel smiride vel ledrede done drilhten mid smirinise.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 124 Lybre mid sapan. Ibid. III. 2 (see Lather sb. 1a). 1654 Gayron Pleas. Notes ii. i. 33 Their Horses. hy excessive heats, continuall evaporations, and sweats. were laundred and ladder'd. 1713 Addison, and sweats. were laundred and ladder'd. 1713 Addison, and sweats. were laundred and ladder'd. 1713 Addison, the same should rub and lather a man's head, till he had got out every thing that was in it. 1715 tr. Tancirollus' Rerum Mem. I. i. iv. 12 Cleaner and brighter, than if it had been. lather'd with a Wash-ball. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. viii. (1804) 36 IIe lathered my face. 1851 D. Jersold St. Gles xxiii. 235 The self-same brush that had lathered the beard of that very vulgar man. 1862 Geo. Ellow Romola xvi, Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him. Proverb. 1866 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. xxiii, "Iwas waste of soap to lather an ass.

† b. absol. or intr. Obs. rare.
c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode I. lii. (1869) 52 And for that j
kan so wel wasshe, so wel lathere... hath god maad me his
chamberee. 1630 J. Taylon (Water P.) Praise Cleane
Limen Wks. II. 169/r For Laundresses are testy... When
they are lathering in their bumble both.

they are lathering in their buildie broth.
† c. infr. in quasi-passive sense.
1691 Phil. Trans. XVII. 532 [They] put them over a Fire
till they are more than Blood-warm; which will make them
[Skins] ladder and scour perfectly clean.
2. infr. To become covered with foam; now

2. mtr. 10 become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse.

a 1225 Thiim 16 And beten hire swa Inbere but him leaffiche lich liberi al oblode. [Similarly a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1554.] a 1225 N. Marker, 5 Hit brek oneral ant litherde o blode. c 1275 Lav. 7489 He swang in Jean filite Pat he lederede [a 1205 lambele] a swate. 1884 St. James's Gar. 1 May 7/1 Harvester. Lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said

Haivester. Lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said csp. of water when mixed with soap; also of soap. 1688 Armis Vest Nim. (184) at the notting of this mile made the mingled confection lather. 1677 Proc. Oxfordsh. 36 Water, such as ., would Lather well. 1715 Use Ep. to Faot Burlington 166 Our shirts her lusy finger, rub, While the sope lathers oer the foaming inh. 1789 G. Wittin Sellerne, i. 3 A fine limpid water. Latt which does not lather well with soap. 1796 Knewas Edem. Min. cod., c. 1, 189 It findurated lithomargal does not lather, yet is detersive.

4. Irans. To spread on like lather.
1885 Manch. Exam. to Peb. 5'3 In other pictures coarseyellow paint appears to have been hathered on with a trowel.

5. To beat, thrash. Also intr. with into. Also fig. 1797 Specifing Mag. X. 320 He was so well lathered that he was nor in send. 1850 P. Coook Wave of Mat. 54 The nixorious cleric too was. Lathered with a cane. 1886 Maxwith. Grey Silme Poon Mailtand I. v. 199 He was a lathered into Hotspur Ja hoese fike mad.

Hence Lathered fpl. a., Lathering 7thl. sk. and fpl. a. Also Latherer.
1598 Fronto. Sabonata, a soping, a lathing. 1630 J. Tavror (Water P.) Praise Chair Limin Ded., Wh. i. 164 Not doubling but the lathering suds of your leminishill wish away all such faults. 1647 H. More Insum. Philos i. 178 Her curbed steed foaming out lavering tarre. 1814 Sorim V Comma. Influe Poet Wis. 111, p., When at the looking glass with lather'd chin... 1 st. 1836 L. How work. Refer Ni., A stubble of your growth ... require a double lathering. 1863 foo. Exton Komea xii, I he doctor had his kathered face turned towards the group mells, our King must have given them a dreadful Lathering. 1865 Cartine Res. 15 May e.; 150; Cartine Cartine Fig. 150; Society of them a dreadful Lathering in the barber's shops.

1890 Westm. Car. 13 May 2.3 Boys employed as Lath 16 is in bathers' shops.

Lather, obs. form of Leather.

Latherin, -on, obs. Sc. forms of Ladrenf.

Lathery (Leader), a. [f. Lather & + y 1.]

Consisting of or covered with, or as with lather.

Chiefly fig., 'frothy', unsubstantial. Also of a horse: Covered with foam.

1803 W. Taylon in Ann. Rev. I. 399 A certain lathery time logy which makes a mouthful of breath into a cise inful of sid. 1819 Sor into Lett. 03.5 Hr. 150 Having set aside a paper, to substitute a lathery composition of his own. 1830 Blackmark E. M. Incoley I. xvii. 273 Shiking and wringing, and rinsing went on, over the habbled and lathery turf. 1890 B. Picher Brongliten Ho. xiii. 271 (Funk Theories was lathery from his ten miles of uphill work.

Lathing (lathir), xid. sb. Also 8 latting.

Lathing (la Jay), vbl. sb.1 Also 8 latting [f. Latti v. + -ing l.]

[f. LATH v. + -ING l.]

1. The action of the vb. LATH.

1. The action of the vb. Lath.

1544 Churchio, Acc. St. Giles, Reading 70 To a mason for lathying [an]d dawbying iii]d. 1663 Grinder Counsel (1664) 78 Lathing is worth six pence the yard. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 372 By lathing is meant the nailing up laths... on the ceiling and partitions.

2. coner. Lath-work.

1756 P. Browne Jamaica 342 The outward part of the trink [of Cocoa Nut] is made into lattings. 1825]. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 612 Lathing, laying, and set... is, when the work, after being lathed, is covered with one coat of lime and hair, and afterwards... a thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, putty, or set... Lathing, floating, and set... differs from the foregoing, in having the first coat pricked up to receive the set, which is here called the floating. 1858 Symbons Dict. Trade, Lathing, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on. 1889 Anthony's Phetogr. Bull. 11. 9 Thin lathing should be tacked on over the paper joints. 1891 Pall Mall G. 14 May 1/3 The plaster.. is spread upon expanded metal lathing.

3. Comb.: lathing hammer, † hatchet, a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening

abone expanded metal anning.

3. Comb.: lathing hammer, † hatchet, a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening laths; lathing saw, a saw for cutting iron laths; lathing staff (see quot. 1703).

1703 Monon Mech. Exerc. 249 A *Lathing Hammer... with which the Laths are nailed on with its head, and with its Edge they cut them to any length. 1797 Trial of J. Dobbins, at Worcester, 3 A *lathing hatchet. 1890 W. J. Gondon Foundry 223 *Lathing saws. 1577-87 Hollinshed Chron. (1807-8) H. 796 Hir husband [Iohn Tiler]. came running home with his *lathing staffe in his hand. 1703 Monon Mech. Exerc. 248 A Lathing Staff of Iron, in the form of a Cross, to stay the cross Laths while they are nailed to the long Laths, and also to clinch the Nails.

Lathing (lēl*din), vbl. sh. 2 Obs. exc. dial. Also 1-3 ladung(e. [f. Lather v. + -Ing 1.] An invitation; a calling together. Also, a congregation. c897 K. Elered Gregory's Past. lii. 495 Be dare miltsunga æfter dære ladunga is swide wel gesaed durh Essaias done witgan. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 93 And alle beo ileafolle ladunge him ihersummede. c1205 Lav. 5115 Pa makeden heo ane ladunge [c1275 lapinge] of heore leoue folke. 1547

SALESBURY Welsh Dict., Gwys gwahadd, lathyng, byddyng.
1611 COTCR., Semonce, a bidding, lathing, inniting. 1674
RAY N. C. Words 29 Lathing, entreaty or invitation:
You need no lathing: Vou need no invitation or urging.
1746 Exmoor Scolding I. 189 (E. D. S.) Tha wut net look
vor Lathing, chell warndy. 1857 WAGO Lanc. Life 54
'Come, poo a cheer up', said he, 'nn' need no moor lathein'.

Lath-nail. A nail for fixing laths upon lattens.

Lath-nail. A nan 101 many many matters.

1388-9 Abingdon Acc. (Camden) 54 In latthes et latthe nayly; 1422-3 Ibid. 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptis iijs. 1483-4 in Swayne Churchie. Acc. Sarnin (1896) 33 For iiij nil. latez latinalis. 1540 Ludlaw Churchie. Acc. (Camden) 3 Pro via latinalis. 1540 Ludlaw Churchie. Acc. (Camden) 3 Payd for borde nayle and lathe neale for the same cofer. 1667 Il. Stoubes in Phil. Trans. 11. 502, I heated a Lath-nail glowing hot. 1881 Young Every Man his own Mechanic 3 330 The lath nail ... used for nailing laths to quartering.

Lathy (lapi), a. [f. Latin 5b. + x³].

1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1672 Wood Life (O. H. S.) II. 239 Dans Scotus his picture—a leane lathie man. a 1756 G. West Abuse Tran. xx, He., eft his lathy falchion brandished. 1784 J. Barry in Lect. Paint, iii. (1848) 148 In some parts of the profile view it is too lathy and slender. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth ii, His figure was gaunt and lathy. 1851 Fraser's Mag. XI.III. 167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well made, straight, and lathy. 1881 Grant White Eng. Without & W. ix. 201 The elder daughter was, I will not say a lathy girl, but very slim. 1893 E. H. Barker Wand. S. Waters 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).

1804 COLLINS Scripscarf 12 One of John Bull's True Breed, overhearing, by chance, Through a lathy partition, those good friends to France. 1855 Househ, Words XII. 215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

Lathyric Lápirik), a. Path. [f. Lathyrus + 10.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant of the genus Lathyrus; causing lathyrism.

of the genus Lathyrus; causing lathyrism.

1897.4 (butt's Syst. Med. 11.806 This., would suggest a similarity of action between the lathyric and the ergotic poisoning.

Lathyrin (lae Jirin). Chem. [f. as prec. +-IN.] An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained by Reinseh from the species of the genus Lathyrus yd. Soc. Lex. 1888)

Lathyrism (he priz'm). Path. [f. Lathyreus, +-1sm.] A condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of some species of the genus Lathyrus. It is characterized by formication,

tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II.
461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the
use of a dal prepared from a lentil—Lathyrus sativus,
prevails extensively in upper and Central India.

|| Lathyrus (læ hivs). [mod.L., a. Gr. λάθυρος a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants (N.O. Leguminosa', comprising the 'everlasting pea' L. latifolius') and other species.

1741 Compl. Fam. Piece n. iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus.

1778 G. White Selborne xli. (1789) 236 Lathyrus sylvestris, narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

1.4 ii. (Liti. lati) combining form of I. Live.

Lati- (lēlti, læti), combining form of L. lātus broad, as Latico state a. Zool. [COSTATE], having broad ribs Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855; and in later Dicts. Latide ntate a. Zool. [DENTATE], having Dicts.). Latide ntate a. Zool. [DENTATE], having broad teeth (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855; and in later Dicts.). Latifo liate a. Bot. [FOLIATE] = next (Ogilvie Suppl. 1855; and in recent Dicts.). Latifo lious a. [f. L. lātifoli-us (f. lātus broad + folium lea!) + -ovs], having broad leaves. Latipe nnate a. Ornith. [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855); so Latipe nnine a. (in recent Dicts.) + Latiro strons a. Ornith. [L. rostr-um beak + ous], having a broad beak; so Latiro s-tral, Latiro strate adjs. (in recent Dicts.). Latisept a. Bot. [Septum], having a broad septum.

Latiste rnal a. [Sternum], having a broad breast-bone.

breast-bone.

1656 Brount Glossogr., *Latifolious. 1797 Encycl. Brit.

1X, 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pen. 1646 Sir T.

Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxv. 172 Yet have they a knowne and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common unto any singing bird wee know, that is a flat bill: For no *Latirostrous animal. were ever commended for their note. 1650 Ibid. v. i. 234 Latirostrous of flat bild birdes. 1877 A. W. Bennett tr. Thome's Bot. 413 The silicula is said to be angustisept... or *latisept. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N.Y.) XII. 324 They fanthropoid apes) have a sternum, and are therefore sometimes called *latisternal apes.

Latialite (lē¹-ſālɔit). Min. [f. L. Latiāl-is of or belonging to Latium + .ITE.] = HAŪYNE.

1868 Dana Min. 332. 1869 Puillers Vesur. x. 203 Ilaūyne, or Latialite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray micaceous or augitic lava.

Latian (lē¹-fān), a. [f. L. Lati-um (see Latin)

Latian (lei-fian), a. [f. L. Lati-um (see LATIN) Latian (lē¹·Jān), a. [f. L. Lati-um (see Latin) + -An.] Of or belonging to Latinm; Latin.

1598 Grenewey Tacitus Ann. 11. viii. (1622) 149 What... if any of the Latian Senators fall to decay? 1631 Massinger Believe as you List 1. ii, All rich ornaments of your Latian dames. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. (1874) 4 No magnificent remains of Latian porches... are to be found in Britain. 1879 M. Pattison Milton iii. (1880) 42 [In the Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of the Latian muse.

Lati bulate, v. Obs. rare -a. [f. ppl. stem of L. latibulari, f. latibulum: see next.

1623 COCKERAM, Latibulate, privily to hide ones selfe in

+ Latibule. Obs. rare. Also 7 latible, [ad. L. † Latibule. Obs. rare. Also 7 latible. [ad. L. latibul-um, f. latēre: see LATENT.] A hiding-place. 1633 COCKERAM, Latibule, a denne or lurking place. 1658 PHILLIPS, Latible, a hiding or lurking place. [1691 RAY Creation 1. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp... lying hid in some hollow tree or other latibulum.]

Latibulize (lăti-biuloiz), v. rare. [f. L. latibul-um a hiding-place + -12E.] intr. To retire into hiding place. 152 the victor.

a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 Shaw Gen. Zool. III. 1. 11 note, When kept in gardens in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibulize in October, and to reappear in April.

+ Latic, a. Obs. rare. In 7 latiek. [ad. mod. L. latic-a, a. Arab. and lapiqah (Avicenna Qanun IV. fen 1, treat. ii. p. 23). A quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of philegmatic lever, in which there are no symptoms of apyrexy or intermission (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855).

1684 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compil. vi. 226 In a Phlegmatick Ague, which the Arabians call Latick, or Latent. 10id., In a Latick Ague we must have a care of Purges.

Laticiferous (lætisi féros), a. Bot. [f. L. latic-, LATEX + -(1) FEROUS. Cf. F. laticifère.] Bearing or containing latex. Laticiferous tissue,

Bearing or containing latex. Laticiferous tissue, tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 392 A portion of cinenchyma, or laticiferous tissue. 1861 H. Macmillan Footh. Page Nat. 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous vessels of lettuce. 1884 Bower & Scort De Bary's Phaner. 432 The laticiferous tubes... traverse the entire body of the plant as a continuous system.

Laticlave (latiklew). Rom. Antiq. [ad. late L. lâticifavium, lâticlāvis, f. lâtius broad + clāvus purple stripe. (In cl.L. the term was latus clavus.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple

clavus.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in Pritties. 1739 Melmoth Fitzosb. Lett. (1749)

II. 125 When I was first invested with the laticlave. 1781
Gibbon Decl. 4 F. xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who
were distinguished by the permission of wearing the laticlave.
1793 A. Murphy Tacitus (1805) VIII. 11 Pliny the younger
shews, that the laticlave was a favour granted by the emperon
particular occasions. 1871 Fabrar With. Hist. iii. 100
A symbol more glorious than the laticlave of consuls or the
diadem of kings.

transf. 1848 B. Webb Continental Ecclesiol. 433 Angels
who are in white, with laticlaves of gold.

transs. 1848 B. Webb Continental Ecclesiol. 433 Angels who are in white, with laticlayes of gold.

|| Latifundia (letiforndia), sb. pl. Also 7 anglicized latifunds. [L. pl. of latifundium, f. lātus broad + fundus estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. Westcote Devon. (1845) 242 Each of them having their parks and large latifunds. 1869 Rocers Hist. Gleanings Ser. 1.60 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun to exist. [1874 Mahaffy Soc. Life Greece xii. 375 The Roman latifundia.]

Hence Latifundian a., nonce-wd., possessing large estates.

large estates.

a 1724 North Exam. II. v. § 156 (1740) 414 Although the Interest of a very latifundian Faction was conceined.

Latijs, obs. form of LATTICE.

† **La timer.** Obs. Also 4-5 latymer, 4? latymier, latynere. [a. OF. latim(m)ier, a corruption (perh. orig. graphie, but adopted in oral use) tion (perh. orig. graphie, but adopted in oral use) of latinier, f. Latin: see Latins 3s. An interpreter.
c1205 Lav. 14319 He wes be besste latiner but ar com her. a1310 in Wright Lyrie P. xv. 49 Lyare wes mi latymer.
13... K. Alis., 7859 Ther he fond latineris, That ladde him to hyghe rocheris. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls)
7573 Pys Breb was be kynges latynier. c1400 Maunev.
(1839) v. 58 And alle weys fynden Men Latyneres to go with hem. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. 1vii. 41 A latymer told the kyng the full understondyng ther of wassaylle.
Latin (lætin), a. and sb. Forms: 3-6 Latyn,
3-7 Latine, 5-6 Latyne, Laten, 6 Latten,
(Lattin, Sc. Latyng), 3- Latin. [a. L. Latinus adj., f. Latium, the portion of Italy which included Rome. Cf. F. latin. The word (as sb. denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as låulen (see LEDEN).]

læden (see Leden).]

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Latinm or the ancient Latins (or Romans).

1. 21301 CHAUCER Astrol. Prol. 2 As wel as suffyseth to thise noble clerkes Grekes thise same conclusions in Greek. and to the Latin folk in Latin. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Ordin. Pref., Learned in the Latyne tongue. 1557 Grimaln in Totlet's Misc. (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian...who gaue to Latine stronds the name. 1644 Milton Areof. (Arb.) 37 Navius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. 1670-98 LASSELS Voy. Italy Pref. 3, 1 am writing of the Latin country. 1882 Outna Marenma I. 149 The ruins of Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to Characteristic of or composed.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans. Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin

language.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. Prol., Latinis exemplaribus, latinum bisenum. c 1470 Henry Wallace xt. 1413 Eftyr the pruff geyffyn fra the Latyn huk. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II.

356 In Latyng letteris and in dowbill forme Tha wrait it.

1588 Siaks. L. L. L. III. i. 138 Remuneration, O, that's the Latine word for three-farthings. a 1614 Donna Badbararo (1644) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. IV. vi. 453 Latin Grammar. 1712 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) 11. 6 In the Chancery of England

in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. 1774 J. BRYANT Mythol. I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termination. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1783) 11. 451 A Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. 1845 Stonart Gram. in Encycl. Metrop. (1847) I. 163/1 Adelung... is of opinion that the Latin et, and Greek et are identical in origin with the Teutonic enti, unte. &c.

b. transf. (jocular).

1508 Shars. Merry W. iv. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for Bacon.

1509 Shars. Merry W. iv. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for Bacon.

1509 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner K iv, So these two words, Eate it, are the unlettered mans latine for any good meate.

1738 Swift Pol. Convers. It. 157 Brandy is Latin for a Goose, and Tace is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the Catholia Church, which eather with the control of the Catholia Church, which eather with the control of the catholia Church, which eather with the control of the catholia Church, which eather with the catholia Church with the c

Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its

in ils rites and formularies. Also applied to its rites, clergy, etc.

1560, a 1600 [see Greek a, 3]. 1654 Jer. Taylor Real Pres. 67 These words... are usually called the words of Consecration in the Latine Church. 1796 H. Hunter St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) 111. 689 To have the Latin offices of our churches chanted in French. 1845 S. Austin Kanke's Hist. Ref. 1. 483 He wished to hreak up the unity of Latin Christendom. 1869 H. Vauchan Fear of Preparation 1. xii. 113 The Easterns deliberated among themselves without the presence of any Latin bishops. 1899 J. STALKER Christol. Jesus ii. 47 The Greek and Latin Fathers, from Irenneus downwards, thus employ it.

4. a. Hist. Applied (in opposition to Greek) to what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe, viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire and with the Saracens and Turks. b. Used as a

and with the Saracens and Turks. b. Used as a designation for the European peoples which speak languages descended from Latin; often with implication of the erroneous notion that these peoples are of Roman descent.

cation of the erroncous notion that these peoples are of Roman descent.

Latin League: a proposed association of Latin nations, advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the increasing influence of Germany. Latin Union: the mone-tary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of bimetrilic coinage in each of these states, and the recognition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 Gibbon Decl. & F. Iviii. heading VI. 1 Characters of the Latin princes.—. Godfrey of Bouillon, first King of Jerusalem.—Institutions of the French or Latin Kingdom. Ibid. Ixi. heading VI. 174 Partition of the Empire by the French and Venetians.—Five Latin Emperors of the Houses of Flanders and Courtenay [1204-1261].

1821 Byron 'The isles of Greece' xiv. (Don Juan II.), But Turkish force, and Latin frand, Would break your shield, however broad. 1865 Emerson Ene. Traits, Truth Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. 1882 Sat. Nev. 18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin League.

45. Of a kind of printing type = ROMAN. Obs.

18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin League.
† 5. Of a kind of printing type = ROMAN. Obs.
1709 TANNER 3 Oct. in Ballard MSS. IV. 53 Their Latin Small-Letter being worn out.
6. Phrases. Latin cross: see Cross sb. 18.
Latin square (in Math.): see quot.
1809 CAYLEY Coll. Math./Papers (1837) XIII. 55 If in each line of n square of n² compartments the same n letters a, b, c, ... are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'n Latin square.

B. absol. and as sb.

B. absol. and as sb.

1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient Rome; the Latin language.

2950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark v. 41 Interpractatum, zetrahtad in latin. 21372 Passion our Lord 470 in OE. Misc. 50 Ilit wes invryten on ebreu on gryv and latyn. 21390 S. Eng. Leg. 1.43/1305 Pat ne connen latin non. 21301 CHAUCER Astrol. Prol. 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite sone. 21420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1854 Endite in frensch or latyn pi greef clere. 1553 EDEN Treat. New Ind. titlep., Translated out of Latyne into Englishe. 1623 Il. Jonson in Shaks. Wks. (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes not the laws of grammar. 1712 Stelle Spect. No. 296 Pt. They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) 1. 13 The Latin which Gregory writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. 1847 JAMES F. Marston Hall vii, I was filled with a great deal more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as good, bad, etc. Dog-latin: see Dog sb. 17e. False Latin: Latin which is faulty in construction; hence transf., a

which is faulty in construction; hence transf., a

breach of manners.

breach of manners.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he yt speaketh false. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. i. 83 Oh 1 smell false Latine, dunghel for unguem. a 1636 Bacon New All. (1900) 2 Written .. in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine of the Schoole, and in Spanish. 1665 G. Havers P. della Valle's Trav. E. India 186 He (the King) hid us several times put on our Hats; but our Captain. answer'd that he would not, that they should not cause him to commit that false Latine. false Latine.

Thieves' Latin, the secret language or 'eant' of thieves.

1821 SCOTT Kenilw. xxix, A very learned man...nnd can ent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin. 824 — Redgauntlet ch. xiii, The thieves-Latin called slang.

2. An inhabitant or native of Latinm; one who possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also, one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a Latin writer or author (obs.).

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the note tre Ionilanus. a 1400-50 Alexander 5652 Sum in latens lare sum langage of greec. 1594 Blundevil Exerc. III. 1. xxvi. (1636) 351 Time consistent of two parts. knit together by a common band, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 Bruwell Moham. 1016. 1 is 15 The languages of ... the Syrians, Greekes, and Latines. 1644 Digay Bottles xxxii. (1645) 336 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call sentire...) is [etc.]. 1810 February and Latine worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 MURRIEAN Gaius 1. \$28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in pl.) 3. Hist. The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = Frank sb. (Cf. A

distinction to the 'Greeks'; = Frank sb. (Cf. A 4 a.) b. A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now rare or obs. exc. with refer-

Western Church; now rare or obs. exc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

7400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 19 [Men of Grecc] suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres. 1547 [see Greek sb. 2]. 1682 O. N. tr. Boileau's Lutrin 1v. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Lattins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 Guuon Decl. & F. liii. V. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1867 Lady Herbert Cradle L. iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called Latins?), 1881 Conder in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 644/1 The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church. † 4. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly pl.

when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church. † 4. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly pl. c1500 Song in Rel. Ant. 1. 117 Latens for to make. 1552 HULLOET NO 1ij, With all the Lattens to the sayde nombres. a1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Art). 88 The hard pointes of Grammar. which scholers in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch. (1822) 68 Makinge of translations or Latins. 1679 W. WALKER Eng. Particles Pref., The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. Comb.: † Latin-maker, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; † Latin making, Latin composition; † Latin-wit, wit that depends for its quality on

5. Comb.: † Latin-maker, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; † Latin making, Latin composition; † Latin-wit, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

14. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 682 Hic latinista, a `Latynmaker. a 1568 Ascuam Scholem. (Arb.) 102 Though ye say well, in a 'latin making, ... yet you being but in dofulber... ye gather and lay vp in memorie, no sure frute of learning. But if ye fault in translation, ye arfel easelie taught, how ... to agende it. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 36 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally shrim'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And.. we shall find the advantages of 'Latinwit to be very small and slender, when it comes into the world. † Latin, v. Obs. [f. Latin sb.]

1. trans. To render or turn into Latin.

1863 L. Humfrey (title) The Nobles or of Nobilitye... Whereto for the readers commoditye, .. is coupled the small treatyse of Philo a Jewe. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1584 R. Scor Discor. Witcher, vi. i. (1886) 89 Chasaph, being an Hebrue word, is Latined Veneficium. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 31 He hades in all provers, .. tales .. ready latin'd to his hand out of the Greek Poet, Latin'd by Cicero.

b. To Latin it: to speak or write Latin.

1818 MULCASTER Positions i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceading well.

2. To interlard with Latin. rare -1.

1823 T. Wilson Rhet. 86 b, The.. foolishe phantasticall that smelles but of learnyng .. will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

11ence Latined ppl. a., versed in Latin; Latining vbl. sb.

Hence Latined ppl. a., versed in Latin; Latin-

ing vbl. sb.

ing vol. sb.

1579 Fulke Confut. Sanders 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latining and worse Englishing of this greeke, 1591 Percuall. Sp. Dict. E ij, That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this toong. let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

Latin(e, obs. form of Lateren, Latten.

Latiner (lætinər). colloq. [f. Latin sb. or v. +-ER¹. Cf. F. latineur, G. Lateiner. (Distinct from latynere Latimer.)] A Latin scholar; one

from latynere Latimer.)] A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1691 in E. Pocock's Life § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master', said they, 'he is no Latiner'. 1727 W. Mather Yng. Man's Comp. Ty K is not heard in Back.. for the Latiners made the same sound with c alone. 1752 FOOTE Taste 1. Wks. 1799 1. 13 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 SOUTHEY Doctor xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner... Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1857 Boarow Rom. Rye xlii, The chap that I'm talking about .. came out first-rate Latiner.

Latinic (lati'nik), a. [f. LATIN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 Whitney Life Lang. vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic

1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 Review of Rev. (Amer. ed.) Aug. 166/1 France and the Latinic countries.

Trance and the Latinic countries,

† Latinish, a. Obs. rare—¹. [f. LATIN + -ISH.]

Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 T. Cartwright Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 632

Avoyding the word dedicated as forraine and Latinish,

Latinism (lætinizm). [f. LATIN + -ISM. Cf.

F. latinisme.] An idiom or form of expression

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characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, rarely, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 Levins Manip. 146 Latinisme, latinismus. 1612
BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. 98 That the Latinismes bee observed...
and to expresse them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee
can in our tongue. 1642 Milron Apol. Snucct. (1831) 310
Preferring the gay ranknesse of ... any moderne fustianist
before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1712 Addison Spect.
No. 285 r 9 Milton. has infused a great many Latinisms,
as well as Greecisms... into the language of his poem.
1837 Thackeran Carlyle's Fr. Rev., It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms.
1849 Fraser's Mag. XXXIX.
394 He is so indued with Latinism that the whole beautiful
Hellenic manifestation seems... an impertinence to his
eyes. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 238 His
Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn
directly from the Vulgate. 1875 STEDMAN Victorian Poets
(1887) 1617 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un
English.

Latinist (lectinist). Also 6 Latenyste, 7 Latinista, F. latiniste.]

Latinista, F. latiniste.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; † occus, a writer of Latin.

1538 Coverdale Let. to Ld. Cranwell Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 494 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 Roorde Brev. Health lixx. 33 Some grekes with the latenystes doth name it Cholera. . In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1583 Stanvinusst Ainels Ded. (Arb.) 4, theeld no Latinist so fit. as Virgil. 1612 Brinslery Lud. Lit. 158 For. . placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1660 Perso Diary 29 June, My Lord must have some good Latinist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 Cowfer Tive. 32 Church-ladders are not always mometed hest By learned Clerks and Latinists profess!d. 1821 Jefferrson Antobiog. Writ. 1892 I. 3 My reacher. was but a superficial Latinist. 1882 Masson Edin. Sketches 230 The worst Latinist in the whole school.

attrib. 1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parmass. v. ii. 1677 (Arh.) 54, 1 am stil haunted with these needy Lattinist fellowes.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 COVERDALE Hope Faithf. xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greekes also and Latinistes there wer excellent men.

Latinistic (lætinistik), a. [f. LATINIST + -IC.]

Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 COLERIDGE Let. 10 Mar. in Lit. Rem. (1836) H. 413 [Sir I. Browne's diction is] hyperlatinistic. 1886 Symosus Renaiss. It., Catholic React. (1898) VII. viii. 23 The clas-sical enthusiasm of the Remaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

ing in those Latinistic artifices.

So Latinistical a.

1723 Mather Vind. Bible 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

Latinitaster. rare=0. [irreg. f. next + -aster.]

A petty latinist.

1836 Smart Walker remodelled p. l, [Examples of suffix aster] grammaticaster, latinitaster. Hence in mod. Dicts, Latinity (latiniti). [ad. L. latinitatem, f. Latinus: see Latin and -ITY.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin;

Latin (with reference to its construction or style). In the first quot, the sense of the word is doubtful, and the

In the first quot, the sense of the word is donbtful, and the text insecure.

1619 in Crt. & Times Jas. I (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton. who preaching in Pauls... glanced, they say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them.

1626 HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 241 The Romans expressed the womans marriage by, nubere, which signifies to vail... Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Abimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1651 Boyle Style.

1675 Style. of Script. (1675) 148 That cardinal.. that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1781 Ginuon Decl. & F. (1840). II. 38 His latinity is pure. 1826 Miss Mytford Fillage Ser. III. (1863) 519 [He] used to ... growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Kes. (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph...which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity. still remains unengraven. 1865 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. VIII. Ixiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2. Roman Law. The status of a Latin citizen. 1880 MURRIERO Gains I. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. Phid. § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who.. fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who.. hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

Latinization (lætinoizē¹ Jon). [f. next + Atton.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin. 1830 De Quincey in Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 646 The

-ATION.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin.

1830 De Quincey in Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 646 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 T. Hook Jack Brag xiv, Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 J. G. Sheppard Fall Rome viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 M. Arnoll Pop. Educ. France 172 By the mixture of our race, by the Latinisation of our language. 1898 Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc. XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

Latinize (hertinaiz), v. [ad. L. latinizāre, f. Latīnus Latin: see -12E.]

1. trans. To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another

to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 NASHE Pref. to Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 9 That could scarcelie latinize their necke-verse. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1614) 555 To viter this verse, latinized by Cicero. a 1682 Sir T. Browne Tructs 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into Æra. 1691 Woon Ath. Oxon. 11. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that ... book. 1728 N. Salmon in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 361 They took the antient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 Trencit Eng. Past & Pres. iii. 107 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 Athenæum 26 Feb. 294/1 That island .. which for ages our geographers have insisted on Latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zemlda.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins.

formable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

formable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 Florio Montaigne I. xxv. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine. To be short, we were all so Latinized, that fetc.]. 1682 Win Lee Join M. Greecel, at They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 Wanley in Lett. Lit. Men. (Canden) 233 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kircher could not want. 1866 Cornhill Mag. May 530 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882-3 G. Washbern in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 549 The Roman Catholic Church has.. made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters. 1837-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. ii. 1. 8 7 These sprinklings of Greek in mediaval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinised.

4. intr. To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 (see Latinizing ppl. a.). 1646 Sir T. Brown. Psend. EA. v. vii. 246 Marke who writ his Gospell at Rome did Latinize and wrote it Nacaphyos. 1697 Devien Ped. America (near end), I will not excuse but justify myself for one pretended crime. that I hadnize too much. 1849 Tick. Now Sp. Lit. 11. 485 note, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1892 Gnardian 18 May 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinize but Graecises.

11ence Latinized ppl. a.; Latinizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1642 Million Abol. Sweet Wks. 1728 L. 127 The lofty.

and ttl. a.

and ffl. a.

1642 Milton Apol. Smeet. Wks. 1738 I. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barbarian. 1724 WATERLAND Athan. Creek 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 G. Chalmers Caledonial I. i. i. fonett, Provins is merely the latinized Dro. 1837-9 HALLAN Hist. Let. vii. 1. 85 A Latinised phraeeology. 1849 Ticknon Sp. Lit. 111. 350 They had fled from the runns of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 Kinestev Hypotia is, 100 They spoke with sneers of Augustine's Latinizing tendencies. 1870 Lowell. Study Hind. (1826) 250. It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1856 Table 19 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry.

Latinizer (lætinoiza). [f. LATINIZE v. + -ER l. Cf. F. latiniseur.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 Florio Mentaigne 1. xxv. (1632) 81 These collected.

-ER 1. Cf. F. latiniseur.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 Florio Mentaigne I. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegiall Latinizers. 1883 Homilet, Rev. Feb. 92 Half-educated men who can beat him as latinizers.

Latinless (latiniles), a. [f. Latin sb. + -less.] Without Latin; ignorant of Latin.

1599 Nasue Lenten Stuffe 64 Latinless dolts, 1615 tr. Brightman's Revelution 144 There is no Castle so defenced, which a latinlesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquerre. 1848 Lyrion Harold VI. vi, An example of learning to our Latinless nobles.

† Latinly (lectinil), adv. Obs. [f. Latin a. + -t.y 2.] In Latin; in good or pure Latin.

1388 Wyclif Fs. Prol., A Sauter .. that .. Latinli is seid an orgne. 1548 Q. Kath. Park Let. to University Cambo. In Strype Eccl. Mem. II. App. K. 39 Your letters. be Latynely wrytten. 1559 Morwing Evonym. 67 They which speake not very aptly nor latinly. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Common. Eng. in. x. 128 Fidei commission, or more latinely, fidei committere. 1666 Warner Alb. Eng. xv. xciii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latenlie, old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-painting. 1656 Heylin Surv. France in. iii. 159 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [sc. Latin]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Latinly.

do it Latinly.

† Lation. Astrol. Obs. [a. L. lātiōn-em, n. of action f. lāt-, ppl. stem of ferre to bear, carry.]

The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another; motion of translation.

1603 Sia C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. xii. 290 Then Lation or locall permutation should not be the first of all motions.

1619 Formerse Atherom. ii. i. § 4. 1771. In meane Lation, or local-motion from one place to another. 1648 Herrick Hesper. (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, lations, and the signes. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. i. (1701) 7/1 The four kinds of motion (viz. Lation, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 Leyrours Curs. Math. 431 The Mundane System is consider'd. having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Lation.

Latipennate, -rostrous, -sept, etc. : see Latt-Latish (lē¹tif), a. Also lateish. [f. Late a.

Latipennate, -rostrous, sept, etc.: see LatiLatish (12"tif), a. Also lateish. [f. Late a.
+-ish.] Somewhat late. Also quasi adv.
1611 Cotgr., Tardelet, latish: or, somewhat tardie.
1741 RICHARDSON Pamela II. 172 It will be a little latish
today. 1817 R. B. Haydon Let. in Keats' Wks. (1889)
111. 49 I'll be at Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 T. Hook
Jack Brag xiv, It was lateish in the evening when he
reached Hastings. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. vin. iii. (1872)
111. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 Stevenson
Across the Plains 204 Latish at night.
Latitancy (1æ'titäusi). [f. next: see -ANCY.]
The state of lying concealed or hid; spec. in Phys.
and Path. (see quots.). Of an animal: Hibernation.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxi. 163 [The Cameleon] by reason of its...latitancy in the winter...will long subsist without a visible sustentation. Ibid. IV. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, sanity, and venation. 1701 BEVERLEY Appe. Quest. 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Latitancy, .. A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict., Latitancy, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

Latitant (lætitånt), a. (sh.) [ad. L. latitant-em, pr. pple. of latitare to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

cealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernalling.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects latitant many moneths in the yeare. 1650 Charlevon Paradoxes 77 In the outward man. the Magicall power is latitant. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had she not painted her selfe. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. To Rdr. 20 Some latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682.—Annat. Glawrill's Low. O. 81 That facultie or measure of it in their Plastick, essentially latitant there.

D. sb. One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.) 1887 Edin. Rev. July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

Latitat (lætitat). Law. Obs. exc. Hist. [a.

Latitat (lactitet). Law. Obs. exc. Hist. [a. L. latitat (lactitet). A writ which supposed the defendance of the concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendance of the concealed. dant to lie concealed and which summoned him to

dant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1565 COOPER Thesaurus, Annotare reos absentes, when the indge ordeineth persons accused in their absence to be cought for; as to send out a latitat. c1570 Pride & Lond. (1841) 75 Then ryseth quarrell:...out gon sub penes, out flaien latitattes, 1502 MELTON Astrolog, 67 Writs, Latitats, and Procidendos. 1647 WARD Simp. Coblet 66, I desire him also to conceale himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to weare a Latitat about his neck. 1768 Blackstone Comm. H1. 236 There issues out a writ of latitat, to the sheriff of another county, 1796 J. Anstev Pleader's Guide (1803) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight 'gainst John-a-Noke, The Latitat the foe besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 Lever Y. Hinton v. (1878) 32 Vou may laugh at a latitat, ... and snap your fingers at any process-server. 1848 STEWART Mem. A. Averell xviii. 375 Having bailiffs serving him with latitats.

† b. transf. = Latitation. Obs. rare—1.

1647 R. STAPYLTON Juvenal 248 In which his flight. he was a while in Latium, which took the name from his latitat.

† Latitate, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. L. latitāt-, ppl. stem of latitātre to lie hid.] intr. 'To lurke'

ppl. stem of latitāre to lie hid.] intr. 'To lurke' (Cockeram 1623).

Latitation (lætitēr fon). [ad. L. latitātiōnem, f. latitāre to lie hid.] The fact of lying con-

em, t. latiture to the hid.] The fact of lying concenled; hiding, lurking.

1623 COCKERAM, Latitation, a lurking.

1629 JACKSON Creed vi. II. XXXVIII. § 6 The women of Hungary. buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation.

1875 PONTE Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocatio by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus injectio.

Latitude (lætitiud). [ad. L. lātitūd-o, f. lātus proad, wide: see -TUDE. Cf. l'. latitude.] broad, wide: see -TUDE.

I. Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension: extent as measured from 1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also occas. spaciousness. Now only jocular. c 1301 Chaucer Astrol. n. § 39 Pe latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south be space of the erthe, for the byginnyng of the first clymat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vni. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion. his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre sygnes. 1412 20 Lydg. Chron. Troy III. xxiv, Twenty pase was the latytude. 1471 Riper Comp. Alch. n. xi. in Ashm. (1659) 137 Altytude, Latytude, and Profundyte. 1550 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is xij. degrees. 1571 Digges Pantoni. 1. xxv. H b, The square of y'd ditches latitude. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 2 The Golph of Venice. being seuen hundred miles in length, and seuen score in latitude. 1650 Fuller Pissal 364 The ontward Courts. a 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 1. ii. 64 Though his far. man's) Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, 1602-4 L'ESTRANGE Fables cockii. (1708) 375 Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance. in. 1713 Pope Frenzy J. Dennis Miscell. (1732) HH. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclips d by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 Neve Builtude's Dict. (ed. 3) s.v. Building, The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Groundlates. 1830: H. Hamilton C. Thornton (1845) og His beaver was. distingnished by an unusual latitude of brim. + b. A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or exvent. Obs. side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed

was. .distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

† b. A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. Obs.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 8r Mony multitudes of peple way syste under the latitude of oon figge tre. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. vii. § r (1873) 52 Fruntul showers.. serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall. 1650 Fuller Pisgah II. iii. 95 A chace with a vengeance fill the latitude of the land, the Canaanites flying as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 50 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is

the greatest. 1791 Cowper Yardley Oak 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

folded intitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now rare.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now rare.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1635 Bacon Ess., Atheism (Arh.) 337 Even those Barbarous People, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge sirmaned Magnus. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. n. ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 Playford Skill Mins. III. 16 They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 123 The Greek word in the latitude of its signification. comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1692) 167 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 Johnson Randler No. 105 P. 1 The latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. King in Life & Corr. (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with strucess, in its greatest latitude. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. 1. i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 Mansel. Prol. Logica (1860) 40 The often quoted passage of Locke. when understood in its proper latitude.

† b. The range within which anything may vary. 1533 Elvot Cast. Helthe (1541) 52a, Meate but a lyttel excelying temperance. may yet kepe the body within the latitude or boundes of helthe. 1645 Full. R. Taylor G. Exemp. II. 1649 18. It in Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude of a fever I am neither well nor iii. 1649 Jer. Taylor G. Exemp. II. 1649 18. It is 1640 and he condition of men. 1717 J. Krull. Anim. Occon. (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound. 1796 Kirwan Flem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

† c. Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence.

latitude of composition.

† c. Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence.

1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale. 1638 Chilling. Relig. Prot. 1. vi. § 42. 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahumetisme would carry the victory from you.

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or literally of constant.

liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing ... that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the maure of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day. 1642 Chas. I in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III. I. 505 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 Charrono Hist. Rev. II. § 198 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases. 1648 Eikon Bas. xiv. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believ manie that love Mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc.]. 1657 Baxter Inf. Bapl. 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals then practicals. 1658 Fuller Ch. Hist. IX. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there) which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 Dryden Hind & P. III. 169 Your sons of breadth.] 1711 Addison Spect. No. 44 * 8 There is a much greater Latitude for comick than tragick Artifices. 1726 De For Hist. Drvil I. ii. (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 Fieldings Ton Groves Vix, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 Hawway Trav. (1762) I. II. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniencies. 1779 J. Moore View Soc. Fr. (1786) L. II. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniencies. 1779 J. Moore View Soc. Fr. (1788) L. S. Leonand Handy-Bk. Prop. Law ii. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 Kinglare Crimca (1877) I. xi. 150 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 Stankey Westm. Abb. iv. 325 Courayer's Last Sentiments, which were of the extremest latitude in theology. † D. Laxily of conduct or principle. Obs.

ments', which were of the extrement latitude in theology.

† b. Laxily of conduct or principle. Obs.
1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 11. 1. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 Penn Addr. Prot. 1. iii. (1652)
7. Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702
Eng. Theophrast. 237 If statesmen... worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

c. attrib. † latitude man = LATITUDINARIAN.
1662 S. P. (title) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitudemen. 1bid. 5 In opposition to that hide-hound, strait-lac'd spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

II. In Geography and Astronomy.

4. Geog. a. Angular distance on a meridian:

4. Geog. a. Angular distance on a meridian: only in degree, minute, etc. of latitude. b. The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.

tion of the zenith.

For circle, parallel of latitude, see those words. In their original geographical use latitude (L. latitudo, Gr. πλάτος) and longitude (L. longitudo, Gr. μῆκος) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (μοῖροι πλάτους καὶ μῆκους). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.]

- 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. Prol., A suffisaunt astralable as for owre orizonte, compowned after the latitude of Oxen-

ford. Ibid. 11. § 22 The latitude of any place in a regionn is the distance fro the senyth vnto the Equinoxial. 152. R. Thorne in Hakluyt Poy. 17830 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. c.1550 Disc. Common Weal Eng. (1893) 13 b, How could youe knowe towarde what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poolle and the lengthe by the statres? 1550 W. Cunnigham Cosmogr. Glasse 123 Ther shalbe so many, as there are paralleles of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 Drayton Poly-olb. xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North ly Latitude. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1v. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude. if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc.]. 1698 Keill. Exam. Theory Earth (1734) 107 The Latitude of Paris being 48' 45'. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 Marray Midsh. Easy xxxviii, We have made a famon run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 Denison Astron. without Math. 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere. C. A locality as marked or defined by parallels

e. A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in pl. = regions, elimes, parts

of latitude; usually in pl. = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also fig.

1632 Massinger City Madam 11. ii, They serve For any latitude in Christendom. 1904 Lond. Gaz. No. 3988/1 A French Privateer.. which he took in this Latitude. 1719 DE FOR Crusse I. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew wars not usual in that latitude. 1760-2 Goldsmith Cit. of the World cxiv. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole cargo of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty-two. 1845 Foro Handle. Spain 1. 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 Prescott Philip II I. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes, on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 Morley Carlyle (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow. 1885 J. Martineau Types Eth. Theory I. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. Astron. The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called spec. celestial latitude. (See also Ascending vbl. sh., Gedenthic a. 1, Heliogenthic ca. 1, Heliogenthic ca. 6 Chir.

from the ecliptic: called spec. celestial latitude. (See also ASERNDING vbl. sh., GENCENTRIC a. 1, ILLIOGENTRIC a. 1, HELIOGENTRIC a. 1, HELIOGENTRIC a. 1.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Origing the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured alung a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the ecliptic, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot. 1391.) In mod. use, the terms have been differentiated, declination being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while latitude became the name for distance from the ecliptic.

c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. u. § 17 Fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south, . & riht so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne . be rekned fro the Ecliptic lyne. 1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. (1536) 176 Proprelyc they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swarue from the Ecliptic line. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 10. 1. xi. (1636) 298 The Latitude is connted from the said Ecliptique line towards any of the Poles of the Zodiaque. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 11 Mars in his latitude leaueth the eclipticke line foure halfe degrees. 1706 Phillips (cd. Kersey) s.v., Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and True Latitude is the Distance of the real place from the same Ecliptick. 1858 Lockyer Elem. Astron. § 555-269 1 he right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

Latitudina-.-fūdo Latitude inail), a. and sb. [f. L. lättitūdin-.-fūdo Latitude]

Latitudinal (lætitiædinal), a. and sb. [f. L. lātitūdin-, -tūdo LATITUDE + -AL.]

1. Relating to breadth or width, rare.
1671 GREW Anat. Plants. ii. § 28 (1682) 17 The Latitudinal
growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women
16 (1389) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 SHUCKBURGH in Phil. Trans. LXVIII. 687 note, Between the lat. 56° and 50° the same for the lat. 1778 SHUCKBURGH in Phil. Trans. LXVIII. 687 note, Between the lat. 56° and 79°. the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary. which great want of proportion...is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation. 1855 MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea v. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 RAWLINSON Anc. Mon. IV. i. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east. 1874 COUES Birds. N. W. 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnatanther. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. v. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 53°. 1807 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 137 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

+ B. sb. Anat. The name of two muscles of the

right strium, Obs.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. I j b, Of what villes is the stomacke composed... Of longytudynalles to drawe in & trannersalles to reteyne & latitudinalles to put forth. 1548-77 Vicary Anal. viii. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales comming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence Latitu dinally adv., in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 Lytton My Novel 11. vii, The bones. in the skin of Jackeymo spread out latitudinally. 1884 Manch. Exam.

20 Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

Latitudina rially, adv. rare -1. [f.*latitudinarial (formed as next) + -LY 2.] With latitude or

laxity of distinction.

1853 De Quincey Autobiog. Sk., Laxton Wks. 1863 XIV.
400 note, Colours were as loosely and latitudinarially distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

Latitudinarian (læ:titiūdinē rian), a. and sb. [f. L. lātitādin-, lātitādo Latitude, after trinitarian, etc. Cf. F. latitudinaire.]

A. adj. Allowing, favouring, or characterized by

latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudi-

ctc.; tolerating free thought of harmy of benef of narians (see B).

1672-1702 Comer Comp. Temple 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Sulf. 1, 1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 Let. to Mr. Holden 26 in Ellys Plea for Sacram. Test. (1790) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian. 1944 Sulltan View Nat. V. 200 There was a latitudinarian harmony.. among the religions of the ancient world. 1812 Shelley Proposals Proc Wks. 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad meansfor any end whatever. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 470 Herpes .. being .. by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus.. and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr. B. Bell. 1827 Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) 111. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II. were of the class who bad been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vii. II. 182 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 Longs. in Life (1891) II. 360 The sermon. very latitudinarian doctrine.

B. sb. One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matages.

thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; spec. one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episco-pal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds

them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S. P. New Sect Latitude-men 7 Our Latitudinarians...are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 Pervs Diary 16 Mar., Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester .. is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1676 Wycherler Pl. Deader 1. i, Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. a 1686 Butter Rem. (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian. befleves the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. Goodman Old Relige, (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Latitudinarians in Religion, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Latitudinarian, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Geneva. 1705 Hearne Collect. 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 02 This Discourse is a Justification of a Latitudinarian (the word was first hatch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 Wester Eng. Dict., Latitudinarians leant to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinian. 1859 All Vear Round No. 28, 38, 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1862 R. Vauchan Nonconfornity 303 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

Latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1862 R. Vauchan II. Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

Latitudinarianism (latitiādinē riāniz'm). [f. prec. + 18M.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice

[I. prec. + -ISM.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. Grove Vind. Conforming Clergy (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1771 Wesley Wks. (1872) V. 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI Coningsby m. ii, There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. a 1859 MACAULAY Biog. (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 Froude Short Stud. (ed. 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

Latitu'dinary, a. [f. L. lātitūdin- LATITUDE + -ART,] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1852) 507 The latitudinary divines of Cambridge.

+ Latitu'dinism. Obs. [Formed as prec. + -18M.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 Locke Toleration in Fox Bourne Life (1876) l. iv. 194 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. Banne Authority Ch. Guides Pref. 4 Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertnism in Practice.

Latitudinous (lætitūr dinos), a. [Formed as prec. + -0US.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 Calhoun Wks. III. 222 These limpedimental counts.

pretation.

1838 Calhoun Wks. III. 223 These [impediments]. ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction. 1865 Greeley Amer. Conf. I. viii. 82 These were... accused of seeking its subversion through... latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

Latli, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

Latly, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc. Latoen, -one, obs. forms of LATTEN

Latomy (læ tomi). *Hist. rare*. [ad. Gr. λατομία, f. λααs, λαs stone + -τομία entting.] A stone quarry; spec. of those at Syracuse.

quarry; spec. of those at Systactes.

1566 BLOWN Glossogr., Latons, a Quarry of stones.

1798 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timoleons concelled in the latonies?

Laton: see Latten.

Laton: see Latten.

Latoniau (lătōu niăn), a. (sb.) [f. L. Lātōni-us f. Lātōna, a. Gr. (Æolie) Λάτων, (Dorie) Λάτως (Attic) Λητώ: see -ΔΝ.] A. adj. Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. B. sb. The Latonian: Apollo.

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. iv. 538 Latonian Twins... why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 Bloont Glassagr. s. v., We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 Shelley Lett. Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1820 — Hymn to Mercury lxxi, He.. Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

Latony, obs. form of LITANY.

† Lator, Sc. Obs. In 6 latour. [a. L. lātor.] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL ANGUS in St. Papers Hen. VIII, IV. 562 As forther the said latour can mair largely mak manifest unto

Latoun, obs. or arch. form of LATTEN

Latoun, obs. or arch. form of Latten.

† Latrabi·lity. Obs. [f. L. lātrābil·is barking + -171.] The quality or faculty of barking.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. III. xxxiv. (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may. agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs here on Earth agree in Latrability.

Latrant (lē¹trānt), a. [ad. L. lātrant-cm, pr, pple. of lātrāre to bark.] Barking. Chiefly fig.

1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. vii. App. (1850) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706

Phillips (ed. Kersey), Latrant, barking; as A Latrant Writer, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 Tickell Fragm. on Hunting in Steele Poet. Misc. 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race.

1737 M. Green Spleen 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. 1861

R. Quin Heather Lintic (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms sac sour.

† Latrate, v. Obs.- o [f. L. lātrāre to bark:

See -ATE.] (See quots.)
1623 COCKERAM, Latrate, to barke like a dog. Ibid. 11,
To Carpe, Conlatrate, Latrate. Latration (lătrē i-fon). [n. of action f. L. lātrāre

Latration (lätrē[†]fon). [n. of action f. L. lātrāre to bark.] A barking; also fig.

1632 Cockerm, Latration, a barking. 1691 E. Rawson in Andros Tracts I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any otherwise than with contempt. 1824 New Monthly Mag. XI. 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitants by his tri-linguar latrations. 1828 Blackwo. Mag. XXIII. 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative teems with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

|| Latrator. Obs.-0 [L. lātrātor, f. lātrāre.]

1632 Cockeram, Latrator, which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth.

scoffeth.
† Latrede, a. Ols. rare. [OE. lætræde, f. læt
LATE a. + ræd counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.
c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xx. 148 Oft mon bið
swiðe wandizende æt ælcum weorce & swiðe lætræde. c 1386
Chaucer Pars. T. r 644 Whan a man is so latrede ξυ. rr.
laterede, latred, latred] or tarying er he wil torne to god.
Latrentic (lätrætik), a. rare. [ad. Gr. λατρευτικ-όs pertaining to divine worship, f.λατρεύ-ειν:
con Latrella.

see Latria.] Of the nature of Latria.

1845 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. II. x. 111 note, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latreutic worship to the Holy Trinity alone.

Tatreu tical, a. rare. [f. prec. + -λL.] = prec.

1627 Bp. Hall No Peace w. Rome § 19 That in the
Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice...none of vs cuer doubted:
but that is then either latrenticall, as Bellarmine distinguisbes it not ill, or eucharisticall.

1833 Rock Hierurg. 1.

171 Sacrifice... is severally denominated Latrentical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

| Latria (latreia). Theol. Also 7 latreia.
[late L. latrīa, a. Gr. λατρεία service, service to God, divine worship, f. λατρεύ-ειν to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from Dulla and Hyperdulla).

[1426 Lyro. De Guil, Pilgr. 22552 Off this place, ffolkes

guished from Dulia and Hyperdulia).

[1426 Lyrg. De Guil. Pilgr. 22952 Off this place, folkes alle, 'Latrya' they me calle. Myne offyce is moste in wakynge, To kepe the gate aboute the kynge.] 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, This latria is holy and due reuerence to god in prayers, vowes, tythes, othes and in the seruice of god. 1635 Pagitt Christianogr. 1. iii. (1636) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latria, or divine honor, is due to the Crosse. 1645—Herseiggr. (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship; the highest they call Latria. 1845 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. II. x. 111 The worship of latria due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1899. I. Taylor Logic in Theol. 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyperdulia, and the latria?

nature of latria.

1550 BALE Apol. 141 They can make false Goddes, and gyve to them latryall honoure. 1635 PAGITT Christianogr. II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latrian.

Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Duhan, and to God another and a greater, Latrian.

Latrine (lătrīn). Also 7 Sc. latron, lateran. [a. Fr. (chiefly in pl. latrines), a. L. lātrīna privy, contr. f. lavātrīna, f. lavāre to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place. 1642 Spalding Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) II. 82 He also tirred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the studentis had not sic naturall eisment as befoir. 1673-88 Fountainhall in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) III. 29; The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptable of the universe. 1868 T. Crauffur Univ. Edin. 150, 1628 and 1867 Standard 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 31 311 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 59/1 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1897 Hughes Mediterr. Fever v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

Latrobite (lattroboit). Min. [f. the name of

Latrobite (lattroboit). Min. [f. the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. Latrobe + -ITE.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 Dana Min. 299 Latrobite has been found only on Ametik island near the coast of Labrador.

† Latrocinate, v. Obs.-o [f. L. latrōcinārī to rob on the highway: see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockern, Latrocinate, to rob, to play the theefe.

† Latrocination. Obs.-o [ad. L. latrōcinārī tiōn-cm, f. latrōcinārī (see prec.).] (See quot.)

1656 Bloont Glossogr., Latrocination, theft, robbery.

† Latrociny. Obs. Also 5 -synie, -cynye, 7 -cinie. [ad. L. latrōcini-um highway-robbery, band of robbers, f. latro: see next. Cf. Larceny.]

1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering.

1. Highway-foldery, origandage, necessoring, plundering.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode III. xvii. (1869) 144 Courte bourse it is cleped, and latrosynie the defamede. 1607 Torsell. Fourf. Ecasts (1953) 263 These. possessed the Mountains and Desert places of Thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depradation. 1619 Pixenss Microcosmus xlvii. 438 Publike Latrocinies, Rapes, Murthers, Hell tyon Earth. 1657 Thornley tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreek and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In onots, transf.

thers, Hell typon Earth. 1657 Thorney tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In quots. transf.

1434 CAXTON Chesse IV. i. (1860) I Viji b. A royame wythout habundaunce of goodes... may better be callyd a latrocynye or a nest of theurys than a royame. 1643 Maximes Unfolded 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevaile, it was aptly called a Latrocinic. 1732 Stackbots. Hist. Bible IV. (1759) I, 369 When. Oppression IVI d., and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

† Latron. Obs. [ad. L. latron-cm, latro, hireling, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. Ladrone.]

A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage II. vii. (1614) 133, I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the timost whatsoener might, and whatsoener coloun of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priviledges and pravileges whereby enery John-a Stile 'shall intercept the Churchedue. 1634 Caxne Necess. Separ. (1649) 272 In their writings against the prelates... they call them all latrons. 1657 Thorney tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe 168 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. Jones Ordis's Ris 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH Egoix! III. 111. 4 The hymeneal pair are heepesd freebooters levying black mail on us; ... I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

Latron, obs. Sc. variant of Latrine, Lectern.

† Latronage. Obs. rare-1. [f. Latron I + AGE.] Robbery, brigandage.

1619 Prichas Microcomus Isin. 624 Abusing ... the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

Latroynie, variant of Latroned. 1. Latroneul. 1. A. 1. Latroneul. 1. A. 1. Latroneul. 1. A. 1. Latroneul. 2. A. 1. Latroneul. 2. A. 1. Latroneul. 3. A. 1. A. 1. Latroneul. 3. A. 1. A. 1. Latroneul.

Latruncular, a. rare⁻¹. [f. L. latruncul-us robber, piece in the game of 'latrunculi'+-AR.] l'ertaining to the ancient Roman game of latrun-

Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of latrunculi, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 Fosbroke Encyc. Antiq. (1843) 11. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in bis latruncular origin of it febess.

-latry, -olatry, representing Gr. -λατρεία worship, as in είδωλολατρεία IDOLATRY. Other examples, legitimately formed on possible Gr. types, are angelolatry, astrolatry, bibliolatry, cosmolatry, demonolatry, grammatolatry, Mariolatry, q. v. Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as babyolatry (q. v.), crochetolatry, dutiolatry, lordolatry. Corresponding to this is the termination -(o)later, representing Gr. -λατρης, as in idolater, bibliolater.

1848 Thackery Ek. Snobs iii. (1892) 13 How should it be

in idolater, bibliolater.

1848 THACKERAY Ek. Snobs iii. (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed?

1859 F. E. Pager Curate of Cumb, etc. 330 She was immolating health and spirits in crochetolatry.

1891 Harper's Mag. Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere dutiolatry.

Latschipe, -som, -sum: see Lateship, some.

Latst, obs. form of Last a.

Teatte. See Later.

Latt: see LAIT v., LATE, LET.

Latteen, variant of LATEEN.

Latten (lætčn). Forms: 4-5 (also 9 arch.) latoun, latun, 5-6 latyn, 5-7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5-8 latin, 6 lattinne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6-7 latine, lattyn(n, 6-9 latin, 'yle, 'yle, latynn, 6-7 latine, lattyn(n, 6-9 latin, (7 laden), 4- laton, 5- lation, latten. [a. Of. laton, leiton, mod.F. laiton = Pr. lato, Sp. laton, Pg. latão, Piedmontese loton, It. ottone (the initial It having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article). The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type *lacton-em; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. *latta lath, tin-plate (It. latta, Sp., Pg. lata, F. latte; of Teut. origin: see LATH). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. latoen, ON. látun, Russian латунь.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only arch, and Hist.

with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only arch. and Hist.

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. orichalcum.

[1339 in Riley Lond. Mem. (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnes.]

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne brynnand light. 1382 Wyclff 1 Kings vii. 45 Alle the vessels . weren of latoun [L. de aurichalco]. c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 690 He hadde a croys of laton ful of stones. — Frankl. T. 517 Phebus wax old and hewed lyk laton. 14. Sir Benes (MS. M) 1134 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With laten sett and with glasse. c 1425 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 653/15 Hoc auricalcum, latone. 1494 Fadyan Chron. vi. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke of laten. 1528 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 132/2 Whan we se dayly a great pece of silner, brasse, laten or yron drawen at length into smale wier. 1538 Inv. 1383 Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford in Ann. Dioc. Lichfield (1863) 19. ij candelstyks of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1583 N. T. Rhem.) Rev. i. 15 And his feete like to latten as in a burning fornace. 1600 Dreker Fortunatus Wks. 1321 Ly4 Whether it were lead or lattin that haspt downe those winking casements, I knowe not. 1639 Fuller Holy War III. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass. but in chalices of latten. 1603 Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Direct. Melons 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be Inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 Leon Palladio's Archit. Melons 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be Inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 Leon Palladio's Archit. Lapis Calaminaris. 1885 R. F. Burton 1001 Nts. I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. Morris in Eng. Illustr. Mag. July 755 She brought him the handwashing water in a hasin of latten.

b. Black latter = latten-brass (see 3 b). Shaven butten.

b. Black latten = latten-brass (see 3 b). latten, a thinner kind than black latten. Roll latten, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858).

monds Dicl. Trade 1858).

1660 Act 12 Chas. II c. 4 Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant blacke Lattin the hundred weight... ij li. shaven Lattin... iij li. vjs. viij d. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 413 His Majesty... does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with... Latten-black, or ruled. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly white latten. Also, any motal made in this sheets.

white latten. Also, any metal made in thin sheets.

Now dial.

1611 COUGE, Fer blane, White Lattin. 1615 De Montfort's Surve. E. Ind. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE Contn. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE Contn. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE Contn. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1690 BOYLE Color. 1670 1970 In Timid over. 1676 WORLIDGE Cyder (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten. the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Latten or Lattin, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUIT in Phil. Trans. XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory 1. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten. 1812. SMYIH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. a 1825 in Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Latten, We do not mean any nised metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Latten, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. attrib. often passing into adj. = Consisting or

3. attrib. often passing into adj. = Consisting or made of latten.

made of latten.

1492 Nottingham Rec. III. 24, j laton bason, pretii ijs.
1513 Douglas Æneis vit. Prol. 4 Cleir schynand bemys,
and goldin symmeris hew, In lattoun colour altering haill of
new. 1539 Churchw. Acc. 5t. Giles, Reading 37 Laten
wire for the chyme. 1608 Sytvester Du Bartas II. iv. Iv.
Decay 944 A Dry-fat, sheath'd in latton plates with-out.
1623 Webster Devil's Law-Case IV. ii, Here's a latten spoon,
and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 Mag. WorCESTER Cent. Inv. § 39 A Lattin or Plate Lanthorn. 1690-01
NABBOROUG Frnl. in Acc. Scv. Late Voy. 1. (1711) 37 In
a hole of the Pool lay a Lattenfor Tin Box. 1673 Shadwell.
Epsom Wells IV. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world
can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1714
Fr. Bk. of Rates 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barrel
containing 450 double Plates. 1720 Shelvocke Artillery
v. 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825
Scott Betrothed xi, A latten chain will hecome me as well
as beaten gold. 1865 Swinsbearn Maspie Q. Bersade 85
Low-barred latonn shot-windows. 1877 W. Jones Fingerring 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. Latten-brass, milled brass in thin plates or

b. Latten-brass, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. 1676 W. BROWNE Man. Goldsm. 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latin-Brass. 1812 J. Smyth Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Black Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

¶ Used with a pun on Latin.

"Used with a pun on Latin.

1607 Brewer Lingua III. v. F 2, Congealing English
Tynne, Gracian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lumpe. 1624
Beoell Lett. vi. 96 The Barbarous not Latine but lead of
the stile. .. doe condince them of falshood. 1631 Brathwant
Whimzies 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latin: for hee hath
heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. a 1655
Sir N. L'ESTRANGE in Shaks. C. Praise 282 (Alleged saying
of Shaks.), I faith Ben: I'le e'en give him a douzen good
Lattin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them.

Lattener (læ'lena). Also 4-5, 9 latoner, 5
-enere, -ennare. [f. Latten + -eb l.] A worker
in or maker of latten.

in or maker of latten.

1392-3 Earl Derly's Exped. (Camden) 157 Et ij latoners per ij dies ij s. 1415 Fork Myst. Introd. 26 Latoners, c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 288/2 Latenere, or latenmare (S. latonere), crarius. 1885 Alhenzum 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders

and latoners. **Latter** (lacto1), a. (adv.) Forms: 1 lator (adv.), latera, lactra (adj.), 2 leter (adv.), 3 lattre, 3-4 latere, 4-5 lattere, latir, -yr, (Sc. 5 lattire, 5-6 letter, 6-yr, 6-7 -er, 7 ?leater), 3-6 later (and 6-7 in sense 5), 3- latter. [OE. lattra (fem. and neut. -e) adj., lator adv., compar. of latterx MIIG laceral latter, ON latter aluter, Du. later MIIG laceral later, ON latera more alustra. later, MIIG. lazzer later, ON. latare more sluggish.

gish.

The mod. Later is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling later may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 later is here treated as a spelling of latter in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

A. adj.

1. Slower. OE. and early ME.

c 1000 Laws Eccles. Instit. § 3 in Thorpe Anc. Laws II.
404 Pat he by lettra bið to uncystum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Exod.
iv. 10 (Gr.) Siððan þu spræce to þinum þeowe, ic hæfde þe
lætran tungan. c 1205 LAV. 5911 Weoren heo of Rome alle
ridinde, þa oðre a foten.. and slowen alle here hors; here

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. LATTERMATH). Now only poet. or erch. with reference to periods of the year and

= 'second' (cf. Lattermath). Now only foel. or erch. with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

1200 Ormin 15409 Pin fortime win iss swipe god, Pin lattre win iss bettre. Ibid. 19984 Att Cristess lattre come.

1230 Hall Meid. 7 Hire latere were is lasse wurd & lesse haued ben hauede ear hire earre. 1596 Darrymele tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 4 The lattir historiographors (called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. Ibid. 86 In thir lattir dayes... is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is gretter constancie. 1611 Bible Transt. Prof. 3 We forbeare to descend to latter Fathers. — foelii. 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month. 1624 Quarles Job xv. 19 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 Milton Eikon. 136 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconcilement. 1662 Stillingel. Orig. Sacr. III. ii. § 7 The latter Platonists. 1708 Swift Sentinu. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. 1755 II. 1. § The opinion and practice of the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. 1. 1. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.]. 1850 Tenvison In Mem. 1, Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 Cowden Clarke Shaks. Char. xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 Swinburne Atalanta 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers. b. † Latter lady (in harvest), the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. Lady sh. 3 b). † Latter Mary day (Saint Marie day the latter, etc.), one of the latter feasts of the Virgin Mary, as

etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † Latter meat (Sc.), 'victuals brought from the master's to the servant's table (Jam.). Latter

master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). Latter Lanmas: see Lammas.

11.. O.E. Chron. an. 1052 (MS. D.) Pis was zedon .vii. nihton ar pare lateran sancta Maria mæssan. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7843 Pe morwe after seinte mari day pe later [2.7. latter] ded he was. 15. Aberd. Reg. XV. 6.17 (Jam.) At the assumptioune of our Lady callit the letter Mareday. 1541 [bid. XVII. (Jam.), The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday nixt 10 cum. 1641 [BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 11 Tuppes beinge fedde are to bee kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. Lamont Diary (Maitland Club) 124 Johne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume. 1721 [Ramsan Elegy on Patie Birnie xy, Ane's thrawart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was hett.

3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = Last. Obs. exc. arch. in latter days.

arch, in latter days.

arch. in latter days.

1513 DOUGLAS Æncis II. v. 93 We fey peple. . Quham till this was the dulefull lettir day. Ibid. viu. ix. 94 At lattyr poynt [L. digressu supremo] quhen thai war to depart. 1530 Profer Dyaloge (Arb.) 129 Your fraudes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERDALE fer. xxiii. 20 In the latter days ye shall knowe his meanynge. a 1547 SURREY Æncid II. 414 The latter day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. King Canisius' Catech. Iiii, On ye letter day of december. Ibid. 15 In the letter day of indgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHI. Didd II. C 1p, At whose latter gaspe loues marble statue gan to bend the brow. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lvi. § 9 That life which shall make them glorious at the later day. 1609 SKER Reg. Maj. 35 She may make na disposition in her letter will, anent her hushands gudes and geir. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V, Wks. (1711) 114 The

cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, That in the latter days we shall be tricked By Satan's legates.

b. Latter end: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also pun-

ningly, the posteriors.

ctc.); the end of life, (one s) death. Also puningly, the posteriors.

c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 256/33 In be latere ende of Jeneuer.
a 1400-50 Alexander 3801 Him limpis all be loose be be lattire end. c 1430 Chron. Vilod. 2219 In be laterhende of be office. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret, Priv. 175. He that hit wil not desyre, he shall atte the latyr ende be shente.
a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII 243 h, In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1586 Graferon Chron. II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 Prinne. Anti-Armin. 122 What is the chiefe grounde. of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1690 Dampier Voy. 351 About the latter end of August. 1710 Palmer Proverbs 247 Death. shou'd never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 577. 1852 R. Coombes in Aquatic Notes Cambridge 104 Throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. Matheson About Holland 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic. as its earlier career in Germany. 4. Sc. 1 Hinder, hindmost. Obs.
1533 Bellenden Livy II. (1822) 199 The Volschis. followit feirsly on the latter skirtis of thair armye.
5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to former.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to former.

1555 in Strype Eccl. Mem. 111. App. xliv. 126 This latter sort. are more bated in the sight of God than the other.

1632 SANDERSON Serm. 58 Of the later sort are such ontward actions [etc.]. 1755 Johnson s.v. Disloyal 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1760 BENTHAM Princ. Legisl. xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former. b. absol. or ellipt.

1608 SHAKS. Per. III. ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblenesse & Riches; Carelesse Ileyres May the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attendes the former Making a man a god. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 8 To the later we answer; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 Youne Serm. at Whitehall 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, . and the Distributive Part, . are pleas'd to call this later the Sanction. of the Law. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindis, 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

† B. adv. a. More slowly. b. Later. Obs.

c.n. Linais, 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

+ B. adv. a. More slowly. b. Later. Obs. c 1050 Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia (1885) VIII. 324 Ne lator bon iii. id. martii. c 1175 Lanb. Hom. 13 E our eyper sunegað bi-foran drihten and ec leter 32 beoð sahte. a 1200 Moral Ode 131 Oðer raðer oðer later; milce he scal imeten. c 1200 Osmin 13206 Dohhwhelpfre comm he lattre till To lefenn uppo Criste. 1302 Langt. P.P. A. 1. 173 þat nis no reuþe of Trinite hut tricherie of helle, And a leornyng for lewed men þe latere [v.rr. latter(e] forte dele. c 1400 Lanfarair's Cirurg. 217 Ful seelden it comeþ of colre, & more lattere of malancoli. 1413 Pilgr. Sovile (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 Tbe sone dependeth of the fader nouther more nelsese neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 220 More latre Is he [the Malencoly man] wourthe than a colerike man. Conth. 1590 Snaks. Com. Err. 1. 1. 79 My wife, more care-

Comb. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. 1. i. 79 My wife, more carefull for the latter borne. Latter, variant of LAUGHTER 2.

Latter-day, adjective phr. Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. Latter-day Saints, the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 CASWALL City of Mormons 22 On the door .. was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 CARLYLE (title) Latter-day Pamphlets. 1851 MAYNEW Lond. Labour 1. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the costermongers. 1855 TROLLOFE Warden xiv. 222 The painting of some of these latter-day pictures [sc. of the Pre-Raffaellite School]. 1884 Manch. Exam. 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediæval from a latter-day English point of view. 1867 Dowden Fr. Lit. 1v. iv. 329 André Chénier... a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

Latterkin (læ taikin). Also 7 laperkin, 9? latherkin (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool

riatnerkin (Summonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see quot. 1825).

1688 R. Holme Armoury in. 384/t In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made streight on one edge [etc.]. . With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 638 The latterkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1859 Gwilt Encycl. Archit. (ed. 4) 586.

Latterly (he taili), adv. [f. Latter a. +-LY²].

Latterly (læ təili), adv. [f. Latter a. + -LY².]

a. At the latter end (of life or of some period).

b. Of late, lately.

1734 J. Richardson Life Millon 2 Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but {etc.}. 1735-6 Pegge Kenticisms (E. D. S.) Latterly, adv, the latter part of his time. 1755 Johnson, Latterly, .. a low word lately hatched.

1762-71 H. Walfolk Vertue's Anced. Paint. (1786) IV. 143

He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 Gilmour Mongols xxix. 339 He..gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1885 Manch. Exam. 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of ill-feeling latterly.

Lattermath (lætəlmo). dial. Also 6-7 later-

Lattermath (læ to mo). dial. Also 6-7 latermath (e,7 latter-meath, leather-math. [f. Latter a. + Math (OE. mép) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Latermathe. 1587 HARRISON England I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twise mowed I speake not, sith their later math is not so wholsome as the first. 1611 COTGR., Arriere-saison, later math. 1660 Charac. Italy 84 Some Soyls...afford four Lattermeaths of Hay. 1692 Tryon Cood House-wife vii. (ed. 2) of Butter made in Summer] is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 Ainsworth Lat. Dict., s.v. Cordus, Fanum cordum, the latter math. 1813 Sir H. DAVY Agric. Chem. (1814) 363 Grasses...which afford...the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 Jeverrees Gt. Estate 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the lattermath.

Lattermint. rare. [f. Latter a. + Mint sb.] ? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS Endym. IV. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and colum-

Lattermost (lætəimoust), a. [f. Latter a, +

MOST.] Last.

1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 116 Domesticus, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader. than Mr. and Mrs. Crux, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia viii. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum Which is the lattermost of lives.

Lattern, Sc. form of LECTERN.

**Tatterness. Obs. rare -1. [f. Latter a. +
-Ness.] The condition of being later or subsequent.
1674 N. Farrax Bulk & Selv. 14 Any other word that
can..cut off all formerness and latterness.
+ Latterward, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. Latter

metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate,

screen, etc. so constructed.

window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 Wyclff Prov. vii. 6 Fro the windowe... of myn hous bithe latys I beheeld the aunge man. 14... Chaucer's Troylus ii. 566 (615) (Harl. MS. 3943) Algo we see, caste up the latis [v.r. yates] wyde, For thurgh this strete he most to palays ryde. c 1440 Gesta Rom. Ixxx. 400 (Add. MS.) The pareshe preste... sate at his selle, and lokede oute at his latyse towarde the kyrke. 142-3 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 449 Pro factura x lateys in deambulatorio. c 1475 Partenay 4747 He... The lateis unshitte. 1562 J. Herwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 116 Lattise keepeth out the light and letth in the winde. 1569 Bury Wills Camden) 155 The glasse lattases and bourdes belonging to the howse. 1611 BIBLE 2 Kings i. 2 Ahaziah fel downe thorow a lattesse in his vpper chamber. a 1674 Milton Hist. Mosc. Wks. 1738 II. 130 Small Windows, some of Glass, some with Lattices, or Iron Bars. 1693 Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard. II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nail d a cross one another checkerwise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 LADY M. W. Montagu Lett. to Lady Rich 1 Apr., They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded. 1741 tr. D'Argens Chinese Lett. xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lettices. 1814 Scott L.d. of Isles v.i. The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell Upon the snowy neck fetc.]. 1822 Byron Werner v. i. 44 The flowers fell faster—Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 Rocess Agric. 4 Prices 1 x. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

Agric A Prices 1 xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

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Agric A P

red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall imitating this (see Chequer sb.14), formerly a common mark of an alchouse or inn. Obs.

of an alehouse or inn. Obs.

1575 GASCOIGNE Glasse Govl. IV. vi, There, at a howse with a red lattyce, you shall finde an old baude. and a yong damsell. 1589 R. HARNEY Pl. Perc. (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lettise be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 Arden of Faversham H 2, He. had beene sure to haue had his Signe puld down, & his latice borne away the next night. 1594 Plat Tewell ho. II. 15 Some Alewiues, if they had knowne this receipt. wold haue hung out holly bushes at their red lettises, and so they might haue beene mistaken for Tauerns, of many ale knights. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, II. ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. III. lii, At the signe of the water-tankerd, hard by the greene

lattice. 163. WOITON Educ, in Relig. (1672) 97 Amongst Tradesmen.. they are not poorest, whose Shop windows open over a red Lettice. 1639 MANNE City Match I. ii, If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 SHADWELL Bury F. I. i, She by Art makes ber face look like a new white wall with a red lettice. 1735 Dyens & PARDON Dict., Lattice.. with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, canse Chequers or Squares like em to be painted on their Windowshutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

c. Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also fig.

1577 HARRISON England II, xii. (1877) 1. 256 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattice. 1597 SHARS. Lover's Compl. 14 Some beauty peept through lettice of sear'd age. 1601 — All's Well II, III. 225 My good window of Lettice fare thee well. 1611 Convar Crudities 50 The ypper part of the window... is made of glasse or lattice, 1890 F. G. CARETNER in Amer. Agriculturalist Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. transf. Something with open interlaced struc-

2. transf. Something with open interlaced struc-

ture like that of a lattice.

1057 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. Pref., This harmless Essay... may...induce your charity to connive at our imbecillity, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1054 R. WALLER Nat. Exper. 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C. R. B. BARKETT SUPPLY III. 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

+3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see

quot.). Obs.

1818 J. Warrurton etc. Dublin II. 1113 boxes 5.5 yr.;
lattices 42. 4d.; pit 32. 3d.; gallery 22. 2d. Ibid. 118 unter,
The interior of the house [c 1793] formed an ellipse, and was
divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices,
which were without division.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lattice-blind, bough, closing, edge, hole, maker, nail, pane, pattern; lattice-bar Bridge-building (see quot.); lattice hattice-bar bridge-outlaing (see quot.); lattice beam = lattice girder; lattice-braid, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the lace-pillow (Caulfeild and Saward Dict. Needlework 1882 p. 43); lattice-bridge (see quot. 1857); †lattice caltrop (see quot.); lattice-cell (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2b); lattice framo, girder, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble latticework; lattice leaf (plant), the Ouvirandra fenestralis or lace-leaf of Madagasear; also lattice plant; lattice moss, a moss of the genus Cinclidatus; lattice point Math. (see quot.); lat-tice-stitch (see quot.); lattice-truss, 'one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); lattice-wise adv., in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); lattice-wise adv., in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 WADDELL Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan 246 Lattice-bar, a har belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G. D. Demfsey Iron Girder Bridges iv. 36 Lattice beams. 183a Tennyson Mariana in S. 87 Backward the *lattice-blind she flung. 1878 Symond Many Moods 175 The star of Love, those 'lattice-bough between. 1838 D. Stevenson Civil Engin. N. Amer. viii. 231 Town's Patent "Lattice Bridge. 1857 Humber Iron Bridges & Girders 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 Nan. Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 97 'Latescaltraps [Footnote, Perhaps coltraps united by lattice work or rods forming a kind of cheval-de-frise, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltrops']. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., 'Lattice-cells, in Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of network sculptured in relicf. c1425 St. Eliz. of Spalheck in Anglia VIII. 114/46 Pe chapel is departyd fro be chaumbyr wip a smalle "latys-closynge, 1847 Tennyson Princess II. 15 Here and there on "lattice edges lay Or book or lute. 1838 D. Stevenson Civil Engin. N. Amer. viii. 233 "Lattice-frames. 1852 Rep. Brit. Assoc. Notices 123 Baeton (title of art.) On the Calculation of strains in "Lattice Girders. 2807 Daily News 6 Sept. 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1550 J. Herywood Spider & F. i. 32 In at a "lattes hole., fast flew there in a ffie. 1866 Treas. Bot. s. v. Ouvirnandra, O. feuestralis. is best known as the "Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bot. II. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice-leaf (Ouvirandra fenestralis) of Madagascar. 1562 J. Herywood Prov. & Feigr. (1867) 116, I wishe. "Lattice pane. 1875 Fortnum Majolika viii. 71 "

Lattice (lætis), v. [f. prec.] trans. To futnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with up, over.

148 in Heath Grocers' Comf. (1829) 5 The seide parlore and tresance lattizid, glazid and selyd with othir necessariis.

1538 Leland Itin. 1. 55 A Closet in the midle of 8 Squares latisid aboute. 1565 Courer Thesaurus, Clathrare, to close with crosse barres, or trayles: to lettise vp. 1664 Power Ext. Thios. 1. 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. 1726 Swift Gulliver 11. iv. 32 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with ager-holes. 1867 Laty Herbert Craulle L. 1. 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

Lattice, obs. form of Lettuce.

Latticed (lætist), a. Also 6 lattis(e)d, let

Latticed (lætist), a. Also 6 lattis(e)d, let ticed, -uced, -ised, latized, 7 latised. [f. LATTICE sh. +-ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 Golding Oxid's Met. 11. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainely beat upon the lattisd grate. 1662 GRIENHALGH in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1995 Souther Joan of Arc 11. 2 The early sun Pour'd on the latticed cot a cheerful gleam.

2 1845 Hood Open Ouestion i, Shut the gardens! lock the latticed gate! 1863 Geo. Extor Remedia iii, A latticed screen. divided the shop from a room of about equal

size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice.

3. Sept.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Hush. (1586) 25 b, You must charrow it, which is don with a lettused instrument ful of teeth. 1787 Gloven Atheraid xxvvi. 168 Huge alders. shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

b. Adt. Hist. Having a conformation or marks in the september of the structure. (1) Australia conformation or marks.

ing resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and lattice-cell, LATTICE sb. 1. Of leaves = Cancellate.

= CANCELLATE.

1664 POWER E. P. Philos. 1. 25 Her eye is, foraminulous and latticed like that of other In ects. 1816 T. Brown Elem. Conclud. 155 Latticed, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 Cooke Bril. Fingi 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (Clathons camellatus). 1862 Newman Brit. Maths (1866) 87 The Latticed Heath (Strenia clathrata). 1877 Bennett Thome's Bol. 49 Sieve-tubes, or basi-vessels result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which or sieve-discs, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve... Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only this kened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A. S. Pennington Brit. Zoophytes 161 Phellia Brodricii, ... The Latticed Corklet. C. Her.

c. Her.
1847 Gloss, Heraldry, Lattised, Treille, or Fortcullised, a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

Lattice-window. A window furnished with

Lattice-window. A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod. use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515-16 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 2; Profactura fenestrarum ... scilicet laty-swyndows. a 1533 Lin Berners Hinon clviii. 609 Out of y* chammbre wheras she shal be in she shalse them all. thrughe a latey-se wyndowc.

1560 Daus tr. Skeidane's Comm. 32 b, The Doctors of Divinite stande in the latese windows. 1611 Corrat Crudities 209 Brasen dores, whereof the middle... is made of solid brasse, the other fome in the forme of latteise windows. 1743 Poecere Prese East 1. 16 They [galleys] are made with lattise windows all round. 1838 Dickens O. Twist xxxiv, A cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1880 Disraell Endym. 1. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice windows.

Lattice-work. Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings;

Lattice-work. Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE sb, 1. Also, something resembling this. 1487 Will in Paston I.ett. III. 465 A nother towell of latise werk. 1600 SURFLET Country Farm 500 The latice work or climing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 25 The like curious Latticework I have also observed in the crustaceous Cornea of the Creckets Eye. 1784 Cowfer Task 1. 42 The cane. severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1838 Turkwall Greece III. xx. 145 It. was guarded on either side by a strong latticework of forest timber. 1853 Sir H. Douclas Milit. Bridges (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tic construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work, for a bridge.

Latticing (lightisip). [f. Lattice sb, or v. +

Latticing (lectisin). [f. Lattice sth. or v. + -186!.] The process of making a lattice or latticework; in Bridge-building (see quot.).

1885 Waddell Syst. Iron Raifr. Bridges Japan 246, Latticing, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

Lattine, obs. variant of Laten.

Lattine, obs. variant of Laten.

Lattin(ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e, -yng, -ynn, latun, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Lattly, obs. form of LATELY adv.
Lattouce, obs. Sc. form of LETTUCE.

Lattyn: see Let v.

|| Latus I ($i\bar{c}^{1}$ ·t \check{v} s). Math. [L.=side.] Used in the following terms in Conic sections: latus reetum, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic

a straight line drawn through the focus of a context right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; latus primarium (see quot. 1706); +latus transversum, the transverse diameter.

1702 RALPHSON Math. Dict. App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and Latus Rectum, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Latus primarium, ... a Right-line drawn thro' the Vertex, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of

the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. 1734 J. Ward Introd. Math. 1v. i. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus. may. he properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. 1859 Parkinson Optics (1866) 256 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

I Latus? ([z\int itis]). Antiq. [Late L. = Gr. \lambda aros.]

A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions. 1508 Epulario F iiii b, To dresse a Latus or shadow fish. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Latus, ... a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Latus, ... the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind. 1857 liken. Amc. Pottery (1858) I. 90 Among fishes, the latus, ... and the oxyrhyncus.

Latyn, obs. form of Latin, Latten, Let v. Latynere, -tynier: see Latimer.

Latynere, -tynier: see Latimer. Latyng, -ynge, obs. forms of Latin, Letting. Latynn, obs. form of Laten.

Lau, obs. form of Law, Low. Laubanite [lo bănoit]. Min. [Named by Taubanite (15 bănoit). Min. [Named by Traube, 1887, from Lauban in Silesia, where it was first found: see -ite.] Hydrous silicate of aluminim and calcium, resembling stilbite.

1888 Amer. Fral. Sci. Ser. in. XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

Lauber, -or, etc., Sc. forms of Labour.

Lauch: see Latch v.¹, Laugh, Law, Low.

Traubhful obe Sc. form of Lawril.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAWFU.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAWFU.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH v., Low a.

† Lauchtane, a. Sc. Obs. [a. Gaelic lachdum = Irish lachtna.] Dull coloured, swarthy.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIX. 672 A lawchtane [MS. E lauchtane] mantill than hym by Lyand apon the bed he saw.

1368 in Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems (1786) 192 My rubic cheeks, was reid as rone, Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

Lauchtfull obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

Lauchtfull, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucyouse, var. Laurious Obs., Inxurions. Laud (15d), sb.1 Forms: 4-7 laude, 6-7 lawd(e, 6-1aud. [a. OF. laude, ad. L. laud-em,

Laud (15d), sb.! Forms: 4-7 laude, 6-7 lawd(e, 6-1 laud. [a. OF. laude, ad. L. laud-em, laus praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † in laud of, honour and laud, laud and glory (honour, thanks); † to give laud. Now rare exc. in hymns.

1. Praise, Chaucer H. Fame III. 232 Pursevantes and herauldes That crientyche folkes laudes. 1286 — Prioress' 7:8 In laude. Of thee. To telle a storie I wol do my labour. — Friars T. 55 He was, if I shall yeven him his laude, A theef, and eek a somnour, and a baude. a 1470 — Priore Casar iv. (1530) 5 That the enterpryce myght be to the lawd and profyte of his legion. 1494 Fanyan Chron. v. exviii. 91 To hym that laude & thankys shulde be genem into. 1509 Hawks Past. Pleus. xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so celified. 1552 Lyndshay Monarche 1425 Onely to God be laude and glore. 1593 Q. Eliz. Boeth. III. pr. vi. 53 They that falsely he praised, needs must they blush at their own laude. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII 105 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thankes unto God 1640 Gent Knare in Gr. II. i. E. b. So well, as Asop could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. 1725 Pore Odyss. xiv. 442 Great laud and praise were mine... for spotless faith divine. 1819 Jefferson Autobiog. App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having. been... the cradle of sound principles. 1849 Losge. Kannaugh xvii. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 346 Silylline leaves... in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. 1858 Neale Bernard de M. (1865) 27 His laud and henediction Thy ransomed people raise. 1879 Dixon Windsor II. xxiv. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love. b. A cause or subject for praise. rare.

156 ROLLANG CH. Venus II. 351 It was na laude, nor 3it Humanitie On sic ane wicht to schaw thame villanous. 1890 J. H. Stirling Gifford Lect. xiv. 278 That is not a fault: that is rather a laud.

† C. ? Praiseworthiness, Obs.

1576 Gascotone Compl. Philomene (Arb.) 94 And by the twde of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

1576 RASCOIGNE Compl. Philomene (Arb.) 94 And by the lawde of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

2. pl. The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii-cl, sung as one psalm and technically called laudes.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter lxii. 1 pis salme is ay songen in be lauds. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 88 Here hegynneth laudes. c 1460 Townelcy Myst. xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morne I thaym left in the corne, When they rang lawdys. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 251 Meditacyons at the laudes, vnto the ende of matyns, duided accordying to energy psalme. a 1711 Ken Hymns Pestiv. Poet. Wks. 1721 L 20 The Evening Lamb .. Was by the hallow'd Fire hut half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds. 1805 Scorr Last Minstr. 1. xxxi, Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung. 1843 M. Pattison Diary in Mem. (1885) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half.

transf. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 169

an hour and a half.

transf. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 169
The lytle byrdes swetely dyd syng Laudes to their maker
early in the mornyng.

1577 VALLANS T. Two Swannes in
Leland's Him. (1759) V. p. viii, The merrie Nightingale...
Ringes out all night the never ceasing laudes Of God.

1659 HAMMOND On Ps. lix. 16 Paraphr. 300 To make this
the matter of my daily morning laudes.

3 A hymn or consisting states.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laude a prayse, laude.

1604 SHAKS.

Ham. IV. vii. 178 (2nd Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. 1657 SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer 247 So was it of old ordained. that the Lands or Praises should be said .immediately after the Gospel. 1737 WATERLAND Eucharist 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. 1877 SPANONUS Renaiss. Italy 11. 320 An author of devotional lauds [=1t, laude] and mystery plays.

+ Laud, sb.2 Obs. [ad. med.L. laud-um, vbl. sb. f. laudāre (LAUD v.), used in the extended sense 'to 1. Intudare (LAOD v.), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon'.] Decision, judgement. c 1465 Eng. Chron. (Camden 1856) 77 After long trete bothe partyes submytted theym to the laude and arbytrement of the kyng. 1543 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) 11. 416 To here and se be decrete laude and sentence of forfaltour gevin.

Land (lod), v. Forms: 5-7 laude, (5 loud), 6-7 lawde, 6- laud. [ad. L. laud-āre, f. laud-laus praise.] trans. To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to eelebrate. Often to laud and bless (praise, magnify). Originally implying an

the praises of; to eelebrate. Often to laud and bless (praise, magnify). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 Langl. P. P. B. XI. 102 Neyther for love lande it nough the lakke it for enuye. c 1440 Bone Flor. 1883 The lady. Forthe ys gon, Loudying the trynyte, To a noonte. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 68 So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. VIII. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify Your excellent springes of famous poetry. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531 251 We excite & moue. all creatures to laude & thesse god. c 1610 Women Saints 34 They therefore fast and pray and lawde our Lord. 1670 Walton Lives IV. 317 [They] did at Night. betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. 1812 H. & J. Swith Rej. Addr., Cul Ebonof Xii, To build a temple worthy of a god, To laud a monkey. 1833 Ht. Martineau T. of Tyne vii. 122 He lauded the arrangements. 1850 Kinosley All. Locke v, To be called. ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich. 1868 HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks. H. 1, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of .. our future home from such a day as this.

absol. 1850 Neale Med. Hymns (1867) 168 Sing we lauding And applauding.

Ilence Laurded ppl. a.
1842 Ohmoin Libr. Comp. 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. 1856 J. Voung Demonol. IV. vii. 437 More... than... all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together.

absol. 1887 Chamb. Fyrnl. IV. 12 A rising power that would crush: the lauders and the lauded.

Laud, obs. form of Lewd.

Laudability (150 libii) titi) rave. Lad L. land.

Laud, obs. form of LEWD.

Laudability (lodăbi liti). rare. [ad. L. landābilitās, f. laudābilis: see next.] The quality of

being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1715 Mem. Alp. Tenison 5 Names... however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters. 1829 S. Turker Hist. Eng. n. xxxi. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others...of the [esuit fraternity.

Laudable (15 dab'l), a. Also 6 laudabul, lawd e able, 6 7 laudible. [ad. L. laudabilis, f. laudāre: see LAUD v. and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Praise-worthy, commendable. + Also, in early use, of worthy, commendable. + Also the nature of praise, landatory.

worthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c 1420 Chron. Vilad. (Horstin.) 1359** And dred bus laudable wordus more in hure boust. 1479 in Eng. Cilds (1870) 413** The Laudable custumes foresaide. 1503-4 Act 10 Hen. Vill c. 4 After the lawdeable custome used in tyme of his moste noble progenytours. 1583** Studings Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 53** The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. 1605** Shares. Mach. IV. II. 76** This earthly world: where to do harme 1s often laudable. cilo Women Saints 178** When his precious ashes and laudable corps was earied to the martyrs seate. 1670** WALTON Lives IV. 278** A laudible ambition to be something more than he then was. 1710** Steele Tailer No. 180** 76** In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. 1761** Illus Hist. Eng. Vil. 11. (5)** His conduct... was innocent, and even laudable. 1791** Gentl. Mag. 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. 1849** MAGAULAY Hist. Eng. Vil. 11. 74** Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end. 1879** MISS BRADDON Clov. Foot 111. 269** He carried out this resolve with laudable firnness. 1836** RUSKIN Preterita. 1. 398** Laudable curiosity.

† D. Of testimony: Trustworthy. Obs. 1664** Evelyn Sylva 84** Upon laudable and unsuspected Record.

2. Of material objects and physical conditions: Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only Med. of

healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only Med. of secretions, esf. pus (see quots.).

1514 BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplandyshm. (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men counteth now laudable. £1550 LLOYN Treas. Health (1585) b ij, A bloudy fluxe, an hidropsy or madnesse after a frenesy, are laudable. 1607 Torsell. Fours, Beasts (1658) 644 The sheep of the Isle Chius are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. 1634 R. H. Salernes Regim. 27 Kilds flesh is better and more laudable then any other flesh. 1675 Evelyn Terra (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. 1669 Boyle Contn. New Exp. 11. (1682) 185, I found the Apple of a laudable colour. £1720 Gisson Farrier's Guide. Ilii. (1738) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. 1725 N. Rofinson Theory Physick 269 If after the third Daya a landable Expectoration does not appear. then letc. 1794-6 E. Darwin Zoon. (1801) 1. 501 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. 1829 Health & Longvity 292 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. 1. 19 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3. sb. in pl. a. Laudable qualities, good points. b. Persons of title, dignities. Obs. or nonce-uses.

b. Persons of title, dignities. Ohs. or nonce-uses.

1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 1. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. 1815 Q. Rev. XIV. 135 The number of these Laudables, including Dukes [etc.]. Hence Lau dableness.

1695 J. EDWARDS Perfect. Script. 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. 1730-6 in Balley (fol.). 1768-74 TUCRER Lt. Nat. (1834) l. 243 We shall .. look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

Laudably (logdabli), adv. [f. prec. +-Ly 2.]

1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve process.

praise.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 87 He ansuerd to speke litil and laudably.

1533 in Vicary's Anal. (1888) App. xiv.

263 Occupacions lawdablye vsed and contynued withyn this Cytye.

1646 St. T. Browne I'scud. Ep. vit. x. 322 The Chymists bave attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury.

1749 Richardson Clarissa (1811) I. xxviii. 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife. give up her own will... to ohlige a husband.

1876 Black Madcap V. vit. 52 A. young man. laudably anxious to be instructed.

+ 2. In a sound and healthy manner. Obs. rare.

1609 Evelyn Acctaria 129 Some Plants not only nourish

+2. In a sound and healthy manner. Obs. rare.

1699 EVELYN Acctaria 129 Some Plants not only nourish haudably, but induce a manifest and wholsom Change.

Laudanine (loʻdanoin). Chem. Also -in.

[f. LAUDAN-UM + -INE 6.] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1892 Morley & Mur Watts' Dict. Chem. III. 120

Laudanime C20H23NO3.

Laudanum (loʻd'nom). Also 8 lodanum, 9

dial. lodlum, Sc. lodomy. [a. mod.l.. laudanum for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingrewhich he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (Opera 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical

opiate preparations which were some as members with his famous remedy.

It is doubtful whether the word us used by Paracelsus was a fauciful application of landanum a med. L. variant of LADANUM, or was suggested by landitre to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which continue was the main incredient. Now only:

which opium was the main ingredient. Now only:

The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

160a-3 Manningham Diary (Cainden) 46 There is a certainc kinde of compound called Laudanum . the vitue of it is very sour-raigne to mitigate anie payne. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. ii. § 12, I need no other Laudanum than this to make me sleep. 1694 Salnon Batés Dispens. (1913) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other Laudanums. 1704 F. Fuller Medic. Gymn. (1911) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by Laudanum. 1739 'R. Bull tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus 166 Your Mischiet, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as Laudanum. a 1828 Lang Johnny More ix, in Child Ballads (1892) IV. 398 They ...gae him draps o lodomy That laid him fast asleep. 1852 Mirs. Srowe Unclet' Tom's C. xxxiv. 310, I gave him laudanum, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death. fig. a 1711 Ken Dedicat. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 3 Pain launting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only Laudanum 1 use. 1789 G. Keate Pelevo Isl. 293 The Laudanum of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb. the power of common understandings.

+ 22. = Laddanum, a yellowish gumme, as

† 2. = Ladanum 1.

1616 Bullobara, Landanum, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth vpon a certaine herbe in Greece. 1702

W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant laxii. 272 Landanum. proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. Comb., as landanum-raised adj.

1800 Weens Washington i. (1877) 8 The fine landanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

Ilence Landanum 7. trans. to dose with landanum 7.

Hence Lau danum v. trans., to dose with lau-

1839-40 THACKERAY Catherine v, You'd laudanum him. **Laudation** (lodē[†] Jon). [ad. L. laudātionem, n. of action f. laudāre to LAUD.] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscrip-Also, the condition of being praised, as + to

praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † to be or to have in laudation.

**c 1470 G. Ashey Dicta Philos. 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendacion Shal be had, and in Laudacion. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. Aliv. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in laudation. ?a 1550 in Dunbay's Poems (1893) 329 And on this day in his laudation Ane Redemptor less 1 all 3e cry. 1848 Dickens Dombey vii, Notwithstanding his liberal laudation of himself, however, the Major was selfish. 1865 Reader 27 May \$80/3 Success in this matter would stamp him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for laudation. 1868 Stanley Westm. Abb. iv. 338 As we read the long laudation on the pedestal.

Laudative (15-daity), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. laudātīv-us, f. laudāt-, ppl. stem of laudāre to LAUD. Cf. F. laudātif.] A. adj. Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. of.

1609 Hollann Amm. Marcell. xvi. 52 Now whatsoever in this naration shall be delivered. shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Laudative, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. 1824 Blackw. Mag. XVI. 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative... of Bordeaux. Comb. 1833 Cartvie in Froud Life (1882) 11. 346 A kiad of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† B. 5b. A laudative expression or discourse; a enlogy, panegyric. Obs.

enlogy, panegyric. Obs.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. I. v. § 12 (1873) 44, I have no purpose to enter into a laudative of learning. 1633 WOTTON Let. in Relig. (1651) 456 A tempest of Panegyricks and Laudatives of their Princes. 1674 T. Turnon Case Bankers & Creditors Introd. 2 Thuanus... unto other Laudatives of that Princes Reign, adds this.

Landator (lode 101). [a. L. landator, agent-n. Laudator (19de*151).* [a. L. laudator, agent-h. f. laudatre to LAUD.] One who praises: a eulogist.

1825 Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 177 Of our magazine he is a most determined reader... and frequently not a laudator.

1830 G. R. Gleig Country Cirate L. ix. 174 Suspecting... the design of his laudator was to pass censure upon myself.

1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 715 Consequences never contemplated by the laudators of the peace-loving priesthood.

1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 715 Consequences never contemplated by the laudators of the peace-loving priesthood.

Laudatory (fo-datori), a. and sb. [ad. L. laudātorins ad]., f. laudātre to Laun.] A. adj. Expressive of praise; enlogistic. Const. of.

1555 Abf. Parker l's. 326 This laudatory is: and thankth God's gentlenes. a 1633 Austin Medil. (1633) 190 His [Christ's] Laudatory Sermon to the People concerning John.

1821 Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) H. 44 The laudatory testimony inscribed upon it. 1824 Bentham Bk. Fallacies Wks. 1843 H. 413 The object of laudatory personalities is offect the rejection of a measure. 1838 James Robber viii, Wiley muttered something not very laudatory of his companion. 1858 Hawmingne Fr. & H. Stylls. I. 291 An artist is not apl to speak in a very laudatory style of a hrother artist. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) to Oct. 13/1 Monumental inscriptions, laudatory of gods and kings.

†B. sb. A laudatory discourse, a eulogy. Obs.

1620 E. Blount Horae Suks. 353, I will not enter into a Laudatory thereof. 1642 Milton Apol. Smeet. 77 A laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.

11ence Lau'datorily adv.

1847 Plackvo. Mag. LXII. 323 A dangerous competitor recently and laudatorily noticed in the pages of Maga.

Laudegn, obs. form of Laudity.

Laudely, variant of Laudity Obs.

Lauder (15 doi). [f. Laud v. + - Er. 1.] = Lau
1611 Cotor. Louangier, a praiser, lauder, commender.

DATOR.

1611 COTGR., Louangier, a praiser, lauder, commender.
1827 Beddoes Let. in Poems (1851) p. lxxv, He... is a deep philosopher, a lauder of Spinosa.
1871 Daily News 13 Jan., We cannot sufficiently condole with the lauders of those old times.

Laudian (logdian), a. (sb.) Also 7-8 laudean. [f. name of William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury 1633-45 + IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Land; favouring the tenets or practices of Land; instituted by Land. Also as sb., a follower of Land.

of Land.

1691 Baxter Nat. Ch. xiv. 68 The Laudian New Church men, that are for a Forreign Jurisdiction. 1710 Managers' Pro & Con 47 The Modern Laudeans can scarce bear the Word Reformation. 1738 Neal Hist. Purit. IV. 408 The Earl of Clarendon was a Protestant of Laudean principles in Church and State. 1853 Marsden Farly Purit. 445 The tendency of the Laudian theology. 1861 W. S. Perry Hist. Ch. Eng. 1. xv. 555 The Laudian system of Church Government. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. 495 The Laudian clergy. regarded it [Sunday] simply as one among the holidays of the Church.

11 ence Lau dianism, the principles and practice of Laud and his followers.

of Land and his followers.

1872 R. RAINY Lect. Ch. Scot. ii. (1283) 94 He will say this is Landianism, in principle identical with the Anglican High Churchism.

Landible, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

Laudification. rare -1. [f. L. laudific-āre (see next) + -ATION.] The action of extolling with praise.

praise,

1890 Maro, Salisbury Sp. 6 Aug., Questions...so constructed as to conduce...in the greatest possible degree to the self-laudification of the questioner.

† Laudify, v. Obs. rare. Also laudefy. [ad. L. laudificāre (only in Gloss.) f. laud-, laus praise; sec -FY.] trans. To extol with praises.

c 1470 Harding Chron. xxxxx. iii, For whiche he was full greately magnified In all his realme with people laudefyed [brinted laudefyed]. bid. xxvn. iv, Ioseph [i.e. Josephus]. fully laudifyed [brinted laudifyed] The lawe of Christe.

Touching (lögin) shl. gt. [f Laudity + ING.]

...fully laudifyed [printed landifyed] The lawe of Christe.

Lauding (15 din), vbl. sb. [f. Laud v. + -Ing 1.]
The action of the vb. Laud; laudation.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A.1. x. 26 Vegece thus saith to the lawdyng and praysyng of them. c 1500 Metusine xxxix.

304 Wherof they gnaf lawdyng to our lord god deuoutely.

1533 Articles imputed to Latimer in Fox A. 3. M. (1563)

1310/2 Salutyng or gretyng, laudyng or praysing is not properly prayeng. c 1610 Women Saints 19 Who... talke nothing but that appertayneth to the lauding of god.

attrib. 1827 Edim. Rev. XLVI. 359 It is the inevitable consequence of such lauding-bouts, that the little are exalted.

Exalted.

Lauding (lovidin), ppl. a. [f. Laud v. + -ING².]
That lands or praises.

1805 H. Spencer in Contemp. Rev. 229 We meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator.

Laudism (lovidizm). [f. Laud (see Laudian) + -ISM.] The principles and practice of Abp.

a 1834 COLERIDGE Lit. Rem. (1839) IV. 154, I spoke above of 'Romanism'. But call it, if you like, Laudism, or Lambethism in temporalities and ceremonials, 1841 MIALL in Nonconf. I. 73 Landism and ultra-churchism.

Nonconf. 1. 73 Landism and ultra-churchism.

Laudist 1 (logdist). [f. Laud 5b.1+-IST.] One who writes 'lauds' or hymns.

1890 Harper's Mag. July 272/2 The thought came into [Carducci's] head... to show that... without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

Laudist ² (loʻdist). [f. Laud (see Laudian) + IST.] A follower of Laud or his principles. 1730 Swift Vind. Ld. Carteret 27, I do not find how his E—y can be justly censured for favouring none but High-Church, High-Flyers, Termagants, Laudists [etc.].

Laue, obs. form of Law, Low.

Laugh (luf), sh. Also 9 Sc. lauch. Ci. MHG., mod.G. lache, Du. lach.]

vb. Ci. MHG., mod.G. tache, 170, mag.,

1. The action of laughing; laughing, or an in-

1. The action of laughing; laughing, or an inclination to laugh; laughter, rave.

1690 Crowne Eng. Frier v. 45 Oh, I'me full of laugh, and must give it some vent. 1694 Congress Pouble Dealer III. ix. 37 Von are never pleased but when we are all upon the broad grin; all laugh and no Company. 1768 Goldson, Gooden, Man I, Do you find jest, and I'll find laugh, I promise you. 1891 S. J. Dencan Amer. Girl in Lond. 191 Mr. Pratte had very blue eyes with a great deal of laugh in them.

2. An instance of laughing: (a person's) characteristics.

2. An instance of laughing; (a person's) charac-

2. An instance of laughing; (a person's) characteristic manner of laughing.

1713 Streete Gnardian No. 29 ? 1 The laugh of men of wit is for the most part but a faint constrained kind of half-laugh. a 1732 Gay Fables 11, 136 So monstrous like the portrait's found, All know it, and the laugh goes round. 1792 S. Rogers Pleas. Mem. 1, 23 The heart's light laugh pursued the circling jest. 1796 Jane Austin Noise & Sens. (1849) 227 Elinor could have forgiven everything but her laugh. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Andr. Wiss. 1855 I. 175 His licht-laue cumnin cen, and that bashfu' lovin lauch. 1838 Theretall. Greece IV. 215 That the people round be expected to join in the laugh raised at the expense of the demagogues. 1848 Thackeran Let. 40ct. in Seriber's Mag. I. 399/1, I laughed a sad laugh. 1857 Stukkhon New Park St. Pulpit II. 131 It is a figment and a fiction, a laugh and dream.

Ag., 1841 L. Hunt Seer (1864) 4 When she stooped...over the tinder-box on a cold morning, and rejoiced to see the first laugh of the fire. 1894 W. Watson To R. H. Hunton Odes, etc. 2, I have seen the moin one laugh of gold.

3. In phr. To have the laugh at or of, to raise the laugh against (a person, to have or get the

3. In phr. To have the laugh at or of, to raise the laugh against (a person, to have or get the laugh on one's side. On the laugh: laughing. c 1712 Swift Hints Ess. Convers. Whs. 1765 XHI. 257 Singling out a weak adversary, getting the laugh on his side, and then carrying all before him. 1766 Goldsm. I'm. IV. vii, This effectually raised the laugh against poor Moses. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. 17 May, He. found no great difficulty in turning the laugh upon the aggression. 1847 Markaya Childr. N. Forest v, Voive beat is, and have the laugh on your side now. 1848 Thacker V. m. Fair vi, 'Of course you did', citel Osborne, still on the laugh. 1865 Kinssey Herero, ii. 65 If I have had my laugh at them, they have had theirs at me. 1881 FRYWER Holme's 7 Years S. Afr. II. vi. 80 Meriko had the laugh of me.

4. = Laughing-Stock. rare.

4. = LAUGHING-STOCK. rare.
1817 Byron Beppo xeviii, Ile of the same the laugh of them.
5. attrib. and Comb., as laugh-maker, -shrick; +laugh-dove = LAUGHER 2.

Fraugh-dove = LAUGHER 2.
1755 Min No. 6. P. The cry of the laugh-dove. 1834
H. CAUNTER in Oriental Ann. xiv. 187 The shrill laugh-shrick of the jackal. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace 11.
602 The great laugh-maker, Liston.

Laugh(laf),v. Forms: thlehhan,hli e)h(h)an, hlæh (h)an, Northumb. hlæhha, 2-4 leigen, 3 leh-, lihgen, lahe(n, lauhwen, Orm. lahghenn, 4 lege(n, leyghe, -3(h)e, 1(h)egge, leege, leyge, le3e(n, leyghe, -3(h)o, 1(h)e3e, lee3e, lee3e, leyge, lyhe, ly3he, li3e, la3(h)e(n, lau3e, law3he(n, lay(g)hyu, Sc. laucht, 4-5 lagh(e, la3e, lau3w(h)e, law3(e, la3we, lo3e, 4-6 laughen, lawghen, law(g)whe, law3h(e, (5 ley3h, lawhyn), 5-6 lawe, la3e, lahe, Sc. lach, 6 laffe, loffe, 5-9 Sc. lauch, lawch, 5- laughen, Ra. t. 1 hlo3, hloh, 4-5 logh(e, lough(e, lowh)e, lawa, e, land law(h) lawh law lowy lowy e 4 loze, louz(h), louh, lou, lohu, loowz, lowz e, looz, loowe, 5 lowgh, louze, Sc. lugh(e, 5-6 Sc. leughe, leuze, 6 lawgh, lewgh, low, Sc. leuche, lewch, luiche, 6- Sc. leuch, leugh. weak forms, 4 leizede, -ide, lazed, laughede, loght, Sc. laucht, lucht, 5 leyghed, lauzed, louched, Sc. laucht, 6 lawght, lought, 5-laughed. Pa. pplc. 4 laughen, lawhen, 6 Sc. lachin, 5- laughed. [A Com. Teut. str. vb., but in the later periods of most of the langs. conjugated wholly or partially weak. OE. hlehhan, hlichan, Anglian hlekhan, pa. t. hlóz, hlóh, pl. hlózon, pa. pple. *hlazen, *hlazen, cos. *hlahan, pa. t. lackade, OS. *hlahan, pa. t. l. hlózun, pa. pple. hlazen (MDu. lazehen, lachen. Sc. leuche, lewch, luiche, 6- Sc. leuch, leugh. pl. hlôgun, pa. pple. hlagan (MDu. lagchen, lachen, pa, t. loeg, pa. pple. gelaghen, mod. Du. lachen, pa. t. lachte, pa. pple. gelachen), OHG. hlahhen, pa. t. lachte, pa. pple. gelachen), OHG. hlahhen, pa. t. hlôch, also hlahhên, pa. t. hlahhêta (MHG., mod. hlôch, also hlahhên, pa. t. hlahhêta (MHG., mod. G. lachen, pa. t. lachte, pa. pple. gelacht), ON. hlája, pa. t. hló, pl. hlógu, pa. pple. hlegenn (Sw. le, pa. t. log, Da. le, pa. t. lo), Goth. hlahjan, pa. t. hlôh (whence causative ufhlôjan); the Teut. root *hlah-(:*hlôh:**klag-) represents a pre-Teut.*klak-, prob. echoic; cf. *klōk- in Gr. κλώσσεν to cluck. The OTeut. type has a -jo-suffix in the present-stem, but not in the pa. t. or pa. pple. The mod. Eng. form descends from the Anglian hlæhhan.]

1. intr. To manifest the combination of bodily phenomena (spasmodic utterance of inarticulate

phenomena (spasmodic utterance of inarticulate sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc.) which forms the instinctive expression of mirth or

of sense of something ludicrous, and which can

of sense of something ludierous, and which can also be occasioned by certain physical sensations, esp. that produced by tickling. Also Dramsf. to have the emotion (of mirth, amurement, scorn) which is expressed by laughing.

**Reference of the sense of the sense of the emotion of mirth, amurement, scorn) which is expressed by laughing.

Reference of the sense of the wear. **Croop Allier Gen. xviii. 15 Pa actsoc Sarra: Ne holo ic no. God ewed pa., ac bu hloge. **Croop Trices & Virtues (1888) 127 Patimann is swa blind ant he find to helle leignide. **croop Orann 5663 He wepelp ec for alle ba batt lababent her wipb sinne. **a 1225 Jmr. K. 2 30 And Jeonne mid ispredde ermes leaped lauhwinde uord. **1297 R. Grote. (Rolls) 2333 Pe king bigan somdel to lyice, bo he hurde bis. **a 1300 Floris & Il. 477 Pis object logen and hadde gleo. **13.

**E. Allie, P. B. 653 P. nue to buide by hynde be dor for busmar layed. **Criston 1340 Agenth of Nebel to by hynde be dor for man, ac of child bet non weph non lhest. **criston 1340 Agenth of Nebel to 1375 Sec Leg. Saints i. Criston 240 Vinagis. **criston 14 Gen. 1375 Sec Leg. Saints i. Criston 240 Vinagis. **criston 14 Gen. 14 Gen. 15 Sec. 15 Se

b. In proverbial and fig. phrases. To laugh in

b. In proverbial and fig. phrases. To laugh in one's sleeve: to laugh to oneself, to nurse inward feelings of amusement. To laugh on the other, twong side of one's face, mouth: to change from laughter and exultation to sadness and vexation.

1560 Days it, Sleidam's Comm. 64 II Lewited nowe to avenge the injuries that you have done me, I myght laugh in my slyve.

1562 Hewwon Prev. by Phys. (1579) in They laugh that win.

1622 My Heir in, i, Let them laugh that win the prize.

1642 Roches Nauman 228 Thou. Let the led and laught in thy sleeve at the sincre.

1775 Sin finas Rivals in, i, Tis false, six; I know you are laughing in your sleeve.

1796 Cowfar Love of World Reported 21 You laugh — tis well—the tale applied May make you laugh on t'other side.

1809 Makkin Gil Plas in, v, 2 We were made to laugh on the other side of our mouths by an unforescent occurrence.

1830 Roche Boldberwood' Rebbery Under Arms xxxiii, I ll make some of ye laugh on the wrong side.

2. Attributed Poet, and reborically to inaurimate objects, chiefly with reference to movement or play of light and colour which is apprehended as the

of light and colour which is apprehended as the

of light and colour which is apprehended as the expression of joyous feeling.

1386 Chaucer Knt.'s 7. 636 Firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte That al the Orient laugheth of the lighte. 1398 Tervisa Barth. De P. R. xw. I. (1493) 485 For fayrnesse and grene springyage that is therin it is sayde that meedes laughe. 1420 Anton's of Anto. 100 Lone MS.) My lereway as be lele, louched one highte. 1535 Coverdal Pr. lav. 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corne yt they laugh and syage. 1725 Pore Odys. in 601 In the dazzling goblet laughs the wine. 1784 Cowfer Task vi. 817 The fruitful field Laughs with abundance. 1803-6 Wordsw. Intim. Immort. iv, The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee. 1805 — Prehade vi. Poems 1888) 261/1 The sea lay laughing at a distance. 1818 Milman Samor 9 The sparkling wine laugh'd up, As eager 'twere to touch so fair a lip. 1852 Hawmonne Grandfather's Chair II. i. (1879) 275 The wood fire. laughs broadly through the room. 1875 Longer, Masque of Pandora i, The waters of a brook. Limpid and laughing in the summer's sun! 1894 Basing-Goulo Deserts S. France I. 2 This mountain plateau laughs with verdure.

† d. Paugh and lay (or lie) down: an obsolete game at eards.

† d. Taugh and lay (or the) down: an obsolete game at eards.

1522 Skelton B'hy not to Court 928 Now oothynge but pay, pay, With, laughe and lay downe, Borowgh, cyte, and towne. 1591 Flowno 2nd braintes 67 What game doo you plaie at eards? At primero, at trump, at laugh and lie downe. 1594 Lyly Moth. Bomb. (1632) Dd ij, At laugh and lie downe if they play, What asse against the sport can bray? 1634 S. R. Noble Soldier I. ii. in Bullen O. P. I. 1. 268 Sorrow becomes me best. A suit of laugh and lye downe would wear hetter. a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Laughand-lay-down, a childish game at cards.

2. quasi-trans. with cognate object. Also, to

2. quasi-trans. with cognate object. Also, to

2. quasi-trans. with cognate object. Also, to ntter laughingly or with laughter.

21470 K. Estmere 235 in Percy's Relig., The ladye lough a loud laughter, As shee sate by the king. 1606 Shars. Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 163 The large Achilles. laughs out a loud applause. crôso Lad of Learne 215 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 190 A loud laughter the Ladie lought. 1842 Tennyson Lady Clare, He laugh'd a laugh of merry scom. 1848 [see LAUGH 86. 2]. 1871 R. ELIIS Ir. Catullus xxxi. 14 Laugh ont whatever laughter at the hearth rings clear.

1844 Mrs. Browning Drama Exile Poems 1850 1. 66 For is all laughed in vain? b. in passive (nonce-use).

3. With dat. of person, and to with sb. expressing the effect, as in to laugh to scorn (now arch. and literary), + to laugh to bismer, hething, hoker.

The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transi-

The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 Ancr. K. 270 Hwon bet 3e habben herdi bileaue nule 3e buten lauhwen him lude to bismarc. a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 283 Ha. Jahhen be to hokere ber bu o rode hengest. a 1300 Cursor M. 1381 (Gött.) be feluns logh [v.r. lowse] him til hething on ilk side, allas! c1340 Hid. 2028 (Trin.) Cam. was vnkynde ynouse To scorne he his fadir longe. 13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxxvii. 184 Alle wolle bei ful 3are Lauhwhe be to bisemare. c 1425 Serven Sag. (P.) 1953 The clerkys. Jouhe to scorne the emperour. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxi[i]. 7 All they yt se me, laugh me to scorne. 1540 — Fruitf. Less. i. (1593) P 1b. The wisest of all is laughed to scorne a 1839 Prace Poems (1864) It. 395, I laughed to scorn the elements—And chiefly those of Learning. 1866 Howells Venet. Life 306 This was too much, and we laughed him to scorn.

4. With preps. a. With at, + of, + on, over, indicating the cause of langhter. + Also with on, npon (rarely up, 10) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

on, to smile on.

direct pass.

fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in indirect pass.

1334 Chancer Anel. & Arc. 234 He laughethe at my peyre. 1484 Caxton Faddes of Esop II. xii, Of the euylle of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scorne. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. 1568) H. 781 [He] laughed upon him, as though he woulde say, you shall have neede of one sone. 5. Peebles to Play ix, All that lookit them upon Leugh fast at their array. 1560 Daus tr. Steidane's Comm. 18 b, A lighte and verye weake reason. . and even laughed at of the Romanes them selves. 1604 E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 1. i. 2 In his Commentaies vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heavens to be round. 1722 De For Plague (1840) 12 My Brother. Laught at all I had suggested. 1724 — Mem. Cavadier 11. 202 Our Major was ... laughed at by the whole Army. 1786 Burns Ordination iv, How graceless Ham leugh at his Dad. 1802 R. Anderson Camberld. Eadl. 25 Far maist I leugh at Grizzy Brown. 1807-8 I revine Sabnag. 1624 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. 1866 Reader No. 169. 295/2 Laughed at by mere litterarians. 1880 R. Steffine Pope in the took it to heart.

15. brans. To laugh or mock at, deride. Obs. c 250 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. ix. 24 xehlogun hime. c 1000 ALIFRIC Hom. 11. 482 Da apostoli hlogon & era deofia leasunga. 1579 Stenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 66 She...laughes the songes, that Colin Clout doth make.

the songes, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or advb. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) 1. 305 Men laughe hem selve to dealy. 1603 SIAKS. Meas. for M. II. ii. 123 Angels... who with our spleenes, Would all themselves laugh mortal. 1610—Temp. II. i. 188 Will you laugh me a-leepe, for 1 am very heavy. Ibid. ii. 159. I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster. 1647 TRAPP Comm. Epist. & Rev. 296 [2 Thess, iii. 11] Whose whole life is to eat, and drink... and laugh themselves fat. 1686 Class. H in Julia Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly affed out of it. 1679. J. Goomann Peniett Pardoned II. ii. (1713) 196 The company... laughed the cunning man out of countenance. c. 1713 SWIFF Hints Ess. Convers. Whs. 1765 XIII. 262 Love, honour, friendship, generosity, under the name of fopperies, have been for some time laughed out of doors. 1732 BERKELEY Actiphr. III. § 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. 1784 Cowper Task II. 321 Whom [has it] laughed into reform? 1827 HARE Guesses (1859) 248 Is there any-body living... who has not often been laught out of what he ought to have done, and laught into what he ought not to have done. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char. x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1890 'Rote Boldbrewood' Col. Reformer (1891) 102 Sure yed be laughed out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. To laugh avay: † (a) to let go with a laugh; (b) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh; (c) to while away (time) with laughter. To laugh off, out = to laugh avay (b). To laugh over: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth. 6. With obj. and compl. or advb. phr. : To pro-

over: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 Spensea M. Hubberd 704 Vet would he laugh it out ... And tell them that they greatly him mistooke, 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. v. 256 Let us. laugh this sport ore by a Countrie fire. 1604 — Oth. Iv. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly: and laughes it out. 1606 — Ant. 4 Cl. II. vi. 109 Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune. 1715 VANBRUGH COUNTRY Ho. I. i, They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next Morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. 1780 Cowpea Table T. 239 And laughs the sense of misery far

away. 1781 — Retirement 452 He..talks and laughs away his vacant hours. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian xiii, Vivaldi tried to laugh away her apprehension. 1866 Sura Winter in Lond. 111. 221 Though burning with envy.. her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas xii. 1° 81 Instead of laughing it off, 1 was fool enough to be angry. 1820 Byron Mar. Fal. 1v. i. 10, 1 strove Tolaugh the thought away. 1842 Tennyson Locksley Itali 89 Baby lips will laugh me down. 1855 — Mand 1. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laughther down. 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton Rebel of Fam. ii, Clarissa..laughed off the proposal as a joke.

Laughable (lafab'l), a. [f. Laugh v. +-Able.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at. 1506 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor sweare the iest be laugheable. 1603 Dryden Jincenat Ded. (1697) 52 He [Persius] was not a laughable Writer. 1840 Carline Heroes iv. (1858) 293 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. 1853 Reade Chr. Johnstone 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. 1870 Outdat Hedd in Bondage 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

Similarly laugh-at-able. (1900)

¶ Similarly laugh-at-able. (nonce-wd.)
1844 J. T. Hewlett Parsons & W. iv, His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence Lau'ghably adv., Lau'ghableness.

1815 LADY GRANVILLE Lett. 1 Aug. (1804) 1. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xxx. (1856) 259. All our eatables became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. 1864 WESTER, Laughableness. 1872 'Mark Twan' Innoc. Abr. 194 The dress of the men is laughably grotesque.

Taucheo (laft) work-graft [f LAHGH 2].

Laughee (laft). nonce-wd. [f. Laugh v. + EE.] The person laughed at.

-EE.] The person laughed at.

1829 Carlvie Misc. (1872) 11. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the laughee.

Laugher (la foi). [f. Laugh v. + -er l.]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing;

1. One who fatigns; one addreted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

c1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. vi. (Gibbs MS.), Crystes wepyinges and teers comforteth not dissolute laughers. c1513 Cocke Lorel's B. 11 Swerers, and outragyous laughers. 1597 Shaks. Lover's Compl. 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepe. 1676 ETHEREDGE Man of Mode in. ii, Softly, those are fundbers you do not know them. 1703 STEFFE SHARS. Lover's Compl. 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepe. 1676 ETHEREDED Man of Mode II. ii. Softly, these are Laughers, you do not know 'em. 1702 STEELE Crief à la Mode II. i. I Vou are of the Laughers Intispr. Laughters], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. a 1715 BURNET Crown Time (1724) 1. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transprosed had all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the Langhers) on his side. 1784 Cowner Let. to W. Union in Corr. (1824) 1. 331 The laughers you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. 1812 D'ISRAEL Calam. Auth. (1867) 115 The wit has gained over the laughers on his side. 1821-30 Ld. Cockburn Mem. ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best laugher. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' More Tramps Albr. Invii, Most of them are. .good-natured, and easy laughers.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note,
1765 Treat. Dom. Pigeons 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runet, and of much the same make. 1867 TEGETMETER Pigeons xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trumpeter, has a very peculiar voice.

Laughful (la fiful), a. [f. Laugh sb. + -Ful.]

Laughful (la fiful), a. [f. Laugh sb. + -FUL.]

Full of laughing, mirthful.

1825 Scott Talism. xv, The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. 1883 Wingate Lost Laird xvi, After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

Laughing (la sin), vibl. sb. [f. Laugh v. + -1NG I.] The action of the vb. Laugh; laughter; + an instance of this. Phrase, to burst out (a) laugh-

ng, 1340 Ayenb, 128 He, curemo ssolle by myd god ine paise and ine leginge. 1382 Wyclff 70b viii. 21 To the time that thi mouth be fulfild with lashing. c1440 Jacob's Well 171 Leyshyng & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. a1450 Knt. de la Tour (1869) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were betwene the women atte the masse. 1563-83 Foxe A. k. M. II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughyng in sleeues of some. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 281 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. 1650 Hobbes Hum. Nat. ix. ro4 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousie and examination of themselves. 1602 L'ESTRANGE Fables. Life Esop (1708) 18 bis, They all burst out a laughing by Consent. 1737 FIELDING Hist. Reg. in. Whs. 1822 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. 1801 Mar. Engreworth Angelina iv. (1832) 69 'Nat 1' exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. 1812 Parl. Debate 7 May in Examiner 11 May 207/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. 1848 KINGSLEV Feast viii, 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble?' Proverb. 13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E.E.T.S.) 534/185 pe fol is knowen bi his lauhwhing. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv. 141 By ofte laghynge thow mayste know a fole.

a fole.
b. attrib. and Comb., as laughing-humour, -side, -thing, -time; + laughlng-game = Laughlng-stock; laughing-matter (esp. in phr. it is no or not a laughing matter), a subject for laughter; laughlng-muscle, the risorius, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; tlaughing-peal, a peal of laughter; tlaughing-

post, -stake = LAUGHING-STOCK.

1564 it. Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng. 1. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest fith, the offscourings and 'laughing games of the whole world. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 436 Though not in a 'laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. 1563-83 Foxe

A. & M. 11. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne; and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no slaughing matter. 1 aunsweare vppon lyfe and death. 1793 Sheridan in Sheridaniana 141 Å joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1800 Malkin Gil Blas vit. xiv, These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 Marryar P. Simple ix, It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 'Fourace' Bacchus Bountie C 3, The whole hall for toy did ring out a loud 'lafting peale. 1810 Splendid Follies II. 150 Nobody can't say I have stuck niyself up for a 'laughing post. 1644 Knight Passages Work. Life I. i. 160 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the 'laughing side of human affairs. a 1625 'Fleetcher Faithf, Friends I. iii, He lay in Vulcan's gyves a 'laughing-stake. 1541 R. Coplano Galyen's Terrap, 2 Fiv b, It shuld be a 'laughyng thynge that so many of dyuers and often contraryes shulde be taken of a communyte. 1524 More Comf. 1631. Trib. I. xiii. (1553) c v b, To prone that thys lyfe is no "laughing tyme.

Laughing (lafin), ppl. a. [f. Laugh v. + -ING 2.] That laughs.

Laughing (la fin), ppl. a. [f. Laugh v. + -ING 2.]
That laughs,
a 1300 Cursor M. 7366 In visage es he bright and clere,
In red of heu, o laghand chere.
13. Gaw. 4 Gr. Kut.
988 pus wyth lagande lotez be lorde hit tayt makez.
1375
Barbour Bruce 11. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand
cher, The Endentur. c 1532 DU Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.
922 A gyrle havyng laughyng eyes.
1557 Tottel's Miss.
(Ath.) 257 Wo shall yeld thee frendes in laughing wealth
to lone. c 1590 Manifolde Enormities in Chetham Miss.
1V, The Scornefull lattinge Countenance of other som.
1700 Stefele Tatler No. 58 P 2 A Man would be apt to
think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 Pope Odyss.
1x. 10 O'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. 1761
CHURCHIL Night Poems I. 90 Night's laughing hours unheeded slip away. 1781 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. (1791) 5
And tunes to softer notes her laughing flowers along the grass
is spread. 1851 Carlyle Sterling III. iii. (1872) 183 A bisk
laughing sea. made a pleasant outlook. 1885 J. Pava Talk
of Town I. 75 Maggie held up her finger reprovingly, but
her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

D. In the names of animals, so called from their
cry or aspect: laughing-bird dial., the green

cry or aspect: laughing-bird dial., the green woodpecker (Gecinus viridis); laughing-crow, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers

cry or aspect: laughing-bird dial., the green woodpecker (Gecinus viridis); laughing-crow, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as =laughing-thrush; laughing-goose, the white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons); laughing-owl (see quot.); laughing-thrush, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also GULL sh.1, HYENA, JACKASS.

1862 Wood Nat. Hist. H. 345 The *Laughing-Crow of India (Garrulax leucolophus). 1879 Rossiter Dict. Sci. Terms s.v., Laughing Crow, Cinclosoma erythrocephalus, a hird belonging to Merulicke. 1772 Forster in Phil. Trans. LXII. 445 The *laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 Cot. Hawker Diary (1803) H. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing gesee. 1873 W. L. Buller Birds N. Zealand 21 Sceloglaux albifactes (*Laughing Owl). 1859-62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist. (1868) L. 331 The *Laughing Thrush (Pterocyclus cachinnans). is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neigherries. 1879 Rossiter Dict. Sci. Terms, s.v., Laughing Thrush, Trochalophera Dhaniceum. 1880 A. R. Wallacke Isl. Life iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus Garrulax.

Hence Laughingly adv., in a laughing manner. 1563-83 Foxe A. & M. Il. 1324/1 For Gayth he haughingly his Chapleine gaue him counsel not tostrike me with his Crosierstaile, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 Hone Krery-day Bk. 1. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 Green Short Hist. ix. § 3, 617 Charles laughingly hid him set all fear nside. 1834 Fenn In Alpine Valley Il. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

Laughing gas. Not Chapleine gas. Nitrous oxide, N₂O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also Gas sb. 3d.)

1842 Branne Dict. Sci., etc., Nitrous oxide. When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication; hence it has been called laughing gas. 1869 Daily News 2 Jan., Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 Sherdon St. Patr. Day 11. iv, You'll

laughable.

1620 Shelton Quix. III. vi, 'No more, good Sir', quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome', 1798 Coleridge Anc. Mar. 1. iii, Nay, if hou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with mc. 1884 G. Allen Philistia I.iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome

Laught, obs. pa. t. of LATCH.

Laughter 1 (lufter). Forms: 1 hleahtor, hlehter, 1, 3 leahter, 3 lahter, lehter, leihter, 4 laghter, lazter, laght(t)ir, lauztur, lauhter, leizter, 5 laghtur, laughtir, (laughtre), 5-6 lauchtir, 6 laughtur, Sc. lau-, lawehter, 4-

laughter. [OE. hleahtor str. masc. = OHG. hlahtar (MHG. lahter, whence collective gelchter, mod.G. gelächter), ON. hldtr (MSw. later, Da. latter):—
O'Teut. *hlahtro-z, f. root *hlah-: see Laugh v.]

1. The action of laughing; occas. a manner of laughing. Homeric laughter (see Iliad I. 599,

1. The action of laughing; occas, a manner of laughing. Homeric laughter (see Iliad I. 599, Odyss. XX. 346).

Beowulf 611 (Gr.) Dær wæs hæleþa hleahtor. c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xxxiv. 230 Hie habbað swæ miele mede oðerra monna godra weorca, ... swæ we habbað ðæs hleahtres, ðonne we hlihhað gligmonna unnyttes cræftes. a 1050 Liber Scintill. lx. (1889) 171 Þurh leahter stunt wyroð scylda. c1205 Lav. 3045 Mid gomene & mid lehtre [c 1275] lihtre]. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 1451 Now es laghter and now es gretyng. 1388 Wyclif Yob viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leigter. a 1400-50 Alexander 96 A lowde lagter he loge. 14... How Good Wife taught Dan. 15 in Barbour's Bruce, Nocht lowd of lauchtir, na of langage crouss. 1535 Coverdale Ps. cxxv. 3 Then shal oure mouth be fylled with laughter. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 233 When 1 behold there undiscrete behauours. ... cannot but burst out into laughter. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Lepist. 233 When 1 behold there undiscrete behauours. ... 1. cannot but burst out into laughter. 1578 Snaks. L. L. L. V. ii. 80 O I am stab'd with laughter. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. vi. 27 Much Laughter at the defects of others, is a signe of Pusillanimity. 1713 Steele Guardian No. 29 ? 25 Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nepherov. 35 It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter. 1793 Holcroft Lavater's Physiog. xxx. 148 The physiognomy of laughter would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 11. xcvii, Laughter, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 174 The... hubbub o' curses, endin' in shouts o' deevilish lauchter. 1863 Gro. Elior Romola xii, In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause. 1866 R. Chambers Esc. 11. 180 Man. has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation, and muscles in the face.. to express the sensation in .. laughter.

Personjifed. 1632 Million L'Allegro 32 Laughter holding both his sides.

ooth his sides. transf. 1825 Longs. Spirit Poetry 16 The silver brook Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless

transf. 1825 Longe. Spirit Poetry 16 The silver brook. Slips down through most-grown stones with endless langhter.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now rare.

97 Blickl. Hom. 59 Hwar beob bonne... ba ungemelican hleahtras. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 149 Forlete lahtres, and idele songes. c1205 Lav. 120 His lauedi Diana linie leofliche biheolde mid wnsume leahtren. 13. Gazo. & Gr. Knt. 1217 Pus he bourded 223 yn with mony a blybe laster. 7:26 To undertungen flesilche leihren. 13. Gazo. & Gr. Knt. 1217 Pus he bourded 223 yn with mony a blybe laster. 7:26 100 Morte Arth. 2673 With lowde laghttirs one lofte for lykynge of byrdez. 1346 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 78 Better is the last smyle, than the fyrst laughter. 150 Datos In. Sleidards & Comm. 37 b. Then with a greate laughter the saide) they would have it so. 1651 Life Father Sarfi (1676) to Whereat the Dluke breaking into a laughter, replyed. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables, Life History (1708) 8 Whereupon Assop brake out into a Loud Langhter. 1775 Golosm. Scarvon II. 22 They broke out into a laughter for four or five several times successively. 1840 BROWNING Scrdello III. 98 Exchanging quick low langhters.

† c. In various obsolete phrases.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 212 To bringen o leihtre hore onfule louerd. c1374 Chaucker Troylus II. 1120 (1166) She for laughter wende for to dye. a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. IV. 24 He barst on lauthre. c1400 Destr. Troy 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. a 1400-50 Alexander 5203 Pan has bat hende him by be hand & hent vp a laytir. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3400 The Kyng tooke up a laughtir, and went his way. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. CXXVIII. (1482) 107 The kynge... a grete laughter toke vp. 1506 DALEWMER IV. Leile's Hist. Scall. II. viii. 123 Al warlyk to cleine of lauchter. 1606 Amsin Nost Ninu. (1324) 33 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter.

12. Al warlyk to cleine of lauchter. 1606 Amsin Nost Ninu. (1324) 32 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter. (100 III.) Historyker. 1610 Laughter. 1610 Laughter. 1620 L b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now rare.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 298 Pullets lay more than old hennes, but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one laiter, 1703 Thobeson Let. to Kay s.v. (E.D.S.), A hen lays her laughter; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time. 1787 Grose Prov. Closs., Lafter [printed Laster] or Lawder, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 Monsoo Poems 68 Her [sr. a goose] lachter's laid with which she's set. a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Latter. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Lafter, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she hegins to wish to sit.

Laughworthy, a. Deserving to be laughed at. 1616 E. Jonson Epiger. exxxiii, They laugh't at his laughworthy fate. 1848 Thackeray in Punch 20 May 207 Because the object was laughworthy.

Laughy (latfi), a. rare. [f. Laugh sb. + - Y l.] Inclined to laugh.
1837 Thackeray Ravenswing i, Let us laugh when we

1837 THACKERAY Ravenswing i, Let us laugh when we are laughy.

Lauhter, obs. form of Laughter.

Laumb(e)re, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber. Laumontite (lomontite). Min. Earlier lomonite, laumonite. [Named (G. lomonit) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de Laumont, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

Laumpron, -un, ohs. forms of LAMPERN.

+ Launce 1. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. lance-m

lanx), It. lance.] A scale, balance.

1500 SPENSER F. Q. III. vii. 4 Need teacheth her.. That fortune all in equal launce doth sway.

Launce 2 (lans). Zool. Also 7 lawnce, lance.
[? identical with LANCE sb.]; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. LANCELET, and G. lanzenfisch, a kind of cheetodon.] A fish of the genus Ammodytes; the sand-eel; = LANT sb.² Also

genus Ammodytes; the sand-eel; = Lantsb.² Also called sand-la(n)nce. Sable launce; the capelin.

163 Whitboune Newfoundland 89 A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerel, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal. Ibid. 114 Mackarell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish. 1691 Ray Creation (1701) 156 We found the stomach of one we dissected full of Sand-eels or Launces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand. 1769 Pennant Brit. Zool. 111. 123 The launce is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months. 1848 C. A. Jonns Week at Licard 26 The launce or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long. 1883. L. Z. Joncas Fish. Canada 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The cod-fish resorts... to the coast... in pursuit of the caplin or sable launce, on which it feeds.

Launcelet. -ot. obs. forms of Lancelet.

Launcelet, -ot, obs. forms of LANCELET. Launcer, Launcet (te, obs. ff. Lancer², Lancer.

Launch (lon, lan), sb. [I. Launch v.]

†1. The action or an act of lancing; a prick. Obs.

1558 Taheron in S. R. Maitland Ess. Reform. (1849)

80 If I shal perceaue that it shalbe to your welth, I wil not sticke to gine you a launch or two. 1596 Stennes Hymn

Ileavely Love 162 What hart can feele least touch of so sore

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. Obs. exc. dial.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 290/2 Lawnche, or skyppe, saltus.
a1835 Foren Voc. E. Anglia, Launch, a long stride.
†3. concr. Shoots of a plant. Also fig. Obs.
a1400 Pistill of Susan (Ingilby MS.) 109 pe lyly, be longe, be launches so lefe. c1430 Hymns Virg. 3 Veni de libano, pon loueli in launche.
4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel.
Also fig. with out. b. The starting off of a bird in flight.

in flight.

1814 Scott Let. to Southey 17 June in Lockhart, The first time I happened to see a launch. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1. 208/t The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground. 1879 J. Martineau Ess. (1891) IV. 271 Its daring launch-out on the ocean of real being. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 223/2 Bearing surfaces should be well greased. before the launch takes place.

5. concr. in Ship-building. (See quot. 1850.)

1711 W. Suthealand Shipbuild. Assist. 23 Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence. 1712 Lond. Gaz. No. 5019/5 Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock. c1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 128 Launch, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching. 6. dial. A trap for taking eels. 1847 in Halluwell.

6. dial. A trap for taking eels. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 7. attrib., as launch-block, launch-ways (Cent. Dict.) = launching-ways, launching-planks.

170 De Foe Capt. Singlelon iii. (1840) 50 A launch-block and cradles.

Launch (lons, lans), sb.2 Also 7-8 lanch. [ad. Sp. lancha pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see Lanchara, Lantchara.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flatbottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow

water, usually sloop-rigged.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. (1720) I. 2 The Craft which carried us was a Lanch, or Long Boat. 1742 Woodnoofe in Hanway Trav. (1762) I. 11. xvii. 76 We had. a launch of ten tuns with sixteen oars. 1833 Marayar P. Simple (1863) 248 The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (electric launch, steam-launch) used for transporting

(electric launch, steam-launch) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 Livingstone Zambesi xxi. 423 Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch.

1880 Daily Tel. 26 Nov., The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch.

Comb. 1894 C. H. Cook Thames Rights 21 On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people. Ibid. 28 A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver.

Launch (lon, lan), v. Forms: 4-5 launche, 5 launch, lawnchyn, launsche, 5-6 lawnche, 5-9 lanch(e, 6 lange, lannge), 6- launch [ad. ONF. lancher = Central OF. lancier: see Lance v.] + 1. trans. To pierce, transfix, wound: eut. slit:

ONF. lancher = Central OF. lancier: see Lance v.]

† 1. trans. To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with np. Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 6811 Toax.. with a tore speire... hym launchit to dethe. 1460 Libeaus Desc. 293 (Kalura) Wip his sper he will launche All plat agens him rit. 1484 Canton Fables of Arsop v. x, Two rammes within a medowe whiche with theyr hornes launched eche other. 1590 Stennser F. Q. III. ii. 37 Whose love hath gryde My feeble brest of late, and launched this wound wyde. 1596 Pid. v. ii. 6 A sharpe bore-speare, With which he wont to launch the salvage hart of many a Lyon. 1615 G. Sandys Tran. 12 In the beginning of August lanch they the rine, from whence the masticke distilleth. 1622 Braun, & Ft. Faithf. Shepherdess IV. iii, Hee, Directed by his fury, Bloodelye, Launch't vpp her brest. 1670 Dryden 1st Pt. Conq. Granada I. i, Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm.
† b. To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. Obs.

† b. To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. Obs.

1436 Lyrg, De Guil, Pilgr, 18357 For powerte Is both medicyne and leche To lannehe the bocche off Properte.

1533 Nashe Christ's T. 82 a, So wil they gine them more... to feede their sores then to launch them. 1598 Q. Ellis, to feede their sores then to launch them. 1598 Q. Ellis, to feede their sores then to launch them. 1508 Q. Ellis, to feede their sores then to launch them. 1508 Q. Ellis, to feede their sores then to launch them. 1508 Q. Ellis, to feede their sores then to launch it self while his Launged. 1604 Drayton Ord 310 To launch hi infection of a poysoned state. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) to If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all. 1641 T. Edwards Reasons agst. Independancy to The foote... is dressed, lanched and ordered, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes.

15g. 1625 QUARLES Sion's Elegies II. xiv. D.2 b, Thy Prophets... Rubb'd where they should have launcht, 1640 FULLER Yoseph's Coat, David's Report, (1857) 224 Nathau, than whom was none more skilled to lanch A festered soul.

2. To lurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (Cf. Lance v. 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile. (Cf. Lance v. 1.) + Also, to heave (the lead).

?a1400 Morte Arth. 750 Schipe-mene. Launchez lede apone lufe. c1489 Canton Blanchardyn xliii. 164 Launchynge and castyng to hym speres and dartes. 1697 Dander.

**Eneid 11. 364 And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire. 1791 Mrs. Radetheffe Rom. Forest ix, All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head.

1888 Scott Marm. I. Introd. 80 Nor mourn ye less his perished worth Who. launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt. 1837 W. laving Capt. Bonneville 1. 268 Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft.

absol. c1500 Melusine xxi. 137 Thanne bygan the Cypryens...to shote & to launche on the paymemes.

b. with immaterial object. e. g. a blow, censure.

b. with immaterial object, e.g. a blow, ecnsure,

b. with immaterial object, e.g. a diow, consure, threat, sentence.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VII. 196 The best in the world to launch a guess. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) I. 251 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 89 The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree. 1875 Studies Const. Hist. II. xvi. 345 A threat launched especially at the Despensers. 1886 G. T. Stokes Celtic Ch. (1888) 171 Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him. + c. To throw (a person); reft. to hurl oneself, dart rish. Obs.

dart, rush. Obs.

13. Sewyn Sag. (W.) 1904 The louerd. in a bed he dede hire lannche. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies IV. xxxix. 315 Then do they launch themselves foorth.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.).

Ct. 10 dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.).

Now only, to dart out (something long and flexible).

c1386 Chaucer Sompn. T. 437 Doun his hand he lanncheth
to the clifte. 1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 461 Hyr syxthe
hand she gan to lannche Lowe doun yn-to hyr hannche.
1434 CAXYON Fables of Assop III. ii, The booll. smote
strongly whith his feet after the man and launched his
hornes at hym. 1847-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 293/1 The
whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is
perfectly amazing.

3. intr. for reft. To be set into sudden or rapid
motion: to rush plunge start or shoot forth:

motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; to leap, vault; transf. to 'skip' in reading. Obs.

exc. dial.

To leap, vauit; traity, to skip in reating, cosees. exc. dial.

13. K. Alis. 3746 He gan in the water launche: Up he cam in that othir side. In 1400 Morte Arth. 194 Of like a leche the lowe launschide fulle hye. Ibid. 2560 Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse launches. c 1400 Destr. Troy 12307 Pai demet be duke..to..launche out of towne. c1400 Promp. Parr. 290/2 Lawnchyn, or skyppyn ouer a dyke, ... berconto. 1480 Caxton Orid's Met. Xi. xix, The mortal floodes launchid in by the places opend. ?a 1500 Chester Pl. vii. 469 Lanch on! I will not be the last upon Mary for to marveyle. 1552 Hulder, Launche to shore, appellere ripam. 1570 Levins Manip. 23/4 To lanch oner a boke, percurrere. 1787 Best Angling (ed. 2) 45 He fa fish will launch and plunge in such a manner, that..he will tear away his hold. 1814 W. laving in Life & Lett. (1864) I. 317 The poor animal. gazed at me..and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river. a 1825 Fordy Voc. E. Anglia, Launch, to take long strides. † b. transf. To shoot, sprout. Also, to project. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 90 Thei ben bastard braunches that launchen from oure bileve. 1658 Faver Acc. E. India § P. 49 The Cape lanches into the Sea with Three Points.

c. fig. (Now usually with out.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush into expense; to burst out into unrestrained speech.

or freely into a course of action; to tush mile expense; to burst out into unrestrained speech. † To launch it out: to flaunt, make a display.

1608 Middleton Fam. Love v. iii. I 3, If master Gerardine... would yet he induced to take your Neece... would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion?

1622 FLETCHER Sp. Curate ii. i, When you love, lanch it out in silks and velvets. 1624 Bedell Lett. vii. I 13; Thus Pamelius; and presently lanches forth into the Primiledges of the See of Rome. 1685 Boyle Eng. Notion Nat. vi. 196, I want time to launch into an ample discourse. 1711 STEELE Speect.

No. 49 P 4 He enjoys a great Fortune handsomly, without lanching into Expence. 1712-13 Poet Guardian No. 4 P 6

There is no subject I could lanch into with more pleasure than your panegyrick. 1732 Arbition Natles of Diet 430, I have lanch'd out of my subject in this Article. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. 1745 De Foc's Eng. Tradesman (1841) I. vii. 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade beyond his reach. c 1820 S. ROGERS Haly Descent 38

For awhile he held his peace. But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. III. vii. (1864) II. 143 The triumphant Pontiff. launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. Xvi. xv. (1872) VI. 316, I began to launch-out on Friedrich's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. 1887 JESSOF Arcady i. 9 The small man. i. s. . slow to launch out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. Men I. iii. 338 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance. 1889 Russon Prevervia III. 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

4. Irans. To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land or the stocks into the water to

4. trans. To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set affoat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3921 He... Gers lawnche his botes appone a lawe watire. 1511 Nottingham Rec. 111. 332
To lawnche the boote in to the water. 1523 Ld. Berkers Froiss. I. ccccsiii. 722 There came two other burkes... and anone they were langed into the ryner. 1555 Art 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary c. 16 § 7 Before the said Boate... bee lanched out of the Varde or Grounde. c.1590 Markowe Faust xiii. 91 Who. Roote Procopius II. x. 92 He lancht into the Tiber also 200. Pinnaces. 1702 Pope. Sappho 250 O lannch thy bark, nor fear the wat'ry plain. 1756-7 tr. Keysley's Trav. (1760 IV. 45 From these sheds they are launched into the deep can.ds. 1821 Joanna Baille Metr. Leg., Columbus vivii. 2 Ere from his home He launch his vent'rous bark. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 11. iii. 45 Our boats must be sledged over some 60. .miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

b. In wider sense: To send off, start upon a

b. In wider sense: To send off, start upon a

b. In wider sense: To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

1627 CAPT, SMITH Seaman's Gram. xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are launched from the ship side. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) 1. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launch tin cock quean Stools. 1715-20 Pore Iliad viii. 455 Haste, launch thy chariot, thro' you ranks to ride. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe xxxi, Fling open the door, and launch the floating bridge. 1831 BREWSTER Newton (1855) 1. xiii. 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

c. fig. To start (a person) in, into, or on a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with out. To launch

Commence (au action). Also with out. To launch into etermity: rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. IV. Gb, Was neuer Prince... With louder shouts of tryumph launched out Into the surgy maine of gouernment. 1678 Buynan Pilgr. 1.

217 Being lanched again into the gulf of misery. 1711
Addison Spect. No. 168 7 7 We find several Citizens that were lanched into the World with narrow Fortunes. 1719
DE FOE Crusse 11. xiii. (1840) 274, I am now launched quite beside my design. 1802 Med. 7711, VIII. 275 The mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. 1812 Examiner 30 Nov. 768/1 The platform, from whence he was to be launched into eternity. 1837 W. Irving Capt. Bonneville 1. 43 The worthy captain,... tairly kunched on the broad prairies, with his face to the boundless west. 1839-40 — Wolfert's R. (1855) 213 It was agreed that ... as soon as 1 should be fairly launched in business we would be married. 1863 Geo. Eltor Romola vi, The pretty youngster..was well launched in Bardo's favourable regard. 1874 YEATS Growth Comm. 275 The Mississippi scheme launched by John Law, 1884 H. B. Buckley in Law Times Rep. 22 Mar. 115/t The plaintiff himself has launched this action in the Chancery Division.

+5. intr. Of the ship: To be launched, to pass

† 5. mtr. Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. Obs.

1665 Loud. Gaz. No. 5/4 The Resolution now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. 1677 W. Hughes Man of Sin Int. iii. 67 A fourth, .. with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship lanch with few men. 1769 Falconea Dict. Marine (1780) H. 4, Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship. into the water whilst lanching.

6. To push forth, out from land, put to sea, advance seawards; lit. and fig. To launch into elernity: rhetorically for 'to die'.

1534 Tindale Luke v. 4 He savde vnto Simon: Launche

elernity: Thetorically for 'to die'.

1534 Tindale Luke v. 4 He sayde vnto Simon: Launche out in to the depe. 1555 Eden Decades 55 He lanched from that lande and directed his course to Vraha. 1598 Drayton Heroic. Ep. xiii. 53 The Thames. That dane'd my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. 1604 E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 1. xviii. 60, I doe not finde in ancient hookes, that they have lanched farre into the Ocean. a 1656 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deep? 1676 Driven Aurongz. 11. i. 22 Lanching out into a Sea of strife. 1720 Mrs. Manley Power of Love (1741) I. 123 He was afraid his Soul should launch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman (1841) I. ii. 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now launched forth into the great ocean of husiness. 1766 Hume Let. to H. Walpole in W.'s Remin. 165, I find I am launching out

insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. 1769
BURKE Late St. Nation Wks. II. 160 To have launched into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expence. 1773
JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale 21 Sept., We launched into one of the straits of the Atlantick Ocean. 1838 THERWALL Greece II. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured.. to launch out beyond Sicily. 1875 LONGE. Masque of Pandora ii, Forth I launch On the sustaining air.

7. trans. Naut. + a. To set up, hoist (a yard).

b. To rown (cresks heavy goods etc.) by meching.

b. To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing. c. 'Launch-ho! The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded'

c. Launch-hol The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

1627 CAPT. Smith Seaman's Gram. is. 41 Vaparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile over her Lee quarter.

1628 CAPT. Smith's Seaman's Gram. is. 41 Vaparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile over her Lee quarter.

1639 Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. is. 41 Vaparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile over her Lee quarter.

1630 Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. Is. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoise no more. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild.

1841 Assist. 161 To Launch; .. to leave off pulling, haling, or heaving. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Launch, a term used in several sea phrases, as launch out the capstan bars, that is, put them out; launch aft, or foreward on, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or foreward on. 1766 Fallconer Dict. Marine (1780). Lauch, the order to let go the top-rope, after any top-mast is fided.

1855 G. F. Berkelev My Life, etc. I. 129, I had fat Sandhurst about 1815 to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc.]. 1878 H. C. Adams Wykehamica 426 Launch, to drag a boy, bed-clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor.

1824 P. Hawker Instr. Fig., Sportsmen (ed. 3) 229 Off they set, .. crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud. Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). 1856 P. Thompson Hist. Beston 713 Launching - propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a poy.

10. dial. (Sec quot.)

1847 Hallwells, W., To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. West.

† Launchant, a. Obs. [a. ONF. lanchant, pres. pple. of lanchier Launch eleks is to plant them like celery in trenches. West.

† Launchant, a. Obs. [a. ONF. lanchant, pres. pple. of lanchier Launch eleks is to that other but launchant.

Launched (lönft, lānft), ppl. a. [f. Launch et hut launc

Launched (lonft, lanft), ppl. a. [f. Launch v.

Launched (longt, langt), ppl. a. [f. Launch v. +-ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. Fij, With goarie sides, and deeper lanched brest. 1639 G. Daniel Ecclus. Ali. 54 Let thy blushes rise From a lanch't heart. 1875 Browning Aristoph. Aprd. 65 The launched lie Whence heavenly fre has withered. 1886 Daily News 1 Apr. 6/5 A launched vessel always begins her career by [etc.].

Launcher (long) [31, lang) [4]. [f. Launch v. +-FR¹.] One who launches, in senses of the vb.

1824 P. Hawker Instr. Ving. Sportsmen (ed. 3) 320 A family. who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire.

1827 — Diary (1893) 1. 302 The vagabond mud launchers.

1839 Westin. Gaz. 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. 1899 Daily News

4 May 7/3 All hands turned out at once to launch the lifeboat, ... four of the most useful launchers. being women.

Launching (long) [10]. [12] [13] [13] [13] [14] [15] [15]. Sch. [f.

4 May 7/3 Alt hands turned out at once to launch the lifeloat, ... four of the most usefal launchers...being women.

Launching ([o]nsin, lāmsin, will. sb. [f.
LAINCH 7: + -ING 1.] The action of the vib. LAUNCH.

1592 Davies Immort. Soul xxx. lviii. (1714) 104 That
Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men
have. 1602 and Pt. Return fr. Parnass. 1. i. 95 Nought
but lanching can the wound anayle. 1605 Sylvester Dn
Bartas II. iii. II. Fathers 67 Such ill-rigg'd ships would
even in lanching sink. 1669 Bunyan Holy Citie 259 This
signifieth our launching into Eternity. 1745 Pe Foe's Eng.
Tradesman (1841) I. vi. 44 Such miserable havoc has
launching out into .. remote undertakings, made amongst
tradesmen. 1751 Labelle Westin. Br. 28 The lowering or
launching of the finished Caisson. 1822 J. Flinst Lett.
Amer. 129 The launching of a large steam-boat attracted
a great assemblage of spectators. 1824 P. Hawker Instr.
Ling. Sportsmen (ed. 2) 332 Birds may be approached much
nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'launching'.
b. attrib. and Comb., as launching-cord, -cradle,
-line; launching-cleat, the block of wood fastened
to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catcle

to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; launching-planks (see quot.); launching-punt, -sledge, a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. Launch v. 9); launching-tube, a tube in a war-vessel for launching

ing-tube, a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; launching-ways, = launching-planks.

1898 Westm. Gaz. 15 Dec. 4/1 The Princess...has only to sever the "launching cord to set the Irresistible free. Ibid.,
The "launching cord to set the Irresistible free. Ibid.,
The "launching cradle is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. 1691 T. Il[ALE] Acc. New Invent.

124 It swims at the line representing the "launching line. c 1850 Rndim. Navig. (Weale) 128 ** Launching planks, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching. 1824 P. Hawker Instr. Vige. Sportsuen (ed. 3) 326 ** Hampshire "Launching-vays, the same as Bilge-ways.

**Naut. Dict., "Launching-vays, the same as Bilge-ways.

Laund (lond). Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 4-6 launde, 5-9 lawnd(e, (5, 7 land, 7 launt), 6-laund. See also Lawn sb.? [a. OF, launde, F. launde wooded ground, a. OCellic "landā (Irish lann, Welsh llan, Breton lann): see Land sb.]

An open space among woods, a glade (= L. saltus); untilled ground, pasture.

untilled ground, pasture.

1340 Ayenb. 216 De fole wyfmen bet guob mid stondinde nhicke as hert ine launde. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1207 Loude alarom yon launde lutted was benne. 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, bere mannes help failede. c.1425 WNTOUN Cron. VII. 1. 50 Thare thai fand A fayre brade land and a plesand. 15... Adam Bet 419 in Ritson Anc. P. P. 21 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archares all thre. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 41 You loste no small quantity of grounde by forestes, chases, laundes, and parkes, 1593 Siaks. 3 Hen. V. J. III. 12 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. 1631 Brathwalt Whinzies, Forrester 27 The lawnd is his temple, the birds his quirresters. 1650 T. Bayly Herba Parietis 3 A. bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. 1700 Dayden Fables, Palanuon & Arc. III. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious lawnd Where he with Palanon fought hand to hand. at 1825 Foar Voc. E. Anglia, Lawand, a lawn. 1891 Arkinson Last of Giant Killers 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

attrib. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 596 Undir a lynd or thei lente, By a laundesyde. c 1440 Prontp. Parri. 201/11 Lawnde kepare, salator. 1523 Fitzierber. Surv. 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.

Laund (e, obs. form of LAND 1800 Obs.

Launde iron, variant of LANDIRON Obs.

Launder (15 index, lā index), sb. Forms: 4-9 lander, 4 Sc. landar, laynder, 5-7 la(u)ndre, law(e)nder(e, 5- launder. [Contraction of LAVENDER sb.1]

law(e)nder(e, 5- launder. [Contraction of LAVENDER sb.1]
† 1. A person (of either sex) who washes linen. Obs.
a 1350 St. Brice 71 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 156
A woman hat his lander was. 1375 Barbour Brince xvi.
273 It is ane landar. That hir childyne richt now has tane.
e 1440 Promp. Parv. 290/1 Lawndere, loter, lotrix. 1477
Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 As Laundres with ress evidently, When of Ashes thei make their Lye. a 1530
Heywood Play Weather (Brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vindome.
1573 Tusser Hush. laxxiii. (1878) 173 In washing by hand, hane an eie to thy boll, for launders and milhers, be quick of their toll. 1584 Cogan Haven Health (1636) 28 Amylum is taken to be starch, the use whereof is best knowne to Launders. a 1603 T. Cartwagut Confut. Khem. N. T. (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Launders can with so small cost make white.

2. a. A Irough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; esp. in Aliming, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. b. A rain-water gutter. † c. A tube made ont of a hollow tree (obs.).
1667 Primati City & C. Build. 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel. 1671 Phil. Trans.
VI. 2108 The Launder (i.e. a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and no foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters run away, and the Ore sinks to the bottom.
1734 DESAGVILERS Ibid. X.XXIX. 48 This centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Launders) of seven Inches bore. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. sv. Pressing. The launder. fills up with the dressed ore. 1865 Crt. Com. Pleas to July, A lander or trough. And been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land. 1834 West. Morn. News 9 Aug. 1/4
Lot of Launders, 14 buddles. 1891 Blizzard of 1891 25 ticles hunder (16 under), 18 under of the house.

Launder (16 under, 18 under of house.)

icides hung inches long from windowsills and launders of the houses.

Launder (15 indo1, 1ā ndo1), v. Also 7 lander, laundre. [f. Launder st.]

1. trans. To wash and 'get up' (linen).

1664 Butler Ind. II. 1. 171 It does your visage more adorn Than if 'were prun'd, and starcht, and lander'd. 1818 Scott Bride of Launn. xviii, The picture... is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids launder the clothes in. 1883 G. Cable Dr. Sevier xvii, His dress was coarse but clean; his linen soft and badly laundered. 1890 Century Mag. Oct. 0337 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundered.

absol. 1909 MBS. Manify Secret Mem. (ed. 2) I. 150 Some of their beggarly Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they'r always at the Wash-Tub.

transf, and fg. 1507 Shaks. Lover's Compl. 16 Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine, That seasoned wee had pelted in teares. 1654 (see Laulber v. 1). 1878 Swinsurske Poems & Ball. Ser. 11. 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundered us all five.

† 2. To 'sweat' (gold or plate). Obs.

1610 B. Jonson Alch. 1. i, I'll bring ... Thy necke within a noze, for laundring gold and harbing it.

Hence Laurndered ppl. a.

1892 Daily News 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol..is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundered shirts. 1893 KATE Wicgin Cathedral Courtship 151 A freshly laundered cushion cover.

Launderer (15 indo2), larndo721, larndo721. Also 5 lawndered. 2 ee -ER1 2: now regarded as f. Laundere.

Launderer (10 ndors), la ndors). Also 5 lawnderer, 6-7 landerer, 7 landerer. [f. Launder sb.: see -rr1 3; now regarded as f. Launder v.]

1. One who launders (linen). Obs. exc. U.S.
2175 Cath. Angl. (Add. MS.) 210/2 Lawnderer, candidaria, lotrix. 1550 J. Coke Eng. 8 Fr. Heralds \$ 101 (1877) 89

Launderers. 1598 Kitchin Courts Leet (1675) 379 The Woman which is Landerer or Nurse shall be essoined. 1631

Brathwatt Whimsies, Launderer 56 A launderer may bee as well a male as a female, by course of nature. 1666 Evelyn Mem. (1857) HI. 185 The cook and launderer comprehended in the number. 1876 Dixon White Cong. 1. xvii. 171

Having their work done better and cheaper by. Chinese launderers in Jackson Street. 1884 Circular [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of Jaunderers and laundresses. 1889 Daily News 8 June 5/1 A launderes, or washerwoman [in America] is now a lady launderer.

If g. a 1680 BUILER Rem. (1759) H. 386 An Anabaptist... is a Landerer of Souls, and tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

by Water.
+ 2. One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater,

1632 D. Lupton Lond. & Country Carbonadoed (1857) 277
Some of the men are cunning Landerers of plate, and get
much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come
from some of them..a great deale the lighter.

+ Laundon. Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. landon, f.
lande: see LAUND.] O laundon: on the field.
? a 1400 Morte Arth. 1768 The kynge of Lehe be-fore the
wawurde he ledez, And alle his lele lige mene o faundone
ascriez.

ascriez. **Laundress** (londres, landres), st. Forms: 6-7 landres(se, laundres(se, (7 landress, lawndresse), 7-8 landress, 7- laundress. [f. Laundres v. + + Ess.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and

LAUNDER 7. + -RSS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' lineu.

1550 COVERD. Spirituall Perle vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth... the foule, vncleanly and defiled clothes. 1555 EDEN Decades 319 He sent to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shyppes. 1558 SHAKS. Merry W. In. iii. 155 Carry them to the Landresse in Datchet mead. 1623 Middleton More Dissemblers v. i. 104 His jealous laundress, That for the love she bears him starches yellow. 1710 Steelet Taller No. 189 P. 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1712 SHERKELEV Alcifur, II. § 2 She employs milliners, laundresses, tire-women. a 1850 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xvii. V. 68 A Dutchwoman. employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court. 1502 Greene Groat's W. Wit (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him, his Laundresse and his boy. 1611 Barrey Ram Alley I. i, No punie Inne a Court But keepes a Landresse at his command To doe him seruice. 1731 Gentl. Mag. I. 206/2 He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words Chambers, Laundresse, &c. 1836 Dickens Pickw. xx, It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses. 1841 S. Warren Tenus. a Year III. 357 Greatly to the surprise of his laundress, ne made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven oclock in the morning.

† Lau'ndress, v. Obs. [f. Laundress s.].

a. trans. To furnish with laundresses. b. intr. To act as a laundress.

1612 Webster White Devil G 2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtisans, it would furnish me; Nay lawndrese three

10 act as a landdress.

1612 Webster White Devil G 2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtisans, it would furnish me; Nay lawndrese three Armies.

1636 Sir H. Blount Voy. Levant 14 Their Wives are used..hut to dresse their meat, to Laundresse [etc.]

Laundry (londri, landri). Also of landerie.

-y, 8 landry. [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

-y, 8 landry. [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

† 1. The action or process of washing. Obs.

a 1530 Heywood Play Weather (Brandl) 896 Excepte the sonne shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry. Ibid. 1100 Then came there a nother that lyueth by laundry. c 1611 Chapman Hind XXII. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 394 Chalkie Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Clothes, which wear out apace, if you use such Water.

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better.

1648 Mayne Amorous War II. iv, To starch, and to belong Unto their Laundries. 1715 Leon Palladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 51 The Wood-house, the Laudry, and a pretty fine Garden. 1798 Cansing Elegi. ii. Anti-Yacchin 14 May (1852) 132 No story half so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry. 1807 Crabbe Par. Reg. 11. 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry.

¶ 3. Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. I. ii. 5 There dwels one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry.

4. attrib., as laundry-battledore, -blue, -blue-bag, +-house, -maaid, -man, -woman.

a 1668 DAVENANT Play-ho. to Let Wks. (1673) 77 We'll

A. attrib., as laundry-battledore, -blue, -blue-bag, +-house, -maid, -man, -woman.

a 1668 Davenant Play-ho. to Lel Wks. (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring Their *Laundry Battledores. 1899 Westm. Gaz. 8 Aug. 6/1 Large supplies of . *laundry blue. 1880 Plain Hints Needlework 33 Run a tape through the holes, and till make a **Laundry Blue-bag'. 1585 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Suttees 1860) II. 108 To everie of the maides of the *landerie house 2s. 6d. 1632 B. Jonson Magn. Lady 1v. i, I will. cry it through..every office of the *laundry-maids. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell. North & S. ix, She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. 1708 J. Chamberlayer St. Gt. Brit. 11. 111. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen. & deliver it to the *Laundryman once a week. 1883 Stevenson Silverado Squatters 14 There are the blacksmith's, . and Kong Sam Kee, the Chiuese laundryman's. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 24 The eldest son of our *laundry-woman. + Laundy, a. Obs. rare—o. [f. LAUND + -x1.] = LAWNY a.?

1611 Florio, Landoso, laundie, full of laundes.

Launge, obs. form of LAWN sb.

Launge, obs. form of LAWN sb.

Launge, obs. form of LANN sb.

Launge, obs. form of LAUNCH v.
Launsgay, variant of LAUNG Obs.
Launt, variant of LAUND Obs.
Launtern(e, obs. form of LANTERN.

|| Laura (lō rā). Christian Antiq. [Gr. λαύρα, lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727-52 in Chambers Cycl. 1819 Southey in Q. Rev. XXII. 66 Like one of the eastern Lauras—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. 1845 Petrie Eccl. Archit. Irel. 425 These [separate cells] formed Laura, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. 1871 Farrar With. Hist. v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely laura of desert cenobites.

Lauraceous (lore'i sos), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. Laurace-& + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. Laurace& or laurel family. In recent Dicts.

Laurate (loreit). Chem. [f. L. laur-us laurel +-ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of laurie acid.

1873 Founes' Chem. (ed. 11) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† Laure. Obs. Also 1 laur, lawer. [OE. laur, ad. L. laurus. Cf. OF. laure (perh. the source in

ad. L. laurus. Cf. OF. laure (perh. the source in ME.).] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also laure tree. 971 Blickl. Hom. 187 Simon. mid lawere zeheazod ongan fleozan. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 20 Wij healfes heafdes ecc, zenim laures croppan dust. c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame int. 77 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree. 1549 Compl. Scott. xvii. 149 He vas crounit vitht ane croune of laure tre. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 98 Sum tyme a Tyrane flureis haif I sene Lyke lawre tre, qubilik ener growis grene.

Laureal, laurear, obs. forms of Laurels sh.1

Tanweata (Egyi.**) a and sh. Also test lauring.

Laureate (loriet), a. and sb. Also 4-5 lauriat, 5-6 lawreat, 5-7 lawriat(e, 4-9 laureat. [ad. L. laureāt-us crowned with laurel, f. laurea laureltree, laurel crown, fem. of laureus made of laurel, f. laur-us: see Laurel.]

1. Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence). or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence).

1616 BULLOKAR, Laurrate, crowned with Laurell. a 1618

SYLVESTER Du Bartas (Grosat) I. 9 These laureat Temples which the Laurel grace. 1637 Multon Lyvidas 151 To strew the Laureat Herse where Lycid lies. 1742 Collins Ode Simplicity 33 While Rome could none esteen But Virtue's Patriot Theme, Vou lov'd her Hills, and led her Laureat Band. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. Ivii, The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow suprenely wore. 1864 J. Evans Coins Anc. Brit. 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the sb.). Hence (foct.) laureate shade.

laureate shade.

lattreate shade.

1412-20 Lvog. Chron. Troy Prol. (1512) A ij, The palme laureat Whiche yt they wan by knygthode in theyr dayes.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 243/1 He.. sawe.. saynt domynyk crowned with a crowne of gold laureate. 1597 Pilgr. Parsass. 1, 51 There may youre templs be adornd with hays.. There may you sit in softe greene lauriate shade. 1628 WITHER Brit. Rememb. 1v. 1794 The Lawreat Wreath. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. Pref., That is the Bpaßeior, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will.. bring to their unrelenting Authors. 1744 Arensono Pleas. Imags. 1, 54 Unfading flowers Cull'd from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. 1769 Grav Ode for Music vii, To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecil wore, she brings.

† C. Laureale letters [tr. L. litteræ laureatæ], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. Obs.

T. C. Laureau etters [II. I. Interest aureau], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. Obs.

1508 Kennedie Flyting w. Dunbar 28 Thow fall down att the roist, My laureat letters at the and I lowis. 1533
BELLENDEN Livy v. (1822) 442 Come laureat letteris fra Posthumius, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis. a 1656 Ussuer Ann. vi. (1658) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureat to the Senate.

2 With a shadaring as a senate or the libration.

2. With a sb. denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The adj. often followed the sb., in imitation of Latin order.

The adj. often followed the sb., in imitation of Latin order.

a. gen. ? Obs.

1508 Dunbar Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart 4 Most valyeand, most laureat hie wictour. 1508 Kennedie Flyting 20. Dunbar 524 Judas, jow, juglour, Lollard laureate. c 1500 Markowe Faust. iii. 32 No, Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophilis.

b. spec. Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. Poet laureate: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities:

and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638).

21386 Chaucer Clerk's Prol. 31 Fraunceys Petrak the lauriat poete. Ye 1400 Lydg. Esop's Fab. Prol. 8 This poyet laureate Callyd Ysopos. 1423 Jas. I Kingis C. excii, Gowere and chaucere. Superlatine as poetis laureate. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 13 That nowhle and laureate poete called Homerus. 1436 in Rymer Fædera XII. 317 Cum Nos.. concesserimus Bernardo Andreæ Poetæ Laureato quandam Annuitatem Decem Marcarum. 1490 (title) The Dylectable Newsse.. of the Gloryous Victorye of the Rhodyans agaynst the Turkes. Translated from the Latin of G. Caoursin by Johan Kaye (Poete Lawreate). 1508 Dunbar Gold. Targe 262 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate. 21520 SKEUTON Agst. Garnesche iv. 84 At Oxforth, the vniversyte, Auaunsid I was to that degre; By hole consent of theyr senate, I was made poete lawreate. 1566 W. Webbe Eng. Poetric (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawreat Masters of Englande. 1642 Mittron Apol. Sneet. Wks. 1851 III. 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. 1686 Ptor Staffordsh. 275 Rohert Whittington... was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxford, and Protovates Anglice. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 255 Sir Will. D'avenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. 1697 Verdicts Virg. 4 Homer vi. 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.]. 1738 Johnson London 198 The laureat tribe in venal verse relate, How virtue wars with persecuting fate. 1843 Dyce Skelton's Wks. I. p. xv, There would.. be no doubt that Skelton was...poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, if [etc.].

3. transf. of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a

poet laureate.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 32 With goldin toung and lippis laureat. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Fenus III. 13 Luifsum Ladies, of langage Laureat. e1505 J. DICKENSON Sheph. Compl. (1878) 13 O how diuinely would the swaine haue sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. 1598 MARSTON Fygmal., Author's Praise 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. 1815 L. Hunt Feast Poets 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. 1821 Byron Juan III. IXXX, There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate pension. 1847 GROTE Greece (1862) III. xliii. 556 The laureat strains of Pindar.

B. sb.

1. = Poct laureate (see A. 2 b).

1. = Poet laureate (see A. 2 b).

a 1529 Skelton Calliope Wks. (ed. Dyce) 1. 197 Calliope.
Whiche gaue to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall. 1597-8 Br. Hall Sal. 1. ix. 2 Cupid haln crowned a new laureat. a 1618 Sylvester Exist. Wks. (Grosatti II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's liberall Fautor'. Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine. 1687 M. Clifford Nates Pryden ii. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him. 1780 Cowyer Table T. 109 The courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper corn of praise. 1806 Surr Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) HI. 134, I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years. 1825 Krbele Occas. Papers (1877) 102 The panegyrical strains of this greatest of laureate [Spenser]. 1841 W. Spalons I tally § It. Isl. II. 20 Claudian...was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's full. 1884 (Vir. World 21 Aug. 629/1 Keble may be spoken of..as the laureate of the Church.

D. A court-panegytisl.

patron's fall. 1884 Chr. H'orld 21 Aug. 620/1 Keble may be spoken of ... as the laurcate of the Church.

b. A court-panegyrisl.
1863 Cowden Clarke Shaks, Char. xii. 305 He has indeed been their champion, their laurcate, their brother, their friend. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. 1876 I. iv. 169 An author who was writing as the mere laurcate of the Norman court. 1868 Idid. II. vii. 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laurcate.

2. U.S. (See quot.) Cf. Laureate 2. 2 a. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commro. III. vi. cii. 445 note, Mr. D. C. Gilman . mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate:—Laurcate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. Numism. = Laureate sh. 14. 172-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Coin, In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laurcat, angel, and rose-noble. Uhid., The Carobus or Laureat, 23s.

Laureate (loriclet), v. Obs. exe. Hist. Pa. 1. 7 (Sc.) laureat; pa. pple. 4-5 lauriat, 4-7 laureate(6, 5 lawriate, 6 lawreat. [f. L. laureāt-us: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. trans. To crown with laurel in token of honour;

1. trans. To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer

to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

2386 Chaucer Monk's T. 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Inlius With his triumphe lauriat ful hye. 1430 Lydg. St. Margaret 497 Of martirdam thus she toke the croun. Was laureat thurgh hir parfit suffraunce. 1430-40 — Bochas III. xv. (1554) 88 h, Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twise laureate. 21470 Henryson Mor. Fab. viii. (Preach. Swallow) xxxix, Esope, that noble clerk, Ane poet wirthie to be lawriate. 1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1874) II. 17 By his reygne is all Englonde lawreat. 21510 - Mirr. Gd. Manners (1879) D i, Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thou shalt haue palme, victory and mede. 1581 Sioney Apol. Poetrie (Arh.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of beeing laureat, as besides them, onely tryumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.]).

2. spec. a. To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office

degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

degree upon. D. To appoint (a poet) to the omeo of 'Laureate'.

1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophie, and wes laureat in St. Androes. 1662 Ray Three Itin. 11. 157 Most of the students here.. wear no gowns, till they he laureat as they call it—that is, commence. 1695 Sibbald Autobiog. (1834) 129, I was a Basler and Magistrant under Mr. William Tweedy, who laureat me July 1659. 1715 M. Dayles Athen. Brit. I. 23 He [R.Whittington] supplicated the venerable Congregation of Regents.. that he might be laureated. He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetorick. 1729 Pops Of Poet Laureate Wks. 1886 X. 448 If Mr. Cibber be laureated. 1774 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry xxv. (1840) II. 332 About the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. 1864 Burron Scot Abr. I. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citzen of all others, .. whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. 1884 J. Harrison Oure Tomins Colledge iii. 63 In August 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

Laureated ([671]e*(ted). ppl. a. [f. LAUREATE v.

Augst 1897 Rollock laureated his first class.

Laureated (lottie'téd), ppl. a. [f. Laureate v. + - Ed.]. Crowned with laurel; = Laureate a.

1611 Florio, Laticlauio, a kind of long Imperiall robe, ...

that..triumphant Generals, laureated Poets..were wont to weare in Rome. 1644 Evelyn Diary 14 Nov., Before this, go many crown'd and laureated figures. 1656 Blount Glossogy., Laureated letters [cf. Laureate A.i.c]. 1771

Phil. Trans, LXI. 351 The laureated head really represents Jupiter Marnas. 1877 Ruskin Fors Clav. No. 76 VII. 98

This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Tennyson]. 1879 H. Phillips Addit. Notes Coins 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

Laureateship (lo nightfip). [f. LAUREATE sb. +-ship.] a. The office of (poet) laureate.

1785 Rolliad 1. (title) Probationary Odes for the Lanreatship. 1813 Scott Let. to Jas. Ballantyne 24 Aug. in Lockhart, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the lanreateship in the most flattering terms. 1838 Masson Millon I. 387 The year 1632 was (nonlinally) the thirteenth year of the lanreateship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with processing pressence of title).

with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 Gentl. Mag. 563/2 Here, replied his Laureatship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto. 1820 Southey Epistle in Anniversary 21 To personate my iniured Lanreateship

Laureation (lori, ēi (ən). [f. LAUREATE v. : see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also,

making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his lanreation, went to Ingland. 1649 He. Guthaue Mem. (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St. Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class chuse Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. 1680 G. Hickes Spirit of Popery 82 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance.

1730 T. Boston Mem. ii. 17 Being allowed only 16 Scotts by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 merks from one of my brothers. 1774 Warton Hist. Eng. Peetry xxv. (1840) H. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [Peetra laureatins]. 1834 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 483 The right of laureation conceded to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I. Constituted what may be held a distinct faculty,—a Collegium Poeticum. 1843 Dyce Pref. to Shellon's Wis. 11 Skelton's laureation at Oxford. 1867 Masson Edin. Sketches 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their laureation, in Arts.

Laurel ([Prē]), sb.l Forms: a. 4 lorer(e, lorrer, 4-7 laurer(e, 5-7 lawrer(e, 5 laurear, -ier, lawrare, 6 lawryr, 7 lowrier. β. 4 laureal, 5 laurialle, -yel, lawriall, -ielle, (loryel, larel, -ielle), 5-6 lorel(1,6-7 lau-, lawrell, 7 lawreall, 7-8 lawrell, (7 lowrell), 6-laurel. [ad. F. Laurier for lorier, f. OF. lor:—L. laureus: the β forms arise from the common substitution of l for a second ν in a word. Cf. mod.Sp. laurel. In some of the forms there may be confusion with Lubreole l

in a word. Cf. mod.Sp. laurel. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

in a word. C.I. mod.Sp. lattel. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, Laurus nobilis: see Bay sb.\(^1\) 2. Now rare exc. as in 2.

a. a 1300 Cursor M. 8235 He...planted tres bat war to prais, O cedre, o pine, and o lorrer. c1381 Chaucer Parl. Foulss 182 The victor palm, the laurer [r.rr. lawrer, laureol] to denyne. a 1400 Med. MS. in Archwologia XXX. 558 Lewys of lorrer & rwe y take. 1412-20 Lyd. Chron. Troy 1. viii, With y lawrer... They crowned ben. c1500 Chron. Troy 1. viii, With y lawrer... They crowned ben. c1500 Laurelot 82 To my spreit vas seen A birde, yat was as ony lawrare green. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xlvi. 6 V pone a blisful brenche of lawryr grene. 1652 Ashmole Theat. Chem. 214
The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

B. c1350 [see laurel-tree in 6]. c1400 Destr. Troy 4061
A tre... Largior ben a lawriall & lengur withall. c1420
Anturs of Arth. vi, By a lauryel he lay, vndur a lefe sale, 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) 1. xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme, 1561 Holland Pliny II. 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. 1624 CAPI. SMITH Virginia. 1. to Assopo, a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. 1734 Pope Fiss, Man IV. 11 "Wind with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield. 1868 Scort in Biog. Notices (1880) 19 He would have twisted another branch of laurel into his garland. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the Same used medicinally.

b. The leaves of the same used medicinally. 1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashni. (1652) 67 Lawrell the Laxative. 1533 Elyot Cast. Helthe (1539) 60 Lawrell. c. Any plant of the genus Laurus or the N.O.

Lauraces

Lauraceæ.

1846 Lindley Veg. Kingd. 535 Order ccv. Lauraceæ—
Laurels. Ibid. 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained
from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of

victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. collect. sing.
a. c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 169 Hoom he rood anon With a. c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 169 Hoom he rood anon With laurer crowned as a Conquerour. c1425 LYDG. Assembly Gods 791 Crownyd with laurer as lord vyctoryous. 1515 BARCLAY Egloges 1. (1570) A] b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowle. 1604 J. Webster Ode in S. Harrison Archs Tri. B b, To enery brow They did allow The lining Laurer which beginted round Their rusty Helmets.

B. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) V. 169 Pere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laureal pat hyng bitwene tweie pilers. c 1460 Play Sacram. 882 Gyff lawrelle to that lord of myght. a 1631 Donne Epigr. (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. 1813 Scott Trierm. III. xxxv, A crown did that fourth maiden hold, .. Of glossy laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. lit, and fig.

laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. lit. and fig.

a. 1429 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to
thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victorye.

c. 1430 Lydo. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 26 Laurear of martirs,
foundid on holynes! 1607 Derker Knts. Conjur. (1842) 75
These elder fathers of the diuine furie gane him [Spenser] a
lawrer, and sung his welcome.

8. 1578 Timme Caluine on Gen. 207 The Oline. was a sign
of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory. 1709
Steele Tatter No. 76 F4 Virtue need never ask twice for
her Lawrel. e1718 Prida Ladle 36 Fame flies after with
a laurel. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Goethe Wks. (Bohn) I.
387 Still he is a poet—poet of a pronder laurel than any

contemporary. 1850 Prescort Peru II. 351 The laurel of the hero.. grows best on the battle-field.

c. pl. in the same sense, lit. and fig. Also in phr. to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels: to beware

on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 JAS. I Ess. Poesie (Arb.) 23 Phæbus crowns all verses ...with Laurers always grene. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. I. iii. 107 Prerogatiue of Age, Crownes, Scepters, Lawrels. 1642 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. III. iii. 157 The Conquerours in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurells on their own heads. 1680 Orway Orphan Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Lawrels. 1758 Jonsson Idler No. 21 P.4 They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. 1805 Med. Yrnl. XIV. 372 Punny attempts to blast the laurels. of Jenner. 1818 Byron Yhan 1, cxxvi, Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. v. i. (1866) 651 Here he reaped his first laurels. 1839 Helps Friends in C. Ser. III. I. TO Rdr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels, 1874 Deutsch Rem. 250 Let them rest on their laurels. 1874 Deutsch Rem. 250 Let them rest on their laurels. 1806 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. 1836 'Hugh Conway' Living or Dead xxx, Rothwell .. wrote one more book; then retured on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate. Obs.

book; then retired on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate, Ohs.

1700 DRYDEN Fables Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chancer]. 1814 Edin. Rev.
Jan. 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he [Southey] came to bis Laurel and Butt of Sharry. Butt of Sherry

In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. Cerasus Laurocerasus, the common

laurel or cherry-laurel.

laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, ... Laurels, Cherry Laurel.

1736 Bailey Househ. Dict. 378 Laurel, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel.

1785 Marriv Rousscan's Bot. vii. 79 The genus Plun, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry ... and also the Laurel.

1820 Wordsw. To Rev. Dr. Wordsworth i, The encircling laurels. . Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen.

1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4)

11. 17 The common laurel. was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1756. 1888 Miss Bradoon Fatal Three 1. v, A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

2 b. Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurre

writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge

writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see Laurelole).

1548 Turner (see Laury).

1578 Lyte Dodoens in. xxxvi.

367 Lanriel groweth of the heigth of a foote and a halfe or more.

1601 Holland Pliny I. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamædaphne.

2. With defining word: Alexandrian Laurel, Kuscus racemosus; American Dwarf or Mountain Laurel, August Standard Communication Laurel (see

tain Laurel = KALMIA; Cherry Laurel (see scnse 3 above) : Copse Laurel = Spurge Laurel: Schse 3 above); Copse Laurel = Spurge Laurel; Groat Laurel, an American name for Rhodo-dendron maximum (Treas. Bot. 1866); Japan Laurel = AUCUBA; Native Laurel (Tasmania), Anopterus glandulosus; Portugal Laurel, Cerasus Lusitanica; Seaside Laurel, Xylophylla latisus Lusitanica; Seaside Laurel, Xylophylla latifolia; Spurge Laurel, Daphne Laureola. For Ground-, Rose-, Sheep-laurel, see the first member. 1611 Cotor., Laureole, spurge Laurell, little Laurell. 1736 [see 3]. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, Rusens. Laurel, Dwarf, of America, Kalmia. Laurel, Seas-side, Phyllanthus. Laurel, Spurge, Daphne. 1774 Nicholls Let. in Corr. 10. Gray 11843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. 1882 Garden 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (Rusens racemossus) is one of our most precions plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter. 1889 J. H. Maiden Useful Native Plants Austral. 292 'Native Laurel'. 'Mock Orange'.

4. Numism. One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 205.), first coined in 1619, on which the

those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel.

those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel. Cf. Laureate sb. 3.

a 1623 Camoen Ann. Yas. 1, an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodiit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laurells momen statim invenit apnd vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxs. cum xx. xs. cum x. & quinque solidorum cum v. 1743 Seelling Gold Coin 20 The Unite or Laurel. 1866 Caume Banking x. 224 Gold laurel James I. 1884 Kennon Gold Coins Eng. 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces. 5. altrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as laurel-band, -berry, -bough, -branch, -bush, -chaplet, -crown, -garland, -leaf, -shade, -shrub, -thicket, -ureath; b. parasynthetic, as laurel-leaved adj.; c. objective, as laurel-bearing, -worthy adjs.; d. instrumental, as laurel-beraved, -crowned, -decked, -locked, -wreathed adjs. Also laurel-like adj. 1584 Huddon Du Bartas' Judith titlep. (1617). Binde your hrows with "Laurer band. 1617 Florio, Laurifero, "laurell-bearing, 1561 Hollybush Hom. Apoth. 3 A penny worth of 'broef or bay berries. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 230 Laurel berries. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 230 Laurel berries. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 230 Laurel berries. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 230 Laurel berries. 1811 A. T. Church with an Uniter bank baying were crowned wyth "laurier bowes. a 1593 Marlowe Faustus (1604) F. 2. Cut is the branch that unight have growned ful straight, and burned is Apolloes Laurel bough. 1550 Lyndesay Test. Sop. Meddrum 138 Ilk Barronn beirand, in his hand, on hie, Ane "Lawrer branche, in signe of victorie. 1621 Bacon Hen. VIT8 Rather with an Oliue-branch. then a Laurel-branch in his Iland. 1823 Byon Juan xuit. xxxiii, The blaze Of sunset halos o'er the "laurel-brow'd. 1657 Trape Comm. Ps. xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or "Laurel-bush, to Jupiter. 1830 Wordsw. Russian Fugitive in. ii, Conquerors thanked the Gods, With "laurel chaplets crowned. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI,

IN. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjindg'd an Oliue-Branch and *Lawrell Crowne. 1882 A. Harrin Gd. Words May 338 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. c1374 Chaucea Troylus v. 1107 The *laurer crowned Phebus. a1847 ELIZA COOK Song Old Year ii. 15 Chant a roundelay over my *laurel-deck'd bier. 1577 Northebrooke Dicing (1843) 101 A christian man ought not to go with a *laurell garland yon his heade. 1607 F. Mason Author. Ch. Ep. Ded. 3 Who.. decked their victorious heads with lawreall garlands. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 295 For covesies of .. *laural leves wip onte eny fruyt. c1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 146 Take of.. percely, saueyne, lorel lenes. 1747 WESLEY Prim. Physic (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powder'd Lawrel Leaves. 1787 Fam. Plants 1. 379 *Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. 1833 Hr. Martineau Cinnamon & P. iii. 41 The *laurel-like cinnamon. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poems II. 223 Her [Italy] *laurel-locked. . Cæsars passing nninvoked. 1894 Gladstone Horace Odes n. xv. 9 Dense *laurel-shade shall stop the rays Of Summer. 1830 Tennyson Poet's Mind 14 Every spicy flower Of the *laurel-shrubs. 1840 Browning Sordello Wks. 1896 I. 132 Beneath a flowering *laurel-thicket lay Sordello. 1616 W. Browne Bril. Past. n. i. In *Laurel-worthy rymes Her loue shall Line vntill the end times. 1721-2 Amherst Terræ Fil. No. 10 (1754) 48 This.. bard has.. lampoon'd those, who fix'd the immortal *laurel-wreath upon his brows. 1878 Symonos Many Moods, Love & Death 165 The *laurel-baxy, † (a) = laurel-berry; (b) = Bay-laurel (sense 1); laurel-bottle, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; laurel-cherry echerry laurel; hence laurel-cherry water = laurel-water; † laurel-man, ? a member of one of the

= cherry laurel; hence laurel-cherry water = laurel water; + laurel-man, ? a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; laurel-oil = oil of laurel, a solid fat obtained from the berries of Laurus nobilis (Syd. Soc. Lex.); laurelthyme = LAURUSTINUS; laurel-tree = sense 1; laurel-water Mcd., the water obtained by distil-lation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and con-

lation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 198 Tak ... *lorel bayes nisted in 0yle. 1813 SCOTT Trierm. 111. xxxix, Ronnd the Champion's brows were bound The crown ... Of the green laurel-bay. 1872 Woon Insects at Home 26 The following is the neatest way of making a *laurel-bottle. 1787 Fann. Plants I. 339 *Laurel-cherry. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 487 Laurel-cherry. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 487 Laurel-cherry water. 1730 Swift Vind. Ld. Carteret 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations, ... Haters of True Protestants, *Lawrel-men, Annists, .. and the like. 1838 T. Tiuonson Chem. Org. Bodies 439 *Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of the laurus nobilis. 1693 Evelyn De la Quint, Compl. Gard. II. 173 We have now... but few Flowers, except those of *Laurel-Time, or Laurus Thynnus. c 1350 Will. Palerne 2983 Vindera lovely *lorel trein a grene place. c 1415 Lyoc. Temple of Glas 115 Daphne vnto a laurer tre Iturned was. 1549-62 Sternholo & H. Ps. xxxvii. 35 Honrishing. XXXVII. 85 One Part of *Laurel-Water to four of Brandy, 1829 Carlyle Misc. (1857) II. 25 Connter-politings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence Laurelship = Laurel-Water to have been with the laurel water pharmacy.

Hence Laurelship = Laureateship.

1820 Examiner No. 612. 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

Laurel (là rel), sb.2 A salmon that has remained

Laurel ([ρ'rēl]), 3b.2 A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 Act 24 § 25 Vict. c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon. that is to say.. Kelt, Laurel, Girling. † Laurel, a. Obs. [f. Laurel sb.1] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1595) 131 Lyconnedes.. hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [Sic; but perh mispr. for laurel-bearer; Amyol surnommé Portant laurier.] 1606 SHAKS. Anl. § Cl. 1. iii. 100 Vpon your Sword Sit Laurell victory.

Laurel (lèrel), v. [f. Laurel sb.1] trans. To Laurel (|p'rel), v. [f. LAUREL sb.1] trans. To wreathe with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel. 1631 H. Shialev Mart. Souldier v. in Bullen O. Pl. 1. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Lawreld safe in thunder. 1663 Sia G. Mackenzie Relig. Stoic xvi. (1685) 143 Lawreld and rewarded. 1762-71 H. Walfole Vertue's Anead. Paint. (1785) V. 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laurelled. 1831 Westen. Rev. Jan. 214 Our Cassar was bald, and we laurelled his defect. 1850 Neale Bled. Hymns (1867) 153 Laurelled with the stole victorions. 1867 F. M. Finch Blue 4 Grayin Atlantic Monthly Sept. 370 They banish our anger forever When they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

To serve as a decoration for.

D. 10 serve as a decoration for.

1821 Sporting Mag. VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

Laurelled (lpredd), ppl. a. [f. Laurell sb.1] or v. + -ED.] a. Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence fig. honoured, illustrious: cf.

Laurelled letters: cf. Laurelled letters: cf. Laurelted h. Laurelled letters: cf. Laurelted letters.

LAUREATE. † Laurelled letters: cf. LAUREATE A. 1 c. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel, 168a Dryden Dk. Guise III. i, The Trophies of my Lawrell'd Honesty Shou'd bar me from forsaking this bad World. 1693 — Persius Sat. (1697) 496 Th' Express is come Widnester Berne 1990 Pride Carmen Seculare 379 From his oozy Bed, Boyn shall raise his Laurell'd Head. 1744 Akenside Pleas. Imag. 1. 413 The choir Of laurel'd science. 1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 56 Liberty returns with laurell'd peace. 1815 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. LXXVII. 471 Laurelled rather than ex-

cellent in funeral enlogy. 1822 Wordsw. Sonn., New Churches, Laurelled armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? 1867 M. Arnold Heine's Grave 57 Here no sepulchre built in the laurell'd rock. 1879 Froude Casar xxvi. 442 With laurelled fasces and laurelled wreaths. 1886 Symonds Renaiss. It., Catholic React. (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laurelled exile [Tasso].

+ Laurence 1. Obs. In 5-6 lowrance, -ence. [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the

[7] The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. Lowry.

c1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf) iii, The wolf was neirar nor he wend, For in ane busk he lay, and lowrence baith. 1528 Lyndesay Dreme 895 Lowrance.. dois, but reuth, the sely scheip dounthryng.

Laurence², Lawrence (lè rèus). [ad. L. Laurentius.] A Christian name, used to denote a

personification of indolence. Laurence bids wages: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also Lazy Laurence, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

a reproachful designation for an idle person. Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent G. der fault Lenz (Lenz = Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see Grimm s.v. Lenz.

(Lenz=Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see Grimm s.v. Lenz.

1796 Pegge Anonym. (1809) 348 Laurence bids wages; a proverhial sayiog for to be lazy; because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. 11. 23 When. the warm sun smiles And 'Lawrence wages bids' on hills and stiles. 1880 E. Cornu. Gloss., He's as lazy as Larence. One wad think that Larence had got hold o'n.

Laurentian (lore n jan), a. Geol. [f. L. Laurenti-us Laurence + -An.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river

Sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-sb. in collective sense. 1853 A.C. RAMSAY Phys. Geog. v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. 1872 W. S. Symonos Rec. Rocks ii. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. 1875 Dawson Dawn of Life vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada. is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. 1876 Pace. Adv. Taxt-bk. Geol. x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† Laureole. Obs. Also 4, 5 lauriol(e, lawryol. [a. F. laureole, ad. L. laureola, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge Laurel, Daphne Laureola. (In

early use not clearly distinguished from LAURELSO.1) caty use not clearly distinguished from LAURELSO...)

c1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T. 143 Of lawriol, Centaure, and ffunctere. c1430 Lydg. Commend. Our Lady 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweter than citole, ... Unto virgynes eternal lauriole. c1440 Fromp. Parv. 291/1 La(u)ryol, herbe (lawryal K., lawryol S.), laureola. 1596 P. Burrough Meth. Phisick (ed. 3) 444 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

Laurestinus, variant of Laurustinus.

+ Laured. Obs. ECorpuption of Laurustinus.

+Lauret. Obs. [Corruption of LAUREATE.] =

Laurel sô. 4. 1731 in Balley vol. II.

Lauric (lôrik), a. Chem. [f. L. laur-us Laurel + -10.] Lauric acid, a white crystalline compound (C12H24O2) obtained from the berries of Laurus nobilis. Hence in Lauric aldehyde, ether: names

nobilis. Hence in Lauric aldehyde, ether: names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 689 Lauric acid is insoluble in water.

1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyd [1-2] H24 O.

† Lauricomous, a. Obs.— [f. L. lauricom-us, f. laurus laurel + coma hair + -ous.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† Lauri-ferous, a. Obs. rare - [f. L. laurifer, laurus laurel + cous.] I Jaurel hearing.

1. laurus laurel + -0US.] Laurel-bearing.
1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence

+ Lauri gerous, a. Obs. rare-o. [f. L. lauri-

+ Lauri gerous, a. Obs. rare-o. [f. L. lauriger, f. laurus laurel + ger bearing + -ous.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Laurin (lorin). Chem. [f. L. laur-us + -1N 1.]
A crystalline substance (C₂₂ H₃₀ O₃) obtained from the berries of Laurus nobilis.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 910 The laurin of Bonastre has an acrid and hitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† Laurine, a. Obs. [ad. L. (oleum) laurīnum, f. laurus laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

£ 1400 Laufranc's Cirurs. 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurine [Add. MS. oyle lauryne]. £ 1420 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 170 Tak anoynement, bat ys y cleped agryppa, & oyle lauryne.

Lauriouite (lorionit). Min. [Named by

Laurionite (lorionait). Min. [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from Laurion, in Greece, where it was found: see ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed

by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 Amer. 9rnl. Sci. XXXV. 418 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. 1900 Brit. Mus. Return 156.

Lauristinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

Laurite (lorait). Miu. [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. Laura Joy: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant

1866 Amer. Frnl. Sci. XIII. 422. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5)
74 Laurize, v. Obs. rare—!. [f. L. laur-us (see
LAUREL sci.] +-12E.] trans. To crown with laurel.
a 1618 Sylvester Sonn. iii, Our humble notes, though
little noted now, .. Lauriz'd (hereafter) 'mong the loftiemounted; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.
Laureville (lorivstoin). Also erron. 7 lauri-,
9 laure-. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.
1683-4 Robinson in Phil. Trans. XXIX. 477 Myrtles, ..
Bays, Lauristines or Wild Bays. 1789 G. Winte Selborne
18. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the
ground. 1848 Thackeray Bk. Snobs xxxi, Myrtles and
glistening laurustines.
|| Laurustinus (lorivstoinvs). Also 7-8 laurus

#Laurustinus (lorivstoinvs). Also 7-8 laurus tinus, 9 erron. laures-, lauristinus. [a. mod.L. (orig. two words) laurus tīnus (L. laurus laurel,

Haurustinus (15-175/stoin). Also 7-8 laurus tinus, 9 erron. laures-, lauristinus. [a. mod.l., (orig. two words) laurus tinus (L. laurus laurel, tinus a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, Viburnum Tinus.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1679) 9, January. Flowers in Prime. Prim-rose, Laurus-tinus, Mezereon. 1728 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v., There are three Sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. 1765 Wilkes Corr. (1805) 11. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. 1840 Bariam Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre Tappington, From the midst of a thickset laurustinus [he] diew forth a gardener's spade. 1861 Delamer Fl. Gard. 3 Laurustinuses, and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs. that they may be housed when frost comes. 1882 J. Hardy in Proc. Berve. Nat. Club IX. No. 3. 435 The Laurestinuses have been sore damaged. † Laury. Obs. Also 4 lorrei, lorry, 5 lorey, 6 loury, lowrie, laurye, ? laurew, 7 lary. -ie, 8 lewry. [?f. L. laurea, fem. of laureus adj., but used as sh. for the tree itself.] = Lurel. sb.!

2 a 1400 Med. MS. in Archaol. XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of forry it must be wounde. 14... Voc. in Wr. Wilcker syr/26 Dampnis, a loreytre. Hid. 592/4 Laurus, a loreytre. 1822 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 245 Al the grene is fadid, outake the Pynes, lorreis, olyues, and few othyr tren. 1508 Durban Bailhad Ld. B. Steward 67 Thi cristall belme with lawry suld be crownyt. 1533 Bellender Livy II. (1822) 181 He wald not reseave the crown of laurew [v.r. laurer], to have the samin deformit with the public doloure. 1548 Turber Names of Herries 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the cohumne sort laureola, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowine rollaward. 1667 The laured in the brines. Priv. 1679 10 (1822) 18 Narcisus. wyth a white floure. it is called of diuerse, whyte Laurel. 1681 Colvit. Wings Supplic. (1751) 106 Turpentine and larie berries. Did. 121 Trembling he stood, in a quandary, And purg'd, as he had eaten lary. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey).

1018.] Luxurious. Hence Lautionsly adv. 1049. Luxurious. Hence Lautionsly adv. 1547 Boorne Brev. Health exliii. 53 With meates and drynkes lautionsly educated. Ibid. celxxx. 93 This impediment [fatness] doth come of. Jaucyouse fedyng. + Lautitious, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. lautitia

magnificence (f. lautus washed, sumptuous) + -ous. Sumptuous.

Sumptuous.

1648 Herrick Hesper., Invitation (1869) 281 Such lautitions meat, The like not Heliogabalus did eat.

|| Lautu (lautu). [Quichua Hautu (Tschudi), llauto (Gonçalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828-32, citing Raylow) Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW Columb. III. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

Lauwhen, obs. ferm of LAUGH v.

Lauwine (lowin, Ger. lauvina). Also lawine.

Lauwine (19 wm, Ger. lauvi '19). Also lawine. [ad. G. lawine, according to Kluge f. lau mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. xii, Nations melt... and downward go, Like lauwine loosen'd from the mountain's belt. 1833 Penny Cycl. I. 389 Generally termed Avalanches, or sometimes lauwines. 1845 Blacku. Mag. LVIII. 34, I see. the cliff-cradled lawine essay its first motion. 1881 J. Nichol. Death Themistocles, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lauwine thunders.

Lauxe, obs. ferm of Lax, salmen.

Lauyst, obs. superl. of Low a.

Lava (lāvā). [a. It. lava (f. lavare to wash: see Lave v.l), orig. 'a streame or gutter suddainly eaused by raine' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius;

Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. lava, F. lave.] †1. A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth. 1750 Phil. Trans. XLVII. x. 52 The wells..near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. 1767 HAMILTON ibid. LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year. 2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano.

1760 Ann. Reg., Chron. 86/1 On the 21st ult... all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvins was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 Keats Lania. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 De La Beche. Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 109 The lava hurst out... at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885. Times 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava. fg. 1821 Shelley Lett. Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcances... the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 Hemphrey Com. Jan. xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

the molten rock.

the molten rock.

1750 Phil. Trans. XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava... is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 2789 Mrs. Plozzi Journ. France II. 36 One of these towns is crushed... under loads of heavy lava. 1806 Gazether Scott. [ed. 2) 306 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville (1849) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 Ref. to Ho. Kept. Prec. Met. U-S. 622 Volcanic hrecia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term lava.

18. A kind of lave a best for

hava', b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 Kirwan Filem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquified state.. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 Bixpoors Sicily vii. 71 They pierced through seven distinct lavas one under the other. 1872 Dana Corals ii. 154 The cavities of a lava or basalt become filled. 1882 Gibber Text-lik. Geol. III. i. § 1. 203 Lavas differ from each other in the extent to which they are impregnated with gases and vapours,

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as lava-ash, -column, -cone, -current, -flow, -plain.

lava-ash, -column, -cone, -current, -flow, -flain, -rill, -sea, -stream, -torrent; lava-like adj.; also

Lawa-ash, -column, -cone, -current, -flow, -flain, -rill, -sea, -stream, -torrent; lawa-like adj.; also lava-flag, -millstone (see quots.); lava-streak U.S., a basaltic dyke; lava ware (see quot.) b. instrumental, as lava-caffed, -lif, -favad adjs.

1882 Rep. to Ito. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S. 634 The filling up.. of the old river beds by 'hava-ash. Ibid. 638 The bedrock of almost every 'lawa-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1862 G. P. Schope Volkanos 23 The 'lava-column having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 Geirie Text-bk. Gool. In. 1, 18, 3, 246 A flat 'lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 level. Princ. Gool. I. 327 The 'lava-current...may still be traced, by aid of the scorize on its surface. 1811 Pinkeriton Petral. II. 236 A... hasalt fragment...called *lava flag, 1883 J. Prestwich Gool. II. 327 The 'lava-current...may still be traced, by aid of the scorize on its surface. 1811 Pinkeriton Petral. II. 236 A... hasalt fragment...called *lava flag, 1883 J. Prestwich Gool. II. 327 The 'lava-current...may still be traced, by aid of the scorize on its surface. 1811 Pinkeriton Petral. II. 236 A... hasalt fragment...called *lava flag, 1883 J. Prestwich Gool. II. 327 The 'lava-current...may still be traced, by aid of the scorize on its surface. 1811 Pinkeriton Prec. 1812 Pinkeriton Thut. Dr. IV. Inv. 234 The 'lava-lit track of her troubled conscience. 1858 Symonis Dict. Trade, 'Lara-milistones, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. 1832 W. Leving Capt. Emmerille III. 77 The immense 'lava plain of San Gabriel. 1869 Pinkins Texare. iii. 83 Small 'lava-rills among them. 1871 W. Moepts in Mackail Life (1896) I. 68 A low mound of soft grass, ri.ing like an island from the muchriven 'lavasea. 1872 K. B. Smyth Alining Statist. 4 ''Lava streaks', or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. 1833 Lyell Princ. Geol. III. 184 The branches. are found shand from the muchriven 'lavasea. 1872 K. B. Smyth Alining Statist. 4

hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning Lavaho inter innocentes manus meas. b. The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used

used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used for the washing.

1858 Direct. Angl. Gloss. 232 Lavabo, the secreta cratio of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 Rock Text. Fabr. 1. 203 These small liturgical towels got. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. 1885 PATER Marius 19. xxiii, The... pontiff, as he... moved his hands... at the Lavabo, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediæval monasteries. b. A wash-stand. (Insome mod. Dicts.)

1883 Mag. of Art Dec. 47/1 We give a reproduction of... one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† Lavacre. Obs. Also 6 Sc. lavachre. [ad. L. lavacretum bath, f. lavacre to wash: see Lave 19.] A

lavacrum bath, f. lavare to wash : see LAVE v.1] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism, e.g. lavacre of regeneration, of salvation, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. lavacrum regenerationis (cf.

after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. lavacrum regenerationis (cl. LAVER sb. 2).

1548 UOALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke iii. 47 To consecrate and halowe the lavacre or founte of eternall salvacion.

1573 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 304 Thei war receaved in his honshold by the lavachre of spiritnall regenerationn.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 185 They were so much taken with Lavacres that some of them...would bathe themselves seven times a day.

|| Lavadero. Obs. [Sp., f. lavar to wash: see LAVE v. 1] A place for washing gold ere.

1717 tr. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea 110 Oh the Descent of the Mountain... they shew'd me a Stream, where there is a rich Lavadero, or Place for washing of Gold. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these Lavaderos or mines in the province of Quito. 1799

W. Tooke View Russian Emp. 111, 414 To these mines belong three lavaderos. together having 861 troughs.

Lavage (ke'védz, Fr. lavā'z). [a. F. lavage, f. laver to wash.] A washing, spec. in Med. a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered

in large quantities of water.

1895 Morison Pyloroplasty 4 The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 Daily News 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

Lavage, -aige, obs. forms of Lavish a.

Lavalto, variant of LAVOLTA.

† **Lavament**, Obs. [ad. med.L. lavāmentum, f. lavāre to wash. Cf. Lavement.] A washing;

1. lavare to wash. Cf. Lavement.] A washing; concr., a wash, lotion.

1507 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Cirurg. 34 b/2 With cleane linnen. and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them [fistulous guts]. Ibid. 49/2 We may, in this disease vse certayne exsicating Lavamentes.

1658 A. Fox Wurtz' Surg. II. xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 12823 J. Bancock Dom. Anusem. 18 Herrings... undergo the first lavament in stale chamber-lye.

Lavand, obs. Sc. form of Lavender sb. 2

Lavander, obs. form of Lavender.

Lavander, obs. form of LAVENDER.

Lavandrie, variant of LAVENDRY Obs.

| Lavange, variant of LAVENDRY Obs. | Lavange, also lavanche, believed to be an alteration of AVALANCHE due to association with laver to wash.] = AVALANCHE.

1806 J. Montgomery Wanderer Switz. III. XXXII, Like a Winter's weight of snow, When the huge Lavanges break, Devastating all below.

Lavant (Iæ'vant), sb. [? subst. use of next.]

Lavant (Icevant), sb. [? subst. use of next.]
(See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. White Selborne xix. (1789) 174 The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 Sussex Gloss. s.v., How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 Academy 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† Lavant, a. Obs. [a. F. lavant, pr. pple. of laver to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd. a 5, Birds. . are .. pulveratricious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc.].

Lavatic [āvettik] a. [f. Lav-A + -ATIC.]

1830 Manner Treas, Knowl. 1, Lavatic, consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation [āvetico] [cd.] 7.

1830 MAUNDER I reas, K Motol. 1, Lavatic, consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation [lāvēi·ʃən]. [ad. L. lavātiēn-em, n. of action f. lavāre to wash.] The action of washing, an instance of this; conr., water for washing, 1627 HAKEWILL 4/pol. 1v. i. § 6. 283 Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] charet on the solemne day of her lavation. 1652 H. C. Looking-Classe for Ladies 1, If women once be cleansed by lavation. 1800 Med. Frnl. IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders. 1827 Lytton Petham viii, Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin. 1855 T. Guthrie Gospel in Ezek. (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man. 1879 SALA Parisherself Again (ed. 4) II. xii. 185 The lavation of their hefouled linen. 1894 GOULD Pluster, Dict. Med., Lavation of the Blood, intravenous injection of water.

hefouled linen. 1894 Gould Illusir. Diet. Med., Lavation of the Blood, intravenous injection of water.

Ilence Lava tional a., pertaining to lavation.

1839 Halliwell Life of Shaks. II. 368 Towels..employed for lavational purposes were called washing-towels.

† La vative. Obs. [f. L. lav-āre to wash + -ATIVE.] A draught to wash down food or medicine.

1633 Hart Diet of Diseased I. viii. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash downe this rubbish. Itid. III. xv. 288 As for the lavative, or ordinarily given after purgations. It is hard to determine the particular houre.

Lavatorial (lavatio-rial), a. [f.l.**lavātōri-us, f. lavātōr towsh + -At.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1839 LAVY LYTTON Cheveley (ed. 2) 11. iv, 117 Three pair of cotton stockings. bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally. 1898 Daily News 3 Sept. 3/1 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon.

Lavatory (lævatori), sb. Forms: 4-7 lavatorie, -ye, 6 lavatori, lavetarye, 4- lavatory. [ad. L. lavātōrium a place for washing, f. lavāre to wash: see Lave v.1]

to wash: see LAVE v.1]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also Eccl. † (a) a piscina; (b) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. iv. 666 Whon he hap vsed he walkep riht To Lanatorie ber hit is diht For to wassche his hende. 1382 Wyclif Exod. xxx., 18 And thow shalt make a brasin lanatory with his foot to wasse with.

14. Lydg. in Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. v. 135 Whan the preste gothe to the lanatori. 1412 Contract for Catterick Church (1834) 10 An awter and a lanatory accordaint in the esteend. 1435 Contract for Folheringhay Church in Digdale Monast. (1673) III. 11.63 Lavatoris in atther side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters. 1519 Test. Ebor. (Surfees) V. 100 To be buried wiin the where, nighte to the lavatori. 1538 Ins. in Archael, LII. 72 Inn the lavetarye of tynne and lead. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. III. sect. xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 Longe. Hyperion iv. iii, On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1866 Direct. Angt. (ed. 3) 335 Lavatory, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

before vesting.

†b. fig. and in fig. phrases. Cf. LAVACRE, LAVER sb.2

LAVER 50.4 1447 BORENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. a 1500 Mankind (Brandl 1896) 39/12 By hys gloryus passyone, þat blyssyde lauatorye. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, As in the lauatory of grace thou mayst wasshe..the..by confessyon. 1631 Weever Anc. Funeral Mon. 310 The laua-

torie of holy regeneration. a 1633 AUSTIN Medit. (1635) 196
Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.
2. a. Eccl. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (a) at the offertory (cf. LAVABO 1 a); † (b) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

communion.

a 1512 Fabyan Will in Chron. Pref. 4 Wt condicion that at the tyme of the Lavatory eneryche of theym turne theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for yt sonles following.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 261 From the latter lauatory vnto Ite missa est. 1563. 87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles ... to hold the bason at the Lauatories.

1896 Barghtman Citturgies E. 4 W. I. Gloss. Lavatory, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory. ... While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b. gen. The act of washing.

1620 Shelton Qnix. II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse ... stood expecting what would become of this Lauatory.

† 3. A lotion, a wash. Obs.

1490 Caxton Encydos xxviii. 110 They must be wasshed

† 3. A lotion, a wash. Obs.

1490 CANTON Encydos XXVIII. 110 They must be wasshed wyth wyne or wyth some other lauatorye. 1544 Phaer Regim. Layfe (1560) H iv b. Ve may minister the lavatorie that herafter ensueth. 1665 Harvey Advice agst. Plagne 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 Westmacort Script. Herb. 19 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatns for washing the hands and face. Now often including

water-closets, etc.

water-closets, ctc.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lavatory, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit; 1661 [addition] such is that at the littery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a Laundry. 1845 W. Saunners Guide Brighton 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage'; at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory. 1860 Lnck of Ladysmade II. 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 Morning Star 2 Feb.. There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

5. A laundry.

1667 [see prec. sense]. 1878 STEVENSON Inland Voy.
180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washerwomen were still beating the clothes.

6. = LAVADERO.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Lavatory, or Lavadero.
7. (See quot.)

7. (See quot.)

185. Archit. Dict. (Archit. Publ. Soc.), Lavatory, a paved room, belonging to a dead-house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting

8. attrib.: †lavatory stone, a piseina. 1487-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 651, iiij^{or} spultes cum

Lavatory (læ·vătəri), a. [ad. assumed L. *lavā-tēri-us, f. lavāre to wash: see Lave v.1] Of or

The National Contents of the National Contents

† Lavature. Obs. [ad. L. type *lavātūra (=el.

gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur.

† Lavature. Obs. [ad. L. type *lavātūra (=el. L. lötūra), f. lavāre to wash.] A lotion, a wash.

1601 Holland Pliny II. 72 A lauature [of mallows] represseth all tettars lbid. 170 The leanes boiled in rain water, together with the barke of the blacke fightee. do make a lauature or water to colour the hair [blacke].

Lave (lē¹v), sb.¹ Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: I lāf, 2 (to) lafon, 3 loave, 3-5 law(e, 4 laf(e, laffe, 4-7 laif, laiff(e, layfe, ff, 6 le(a)ve, 7 laiv, 4-lave. [OE. láf = OFris. láva, OLG. lėva, OHG. leiba, ON. leif, Goth. laiba:—OTeut. *laibā str. fem.; for the further etymology see Leave v.]

What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest. a. of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'reliet, widow')

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 867 (Parker MS.), Sio laf wib bone here frib nam. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas 987 Syne be lawe ine bar degre War to met set. 1378 Barbour Bruce.

1. 305 The lave sone warmyt war. c 1456 Holland Howlat 446 With lordis of Scotland, lerit, and the laif. c 1470 Henry Wallace. It. 175 All weildand God, resawe My petows spreit. .amange the law! 1513 Douglas. Andreas V. ii. 67 Quham followis all the laif in lyke maneir. 1523 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxix. 228 As for the lene, thair wes bot lytill leid. 1664 Flodden F. 1. 9 Of doughty Knights the lusty lave I never could by name repeat. 1725 Rawsy Gentle Sheph.

1. i, My Peggy speaks sae sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld. 1786 Harst Rig 4 Auld Rodden. didna loiter like the lave. 1816 Scott Antig. xlv, 'Auld Mucklebackit's gane wi' the lave. 1816 Scott Antig. xlv, 'Auld Mucklebackit's gane wi' the lave ain fayther has his fling at my puir bairn, it's like the lave will follow.

b. of things.

971 Blickl. Hom. 111 Hwæt bip la elles seo laf buton wyrma mete. a 1225 Ancr. R. 168 Nis pis large relef? Nis pis machel loaue? a 1300 Cursor M. 7116 His wijf fader and moder he gaue O pis hony at ete pe lane. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Pantns 351 Paulis hed, pat par wes hyd Amange be lafe, a hyrd has tane. 1427 Sc. Acts 76s. I (1814) II. 15/1 pe quhilkis commissaris sal haf full ande playn power of al be laif of pe schirefdome. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1306 Half his brede his horse he gaue, And kepid to him self pe laue. 1330 LNNDESAV Test. Papyngo 825 Androw and Hone did leif thare possessioun, Thar schippis, & nettis, lyinnes, and all the laue. 1583 Satir. Poems Reform. xlv. 224 Five hundreth merkis he to him gave, And tuik in hand to pay the leave. 1721 RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty x., Excepting some wha a' the lave will nick. 1788 Burns Yolly Beggars Air v, Your every care and fear May whistle owre the lave o't. 1816 Scott Old Mort. vi, I'll pay the lave ont o't he butter siller. 1865 G. MACDONALD A. Forbes 44 Jist help me oot, an' lea the lave to me.

† C. in adj. phr. To lave = remaining, surviving. 971 Blickl. Hom. 79 Pa hi 73t genaman paes folces pe per to lafe wass. hund teonitg pusenda. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 pe nijon werod, pe per to lafon were. c 1205 LAv. 28583 Pa nas ber na mare i pan fehte to lane.

Lave, 56.2 rare. [f. LAVE v.] a. The sea. b. The action of laving, wash. 1825 'BLACKMANTLE' (Westmacott) Engl. Sty (1826) 177 Like the sea-mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 Dublin Univ. Mag. II. 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† Lave, a. Obs. Also 7 loave, 7–8 corrupily leaf. [See LAVE v.2] Of ears: Drooping, hanging.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4748 With laith leggis & lange & twa lane eres. 1666 Wily Beguiled 58 And I were a woman, I would lag off his lane eares. 1659 Lady Alimony n. vi, But take especial care You button on your night-cap—Morisco. After th' new fashion With his loave Ears without it. 1675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal 11. 9 Here the lit

b. Comb.: lave-ears, drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence lave-eared (corruptly leaf-

(of a horse); hence lave-eared (corruptly leafeared) a., having 'lave-ears'.

1570 Levins Manip. 42/45 Laue eared, plaudus.

1570 Levins Manip. 42/45 Laue eared, plaudus.

1570 Levins Manip. 42/45 Laue eared, plaudus.

1571 Levins Parnass. 1. i. 345 Thou lave-ear'd ass, that loves dross more than arts!

1607 Markham Caral. VII.

(1617)43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the laue-eares, or hanging enres.

1685 Lond.

Gaz. No. 2002/4 A large streng grey Gelding, ... somewhat leafear'd. 1701 bid. No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed... a strong hay Cart-Horse... very wide Lave-Ear'd. a 1720 Gibson Pict. Horses viii. (ed. 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright.

1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece III. 463

The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave-ears.

1840 ([s]v), v. 1 Now chiefly poet. Forms: 1

18fian, 3elafian, 2-3 lavin, 7 Sc. lawe, 4- lave

[Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—

(1) OE. had lafian to wash by affusion, to pour

1) OE. had lafian to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. laven, OHG. labon (MHG., mod.G. laben) to refresh; ef. OHG. laba, mod.G. labe refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du., and Ger. words are considered to represent a WGer. adoption of L. lavāre to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME, the representative of the OE, vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. laver (= Pr., Sp., Pg. lavar, It. lavare):-L. lavāre=Gr. λούειν, f. OAryan root *lou- to wash (whence LATHER).]

1. trans. To wash, bathe.

1. trans. To wash, bathe.

Beovulf 2722 (Gr.) Pegn ungemete till winedryhten his wætere zelafede. c1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 48 Lafa bin heafod mid do swa oft swa be pearf sy. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 145 Hie his fet lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 Gower Conf. III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 Shaks. Tan. Shr. 11. 1350 Basons, and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1637 Milton Lycidas 175. 1650 Bulwer Antheopomet. 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous aspect. 1725 Pope Colyss, vi. 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Pheacian virgins lave. 1735 Somerville Chase 1. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827-35 Willis Lefter 152 He took a little water in IIIs hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1828 Neale Bernard de M. (1865) 35 Who. Bore with me in deflement And from defilement laved. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxiv. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving. 187. 1605 Shaks. Mach. 11. ii. 33 Wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xv, And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 Lytion Last Bar. 1. ii, In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. intr. for reft. To bathe. lit. and fig. 1701 C18BER Love makes Man 11. ii, Happy he that . unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 Poee Windsor

b. intr. for refl. To bathe. lit. and fig.

1701 CIBBER Love makes Man II. ii, Happy he that ... unconfind may lave and wanton there. 1704 Pope Windsor For. 200 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1801
FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 120 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments. 1811 Miss Mitford in Life I. v. 120 The calm lake .. Where the young cygnets lave.
† c. To lave a (= with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). Obs.
c 1205 Lav. 7489 He swonc i bon fehte bat al he lauede asweole [c 1275 leberede a swote]. a 1300 Yudas in Rel.

Ant. I. 144 He dron hymselve bi the cop, that al it lavede a blode.

2. trans. Of a river, a body of water: To wash

2. trans. Of a river, a body of water: To wash against, to flow along or past.

163 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon. II. i. 67 For this River.. commeth to lane the Towne of Namure. 1666 DRYDEN Ann. Mirab. cliii, Guns.. Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves. 1704 Addison Italy (1733) 129 The bord'ring Ocean laves Her silent Coast. a 1717 PARNELL Night-Piece on Death 20 A place of graves, Whose wall the silent water laves. 1791 Cowfer Itiad XXI. 318 The flood, Jove's offspring, laved his shoulders. 1814 Scott Ld. of Islavs. viii, He leant against a stranded boat.. And conned every rippling wave, As higher yet her sides they lave. 1850 CAPENN Ball. 8 Songs 47 Where Torridge laves its banks of green. 1887 Speciator 30 July 1016/2 The shire is laved by a sea teeming with fish.

absol. 1808 Scott Marm. III. x, There, through the summer day, Cool streams are laving.

3. To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also absol. Const. † in, into, on, npon.

3. To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also absol. Const. † in, into, on, upon.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 124 Hat weeter lafa on. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxv. 72 lhesu. . The deu of grace upon me lave. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A 607 He lauez bys gyftes as water of dyche. a 1400 Sir Perc. 2250 Thny wolde not lett long thone, Bot lavede in hir with a spone. a 1648 Digny Closet Open. (1677) 24 This being done lave and bounce it the honey and water] very well and often. 1703 I. N. City & C. Purchaser 100 The Lead being melted. is laved into the Pan. a 1711 Ken Hymns Exang. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 81 The Saint. . on his Head the hallow'd Water lav'd. 1823 Lockhart Reg. Dalton vi. i. (1842) 350 He. laved a few cool drops upon his brow. 1862 Macm. Mag. Apr. 519 Lave the water. . in slight handfuls. gently over the head and face. † b. intr. To run, stream. Obs. c 1425 Festivals Ch. 220 in Leg. Rood (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees, pat fro his flesshe gan lave. † 4. trans. To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop; to hale. Also with out,

rede as ripe cherrees, pat fro his flesshe gan lave. † 4. trans. To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop; to hale. Also with out, up, with complement, and absol. Obs.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 154 Mony ladde per forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scopen out the scapel water. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. metr. xii. (E.E.T.S.) 107 [Orpheus] spak and song in wepynge alle pat ener he hadde resceyned and laued out of pe noble welles of hys modir calliope. 1387 Treevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 415 Pat lorde was woned to .. lave up water of pitts. 1458 in Turner Don. Archit. III. 417 With xi. laborers lavyng at onys. 1508 Kenneoie Flyting vo. Dunbar 471 Thow fylde faster than fyftensum mycht lawe. 1601 W. Parry Frav. Sir A. Skerley 6 To laue water out of this rotten boate. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 1. ii. I. v. vii. (1651) 167 When I have laved the sea dry, thou shalt understand the mystery of the Trinity. 1644 Evelyn Diary 11 Oct., As we were weary with pumping and laving out the water. a 1700 Dryder Mr. Crites Alexone 109 A fourth, with Labour, laves Th' intruding Seas, and Waves ejects on Waves. 1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 13 It were Folly and unreasonable Charge. to Lave, or fill 20 or 30 Tubs of Water per hour. transf. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 5 It [a storm of wind] was yet so violent, that it laved water out of the River Cherwell, and cast it quite over the Bridge at Magdalen College. † Lave, v. 2 Obs. rare — . [Cf. ON. lafa to droop.] Of the ears: To droop, hang down. 1597-8 Br. Hall Sal. 1v. i. 72 His eares hang laving, like a new-log'd swine.

droop.] Of the ears: To droop, hang down.
1507-8 Bp. Hall Sat. IV. i. 72 His eares hang laving, like a new-log'd swine.

Lave, obs. form of LAW.

Laveer (lāvio·1), v. Naut. Obs. exc. in literary use. Forms: 6-7 lavere, (7 laver, -eir, -ier, 7-8 loft-veer), 7-laveer. [ad. Du. laveeren, in 17th c. also loeveren, MDu. laeveren, loveren, ad. F. (16thc.) loveer, now louvoyer (for the suffix in Du. cf. domineren Domineer v.), f. lof windward (of Du. or LG. origin: see LUFF). The Du. word has been

neren Domineer v.), f. lof windward (of Dn. or LG. origin: see Luff). The Dn. word has been adopted in other langs. as G. lavieren, Sw. lofvera, Da. lavere.] intr. To beat to windward; to tack.

1598 W. Phillips tr. Linschoten 1, xcvi. 179 The Indian ships. durst not anker there; but only vsed to lanere to and foo. 1608 Hieron 2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refns. Subscript. 149 The winde being against him, he laveirs and turneth another tack. 1648 Earl Westmore. Land Otia Sacra (1879) 163 Lie on a Tack Port and Laveer, Sometimes to weather, then to Lee. 1662 Driven Astrea Redux 65 Those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go, Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. 1718 J. Chamberlayne Relig. Philos. (1730) II, xix. § 38 They can always pass through this Streight by Laveering or Tacking, even tho' the Wind be contrary. 1876 Banckoff Hist. U. S. V. xxiii. 593 It went for the Chesapeake, laveering against the stiff sontherly winds of the season.

fig. a 1667 Cowley Liberty Verses & Ess. (1687) 81 To bend and turn about his own Nature, and laveer with every wind. 1800 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. X. 319 Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound. Klostock is continually laveering. 1885 Mrs. C. L. Pirkis Lady Lovelace II. xxiii. 55 Neither skilful nor resolved enough to 'laveer' against them (the fates).

Hence † Lavee rer, one who laveers.
1670 Clarendon Ess. Tracts (1727) 183 They [the Schoolmen] are the best Laveerers of the World.

† Lavel. Obs. raye-'. [ad. It. lavello' a lauer in a Barbers shops' (Florio), ad. L. labellum bowl, bathing-tub. 1 A wide shallow pan or bowl

hathers shops' (Florio), ad. L. labellum bowl, bathing tub.] A wide shallow pan or bowl.

1658 tr. Porta's Nat. Magic vi. ii. 179 Let water be often poured into the lavel [L. in labellum], and stirred about. Ibid., Skim the lavel [L. conca decapuletur].

† Lavell. Obs. The epiglottis.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavell that standeth in the myddes of the throte, alonette.

1847 HALLIWELL, Lavell, the flap that covers the top of the windelpie. Still used in Devon.

Lavellan. Sc. A kind of weasel (Jam.).

1684 Siebald Scot. Illustr. II. III. II Lavellan, Animal in Cathanesia frequeas.

1771 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1769

(1774) 175, I enquired here after the Lavellan, which, from description, I suspect to be the Water Shrew Mouse.

Lavement (let viment). [a. F. lavement, f. laver to wash; cf. Lavament.]

laver to wash; cf. LAVAMENT.

1. The action of washing, or cleansing. rare,
1650 Ashmole Chym. Collect. 23 In the fourth distillation
follows the Lavement. 1891 Cornh. Mag. Mar. 323 Those
down below pause in the lavement of their hands.

2. Med. An injection.

1794 [J. Williams] Crying Et. to Col. Mack 18 Bring
a hot lavement, and infuse it Mack. 1825 W. Herender
tr. Ciero's Lett. to Atticus x. 13 He ordered them to come
again the next day, as he. was taking a lavement. 1872
Contemp. Rev. XXI. 143 The application of lavements to
women and children. 1876 Curling Dis. Rectum (ed. 4) 48
They have regularly used the cold-water lavements.

1 Lavender. sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 4-5 laven-

They have regularly used the cold-water lavements. † **Lavender**, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 4-5 lavendere, 4-6 lavendere, 5 lavan-, -en-, -under, -dyre, 4- lavender. Also in contracted form Launder. [a. OF. lavandier masc., lavandiere fem. (mod. F. lavandière fem.) = Sp. lavandero masc., -era fem., Pg. lavandera fem., It. lavandaio masc., lavandaja, lavandara fem., ad. late L. lavandārins. -ārāa (whence OHG. lavendari. ladantari dārius, -āria (whence OHG. laventari, ladantari 'fullo', f. lavanda (orig. neut. pl. 'things to be washed', but in Rom. used as fem. sing : cf. It. lavanda washing), f. lavāre to wash: see LAVE 7. Cf. L. lavandāria neut. pl. (occurring once) 'things to be washed'. For the formation cf. also med.L. referendārius.]

A washerwoman, laundress. † Formerly also (rarely), a man who washes clothes, a washerman. la 1300 Chron. Petroburg. (Camden No. 47) 122 De catallis Johannis le Lavandere, fugitivi.] a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. xv. 49 Prude wes my plowe fere, Lecherie my lavendere. c 138 Chauceu L. G. H. Prol. 358 Enuyc. . is lauender In the grete court alway. c 1430 5yr Gener. (Roxb.) 2328 The lauenders she saw in the floode, Ful besilie washing a shert. c 1470 Harding Chron. cxciii. ii, Ladies faire with their gentilwomen Chamberers also and lauenders. a 1483 in Househ. Ord. (1790) 85 Of the whiche soape the seyde clerke spicers shalle take allowance in his dayly dockette by the recorde of the seide yeoman lavender. 1501 Will of Wadyngton (Somerset Ho.), My lavender Kateryne Gybl es. a 1536 Will of Pecss Catharme in Strype Eacl. Mom. 1. App. Ixix. 170, 1 ordain that my lavander be paid of that which is due unto her. 1567 in Chalmers Mary (1818) 177 Lanandrie. Margaret Balcomie, lauander.

Lavender (lævéndar), sb. 2 and a. Forms: 3-6 lavender, 5 lavendere, 6-7 lavander, 6-1 lavendere. Also 6 Sc. lavand. [a. AF. lavendre (OF. *lavandre, whence mod. Prov. alebandro) for *lavendle:—med.L. lavendula, also lavandula, A washerwoman, laundress. + Formerly also

for *lavendle:-med.L. lavendula, also lavandula, livendula, livendula, livendola (10-11th c. in Goetz Corp. Gll, Latin. III. 629/5), levindola, lavindula; cf. It. lavendola (Diez; not in Dicts.), Sp. lavándula (in Dicts. only as a botanical name); also F. lavande (cited from Christine de Pisan, 14-15th c.), It., Sp. lavanda. The med.L. lavendula was taken

vande (cited from Christine de Pisan, 14-15th c.), It., Sp. lavanda. The med.L. lavendula was taken into OHG. or early MHG. as lavendla (in MSS. of 12th c.; see Ahd. Glossen III. 105), whence MHG. and early mod.G. lavendele, lobendel, lobengele, laubangel, lavandel, lavander, lafander; the standard form in Ger., Du., Sw., Da. is now lavendel. The enrent hypothesis is that med.L. lavendula is a corrupt form of lavandula, a dim. of the shorter word which appears in It. as lavanda (see nbove). This is commonly identified with It. lavanda' washing', the supposition being that the name refers to the use of the plant either for perfuming baths (so already in 16th c. writers) or as laid among freshly washed linen (see 2 below). But on the ground of sense-development this does not seem plausible; a word literally meaning 'washing' would hardly without change of form come to denote a non-essential adjunct to washing. Besides, the earliest form appears to be livendula; if this could be connected with L. livère to be livid or blnish, the sense would be appropriate, but the formation is obscure; M. Paul Meyer suggests, as a possibility, that the original form may have been 'livindula for 'fividula, l. lividus Livio. (A med.L. word of about the same date and of app. similar form is calendula marigold.) It is not certain that the word has not changed its application, as in early glosses livendula, lavendula, are given as synonymous with samsuns and amaracus, which properly mean 'marjoran'; but plant-names were applied often very loosely. The It. lavanda, F. lavande, would seem to be a back-formation from med.L. lavandula.] sb.

1. The plant Lavandula vera (N.O. Labiata), a small shrub with small pale lilac-coloured flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; it is a native of the south of Europe and Northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in other countries for its perfume. Also applied, usually with defining word, to the two other species of Lavandula, L. Spica (distinguished as French lavender and † Lavender (distinguished as French lavender and † Lavender spike), and L. Stæchas (formerly † Lavender gentle). Oil of lavender, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the blossoms of L. vera, used in medicine and perfumery. An inferior kind is obtained from the two other species, and is used in making varnishes and for other industrial purposes; that from L. Spica is called 'oil of spike'.

1265 Voc. Plants in Wr. Wülcker 557/2 Lavendula, lauendre. 1240 Promp. Parv. 290/1 Lavendula, Lavendula. 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.) 92/1 Lavendula, gall. et angl. lauendre. 1538 Turner Libellus, Lavender, pseudo... nardus. 1550 Ltoyd Treas. Health (1585) Lj. Take

of lauender gentle 3. & a half. 1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xv. 9 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaii. 1573 Baret Alv., Lauander. Lauendula. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1580) 66 Lavender is called in Latine Lavanda or Lavendula. 1578 LYTE Douleus II. lxxxvi. 264 Lauender is of two sortes, male and female, 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. clxxix. (1633) 534 Lavender Spike is called in Latine Lavendula. 1611 Shars, H'int. T. IV. iv. 104 Here's flowres for you: Hot Lauender, Mints, Sauory, mariorum. a 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. vi. 280 The Seeds of Lavander kept a little warm and moist, will turn into Moths. 1751 HILL Hist. Mal. Med. 424 Lavender has at all times been famous as a cephalic, nervous, and uterine medicine. 1766 C. Marshall Garden. xvi. (1813) 268 Lavender . is for its pleasant aromatic scent found in most gardens. 1859 Gullick & Timss Paint. 209 The English oil of lavender, or the inferior foreign oil of spike (a larger species of lavender), is preferred in ename painting. b. Applied to certain other plants. Sea Laven-

b. Applied to certain other plants. Sea Lavender, Statice Limonium; also called + Marsh Lavender (obs.), Lavender Thrift. + Lavender of Spain

aer (ods.), Lavender Livitt. Thavender of Spain = Lavender cotton.

1530 Palsgr. 237/2 Lavendre of Spaygne, cifres. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. Ixxxvii. \$ 2, 333 The people neere the sea side where it groweth do call it Marsh Lauander, and Sea Lauander. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bet. App. 316 Sea Lavender, Static. 1837 Maccallivray Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 154 S[tatice] Linenium, Lavender Thrift.

2. The flowers and stalks of Lavandula vera.

placed among linen or other clothes in order to preserve them from moths when they are to be stored for some time. To lay (up) in lavender:
(a) to lay aside carefully for future use; b) slang, to pawn; (c) to put out of the way of doing harm,

(a) to lay aside carefully for future use; b) slang, to pawn; (c) to put out of the way of doing harm, as a person by imprisoning him or the like.

1584 Stanford Churchao, Acc. in Antignary XVII. 210 '1 It. lavender for the churche clothes. 1589 Nashe Pref. Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 8 Bought at the deerest though they smell of the friplers lauander halfe a yeere after. 1592 Gigenne Upst. Courtier (1871) 34 He is ready to lend the loser money upon rings... or any other good pawn, but the poor gentleman pays so dear for the lavender it is laid up in, that [etc.]. 1605 Chapman, etc. Fastae, Ho. G.2, Good faith rather then thou shouldest pawne a rag more if e lay my ladiship in lauender, If I knew where. 1628 Earth Microcomm, Ying, awae Preacher (Arb) 23 He., ha's a lest still in lauender for Bellarmine. a 1630 Wotton I et. to Walton in Relig. (1651) 512 Yours hath lyen so long by me (as it were in lavender) without an answer. 1648 Vell. East. Assoc. 9 It is the duty of a State to lay him [the king] solemnly in such kind of Lavender as grows in the 27 of Deuteronomy. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew. Laydupin Lavender, when any Cloaths or other Movedbles are pawn'd or dipt for present Money. 1822 Scott Nigel xxiii. Lowestoffe is laid up in lavender only for having shown you the way into Alsatia. 1826 — Mal. Halage, ii, The omaments are redeemed from the pawn-brokers, won perhaps on the next Monday. 1838 Harkerray Virgin. Laxviii. 258 What woman ... has not the bidal-favours and rainent stowed away, and returned to lavender as the phrase goes on the next Monday. 1838 Harkerray Virgin. Laxviii. 258 What woman ... has not the bidal-favours and rainent stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the immost cup boards of her heart? 1888 Academy 18 Feb. 1113 The old maid .. with her little romance carefully pre-cryed in the lavender of memory.

3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red. 1882 Gardon 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemuns. .. Fee

3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red.

1882 Gardon of Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums, ... For Rageuse, a large recurved flower, colour white tinted with lavender. 1886 Feen Master Ceremonies i, They were of richest purple, fading into lavender and grey.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lavender-growing; lavender-blue, -brown, -grey, -scented adjs.; lavender-blue, -brown, -grey, -scented adjs.; lavender-blue, -brown, -grey, -scented adjs.; state-

vender-sugar, a sweetmeat medicated with lavender.

lavender.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 28 Lavender blue—blue with a mixture of grey, and a shade of red.

1813 Sketches Charac. (ed. 2) I. 218 Spangled crape petricoat, with "lavender brown train.

1834 Mrs. Somervitie Connect. Phys. Sci. xix. (1849) 181 Visible rays of a "lavender grey colour.

1900 Daily News 28 Aug. 5/1 Some persons find "lavender-growing very profitable.

1810 Splendid Follies I. 10 Hand "lavender-scented.

1810 Splendid Follies I. 10 Hand "lavender-sugger to the old man.

B. adj. Of the colour of lavender-flowers (see A. 3). Also in Comb.

1882 Garden 20 May 354/3 Clematises... with flowers of a

B. adf. Of the colour of lavender-nowers (see A. 3). Also in Comb.

1882 Garden 20 May 354/3 Clematises...with flowers of a delicate lavender shade. 1883 Congregationalist Nov. 900
He moved on, with springy step, wearing lavender kid gloves. 1890 'Rote flotterwood' Col. Reformer (1891) 16.
The lavender-kid-wearing tribe of modern youth. 1897
MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 341 Ohanjo evidently thought him too much of a lavender-kid-glove gentleman to deal with bush trade.

La'vender, v. [f. Lavendersh.²] trans. To perfume with lavender; to put lavender among (linen).
1820 Keats Eve St. Agnes xxx, In blanched linen, smooth, and lavenderd. 1839 fl. Rocess Ess. II. iii. 148 The word 'stench' is lavendered over into 'unpleasant effluvia', or an 'ill odour'. 1845 Hood Two Peacocks of Bedfont xxv, The solenn clerk goes lavender'd and shorn. 1874 M. Collins Transmigr. III. i. 3, I lay there, amid lavendered linen.
1875 Tennyson Q. Mary III. v. It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness. 1893 M. Grav Last Sentence I. v, Snowy linen lavendered by the young bride's own hands.

¶ Used (after Lavender sb.¹) for Launder v. I.
1843 Willis New Mirror (Cent.), The smell of soap, from the lavendering in the back-yard.

Lavender cotton. A name for Ground Lavender.v. [f. Lavendersh.2] trans. Toper-

La vender cotton. A name for Ground cypress (Santolina Chamæcyparissus); formerly confused with Artemisia Abrotanon or maritima. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre cotten, cipres. 1538 TURNER Libellus, Lavender cotton, Absinthium. 1577 B. Googe

Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 66 b, Lavender cotten, .. some call it .. Santonia and female Sothernewood. 1579 Langham Gard. Health (1633) 349 Lauender cotton, or garden Cypers, drunke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom: it is the female kind of Sothernwood. 1741 Compl. Fam.. Picce 1. i. 37 Lavender-Cotton, .. Cambuile, Lavender-tops .. of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 Garden 17 June 427/1 As edging plants .. Lavender Cotton.

Lavender-water. A perfume compounded with alcohol and analysis from the distilled with alcohol and analysis from the distilled

with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled

flowers of lavender.

nowers of lavender, 1563 Hyll Art Garden, (1593) 99 Distil it in a limbek of glas... into which put a little Lauender water & peper, 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ, Surg. (1771) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water, a 1863 Thackbray Fitz-floodle's Prof. Wisc. Wks. IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** Obs. Forms: 4-5 lavendrye, 5-drey, 6 lavandrie. [ad. OF. lavan-, lavenderie, f. lavandier Lavender sb. 1] a. = Laundry

1; b. -LAUNDRY 2; c. -LAUNDRSS 5b. 1, 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 182 pame wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. 1393 Phil. C. xvtt. 330 And laueh hem in he lauandrie. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ, Ord. (1790) 85 Office of Lavendrey, two yeomen; ... and if there be a Queene in housholde, then there be weomen lavendryes for the chambre, warderohe, &c. 1567 [see LAVENDER 5b.].

Lavendulan (lävendullän). Min. Also -ane.

[Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod.L. lavendula lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender blue colour.

of a lavender-bine colour.

1844 Dana Min. 527 Lavendulan. Fises easily before the blowpipe. 1872 Nevill. Catal. Min. 144 Erythrite.. var. Lavendulane. 1892 Dana Min. 314 Lavendulan. Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

Lavendulate. Min. [f. as prec. +-ITE.] = prec. 1878 Mineral. Mag. II. 101 Lavendulite.. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

Lave net. [Of unknown origin; cf. Lammet, tam-net (s.v. 1.am v.).] (See quot. 1883.)

1875 Buckland Logoks, 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep., working their lave nets. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. ed. 4) 125 Lave Net.. used in the estuary to take samon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 Westm. (faz. 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

Lavenite (lævenait). Min. [Named by Brioger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. Laven) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found

where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals.

1836 Amer. Iral. Sci. Ser. 11. XXXI. 230 Låvenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

Laventine (lævěntin). [Corruption of Levantine.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton.

In some mod Diets. cotton

Laver (le¹ voi), sb. 1 Also 1 laber. [a. L. laver.] +1. A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = Gr. σίον. Obs.

otov. Obs., cross some series of the series

matine algae, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. Purple laver, Porphyra laciniata. Green laver, Ulva latissima and

phyra laciniata. Green laver, Ulva latissima and Ulva lactuca.

1611 Cotga. Herbe marine, Slanke, Wrake, Lauer, Sengrasse. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 257 Laver, which is the Lactuca Marina or Sea-Lettace. 1766 Abstev Bath Guide v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 Statist. Acc. Scot VII. 400 The Ulva latissima which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast. 1847 Sia J. C. Ross Voy. S. Scas II. 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1849 Maily News 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland.

attrib. 1873 M. COLLINS Sopire Sitchester I. xv. 101 Vou don't get moor mutton with hot laver sance every day.

Laver (12'vol), 5b.2 Forms: 4-6 lavor, Invour(e, 5 lavowre, lavre, lavyre, lawere, -ovre, -orre, Sc. levare, 5-6 Sc. lavar, 6 Sc. lawer.

-orre, Sc. levare, 5-6 Sc. lavar, 6 Sc. lawer, lawar(e, (dial. leyver), 5- laver. [a. OF. laveoir, lavur:-L. lavātērium: see Lavatory.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing; in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, use, chieffy a wash-hand-dashi of a water-jug, usually of metal; occas. a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only poet, or rhetorical. + Also applied to the piscina, and to

rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and hondes, been assayd at diuerse stoundes, Bacyns, lauours, er that men hem bye. 1394 P. Pl. Crede 176 Pan kam I to bat cloister... it was... Wib lauoures of latun louelyche y-greithed, a 1400 Octonian 1299 Lauor and hasyn they gon calle, To wassche and aryse. 1420 E. E. Wills (1882) 46 Also ii), bascijinus,... with ij, lauerus. 1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 232 Py Ewry borde with basous & lauour, watur hoot & cold, eche ober to alay. 1483 Act 1 Rich. 111, c. 12 § 2 That no merchannt Straungier... hrynge into this Realme.. Chafynge disshes hangynge lavers [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 442 b/1 He wessheth his handes at the pyscyne or lauer for this yt no thynge of the Sacramente ne may abyde at his handes. 1487 Will of Laurence (Somerset Ho.), A water laver for the fyt. 1485 Inv. R. Wardr. (1815) to Item a levare of silver ouregilt with a cover. 1507 Pillon Churchw. Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basen and

j lauer of laten. 1549 Compl. Scot. Ep. to Q. Mary 7 He gart delynir to the said pure man.. ane goldin vattir lauar. 1552-3 Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff, in Ann. Lichfield (1863) IV. 31 A handbell, a crosse of wodde, a surples, and a lavor. 1557-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 715 In factura minus hostii pro le lavers, 8d. 1579 LANGHAM Gard. Health (1633) 514 Wash thy hands in a lauer, wherin is put some Sage. 1593 Rites of Durh. (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth.. was a fair Laver or Conditt. 1598 Florto, Vacile, a basen to wash hands in, a lauer. 1605 Thame Quersit. 1. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phochus in the same lauer. 1647 A. Ross Myst. Poet. xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cuma.. Justin Martyr.. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1. 182 With copions water the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size. 18dd. 11. 558 Voung Arettus.. Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour. 1864 Tyssen Ch. Bells of Sussex 11 [The Bell-founders' arms.] A chevron between three lavers. b. Used to render Vulg. labrum, Heb. wy kiyyör, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions

applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the

of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon. 1535 Coverdale Each. xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brasen lauer. 10 wash. — 1 Kings vii. 39 The lauer set he before on the righte hande towarde the south. 1647 R. Baillie Anabaptism 166 The laver. was not of the capacity for one man to hath. 1869 W. P. Mackay Grace 3. Trutk (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have heen looking for the antitype of temple and laver.

e. The basin of a fountain. Obs. exc. arch.

C. The bash of a fountain. Obs. exc. arch.

1604 Derker King's Entertainm. E 3b, Some prettie
distance from them an artificiall Lauer or Fount was
erected. 1645 Evelyn Diary. 18 Jan., Many stately fountaines. casting water into antiq lavors. 1664 Perrs Diary.

14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great laver
of water in the middle. 1670 Bloont Glossopy., Laure,
a Pond or washing place. 1825 Longr. Sprit Peetry. 14
Where the silver brook, From its full laver, ponrs the white

2. transf. and fig. The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism: in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρόν παλιγγενεσίας

Washing of hapitish; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρόν παλιγγενεοίας Til. iii. 5: cf. Lavacre.

1340 Ayenh. 162 Pet ober þing is 20þe skrifte þet is þet lanor hner he him ssel ofte wesse. 1413 Pilgy. Sorole (Caxton) 1. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke thenne hit sheweth that he hath this lauure desalowid. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism, This holesome lauer of regeneracion. 1574 tr. Marlorat's Apocalifs 20 Seeying that Baptime is called the Lauer of newe hirth. 1612 T. Taxtor Comm. Titus ii. 14 This is the onely founcine opened to the house of Dauid for Sinne and Vincleannesse, this is the onely laner of the Church. 1631 Wester Anc. Fineral Mon. 59 At whose hands he received the lauer of haptisme. 1670 Morit State Eng. 2 Baptism is the Lavre of Regeneration. a 1684 Lettornov Il Vis. (1835) 1. 175 No other laver can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of The Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 Keble. Lyra Innoc. (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power.

† 3. A process or mode of ablution. Obs. 1671 M. Lavorson IV. Barbary viii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcorau use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and ... the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal Lavors. 1671 Million Sausson 1727 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash off The clotted gore. a 1684 Lettorno Comm. 1. Pet. ii. 9. 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountatin opened for sin. 4. altrib.

4. altro.

1660 Act 12 Chas. H, c. 4 Schedule s.v. Brass, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j. s. iv d.

Laver, sb.3 Her. [? For *lever-cutter (alluding to the name Leversedge): sec Lever, iris-plant.] A coulter or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also laver cutter.

Also laver cutter,

1828-40 in Berry Encycl. Herald. I, (whence in recent Dicts.)

1894 Parker's Gloss. Her. s.v. Plough, Argent, a chevron between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable—Leversedge, co. Chester.

+ Laver, a. Obs. rare—1. ? = BLABBER a.

1598 Masston Pygmal. IV. [V.] 75 Let his [the hound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Natures workmanship.

**Laver, v. Obs. [f. Laversh.2] intr. To bathe.

160 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 37 With surfets tympany he
ginning swell All wan eft layers in Saint Buxtons well. Laver, obs. form of LATHER v.

Laveracke, -cok, -oc(k, -ok(ke: see LABK sb.1 Laverd, obs. form of LORD.

Lavor (, lavik), a. [f. Lava + -1c. Cf. F. lavique.] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 For. Q. Rev. XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, hasaltic, and lavic.

**Tavi dnian. Obs. rare-1. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. 'Visnan, vidnan, a sand lance or sand eel' (West Cornw. Gloss.).] A fish of some kind. 1606 Act 3 7as. I, c.12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Lauydnyan.

Laving (|\bar{\ell}^1\times inj), vbl. sb. [f. Lave v.\frac{1}{2} + -ING\frac{1}{2}.]

The action of the vb. Lave\frac{1}{2} in various senses; the balling, washing. Also attrib.

+ baling; washing. Also attrib., laving-bowl, a

† baling; washing. Also attrib., laving-bowl, a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 R. Fannange Inser. St. Helen's, Abingdon in Leland tim. (1769) VII. 80 Then the strenghe of the streme astoned them stronge, In labor and lavyng moche money was lore.

184-5 Nurham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 649, vij lavyng bollez.

1611 Florio, Lauatura, a washing, a lauing.

Laving (Izlivin), pol. a. [f. Lave v.l + -ing².]

That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying: bathing (in quot intr.)

purifying; bathing (in quot. intr.).

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 366 be makel lauande loghe to be byfer ered.

13. S. Erkenwolde 314 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 273 He., to be toumbe lokyd, To be liche ber hit

lay with lauande teres. 1671 MILTON P. R. I. 280 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 11. xxiy, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† Lavish, sb. Obs. Forms: 5 lavas, 6 lavess(e, lavasse, lavish. [a. OF. lavasse, lavache, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. lavis torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. Phr. to make

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne enylle. 1534 WHITINTON Tullygs Offices (1540) II. 107 The other large lauses is appropried as to flatterers of the commen people. 1548 UNALL Erasm. Par. Luke vii. 86 h, Dooest thou see this woman. makyng lauasse of hir precious perfumed oynctemente. 1565 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith 117 They ryot not in lanish, but line in fasting. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 40 If enerie brooker would deale thus, their would not so many false knaues bring them such lauish of stollen goods, as they do. 1589 NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon (Arh.) 8 The sweete sacietie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. 1592 MARLOWE Massacre Paris xxiv. 102 He loves me. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597
J. PAYNE Royal Exch. 11 You shall surely answere and make accommpte for the lavess and misspendinge of your mayster goods.

Lavish (lævif), a. Forms: 5-6 lavas, lavage, 6 laves, laveis, lavaige, Sc. lawage, lavash, 6-

lavish. [f. Lavish sb.]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; esp. in phrase lavish of (one's) tongue.

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; esp. in phrase lavish of (one's) tongue. Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 ELIZ. CTESS SURREV in Paston Lett. No. 886 111. 323
They have not ben of that disposicion to be lavas of theyr tungys, whan they had moore cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1520 More Dyaloge iv. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are lin al other thing so light and laues of theyr tong. yet finde we nener.. cause giuen of complaint, through ..secretes vittred. by the confessoure. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 111. 114 'Trow 3e', he said, 'for your speiking so proude, Or lichthe langage hayth lawage and loude... That I dar nocht to my purpois proceid: 1594 1st Pt. Contention 1. 1. 25 Th' excessive lone I beare vnto your Grace, Forbids me to be lanish of my tongue. 1695 Transerse Chr. Ethics 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 Rowe Ambit. Step-Moth. 11. 11. 761, I bore his lavish Tongue. 1474 Young Nt. Th. 11. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 CRABEE Birth of Flattery 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† b. Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impeluous; loose, wild, licentious. Obs.
1507 Shaks, 2 Hen. IV, IV. iV. 64 When Meanes and lauish Manners meete together. 1605 — Macb. 1. 11. 57 Curbing his lauish spirit. 1634 Mutron Comma 465 When lust. by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1640 QUARERS Enchirid. 111. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawfull Recreations.

+c. Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. Obs. 1503 J. Edwards Auth. O. & N. Test. 252 If.. I have showed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the deriva-

2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. Const of, in. In early use often: Wasteful, extrava-

Const of, in. In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant.

1475 Cath. Angl. 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, prodigm.

1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 54 He is so laucis, the stocke beginneth to droope. 1548-67 Thomas Ital. Dict., Discipatrici, lauage woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 Grimalde Cicero's Offices 1. (1538) 21 Lauisher than their goods will beare. 1556 Golding Orid's Met. 180 The lanas earth doth yeeld you plenteously Most gentle foode, &c. 1576 Fleming Panoft. Epist. 240 Lest you he carefull in keeping. or to prodigal and lavash in wasting them. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, III. ii. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxv. § 20 The liberall harted man is.. by the indgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 Play Studley in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 262, I ever fear'd that my courageous brother.. would be too lavish of his person. 1643 Burroughes Exp. Hosca II. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish wasting servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1507 Dryden Tirg. Part, vii. 76 Lavish Nature langhs, and strows her Stores around. 1710 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. a 1763 Shenstone Elegies i. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears. 1791 Boswell. Johnson (1816) IV. 422, I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 113 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 Ruskin Ser. Lamps iv. § 3. 97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed.. were. the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 220 He writeth to Dionysins. and alies, to leave off their lawsh cheare and delicates. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. II. ii. 24 Let her have needfull but not lauish meanes. 1607 Davoer Virg. Georg. 1423 The low ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and hearded Grain. 1779-81 Jounson L. P., Young Wks. IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1832 Tennyson Eleanore 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. 11. 446 He. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883-4 O'Donovan Story Mero ii. 26 He wore a silk tunic. with lavish gold embroidery.

3. dial. Of grass or wheat: Rank, overgrown. 21730 Poynter MS. Gloss. in N. 4 Q. Ser. vi. VIII. 45

c 1730 POYNTER MS. Gloss. in N. & Q. Ser. vi. VIII. 45 Lavage, rank. 1842 PULMAN Sketches (1871) 111 The grass

is too lavidge. 1844 BARNES Poems Rural Life Gloss, Lavish, rank. That wheat is lavish.

Lavish (læviʃ), v. Also 6 lavesse. [f. La-

VISH a.]

1. intr. To be lavish. +a. To be profuse in expense; to plunge *into* (excess). Also *to lavish it.* Obs. b. To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. Obs. b. To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. Obs. c. Of rain: To pour along in torrents. rare. 1565 Maplet Gr. Forest 105 He, fearing the Female to lauish and to be no sparer of such vitiales as they hane... stenteth the Female. 1613 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Lanish, to spend extraordinarily. 1614 D. Dyne Myst. Self-deceiving xxii. 274 The Scripture saith not the minister may linxuriously lauish it, but onely line of the altar. 1625 Cooke Pope Joan 69 Voo lauish when you talke of 400 yeares after. For I have prooned vnto you alreadie, by the bookes that are yet extant, that it was knowne sooner. 1625 Br. Mountraou App. Cessar 217 S. Aug. in commending him did not lavish at all, where he saith, that he was ... magni nominis [etc.]. 1642 J. Ball Answ. Canne 1. 54 You lavish somewhat when you say without limitation [etc.]. 1688 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 162 His Father dying soon, he... Invishes into Excesses not approved of. 1830 Gall Laurie T. III. iii. (1849) 90 The rain came lavishing along as if the windows of heaven were opened.

2. trans. To bestow, deal out, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with away, out.

profusely and recklessly; also with away, out.

Const. in, on or upon, rarely to.

a. with material object. Also, to shed (blood) in profusion.

in profusion.

1542 Udall tr. Erasmus' Apophth, 135 Those persones, who of a ryotousnesse did prodigally lauesse out and waste their substaunce... vpon cookes, or reuellers [etc.]. 1592 Nobody & Someb. in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 288 Helpe us to lavish our abundant treasures In masks, sports, revells, riots, and strange pleasures 1611 Bible Isaou Sacr Princ. (1659) 407 Shall all be lavished away that should be so laid out? 1692 Washington tr. Millon's Def. Pop. xii, 229 That he might... lavish out in one House, the Riches and Wealth... of three Nations. 1713 Addison. Caton.i, We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands. a 1715 Burket Own Time (1724) I. 245 Money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity. 1786 Burket. IV. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 143 That excessive salaries and emoluments... have been lavished by the said Warren Hastings to sundry individuals. 1796 Campaigns 1793-4, I. i. ix. 92 Twas a pity hrave men should be lavished upon the indlyday money in toys. 1851. D. G. MITCHELL Fresh Glean. 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

b. with immaterial object.

Glean, 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

b. with immaterial object.

1581 Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 67 But I have lavished out too many wordes of this play matter. 1621 QUARLES Esther V. E 3 b, Each Virgin keepes her turne, and all the night They lewdly lauish in the Kirgs delight. 1639 FULLER Holy War II. xxxiv. (1840) 95 Pity it is that any pity should be lavished on them. 1653 tr. Hales' Dissert. de pace iv. 19 Is it credible that he will lavish out so excellent gifts...on men depraved with so many errors. 1672 DRYDEN Cong. Granada 1. i, Ev'ry Life You lavish thus, in this viptestine Strife. a 1704 T. Brown Praise Powerly. Wks. 1730 I. 100 Lavishing your favours. 1763 W. Harris in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 401 His good nature... was lavished away on those who had least pretence to his favour. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. IV xxi, To see her lavish some kind looks upon my unfortunate son. 1845 FORD Handok. Spain 1. 50 [Nature] lavishes... her fairest charms where most unseen. 1856 H. ROGERS Ess. II. viii, 368 No end of controversy has been lavished on the philosopher's precise view. 1861 J. MARTINEAU Ess. 1269) II. 400 The blind force of instinctive life... Plato treats with none of the admiration lavished on it by Mr. Carlyle.

If ence La visher, one who la vishes.

Hence La visher, one who lavishes.

1611 Coton., Gaspilleur, a spend-all, .. lanisher. a 1619
Fotherry Atheom. n. i. § 8 (1622) 189 God is not a Lauisher, but a Dispenser of his blessings. 1634 Str M. Sandys Ess.

209 Let those Lavishers then, that made the Covetous their Voyders, Live so thriftily, as to pay their debts in their life time.

Lavishing (lævisin), vbl. sb. ff. Lavish v. +

Lavishing (læviʃiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. Lavishi v. +
-ING¹] The action of the vb. Lavish.

1573 Baret Alv. L 127 Lauishing or wastfull ryot.

1573 Baret Alv. L 127 Lauishing or wastfull ryot.

1573 Baret Alv. L 127 Lauishing or wastfull ryot.

1581 Examiner 28

Sept. 6207 These.

1581 Examiner 28

Sept. 6207 These.

1581 Examiner 28

Sept. 6207 These.

1687 Jaret Love without justice is the mere lavishing of a weak affection.

Lavishing (læviʃiŋ), ppl. a. [f. Lavishi v. +
-ING²] That lavishes; extravagant; † given to reckless or unrestrained behaviour.

1598 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. iv. v. (1622) 95 By reason of his owne lauishing toong.

1620 Howell Lex., Prov. Let. of Advice, Be way of too costly and lavishing a Wife. llence Lavishingly adv.

llence **La. vishingly** adv.

a 1585 ABP. SANDYS Serm. xvi. 284 It is the wives dutie...
not lauishingly to wast or spoile their goods; but [etc.].
1688 Bunyan Jerus. Sinner Saved (1886) 71 To those that
sinned not lavishingly. 1794 Hist, in Aun. Reg. 281 It was
... a secret why the troops were paid for so lavishingly. **Lavishly** (lævi]li), adv. [f. LAVISH a. + -LY2.]
In a lavish manner.

In a lavish manner.

In a lavish manner.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. lxvi. 13 They lanishly [L. futiliter] force ypon God whatsoeuer comes at theire tunges ende. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1593) 421 They could not but bee greatly offended, to see the Gentiles so lanishly to vse the thinges prohibited. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV., IV. ii. 57 Some about him have too lanishly Wrested his meaning and Authoritie. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows II. vii. 142 What is violently or frandulently gotten, will be lavishly spent. a 1656 Ussher Ann. vi. (1658) 354 So lavishly insulting over the fall of so great a person. 1769 Junius Lett. (1804) 1. 29 Whether or no the man, who has praised Vol. VI.

him so kavishly, be himself deserving of praise. 1843 Galleng Ataly, Paste Pr. (1848) I. p. xxvii, They shed blood lavishly. 1856 Leven Martins of Cro' M. 207 No praise of mine—.. however lavishly it was squandered—could possibly raise you in your own esteem. 1867 Fireman Norm. Cong. (1876) H. vii. 33 If they took with one hand they! gave lavishly with the other.

Lavishment (lævijment). Now rare. [f. Lavish 2. + Ment]. The action of lavishing.
1630 Lord Hist. Banians 44 Vet giuen to lavishment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their Law.
1662 J. Chandler l'an Helmont's Oriat. 273 This. might ...remain safe for a long time, without a lavishment of the health. 1711 Shaffens. Charac. (1737) III. Misc. tit. ii. 172
Let us suppose him.. without any apparent Luxury or Lavishment in his Manners. 1814 Cary Daute, Hell Xi. 47
Whoe'er. In reckless lavishment his talent wastes. 1839
Balley Festus (1848) 31 1 To feel. That hope, nor love, nor fear.. Can check the royal lavishment of life.

Lavishness (lævijnes). [f. Lavish a. + Ness.]
† 1. Absence of restraint, recklessness. Obs.

fear.. Can check the royal lavishment of life.

Lavishness (lavvijnės). [f. Lavish a. + ·NESS.]

† 1. Absence of restraint, recklessness. Obs.

c 1477 Caxton Jisson 141 And [Eson] shewde how he wolde punisshe his sone Iason for the lanesshenes of his body 1553 Brande It. Q. Cartius IV. 45 b, Ponishing with losse of lief, the lavesnes of the tonnge. 1555 Edd Decades 72 marg., Plurt of lauyshenes of the tonge. 1649 It. Taxtor Gf. Exemp. n. Ad Sec. xii. 57 Lest as it happens in sudden joyes, the lavishnesse of his spirit should transport him to intemperance.

2. Unlimited bounty; extravagance, prodigality.
1590 Spenser F. Q. n. vii. 12 Riches. First got with guile, .. And after spent with pride and lavishness. 1623 Bingham Alenoph., Comp. Rom. & Mod. II ars X 3, Lest it might be consumed by their Cabin-mates in lauishnesse and idle expences. 1663 Bingham Alenoph., Comp. Rom. & Mod. III ars X 3, Lest it might be consumed by their Cabin-mates in lauishnesse and idle expences. 1663 Bingham Alenoph., Secretar two Jacobuses. 1750 Johnson Rumbler No. 53 * 13 They .. scatter with a kind of wild desperation and affected lavishness. 1857 Russin Pol. Econ. Art 12 The Bavishness of pride. 1859 R. F. Berton Centr. Afr. in Jrnt. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 21 The wondrons lavishness of Nature. 1874 Genes Nabort Hist. vii. § 5, 859 The lavishness of a new wealth united with a lavishness of life, a love of beauty, of colour, of display, to revolutionize English dress.

Lavolta (lavolta), sh. Obs. exc. arch. Also 6-7

Lavolta (lávøltă), sb. Obs. exc. arch. Also 6-7 lavalto, -olto, levalto, -olto, (7 Iovalto), angli-cized lavolt, 6 - lavolta. [f. lt. la the + volta turn.] 'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also

deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also transf. and fig.

[1584 R. Scor Discov, Witcher, III. II. 42 These., night-dansing witches brought out of Italie into France that danse which is called La volta.] c1500 Greene Fr. Bacon viii. (1650) D.4. And draw the Dolphins to thy lonely Eyes, To dance Lauoltas in the purple streames. 1509 Marston Sco. Fillanie II. Ad rithmun 193 Come prettie pleasing symphonie of words., And dannee Leuoltoes in my poesie. 1600 S. Nicholson Acolastia (1876) 47 Behold the sume-beames for thy Beauties sake, Dancing Lauoltoes on the liquid floare. 1603 J. Davies Microcosmos (Grosart) 1441 In Matecheines, Lavolts, and Burgamasks. 1627 B. Jonson Chlorida (1630) B, Ixion., does nothing but cut capreols., and leades Lauoltos with the Lamina. 1627-97 Fellman Kroslees I, xiii. 21 Mortality., checks us in the frisks and levaltoes of our dancing blood. 1671 Crowne Juliana v. 49 His soul shall dance Levaltoes in the aire at the Queens wedding. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 128 The busy Apes., made strange Levaltoes with their hanging Brats from one Bough to another. 1879 G. Macdonald Sir Gibbie III. xiv. 231 He first danced round her several times., and executed his old lavolta of delight.

† Lavolta, v. Obs. exe. arch. In 6 lavalto,

† Lavo'lta, v. Obs. exc. arch. In 6 lavalto, anglicized 6 levalt, 9 lavolt. [f. prec. sb.] intr. To

anglicized 6 levalt, 9 lavolt. [f. prec. sb.] intr. To dance a lavolta; to caper as in the lavolta.

1590 Nasue Almond for Parrat 19 b, The legs. they leapt, they daunced, and I levalted to the Vials of vanitic,

1590 — Leuten Stuffe 36 Do but marke him on your walkes, how he sallies & lavaltos. 1822 W. Tennant Thane of Fife 11. 65 Like spark from fire lavolting through the dance.

† Lavoltetee'r. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lavolta sb. +-Eer, ? after charioteer.] One who dances the 'lavolta'.

rozs Fletcher Fair Maid of Inn III. i. A lavolteteere, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Lavrock, variant of LARK.

Lavrovite (læ vrðvəit). Min. Also lavroffite [Named by von Kokscharov, 1867, in honour of N. von *Lavrov*: see -ITE.] A green variety of pyroxene, containing vanadium.

1868 DANA Min. (ed. 5) 216 Lavrovite.. is an alumina pyroxene, colored green by vanadium. 1879 Amer. Frul. Sci. Ser. II. L. 272 Lavroffite (Lawrowite) has been.. shown to be a vanadiferous diopside.

Lavy (lævi). A local (St. Kilda) name for the

guillemot.

1698 M. Martin Voy. Kildu (1749) 7 Eighteen of the Eggs laid by the Fowl called by them Lavy. Ibid. 31 The Lavy, so call'd by the Inhabitants of St. Kilda. 1766 Pennant 2001. (1768) II. 410. 1802 G. Montagu Ornith. Dict. (1833) 545. 1867 in Smyth Sailor's Worl-bk.

Law (10), sb.1 Forms: I lazu (oblique cases laze,

nom. and acc. pl. laga, once lagan; in comb. lah-), 2 laywe,la3a, 2-5la3e, 3 Layamon læ3e, læwe, 3 laha, 3-5 lagh(e, 3-7 lau(e, lawe, Sc, lauwe, 4 lach(t, laght, (lake), lauh, 4, 6 Sc, 1a, laweh, 5 Sc, laucht, laueh, 1957, lauch, 4,0 37, la, lawen, 5,27, laucht, laueh, 1959, lauch, 5-1 lawen, 5-2 lawen, 5-1 lawen, 5-2 lawen, 5-2

price', 'set tune', etc.); the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in OE_s) a fem. sing.; cf. OSw. lagh neut. sing. and pl., law, Sw. lag, pl. lagar, 1)a. lov. The ON. lag eorresponds to OS. lag neut. (in the compounds aldar-lagu pl. destined length of life, or-lag fate, war):—OTeut. *lago**, f. root *lag:—OAryan *loghter the lagar to (: *legh-): see LAY, LIE vbs. The Lat. leg-, lex is not now generally believed to be cognate (being referred to the root *leg- of legere to gather, read, λέγειν to gather, say); but in many other langs, the word for law' is derived from roots meaning 'to place'; cf., e.g., Eng. Doom, Gr. θέμις, θεσμός, L. statutum, G. gesetz. The native word in OE. was ψ: see Ε. CI., e.g., Eng. Doom, Gr. ve pts, to ptos, i. Matuning. G. gesetz. The native word in O.E. was w: see A. As law is the usual Eng. rendering of L. lex, and to some extent of L. jus, and of Gr. volvos, its development of senses has been in some degree affected by the uses of these words.

I. A tule of conduct imposed by authority.

* Iluman law.

1. The body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually the

cular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually the law.) † Also, in early use, a code or system of rules of this kind.

[As the word was in Scandinavian a plural, though adopted in OE. as a sing., this collective sense is etymologically prior to that of 'specific enactment' (sense 2).]

a 1000 Laws of Ethebred vi. c. 27 (Schmid) zif he hine ladian wille. do doet he dain deopestra ade. on Engla laze, and on Dena laze, he dain deopestra ade. on Engla laze, and on Dena laze, he dain de heora lazu si. 11... O. E. Chron. an. 164 (Laud MS.) He niwade daer Courtes laze, at 1205 Lav. 6305 pa makede heo ane laze, and laide zeon but leade. a 1300 Corrsor M. 16370 pe wick bai hald be lau for drede, e 1425 Wintons Con. v. vii. 672 [He] governyd wyth his lauch the land. a 1548 Hall Chron., Iton. VIII, 247 All offices had by dower .. to be confiscat and spent to the use and custome of the law. 1596 Shaks. Merch. I'. iv. i. 178 The Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1662 Bk. Comm. Prave Pref., Injoyned by the Lawe of the Land. 1726 Switer Gulliver iv. v. But be was at a loss how it should come to pass, that the law, which was intended for every man's preservation, should be any man's min. 1764 Goilism. Trac., 380 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1785 Paury Mor. Priles. Wks. 1825 IV. 184 The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser. 1833 Ht. Martinia. Manch. Strike it is Had we not our confidentions, when combination was against the law? 1866 Law Times Rep. LaXIII. 690 it This court has no junishation over the property in America; it is governed by the law of that country.

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an againt uttering or enforcing the rules of

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an agent uttering or enforcing the rules of

which it consists.

1513 Moke in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 774 Then the lawe maketh me his garden. 1611 Surges. II Int. T. IV. iv. 715
This being done, let the Law goe whistle. 1628 Six J. Ellior Speech Tark. In Forster Life II. 124 The law designs to every man his own. 1728 Yor so Love Frame 1. (1757) So When the Law shows her teeth, but dares not hite. 1794 BURKE Corr. (1844) IV. 228 The law is wiser than cabal or interest. 1338 Dir. Kurs O. Tavist II., 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble,..' the law is a ass—a idiot'.

C. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. The law of the Medes and Persians, often used (with allusion to Dan. vi. 12) as the type of something unalterable.

of the Medes and Persians, often used (with allusion to Dan. vi. 12) as the type of something unalterable.

1382 Wyclef Pan. vi. 15 The lawe of Medis and Persis.

1564 tr. P. Martyr's Comm. Yndges xi. 18, b, It is an olde Properbe. Lawe and Country. For every region hath certaine customes of their owne, which cannot caselye be changed.

1816 Scott Antip. xxvi, Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain lauch.

1853 C. Bede 'Ferdaut Green.

18, Illis word is no longer the law of the Medes and Persians, as it was at home.

1884 RIDER HAGGARD Dawn xxxv, Once given, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

†d. What the law awards; what is due accord-

ing to law. Obs.

ing to law. Cos.

1470-85 Malory Arthur viii. ii. 275 Wel said the King Melyodas, and therfor shallye hane the lawe. And soo she was dampned. to be brent. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI., t. iii. 214 This is the Law, and this Duke Humfreyes doome.

6. To wage one's law, Wager of law; see WAGE

WAGER 56.

2., WAGER 5th.
2. One of the individual rules which constitute the 'law' (sense 1) of a state or polity. In early use only the The plural has often a collective sense

the law sense 1) of a state of pointy. In early use only pt. The plural has often a collective sense (after L. jura, leges) approaching sense 1.

a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom. (1883) 275 Reede ze nu forð lagan gode fyrðor. 11. O. E. Chron. an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He lægde laga. . ðast swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe hinde ðast hine man seelde blendian. e 1205 Lav. 2078 And he heom onleide þat weoren lawen gode. 1207 R. Glove. (Rolls) 9642 William bastard. . hiper lawes made ynou. a 1300 Cursor M. 12115 Of your laues i am vitan For erthli fader haf i nan. e 1320 Sir Tristr. 904 Tvo 3ere he sett þat land His lawes made he cri. e 1400 Apol. Loll. 63. To swilk lauis & to swilk maneris schuld ilk inge obey. e 1460 Fortsecue Abs. & Lim. Mon. ii. (1885) 112 Therfore it is that þe lawes seyn, quod principi plaenit legis habet vigorem. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xiv. 28 That all the lawis ar not sett by ane bene. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV. 7, b. He said that the lawes of the realme were in his head. 1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 382 b, Such thinges as were decreed in the counsel in fourmer yeares, ought not to have the force of a law. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, ii. ii. 334 His faults lye open to the Lawes. 1637 Decret Slar Chamb. § 3 in Millon's Areop. (Arb.) 10 That all Bookes concerning the common Lawes of the Realme shall be printed by the especiall allowance of the Lords chiefe Justices. e 1670 Hobbes Dial. Com. Laws

(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Soveraign Power. 1683 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 Child Disc. Trade (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country has made them slaves. a 1715 Burnet Own Time (1734) 11. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to beath for any Crime whatsoever. 1735-8 Bolingbroke On Parties 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 Carlyle Past & Pres. 1. iii, And other idle Laws and Unlaws. 1856 Knight Pop. Hist. Eng. 1 xxiv. 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

b. Proveros.
21470 Harding Chron. Lxxxvi. v, Wronge lawes maketh shorte gouernaunce. a1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here toke place: New Lordes, new lawes. 1578 Time Calnine on Gen., o According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws'. 1874 T. Hardy Madding Crowd viii, 'New lords new laws', as the saying is. 3. In generalized sense.

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; con-

a. Laws regarded as obcyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase law and order. Proverb: Necessity has

in phrase law and order. Proverb: Necessity has (or knows) no law, 2175 Lamb, Hom. 100 3if be biscop bid 3emeles, and bet folc butan steore eft butan lage. 21250 Ten Abnses in O. E. Misc. 134 Lond wid-ute lage [21.8] awe]. 21327 Pol. Songs (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in londe, and lawe is for-lore. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol. 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thridde Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. 21555 RIDLEY Lament. Ch. (1566) Div, The latter reason. included hanecessitie which, after the common sayinge, hathe no lawe. 1601 Tharston Pasguil & Kath. 1. 68 Poore and neede hath no law, 1653 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Trax. xlvi. 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest xvii, 1881 in T. W. Reid Life W. E. Forster (1888) II. viii. 371 To support the Lord-Lieutenant. in maintaining law and order in this country [Ireland].

b. (a) Laws in general, regarded as a class or

b. (a) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. Court of law: see COURT sb.1 11. (b) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter;

COURT 55.1 II. (b) That department of know-ledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

14.. Sir Benes 3573 (MS. N.) Sir King, bat may not ben don bi lawe. cr430 Hyms Virg. 61 Quod resoun, 'in age of .xx. seer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1611 Florio, Lecito, lawfull, good in law. x635 Singes Soul's Confl. xxii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 Milton Edne. After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legall justice. x680 Driven Orid's Epist. Pref., He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 Swift Draphir's Lett. vii. Wks. 1761 III. 140 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be, The will of the majority of those who have the property in land. 1809-10 Colernoe Friend (1865) 53 Juries do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) 1. 114 A person having an estate. by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 J. Q. Aoans in C. Davies Metr. Syst. III. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounces., has never been recognised in England by law. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Experience Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect., judges law as well as fact. 1842 J. II. Newman Par. Serm. VI. xxiii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1882 Ilinsbale Garfield & Educ. 11. 295 If yon become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1891 Law Times XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

C. + In law (of vvedlock): lawfully married.
Also in the combinations Brotters. In Lawfully married.

Also in the combinations Brother-In-Law, Father-In-Law, etc., for which see those words; and in † law's father, † father in the law, rarely used for 'father-in-law'; so also † mother of law.

[Cf. 16th c. F. fere en loi de mariage (Godef.)]

1230 Hali Meid. 21 Pis is tenne hare song þat beon ilahe of wedlac. e1250 Gen. § Ex. 2764 To wife in lage he hire nam.

1538 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 154 Ionat Barbour, his moder of law. 1552 LATIMER Serm. 1st Smnd. Epiph. (1584) 301 h, The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his Father in the lawe. 1593 Q. Eliz. Boeth. 1. pr. iv. 12 My holy lawes fath Symmacus, .. defendes vs from all suspicion of this cryme. [1594 Shaks, Rich. III, 1v. i. 24 Their Aunt 1 am in law, in loue their Mother. 1596 — Tam. Shr. iv. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intile thee my louing Father.]

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunc-

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. To give (the) law (to): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will + upon (another). + To have (the) law to do something: to be commanded + Law will I: arbi-

thing: to be commanded † Law will 1: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 779 Ne lið hit nawt to be to leggen lahe upon me. c 1340 Cursor M. 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses had be lagh to kepe to his eldefadere shepe þat was þe prest of madian. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 202 To thre knychttis þane wes he tawcht, þat hym to sla son has lacht, c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 306 Who shal yeue a louere any lawe? a 1564 Beson Catech. Wks. 1564 I. 495 To consince them, not with fyre & fagot... or with lawe will I.

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces... to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 Moryson Lin. II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 Swift Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongne Miscell. (1727) I. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words.. borrowed.,

from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726-31 TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) 11. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. 1, 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 Thackeran E. Lyndon i, For a time. Mr. Barry gave he law at Castle Brady. 1866 Coningron Encid v.133 The wind gives law, your toil is vain. Aredicatively. 1842 Tennsyson Dora 96 You knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 C. BEDE' Verdant Green 1. ii, Like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the

or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as commercial, ecclesiastical, etc. law, the law of banking, of evidence, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as statute law, customary law, case-law (see Case sh.1), etc. (The) Canon Law: see Canon 1 b. See also Civil Law, Common Law. Martial law: see Martial. b. Both laws [after med.L. (doctor, etc.) utriusque

juris]: in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman

Civil Law and the municipal law of the country. 1879-87 HOLINSHED Hist. Scot. 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both lawes. 1808 Scott Mem. in Lockhart i, We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edin

burgh.

e. International law, the law of nations, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to municipal law, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see Municipal)

the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see Muni-CIPAL).

The term law of nations (L. jus gentium) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with law of nature in sense 9 c; so in Shaks. Hen, V, 11. iv. 80 and Troil, 11. ii. 184). The transition to the mod, sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in rela-tion to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties.

a 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV, 229 He was an officer of armes (to whom credite, by the lawe of all nacions, ought to be geven). 1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 1. x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another. And this third is the Law of Nations. c 1651 Hoanes Rhet. (1681) 37 The Law or Custon of Nations. 1723 Pres. State Russia 11. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules. established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 Fall Natl C. 24 Dec. 10 Between municipal law. and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy. 1896 Lord Russell of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law. Ibid. 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 Justice Gray in U. S. Rep. Caxxv. 700 Inter-national law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination. 5. In English technical use applied in a restricted

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contra-

distinction to Equity.

distinction to EQUITY,

1591 LAMBARDE Archeion (1635) 68 Besides his Court of
meere Law, he must .. reserve to himselfe .. a certaine
soveraigne and preheminent Power, by which he may both
supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or
written Law. 1745, 1765 [see Equity 4]. 1818 CRUISE
Digest (ed. 2) III. 460 He would give law and equity, and
not pronounce upon law and equity. 1852 DICKENS Bleak
Ho. Ixii, Did you ever know English law, or equity either,
plain and to the purpose?

B. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions

6. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions

6. Applied predicalively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also good or bad law.

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. Introd. 70 If the found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law. 179. Wolcor (P. Pindar) Expost. Odes vi, What's sound at Hippocrene, the Poet's Spa, Is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 Ld. Coleridge in Law Times Rep. LXV, 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law.

7. (Livally, the Law). The profession which is

7. (Usually the law.) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts, and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in man of law (now somewhat arch.), a lawyer; so † (a gentleman)

somewhat arch.), a lawyer; so † (a gentleman) toward the law.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 5942 Men of laghe [er halden].. to travayle and to counsaile pam hat askes counsayle. c 1366 Chaucer Prol. 399 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys.—Man of Law's Prol. Introd. 33 'Sir man of lawe' quod he, 'so have ye blis Tel us a tale anon'. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xxx. 8 Ther may no man of lagh help with no quantyce. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 11. (Arb.) 128 Euery man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 Daus tr. Steidame's Comm. 473 Leaving the practise of the law.

1563 B. Googe

Eglogs (Arb.) 75 Lawe gyues the gayne, and Physycke fyls the Purse. 1566 Acts & Constit. Scotl. To Rdr. H iij, Our Souerane Lady seing the Lawis. 10 be for the maist part unknawin, bot to the lugeis, and men of Law. 1502 Greene Art Conny Catch. III. 14 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entring in . and a countrey Clyent going with him. c 1780 Cowers Jackdauv. The world, with all its motley rout. Church, army, physic, law. Mod. Three of his brothers are in the law.

b. Legal knowledge; legal acquirements.
1630 Br. Bedell in Ussher's Lett. (1680) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sence, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 MILTON Colast, Wks. 1831 IV. 343 These made the Champatty, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 Church Bacon iii. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of

Divinity. 1884 Church Baeon iii. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases to go to († the) law, to have or take the law of or on (a person), † to call (a person) unto the Law, † to draw into laws. Hence occas. used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † The day of law: the day of trial. c 1450 Holland Howlat 224 The crows Capone. Was officiale. that the law leidis In caussis consistoriale. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xiii. 79 Sum bydand the law layis land in wed. 1521 Lo. Berness Froiss. I. xii. 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, accordyng to theyr desertis. 1526 Tindale 1 Cor. vi. 1 Howe dare one of you. goo to lawe under the wicked? 1535 Coverbale Prov. xxv. 8 Be not haistie to go to the lawe. 1562 J. Hervmood Prov. § Epigr. (1867) 193 You beying a pleader at law, Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now. 1565 T. Randolf in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 193 The Daye of Lawe agaynste the iiii Bourgois men of thys towne is lyke to holde. 1533 L. Loid Pilgr. Princes (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was connselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges. 1596 Spenser State free Wisk. (Globe) 623/1 Soc as it was not. possible to drawe him into lawes. it is hard for everye tryfling dett... to he driven to lawe. c 1630 Risdon Surv. Devon § 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in law. 1677 Yarbanton Eng. Improv. 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1711 Additions Spect. No. 122 ? 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 H. Waldous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 H. Waldous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 H. Waldous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 H. Waldous for taking the Law of every more of the law in the same would deliberately embark in law. 1796 Paike Writ. (1895) 111. 239 A shaper. may find a way. to cheat some

procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence, of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. + Stafford law: ? punningly for a thrashing. Cf. Lynch Law. 1565 Jewel Repl. Hording (1611) 356 But heere he thought. It ocall vs Theenes, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lydford, 1589 Hay any Work Aiij, Non would be sog roshead as to gather that I threatned him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. a 1641 Wentworth Let. to Ld. Mountmorris in N. & Q. 5th Ser. IV. If Itallifaxe lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I am already hanged, and now wee cum to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 Brit. Apollo II. No. 3. 52 First Hang and Draw, Then hear the cause hy Lidford Law.

** Divine law.

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with a, the, and pl.) a particular commandment.

a particular commandment.

a. gen. So God's (Christ's law), the law of God.
a 1023 Wulfstan Hom. (1883) 158 Godes lage healdan.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 55 Halde we godes lage. c 1205 Lav.
14803 He., tahte þan folke godes læge. c 1275 Passion omr
Lord 674 in O. E. Mikz. 56 Seobþe in alle londes hi eoden
vor to prechen, and. godes lawe techen. a 1300 Chriar M.
2600 Ful wel þis lagh sal he yeme. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warte.
38 A good man. Þat liuede al in godes lawe. c 1330 Wyclif
Scrm. Sel. Wks. 1. 26 To þis ende shulden clerkes traveile. for love of Goddis lawe. 1822—Rom. vii. 25, I my silf hy
resonn of the soule serne to the lawe of God. c 1440 Promp.
Parr. 289/2 Law of Godde. c 1485 Disby Myst. (1882) 111.
1857 Crystes servont and yower to be, & be lave of hym
ever to fulfyll. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII 246 To he
observed by christen men, as. consonant to the law of
God. 1683 Tryon Way to Health xix. (1697) 419 The good
and holy Fear of the Lord, and his Innocent Law.
b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in

b. as communicated by express revolation, esp. in the Bible. Hence occas, the Scriptures themselves, c 1025 Rule St. Benet (Logeman) 88 Si zeræd ætforan þam cuman seo godcunde laze. c 1175 Lamb, Hom, & I lu þisse worlde [sc. the age before Moses] nas na laze, ne na larþeu. a 1300 E. E. Psatter i. 2 Bot in lagh ofe lanerd his wille be ai, And his lagh thinke he night and dai. 1567 Good § Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 190 Goddis word and lawis the peple misknawis. 1611 BIBLE Ps. i. 2 His delight is in the Law of the Lord. 1719 WATTS Ps. i. (Short Metre) 5 Who.. makes the Law of God His Study and Delight.

e. as implanted by nature in the human mind, or as capable of being demonstrated by reason. Formerly often the law of nature (now rarely, because of the frequency of that expression in sense 17), † law of kind, natural law, the law of reason, etc.

sense 17), † law of kind, natural law, the law of reason, etc.

The expression law of nature (lex natura or naturalis, jus naturale) in Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman jurists, is ultimately derived from the φυσικου δίκαιου of Aristotle.

c 1225 Leg. Kath. 964 Hit is agein riht ant agein leaue of euch cundelich lahe. a 1300 Cursor M. 28491 (Cott.) And haf i broken wit foly, þe lagh o kynd thoru licheri. c 1340 Ibid. 1576 (Trin.) þe lawe of sobenes ny of kynde Wolde þei no tyme fynde. 1390 Gower Couf. Hl. 272 But he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature. c 1470 G. Ashev Active Policy Prince 695 Poems 34 If forgoten be al lawe positife, Remembre the noble lawe of nature. 1484 Caxton Fables of Æsop 11. Proem, The Athenyens the whiche lyued after the lawe of Kynde. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 774 The lawe of nature wylleth the mother to keepe the childe. 1521 ST. GERNAN Doctor & Stud. 1. ii, The lawe of nature sonsydered generally. is referred to all creatures as well resonable as varesonable. the lawe of nature specially consydered, whiche is also called the lawe of reason, parteyneth onely to creatures reasonable, that is man. As to the orderyng of the dedes of man, it is preferred before the lawe of god. And it is writen in the herte of enery man. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V 73b, I shuld not do that whiche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought to do, which is to rendre kyndnes for kyndnes. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. I. viii, 8 B The Law of Reason or Human Nature.

§ 9 Laws of Reason. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, III. ii. 357. a 1614 Donne Buθavaros (1644) 34 That part of Gods Law which bindes alwayes, bound hefore it was written. and that is the Law of nature. 1692 South Serm. (1697) I. 482 The Law of Nature, . I take to be nothing else, but the mind of God, signified to a Rational agent by the hare discourse of his Reason. 1712 Berkeley Passive Obed. § 33 Self-preservation is. the veryfirst and fundamental law of nature, 1769 Bentham Princ. Legisl. Wks. 1843 I. 9 Instead of the phrase, Law of Nature

contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the

contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the system considered separately. More explicitly, the law of Moses, the Mosaic or Jewish law, etc.

\$\alpha\$ too \textit{Moses} \textit{Moses} \textit{Moses} \textit{Moses} \textit{Low}, \textit{Moses} \textit{Low} \textit{Moses} \textit{Moses} \textit{Low} \textit{Moses} \textit{Low} \textit{Low} \textit{Moses} \textit{Low} \textit{Lo

disobedience contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ, 1382 Wyclif Cal. iii. 11 No man is instified in the lawe anentis God. 1529 FRITH Pistle Chr. Rdr. (1829) 461 The law was given us, that we might know what to do and what to eschew. 1595 SHAKS. John u. i. 180 The Canon of the Law is laide on him. 1758 S. HAYWARD Serm. i. 2 To guard the Galatians against a dependence on the law. 1827 Keble Chr. V. Easter Sunday 20 No brighter. Than Reason's or the Law's pale beams. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Serm. VI. i. 2 Vain were all the deeds of the Law. 1859 J. Cumming Ruth vi. 109 By what he suffered 1 escape the law's curse.

c. The Pentateuch as distinguished from the other portions of the Old Testament Scriptures.

1382 Wyclif John viii. 5 Moses in the lawe comandide vs for to stoone siche. 1526 Piler. Perf. (W. deW. 1531) 298 h. very messyas, promysed in the lawe for mannes redempcyon.

1611 BIBLE 2 Macc. xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets.

1611 BIBLE 2 Macc. xv. 9 Comforting them out of the Man, and the prophets.

†11. A 'dispensation'. The old law: the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the Old Testament. The new law: the Gospel

dispensation.

c 1000 Ælfric's Past. Ep. xl. in Thorpe Laws II. 380 Nu is see ealde lagn geendod æfter Cristes to-cyme. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 235 Pas fif cheden beod fif lagan for ban be god is buth bare ealde lagwe and iec duth dare niewe. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 3 Aduent bitocned bre time, on be was bi-fore be old lage, be oder was on be holde lage, and be bridde was on be newe lage. a 1225 Antr. K. 58 Uorpi was ihoten a Godes half iden olde lawe bæt pnt were ener iwrien. a 1300 Cursor M. 21285 Thin axils er tnin laghs. Ibid. 21644 De licknes o bis tre sa tra, In be ald lagh was be-for be nen. a 1340 Hamfole Psaller cxviii. 99, I vndirstode bettire ban be docturs of be alde laghe. c 1450 Compendious olde treat. (Arb.) 172 As kinge Antioche came in the ende wellnygh of ye olde lawe, and brent the bokes of gods lawe. So now Antichrist. hrenneth nowe nygh thende of ye new lawe theuangely of Christe. 1542 BECON Potation for Lent Wks. 1564 I. 50b, Christ the true lyght of the dispensation.

world is com, therfore those Ceremonies of the olde law are

+12. A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion. By my law: by my faith; also to swear one's law. Cf. LAY sb.3 by my faith; also to swear one's law. Cf. Lay sh. 3
a1225 Leg. Kath. 1349 We leaued hi lahe. Ant turned alle
to Criste. c1200 S. Eng. Leg. I. 17/564 Heore lawe nas
rist nonst, hat ne hi-liefden nonst on he rode. a1300 K. Horn
65 Hi here lage asoke. 13. Sir Benus (A) 1780 he scue
kniştes of hehen lawe Benes sloug that liche stounde. c1375
Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus Minor) 190 Faraseis & wysmene of lowis lach mad answere hane. a1400 Pistill of
Sussan 3 He was so lele in his lawe. c1400 Maundev.
(1839) xxiii. 252 Thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may
peysibely duellen amonges hem. a1400-50 Alexander 4306
In him we lely beleue & in na lage ellis. c1450 M. Cuthbert
(Surtees) 4824 And forsake his paynym lawe. c1477
CAXTON Jason 86 h, By my lawe sire sayd Mopsius I see no
wny. c1500 Melusine xlix. 324 He sware hys lawe that
lytel or nought he shuld entrete hym. 1613 PURGIAS
Pillerimage (1614) 312 But the Mufti being highest Interpreter of their Law. must indeed have preeminence. 1685
STILLINGEL. Orig. Brit. 1. 9 Here the first Disciples of the
Catholick Law found an ancient Church.
*** Combined applications.

*** Combined applications.

13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law. In juristic and philosophical works often with defini-

juristic and philosophical works often with definitions intended to include also the senses explained in branches II and III below. (See quots.)

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. I. ii. § 1 That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure, of working, the same we term a Law. Pold. xvi. § 8 Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 3 The Scripture is .. a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvi. 137 My designe being not to shew what is Law here, and there, but what is Law. 1690 Locke Govt. II. vi. § 57 Law, in its proper Notion, is. the Direction of a Gee and intelligent Agent to his proper Interest. 1765 Biackstone Comm. 1. 30 This then is the general signification of law, a rule of action dictated by some superior being. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Alonem. Notes (1852) 344 Law speaks the language of indignation against crime. 1888 Ruskin Praterial III. 159 Men of perfect genius are known in all centuries by their perfect tespect to all law.

II. Without reference to an external commanding

authority.

† 14. Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, 'ways'. Law of (the) land: custom of the country. At thieves' law: after the manner of thieves. Obs.

c115 Lamb. Hom. 25 penne hafest pu pes hundes laze, pe nu speowed and effel hit fret. c1200 Ormin 2373 5ho wollde ben Rihht lashelike fesstnedd Wijdp macche, swn summi patt ald wass lashe to ben fesstned. c1220 Bestiary 23 De dridde laze haued de leun. a1225 Juliana 10 3ef pu wult leanen pe lahen pat tu list in. a 1200 K. Horn 1109 (Ritson) An horn hue ber an honde, For that wes lawe of londe. 13. Gaw & Gr. Knt. 790 Enbaned vnder pe abataylment in pe best lawe. c1330 K. Brunne (hron. 11810) 322 pe lord of Badenauh. Lyued at thenes lauh. a1400-50 Alexander 4402 A-nothire laze is in joure lande at oure lord hatis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. viii. 9 Yet testifye vnto them and shewe them the lawe of the kynge that shall raigne oner them. 15. Adm Bel, etc. in Hall. E. P. P. H. 138 Whan they came before the kyng, As it was the lawe of the lande, They kneled downe.

† b. Old Canl. With distinctive word prefixed: A particular branch of the art of thieving.

A particular branch of the art of thieving.

A particular branch of the art of the ving.

c 1550 Dice-Play Bivb, Thus give they their owne coneyance the name of cheting law, so do they other termes,
s sacking law: high law, Fygging law, and such lyke,
sor Greene Disc. Coosnage (1859) 33 Herenpon doe they
twe their false conveyance the name of Conny-catching
awe, are there be also other Lawes, as High-Law, Sacking
awe, Figging Law, Cheting Lawe, Barnards Lawe.

+15. What is or is considered right or proper; justice or correctness of conduct. Also right and law; against, in, out of, with law. Of a law: with

law; against, in, out of, with law. Of a law: with good reason. Obs.

c 1200 Ormin 6256 be birth himm biddenn don be rikht & lashe. c 1250 Gem. & Ex. 536 Wapmen bi-gunnen quad mester.. A defis kinde, a-senes lase. 13... Gny Warrw. (A.) 410 Bi mi trewbe... Schal Y mi fader be tiding bere, Thon worbest to hewen... Ober wib wilde hors to-drawe For bi foly, & bat wer lawe. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 113
Danid did but lawe, Mald had his sernage. c 1340 Cursor M. 13052 (Trin.) 3itt is she bi hrober wif whom bon shuldes not haue with lawe. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 128
To deme betwen al maner of folke..wythout goynge assyd owt of lawe. a 1400-50 Alexander 4666 Neuir-be-les of a lage hald we vs drigtins. c 1440 York Myst. viii. 10 Alle in lawe to lede ber lyffe.

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the rules defining correct procedure in an art or department of action, or in a game. † Also, manner of life.

a 1225 [see 3 d]. a 1300 Cursor M. 7940 Godd mad be king
of israel, To lede be folk wit laghes lel. 1422 tr. Secreta
Secret., Priv. Priv. 149 Ouer al thynge the wysdome of a
kyng sholde his law gonerne aftyr the law of god. c 1460
Towneley Myst. xxviii. 44 Wherfor in woman is no laghe
ffor she is withoutten aghe. 1611 Bible Rom. ii. 14 These
flied Gentiles] hauing not the Law, are a Law vnto themselues. 1638 Bakea tr. Balzae's Lett. (vol. 111) 102 And the
lawes of decencie are so ancient, that they seem to be a part
of the ancient religion. 1671 L Adotson W. Barbary 50
Contrary to all Ingenuity and Laws of Hospitality. Ibid.
52 That he who aspires after.. Conquest, ought not to binde
himself to the Laws of a fair Gamester. 1683 Tryon Way
to Health xix. (1697) 430 The Lord endned Man with the
Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and rules defining correct procedure in an art or departLaw unto himself. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. iv. 134 A few who shamelessly avow..their mere will and pleasure to be their law of life. 1742 Hovle (title) A short treatise on the game of Whist. Containing the laws of the game. 1837 Str W. Hamilton Logic v. (1866) 1. 78 For free intelligences, a law is an ideal necessity given in the form of a precept, which we ought to follow. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. 1. i. 29 Self-protection is the first law of life. 1867 (title) The laws of Football, as played at Rugby School. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith vi. 259 A moral law states what ought to be.

b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action. Law of arms:

specified department of action. Law of arms: the recognized custom of professional soldiers; + also, the rules of heraldry. Law of honour (see

† also, the rules of heraldry. Law of honour (see Honour sb. 9 h).

a 1300 Cursor M. 26276 Lagh o penance will bat [etc.].

1486 Hs. St. Albans E. iij, By the law of venery as I dare vider take. c 1500 in Q. Eliz. Acad. (1879) 100 Law of armys disponys flor theme be sett and portrait with pictouris. 1530 PALSCR. 237/2 Law of armes, dou't durmes.

a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. 1711, 255 He might have kepte them in state prison, by juste law of Armes. 1557 Catedl's Miss. (Arb.) 139 Of loners law he toke no cure. 1626 Jackson Creed vin. xiv. § 2 Unto Satan the professed tebed against him., he did vonchsafe the benefit of the law of Armes or duel.

III. Scientific and philosophical uses.

17. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, applicable

principle deduced from particular facts, applicable to a defined group or class of phenomena, and expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs it certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly law of nature or

present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly law of nature or natural law.

The 'laws of nature, by those who first used the term in this sense, were viewed as commands imposed by the Deity upon matter, and even writers who do not accept this view often speak of them as 'obeyed' by the phenomena, or assagents by which the phenomena are produced.

1665 Phil. Trans. 1. 31 The changes be varied according to very odd Laws. 1665 Boyle Occas. Reft. 19. 19. The Wisdome. of God does. confine the creatures to the establish'd Laws of Nature. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1. iii. § 1; A law of Nature. something that we being ignorant of may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural Faculties. 1697 Deview Ping. Georg. 11 693 Happy the Man, who, studying Natures Laws, Thro'known Effects can trace the secret Cause. 1755 Johnson, Law, an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect. 1764 Keth Impriby vi. § 13 The laws of nature are nothing else but the most general facts relating to the operations of nature. 1794 J. Herrion Philos. Light, etc. 16 We. name those rules of action the laws of nature. 1827 Whatel Lague 1827 3ft. The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a Law of Nature. 1865 Reader 29 Apr. 484/3 A Law expresses an invariable order of phenomena or facts. 1875 Manse Hist. Instit. (ed. 4) 373 Law. has been applied derivatively to the orderly sequences of Nature. 1863 H. Dicembord Nature are simply statements of the orderly condition of things in Nature. 1898 G. Merriora Odes Fr. Hist. 62 Those firm laws Which we name Gods.

b. With reference to a particular science or field

b. With reference to a particular science or field

b. With reference to a particular science or field of inquiry.

Laws of motion: chiefly used spec. for the three following propositions formulated by Newton: (1) A body must continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, nnless acted on by some external force; (2) Change of motion takes place in the direction of the impressed force, and is proportional to it; (3) Action and reaction are equal, and in contrary directions.

1668 Phil. Trans. IH. 864 A Summary Account given by Dr. John Wallis, Of the General Laws of Motion, ... communicated to the R. Society, Novemb 26, 1668, 1669 [hid. IV. 925] A Summary Account of the Laws of Motion, communicated by Mr. Christian Hugens in a Letter to the R. Society, 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1, 112 The Law of Attraction being the same as before. 1727–52 CHAMBERS Cycl. S.v. Motion, The general laws of motion were first brought into a system. by Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, and M. Huygens. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. Introd. § 2, 38 The laws of motion, of gravitation, of optics, or mechanics. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.; I. 148 Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality. finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. 1854 Brewster More Worlds xv. 221 The law of nniversal gravitation is established for several of these systems. 1857 S. P. Hall in Merc. Marine Mag. (1838) V. 11 It does seem strange that. greater attention is not given to the Law of Storms. 1860 Tyndal Clac. II. xi. 289 As regards the motion of the surface of a glacier, two laws are to be borne in mind. 1864 Bowen Logic its, 308 The fact that water stands at this level is ranked among many other fact, which are comprehended under the general statement called a Law of Hydrostatics. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith iii. 122 The laws of reasoning. 1884 tr. Lotze's Metaph. 333 Stated in its complete logical form a law is always a universal hypothetical judgment, which states that whene

c. In certain sciences, particular 'laws' are known by the names of their discoverers, as in the following examples. (Most of these terms are of general European currency, their equivalents being used in

Fr., Ger., It., etc.)
(a) Astronomy.

(a) Astronomy.

Bade's law, an empirical formula representing the distances of the orbits of the other planets from the orbit of Mercury as forming an approximate geometrical progression. Kepler's laws, the three propositions established by John Kepler (1571-1630) with regard to the planetary motions: (1) That the planets move in ellipses, the sun being 15-2

in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1781 Chambers' Cycl., Kepler's Law, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 Edin. Rev. Jan.
443 Kepler's Laws. 1833 Herschel. Astron. Index, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 Whenevel Induct. Sci. 1. 416 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'. (b) Physics

One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

(b) Physics.

Avogadro's law, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. Boyle's law, the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. Charles's law, the law discovered by Alex. César Charles (1746-1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by -00366 of its amount at zero. Dulong and Petit's law, the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1860 Maxwell Sci. Papers (1890) I. 380 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1863 Atkinson Ganot's Physics 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotti. . Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's, and on the continent of Mariotti's. Ibid. 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed; the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent. 1880 CLEMINSHAW IT. Nurt: Atomic Theory v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampère may be enunciated as follows: Equal volumes of the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

(c) Philology.

Grimm's law, the rule formulated by Jacoh Grimm (in the and ed. of his Deutsche Grammatik, 1822) with regard to the

Gay Lussac).

(c) Philology.

Grimm's law, the rule formulated by Jacoh Grimm (in the 2nd ed. of his Deutsche Grammatik, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs, of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became medize in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tennes in High German; original medize became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' is supposed to be represented by spirants and afficiates) in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc., and medize in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to he stated here. Verner's law, discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively anaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs, is under certain conditions represented by a media; the 2 which according to the 'law' results from s is, except in Gothic, normally represented by r. Grassmann's law, published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 Sweet in Academy 9 Feb. 123/2 Verner's law (explained).

(d) Pol. Econ.

Gresham's letter to O. Elizabeth in 1548, that 'had money

(d) Pol. Econ.

Gresham's law, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'had money drives out good', i.e. that when delased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, lenving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 Macleoo Elem. Pol. Econ. 477 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

a1853 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. IV. iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence. This we call law. 1865 Nozley Mirac. ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law, 1866 DK. Argyll Reign Lawii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 H. Spencer Stud. Social. ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform. 1883 H. Drummono Nat. Law in Spir. W. i. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence. among the Phenomena of Nature.

19. Math. The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

or the construction of a curve, etc., depends. 1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 163 Thelaw which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV. 20. Sport. An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to

to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases to get, give, have (fair) lav (of).

1600 R. Whyte in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz. 111. 91 Hir Grace... sawe sixteen buckes (all having fayre lawe) pulled downe with greyboundes, in a laund. 1607 MARKHAM Caval. 111. (1617) 82 That the formost getting his law of the hindmost, do win the wager. 1611 — Country Content. 1. vii. (1668) 43 That the Fewterer shall give the Hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the Greybounds. 1666-7 Denham Direct. Paint. 1. v. 7 So Huntsmen fair unto the Hares give Law. 1704 Collect. Voy. (Churchill) III. 40/1 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 E. Wako Hud. Rediv. (1707) I. t. 22 The silly Hare. Having good Law, sat down to rest her. 1787 G. White Selborne vi. (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions,

they gave him, by their watches, law, ... for twenty minutes.

1811 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a nile. 1839 J. R. Best Pers, \$\psi_Lit. Mem., 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law.

1861 Whyte Melville Mkl. Harb. x. (ed. 12) 82 The fox.. having obtained... a little law of his pursuers, takes advantage of the hill to slip away. 1833 E. Pennell-Elmhitst Cream Leicestersh. 312 The pack were now together, .. the fox had gained but little law.

b. Henee, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 Fuller Just Man's Funeral 17 God will give them fair law.

1719 De Foe Crusoe 11. xi. (1840) 236 Merchantships show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power.

1848 J. H. Newman Loss \$\frac{1}{3}\$ Gain 280 We shall have you greater law.

1849 E. Napier Excurs. S. Africa 11. tor The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more law.

1879 Geo. Elior Coll. Breakf. P. 594, I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemies.

V. attrib. and Comb.

V. attrib. and Comb.

21. Simple attributive. a. Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in law-system; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in law authority, dictionary, -faculty, language, -learning, -library, -lore, -pedant, -point, -school, -student, -tractate, -vocable, -word; pertaining to the legal profession, as law-craft, gentleman, -list, -person, +-solicitor; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in + law-bar, -case, -charges, -chicanery, costs, -court, -fight, -quirk, -reports, -sale, -suitor, -writings; pertaining to the Mosaic dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in law-

Intigation, as in Tiau-bar, -case, -charges, -cnicanery, costs, -count, -fight, -quirk, -reports, -sale, -suitor, -writings; pertaining to the Mosaic dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in law-covenant, -curse, -worker.

1818 Cobbett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all *Law-Authorities. 1602 Warren 170 Ed. Reg. XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all *Law-Authorities. 1602 Warren 171 Tatler No. 190? 3 No one would offer to put a *Law-Case to me. 1776 Foor Bankrapt III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 The Autorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet. 1669 Manyell. Corr. cxii. Wks. 182-3? 11. 21 Your 'law-charges here amount not to 5li. 1819 Hermit in London II. 135 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1795 Burker Traits? Propery Lawsiv. Wks. 18X. 394 Vexations litigation and crocked 'law-chicanery. 1618 Bolton Florus IV. xii. 16360 325 Hee durst set up a 'Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Campe. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 285 Justification ... is a term taken from the law-courts. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 57 Condenned by the law-courts. 1803. A. Swarston Serm. 4. Let. III. 162 The term of the *law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1879 Golotons De Mornay xx. (1617) 345 *Lawccraft had almost as many sundry lawes as cases. 1832 Southey in Q. Rev. XLVII. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law-craft. 1786 A. 6in Sacred Contempl. In. 1. ii. 177 Through a full effect of the 'law-curse to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 Cakew Huarle's Exam. Wits xi. (1596) 154 In the 'law-faculty every law continieth a several particular case. 1880 Mss. Olthurn He that will not, etc. xxxi, IIe could not fight for his inheritance. unless indeed it were a 'law-fight in the courts. 1837 Dickens Fikhu. xlvi, If you 'law-gentlemen do these things on speculation. why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 Bentham Sc. Reform 43 *Law-learning, with falshood for the basis of it. 1799 H. K. Whither Let. to bro. Newill and the sis

D. Perfaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as law-binding, -calf, -sheep. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Book-binding, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding letc.]. 1837 Dickens Fickwo. xxxiv, Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as 'law-calf'. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 89/1 The uncoloured skin. is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 J. Zaehnsdorf Hist. Bookbind. 25 Law Calf.—Law books are usually bound in calf left wholly uncoloured.

c. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in law-goodness, -guilt, -infant, obligation, + power, reckoning, righteousness; lawhonest adj.

LAW.

1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. v. 65 Goodness., which is produced by rewards and punishments—"law goodness, "law-rightousness. 1645 Rutherson Tryal 4 Tr. Fath (1845) 179 Not only shall justification free us., from all "law-guilt... but [etc.] 1873 Spectator 22 Feb. 236/2 To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly "law honest; will abstain from actual bribes or actual pundering of the State till. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair "law-infant. 1645 Ruthersono Tryal 4 Tr. Fath (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a "law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 Mercurius Brit., His Spectacles 4 A King... whilest he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his "Law-power present. 1800 A. Swanston Serm. 4 Lect. 1. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in "law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as law-bearer, -evader, -framer, -fulfiller, +-monger, -preacher, +-racker; law-magnifying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; law-contemning, -eracking, -loving, +-monging, -revering adjs. b. Instrumental, as law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden adjs. c. Locative, as law-learned adj; hence law-learnedness.

1483 Cath. Angl. 210/2 A *Law berer, legifer. 1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old "Law-beaten terme. a 1613 Ovenuent Researching. 1687 Flavet Meth. Grace vi. 120, 1 am a "law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 Scorr Last Minstr. IV. xxiv, Your 'law contemning kinsmen. 1606 Wily Beguided B 4 h, This "lawcracking cogloyst. 1894 H. Gancenee Unof, Patriot 2 Being both a law-breaker and a "law-eardening of his first in Law forced charity, 186 Fox Bourke Lecke Univ. Ps. xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the "law-fulfiller. 1660 Sylvester Du Bartas III. vi. 170-phies 1308 The *Law-learned head and an eloquent tongue. 1895 Jane Minzies. Dar. Ps. xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the "law-learned session this and the higher grade. 1885 G. Allen Minzies

23. Special comb.: law-act, (a) a transaction in law; (b) (see Act sb. 8); law-bible, applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; law-bred a., bred or trained in legal studies; law church (disparagingly), the Established Church; + law-daughter (see 3 c above); + law-driver, one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; †law-father (see 3 c above); †law-free a., not legally convicted or condemned; law-French, the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; +law-house, a court of justice; law-keeper, +(a) a guardian of the law; = Gr. $\nu o \mu o \phi \nu \lambda a f$; (b) an observer of the law; law-Latin, the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; law-lord, (a) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (b) in quained to take part in its judicial business; (0) in Scotland colloq., one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; law-lordship, the office or dignity of a law-lord; law-neck-eloth, humorous for 'a pillory'; law-office (U.S.), a lawyer's office; law-officer, a public functionary lawyer's office; law-officer, a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; spee, in England, law-officer (of the Crown), either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence law-officer-ship; †law-place, (a) a post as law professor; (b) position in the eye of the law; law-post,? a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); †law-prudent a. [after juris prudentia], marked by legal learning; †law-puddering, pothering about the law: +law-setter. a lawviver: law-term. (a) law; + law-setter, a lawgiver; law-term, (a) a word or expression used in law; (b) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; law-writer, +(a) a legislator; (b) one who writes books on law; (e) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.

LAW.

1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 215 The renewed apprehension of the grace of God. maketh not a new forensical and "law-act. 1768 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Bril. III, xi. 470 After a Man has been five years Batchellor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once. 1847 W. CARLETON Traits Irish Peatsontry (1860) II. 5 The consoling reflection that he swore only on a Law Bible. 1826 Sir H. TAYLOR Statesman xxxii. 251 The fault of a "law-lived mind lies commonly in seeing too much of a question, not seeing its parts in their due proportions. 1846 in Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) II. 185 He wishes to support the "law-church, and the army. 1845 G. Oliver Biog. Texnits 42 A minister of the Law-church was called in for his opinion. 1583 STANYBURST Ænteis II. (Arb.) 6A And Hecuba old Princesse dyd I see, with number, an hundred "Law daughters. 1625 FLETCHER & SHILLEY M. Walker Tv. 1, She's the merriest thing among these "law-drivers, And in their studies half a day together. 1583 STANYBURST Ænteis II. (Arb.) 5A Next cooms thee lusty Choroebus Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he "lawfather helping. a 1590 SPALONO Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) I. 72 To quyte him who had married his sister, so long as he was "law free, he could not with his honour. 1644 MILTON Educ. Wks. (1847) 99/2 TO smatter Latin with an English mouth, is as ill a beating as "law French. 1876 Dicaw Real Prop. v. 205 note, The reports in the Year Books are written in the strange jargon called law-French. a 1670 Healey Theophyrastus (1636) 91 Strouting it in the "Lawe house, saying: There is no dwelling in this Citic. 1644 MILTON Areaf. (Arb.) 49 That no Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writt'n, untill the Judges and "Law-keepers had seen it. 1804 H. Gaodenke Undf. Patriot 3 (Aman) and the seed of the Chamber of the Survival of a kind of professional peerage in the persons of certain of the law-lords. 1901 Dundee Advertiser 12 Apr., Candalan No. 62 74 An imitation of the polite style. . is abandoned for law-

Score, share of expense, legal charge.

2410 Hoccleve Crt. Good Company 33 Paie your lagh.

15. Petbles to Play xi, Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay, Byd quhill we rakin our lauch. 1530 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 137 The said day, lohne Anderson was convicted in ane lacht of vj scillingis .. because he [etc.].

Law (10), sb.3 Sc. and north. Also 3-5 lau(e, 1, 7 lawe. [Northern repr. OE. hláw Low sb.] 1. A hill, esp. one more or less round or conical. Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as

Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as North Berwick Law, Cushat Law.

*a 1300 Cursor M. 4081 Wit bair fee bituix bair lauus. Ibid. 7393 'He es', he said, 'bar he es won, Wit our scep apon be lau.' 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 992 No3t saued watz bot Segor bat sat on a lawe. c1470 Henryson Mor. Fab.

*v. (Parl. Beasts) vii, Ane vnicorne come lansand ouer ane law. 1628 Coke On Litt. 5b, Law signifieth a hill. 1807 Headstock Arran 154 Artificial hills, called laws, in various parts of the country. 1813 Hoog Queen's Wake 69 We raide the tod doune on the hill, The martin on the law. 1825 I. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. I. 56 llk forest shaw and lofty law Frae grief and gloom arouse ye. 1892 Stevenson Across the Plains 209 You might climb the Law.. and behold the face of many counties.

*attrib. c1420 Anturs of Arth. iii, He ladde bat lady so longe by be lawe sides.

*†2. A monumental tumulus of stones. Obs.

*1607 Camoen Britannia 660 In quibus quod miretis, plures sunt lapidum strues admodum magnæ Lawes vocant, quas in memoriam occisorum olim aggestas credunt victin.

**Takw* (16). 7t. [OE. lazian f. lazu Law shill

Law (15), v. [OE. lagian, f. lagu Law sb.1] +1. trans. To ordain (laws); to establish as a law; to render lawful. Obs.

A 1032 WULFSTAN Hom. II. (Napier) 274/7 Lazjab gode woroldlazan and leczaó þærtoeacan, þæt ure cristendom fæste stande. A 1225 Leg. Kath. 1206 As his ahne goddlec labede hit ant lokede. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govi. Eng. II. xxvii. (1739) 124 The King hath a power of Lawing and Unlawing in Christ's Kingdom.

b. To command or impose as law. rare⁻¹.
1855 Ballev Mystic 82 The vast Baobab. Within whose cavernous. trunk Meet village senates, lawing peace and war To dusky tribes.

war To dusky tribes.

† C. To law it; to act the lawgiver. Obs.

1653 H. Cogan Scarlet Gown Ep. Ded., That pragmatique Superiotendent Court, and Consistory, which Lords and Lawes it, or would willingly doe so, over the whole world.

d. Sc. (? nonce-use.) To give the law to, control.

1785 Bunns Women's Minds iv, But for how lang the flie may stang, Let inclination law that.

2. intr. To go to law, litigate. Also to law it.

2. intr. To go to law, litigate. Also to law it. Also colloq. or dial. in indirect passive.

?a1550 Hye Way to Spyttel Ho. 799 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 59 They that lawe for a debt entrew. 1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxvi. (1887) 138 He will needes lawe it, which careth for no lawe. 1624 FLETCHER Rule A Wife IV. iii, Ve must law and claw before ye get it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull II. iii, If we law it on, till Lewis turns honest, I am afraid our credit will run low at Blackwell Hall! 1 a1734 Noath Lives I. 108 There [sc. Ho. of Lords] the knight lawed by himself, for no person opposed him. 1866 Geo. ELIOT F. Holt (1868) 7 People who inherited estates that were lawed about.

quasi-frans. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews II. v, Two of my neighbours have been at law about a house, till they have both lawed themselves into a gaol.

b. trans. To go to law with, proceed against in

b. trans. To go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

b. Irans. 10 go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

1647 Taarr Comm. 1 Cor. vi. 7 By your litigious lawing one another, you betray a great deal of weaknesse. 1786 Neeson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 169 One sends me a challenge; another Laws me: but I keep them all off. 1860 Reade Cloister & H. (1861) IV. 398 Alas, poor soul! And for what shall I law him? 1870 E. Peacock Raif Skirl, II.

117 Vou can't law a man ye knaw for a job like that.

3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to render it incapable of doing mischief. Almost exclusively spec, to Expeditate (a dog). Obs. exc. Hist.

1534 G. Ferrers IV. Carta de Foresta in Gl. Charter etc. 6 (1542) Bij b, He whose dog is not lawed forig. expeditated 8 so founde shalbe amercyed letc.]. 1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey III. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priniledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated or lawed sans controlle. 1616 Rich Cabinet 54 b, His own [cattle] are so ringed, and yoakt, and lawde, that they neuer trespasse on any other man. 1866 Chamb. Trul. xxviii. 261 They were forbidden to take anything for lawing dogs. 1886 Contemp. Rev. XX. 505 The cur which the husbandman kept might only exist if he had been 'lawed', or so mutilated, that the idea of poaching was for ever banished from his mind.

Law (19), int. Now vulgar. Also 9 laws.

Law (lo), int. Now vulgar. Also 9 laws. [Cf. La, Lo, of which it may have been in origin an alteration prompted by an instinctive sense of expressiveness in the vowel sound; in later use it has coalesced with lor' = LORD as an exclamation.] An exclamation now expressing chiefly astonishment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being

ment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being asked a question; in early use chiefly asseverative. With † Interpret of Interpret of

ABIDE v. The formation may have been due to a reminiscence of the next word.] Abiding by, i.e., maintaining or submitting to the law.

1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. 1. vi. 558 The great Earl. who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and lawabiding.

1878 Bosw. SMITH Carthage 63 If the Roman people had not been the most law-abiding people in the world all public business must have come to a standstill. Hence Law-abidingness.

1880 Forth. Rev. Feb. 311 National self-respect demands a decent conformity to law-abidingness and morality.

1882 Spectator 28 Sept., That most useful of civic virtues, law-abidingness.

Lawaier. -aver. obs forms of Lawyer.

Lawaier, -ayer, obs. forms of LAWYER.

Laware, e, obs. Sc. form of Laver sb.²

+ Law-biding, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [f. Law sb.¹ + pres. pple. of Bide v. to await.]

1. 'Waiting the regular course of law' (Jam.).
1897 Skene De Verb. Sign. s.v. Recognition, Gif the vassall is fugitive for slauchter, and not law bidand, the superior may fetc.].

superiour may [etc.].

2. a. Standing good in law. b. Able to answer an accusation.

an accusation.

1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 268, I cannot take God's word without a caution as if Christ had lost and sold His credit and were not in my books responsal and lawbiding.

1755 Guthric's Trial 112 (Jam.) The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not law-biding; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge.

Law-board (-brod, etc.), var. LAY-BOAED dial.

Law-book. [f. LAW sb.1 + BOOK; cf. ON. logs.blb 1]

1. A book containing a code of laws.

c 1200 Ormin 16944 Pe nahht ma3; ec bitacnenn uss All batt stafflike lare Off Moysassess lagheboc. 1860 Max MÜLLER Hist. Sanskrit Lit. Introd. (ed. 2) 62 The different dates ascribed to Manu as the author of our Law-book.

2. Chiefly pl. A book treating of law. 1555 Garniner Will in Wills Doctors Com. (1863) 43, I bequeath to Thomas Worliche allmy humanitie and lawe bookes. 1660 Trial Regic. 10 Gentlemen, Let me tell you what our Law-books say. 1720-21 C. Pintrs in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 13 The oldest man alive, or any law-book, cannot give any instance of such a proceeding. 1781 Gibbon Dacl. 8 F. xvii. II. 42 In the fourth century, many camels might have been laden with law-books. 1876 Banckoft Hist. U. S. I. xvii. 495 Europe suffered from the multiplication of law-books.

Law-borrow. Sc. Law. Now only in plural. Also 5-burgh, pl. -borowis, -bowrous, -borring. 7-9-burrows. [f. Law sb.] + Borrow sb.] The legal security required from a person that he will

legal security required from a person that he will not injure the person, family, or property of another; security of the peace. Also action, bond of law-borrows. To swear a law-borrows against (a person: to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

1457 Sc. Acts 7as. II (1814) II. 51/1 And gif ony man be fedyt... be schirref sall furthwithe of bath be parteis tak law borrowis. 1474 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 406 He was nocht under law borrowis anent the said William of Cadiou. 1484 Ibid. 40 William Fithes is becumin law burgh that William Vmfray salbe viscathit in tym cuming. 1597 Sc. Acts 7as. II. § 13 heading, The Proclamation of generall peace: Of law-burrowes. 1609 Skeder Reg. May, Crimes 142 Gif ane complains to the Schiref, and desires lawborrows of another man; and the Schiref doe not his office thereanent. be sall pay fourtie poundes. 1752 J. LOUTHLIA Form of Process App. 1ed. 2) 281 Interdictions, Inhibitions, and Lawburrows. 1864 A. Leichton Leg. Edin. (1880) 171 Had forced the deacon to swear a lawborrows against him. 1884 Manch. Exam. 18 Sept. 5/5 John Fraser, sheriff officer, raised an action of lawburrows against John Norrie Anderson. Ig. 1636 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 174 Men would have law-borrows against Christ's cross.

† Law-breach. Obs. [OE. lahbryce, f. lah-lagu Law sb.1+ bryce breaking.] A breach or breaking of the law.

1014 WULFSTAN Serm. ad Angles in Hom. xxxiii. (Napier) 166 1015 Part were revended.

taga LAW 30. + bryte breaking.] A breach of breaking of the law.

1014 Wulfstan Serm. ad Anglos in Hom. xxxiii. (Napier) 166 tote, pat wes seworden. Jurh lawedra lahbryce. 138. Wyclif Isa. i, 5 Lawe breche or trespassing agains the lawe. † Law-break, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. Law sb.1 + Break v.; after next sb.] intr. To break the law. 138. Wyclif Is. Whili. 8, I wot forsothe, for lawe breking thou shalt lawe breke [L. praevaricans praevaricateris].

Law-breaker. [OE. had lahbrea of the same meaning.] One who violates the law. [a 1050 Liber Scintill. ii. (1889) o Par healdan gebyld we na scylan ac wiðstandan fam lahbrean.] c 1440 Premp. Parv. 289/2 Lawe brekare, legirumpns. c 1450 Mirour Saluacionn 3550 Lawbrekers and ydolatrers with bolde visage blamed hee. 1547 Primer (1), Deliuer me.. out of the hande of the. Jawe breaker. 1611 Stanks. Cymb. iv. ii. 75 Thou art a Robber, A Law-breaker, a Villaine; yeeld thee Theefe. 1663 Killicher V Pason's Wed. v. ii. (164) 141 That Tongne. which now growes hoarse with flattering the great Law-breakers. 1876 Oxford Bible-Hedys, Mountains, It was on Mount Ebal that the cursing of the law-breakers took place.

So Law-breaking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

So Law-breaking vol. sb. and fpl. a.

1767 Sp. agst. Suspending & Disp. Prerogative in Hansard
Parl. Hist. (1813) XVI. 258 There was no such distinction
in the days, when the law-making and the law-breaking prerogative walked forth at noon tide. 1881 Times 9 Apr.
17/5 Temporal Courts would deal more timidly with clerical
law-breaking.

Lawch, Lawchter: see LAUGH v., LAUGHTER 1.

Lawd, obs. form of LAUD, LEWD a.

Law-day. Obs. exc. Hist. [f. Law sb.1]

1. The day for the meeting of a court of law, of the sheriff's court, once in six months, or the court leet, once a year; hence used for the

esp. of the snerili s court, once in six months, or of the court leet, once a year; hence used for the session of such a court, and the court itself.

1235-52 Rent, Glaston., (Som. Rec. Soc.) 189 Salvis duobus laghedaghes. 129a I'ear-bk. 20 ½ 21 Edw. I (Rolls) 339 A deus lauedaues I printed lauedaues J par an. 1331 Lit. Cantuar. 31 Oct. (Rolls) I. 403 Ad exigendum et manutenendum jura . ae etiam Curiam nostram de Godmersham, quæ dicitur Laghe daye, die Veneris proxime sequente. 1444 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 399 The law dayis eftir Michelmess. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 370 That the articles of the yelde aforeseid be redde and declared at the lawday. 1516 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 16 Two tymys yn ye yere to kepe a lawedaye there. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 26 § 23 [Lordes marchers] shall have. their Lordshippes Courtis Baron Court letes and Lawedayes. 1589 R. Harvey Pl. Perc. (1860) 5, I will present you at the law day for a ryot 1604 Sharks. Oth. III. ii. 140 Who ha's that breast so pure, Wherein vncleanly Apprehensions Keepe Leetes and Lawdayes? 1613 Puscans Pilerimage (1614) 201 Thirdly, that Thursday should be Court or law-day for deciding controversies. 1641 Termes de la Ley 194 Law-day signifies a Leet or Sheriffes tourne. 1710 HEARNE Collect. 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 379 A Lawday of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. 1890 Gross Gild Merch. II. 105 The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

2. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture.

relieved from the forfeiture.

149a RYMAN Poems xcii. 6 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LXXXIX. 266, I make an ende within shorte space. 1 sette no lawe day in the case.

Lawdeable, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

Lawe, obs. form of LAUGH, LAVE, † Lawed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Law sb.1 + -ED 2.] Provided with laws.

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or carelesse and disordered.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Laweour, -er(e, -eyer(e, obs. ff. LAWYER.

Lawer(e, obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.²

Lawful (15 fül), a. Forms: 4 laghful, 4-6 Sc.
lachful, (5 laffull), 5-6 Sc. lauch(t)ful(1, 6 laufull, law(e)foll, 6-8 lawfull, 6- lawful. [f.

LAW sb.¹ + -FUL. Cf. ON. lgsfullr.]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

138 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xiviii. (1495) 632 It was not lawfull to defoylle the laurer tree in vinhoneste and vilawfull to defoylle the laurer tree in vinhoneste and vilawfull tyses. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 289/2 Lawfulle, legitimus. 156 Tindle John v. to It is the sabboth day, it is not landfull for the to cary thy heed. 1535 Covernal. Eeck. xxxiii. 16 In so moch as he doth now the thinge that is lawfull and right, he shall lyue. 1560 Davs tr. Steddane's Comm. 250 It is lawfull for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 Swinburne Testaments it By this word lawfull, is excluded. whatsoeuer is contrary to justice, pietie, or equity. 1665 Manley Grotius' Lovo C. Warres 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdome, and in a lawful manner. 1718 Lany M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless Bristol 10 Apr., He. . inquired .. whether it was lawful to permit it. 1796 H. Hunter St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) 111. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawful. 1817 W. Selwys Law Visi Prins (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawful for the jury. 1. to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 I. Tavtos Spir, Despot. vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity. declaring it to be a. Lawful Religion. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Erg., v. 1. 567 A lawful military operation.

+ b. Permissible; allowable, justifiable. Obs.

claring it to be a. Lawton Assection.

+ b. Permissible; allowable, justifiable. Obs.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V., iv. viii. 122 Is it now lawfull and please your Maiestie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1717

Frezher Voy. S. Sea 69 It seems lawful to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

+ C. Of a disease: ? Normal. Obs.

1610 BARROUGH Meth. Physick v. xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema.

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title; also, lawful

traditional collocations, as lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title; also, lawful captive, prey, prize, (to be) lawful game.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26903 Pas ober [pightes] the quilk he bette Bot noght wit penance laghful sett. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 122, xx markes of laufull money. c 1440 Yacob's Well 98 Forgue bi lawfull accyoun, & seke ferst lone. 1456 Extracts Burgh Rec. Pechles (1872) 111 Geyf thar was ony lachful ar to that land. 1250 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 402 No carpenter nor masson shall have no workeman hut that which shallbe laufull workeman in that sience [sic]. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) III. 303 His eldest sone.. to his place suld succeid As lauchfull air. 1560 Daus tr. Sloidane's Comm. 20th, Lawfull succession. Ibid. 243 Yf they have any lawful impediment. 1562 Winset Cert. Tractates Wks. 1888 I. 2. Thre Questionis, tweching the lauchful vocatioun of Iohne Knox. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxvi. 118 He heing Crownit in lauchfull Parliament. 1581 Hist. 1595 Shaks. Yohn 11. 1. 95 Thou hast vnder-wronght his lawfull King. 1604—Oth. 1. ii. 51 If it proue lawfull prize, he's made for euer. 1651 Hones Leviath. 11. xxviii. 165 A Banished fund, is a lawfull enemy of the Common-wealth. 1763 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.]. wherein the payment of money is. promised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawful money. 1766 Forence Serm. Prys. Wom. (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawful game. 1768 Blackstrone Comm. HI. 69 Prize vessels... condemned in any courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawful grize, 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nist Prins (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawful impediment. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) VI. 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawful debts. 1871 Freeman Norm. Cang. (1876) IV. xxii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawful King.

† b. clitpt. = lawful money, weight, Obs.

the learning of the law, a lawful King.

† b. ellipt. = lawful money, weight, Obs.

1533 Churchao. Acc. Croscombe (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to delyver the sayd x scheppe so good as they ware or ells xiis. iiiid. in good and lawfull. 1778 A. Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876) 343 It takes. fifty pounds lawful for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

c. Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawful

regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawful wedlock, legitimate.

\$\alpha\$ 1375 \(Sc. \) Leg. Saints \(\text{sxviii.} \) (Margaret) 163, \(1 \) wes borne this towne within, \(1 \) lauchful bed of folk mychtty. 1513 \(\text{DOUGLAS Beheis in i. v. 23 Helenus, The lachfull sone of the king Priamus. \(a \) 1548 HALL \(Chron., Rich. III. 49 \) Makyng much suite to have her joyned with him in lawfull matrimony. 1560 Daus tr. \(Sleidane's \) Comm. 35 b, The same.. ought nowe to be every where received for lawfull wives. \(\text{Ibid. 424 Moste men doubted of the lawful birth of his syster. 1600 Shaks. \(A. V. L. \) ii. iii. 71 Truly she must be giuen, or the marriage is not lawfull. \(1606 - Ant. \) \(\alpha C. \) iii. 107 Haue I. Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race. \(a \) 1655 Sir W. Muke \(Iit. \) koveallan Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart \(. \) invited home againe \(Elizabeth \) Mure to his Lawfull bed. \(a \) 1699 Lavy HALKET \(A \) todolog. (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawfull embraces of the Queen. \(1827 \) JABMAN \(Powell's Devises \) (ed. \(3 \) II. 247 In case \(M. B. \) should die. \(without teaving lawful issue of her body. \(1885 \) Law \(Rep. \) 29 Ch. \(Div. \) 270 Had been the lawful wife of the testatur, and \(Adelinda \) his legitimate daughter by her.

\(d. Lawful \) age, years: the age at which a person

d. Lawful age, years: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform some act or to hold some office. Lawful day: one in which it is lawful to transact business, or

one in which it is fawful to finance; or some particular kind of business.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. V, 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawful age. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 424 He himselfe was of lawefull yeres. 1708 Royal Proclam. 11 July in Lond. Gaz. No. 4456/1 Upon the Tenth Day of October next to come, ... if the same be a Lawful Day.

† 3. Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, cith tell largel Obs.

† 3. Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. Obs.

21375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lauchtful knycht. 21430 Hymns Virg. 113 Ech man bat.. loueb a lawful lijf to lede. 21475 Rauf Coilgear 508 Bot as ane lauchtfull man my laids to leid. 1483 CAXTON Cato Giv b, It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to haue a good and lawful wyf. 1560 ROLLANO Crt. Venns 1, 581 Lufe is tressonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 J. Massh Argum. Militia 4 Every lawfull Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

† 4. Pertaining to or concerned with law. Obs. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 1, 35 Lawefulman in be peple [L. politici in popula]. 1631 WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon. 722 In matters lawfull to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop.

† 5. a. quasi-sb.; b. quasi-adv.; c. as an excla-

+5. a. quasi-sb.; b. quasi-adv.; c. as an exclamation. Obs.

mation. Obs.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 11. vi. 99 In kepynge faythe, trouth and lawfull for ye loue of god pryncypally. 1656 Phillips Phirch. Path. (1676) 2 That th's Seller be so old, That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold. 1787 Gross Prov. Gloss., Lawful, Oh lawful case, an interjection, Derb. 1790 Proge Derbicisms (E. D. S.) s.v., Ah lawful, and ah kwful case! exclamations.

Lawfully (15 fuli), adv. [f. Lawful + -LY 2.]

Ah lawful, and ah kawiul case! exclamations.

Lawfully (1½ füli), adv. [f. Lawful+-LY ².]

In a lawful manner.

1. In accordance with law.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26111 Scrift es opin scheuing o breist
Laufulli mad be-for be preist. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 74

bes false men seye in here doyinge þat crist was lafully
don to the deb. c 1400 Pestr. Troy 3512 Qwyle ye lawfully
lefe may & your lyft haue. c 1430 Freunasonry 360 3ct most
the mayster, by good resone, Warne hem lawfully by-fore
none. c 1470 Henryson Tale of Dog 66 This exceptioun
Wes of na strenth, nor lauchfullie mycht stand. la 1500
Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) I. 268 This woman. Was wedded
lawfullye this other yeaire. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 9
Preamble, The heires males of his body laufully begoten.
1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1931) 165 b, Thus. we may perceyue what thoughtes .. we may lawfully admyt. in ye
tyme of the seruyce of god. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII
242 b, That the kyng might lawfully mary where he would.
1552 Abp. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 5 General counsallis
lauchfully gaderit in the halye spreit. c 1500 A. Scort Poems
(S. T. S.) xxxiv. 58 Sit thair is lesum lufe That lawfully
suld lest. 1588 A. King tr. Cavisius' Catech., Confess. 9
Adulterie lauchfullie prouen. 1609 Siere. Reg. Maj. Table
74 The defender being lawfullie summoned, may ves his
lawfull essonzeis. 1638 R. Baker tr. Balcae's Lett. III. 102
There are certain bounds...which neither you nor we can
lawfully passe. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. I. xiv. 69 What
I lawfully Covenant, I cannot lawfully break. 1765 Black.
stone Comm. I. xvi. (1793) 573 He may lawfully correct his
child, being under age, in a reasonable manner. 1817 W.
Selwyn Law Nisi Prims (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration
ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the
common. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without
having issue on her body lawfully begotten. 1849 MacAulan
fully have a permanent president. 1885 Dunckley in
Manch. Weekly Times 24 Feb. 5/5, I cannot pray for those
who are engaged, however lawfully as

shedding filood.

† 2. Loyally, faithfully. Obs.

† 2. Loyally fr. leaulment]

promytte you that so shal I doo.

Lawfulness (logifulnes). [f. Lawful+-ness.]

The quality of being lawful; legality; in early use

The quality of being lawful; legality; in early use respect for law.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 1741 Nawt for biretale, Ah do for mire labfulnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laufulnesse, licitité, leysibleté. 1597 HOOKEK Eccl. Pol. v. xlviii. § 7 The lawfulnesse of our prayer for delinerance out of all [calamities]. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows 1. xliii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawfulnesse of anger. 1635-56 Cowley Davideis iv. Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Practice was of the Lawfulness of Idolatry. 1741 Richardson Panela 1. 140 Let him, who has Power to command me, look to the Lawfulness of it. 1855 Macallar Hist. Eng. xxi. 1V. 566 To question the lawfulness of assassination. was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits. Jesuits.

Lawgh, obs. form of LAUGH v., Low.

Lawgiver (15 givəl). [f. LAW sb.1 + GIVER. Cf. Icelandie lög-gjafari, Da. lovgiver.] One who gives, i.e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of

gives, i.e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1322 Wyclif Job xxxvi. 22 Lo! he3e God in his strengthe, and noon to hym lic in lawe gineres [Vulg. legislatoribus].

1400 Apol. Loll. 74 Not only is holi writ despicid bi þat sciens, & blasfemid, but Gud Himsilf pat is þe law genar.

1535 Covernale Isa. xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shalbe oure lawe gener. 1507-8 Bacon Fiss., Honour (Arb.) 70 In the second place are Legislatores, Lawginers. 1611 Blble Is.

1x. 7 Iudah is my Lawginer. 1689-90 Temple Ess. Learning Wks. 1731 l. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giver, hut hy no means for a Philosopher.

1786 A. Gib Sacred Contempl. 1. iii. 36 The Supreme Lawgiver is entitled to the absulute subjection of his reasonable creature. 1835 Thirlymall Greece I. 135 Minos appears in the ... character... of a wise and just lawgiver. 1842 Mill. in Nonconf. 11. 1 We bow to no law-giver in the church but Christ. 1876 Bancroff Hist. U. S. VI. Index 510 [Sir Geo. Calvert] a wise and benevolent law-giver.

Law-giving, vbl. sb. Also 5 lawes-yovyng. [f. LAW sb. 1 + GIVING vbl. sb.] The action or process of giving laws; legislation.

1475 Bk. Noblesse (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and lyvyng under your obeissaunce, lawes-yovyng, and yelding to youre lawes. 1645 MILTON Tetrack. Wks. 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1836 Oxford Bible-Helfs, Mountains, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

bush and of the law-giving.

Law-giving, ppl. a. [f. Law sb.1 + Giving ppl. a.] That gives or makes laws. Also occas. that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1881 SIONEY Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 22 In Turky, besides their law-gining Diuines, they have no other Writers but Poets. 1645 Million Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were becom sinfull, or sin stronger then his direct and Law-giving will. 1827 HANE Guesses (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 Gaorie Plato I. i. 11 The nature of number was imperative and lawgiving.

Tauk-hand. The style of hand-writing used

Law-hand. The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also occas., matter written

in this hand.

in this hand.

1731 Gentl. Mag. I. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-bands, to keep their clients in ignorance.

1748 Harley Observ. Man I. iii. 302 The common Ronnd-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands.

1776 J. Aoams B'Es. (1854) IX. 433 You must make yourself sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 Dickens Bleak Ho. xlvň, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

Lawhe, -hyn, obs. forms of Laugh v.

Lawine, variant of Lauwiyer.

Lawing (lō in), sb. Sc. [f. Law sb.²+-ing l.]

A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

Lawing (1919), so. Sc. [1. Law sb.2+-ING 1.]
A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) II. 633 The Scottis countit thair lawing so deir.

1686 G. Stuart Joco-ser.

Disc. 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way.

1728 Ramsay Lure 4 Night-drinking sots counting their lawin. a 1774 Fercusson Leith Races Poems (1845) 33 They rake the grunds o' ilka harrel To profit by the lawin.

1824 Scott Redgauntlet ii, No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing. paying his lawing.
b. Comb.: lawing-free a., not called upon for

one's share in the bill; scot-free.

17. Song, Andro & his Cutty Guu in Ramsay Tea-t.

Miss. (1775) 11. 229 She height to keep me lawing-free. 1794

Poems, Eng. Soot, & Lat. 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see,

(As I ware rich) gang lawin free.

Poems, Eng. Scot. & Lat. 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I ware rich) gang lawin free.

Lawing (10 in), vbl. sb. [f. Law v. + -1NG l.]

The action of the vb. Law.

1. Going to law; litigation, Obs. exc. arch.

c 1485 E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not stere. 1526 Tindale 2 Cor. xii. 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you lawynge [Or. δρεις. Wyct. stryungis, Cov. dehates, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) strife]. 1554-9 T. Watekioune in Songs & Ball. (1860) 10 Behold throughe lawyng howe som be brought bar. 1586 J. Hooken Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towns, one daille suing and troubling another. 160a Carbew Cornwall 64a, To defray the extraordinarie charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 D. Cawnbey Three Serm. (1641) 2 Warre is but a more public kind of Lawing. 1737 OZELL Rabclais III. v. 33 note, So Lawing was his natural Element. 1891 B. Harre 1st Fam. Tasajara iv, It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

Praverb. 1562 J. Heywood Epigr. (1867) 180 Great lawyng, small louyng. 1631 Bp. Webbe Quietn. (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love.

attrib. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket builet, as to pen out a Lawing plea.

awing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of

2. Inc action of citting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefeet; expeditation. Obs. exc. Hist.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Lawing of dogs. 1768 Blockstone Comm. Ill. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 Freenan Norm. Cong. V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he. kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

+ Lawing, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LAW v. + -ING 2.] Given to litigation.

1640 D. CAWDREY Three Serm. (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

+ Lawish, a. Obs. [f. Law sb. 1 + -ISH.] Per-

taining to the law, savouring of the law. In quots. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 Becon Catech. Wks. 1564 I. 444b, This lawysh
sprinkling was a figure of the blond of Christ. 1654 VILVAIN
Theol. Treat. iv. 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which prefigured him [are] abolished.

Lawit, obs. Sc. form of Lewd, lay.

Lawk, lawks (lok(s), int. Also 8-9 lauk.
[vulgar form of Lack sb.2 or deformation of Lord.]

= Lord! Also Lawk-a-daisy (me) and as sb. =

1.Ack-A-DAISY. Lawk-a-mussy = Lordhavemercy!;

also as v. = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy!'

IACK-A-DAISY. Lawk-a-missy = Lottinavemercy!; also as v. = to cry 'Lawk-a-missy!'

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that cannot be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1837

Dickens Picktu. xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller... how you do frighten one! a 1845 Hood Lost Heir 25 Lawk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 J. Payn Sir Massingberd 33 Spread-eagled fruit-trees, or, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 l'ioncer (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),

Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' 1890 Baring-Gould Arminell xlix. 464 Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. 1893 — Cheap Yack Z. I. to The servant maids..were..lawk-amussying and oh-mying over the bargains.

Lawland, Sc. form of Lowland.

Lawland, Sc. form of Lowland.

Lawle, obs. Sc. form of LowLY.

Lawless (lotes), a. [f. Law sb.! + -LESS.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now rare.

a 1200 Moral Ode 291 Per bud bo hebenemen, be were lawelese [v.r. lage-lease]. a 1327 Pol. Songs (Camden) 254 For miht is riht, the lond is laweles. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. co6 For as bestes 3e ben by no skile reuled, ... So be 3e, Indus, by-lad & laweles alse. 1470-85 Malory Arthuri. xix, Ther was comen in to their landes people that were laules. 1598 HAKLUT Poy. 1. 20 A barbarons and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. a 1656 Br. HALL Sp. Defence Convocation, Shall the enemies of the Church. . say we are a lawless Church? 1789 Belsham Ess. 1. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. II. xlvii, Albania's chief, whose dread command Is lawless law. 1836 W. Irving Alstria III. 254 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness.

b. Exempt from law, not within the province of

b. Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. + Also, in

the position of an outlaw.

the position of an outlaw.

c 1250 Bracton De Legibus III. tract. II. xi. § 1 & extunc thlgabiur, sicut ille quiest extra legem, sicut Laughelesman [v.r. Laghelesman]. 1602 How to choose good voife H. 4.1 haue procur'd a licence, and this night We will be married in a lawlesse Church. 1632 Massinger City Madam v. ii, You shall find you are not lawless, and that your moneys Cannot justify your villanies. 1656 S. H. Gold. Law 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. 1685 Baxter Paraphr. N. T. Matt. xii, 37 Christ hath not made us lawless. in vain. 1865 Mozter Mirae. vi. 117 Such in a nonmalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law.

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. + Occas, of an action: Illegal.

disobedient to law. + Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (obs.). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

unlawful (obs.). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7304 (Gött.) For nouper er 3e war ne wise, Bot for 30ur riches oner lawelis. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 170, I leue here be sum losynger, sum lawles wrech. c 1304 P. Pl. Crede 600 It is a laweles life as lordynges vsen. 14.. Siege Ferusalem 25/496 Lat neuer bis lawles ledis lau; at his harmys. 1576 Fleming Panoph. Epist. 36 Grent is the lawlesse laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. i. i. 312 A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy: One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1591

— Two Gent. iv. i. 54 That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1594 — Rich. 111, L. iv. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cut off those that hane offended him. 1604 Derker Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 133

Lawlesse desires are seas scorning all bounds. 1642 Filler Holy & Prof. St. v. xiv. 411 At, the Innes of Court under pretence to learn Law, he learns to be lawlesse. 1697

Drivoen Virg. Georg. 10. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 T. Brown Sat. Woman Wks. 1730 I. 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. 1812

Crabbe Tales 3 Beneath him fix'd, our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw. 1846 Keble Lyra Innoc. (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth. 1855 Macallar Hist. Eng. xiii. 111, 236 He should be protected ngainst lawless violence. 1888 M. Morris Claverhouse x. 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared.

absol. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 Tim. i. 9 The Lawe is. . geuen. . vnto the lawles. 1809-10 Colletinge Friend (1865) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti-jacobins proposed to suspend the law.

b. said of animals and inanimate objects. 1738 Webley Padins Lxxxix. vi, Thou dost the lawless, Sea controul. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. Ixi. 111. 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces. on its banks, 1854 Baoham Halleut. 154 A prison for wild lawless brian lawless. 1809 The lawless river overturned the palaces.

Lawlessness (10 lesnes). [1. Lawless of Ness.] The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1501 Spenser M. Hubberd 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetize, And lawlesnes raigning with riotize. 1611 Cotge., Hlegalité, . lawlesnesse. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. xviii. IV. 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. 1866 J. Thrupp Introd. to Ps. II. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. 1871 Morley Carlyle in Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 215 Byron, whose genins, daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fiscination over the least revolutionary of European nations.

Law-like (10 loik), a. [f. Law sb.1 + Like.] a. Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to

Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now rare. † b. Disposed or inclined to law or rule. Obs.

Disposed or inclined to law or rule. Obs.

1533 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices I. (1558) 3 Plato coulde hane spoken very grauelie and plentifully if he would hane practised ye lawlike sort of pleading. 1575 GASCOIGNE Dutce bellum ecili, Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. 1638 LISLE Ags. Monum., Lord's Prayer &c., The 1en lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses, 1644 MILTON Divorce n. vii. 4, The giving of any law or law-like dispence to sin for hardnesse of heart. 1818 COBBETT Pol. Rig. XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with all the 'saids' and other law-like words.

† Law'ly, a. and adv. Obs. [f. LAW sb.1: see LY 1 and 2.] A. adj. Lawful. B. adv. In a lawfull manner; lawfully.

c 1200 Ormin 1565 Lasheli3 weddedd wibb ani3 maeche. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 13 Gef he hen laseliche bispusede, bat is unriht. c 1220 Bestiary 695 In boke is 6e turtres life

writen o rime, wu lazelike ze holdeð linue al hire lif time, a 1250 Prov. Alfred 72 in O. E. Misc. 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. Ibid. 77 þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king, þat lond to leden myd lawelyche deldn.

Lawly, Lawlynas, obs. ff. Lowly, Lowliness.

Lawly, Lawlynas, obs. ff. Lowly, Lowliness. Law-ma-ker. [f. Law so.1 + Maker.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

c 1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyellf 115 David selp Lord sett bou n lawe maker upon hem. a 1540 Barnes Wks.

(1573) 207 As though I had condempned the lawemaker, lawe, and execution thereof. 1287 Golding De Mornay xxi. The Scepter shall not be taken from luda, nor the Lawmaker from betweene her feete untill Silo come. 1623 Massinger Bondman IV. ii, Wise lawmakers From each well governed private house derived The perfect model of a commonwealth. 1690 Bentley Thal. 335 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law-makers were Men of the middle Rank. 1833 Hr. Martikeau Tale Tyne v. 94

The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. 1881 Times 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

Lawman (lomen). Now chiefly Hist. [f. Law sb.1 + Man; the OE. lahmann was prob. a.

ON. laga-, logmann- (nom. -maor, whence Anglo-

ON. laga-, legmann- (nom. -maor, whence Anglo-Latin lagamannus, lagemannus, by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as lageman.]

1. OE. Law. a. One whose official duty it was

1. OE. Law. a. One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.) a 1000 Ordin. Dunsztas c. 3 in Schmid Gesetze 360, xii lahmen scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Ænglan, vi Englisce and vi Wylisce. ?a 1200 Laws Edw. Conf. c. 38 libid. 518 Posten inquirat justicia per lagemannos. 1865 KINGSLEY Herew. xx, 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last night, to see such law done as there is left', said Perv. said Pery.

b. In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified

number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form lagemannus, the word often appears

latinized form lagemannus, the word often appears Hist. as lageman.

1086 Domesday Bk. (1783) 1, 336 In ipsa civitate erant .xii. Lageman idest labentes sacam & socam. 1672 Cowett. Interfr., Lageman Hono habens legem, or as we term it, Hono legalis, such as we now call Good men of the Jury, 1675 Ogilby Brit. 156 Lincoln.. in Doomsday-Book accounted.. 1900 Burgesses, with 12 Lage-men having Sac and Soc. c.1818 Britton Lincolnsh. 196 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. IV. 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. 111. xxi. 578 York.. retained.. vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest. 1897 Maitland Domesday & Beyond 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. Orkney and Shetland. The president of the

2. Orkney and Shetland. The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also lawman-general. (The Scandinavian form lagman occurs in historical use.)

Scandinavian form lagman occurs in historical use.)

1554 tr. Diploma Bp. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc. 111.
(1853) 84 The seill of .. Henrie Randale lawman [orig. Legiferi]. 1576 in Oppress. Orkney 8 Zetld. (1859) 36
The electione of Nichole Ayth .. to the office of Lawmangenerale of all Zetland. Ibid. 37 Quhilk the said Lawman keipit and observit as ane just bisneyre all his dayis. 1805
Barry Orkney 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. 1892 G. Goude in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl. XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law...

The office of Lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd.
1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 87 He hes gart seik in mony sindrie land. Leichis, lawmen, and mony vther mo.
1585 Fraunce Lawiers Log. Ded., The study of the law... by these lawmens report, is so hard. 1694 R. L'Estrange Fables cexvii. (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters. 1830
J. Hodoson in J. Raine Mem. (1858) II. 177 Mr. Howard the artist, who resides .. with his brother, I think, who is a harman.

Lawmer, variant of LAMBER 1, amber.

Law-merchant. Comm. [f. Law sb.¹ + Merchant α., in imitation of the med.L. lex mercatoria.] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some

regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

1622 Malynes (title) Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. 1663 Marvell. Corr. xl. Wks. 1872-5 II. 88 Those things may better be redressed by the law merchant, or lex mercatoria. a 1687 Petty Pol. Arith. i. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances, ...and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea. 1777 Sherdan Sch. Scand. II. ii, Ves. madam, I would have law merchant for them too. 1856 H. Broome Comm. Common Law 11 Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

Lawmp -: see LAMP -.

Lawn (lon), sb.1 Also 5-6 laun(e, lawnd(e,

Lawn (lon), sb.1 Also 5-6 laun(e, lawnd(e, 5-7 laund(e, lawne, 6 la(a)ne. [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of Laon in France. This suggestion has since been independently made by A. Thomas (Romania XXIX. 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is launde, which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with Laund, Lawn sb.*1

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; pl.

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; pl. pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) I. 382, j plice de lawnd. 1423 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 239 Item, 1 remenaunt de Laun, cont' vin aluz pris l'aln' iiis. iiiid. c 1440 Generydes 73 Ther was an hanged bedde, And ther yppon a shete of launde was spredde. 1483 Acc. Coronation Rich. III, in Antiq. Repertory 11. 251 A coyle made of a plyte of lawne. 1502 Priv. Purse Exp. Elliz. of York (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnede for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. VIII, 240 b, But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturdai before with a cornet of laune. 1594 Plat Yevell-ho. III. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. 1594 Sir T. Herre Er Trar. 38 Long haire and loose, ... covered with a fine thinne valle of Callico Lawne. 1640 in Noorthouck Lond. 11773 838:2 Lawns, the whole piece 2d. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. 123 In vessels cover'd with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was ever produced. 1730-46 Thomson Antumn 86 Bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn. 1793 Miss Chowne in Ld. Anckland's Corr. (1861) II. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are lare. 1813 Scott Trierm. III. xi, A summer mist arose; ... It seem'd a veil of filmy kann. 1829 Yng. Lady's Bik. 501 Take a common vase... and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

1578 Trays. A summer mist arose; ... It seem'd a veil of filmy kann. 1829 Yng. Lady's Dik. 501 Take a common vase... and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

1578 Trays. A summer mist arose; ... It seem'd a veil of filmy kann. 1829 Yng. Lady's Dik. 501 Take a common vase... and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

1589 Trays. A sant in Crays Barnstell Peronia xanxi, No pecce of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. spec. This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Ilence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

1690 Chrachtll. Ep. to Hogarth (ed. 2) 6 Whist Thon In Lawn badyst whisper'd to a sleeping cr

man V. XI. 315 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

+ 3. An article of dress made of lawn. Obs.

**c 1480 Hennyson Test. Cres. 422 Thy gay garments, with mony gudely goon. Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. 1573-80 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camdent 12) No laanes or the like, to bewitch delite. 1578 T. N. tr. Cong.

*W. India 204 They were covered with a lawne called Nacar.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. 1. liii, Her ypper galment was a silken lawne. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. II. viii,

Lest eyes should surfet with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withhold, more to increase delight. 17904 Prior Henry & Emma 360 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear. 1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lawn, a white cambric handkerchief.

+ b. ? A piece of lawn used to strangle a person.

1590 Marlowe Edw. II, v. iv. 32 (1508), I learned in Naples how., To strangle with a lawne thrust through (later-40s down) the throte. 1622 S. Ward Life of Faith in Death i. 84 Here thou. shiuerest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. techn. Short for lawn sieve: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip',

generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip',

cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness.

1853 URE Dict. Arts (ed. 4) 11. 453 (s.v. Porcelain). The mixture [of 'slips' or fluid clays] is now passed.. through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. 1895 Times 10 Jan. 3/6 (Cementmanufacture). The use of such lawns.. would.. be almost imprended by manufacture], impracticable.

5. Bot. A name for Venus' Navelwort (Cyno-

of the state of th maker; c. instrumental, as lawn-robed adj. Also

maker; C. instrumental, as lavon-robed adj. Also LAWN-SLEEVED a.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Lawne Kercheefes fayre. c1515 Cocke Lovell's B. 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1562 Bullevn Bk. Simples 86 a, Covering the place with a Launde clothe. 1565 Golding Ovid's Met. To Rdr. (1793) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarfe. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. in. ii. C 4 b, Looke on those lips, Those now lawne pillowes. 1697 tr. Ctess D'Annoy's Trav. (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged. to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves. 1710 Steele & Addison Tatler No. 257 F3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. 1711 Ld. Marshal's Order 26 Add. Silk, Laune Linnen, and White Gloves. 1719 Tickell. To Earl Warwick, On Death Addison, The duties by the lawn-robed prelate pay'd. 1816 Krats Eve of St. Mark 53 From plaited lawn-frill, fine and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. 1856 Miss Mulock 7. Halifax ix, (1859) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles.

d. Special comb.: †lawn-man (derisively), a

d. Special comb.: +lawn-man (derisively), a bishop; lawn-sieve, a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc. :

cf. sense 4. Also LAWN-SLEEVES.

1795 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Liberty's last Squeak Wks. 1812
111. 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase
not the Curate from their grand abode. 1806 A. Hunter
Culina (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. 1807 T.

Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) 11. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistence of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawn sieves gradually increasing in fineness. **Lawn** ([on]), \$5.2 Also 6 laune, 7 lawne.

[Later form of LAUND.]

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 70 Lawn in a Park: Plain untilled ground. 1749 L. Evans Middle Brit. Col. (1755) 17

They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the Sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 179. Burns My Naunie's Awa iii, Thou laverock that springs frae the dews o' the lawn. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. 1. 124 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE Tray. Russia 47/1 The roads if a fine turf lawn may be so denominated). 1863 W. Barnes Dorset Gloss, Lawn or Lawnd, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 Science 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view., would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept elosely mown.

(Somewhat different in early use; cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

sense 1.)

1733 Miller Gardeners Dict., Lawn is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat. . . As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 Dest. S. Carolina 6 Fine Savannahs. . a Kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 Worksow. Poems Sentini. xxx, This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Universities Wks. (Bohn) 11. 88, 1 had but a single day wherein to see. . the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1875. [D. Heath Craquet I'layer 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. attrib, and Comb. as Impurshading 2dis Jamus

3. attrib. and Comb., as lawn-shading adj.; lawnlike adj. and adv.; lawn-meet, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; lawn-mower, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; lawn-party, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; lawn-sprinkler, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which

a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also Lawn-tennis. 1879 Mrs. Bian Rocky Monatains 121 Flowery pastures ... sloping "lawnlike to bright swift streams... 1890 Duily News 8 Dec. 5/5 A "lawn meet of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandungham... 1875 KNICHT Dict. Mech., "Lawn-mower... 1852 W. Collins Basil v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, "lawn-parties, little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 Kears Hyperon III. 25 Poplars, and "lawn-shading palms... 1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl. "Lawn Sprinkler. Lawn [5]01, v. [f. Lawn sb. 2] Trans. To turn (albel and) into lawn or grass-laud; to make (ground) lawn-like.

(arable land) into lawn or grass-laud; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 [Anster] Bath Guide Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat.

1781-1814 Parliamentary Hist, XXI. 1282 Several of the country clergy. ..chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees.

1792 A. Young Tran, France 9) A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering.

1868 Doran Saints & Sin. I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

Lawneent, variant of Lancent Obs.

Tawneele obs. form of Lancent n.

Lawneh(e, obs. form of Launch v.

Lawnd(e, var. Laund Obs.; obs. ff. Lawn sh.4

Lawndere, obs. form of Launders. Lawndresse, obs. form of Launders.

Lawndyrne, variant of LANDIRON 1 Obs.

Lawned (lond), ppl. a. [f. LAWN sb.1 + -ED 2.]
Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1708) 109 May the muse in lasting strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a happier age. 1848 Whittier Prose Wks. (1889) II. 358 Oxford sent up its lawned deputations.

Lawnly, adv. nonce-wd. [f. LAWN sb.1+-LY1.] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18. Landor Exam. Shak. Wks. 1846 11. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkenly and lawnly religious.

Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves. Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

c 1640 Troutrack in Hickeringill Priest-Cr. (1707) II. iii.

4 That unhappy Verdict occasion'd to me the loss of

20000l. of my Uncle's. Estate Dis-inheriting me. lest any of the Lawn-Sleeves. should lay their Fingers on't. 167. Fasex Papers (Camden) 10 177 Wee. find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (y° Lawne Sleeves). 1710 Hearne Collect. (O.H.S.) II. 353 A Man of great Note Fur the sake of Laun-sleeves is aturning his Coat. 1730 Fielding Rape upon Rape in. v, Why, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 492 If they [parents] propose . divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1850 Thacker Virgin. II. x. 73 My lords of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. 1882 Besant Revolt of Man viii. (1883) 183 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence Lawn-sleeved a.

1651 CLEVELAND Poems 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleev'd brother. 1682 O. N. tr. Boilean's Lutrin 1, 162 [He] Tells them. what rude Affronters Of Laun-sleev'd Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. a 1743 SAVAGE Progr. Divine Wks. 1775 II. 125 Lawn-sleev'd, and mitred, stand he now confest.

Lawn-tennis. [Lawn sb.²] A modification of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition.

of the game of tennis, played in the open air on

of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 Army & Navy Gaz. XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield... Lawn Tennis —for that is the name.. is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1882 MINS BRADDON Mt. Royal I. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments.. lawn-tennis—archery—water parties, attrib. 1884 Harper's Mag. Jan. 207/2 Lawn-tennis clubs.

Lawnterne, -tryn, obs. forms of Lantenn.

Lawny (loni), a.1 [f. Lawn 5b.1+-Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1. Made of lawn.

1508 Bp. Hall Sal IV. iv. 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawny strips thy naked bosome grace. 1604 Drayton Moses Map Miracles 12 The.. winde. was .. angrie with her lawnie vaile, That from his sight it eniouslie should hide her. 1641 MILTON Ch. Gowt. II. ii. Whs. 1851 HI. 173 Not she her selfe. but a false-whited, a lawnie resemblance of her. 1657 Hornely tr. Longus Daphnis & Chiloe 2 Their vests, and lawnie-petticoats tied, and tuckt up at the waste. 1795 Colender Lewit V, Perhaps the breezes. Have snatched aloft the lawny shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1817 Keats Sleep & Beauty 374 A fold of lawny mantle dabbling swims At the bath's edge. 1825 Blackiu. Mag. XVIII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose lawny vestment silver'd. 1853 DE Quincey Autobiogr. Sk. Wks. I. 23 Visions of beds with white lawny curtains. b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

b. Pressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 71 Let Salvation come.. with ... lawny embracements. 1691 C. Blount Opening of Session in Collect. of Poems 21 Their Lawney Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742-8 Shenstone Schoolmistr. 134 The times when ... lawny saints in smould ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; † soft as lawn. 1615 Crooke Body of Manv. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawny Canopy with admirable skil weaueth her Cipresse web. 1618 N. Ward S. Hardes Tetho Ep. Ded., Impatient of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters. but shie of the most soft and lawny touches. 1820 Miss Brottenton Sec. Th. Itt. iii, Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawny mists that swathe the fells fair necks.

Lawny [5/11], a.2 [f. LAWN 5b.2+-Y.] † a. Containing lawns or glades (obs.). b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

Containing lawns or glades (obs.). b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-16 W. Browke Brit. Past. 11. i, Through Forrests, Mountaines or the Lawny ground. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 763 Stupendous rocks That... lift Cool to the middle air their lawny tops. 1800 CAMPBELL Gestrade III. iv, Where... pines their lawny walk encompass round. 1822 SHILLEY 1862 I, There was a little lawny islet. 1871 M. COLLINS Mry. & Merch. III. vi. 175 The river running between lawny margins.

Lawrare, -er(e, -yr, obs. forms of Laurel.

Lawreall, -el(I, -iall(e, -ielle, -yel, obs. ff. Laurel.)

LAUREL.

Lawrencite (lorenspit). Min. [Named by Daubree, 1877, after its discoverer J. Lawrence Smith: see -1TE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteorie iron.

meteorie iron.

1877 Amer. Jrnl. Sci. Ser. III. XIII. 318, 1892 DANA

Min. 163 Drops of ferric chloride, formed from fawrencine,
often exude. from the surface of meteoric iron.

Lawrie, variant of Lowrie Sc., a fox.

+ Lawrightman. Orkney and Shetland. Obs. Also 6 lawrik-, lawright-. [f. Law sb. 1 + Right sb. + Man; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local lagraetman = ON. lagritumadr a member of the lagritua (lag law + retta to

commander of the local dayretimal = 0x. Agretimal of the local dayretimal of the logaritta (log law + retitu to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See quots.)

1554 tr. Diploma Bp. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc. 111. (1855) 84 The seil of ... Joanne Cragy myne armyng, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-men myne, of Alexander Sinclar myne [etc.] 1576 in Oppress. Orkney & Zetld. (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk paroche, by the rest, callit The Lawrichman, quha mesurit oure dewitie, callit Wadmell, and weyit our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. Chamberlayne State Gt. Brit. 11. 1. iii. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrightmen. These ... have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 Gifford Description Zetld. (1780/48 There is also in each parish a lawright man... His business is to weigh and measure the rent-butter and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1805 G. Barry Orkney 1st. 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetimen or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 Scott Pirate xviii, To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawrightman at a lawting lang syne.

Lawrok, obs. form of LARK.

Lawryol, Lawryr: see Laureole, Laurel sb.1 † Lawson-eve, -even, short for Low Sunday even = Saturday in Easter week.

Even = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 Hearne R. Brunne's Chron. (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even.

1841 Hamson Med. Avi Kalend. 11. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

Lawsonite (16 sanat). Min. [Named by Ransome, 1895, after A. C. Lawson: see -ITE.]

Hydrons silicate of aluminium and calcium, occur-

ring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 Amer. Frnt. Sci. Ser. III. L. 75 Lawsonite... is a new rock-forming mineral.

Law'-stationer. [f. Law sb.1 + Stationer.] A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 Sir H. Taylor Statesman xxiii, 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of so much per folio. 1851 Maynew Lond, Labour I. 383 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-

**Tlawstead. Obs. In 7 lawsteed. [f. Law sb.1+steat Stead, used as equivalent of L. jūstitium (f. jūs law + stāre to stand) a standing still

of law.] A vacation.

1600 Hollano Livy III, xxvii. 106 Then Quintius..proclaimeth a publicke vacation or Lawsteed.

1606 — Surton.

124 The.. King of Kings.. dissolved the Societie of his great Peeres and Princes at his table; which among the Parthians is as much as a Law-steed.

160 — Lawsuit (150 sint). [f. Law sb.1 + Suit sb.]

A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court

of law.

1624 GATAKER Transubst. 131 As if in a Law-suite..a man taketh hold..of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries.
1685 BAXTER PARABUT. N. T. Matt. v. 38 etc., Patience may cost you less than a Law-suit or Revenge. 1735-6 SHERIDAN in Swift's Lett. (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my band. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1782 PRESTLEY COPTUPE. Chr. II. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 COLERDEG Friend (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 Geo. Eldor F. Holt (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durfey's debts as well as the lawsuits.

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER?

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER?

Lawting. dial. Obs. In ON. leg-bing, from

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER 2.

† Lawting, dial. Obs. [a. ON. legs. bing, from leg Law sh. + ping assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 Barry Orkney 217 With power of holding and adjoining courts called Lawtings. 1822 Scott Pirale xix, The Lawting, with the Raddmen and Lawright men, confimed the division.

Lawty, Sc. variant of Lewty. Obs.

firmed the division.

Lawty, Se. variant of Lewty. Obs.

Lawty-wo:rthy, a. ? II ist. Also law-worth. [f. Law sb. 1 + Worthy: a modern rendering of OE. hara laga aweorde (he, etc.). 'worthy of (i.e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.). 1 a. Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. b. Of things: Within the purview of the law; able to be dealt with by a court of law. [1066-75 Charter Will. I to Lond. in Stubbs Select Charters 33, Ic wylle hat get been ealtra hern laga weorde he zyvwaran in Eadwerdes dæze kynges.] 1818 Hallam Mid. Alges (1872) II. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1887 Toulm. Smith Parish 2: The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worth men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O'C. Morris in Contemp. Rev. Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not lawworthy under English law. 1896—Ireland x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy: they had never been recognized by the State.

Lawyer (16/yar). Forms: 4 lawyere, 4-7 lawer(e, 4,6-8 lawier(e, 5 laweour, lawyer(e, laweger, lawyour, 6 lawaier, -ayer), 6-lawyer. [f. Law sb. 1 + - yer: see also - Jer.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense cubracing every branch of the pro-

suits in the courts, or to advise clients, widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. † High lawyer (see HIGH

attorneys and solicitors. † High lawyer (see HIGH a. 21).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. VIL 59 3e legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treuthe. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 275 Anober Socrates was of Grees, a greet philosofer and lawiere [Higden orator]. 1412 Pilgr. Soude (Caxton 1483 III. iv. 53 Ve aduocates ye laweours and maynteners of wrong. 1843 GRAFON Conth. Harding, Hen. VII 584 He had of his counsaill. Syr Charles Booth a lawer, then byshop of Herforde. 1556 LAUDER Tractate 427 Sum Solistars, now thir dayis, Vincusis Laweris in thare cause. 1593 GREENE Upst. Courtier E, Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scriuener. 1611 Bitle Matt. xxii. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 NABES Microcosm. V. Gib. Bless me! who's this? one of the divells she lawyers? 1688 SHADWELL Syr. Alsatia II. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 480 P.7, I am now clerk to a lawier. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to

the bar. 1780 Cowper Report Adjudged Case 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. 1845 Polson Law in Encycl. Metrop. 11. 819/1 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have. an authority in Westminster Hall. Proverb. 1553 T. Wilson Ref. 20b, The lawyer never dieth a begger. The lawyer can never want a livyng till the yearth want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder

of the Mosaic law.

1526 TINDALE Luke x. 25 A Certayne Lawere [Gr. νομικός, Vulg. legisperitus; Wyclif 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

vp and tempted hym.

† c. Sc. 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? Obs.

1567 BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros (S. T. S.) 14 The
College of Diuinite. Personis. Ane Principal to be Reidar
in Hebrew. Ane Lawer. Ibid. 15 The lawar sal reid dayly
an hore in law. 1579 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) III. 180/2
That the lawer. of befoir in the new college sall letc.].

† 2. 8. A lawgiver. b. A lawmaker. Obs.

1534 More On the Passion Wks. 1294/1 Theyr olde lawyer
Moises. 1638 New Litany in Bk. Sc. Pasquils (1868) 53
From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intent.

3. dial. A long bramble. Also in New Zealand,
etc. annlied to cettain creening plants.

3. dial. A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 Reade Course True Love 52 We call these long brlars lawyers.

1863 Kingsley Water-Bab. 34 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth.

1875 Sussex Gloss, Lawyer, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they gets a holt an ye, ye doant easy get shut of 'em'.

1889 H. H. ROMILLY Verandah in N. Guinea 56 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

A. Deven Lawyers a kind of walking stick made.

4. Penang lawyer: a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala aculifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

England often misapplied to the Malacca cane. App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay pinang liyar, wild area, or pinang liyar fire-dried area. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in lawyer palm.

1838 P. Cunninguam M. S. Wales (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. 1894 Conan Dovie. S. Holmes to His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. Zool. The name given locally in America to a. the Black-necked Stilt (Himantopus nigricollis); b. the Burbot (Lota maculosa), and the Bowfin or

b. the Burbot (Lota maculosa), and the Bowfin or b, the Burbot (Lota maculosa), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (Amia calva): cf. lake-lawyer (Lakesh. 46). 21850 Hammono Wild Northern Scenes 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. 1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Lawyer. the black-necked Stilt... On the New Jersey const it is sometimes called lawyer on account of its 'long hill'. 1884 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1838) III. 97 Amia calva, the howfing of lawyer

fig. . or lawyer.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lawyer-craft, -life; lawyermade adj.; lawyer-like adj. and adv.; lawyer-cane, -palm, -vine Austral., names for Rubus australis, Calamus australis, and Flagellaria indica,

australis, Calamus australis, and Flagellaria indica, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 Bentham Ration. Evid. Wks. 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death. (so long as "lawyercraft reigns) will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. 1861 W. F. Coller Hist. Eng. Lit. 481 Pictures of middle-class "lawyer-life. 1875 Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford 208 The "lawierlike hearinge off suites that appertaine to livinges. 1637 Documents agst. Prynne (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr Burton should drawe his aunsweare to Mr. Attornyes soe lawyerlike as it was done without the helpe of some lawyer. 1876 Fox Bourne Locke I. i. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. 1866 Gen. P. Thompson Audi Alt. III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the "lawyer-made law should be wrong. 1890 Lumiolity Cannibals 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of "lawyer-palm. 1892 G. Parker Round Compass Austral. xiv. 256 Dou't touch that "lawyer-vine; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence Law yeress, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. Lawyering vbl. sb. colloq., the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly Lawyering ppl. a. Lawyerling, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student;

Ing ppt. a. Lawyerling, a contemptious term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also attrib. Lawyerly a., lawyer-like. Lawyership, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. † Lawyery, lawyers as a class.

1649 Milton Eikon. v. 45 To which. Law-tractats I referr the more Lawyerlie mooting of this point. 1676 Wycherlev Pl. Dealer iv. 1, I have taken my leave of lawyering and pettifogging. 1168 M. Davies Alten. Brit. 11, To Rdr. 26 Our Magnificent Nobility, .. our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. 1830 D. O'Connell. in Ann. Reg., Chron. 1962 A wretched English scribe... urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings... The English Major-general and his lawyerling staff. 1835 Greyulle Mem. Goo. IV (1875) III. xxviii. 278 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people..almost all lawyers and lawyersess. 1861 Mas. H. Wood E. Lynne i, 'Egad! lawyering can't he such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it.. But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle...' 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. 186a Maynew Prisons of London 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall'. where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. 1871 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. II. 374 W. H., the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man. 1881 Massos Carlyle in Macm. Mag. XLV, 64 The Edinburgh.. of Jeffrey in the early heyday of bis lawyership and editorship of the Edin-Vol. VI.

burgh Review. 1896 Columbus Dispatch (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robison, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

Lax (læks), sb.1 Obs. (revived as an alien word.) In I leax, laex, lex, 7 lauxe, lask, (fl.) lack(e)s. [OE. leax = OHG., MIIG. lahs (mod.G. lachs), Du., ON., Sw., Da. lax:-OTent. *lahs- (cons. stem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. laszisza, Lettish lasis, Russian лосоеь, Polish tosoš.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of

A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see quots.).

In the 17th, the word seems to have been obsolete exc. in the 107th; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minsheu 1617 (followed by Phillips) app. connected the word with Laxa. In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

1725 Corpus Gloss. E 315 Essox, laex. a 1000 Boeth.

11th Net. 12 Hwy ge mm e settan on sume dane fischet cowru, bonne cow fon hystel leax obbe cypenan? c 1050 Suppl. Edifric's Voe. in Wr.-Wülcker 186/33 Essoins, mel salmo, lex. c 1300 Haxelok 754 He tok be stingium, and be qual, And be turbut and lax with al. Ibid. 866 He har up wel a carte lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode. c 1320 Pol. Songs (Camden) 151 Theme mot yeh habbe hennen a-rost, Feyr on fyshshe day launprey and lax. 1488 Acta Dom. Com. 86/1 Extending 3crely to ixis of salmond laxis takin vp be him. 1580 RIDER Edg.-Lat. Dict. 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, exos, esox. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 Minsheu Ductor, Lax, a fish so called, exos, esox. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 Minsheu Ductor, Lax, a fish so called, exos, esox. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 Minsheu Ductor, Lax, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. 1621 Naworth Househ. Bks. (Surtees) 165 One great lauxe, iiij. Ibid. 84 Lask. 1666 W. D. tr. Comentins Gate Lat. Unl. 8, 154 The pointed Sturgeon, and gristly Lax, greatning to the length of fowr and twentie feet. 1677 Johnson in Kay's Corr. (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth. before they come to be lackes; .. the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. 1882 Mrss. H. Refere. 241 Lax. 1684 Ref. (1844) 1. 187, 1 and Johnn Freser, laxfisher; † lax-pink, ? a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. Laspring).

1533-4 Act 25 Hon. 1711, c. 7 The yonge frye spanne or broode of any kynde of Salmon called lakspynkes smowtisor salmon pele. 1543 Extracts Alberd

† 1. A laxative medicine, an aperient. Obs.
1526 Pilgr Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 171 Pocyons, laxes, and other medecynes. 1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1553) E j b, It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarbe.

Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea (in men and

2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrheea (in men and cattle); = LASK \$b.\frac{1}{2}\$ Obs. exc. dial.

1540 Hyrde It. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Q ij, Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. 1542 Boorde Dyetary axii. (1870) 286 Maces is good for the blody flyxe and laxes. 1573 Tosser Husb. xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye gine, with the water and chalke, thou makest the laxe fro thy cow away walke. 1607 Torsell Four-f, Beasts (1658) 298 The lax or bloudy flix. 1610 Markham Masterp. 1. lax. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) 1. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him. 1770 Harby in Phil. Trans. LXI. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. 1876 in Whithy Gloss. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Lax, a looseness of the howels. See Lask. transf. 1577 Fulke Two Treat. agst. Papists 1. 366 Being trobled with a sore laxe of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in ye mouth that it is in ye wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. rare -1.

to be a fixe disease in yo mouth that it is in yo wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. rare—1.

a 1800 Bonny Bally Livingston xviii, in Child Ballads (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should 1 tell my grief, Since lax I canna find?

Lax (læks), a. [ad. L. lax-us loose; cogn. w. languëre to Languish, and prob. also with Teut. *slako- Slack a.]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a

L. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 152 Men putten it Imannal in Medicynes for riche men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evylle Blode. 1530 PALSCR. 317/1 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyrte. foyreux. a 1776 R. James Dissert.

Fevers (1778) 110, 1 do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. 1844 Abennethu Surg. Obs. 188 The bowels lax. 182-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 37 A moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition. from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or tension. Now somewhat rare.

1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 11. 11. 154 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too laxe. 1669 Hol. Dere Elem. Speech 120 Though their outward Ear be stopt by the Laxe Membrane to all Sounds that come that way. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 85 7 That neither the Faculties of the one [the inind] nor of the other the bodyl be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. 1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 339 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. 1842 Arbot Water Cure (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension. rare.

muscular tension. rare.

1832 L. HUNT Hero & Leander II. 89 His tossing hands are lax. 1887 D. C. Murray & Herman One Trav. Returns vi. 91 He fell back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrons air where the union of phlogiston to the ucid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose

in lexture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 206 That it may firme, stay, and as it were knit together his soft and laxe flesh. 1653 H. More Antid, Ath. I. xi. (1712) 24 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. 1691 Ray Creation II. (1692) 127 The flesh of his sort of Fish being lax and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. 1695 Woodman Nat. Hist. Karth II. (1723) 17 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marle, but even in the most solid, Stone. 1713 Derman Phys. Theol. 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a henvy or clayle Soil. 1746 Simon in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 314 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies. whose Pores, being open [etc.]. 1811 FINKERTON Petral. 1. 295 note, Da Costa. mentions the whet-stone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. 1835-67 lodd Cycl. Anat. 1. 11 The psoas muscle is covered with a lax. ... cellular tissue. 1873 T. H. Green Induction. ... as the lungs. 1875 Lycll's Princ. Geol. 1. 1. ii. 225 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. Bot. 'Said of parts which are distant from in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous.

b. Bot. 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence' (Treas.

Fiel. 1866).

1796 WITHERING Brit. Plants (ed. 3) III. 294 [Equisetum palustre] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of K. averuse.

1837 MacGILLINKAY Withering's Brit. Pl. (ed. 4) 18
The Panicle., presents the following varieties: Loose of Lax, when the stalks are distant.

1845 DANILLY Sch. Bot. (1838) 32 Racennes lax when in fruit.

1846 DANIV Zeoph. (1848) 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax.

1877-84 F. E. HULME Wild Fl. p. viii, Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of cl. when 1 1 1 1 2 2 2

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of ersons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not

Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not precise. nonce-uses.

1621 Burnos Anat. Med. 111, ii. 111. iii. (1651) 474 They... hunt and crucific themselves, sometimes in lane clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve. 1783 Cowffe R.et. 7 Mar., Life & Wks. (1836) II. 170 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very lax. 1812. H. & J. Shittin Ref. Addir., Theatre 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1885 W. M. Rossetti in Athensem 6 May 641/3 The German character for str., would be considerably like that for w...; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules discipline, conduct observance: Loose.

5. Of rules, discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation,

5. Of rules, discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, yague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uses).

1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xxv. 37 He pat enermore sekip po pinges hat are most lake and most remisse, shal enerbe in anguissh. c1555 Harsfield Diverce Hon. VIII (Canden) 187 If the Queen...can be moved...to take vow of chastity, or enter in lake religion. 1671 Trne Nonconf. 115 As for this your Lake acceptation of a professed indifferency in externals. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. vi. Wks. 1874 1. 113 In a lax way of speaking. 1755 JORTIN Diss. vi. 260 The word atternus itself is sometimes of a lax signification. 1770 Burke Pres. Discont. Wks. 1842 1. 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the honour of the crown. 1803 R. Hall. Wks. (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. 1821 Lank Elia Ser. 1. Imperfect Sympathies, The custom of resorting to an oath... is apt.. to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. 1840 Macaulay Ess., Ranke (1851) II. 136 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. 1854 Thackbean Accurous St. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. 1866 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. 186 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. 1868 E. Edwards Ralegh. Liv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. 1874 Green Short Hist. Viii. § 10. 58 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. 1884 Manch. Exam. 18 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days...per week. 1884 LD. Colleridge in Law Refs. 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

D. said of versification. 1749 Prover Pros. Numbers 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers

O. said of versilication.

1749 Power Pros. Numbers 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers, the modern is certainly too strict.
1817 Moore Lalla R. (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. 1847 L. Hurst Men. Women,
4 B. II. viii. 145 The lax metre and versification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

8. openingly. So as to have appleading the second of the second order order

those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6. quasi-adv. So as to have ample room. [A Latinism: cf. Laxity 4.]
1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. Cicero De domo sua xliv. 115 Habitare laxe et magnifice voluit.]
7. Comb., as lax-fibred, -flowered adjs.
1761 PULTENEY in Phil. Trans. LII. 353 Women, children, and weakly men. are lax-fibred. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. V. 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. 1870 Hooker Stul. Flora 356 Accras anthropophora, ... Spike lax-flowered.
† Lax, v. Obs. [ad. L. laxāre, f. lax-us Lax a.] trans. To make lax; to loosen, relax; to purge. Also absol.

Also absol.

Also absol.

1398 Taevisa Barth. De P. R. vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clensyth and laxyth and pourgyth the wombe. Ibid. xvii. Iv. 635 The whyte rote of Eleborus laxyth both vpwarde and dounwarde. 1248 Payrest. tr. Reg. Salerni (1535) 60 a, Butter. laxetbe the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. 1540 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 15 b, Yf the woman. haue been longe sycke before her labor, yf she haue ben sore laxed [ed. 1552 lasked]. 1627-77 FELTHAM

Resolves II. l. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt .. pleasures of life. 1675 Evelyn Terra (1676) 57 Laxing the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its off-spring. 1685 COTTON tr. Montaigne I. liv. (1711) 470 An extream Fear, and an extream Ardonr of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence Laxed ppl. a., made loose or slack, relaxed.

Laxing vbl. sb., loosening.

c 1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 268 For brekyng of be siphac & of his laxyng. 1623 COCKERAM II, Released, Laxed, Relaxed. 1679 Evelvy Sybra xxx. (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by which the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. 1718 Prior Solomon III. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

Laxarable a. Ohs are also Lad Lyppe lax 2

Suffision lye.

† La xable, a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. type laxābil-is, f. laxāre: see Lax v. and -ABLE.] Of the body: Easily purged, 'loose'.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 337 Drink .. mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† Laxament. Obs.— [ad. L. laxāment-um]

The action of loosening or relaxing; the state of being loosened or relaxed; occas. an instance of means of relaxing, a laxative application.

1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. vin. xxvii. (1495) 337 Hote water is contrary to laxacion of the heete of the ayre is not stronge for the tyme also. c.150 Llvovi Treas. Health (1385) Kiv, Beanes sodde in Veniger. do greatlye withold Laxation. 1579 Twvs Phisicke agst. Fort. 1. xxiv. 3:1a, These are the pronocations of leacherie, these are the laxations of libertie. 1640 Br. Rennolds Passions v. 34 That Law, without execution whereof there cannot but follow a laxation of the whole frame [of Nature]. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. 4. Win. 420 The hernia, it's cured by Baxation. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 127 By reason of the laxation and flagging of the membranes. 1699 T. Benner Dissenters' Pleas. 1711 5 By reason of. laxation of disciplin in those wars, Atheisia has much increas'd. 1832 1. Taxtor Saturday Even. 26 The movement—the laxation of the human mind in all countries. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 252 An initial mercurial purge, followed by milder saline laxations. will afford some amelioration.

Laxative (læksätiv), a. and sh. Also 4-6 laxatif, -yf(e, 6 laxitive. [a. F. laxatif, -ive, ad. L. laxātīv-us, f. laxāre: see Lax v. and -ATIVE.]

A. adj. Having the property of relaxing.

1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Ilaving the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Having the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxii. (1495) 675 Some oyle. is laxatyf and nesshynge. 1490 Lanfranc's Cirrurg.
184, I ne knewe no medicyn laxatif bat is so good. 1481
Canton Reymard xxii. (Arb.) go He knewe. alle the herbes. whiche were viscose or laxatyf. 1547 Boorde Brow. Tratistative, 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 185
Tortoises. excellent meat, but are so laxative, they cause even Disenterias. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 1. 244
Tamarinds, Astringent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1780 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 293 Fomentations and laxative clysters are by no means to be omitted. 1809 Pinksty Trav. France 222 Those countries are most healthy where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. 1861 Bernier Man. Ed. 579 Some [of the Composita] are laxative and anthelmintic.

2. Of the bowels, or the bodily constitution:
Loose, subject to 'flux' or free discharge of the fæces. Of a disease: Characterized by such discharge. Now rare.

Loose, subject to 'flux' of free discharge of the freecs. Of a disease: Characterized by such diseharge. Now rare.

1546 J. Heywoon Prov. (1867) 34 Ve would .. gene me a purgacion. But I am laxatine inough. 1573 Baret Alv. L 153 Letise is good to make one laxitine or go to y* stoole, 1668 Miooleton Fam. Lore III. iii, What a laxatine fever shakes me. 1620 Venner Via Recta v. 90 A very good medicinable mente, for such as are too laxatine, and subiect to fluxes. 1635 Brereton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) I. 130 My body was always... inclined to be laxative and soluble. 1768 Bril. Apollo No. 38. 3/2 You seem prome to Excess, Whence this Laxative Ailing arises. 1722 QUINCY Lex. Phys.-Med. (ed. 2), Laxative, signifies loose in Body, so as to go frequently to stool. 1801 Med. Tral. V. 261 Bowels laxative, tongue and skin healthy. 1822-54 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 194 If confined in youth, in advanced life they (the bowels) are often laxative.

1. transf. Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? Obs.

1601 B. Jonson Poetaster Apol. Dial., Fellowes of practis'd and most laxatiue tongues. 1607 W. S. Puritan III. F., I am of such a laxatiue laughter, that if the Denill him selfe stood by, I should laugh in his face. 1622 T. Scort Belg. Pismire Pref. 2 My owne Countri-men haue tongues laxatiue enough, and Strangers are in their wordes... libertines. a 1639 W. Whateley Protolypes I. vi. (1640) 85 This sinne proceedeth from a twattling laxative humour causing that a man must vent all he knows and be talking of many things.

3. Having a loosing power, affording remission

or relief. rare.

1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 216 A law giving permissions laxative to unmarry a wife and marry a lust. 1649 — Eikon. xiv. 138 The simpler sort he furnishes with laxative, hee termes them general clauses, which may serve to releeve them against the Covnant tak'n.

B. sb. 1. A laxative medicine; 'a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels

gative medicine which simply unloads the bowels' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1898 Hym gayneth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt vpward ne dounward laxatif.

Nin's Pr. T. 142 Er ye take youre laxatyues, Of lawriol, Centaure, and ffumetere. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirrurg. 333 Whanne his body is maad clene wip laxatiuis. 1412-20 Lyos. Chron. Troy 1. iii, And made him [sc. Cerberus] voide his venym in ye strife And upwarde gaue hym suche a laxatyfe That all the worlde his brethe contagyous Infected hath. 1572 MASCALL Plant. & Graff (1532) 57 The inyce of Elder, ... of Turbith, or such like laxitiues. 1612 WOOOALL Sing. Mate Wks. (1653) 154 Thou maist also give the partie some laxative. 1726 Swift Gulliver III. vi. 83 Lenitives, Aperitives, .. Laxatives. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1 37 If the bowels be confined, we must employ cooling laxatives. 184 R. Hooper's Physic. Vade M. I. v. (ed. 9) 230 Brown bread often proves an effectual laxative.

† 2. ? Kelaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'.

+2. ? Relaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'.

† 2. 7 Kelaxed Condition. 3.

Obs. rare.

c 1430 Lyoo. Reason & Sens. 3430 The drynke. Which the mynystres of babel Maden. And gaf hyt to kyng Sedechye Wher though he had a laxatyf That he shortly lost hys lyf. 1500-20 Dubbar Peoms xxxiii. 140 He cowth gif cure for laxatyve. 1527 Anobew Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters Aij b, Who so drynke the same [walwort] water at eche tyme ii ounces or two ounces and a halfe causeth laxatyfe.

La xativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Loose or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.).

or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.),

1610 MARKHAM Masterp, 1. xii. 33 Laxatiuenesse or loosnesse of the body is a signe of a hot liner. 1611 Cotch,
Convance, a flux, a laxatinenesse in the bodie. 1615 MarkHAM Eng. Honsew. II. vi. (1668) 142 lt. proceedeth. from
a laxativeness or looseness of milk. 1725 Bradley Fam.
Dict. s.v. Scouring-long-sought, Either by over-heating or
by unwholsome Fodder, which will breed Laxativeness.
b. Looseness of tongue.

1866 Sat. Rev. 1 Sept. 254/2 Their silence is quite refreshing beside the rhetorical laxativeness of others.

Taxyator (layks 14/1) Anat. [mod L. agent-n.

Laxator (læksē! tēti). Anat. [mod.L., agent-n. f. l., laxāre (see Lax v.).] Name formerly given to a (supposed) muscle of the external car. 1799 Home Ear in Phil. Trans. XC., The largest of these is called the obliquus, and is the antagonist of the tensor muscle; the other is very small, and is called the laxator. 1808 Med. Trnl. XIX. 393 Soemmerring again errs. in considering the muscle as entirely a laxator.

Laxism (læksiz'm). [f. Lax a. + -1SM.] The views of the 'laxists'.

1895 Dublin Rev. Oct. 276 Laxism and Jansenism.

Laxist (læksist'. [f. Lax a. + -1ST.] One who favours lax views or interpretation: \$pec.\$ the designation given by modern historians to the school of casuists in the Roman church who maintained that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however it was justifiable to follow any probability, however

it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also attrib.

1865 F. Oakeley in Ess. Relig. & Lit. 144 One of two extreme attitudes; that of unpractical theorists, on the one hand, or that of practical laxists on the other. 1882 Little-Dale in Engyel. Brit. XIV. (5.8)/2 Some of the stricter casnists say so, but Liguori sides with the laxists. 1884 Ch. Times 366. 2 There is a disastrous recommendation of the laxist school in handling moral questions. 1896 function 7 May 741/1 There have been 'rigorist' and 'laxist' views on points of morals and discipline.

Laxitude. rare! [See -Tude.] Laxity.

1861 Weight Ess. Archaol. 11. xvii. 97 The laxitude of medieval manners.

Laxity (læksti). [a. F. laxité, ad. L. laxi-lātem, f. laxus Lax a.] The quality of being lax. 1. Looseness, irretentiveness (of the bowels, etc.); slackness, want of tension (in the muscular or nervous fibres, etc.).

nervous fibres, etc.).

1348 PAYNEL tr. Reg. Salerni (1535) 119 b, Superfluous drynkynge of cold drynke..causeth the palsey, or laxite of the membres. 1620 Venner Via Recta viii. 184 The stomacke ...if it be subject to laxitie. 1672 Wiseman Wounds 11. v. 36 There arises a laxity and indigesture in the Wound. 1707 Flover Physic. Pulse. Watch 203 The Laxity of Fibres in the Habit of the Body, or Viscera, is restored by Exercise, Friction, and cold Baths. 1775 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 13 July, In her early state of laxity and feebleness. 1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 319 This disease may... proceed from too great a laxity of the organs which secrete the urine. 1799 M. Underwood Dis. Childr. (ed. 4) 1.6 The great moistme and laxity of infants.

2. Looseness of texture or cohesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

2. Looseness of texture or conesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 229 The skin.. by the closenesse or laxitie thereof, as he drawes it in, or lets it out. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence, as to laxity and compactness of the Air at several distances from us. 1692 EENTLEY Boyle Lect. vii. (1693) 25 The former [cause] could never beget Whirlpools in a Chaos of so great a Laxity and Thinness.

3. Looseness or slackness in the moral and intellectual suberges; want of firmness strictness or

lectual spheres; want of firmness, strictness, or

precision.

precision.

1623 Cockeram, Laxitie, pardon, chiefly cheapnesse. 1656
BLOUNT Clossogr., Laxity, looseness, wildness, liberty. 1775
JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr. 20 Every expedition would in those days of laxity have produced a distinct and independent state. 1795 Mason Ch. Mus. III. 187, I need not observe on the laxity of that Version. 1830 Scott Demonol, viii. 260 Such laxity of discipline afforded scope to the wildest enthusiasm.

1838 J. H. Newman Par, Serm. (1839) IV. ix. 156 All these laxities of conduct impress upon our conscience a vague sense...of guilt. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. ix. 11. 422 The very faults of their colleague, the known laxity of his principles. 1858 Froude Hist. Eng. 111. xvi. 407 Laxity of assertion in matters of number is so habitual as to have lost the character of falsehood. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. iv. 77 Carelessness and laxity in articulation. 1870 Rogers Hist. Gleanings Ser. 11. 54 Laxity of belief is coupled with laxity of practice. 1875 Protests Lords I. Pref. 10 A laxity of language, which must have conveyed far more than the framers of the Act contemplated. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 111. 265 Such tales .. engender laxity of morals among the young.

young. +4. Spaciousness. [A Latinism: cf. Lax α, 6.] 1650 Fuller Pisgah II. v. 122 The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such laxity and receit that ours in England are but conayboroughs if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

Laxly. (læksli), adv. [f. Lax a. + -Ly².]

1. In physical sense: Loosely; with loose cohesion;

slackly, without tension.

1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 24 With [it] all the other elements... are more laxly or intimately blended. 1887.

D. C. Murray & Herman One Trav. Returns ii. 35 The queen's head fell laxly on the arm which encircled her.

b. Bot., etc.: With loose or open arrangement;

not closely, compactly, or densely.

1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. 191 The flor. thin, laxly imbricated. 1852 Dana Crust. 1. 586 Hand. laxly pubescent about the fingers. 1867 J. R. Jackson in Intell. Observ. No. 62. 129 Laxly or densely imbricate. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 101 Vicia sylvatica. Racemes laxly 6-18-flowered.

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without strictness, precision, or exactness. 1680 Answ. StillingReet's Serm. 12 We will not speak so laxly altogether as he does there. 1773 Johnson in Boswell 24 Oct., Nobody, at times, talks more laxly than I do. 1779 [Burke] ibid. 12-19 Oct., I do not think that men who live laxly in the world, as you and I do, can with propriety assune such an authority. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. 111. In. vi. 302 The former of these corrective functions must have been rather laxly exercised. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (ed. 3) I. iii. 102 The. Thegus would attend more laxly. 1868 Ibid. (1876) I lit. 403 We must remember how laxly that word is often taken. 1889 H. D. Trail. Strafford 74 The enforcement of the laxly administered penal statutes. statutes

Laxmannite (læksmanəit). Min. [Named after E. Laxmann, a Swedish chemist: see -ITE.] A synonym of VAUQUELINITE.

after F. Laxmann, a Swedish chemist: see -ITE.]

A synonym of VAUQUELINITE.

1884 in Casselt's Encycl. Dict.

Laxness (læksnès). [f. Lax a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lax; laxity: a. in physical senses.

1634 T. Johnson K. Parcy's Chirney, xxvi. xlii. (1678) 658

Cold Waters or Baths...help the laxness of the bowels.

1669 Holoer Elem. Speech 161 It is requisite that the Tympanim be tense...; otherwise the laxness of that Membrane will...damp the sound. 1681 Glanvill. Sadducismus. 1. (1682)

155 Like some Body passing through an over-large or wide hole, where it cannot stick by reason of the laxness of the passage. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 6 By the greater laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room. 1774 Garden in Phil. Trans. LXV. 105 This carina... is very distinguishable... by its thinness, its apparent laxness.

b. in moral or intellectual senses.

1676 W. Hubbard Happiness of People Pref., Too much rigidness on the one hand, or laxness on the other. 1715 Wodrow Corr. (1845) H. 96 The universal laxness of the age. 1841 Elehinstons Hist. Ind. 1. 51 The laxness, confusion, and barbarism which pervade this branch of the law. 1843 Thackers Razensking vii. Deploring... the dreadful immorality which... arose in consequence of their laxness.

† La: xy, a. Obs. rare [f. Laxa.+yl.] = Laxa.

2. 30.

a. 3 a. 1316-21 Mist's Weekly Jrnl. (1722) 11. 24 Her Flesh is laxy and flabby.
Lay (1ē), 36.1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: a. 1 lazu, 3 laze; pl. 3 lawes, 4 lanen. β. 3 lei-e, 3, 5 ley, 4 leye, laie, 4-5 laye, 4, 9 (dial.) lay. [OE. lazu (oblique cases laze); the β forms may represent either an OE. *laze dat, acc., or gen., or the ON. legi dative, legir plural, of the equivalent leg-r:—O'l'ent. *lagu-z:—pre-l'ent. *lakú-s (= L. lacus Lake sb.4). It is also probable that in some instances the β forms represent an adoption of

instances the \$B\$ forms represent an adoption of OF. lai pool:—L. lattim.] A lake, pool.

a. \$a\$ 1000 Both. Metr. ix. \$40 Lyft and laga land ymlotyppap garsecg embegyrt gumena rice. \$a\$ 1000 Eathon's Gen. 211 (Gr.) Lago ymende. \$a\$ 1300 Childh. Yesus 314-19 in Horstm. Altengt. Leg. (1875) 12-13 Watur bare with inne he brougte. His lawes maken bare inne he pougte. Bote a giw of heorte wrac Alle hise lawes bare he to brac. Iesu him seide with hastine wille. \$3\times \text{harmon's to broke mil lay?}\$ 1340-70 Altsannder 3856 Theo blod, of heom that was slawen, Ran by flodis and by lauen.

\$B\$. \$c\$ 1330 Arth. \$6\$ Metrl. \$300 Pe blod ran in be valaie So water out of a laie. \$1\times \text{hid.} \times \text{65} \text{per} Pictoria Higden (Rolls) 111. 367

Alisaundre. hadde alle maner bestes in kepyng in hyves, in layes, in fisshe weres and pondes. \$1300 \text{ Gownf. II. } 167 \text{ She was night he great lay Of Triton [= L. Tritonia pulns] founde, where she lay A child for cast. \$a\$ 1440 \text{ Sir Tritonia pulns] founde, where she lay A child for cast. \$a\$ 1440 \text{ Sir Tritonia pulns] founde, where she lay G \text{ Gill.} 208 The cyte of tabarye, which stondeth on the laye of \text{ Gene. \$a\$ 1825 Forms Vec. \$E\$. Angtia, Lay, a very large pond. \$1800 \text{ Stropen Stopp. Vec. \$E\$. Angtia, Lay, a very large pond. \$1800 \text{ Stropen Stopp. Vec. \$E\$. Angtia, Lays: always, I believe, in the plural number: as 'Denham lays'. Ponds in the midst of coppice and timber.

LAY.

b. attrib., as lay-fen, -mire.

c 1205 LAY. 22835 Draged hine to ane more & dod hine in an ley use [c 1275 laye fen]. a 1225 Ancr. R. 328 bo me deoppre waded into be ueondes leie uenne [MS, T. ide deoueles lei mure], so me kumed later up. a 1225 Markertee 14 lch leade ham ibe leiuen [printed leinen] ant ibe ladliche lake of be suti sunne. c 1230 Hali Meid. 33 Hwase lið ileinen [Le. i lei uen, MS. B. ileifen] deope bisunken.

† Lay, sb. 2 Obs. In 3 le3he, lai. [a. ON. leiga hire, toll.] Hire. Also in comb. le3hemann (= ON. leigumaðr), a hireling.
c 1200 Ormin 6222 And 3unne birth 3unnkerr le3hemenn Ritht la3helike ledenn. Ibid. 6234 And heore le3he birth hemm beon Rædij Jann itt iss addledd. a 1300 Cursor M. 11814 Nu neghes tim to tak his lai [Fairf. mede, Trin. pay].
† Lay, sb. 3 Obs. Also 3 lei, 3-4 lai (e, 5 ley, 5-6 laye. [a. OF. lei, mod. F. loi law = Pr. ley, lei, Cat. lley, Sp. ley, Pg. lei, It. legge :-L. ligen, lex law.]
Law; esp. religious law; hence, a religion, a faith. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 166 pat cristene weren & leaffule in godes lei. bid. 823 Sone se ich awei warp ower witlese lei. c 1250 Gen. A Ex. 1201 Dor-of holden de ieuwes lay. c 1230 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 457/18 Formest he wende to Orlians to prechie godes lay. a 1300 Cursor M. 1428 Fra abraham..Til moyses hat gaf be lai. Ibid. 1374 To fight af for be cristen lay. Ibid. 1393 'A prophet', said he, 'be mi lai'. 13. Sir Beues (A.) 1053 Pow schelt swere vpon be lay. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 983 All bat euire war of lowis lay. c 1386 Chaucek Syr's T. 10. c 1400 Soudone Bab. 764 If he will Baptised be And lefe his fals laye. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gow. Lordsh. 105 My fey, My byleue, and my ley, er bes. c 1440 York Myst. xi. 44 Now are they like to lose our layse. Ibid. 1350 Azneis vi. xiv. 8 Numa Pompilius, quhilk sall.. Begya and statut with lawis and haly layis The cheif cetie of Rome. 1534 Tinshale. Acts xxvi. 5 After the most straytest secte of oure laye [1526 lawe], lyved 1 a pharisaye. 1503 Peele Chron. Edu. I, B 3, Tis Churchm

renowned Turke, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in armes.

Lay (lɛ¹), sb.⁴ Also 3-4 lai, 4-6 laie, 4-7 laye. [a. OF. lai (recorded from the 12th c.) = Pr. lais, lays; of uncertain etymology.

The most likely view is that favoured by M. Gaston Paris, that the word is of Teut. origin, an adoption of some form of the word represented by OHG., MHG. leich, play, melody, song. The ON. lag (see Law sb.¹), used in the sense of 'tune', would also be phonetically a possible source. Connexion with Teut. *lenpo· (OE. lbo², Ger. lica) is out of the question, as are the Celtic words commonly cited: the Irish laoidh is believed to represent an OCeltic type *lūdi-; the Welsh llais voice, sound, is too remote in meaning, and the assumed Breton equivalent is non-existent.]

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.
Originally applied spec. to the poems, usually dealing with matter of history or romantic adventure, which were sung by minstrels. From the 16th to the 18th e, the word was a mere poetical synonym for 'song'. This use still continues, but lay is now often employed (partly after G. lied, with which it is often erroneously supposed to be etymologically connected) as the appropriate term for a popular historical ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelaugenlied or Beowulf.

1 1240 Ureisum in Cott. Hom. 199 Pet ich habbe þe i-sungen

ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelungenlied or Beowulf.

a 1240 Ureisum in Cott. Hom. 199 Pet ich habbe be i-sungen desne englissee lai. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 551 An harpour made alay. c 1320 Orpho 13-16 In Brytayn this layes arne ywrytt. Of aventures that fillen by dayes, Wherof Brytons made her layes. c 1386 CHAUCER Merch. T. 637 And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe In manere of a compleynt or a lay. — Frankl. Prol. 2 Thise olde gentil Britons in bir dayes Of diuerse auentures maden layes, . Whiche layes with hir Instrumentz they songe, Or elles redden hem for hir plesance. a 1400-59 Alexander 6 Sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1470-85 Malory Arthur X, xxxi, Thenne came Elyas the harper.. and told hym the lay that Dynadan had made by Kynge Marke. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Aj, I made songes layes Roundels balades. 1502 DAVIES Immort. Soull 1x. iv. (1714) 60 The holy Angels Choir Doth spread his Glory forth with spiritual Lays. 1668 Shaks. Per. v. Prol. 4 Shee sings like one immortall, and shee daunces As Goddesse-like to her admired layes. 1667 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 542 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays. 1714 Gay Trivia 1. 21 My Country's Love demands the Lays. 1718 Proor Solomon 11. 80 Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay; Of opening Heaven they sung. a 1758 Rahasy Some of the Contents iii, Attackis his freind Dunbar in comick layis. 1805 Scort (title) The Lay of the Last Minstrel. 1827 KEBLE Chr. Y., Catechism, Why should we think He turns away From infants' simple lays. 1842 Macaulay (title) Lays of Ancient Rome. 1849 — Hiss. Eng. iii. 1, 418 The popular lays chaunted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xlviii, These brief lays, of Sorrow born. 1886 F. B. Jevons ia Yrul. Hellenic Studies VII. 303 The theory of the aggregationists, that the Hidad is an agglomeration of originally independent lays.

b.

a 1529 Skelton Agst. Garnesche 14. 6 Your chorlyshe

chauntyng ys all o' lay. 1581 J. Bett. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 118 A continual ianglyng of this Portingall Coockoe chatteryng alwayes one maner of laye in myne eares. + Lay, sb.5 Obs. rare—! [? repr. OE. *læg = ON. lag: see LAW sb.2] A bill, score, reckoning. 13. Metr. Hom. (Vernon MS.) in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LVII. 267 He., bad his hostes feede hem þat day And sette heore costes in his lay. + Lay, sb.6 Also 5-6 laye, laie, 6-8 ley. [? Aphetic form of Allay sb.1] Alloy. Chiefly attrib. in lay metal, the name of a kind of pewter.

attrib. in lay metal, the name of a kind of pewter.
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii. (George) 402 pi godis.. Ar
mad bot of haudis of mene Of gold and siluir & of clay, Of
stok, of stone ore of lay. 1489 Will of Wynter (Somerset Ho.),
j C de fyne metall et j C de lay metall. 1503 Act 19 Hen.
VII, c. 6 8 3 That no manere of person. make no holowe
wares of Peauter, that is to say Saltes and Pottes that is
made of Peweter called Ley Metell, but that it may be after
the Assise of Peauter Ley Metell wrought within the Cite
of London. 1534 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture (1866) 210
them xnv platers of lay metall. 1538 Inc. in J. W. Clark
Barnwell Introd. (1897) 23 Item j lauer of laye mettell.
1794 G. ADMSN Nat. & Exp. Philos. 1. App. 562 Lead and
tin Ley-pewter, soft sold[er].

Lay (Irl), sb.7 Also 6-7 laye, laie, ley (e. [f.
LAY v.1]

+1. A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. even lav.

Lay (121), so. 1 Also 6-7 laye, lare, ley(e. [1. Lay v.1]
+1. A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. even lay, a wager in which the chances are equal on either side, an even chance. Hence (in fair, good, etc. lay) = chance, hazard. Ohs.

1384 R. Scor Discor. Witcher. vii. iv. (1886) 107 It is an even laie, that an idiot shall conjecture right. 1593 Shars. 2 Hen. 17, v. ii. 27 Clif. My soule and bodie on the action both. 170: A dreadfull lay. 160: HotLAND Pliny II. 495 They bound themselues by a sacred lay and oth to fight it out to the last man. 1604 Dekker Honest Wlg. 1. i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Done, 'iis a lay, joyne gols on it. 1610 Beaum. & Fit. Scornf. Lady v. i, If I had been unhandsome, old or jealous, 't had been an even lay she might have scorn'd me. 1725 New Cant. Diet. s.v. Lay, An Hazard or Chance; as, He stands a queer Lay; He stands an odd Chance, or is in great Danger. 1726 De Foe Hist. Devil 1. x. (1840) 135 By venturing my life upon an even lay with him. 1729 E. Ersking Wks. (1871) I. 453 What a fair lay sinners living under the Gospel dispensation have for the eternal Salvation of their Souls. 1769 CHESTERF. Lett. 296 Vou will stand a very good lay, for it it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging; lair, couch (of animals). Now vare.

Souls. 1759 Chrstere. Lett. 296 Vou will stand a very good lay, for it it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging; lair, couch (of animals). Now rare.

1590 Greene Mourn. Garm. (1616) 42 The Fawne doth choose his foode by the laie of the olde Bucke. a 1625 BEAUM. & Fl. Bonduca 1. ii, I have found ye, Vour lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges. 1867 F. Francis Angling vii. (1880) 252 The boatman will probably know... the lay of the trout.

+ b. ? Right of pasturing cattle; ? number of cattle pastured at one time. Obs.

1596 in T. Harwood Lichfield (1806) 527 Rec. for the fyrst leye into the Churche yarde for foure and twentye beastes and a weanynge calle—xxxvj. s.

+ 3. A layer, stratum; a 'course' (of masonry).

1594 Plat Tewell-ho. t. 35 By making a lay of dung of a foot in thicknesse. 1599 Hakelvet Poy. II. 1. 214 First they layed a lay of Brickes, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Brickes. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 280 It was devised, that a Viall should have a Lay of Wire Strings below, as close to the Belly as a Lute. 1678 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 65 Continue your several lays of Plaining, till the whole upside of the Stuff be plained. c1682 J. Collins Making Salt 16 It was... pressed into a Cask, with sprinklings of Salt between each Lay. 1693 Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric. 55 These... make up what we call a Bed or Lay of Roots. 1704 Addison Intally (1733) 225 Different Lays of white and black Marble. 1725 Braoley Fam. Dict. s.v. I critico, Those [Animal Spirits] that are in the Lays of the Optick Nerves. 1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 221 Lay them in the same water, with a lay of leaves betwixt.

4. The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate, tax. Now dial.

1528 in Picton L'Pool. Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 95 It is to he levied by force of one ley yearly to be gathered by the Bailliffs for the time being. 1597 Churchw. Acc. Cartmel in J. Stockdale Ann. Cartmel, etc. (1872) 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout al

5. Rate or 'terms' of purchase or remuneration.

local U.S.

local U.S.

1712 Connect. Col. Rec. (1870) V. 333 Provided that such land...shall be sold to such possessors thereof at the same lay as the residue of said land... 1775 N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1873) VII. 425 Provided there can be more built at an easier Lay than in the country by the company. 1702 B. Marston in N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register (1873) XXVII. 390, 1 am engaged to go out with a large Company. (10 Africa) as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. 1816 Pickering Vocab. U.S., Lay, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. 1 bought the articles at a good lay; he bought his goods on the same lay that 1 did mine. A low word. New England. 1856 Peter Gott (Bartlett), He took in his fish at such a lay, that he made a good profit on them.

6. slang. A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, 'line', or 'tack': often in phr. on (a certain) lay.

often in phr. on (a certain) lay.

1707 FARQUHAR Beanx Strat in. iii, Cou'd I bring her to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self; but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier. 1715 Wodrow Corr. (1843) 11. 97 To distinguish myself from the refusers upon a Jacobite lay. 1721 Chebra Schoolbey III. Dram. Wks. 1754 I. 23 The Puppy will play, tho' he knows no more of the Lay than a Milkwoman. 1760 C. JOHNSTON Chrysad (1822) I. 174, I first set them on the lay. 1818 Scott Hyt. Midl xvi, I shall be on that lay nae mair. 1852 Deens Bleak Ho. xxii, He's not to be found on his old lay. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson Andi All I. lii. 201 It is a sad thing for a great country. to have taken to the fillbustering lay. If the word is from the vocabulary of thieves, to the conduct of thieves it is appropriate. 1876 Besant & Rice Gold. Butterfly xxxiv, For a year or two he wrote poetry. But the papers in America, he found, were in a league against genius. So he gave up that lay. 7. The way, position, or direction in which something is laid or lies (esp. said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (Cf. Lie sb.)

thing is laid or lies (esp. said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (Cf. Les sb.)

1819 Sporting Mag. V. 50 The correctness of their [dogs'] judgment on the lay of the country.

1851 In. 647 Where the corn has a decided lean in one direction, the machine, if worked against the lay of the straw, meets with the requisite resistance.

1864 Thoreau Maine W. iii. (1869) 163, I did not know the exact route myself, but steered by the lay of the land.

1867 F. Francis Angling V. (1880) 174 If the angler pulls against the, lay of the weed.

1878 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. I. Nvi. 434
Scams of white quartz travelled along the lay of the strata.

1886 Walsingham & Payne Gallwey Shooting I. 89 The lay of a gun to the shoulder when aimed depends... upon the 'cast off' and slope of the heel-plate.

b. Naut. Of a rope: The direction or amount of liwist given to the strands. (Cf. Lay v. 37.)

Also in Spinning (see quot. 1851).

1800 Cart. Harvey in Naval Chron. XII. 195, I wainclined to attribute this defect to the soft lay of the cable.

1830 Use Dict. Arts 1071 In no one instance has a rope or cable thus formed, been found defective in the lay.

1831 L. D. B. Goroson in Art Trnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib. v.*/2 In the bobbin and fly-frames, the amount of lay, or quantity of twist given to the roving, is as little as is compatible with their being unwound without impairing their uniformity.

1860 II. Stuart Scaman's Catech. 2 By taking a half hitch round and against the lay of the rope.

2. Printing. See quots.; 'the proper position of the sheet of paper and the frame of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working (Cassell).

led of a press of machine, when ready for working (Cassell).

1871 Amer. Encycl. Print. ed. Ringwalt, Lay of the Case, the system upon which the various letters, points, spaces, quadrats, etc., are distributed among the different boxes in a case. 1888 Jacobi Printers' Vo.ab., Lay, this refers to the position of the print on a sheet of paper.

8. A share in a venture; esp. in Whaling, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

allotted to a man.

proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

On a lay, on shares (Cent. Dict.). Also, by the lay (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

1850 Scoresby Cheever's Whallem. Adv. iii. 1859) 35 With eager hope to obtain the oily material wherewith to. make good their 'lay'. 1859 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XX. 1. 113 Every one on board. has 'a lay' in the venture. 1879 H. George Progr. 4 Pov. 1. iii. (1881-47 On American whaling ships the custom is not to pay fixed wages, but a 'lay', or proportion of the catch. 1868 F. T. Bullen Crnise' Cachalot' iv. (1900) 33 Each of us was on the two hundredth 'lay', which means that for every two hundred barrels taken on board, we were entitled to one.

9. In (good, full) lay: laying eggs.

1885 Bazaar 30 Mar. 1267/3, 4 pullets, in full lay.

10. concr. (See quot.)

1794 W. Felton Carriages (1801) H. Gloss., Lay, a strip of leather, which is sewed on the top of another that broader, for the purpose of additional strength, or to confine a smaller buckle.

11. Comb.: +lay-layer, an assessor of rates.

1669 in Picton L'bool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 328 The common assessor or Leylayers of this towne.

Lay (121), sh, & dial. [var. Lathe sh, 3 and sh, 4]

1. Weaving, The batten of a loom; = Lathe sh, 4

1789 A. Wilson in Poems & Lit. Prose (1876) I. 16 The palefaced weaver plies the resounding lay. 1825 J. Nichonson Operal. Mechanic 412 The lay which carries the reed, is hung from a bar. 1844 G. Dodd Textile Manuf. i. 44

The batten or lay by which the west-thread is driven up close. 1892 J. M. Barrie Little Minister iii. 20 The lay still swung at little windows like a great ghost pendulum.

b. Comb.: lay-cap, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in

close. 1892 J. M. Barrie Little Minister in. 20 The lay still swing at little windows like a great ghost pendulum. b. Comb.: lay-cap, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in working the lay; lay-race (see quot. 1855). The comb. lay-rad, la-rad, in some Dicts. referred to this word, is an incorrect form of lease-rad: see Lease sb.4, and cl. Lea sb.4.

1831 G. R. Porter Silk Mannef. 217 A top piece having a longitudinal groove along its lower side which is called the Paly-cap. 1830 Ure Dict. Arts 1287 The lay-cap. . is the part of the lay which the hand-loom weaver seizes with his hand, in order to swing it towards him. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., "Lay-race, that part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

2. Used for LaTHE sb.3. 2.

In parts of Scotland, the turning lath is still called lay. 1797 Gonwin in C. K. Paul Life (1876) 1. 259 The potters we saw in the morning, turning a wheel, or treading a lay.

Lay (IF1), a. (and sb.) Also 5-6 laye, 6 leye, lati, 5-7 late, 6-7 lat. [a. F. lat (now replaced by the learned form laigue):—eccl.L. laitus, a. Gr. Adito's (cf. Laic). Cf. M.Du. leec (Du. leek), O.H.G. leigo (MHG. leige, leie, mod. G. late) layman.] leigo (MHG. leige, leie, mod.G. laie) layman.]

1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders,

tradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.
When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphened. c1330 [see B]. 1432-50 [see LAYMAN]. c1440 Jacob's Well 34 Alle relygious men, bat to leryd or to lay-folk ...mynystren ony of pise in sacramentys. 1481 CANTON Godfrey xv. 42 The maners of the Clergye and of the laye peple. 1550 CROWLEY Inform. 4 Petit. 4 The laie and private persons ar as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. 1577 COLET Fruilf. Admon. 5 If thou be lay and vinvaried. 1641 MILTON Ch. GOVI. 11. iii. 52 Neither did the first Nicene councel..think it any robbery to require the help..of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig. 1. 76 It is erroneous.. that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellom) should excommunicate and deliver up soules to Sathan. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. 1717 Berkeley Jrnl. Tour Italy 8 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 514 A good number of gentlemen, lay as well as ecclesiastic. 1747 Wesley Wks. (1872) II. 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers. 1766 Gran Corr. N. Nicholls (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay-fellow of your college. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 68 A general prescription de non decimando can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. 1820 Scott Monast. xiii, [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. 1873 Hamerton Intell. Life xi. i. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. 1893 Globe 1 July 6/4 The Lay Helper's Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

1609 Brre (Donay) II. Index, Laiheadshippe of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by al Catholiques.

1613 Suars. Hen. VIII, 1. iv. 11 Had the Cardinall But halfe my Lay-thoughts in him.

1649 Jrr. Taxlor Gf. Exemp.

11. Ad Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fitt to become a religious ministery.

1678 in Parl.

1718.1. (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay simony.

1750 Carre Hist. Eng. II. 120 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts.

1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 438 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary.

1760 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century.

1780 Cowfer Progr.

1867 Trollore Last Chron. Barset II. xlvii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. † a. Uninstructed, unlearned. Obs. rare.

learned. Obs. rare.

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 171 Lered men and lay, fre and bond of toune. 1535 Coverdale Acts iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & Ihon and marueyled for they were sure yt they were vulerned and laye people.

b. Non-professional, not expert, csp. with reference to learned working.

b. Non-professional, not expert, csp. with reference to law and medicine.

1810 Bentham (see Gent sh.]. 1826 — in Westm. Rev.
Oct. 457 Lay-gents however.. will. see a convenience in it.
1861 Mank Anc. Law (1674) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public. 1883 W. A. Jevoss in Law Times 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators.. jumped to the conclusion that [etc.]. 1892 Law Times XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the lay mind between a trustee and an executor. 1897 J. W. Clark Barnwell p. lavii, The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

† e. Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular, worldly, est. in phr. lay hart. Obs.

† c. Unhallowed, unsanetified; unspiritual, secular, worldly, esp. in phr. lay part. Obs.

1609 Bible (Douay) 1 Sam. xxi. 4, I have no lay breads [Vulg. lai.os panes] at hand, but only holy bread. a 1613 Overburk A Wife, etc. (1638) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood. it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. 1615 T. Adams Spir. Navig. 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these opticke organs. 1633 G. Hebber Temple, Priesthood x, Exchanging my lay-sword For that of th' holy word. a 1668 Sir W. Waller Dir. Medit. (1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special collocations. Lay abbot (see quol.). Lay baptism, baptism administered by a layman. Lay bishop, † (a) applied derisively to those who

Lay bishop, +(a) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (b) a playful term for a lay-rector. Lay brother, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. + Lay chattels [AF. lai chatel] (see quot.). Lay clerk, (a) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (b) a parish clerk: see CLERK sb. 2 b. Lay communion, (a) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (b) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. Lay deacon, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. Lay older (see Elder sb.34); hence lay-eldership. Lay judge, a judge who is not a lawyer (Cent. Dict.). Lay lord, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to law lord. Lay pope, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope. +Lay presbyter, ? = 'lay elder'; hence lay presbytery. Lay reader, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. Lay rector (see RECTOR). Lay sister, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. Lay viear (see Vicar). See also Lay-fee. 1872 Gloss. Eccl. Terms (ed. Shipley), s.v. Abbol, *Lay-

Abbot, n layman in possession of abbey property. Called also Abbot Non-religious. 1726 AVLIFFE Parerg. 105 Such Priests as question if the Validity of *Lay-Baptism. 1633 Davoen 372d Miscell. Ded., Those *iay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. 1870 L'Estrange Miss Mitford I. ii. 58 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron,...he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants. ?14... in Mirr, our Ladye p. xxi, 1 N. N. brober professyd in the order & degre of a *lay brother or flocary. 1679 Trials of Wakeman, etc. 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at leastwise a Lay Brother. 1743 Pope's Duvicad 1v. 576 note, 'A Gregorian, one a Gormogon', A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. 1865 Kingsley Herew. i. (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. 1618 Selden Titlkes ii. 13 After those Tenths thus disposed of the remmant of that yeers increase they called pinner. pin that is, as if you should say, enery way prepared or fit for common vse, or absolutely *Lay Chattels. 1811 Bussey Dict. Miss., *Lay-Clerk, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. 1877 Lee Gloss. Liturg. § Eccl. Terms, Lay clerk, ... a layman wbo in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service. 1893 J. C. BLOMFIELO Hist. Herford 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay-clerk in that parish. 1686 Allen Peace & Unity Postser, 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of *lay-Communion with our Parish Churches. 1847 CARDL. WISEMAN Ess., Unreality Angl. Belief (1853) H. 46 The Host given in lay-communion. 1880 W. SMITH & CINETHAM Dict. Chr. Antip. II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by άφορως, ... were in the clergy punishedly reduction to 'day communion'. 1861 M. Arsolo Peb. Educ. France 117 If th

5. Comb., as + lay-conceited adj.

1613 Str II. Fixet Law (1636) To Rdr., The very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Layconceited opinions.

+B. absol. and sb. The lay people, laity; also,

conceited opinions.

† B. absol. and sb. The lay people, laity; also, a layman. Obs.

£ 1330 R. Brinne Chron. (1810) 100 pe kyng in be courte of pe lay be clerkes wild justise. £ 1511 Colet in Lupton Life (1887) 302 The clergies. part ones reformed. than may we with a juste order procede to the reformation of the layse with a juste order procede to the reformation of the layse with a juste order procede to the reformation of the layse with a juste order procede to the reformation of the layse with a juste order procede to the reformation of the layse life. The layer of the procede to the reformation of the layse life to regarde there princes, as that they se them both dispised and disobeyed of the spirituate? £ 1532 DV Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1020 All the men. as well clerkes K lays. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 76 Men of the laye. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. 18. 1. (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. £ 1616 Josson Épigr. exxxi. Wes. 1616) 813 The learn of haue no more primitege then the lay. 1670 Militon Hist. Eng. 19. Wks. 1851 V. 181 Sparing neither Preist nor Lay. 1680 G. Hickes Spirit of Pepery 23. They were Priviledged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (121), v.) Pa. 1. and pa. pple. laid (12¹d). Infinitive: 1 leegan, leegean, 2-5 legge(n, 6-7 (sense 1 c) ledge, 3-5 leyn, 4 lein, lain, leye, lai, 4-5 leyne, leie, 4-6 laye, ley, 5 leyen, 6 lay. 2nd fers. 1 leege, 4 legge, leye (etc.), 4-lay. 2nd fers. 1 leege, 4 legge, leye (etc.), 4-lay. 2nd fers. 1 leeges, 7 laies, 4-1 lays. plural. a. 1 leegap, leegap, 7 laies, 4-1 lays. plural. a. 1 leegap, leegap, 1 leegap, leegap, 1 leeg, 6 layth, 6 laieth, 4- (now arch.) layeth. B. 4-7 layes, lais, 5 legges, 7 laies, 4-1 lays. plural. a. 1 leegap, leegap, 1 leegap Inie, 4- lay. 7. Sc. and north, 5 layez, 6 layis. Indicative Past: sing. 1st and 3rd pers. 1 leade, Indicative Past: sing. 1st and 3rd pers. 1 lezde, lezde, 16de, 2 leizde, 2-3 lexide, 2-5 leide, 3 lexide, 0rm. 1ezzde, 3-6 loyde, 4 leid, lezged, lait, Sc. 1ad, 4-5 lade, 4-7 laide, 4-8 layd(e, 5 leyd, leged, leghed, layid, 5-7 layed, laied, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. plural. 1 lezdon, lezdon, leidon, 2-3 lexiden, 2-4 leiden, 3 ledden, 4 laiden, 4-5 leyden, 5 laidon; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Imperative: sing. 1 leze, 3 Orm. 1ezz, 3-5 ley, leie, 4 leye, 5 le, 6 laye, 4-lay. plural. 1 lecgap, 3-4 leggep, 4 leip, 4- lay. B. north. and Sc. 4 laes, lays, lais. Gerund: 4-6 layeng, 5 legginge, legynge, 6 (sense 1 c) ledging, 5 leying, leiyng, leyng,

5-6 layng(e, 6 laieng, laiyng, 6-7 layeing, 4-laying. Present Participle: a. 1 leegende, 4 north. and Sc. leyond, layand. B. (as in the Gerund). Past Participle: 1 zeléd, zeleizd, 3 ileid, yleid, ilæid, Orm. le33d, 3-5 leid(e, leyd, 4 ylaid(e, ylayde, leyde, 4-5 yleyd, 4-6 layde, 4-7 laide, layed, [eyde, 4-5 yleyd, 4-6 layde, 4-7 laide, layed, (sense 1 c) ledgde, 6-7 laied, 7 lai'd, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. [OE. leggan = OFris. ledsa, lega, leia, OS. leggian (Du. leggen), OHG. lecken, legen (MHG., mod.G. legen), ON. legja (Sw. lägga, Da. lægge), Goth. (= OTeut.) lagjan, f. *lag- ablaut-variant of OTeut. *leg: see Lie v. The normal representative of the OE. inf. and of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be *ledge; the existing form of the present-stem is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, in which the g of the OTeut. b. was followed not by j but by i, and therefore escaped the WGer. gemination, so that OE. in these instances bas g instead of cg.!

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

I. To prostrate.1. trans. To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); + fig. to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with

position (in O.E. often, to strike down, slay); Tigs. to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. To lay low: see the adj.

2888 K. Ælfred Boeth. (Sedgefield) xli. § 3 He..hæt fealdan þæt segl & cae hwilum leegan hone mæst. a 1000 Laws of Athelstan 11. e. 2 (Schmid) Hine leege for þeof se be him tocume. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 165 Al riht is leid and wogh arered. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1650 Who-so hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & quo-so hym lyked to lay, watz loged bylyue. 1377 Lawst. P. Pl. B. v. 359 [He] eauşte hym bi the myddel, for to lifte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. c1440 Parlonefe 2007, I leyd hyn flatt than in the med. 1595 Shaks. John 11. i. 393 Shall we..lay this Angiers enen with the ground? 1660. F. Brooke It. Le Blanc's Trav. 6 With a mortall wound on the forehead [be] laid him dead at his feete. 1671 Milton P. R. II. 323 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. 1785 Cowper Poplar Pietel 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! 1850 Tail's Mag. XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. 1879 Browning I. Pranovitch 95 We check the fre by laying flat Each building in its path. 1896 Guardian 24 Sept. 1486/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

† b. To lay to ground, to carth (Sc. at eird): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. Obs.

to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. Obs. c.1205 Lav. 27328 We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. c.1330 Arth. 3 Merl. 5086 (Kölbing) Hou Wawain & his feren. Hadden. pre pousand leyd to grounde. 1375 Barbous Bruce III. 16 And well ost. War layd at erd, but recoveryng. 1470-85 Malory Arthur 1. x, At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were leid wnto the erthe. 1513 Douglas Ændis XI. xiii. 62 Mony Trojanis ded to ground scho laid.

vato the erthe. 1513 BOGGLAS AEMEIS XI. XIII. 62 Mony Troianis ded to ground scho laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in passive. (In 16-17th c. spell ledge.)
1590 Plain Perc. 21 Send not a whirlwinde amongst them, least.. they.. be ledged on the ground. 1613 R.C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Cadence.. properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. 1626 [see Laving vol. 85. 11. 1727 Bovers Fr. Dict. s.v., The Rain has laid the Corn, la Pluye a couch les Bleds. 1787 WINTER Syst. Husb. 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. 1799 A. Young Agric. Linc., 162 If laid, it [se. flax] will not do for seed. 1846 Frail. R. Agric. Soc. VII. 11. 288 It bore wheat again, . but the weather of July laid it. 1859 Tennyson Geraint 764 Vniol with that hard message went; it fell Like flaws in summer laying lusty corn. 1870 RAMSAY Remin, ii. (ed. 18) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' of a child; to deliver (a mother). Obs. exc. dial. † Also reft. said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

mother). Obs. exc. dial. † Also reft. said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)
c 1460 Towneley Myst. xiii, 520 And gyll, my wyfe, rose not here syn she lade hir. 1605 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittington for layinge a hogge, jid. 1669 Plymouth Col. Rec. (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house... as I was informed of her being laid; and shee haueing a young child in her lapp, I asked her whoe was the father of it. 168a Bunyan Hody War 168 The midwife that laid my inother of me. 1684 Ladv R. Russell Lett. 1. xvii. 50, I hear my I.ady Digby is safely laid of a girl. 1716 C'IESS COWPER Diarry (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. 1724 J. MAUBRAY (Itle) Fennale Physician Comprehending. particular directions for laying women, in all cases of difficult and preternatural births. 1828 CARE Craven Dial., Lay, Lig, to perform the uffice of an accoucheur. 'He com to lay my daam'. 1876 in Whithy Gloss.

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); † to put a stop to (an annoyance)

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); † to put a stop to (an annoyance) (obs.); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now arch. or dial. exc. in to lay the dust. a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxxxiv. 4 pou leyed alle pi wreth pat pou was inne. c 1340 Cursor M. 5990 (Trin.) To morwe shul po fliges be leide. 1368 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. vi. (1493) 112 Vf the eye lyddes. ben full of flesshe wythin. thenne he layeth the syghte [L. visum impediunt]. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grete part of my care is leid. 1508 Dunbaa Flyting w. Polwart 96 Sit come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. 1539 Taverner Erasm. Prov. (1552) 4 Moue not an eugli that is well layed. 1579 Gosson Sch. Abase (Arb.) 25 Terpandrus with his notes layeth the tempest. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. II. iii. 35 See how I lay the dust with my teares. a 1645 Laun Serm. (1847) 127 To show His disciples that His command could lay the sea. 1650 R. Stavilion Strada's Low C. Warres

1V. 77 This report he was so farre from sleighting..that he laid it, before it could passe out of Spain. 1671 MILTON P. R. 1V. 429 Who..still'd the roar Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds. 1695 BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.. 1. ADDISON Spect. No. 465 Pr. The doubt which was laid revives again. 41715 BURNET Own Time (1724) I. 66 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. 1721 BOYER Fr. Dict. sv., To lay the Stomach for a while, etourdir la grosse faim. 1872 BLACK Adv. Phacton xxii. 308 'it was merely to lay the dust', said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul I. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. 1891 Rutland Gloss. sv., 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. 1900 Q. Rev. Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

in fig. context.

1502 Shars. Rom. & Jul. 11. i. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistresse circle, .. letting it stand Till she had laid it, and coniured it downe. 1678 Betting the July his Devil of Contest. 1706 Estrouer Fair Example 11. i, When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. 1716 Addison Drammer 11. i, He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting houses that are haunted. 1850 Texnsyos /n Mem. xevi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them. 1851 D. Jerrold St. Giles xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. 1V. 11. i. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. + To bring down. reduce (a swelling) (12.)

4. + To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (obs.);

4. † To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (obs.); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Oct. 119 When my Gates shall han their bellies layd: Cuddie shall hane a Kidde to store his farme. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amusem. 183 This will lay some blisters, and prevent others rising. 1892 Leisune Hour Nov. 72/2 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. Naut. To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (On-

bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to raise.)

posed to raise.)

1574 BOURNE Regiment for Sea xiii. (1577) 30 a, In going to the North, you doe rayse the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1711 Mills. & Sea Diet., To Lay the Land. When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. 1769 FALCONER Diet. Marine (1780), Laying the Land, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller; ...used in contradistinction to raising the land.

6. Gardening: = Layer? 1 h. Also well of the

6. Gardening. = LAYER v. 1 b. Also reft. of the

plant, ? Obs.

O. Gardening. = LAYER V. I b. Also refl. of the plant. ? Obs.
1565 CODER Thesaurus s.v. Sterno, Vites stratx, que y constratx. Vines growyng close to the grounde, or layed or planted in the earth. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtifs, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root. 1707-12 MORTIMER Husb.11.185 The chieftime of laying gilliflowers is in July. 1770 Waring in Phil. Trans. LXI. 381 Inferiour plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. 1822 Loudon Encycl. Garden. § 1646. 978 In that case the new plants [pinks] are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. 1851 Bham 4 Midl. Gardeners' Mag. May 68 Lay and peg your plants.
b. dial. * To lay a hedge, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence (Willsh. Gloss.).
1765 Museum Rust. IV. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. 1851 Tral. R. Agric. Soc. XII. II. 336 The fences. have been plashed and laid.
II. To deposit.
7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting express the day warf in a control the responsible control to a control to a control the course of the ground or any other supporting express the day warf in a control to the control the course of the ground or any other supporting express the day warf.

7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some

7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase, † To lay lake: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).
250 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 8 Hia zedurscon tuiggo of treum & zehredon vel lezdon on wez. c1175 Lamb. Hom. for Da ileasfullen brohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et bere apostlan fotan. c1200 Moral Ode 12 in Trin. Cell. Hom., Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel ileid on horde. c1200 Omnin 1466 Snip lit. alls lit were an shep. & leas it upponn allterr. a1235 Leg. Kath. 1895 3ef bu leist lac to ure liuiende godes. a1300 Cursor M. 7186 Vp [Sampson] bar be yatis o be tun, And laid bam on a hei dun. c1350 Will. Palerne 3234 Pat men mist legge him mete & wateren atte wille. c1355 Sc. Leg. Saluts i. (Petrus) 429 He can it ta,... and syne it lade In his slefe. 1387 Thevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed uppon a forme of be chirche. 1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles II. 186 Lymed lenes were leyde all aboute. c1450 Two Cookerybiss. 109 Take brede. and make it broune, and ley hit in vynegre. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xii. 14 Thornis laid in thy way. 1535 Coveronale Lev. i. 8 Y* peces.. shal they laye vpon the wodd. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Matt. viii. 20 The sonne of man hath not where to lay his head. [So 1611; earlier versions 'rest.'] 1604 E. Glamstone! D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xxiv. 394 Al the people did humble themselves, laying earth vpon their heads. 1664 Evelvn Kal. Hort. July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. 1666 Bovle Orig. Formes & Qual. 355, I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fires side to dry. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 31 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections...draw the line GH. 167 Proven Virg. Georg. 1v. 6, Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. 1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome. Commodus ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. 1838 T. Thomson Cham. Org. Bodies 676 Two pieces of paper...were laid upon each other, and al

8. With mixture of sense 1.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. To be laid: to lie down, recline (+ formerly sometimes

aid: to lie down, recline († formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

c 100 Ormin 3401 Pe33 fundenn pær þe child Pær itt wass legad i c ribbe. c 1275 Sinners Beware 284 in O. E. Misc. 81 Ye me. leyden in softe bedde. a 1300 Cursor M. 8604 (Cott.) Wimmen .. Þat lais [MS. 77m. leyn] in bedd yong barn þam bi. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. B. 208 Whan I was leyd, and had myn eyen hed. c 1475 Partenny 2889 But slepe myght he noght when that he was led. a 1548 Hall. Chron. Hen. V, 80 Kyng Henry wexed sicker and sicker, and so was layd in a horselitter. a 1598 Peele Merrie 75ests (c 1620) 13 With much ado her maid had her to bed, who was no sooner layd, but she fell fast asleepe, 1608 Topsell. Serfeuis (1658) 750 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. a 1701 Sedley Pindarie Ode Wks. 1778 II. 17 The bleating sheep are laid; And on the earth the nightly dew distils. 1849 Macallay Hist. Eng. iii. I. 32t The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. 1843 Avroun Prems, Hermotimus ii, Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. 1853 M. Arnold Scholar-Ciftsy iii, The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit in the grave; to bury. Only with

b. To deposit in the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. To bones: to be buried (in a specified place). To lay one's

adv. or phrase indicating the place. To lay one's bones: to be buried (in a specified place).

c1000 Ags. Gosp. John xx. 15 Sege me hwar pu hine ledest [c1160 Hatton Gosp. leydest]. 11... O. E. Chron. an. 1075 (Land MS.) Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre... & legde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 51 Efterþan þet þe mon bið dead, me leið þene licome in þere þruh. c1205 Lxv. 1782 Legge om en æst ænde inne Stan-henge. a1225 Lxv. 1782 Legge om en æst ænde inne Stan-henge. a1225 Lxv. 1782 Legge om en æst ænde inne Stan-henge. a1236 Lxv. 1782 Legge om en æst ænde inne Stan-henge. a1230 Cursor M. 17794 Lang es gan Sin Fowre biried dor bar, dor was leid adam and ena, Abram siðen and sarra. a1300 Cursor M. 17794 Lang es gan Sin hai war ded, laid vnder stan. c1375 Sc. Leg. Sañars vii. (Katerine) 1179 Angelis...hire body bare to mont synay, & lait It þare. 1388 Wyclif Acts xiii. 35 Dauid...dicde, and was leid with hise fadis. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 57 Thei leyde hym in his geaue. 1578 W. Hunnis in Parad. Dainty Devices 2 After they be layde in graue. 1697 Dryden Æncis xi. 310 Part, in the Places where they fell, are laid. 1698 Fryfr Act. E. India & P. 57 The Air so salmbrions, that nevr any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. 1836 W. Irving Astoria I. 121 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones idongside of his. 1853 M. Arkollo Scholar-Gifys xiv, Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 Morley Hucke.

and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 MORLEY Plocke Ix. 206 He was laid in the little church at Beaconsfield.

c. To lay to sleep, asleep: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also fig. Also to lay to rest, † abed, † to bed.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14199 Lazar vr freind es laid on-slepe.
1340-70 Alisaunder 823 Hee sawe.. How bat lonelich lif laide was a beidle, And a gracious God gripte hur in armes. e1400 Pestr. Troy 10410 Thai. logget be long nyght, layd hom to rest. 1991 Spenser Teares Musey 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee.. Is layd abed, and no where now to see. 1606 Shaks. Ant. y Cl. II. ii. 22 Royall Wench; She made great Cesar lay his Sword to bed. 1610 — Temp. II. i. 284. 1676 Houses Hiad xiv. Table Centents, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Jove asleep. 1692 tr. Sallust 23 Malice and Pride were laid asleep. 1701 W. Wotton Hist. Reme, Commodus ii. 235 The Poyson soon layd him to sleep. 1814 J. HUNTER Who were to Curvenith's Wolsey 1 13 There is, in this, what might lay a general biographer, who was a very Argus, asleep. 1869. A. W. Wasto tr. Curtins' Hist. Greece 11. II. V. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. 1881 Gardiner & Multinger & Multinger & Hist. 1, x. 186 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleep.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also absol.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also absol.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also absol. Often in fig. contexts.

1000 Sax. Leechd. 111. 204 Henne æzru leegan zestreon mid carfulnysse zeltacnaól. a 1225 Ancr. R. 66 pe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. 13... K. Alis. 568 A fankon... An ay he laide. c 1420 Fallad. on Husb. 1. 583 Willow they oftyn hache & eyron grete They legge. 1523 Fitzherb. Husb. § 146 Thon must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do ley. 1553 Eden Trad. Newe Ind. (Arh.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatche a serpent. 1611 Bible Isa. xxxiv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. 1678 Butler Hud. III. iii. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. 1711 Addison. Spect. No. 120 7 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a namer that she can cover them. 1780 Cower Frogr. Err. 239 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where her nest is made. 1830 Marryar King's Own xli, One of the hens laid astray. 1841 Fral. R. Agric. Soc. II. 23 [They] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 [Pheasants] lay freely in the thick coverts on the hillsides.

+10. To deposit (payment). Obs. rare.

1475 Rauf Coilsear 299 God forbid. That for ane nichtis harbery Pay sul be laid.

+11. With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. to wed, to pledge, in pawn: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, to lay a wed. Obs.

or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, to lay a wed. Obs.

1207 R. Glouc, (Rolls) 8083 He..leide willam is broper to wedde normandye. c1374 CHAUCER Compl. Mars 205 The myghten lyghtly ley hire hede to borowe. 1377 LANGLAND P. Pl. B. XVIII. 31 Lyf. leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. 1369 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 8 þat þey leye a suffissannt wed. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þø emperour had layd þam [þise relyques] in wedd for a grete soume of gold. 1451 Paston Lett. No. 407 II. 33 A dyamannt and a gret perle, which were leyd to plegge by oure fader. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xiii. 22 Sum bydand the law layis land in wed.

1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I lay to morgage, as one dothe his herytage. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huan cxlvi, 552 Without. laying to plegge any fote of londe pertenying to my churche. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 246b, That he laie to them againe in mortgage so mutch of hys owne landes. 1598 Shars. Merry W. II. ii. 5. I have been content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. 1660 HARLUYT Voy. (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne iewels. to gage. 1609 Skene Reg. May. 49 Ane thing is laid in wad to ane certaine day. 1698 [R. Ferguson] View Eccles. 53 (61), I do pledge and lay my Word to pawn that letc.l. + b. To give up as a hostage. Also, to lay a hastage. Ohs.

† b. To give up as a hostage. Also, to lay a hostage. Obs.

13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 2476 My bodi ferfore in ostage I legge. 1523 L.D. Berners Freiss. I. bxxviii. 110 He layed his some in hostage. a 1533 — Huon xiii. 37 Ve kyng sayd that Huon muost lay hostage. Ibid. xviii. 51, I wyll thou layest vnto me good hostages. a 1557 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne) 10 The next yeir therefore he was redeemit and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, but or regger (a sum, one's head life stat). Also

bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also

nd his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also to lay a wager.

a 1300 Floriz & El. 786 (Hausknecht) 3erne he wile be bidde and preie, Pat bu legge be cupe to pleie. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 5598 A waiour dar y wyb 300 ley pat lete. L. e 1320 Sir Tristr. 678 Pai solden me lat y layd. e 1350 Will. Palerne 2169, 1 der leye mi lif hit was be liber treytour. 1303 Lang. F. Fl. C. 18, 291 Ich dar legge myn cres. 1304 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. 1. 36, I durste lae my hede, that lete. L. e 1449 Proces Refr. ii. 145 Y dare avowe and dare leie what waiour eny man wole me forto leie, that lete. L. e 1530 Paison, 600 ii, I lay a nobyll agaynst a peny that it is nat so. 1573 New Custom 1. ii. Bj. Harke Simplicitie hee is some preacher I wyll lay my gowne. 1597 Shaks, 2 Hen. IV, v. v. 111. 1632 J. Porv in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. n. III. 277 Hee would lay ten to one, the king was dead. 1711 Stielte Sfeet. No. 79 7 5 Pll lay what Wager she pleases against her present Favourite. 1784 Cowter Tire. 863 Canst thou . Lay such a stake upon the losing side? 1802 Mar. Edopworth Meral T. (1264) I. iv. 10 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets lete.] 1881 Howen Virg. Eeleg. in. 29 This heifer I lay thee lest thou decline ... what stake for the coning battle is thine? 1891 F. W. Kobinson Her Love & His Life III. vi. iii. 135, I never lay wagers.

b. absol. or intr. To wager, bet.

In ME. poetry I lay, I dure lay is often used as little more than a riming expletive.

c 1380 Sir Fernah. 2379 Of Charlemeyn ne his ferede nable b bay non help, y legge. 1384 Chavere H. Fame ii. 166 There I seye Mo wonder thyinges dar leye. 1420 Arren. 47th. xxviii, Ilim is left I dar lay, To hald that he heate. 1470 Golagres & Gaio. 93 Vhit ar thi latis valufaun and ladlike, I lay. 1335 Covern Kan. 133 Sirver lay 1400 Har. 1400 Har.

+ 13. Irans. To reliminish, sacrifice (one's life; -lay down (51 e). Obs.

-lay down (51 e). Obs.

-1330 Arth. & Merl. 7183 (Kelbing) Osain.. bare him burch wombe & rigge, His lift he dede him bere legge. Wild. 2006. 6426. 1340 Ayenb. 449 We ssolle legge outeraules nor oure broken. 1430 Christ's Compl. 531 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 201 For pi lone my lift y laied. 1567 Code's Godlie Fall. (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld we outher door die, Or ellis our lyfe we suld lay for it.

+14. To lose the faculty of (speech). north. Obs. † 14. To lose the faculty of (speech). north. Obs. c 136. Medical MS. in . Irr heologia XXX. 354. 3if a man for schenesse hat leyde speche. 1566 Wills & Inc. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 26t Thes things hearafter fouloing was propunded to him when he had layd spetch, and he. 19au his consent by sygnes. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 430 He hoped that he should yit speak, suppose it be said that his speech is laid, and show his awin mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close to; to put to for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. on, ufon. † To lay car lo, to give car to, listen or attend to. To lay

car to: to give ear to, listen or attend to. To lay

to apply; sometimes const. on, ufon. † To lay car lo: to give car to, listen or attend to. To lay to heart: see Heart sb. 42.

a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 2336 (Gr.) Abraham. leade bleor on cordan. c1000 Ælffrig Gen. xxi. p Pat Sarra secolde leegan cild to hyre breost to gesoce on ylde. c1000 Sar. Leechd.

111. 86 Nim wingcardes set & leae uppan hat sar. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 197 be neddte secheð a ston and leið bire on care þer to. c1220 Bestiary 359 Is non at nede ðat oðer lateð, Oc leigeð his skinbon on oðres lendbon. a 1300 Cursor M. 16340 (Cott.) Pilate. Of his clothes vn-clethes him, And oþer on him did lai. Hid. 23831 (Cott.) Selden com we sarmon nere. Pe ere þarto selden we lai. c1340 Hid. 1241 (Trin.) Vpon his spade his brest he leide. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 388 þe hevid þan to þe fete þai lad. and. a bowt urnyt þe ded body. 1377 Langt. P. Pl. B. xvi. 44 The Fende. leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges are the ronges. c1384 Chacces H. Fame 1. 291 That he that fully knoweth therbe May savely ley hyt to his ye. c1400 Rom. Rose 7611 Ley no deef ere to my speking. c1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe rotos y brused to þe teh. 1360 Tindale Luke iii. 9 Nowe also ys the axe leyd vnto the rote off the trees. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. III. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering Vnction to your soule, That not your trespasse, but my madnesse speakes. 1605 — Macb. 1. iii. 44 By each at once her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie lips. 1611 Bible Eck. xxxvii. 6, 1 wil lay sinewis vpon you, and wil bring vp flesh vpon you. 1377 Blackw. Mag. 11. 86/1 Instead of passing the one-horse chaise, he la horse laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it. 187, Miss Yonge Cameos Ser. III. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train. † b. To attach, add, annex 10.

a 1013 WULFSTAN Hom. (Napier) 274 Leofan menn, lagjað gode woroldlagan and leegað þærtocacan, þat fetc.). a 1225 Leg. Kuth. 143 Se rudie & se reade liftet cauereuch leor as lilie ileid to rose. 1388 Wyclif Ecclus. xviii. 5 lt is not o make lesse, nether to leie to. 1560 Birle (Genev.) Isa. v. 8 Wo vuto them that joyne house to house, and lay field to field. 1589 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesse ti. xi. (Arb.) 117 He conquered. Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. 1601 Holland Pilly I. 53 The towness next to the marches. Liad to Beetica. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Gowl. Eng. t. ii. (1730) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Glebe laid to the Church. a 1656 Ussner Am. vi. (1658) 233 A multitude of towness and villages. all which he laid to Porus his Kingdom. 1819 in Picton L. Fool Manic. Rec. (1886) 11, 373 The buildings. may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

† C. To lay from, off: to put away from (one-

street in the intended line of improvement.

† C. To lay from, off: to put away from (one-self); to take (one's fingers) off something. Obs.
c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iii. (Andrew) 684 His clathis all fra hym he lad. 1526 Tindams Eph. iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte throwe the deceavable bustes.
1601 Shaks Jul. C. 1. ii. 243 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. 1611 Bible Youth iii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

fingers off it. 1611 BIBLE Jonah iii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

† d. To put in or commit to prison). Obs.
c1250 Gen. § Ex. 2603 Dor ise son he leide in bonde. 1434
Waterf, Arch, in 10th Kep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 297
The said citsaine...shal be commytted and layed to jayle.
1326 TINDALE Linke iii. 20 Then Herode...added this above all and leyd Jhon in preson. 1560 Divs tr. Stédaue's
Comm. 426 Hughe Latimer...whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.
† e. To compare with. Obs.
1577 H. I. I. Bullinger's Decades II. viii. 172 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

f. To lay into or in one: to convert into one apartment or structure. ? local.

1. 10 lay into or in one: to convert into one apartment or structure. ? local.
1849 Fint. R. Agrie. Soc. X. II. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. 1861 R. Willis in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 111. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

†g. To lay a name on: to give a name to.

† g. To lay a name on: to give a name to.
a 1300 Cursor II. 9827 His names er þir, wit vten les, þat
be prophet has on him laid. Ibid. 10577 Maria to nam on
hir þal laid, Als þe angel had þam forwit said.
h. To put (dogs) on a scent. (Cf. 55 i.) Also,
To lay a trail on (a quarry).
1781 Cowere Expost. 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's wellmanaged pack. when he laid them on the scent of blood,
Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood. 1861 Temple
Bar IV. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid
upon his track. 1888 Times 13 Oct. 7/6 A trail should be
laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented
and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

16. a. To place (affection, hope, confidence, on
or in a person or thing. † Also, to lay fraise,
one's blessing, etc. upon. To lay † prize, slore
upon: to valne, set store by. arch.

one's blessing, etc. utpon. To lay + prize, store upon: to value, set store by. arch.
a 1300 Cursor M. 18341 On all his santes...His saing laid bat drightin dere. a 1307 Thrush & Night. 138 in Hazl. E. P. I. 56 Thou art ounwis, On hem to leggen so michel pris. c 1350 Hill. Palerne 1448 Pe loos on hire is leide. c 1374 Chatcer Trojhus v. 1846 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Petrus) 246 Sic loiss on hymsself he laide. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 65 My luf is laid apon ane knycht. 1580 Sidney Ps. xxx. vii, Our king Iu heav'n his trush hath laided. 1601 Shaks. All's Well ut. iii. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best loue and credence Vpon thy promising fortune. 1719 Watts Ps. cxxx. ii, To heav'n I lift my wniting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. 1883 R. W. Dixox Mano 1. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. 1889 Dove EM. Clarke xxxiii. 365 Neither now or at any time. have I laid great store upon my life. + b. To lay (one's care, concerns) on God: to commit, trust to Him. Obs.

commil, trust to Him. Obs.

**Tion Orders 281 And all sho leasted batt o Godd & one hiss lefe wille, Patt he peroffe shollde don All whattse hiss wille were. 1671 MILTON P. R. 11. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

17. To lay . . before: to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; † pass. to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV)

of, to submit to the consideration of; † fass, to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIG Gen. xxxi. 37 Leze hit her beforan þinum freondum. c 1340 Curser M. 18714 (Trim.) Muchel woo if he wist is bifore him leide. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vi. (Thomas) 102 A blak hund... gat It., & lad before þanne all. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 661 When she fynt a corn, She chicketh hem and layth hit hem byfore. 1526 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 14 They. brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the fete of the apostles. 1535 Coverbale Gen. xxx. 41 He layed the staues in the drynkinge troughes before the eyes of the flockes. — 1 Chron. xxiii]. 10 Thre thinges laye 1 before the, chose yo one of them. 1712 Addisso Spect. No. 457 F 1, I shall this Day lay before my Reader a letter. a 1715 BURNET Oven Time (1734) II. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. 1729 BUILER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. 1766 Goldsw. Fig. IV. xxviii, I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. 1849 Avroun Poems, Buried Flowers 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet? 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1888) I. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton...laid the condition of the secular type before the assembled prelates.

18. To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); † to set (watch). To lay wait; see Wairsh. (and Awairsh.). c 100 Trin. Coll. Hon. 209 Ure fo. leið grune in a wilderne to henten þe deor. a 1300 Cursor M. 16894 3eming on him yee lai. c 1400 Destr. Trey 10743 The ledes withoute. Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past. c 1440

Bone Flor. 1358 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach abowte hur lay. a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon lxxxiii. 262 We.. layde our busshement in a lytell wood. 1535 Coverdale I's. lxiv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selues, how they maye laye snares. a 1548 Hall Chrou., Edw. II', 222 h, Watche was privile leyd for him. 1591 Suars. 1 Hen. VI, In. i. 22 Thou layd'st a Trap to take my Life. 1670 A. Roberts Adv. T. S. 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. a 1859 Macaulay Ilist. Eng. xxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation. b. intr. To lay for: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

b. intr. To lay for; to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

1494 FARVAN Chron. VII. 300, ii. M. of his men.. were layde for, & distressyd. 1530 PALSGR. 602/1, I laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, je tens. I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) \$69 Being hardly laied for at sea by Cortugogli a famous pirat. 1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xix. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, streightly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. 1623 MASSINGER Dk. Milan v. i. L. 3, Men in debt. layd for by their creditors. 1648 Br. HALL Select Th. 84 Even our Blessed Leader. when he found that he was laid for in Judæa, flees into Galilee. 1893 Nat. Observer 20 May 22/1 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel whom, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. 1897 Mary Kinsgler W. Africa 297 The men go and lay for a rubber-hunter.

† C. trans. To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for. Obs.

† c. trans. To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for. Obs.

1560 Daus Ir. Sleidane's Comm. 77 Somuche as the waye is layde, that I can neyther come nor sende unto you.

1593 Shars. 2 Hen. VI, IV. x. 4, I...durst not peepe out, for all the Country is laid for me.

1607 MIDDLETON Four Fine Gallants IV. G 4 h, Maister Primero was roh'd of a Carkanet ypon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it.

1608 All II. I have been laying all the town for thee.

1621 H. King Serm. 3 As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. a 1645 Hewwoo Fort. by Land & Sea II. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

19. To lay siege to, + unlo, + about, + against, + before: 10 besiege; also fig. 10 attack. + Also to lay battery, blockade to.

19. To lay siege to, + unlo, + about, + against, + before: 10 besiege; also fig. 10 attack. + Also to lay battery, blockade to.

1400 Sovidoue Bab. 2071 The sege he did leyen a-bowte On every side of that Cite. 1449 Pecock Repr. 258 King Herri leith a sege to Harflew. 1470-85 Malork Arthur xx. x. 814 All his hoost made hem redy to laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. 1485 Caxron Chas. 67. 205 He layed syege before it by the space of foure monethes. 1500-20 Dunbar Freems Ali. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto 30ne fort. 1560 Daus Kreens Ali. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto 30ne fort. 1560 Daus Kreens Ali. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto 30ne fort. 1560 Daus Freens Ali. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto 30ne fort. 1560 Daus Freens Ali. 53 Gar lay ane sege vnto 30ne fort. 1560 Daus Hordens Sturks. Merry W. 16. ii. 244 To lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Fords wife. 1647 May Hist. Parl. 11. v. 98 Three daies after the siege was layed. 1713 Light to Blind in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comun. App. v. 200 His General. had lay'd a blocade.. to Girona with 12,000 men. 1877 Miss Vonce Cameos Ser. 111. i. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle. + 20. To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.);

+ 20. To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers. Obs.

beset (a place) with soldiers. Obs.

1454 Paston Lett. 1. 271 The seide Thomas. layde dyvers folks arraied in maner of werre. in ij busshements. 1523 Lo. Berners Freiss. 1. xc. 113 The lorde Loyes.. and sir Othes Dornes, were layd on the see about Gernray. 1535 Coverolde. 2 Chron. Axxiii. 14 He., layed captaynes in yestronge cities of luda. a 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV. 208 Without anye army layd.. to kepe the Erle from landying. 1577 87 HOLINSHED Chron. 1. 87 2 They.. haie the sea coasts full of souldiers. 1596 Seenser State Irel. Wes. (Globe) 664/1 There is a bande of souldiours layed in Mounster. 1689 Shadwell Bury F. iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. 1736 Lediard Life Marilborough III. 299 Parties of Horse. were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort his Grace. 1862 Temple Bar VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which.. used to be.. very common in India... It is called 'laying horses'; that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

b. To place or locate (a scene). + Also, to assign

miles along the road you are going to take.

b. To place or locate (a scene). † Also, to assign to a specified locality. To lay the venue: see the sb. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 185 The book of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) laieth it in the hundreth of Blackburne. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. Prol. 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. 1601 Housand Pliny 1. 145 Other Geographers. lay it as a dependant annexed to Affrick. 1668 Drivine Dram. Poesie Ess. (ed. Ker) 1. 83 The scene of it [The Silent Woman] is laid in London. 1784 Cowper Task v. 697, 1 never framed a wish or formed a plan.. But there I laid the scene. 1868 Gladston Form. Mundi ii. (1870) 24 In the legend of the birth of Eurustheus, the scene is laid in Apyos Αχαικόν.

21. With object denoting a member of the body.
a. gen. To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.

position.

1362 Langle P. P.l. A. vii. 115 And summe leiden the legges a-liri as suche losels cunne.

1530 Palsgr. 602/1 Laye your legges a crosse and I wyll teache you a play.

1604 Shaks.

1616 In. iii. 424 (Qo.), Then layed his leg Ouer my thigh, and sight, and his sed.

1842 Tennyson Beggar Maid 1 Her arms across her breast she laid.

1859 Jephson Brittany iii. 29 The horse who was caressed in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

† b. To lay eyes on: to 'set eyes on', look at.

1812 Ancr. R. 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire.

1676 Marvell Mr. Smirke 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on.

1818 W. Irving Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow, From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

1818 C. To lay hands (or † hand) on or upon († also position.

c. To lay hands (or + hand) on or upon (+ also in, to) a person or thing; (in the earliest quots, const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with on adv.):
(a) in lit. sense, to place one's hands on or apply

them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (b) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (c) to do violence to; now to lay violent hands on (with oneself = to commit suicide); (d) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

to perform the rite of imposition of bands in confirmation or ordination.

1000 Riddles lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mec hwilum hwitloccedu hond on leged. 1205 LAY. 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, Pat hond him durste leggen on. 1250 Gen. 8 Ex. 4113 And dine hondes ley him on, Sey him on din stede to gon. 1300 Havelok 994 Neuere more he him misdede, Ne hond on him with yuele leyde. 1300 Cursor M. 12893 (Cott.) A! Ion.. nan was worthier han hon Hand to lai on sucte iesu To giue him hat hali sacrament. 1340 Ibid. 19393 (Fairf.) On ham hai laide haire hali hande & a quile ware praiande. 1340 Ayenb. 41 Sacrilege is.. huanne me laybhand ine kueade ine clerk. 1380 Wyctus Est. Wks. 111. 321 Alle ho bat leyn hond on fadir or modir in violence ben cursed of God and man. 1480 Caxton Somet of Aymon xxii. 479 It is trouth that X rybawdes cam here ryght now and laydhande yon me. 1533 Lb. Berners Huon Iviii. 199 Gerames. layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. 1550 Crowtey Last Trump 9 If God haue layede hys hande on the, And made the lowe. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay theyr handes upon. 1605 Shaks. Lear iv. vi. 192 Oh heere he is; lay hand yon him, Sir. 1606 G. W. tr. Justine XLIII. 135 By meanes whereof, the treason comming to light, the Ligurians were laide hand on. 1662 Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Dead (Rubric), Or have laid violent hands upon themselves. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 55, I loaded them with .. any thing I could lay my Hands on. 1784 Cower Task III. 393 O ye mitted heads .. lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. 1860 Dicress Uncomm. Trav. xiii, Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. 1890 Guardina 90 Oct. 1603 ²³ The Government have laid hands. on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

+ d. To lay (a) hand: to assist, 'lend' a hand.

the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

† d. To lay (a) hand: to assist, 'lend' a hand.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. 1645 Pagitt Plerestop, (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

e. To lay a finger or one's finger(s upon: see Eurosept hand.

who layeth hand to help?

e. To lay a finger or one's finger(s upon: see FINGER sb. 3 a.

1724 De Foe Men. Cavalier (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. 1836 Keble Serm. viii. Postser, (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This and this alone, is the Gospel. 1865, 1894 [see FINGER sb. 3a]

22. To lay hold (117 on), of: to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).

1535 COVERDALE Prov. iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. 1579 GOSSON Sch. Aduse (Arb.) 531 fb persume to enter our house. we lay holde on his bocks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes 1604. E. C[RIMSTONE] D'Acota's Hist. Indies IV. Vi. 22. Hee was forced to lay bolde vpon a hraunch. 1611 BINLE Matt. xiv. 3. — 1 Tim. vi. 12. 1613 PUECHAS Pitgrimage (1674) 889 Stealing closely, or openly, any thing they could lay hold on. 1710 STELLE Tatler No. 194 P. 12 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. 1714 Addison No. Spect. No. 556 ? 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1724) I. 245 Lady Dysert laid hold on his absence in Scotland to make a breach between them. 1726 G. ROBERTS Four Tears Voy. 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Frieght offered, for fear his Sloop should come. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy ii, So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. 1874 Helps Soc. Press. ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.

23. refl. and intr. To apply oneself to; † to set oneself againt.

23. refl. and intr. To apply oneself to; to set

23. refl. and intr. To apply oneself to; † to set oneself against.

1535 COVERDALE I Sam. ii. 20 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferinges? 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 11. xxix, 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartly. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. xyill. xii. (1872) VIII. 21 When Friedrich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

24. Mil. To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also absol.

1480 [see Laying vbl. sb. 1]. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus S.v. Arcus, Tendere aliqua arcum, to lay or leuell toward. 1859 F. A. Griffettins Artil. Mal.. (1862) 103 No 1 commands and lays. 1877 Clery Minor Tactics xi. 134 Not. so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. 1883 Lo. Saltoun Scraps I. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

25. To put into a condition (usually one of subjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger:

25. To put into a condition (usually one of Abjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of Lie v.), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or advb. phrase, as in to lay fallow, idle; to lay (land) dry, under voater; lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command, ctc. To lay hare: (a) to denude, remove the covering from; (b) to expose to view, reveal. + To lay in forbode: to prohibit the use of. + To lay to sight: to reveal, disclose. To lay under contribution: see Contribution 1 b. + To lay in (or a) water: fig. to make nugatory + To lay in (or a) water: fig. to make nugatory

(see WATER). For lay open, waste, see the adjs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 765 Pe midward treis vsouttan Ourlauerd in forbot has it laid. 1563 Homilies 11. Matrimony (1859)
513 Let him. never lay these matters to sight. 1703 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. 1736 LEDIARD Life Marlborough 1. 156 He

first laid the Country under Water. 1748 'Anson's Voy. II. xii, 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. 1748 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) 11. clxviii. 124 Which might. lay him under difficulties both what to say, and how to look. 1807 StR. WILSON 'Frul. 2 July in Life (1862) 11. viii. 201, 1 rowed part of the way in the queen's boat, an exercise...of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid hare over the whole of both palms. 1862 TYNDALL Mountaineer. vi. 44 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. 1877 Miss Yonge Cameos Ser. III. xxxi, 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. 1897 Daily News 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped... many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. To lay fast: to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in fetters, imprison (also † to lay fast by the feet). Also to lay by the heels: see HEEL sh. 18.

1560 Daus tr. Steidane's Comm. 42 b, [They] required

imprison (also † to lay fast by the feet). Also to lay by the heels: see HEEL sh. 18.

1560 DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm. 42 b, [They] required that they might be layde faste by the feete. 1584 [see HEEL sh. 18]. 1623 LISLE Ælfric on O. § N. Test., Apostles Dispresed. Then laid they his guide fast, that he might not any way escape by flight. 1677 OTWAY Cheats. Scapin 1. i, I know how to lay that rogue my son fast, though the bear in Q. Rev. II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers. 1839 DOVLE M. Clarke xxxiv. 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels.

C. Naut. With advb. compl., as alongside, by the lee, etc. To lay aback (see quots. 1867, 1881).

1627 CAFT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 43 Lay the ship by the Lee to trie the Dipsie line. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) E e e 4 h, Mettre à Scier, ... to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. 1867 SMYTH Scilor's Word-bk. 69 To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds. 1869 W. LONGMAN Hist. Edv. III, I. xviii. 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spaniard. 1881 HAMERSLY Naval Encycl., To lay y a yard aback, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. 1891 Cornh. Mag. June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. Naut. To lay ... aboard: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her.

d. Nant. To lay ... aboard: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So to lay close, to lay athroart the harvee.

1593 Shaks, 2 Hen. VI, IV. 1.25, 1 lost mine eye in laying the prize aboord. 1669 Sturmy Marine's Mag. 1. 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. 1797 Lond. Gir. No. 450/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. 1731 CAPT. W. Wriglesworth M.S. Log bb. of the 'Lyell' 2 July, A Collier lay'd us athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jih Boom [etc.]. 1799 Nelson Let. 9 Feb. in Nicolas Disp. (1845) 111. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. 1833 Stevenson Treus. 5d. xi. (1836) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have seen laid aboard?

† e. To bring home to. Obs.

1709 Steele Tatler No. 71 P 1 Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love, their Families.

1V. To present, put forward (cf. lay before, 17).
26. To put forward allege (a claim. † reason

Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love, their Families.

IV. To present, put forward (cf. lay before, 17...

26. To put forward, allege (a claim, †reason, †excuse, †example, etc.): often with clause as obj. 1387 Treevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 57 He leieþ [v.v. leiþ] for hym þe vers of þe sawter, 'God schal nou3t be wroob for everemore'. 1481 Caxron Myrr. III. xxiv. 193, 1 leye for myn excuse, that I haue to my power folowed my copye. 1481-4 E. Paston in P. Lett. III. 279 My huswyfie trustythe to ley to 30w her huswyferey for her excuse. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid protections shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1563) II. 789. When he had layde for the proofe and confirmation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament. 1529 — Dyaloge III. Wks. 211/I Mauy a witnesse was there to whom he layd none exception. c 1530 L. Cox Rhet. (1899) 82 He layeth for hym that his mothers abhominable iniury constrayned him thereto. a 1533 Ln. Berriers Gold. Bk. M. Anrel. (1546) Fiji. We muste not lay excuses. a 1540 Barnes Wks. (1573) 345/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. 1562 Apol. Priv. Masse 4 b, If you haue no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike churche no longer. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, I. 1. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st Thinke not, that Henry shall be so depos'd. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. § Commu. (1663) 108 These are the reasons which I meante to lay. 1647 Cowley Mistr., Written in Yuke of Lemon vii, And to her Hand lay noble claim. 1847 Markyat Childr. N. Forest xwi, I prevented it being given to any other, by laying claim to it myself.

D. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

legal form.

1798 BAY Amer. Law Rep. (1809) 1. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. 1838 [see Information 5 a (ar)]. 1870 ROGERS Hist. Gleaning's Ser. 11. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. 1891 Standard 8 Apr. 5 and Anyone, whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

Anyone, ... whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

C. † (a) To assign (a date). (b) Law. To state or describe as; to fix (damages) at a certain amount.

c 1440 CAFGRAVE Life St. Kath. v. 1699 The day of her deth eke ful fayre he leyth Of nouembre moneth. 1770 FOOTE Lame Lover II. Wks. 1799 II. 72 The field. is laid in the indictment as round. 1820 Gifford Compl. Eng. Lawer II. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. 1bid., The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance, 1891 Athenwam 7 Mar, 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000/1; the arbitrators gave him one farthing.
† d. To expound, set forth, lay open. Obs.

a 1565 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1550) 16 b, And yet thus much I wil say for my selfe, that I haue not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe.
† e. intr. To give information, tell. Obs. rare. c 1470 Henry Wallace vii. 31 To lord Persye off this mattir thai laid.

thai laid.
27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation,

or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). Const. to, + unto, + against, +in, on. ? arch.

ting onjectionance). Const. to, Tunto, Tagarns, † in, on. ? arch.

c1435 Lydg, Assemb. Gods 208 Thow mayst he dismayde To here so gret compleyates agene the layde. 1473 Warkw.
Chron. (Candem) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresone. c1530 Hickscorner (c1550) Civ b, They sayde I was a thefe and layde felonye vppon me. a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Anrel. (1546) Cviij b, Lette no man... lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. 1580 Sidney I's. xxxv. v, Who did me wrong against me witnesse beare, Laying such things as never in me were. 1597 Morley Introd. Mis. 56 These objections which you late against me. 1611 Bible. 706 xxiv. 12 God layeth not folly to them. 1690 Wood Life 25 July, E. G. with child, layd on the tagster. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones I. iii, I'll warrant 'tis not her first fillegitimate childl, by her impodence in laying it to your worship. 1795-7 Souther Jonesile Poems Poet. Wks. 11. 236 That... you should lay to me Unkind neglect. 1861 Temple Bar II. 247 This was laid to her overweening pride. 1874 Dasent II. 247 This was laid to her overweening bride. 1874 Dasent II. 140 Temple Bar Oct. 296, I laid the theft on Bastonjee. theft on Bastonjee.

b. Phr. To lay to (a person's) charge, at or to (his) door, + in his) dish, + in (his) neck; to impute to, charge upon. Also to lay to one's

impute to, charge upon. Also to lay to one's credit, † reproach, etc. (See also the sbs.)
1530 Palson, 603/1 Wyll you laye thefte to his charge, and have no better a grounde? a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon xxxiii. 102 It shall neuer be layde to my reproche. 1534
1Tindle Acts vii. 60 Lorde laye not this synne to their charge. 1551 Robitson tr. More's Utop. 1. (Arb.) 66 The wickedness and follye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his nekke. 1551, 1722 [see Dish 36.1 d]. 1681
11. Mohr Exp. Dan. 105 The Pontifician Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed. 1701, 1749 [see Door sb. 6]. 1824 Scott St. Roban's xxiii, Do not force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door. 1885 Miss. C. L. Pirkis Lady Lovelace II, xxii. 53
You... laid his death to my charge. 1892 Blacko. Mag. CL. 156/2 This... must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

To impose as a burden. **28.** To impose as a battern. **28.** To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, ourden, tax, etc.). Const. on, upon $(\dagger to)$. (See burden, tax, etc.).

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. on, upon († ta). (See also Load) sb.)

a 1000 Guthlac 685 (Gr.) Pat ze... on his wergengan wite lexdon. 11... O. E. Chron. 1064 (Land MS). Hi lexdon arende on hine to bam cynge Eadwarde. Hid. an. 1137. Hi leiden geildes on the tunes. a 1225 Ancr. R. 346. Pe preost ne perf. leggen ober schrift on ou. a 1300 Cursor M. 18455 Sant michael for-hot on us laid. a 1380 Wrct if Wks. (1880) 336 It were as myche nede to lege now as myche penaunce to summe, as letc.]. 1423 Jas.] Kringis (C. cxx, Thus sall on the my charge bene Ilaid. 1500 20 Dennar Poems xxi. 28 On fredome is laid foirfaltour. a 1531 Ld. Bernsens Huon lxx. 240 Von knowe the payne that I layde on your hedes yf Huon dyd not accomplysshe my message. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) i Cor. ix. 16 For necessitie is layd ypon me [Gr. ἀεάγορ γαρ μοι ἐπεκεται], and wo is it vuto me, yf I preache not the Gospel. 1500 Paspul's Apol. 1. Ci ji b, People may not looke to lay all ypon the Parsons shoulders. 1621 Elistic Photaets Ho. Lords (Camden) 66 Vf. the delinquent is worthy of a greate punishment; but, the question is, by whom yt is to be layed? 1662 SILLINGEL Orig. Socr. 1. vi. § 6 We are not to think that an Oath layes any greater obligation upon God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. 1697 Potter Anthy. Greece 1, xxi. (1715) 121 If a pecuniary Mulci was laid upon him. 1781 D. Williams tr. Politic's Dram. Wks. II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. 1790 JEFFERSON H7it. (1850) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. 1845 McCullou Taxation 1. xxi (1852) 345 An additional duty... was laid on windows. 1850 Macallax Hist. Eng. xxi. 1V. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. 1870 Rogers Hist. Gleanings Ser. n. 195 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. 1877 Miss Vong Cameos Ser. 11. xxiv. 290 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. 1885 E. F. Byrrene E

dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† b. To quarter 'soldiers' on or upon. Obs.

1612 DAVIES Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. 1669 Ormonde MSS. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 102 Wee require the souldiers... to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and...to...shew by what authority. they are layd uppon them. Ibid., It not being lawfull to lay souldiers on any persons.

lawfull to lay souldiers on any persons.

† c. To assess, rate, tax (a person). Obs.

† c. To assess, rate, tax (a person). Obs.

† c. Taya R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 261 Marchaunt & burgeis to be sext be laid. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 387 What persone that refuseth to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyd, shal paye to the comen cofre xld. 1707 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 45 He is still lay'd and tax'd for it. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch-wardens (ed. 4) 47 The Lands, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) on or

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) on or upon; also const. † in, † to.

13.. K. Alis. 1553 'Byschop,' he saide, 'there is a schaunder, 'Vlayd on me kyng Alisaunder'. c1330 Spec. Gy Warro. 592 Many a skorn [was] on him leid [v. r. lleide]. 1390 Gower Conf. I. 76 The blame upon the blame of this faute to me? 1545 Ascham Toxoph. (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng whiche was worthie to be written vpon. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 244 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting steed that swarv'd asyde. 1647 May Hist. Parl. I. i. 14 A declaration. wherein aspertions were laid vpon some members, 1676 C. Hatton in Hatton Corr. (1878) 130 All y° blame wase layd on y° wine and he pardoned. 1820 W. Iriying Sketch-bk., Rip van W., The good wives of

the village..never failed..to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. To lay stress, weight, emphasis on or upon:

to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach

to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance lo.

1666 Perys Diary 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upon him, or any thing he says. 1676 GLANVILL Ess, vii. 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish thines, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. 1686 Hornker Cracif. Yesus viii. 136 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. 1700 Wallis in Collect. (O. H. S.) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. 1748 J. Mason Elocut. 26 To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphasical Word. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 363 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. 1845 M-Cullion Taxation in vi. (1852) 307 The only objection. on which any stress can be fairly laid. 1890 T. F. Tour Hist. Eng. fr. 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict (blows). Also to lay it on (lit, and fig.).

c 1314 Gny Warro. (Anchinleck MS.) 7524 And we leyd on hem dintes grete. 1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles in. 338 They leid on pileigis, Richard, lasshis y-now. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems ixi, 14 Thane is thair haid on me ane quinip. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. xiv, The reird rais rudely with the rappe. Quihen rungswer layd on riggis. 1601 SIANS. Jul. C. iv. iii. 268 Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1833 MACAULAY in Life & Left. (1880) 1, 337, I have laid it on Walpole. unsparingly. 1879 FROUDE CRAST XX. 338 What if my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. absol. and intr. To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phraseological expressions with preps. a. To lay on or upon: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also lay on, 55 b.)

attack. Chichly in plitaseological expressions with preps. B. To lay on or upon: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also lay on, 55 b.)

a 1225 Ancr. R. 292 Mid te holie rode steane, bet him is looset kuggel, leie on be deouel dogge. c 1305 Edmand conf. 112 in E. E. P. (1862) 74 And cuere seide bis holi man as he leide on hite faste Maide in schalt lurny bus awei forto caste pi fole wil of pi flesch. c 1330 Arth. 8 Meril. 4046 (Kölbing) Ich on ober gan to legge. c 1460 Toronder Myst. xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, bot lade on and dang them. 1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. Isni. 46 The whyte dragon egrely assaylled the reede and layd on hym so strongly that [etc.]. 1526 Pilgr. Peof. (W. de W. 1531) 253 h, They layde on hym with theyr fystes and other wepens. 1500 Webber Trans. (Arb.) 20 Ve Turkes woulde lay you them as you filorese, and beat them in such soit, as oft times they dyed. c 1610 Women Staints 146 He layeth on her with theates. 1640 tr. Perdevés Rom. Rom. I. x., 6 They laid upon one another with such fury, as [etc.] 1758 Goldsm. Mem. Prot. (1895) II. 17 Rascal! replied the Tyyant, give me the Stick; and taking it in his Hand... with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the unresisting Slave. 1814 Sot they Roderick axv, Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† b. To lay to, unto: to a-sault, attack, press hard (lit, and fig.). Also to lay home, hard, hardly, to Obs.

hard (lit. and fig.). Also to lay home, hard, hardly,

to. Obs.

c 1430 Syr Tryam. 1073 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterne worde and mode. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Mark xiv. 68 mdc, Peter prepared him selfe to flee if he were farther layd vnto. 1587 B. Riem Faren Mil. Prof. G wb, The Marchaunt.. with greate importunitie requested her in the waie of mariage, and so hardly he laied vnto her, that letc.]. 1602 Shars. Ham. 11. iv. 1 Looke you lay home to him. 1603 Knot 148 Hist. Truk's (1021) 19 The waine was again begun, and the citie more hardly laid unto than 1 efore. 1623 Bin. Ham. Aenophon 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hill. 1650 I know comm., Gen. xlii. 329 He lays it had to them still: As who should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. 1724 De Foe. Mem. Cavalier (1830) 284, I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a hon.

e. To lay at: to altrack, assail (lit. and fig.). In 15-18th c. often in indirect passive. Now chiefly

15-18th c. often in indirect passive. Now chiefly

dial.

?a 1400 Arth. § Merl. 2464 (Kölbing), A 100 Saraens. All att once att him layd. 1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 16 The traitonrs. Laid at the chaumbur dors. . with levours and with axes. 1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xii, 74, I am layed at with deadly deceytes. 1561 Hone tr. Castiglione's Conrtier w. Vv ij, The heautiful women have alwaies more suyters, and he more instantlye laide at in love [11. sone pin., sollicitate damer), then the foule. 1579 Stenser Sheph. Cal. Feb. 214 Fiercely the good man at him did laye. 1600 Holland Livy v. xxiv. 196 The. . Senators. . came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. 1611 Bible 700 xli. 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. 1719 De Foe Crusoe II. v. (1840) 102 Our men being this hard laid at, Atkins wounded. 1728 Ransay General Mistake & Even heauty guards in vain, he lays at a. 1876 Surrey Gloss., The rabbits have laid at that wheat unaccountably. 1899 Expositor Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. To lay into: to belabour; to 'pitch into'.

d. To lay into: to belabour; to 'pitch into'.

d. To lay into: to belabour; to 'pitch into'.

1838 D. Jerrold Men of Char., John Applejohn xiii,
1 shall be very happy .. to go and hold the door, while you
lay into the ruffian. 1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. 1. iv, Laying
into me with your little bounet. 1876 'Mark Twain' Tramp
Abr. iii. (1830) l. 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like
a nigger. 1887 G. R. Sims Mary Jarés Mem. 108 She
would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. To lay about one: to deal violent and repeated

blows on all sides; occas. (trans.) to lay (a weapon) about one. Hence fig. to act vigorously, make strennous efforts, do one's ntmost.

c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1036 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All bat somyrres nyght. 1596 Stenser F. Q. IV. IV. 32 And with his brondiron round about him layd. a 1618 SYLVESTER

Sonn. xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her yong, Thou laydst about thee to redeeme the same. 1631 R. BOLTON Conf. Affl. Consc. 49 Thou, that now laies about the for thee world and wealth. 1674 Essex Papers (Canden) I. 279 He lays about him on all hands where there is any the least project of gaine. 1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. 111. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. 1720 Mrs. Manley Power Love (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! 1727 Boyes Fr. Dich. s.v., To lay about one's self. faire tons les efforts, remuer cirl et terre. 1837 DISRAELI Venetia iv., xviii, They laid about them with their staves. 1889 Doyle M. Clarke xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us. + 33. impers. Of the wind, weather: To be violent. Obs.

† 33. impers. Of the wind, weather: 10 be violent. Obs., c1475 Rauf Coilgear 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I nener stad; Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. [Cf. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To Lay On. 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw'.]
† 34. To strike, beat (a person) on the face, over the head, etc. To lay on the lips: to kiss. Obs. In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as additive.

a dative.

1530 Palsgr. 602/2, I lay hym on the face. . . I layde hym betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made hym gione.

1599 Massinger, etc. Old Law II. ii. (1656)-E I b, Ile lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 Massinger, etc. Old Law II. ii. (1656)-E I b, Ile lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 Massion Ant. 3 Micl. II. Whs. 1856 I. 25 Faith, sweet, ile lay thee on the lips for that jest. 1628 Earle Milvolosm, Upstart Country Kul. (Arh.) 38 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knighthood. 1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. 1712 Arbuthnot John Bull III. V, The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative

position over a surface.

35. trans. To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often fig.), a floor, stones or bricks

position (something that extends horizontally, c. g. a foundation (often fig.), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xiv. 29 Syððan he þæne grundweall lezð [c.160 Hatton Gosp. leizð]. c.1340 Cursor M. 13285 (Trin.) At þe see lame & lon he fonde As þei were lynes leyond. 1340-70 Alex. 3 Dind. 433 To legge lyn obur ston. 1382 Wychf Heb. vi. 1 Not eftsoone leggynge the foundament of penannee fro deede werkls. c.1400 Rom. Rose 4149 Aboute him lefte he no masnun, That stoon coude leye, ne querrour. c.1425 Lydg. Assemb. Gods 596 All the baytys that ye for hym hane leyde. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 23 The same herynges shuld he wele truly and justly leyed and packed. 1526 Tinnale IIeb. i. 10 Thou lorde in the begynnynge hast layde the foundacion of the erth. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 283 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. 1644 Didni Nat. Bodies x. (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layed. 1662 Girater Princ. 33 Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1680 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 217 Vou may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. 1751 Labente Westin. Br. 71 The laying the Foundation of Stone-Piers. 1800 Mar. Exgeworth Castle Rackrent 44 She laid the cornerstone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India 11. v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Governor-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that letc.l. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Bnild. 263 When your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxxiii. 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never heen so driven. 1842-59 Gwill Archit. § 1810 Slating is sometimes laid lozengewise. 1845 Thin. R. Agric. Soc. VI. 11. 266 The ordinary mode of famming is to lay the ground in ridges. 1848 Chambers's Inform. 1. 4891 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges. which will best keep the land dry. 1890 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was l

etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also absol.

ctc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also absol. † Also, to prepare (a bed).

c1300 Havelok 1722 Panne [he] were set, and bord leyd.
c1300 Havelok 1722 Panne [he] were set, and bord leyd.
c1300 Havelok 1722 Panne [he] were set, and bord leyd.
c1300 Havelok 1722 Panne [he] were set, and bord leyd.
c1300 Havelok 1722 Panne [he] were set and clathis laid.
1530 Palsor, 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. m. ii. 11 Haue you layd faire the Bed? 1668-9 Perys Diary 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. 1788 Clara Reeve Exiles III. 170, I made the servant lay his bed in order. 1797 Mrs. Bennett Beggar Girl. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. 1836 Marrat Taphet lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three, 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair xiv, A little dinner.. was laid in the dining-room. 1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. iv, We found the table laid..., the dinner dressing. 1883 Black Shandon Bells xviii, The little maidservant. laid the cloth. 1890 Weyman House of Wolf iv, These gentlemen will not sup with me.. Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).
1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido v, When I was laying a platform for these walls. 1601 Holland Platforme theorof [x. of Alexandria] by a subtil and witty deuise. 1615 G. Sandy Trav. 20 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalecdon, how certain Eagles conueyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. † (a) To lay a buck: to put clothes in sonk for washing (b). (b) The lay Lexue (see out)

d. + (a) To lay a buck: to put clothes in soak for washing (obs.). (b) To lay leaven (see quot.

[Possibly confused (a) with some derivative of Lve, and (b) with Lay v.², Allay v.; but this is uncertain.] 1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or go brew. 1611 Cottes. s.v. Faire, Faire la bute, to lay, or wash, a bucke. 1633 D. R[ogers] Treat.

Sacraments i. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdome of Christ. 1891 Sheffield Gloss. Suppl., Lay, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. 1893 Northumb. Gloss., Lay, to mix dough for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. To lay a fire: to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 JEVONS Logic Prim, 10 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. 1886 BESANT Childr. Gibeon 11. i, The fire was laid, with the resinous wheels, which burn fiercely.

1. Printing. To lay type: '10 put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi Printers' Voc. 1888). Also, to lay

the case.

the case.

1633 Monon Mech. Exerc., Printing 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. 1808 C. Stower Printer's Gram. vi. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new fount of letter.

36. To re-steel (a cutting instrument). dial.

1472-3 [see Laying vbl. 3b. 1]. 1475-6 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le layinge if axes, vjd. 1605 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 55 For layinge the church hack with new iron, viijd. 1620 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. (1896) 172 For Layinge the pickax is 8d. 1893 Wiltsh. Gloss. To lay a tool, to steel its edge afresh. 1893 in Northumblel. Gloss.

37. Rope-making. To twist yarn to form (a strand) or strands to form (a rope)

37. Rope-making. To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see LAVIGY 0/bl. sb. 1]. 1627 CAFT. SMITH Seaman's Gram, vii. 30 If the Cable bee well made, we say it is well laid.

1726 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World 240 Those who were ashore made twice lay'd stufffor rigging.

1733 SMEATON Edystone L. § 281 A bridle cable was laid perfectly pliant.

1839 UKE Dict. Arts 1070 The last part of the process of rope-making, is to lay the cordage.

1853 Ibid. II. 560 The manner of laying the yarns into ropes.

D. intr. said of the rope.

1736 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 485/1 Then.. the top comes away from the swivel. and the line begins to lay.

38. trans. In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme): 4 to

tines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); †to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); †to draw up the plan of (a literary composition).

To lay one's account: see Account sb. 15.

To lay one's account: see Account sb. 15.

11.. O. E. Chron. an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He satte mycel deotfrið & he lagde laga þarwið. c 1430 Freemasonry 449 Suche ordynance at the semble was layd. 1591 Shaks. 1Hen. VI. 11. iii. 4 The plot is laid. 1616 B. Josson Epigr., To weak Gamester in Poetry, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. 1644 Milton Idem. Bacer Wks. 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. 1692 R. L'Estrakoge Fables, Life Æsop (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jests that I take to be neither well Laid, nor well put together. 1701 W. Wotton Hist. Rome, Marcus v. 83 His Design had been long laid. a 1915 Burnet Own Time (1724) 1. 401 The argument for it was laid thus. 1838 Timelwall Greece II. xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the couspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death. † b. gen. To contrive, arrange. Obs.

1627 Donne Serm. v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be settled this way, a 1677 Barlow Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? 1712 Arbuuthnor John Bill III. ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

C. intr. † To make arrangements or plans for (obs.); to plan, contrive, or intend to do something

C. intr. † To make arrangements or plans for (obs.); to plan, contrive, or intend to do something (now dial. and U.S.). (Cf. lay out, 56 f.)

c 1450 Mirour Salvaciour 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. 1573 Tusser Husb. Lvvii. (1878) 156
Lay thou to saue, ... And then thou shalt enriched be. 1887 (50.10) De Mornay xiv. (1617) 222 Mans mind can skill... to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enioying of peace.

— Ovid's Met. xii. 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leaies to vnderstand. 1601 Holland Phiny 1. 413 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise lay for the goodnesse thereof. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Taxts, M. T. 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended. 1648 Symmons Vind. Chas. I, 113 Mahomet layed to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. a 1835 Forny Voc. E. Anglia, Lay, to intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex. '11 lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. 1896 Boston (Mass.) Trul. 3 Dec. 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39. †a. In OE.: To direct (one's steps). b. Naut. To lay one's (or a) course: see quots. 1867, 1881.

39. † a. In O.E.: To direct (one's steps). b. Naut. To lay one's (or a) course: see quots. 1867, 1881. a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 2400 (Gr.) Lastas legdon. . oð þæt hie on Sodoman, weall stape burg wlitan meahton. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way. 1793 Rennellin Phil. Trans. LXXXIII. 190 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Laud's End. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., To lay herecourse, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. 1881 Hamersly Naval Encycl. s.v., A ship lays her course when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered. 1800 W. F. Rae Maygrove 111. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten. † C. To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) to. Also const. into. Obs.

TC. 10 apply or devote (one s power, altection, possessions) to. Also const. into. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26294 If.. bon haf oft-sith laid might His wrangwis liuelade for to right. 1340-70 Alisaunder 203 He had his liking ilaide bat Ladie too wedde. a 1400 in Eng. Cilds (1870) 357 3if eny good man of be town leip his good to be commune nede of be town. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1.1. THE.. lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

† 40. To set down in writing; to put into, express or 'couch' in (certain language or terms). Obs.

c1330 Arth. & Merl. 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi per meche seyd, pat Blasi al in writt leyd. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 184 Als Geffrey in latyn sayd So Mayster Wace in frankis layd. c1385 Chaucea L. G. W. 2516 Phillis, Hir lettre. here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. ?a1400 Arth. & Merl. (Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In be Bruyt he hit layde. a 1631 Donne 6 Serm. (1624) ii. 6 The phrase. is thus conceived and layed, In our image and then, After our likenesse. 1682 Bonna Holy War 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doors thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. 1714 Steele Lover No. 27 (1723) 160 They.. carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closer in Words of his own. 1775 De Loume Eng. Const. 1. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be taken that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. Art. a. To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, †a picture) on canvas. 1570 Daret Alv. L 54 To laie colour on a picture. 1600 Stars. Sonn. ci. Truth needs no collour, with his collour fixt; Beautie no pensell, beautie's truth to lay. 1671 Millton P. R. 1v. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick laid As varnish on a Harlots cheek. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1727 Bover Fr. Dict. s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), empater. 1781 Cowper Retirement 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet. 1859 Russin Two Paths App. iv. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. Ibid. 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. To lay a ground: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, to lay the grain. 41. Art. a. To put upon a surface in layers;

a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, to lay the grain.

1762-71 H. Walfole I'ertue's Anecd, Paint, (1786) V. 141
Blooteling... found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. 1829
Penny Cycl. XIII. 94/2 Three processes are usually required in japanning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing.
1824 Scoffenn in Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem. 90 The last [stage], technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in one direction, by means of a huffer.

42. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of organgent (as in embroidery)

A2. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

Pa 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 1076 A robe of purpre..it ful wel With offrays leyd was everydel. c 1400 Siege of Troy 135 (MS. Harl. 525) in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LXXII. 15 There were sheldis gylt and leyd wyth ynde. c1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flessh neigh hit not. 1562-3 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 296 To the Painter for leyinge the Irons of the greate Postes in oyle and red leade iij. 1578 LYTE Dodoens 1. xix. 29 Softe wollie leaves, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton. 163 Knolles Hist. Truks (1621) 82 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. 1652 GERBIER Counsel 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire. 1820 Scott Monast. iii, She is convent-bred, and can lay silk broidery. 1879 E. Arnolo Lt. Asia 34 Black steel, Laid with gold tendrils. 1889 Frouse Chiefs of Dunboy xivi. 399 They... dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns. 1891 Chamb. Yrnl. 5 Dec. 770/1 My bath-room is ... a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of Lie z.

thorns. 1891 Chamb. Yril. 5 Dec. 770/1 My bath-room is ... a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of LIE v.!

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive. Now (exc. in Nautical lang, see b) it is only dialectal or an illierate substitute for lie, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For lay in wait see Wait 3b.)

1.300 Harrow. Hell 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay, 0 that come domesday. 13.. Sir Beues 2643 (MS. A.) Par he schel leggen ay, Til hit come domes dai. 1400 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 632 Pr no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement. be whyle be suquestre ys bare set. 1420 Chron. Vilod. 3340 (Horstm.) be chest .. In be wbyche bis blessud virgyn leyth y-closot inne. 1489 Caxton Elanchardyn 11.795 His cheff standarde over thrawen and laying ypon the grounde. 1498 Willof Woodforde (Somerset Ho.), Where my wif legges. 1530 PALSGR. 605/2 It leyeth on my berte. 1 tell you as it lyeth on my herte. 1653 Bacus Tss., Nature (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet revine. 1638 Earle Microcosm., Pretender Learning (Arb.) 35 Some. Folio, which. hath laid open in the same Page this half yeere. 166a J. STRVE in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. 1665 Wood Life 25 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. 15th. Lit. Men (Camden) 179 nes 1. vi, The flame which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry. .. laying down when sleepy. 1704 J. Biolake Poems 4 She. on the ground, to catch each sound would lay. 1818 Byson Ch. Har. 150.

150 The sound and the word of the position in the road opposite our door.

150 Laya at anchor, to lay by the wind. (See also lay the lay the lay in the lay the lay the lay at anchor, to lay by

b. Nant. To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind. (See also lay along, lay by, lay in, lay ont, etc. in branch VIII.) To lay on the ears, to cease rowing.

1530 PALSGE. 605/1, I ley at anker, as a shyppe dothe, je ancre. 1549 Edw. VI Irnl. (Roxb.) 11. 227 Thei laying at anker bett the French. 1670 A. ROBENTS Adventures of T. S. 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. 1830 MARRYAT King's Own xlvi, The

boats laid upon their oars. 1881 Hamersty Naval Encycl.
s.v., To lay is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of to
go or come; as lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft,
lay out on the yards, etc. 1894 C. N. Rounson Brit. Fleet
181 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other
words ceasing to row).

VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses,

44. Lay about. † a. trans. To surround, beset.

14. Arth. & Merl. (Percy MS.) 2452 (Kölbing), A 100

Sarazens on a rowte Att once layd him all about. 1555 J.

Proctor Wyat's Reb. 33 b, The lorde Aburganeny and the shiriffe... deuised to laye the countree aboute, that they (Wyat and others) mought not escape.

† b. intr. To contrive, plan, take measures (to do something); to look out or make a search for.

1618 Sylvester Mayden's Blush 66 Hee labours, and hee layes-about... that dear Issue to exterminate. 1727

Boyer Fr. Dict. s.v., To lay about, in order to get an Office, brigner, rechercher un Emploi. 1755 Sheebeare Lydia (1763) 11. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

† c. To strike out with vigour; = to lay about one (32 e). Obs.

[c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 2874 (Kölbing) About he leyd on so hard, Pat his swerd brast atvo.] 1607 Rowlands Hist. Gry Warwicke 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. 1663 Butler Hud. 1. ii. 799 Bat when his nnt-brown Sword was out Couragionsly he laid about.

45. Lay abroad. trans. To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). Obs. exc. arch.

1530 PALSCR. 651/1, I laye abrode clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried. I laye abrode, as hunters or fysshers do their nettes... 1 laye abrode monay, or vessell, or bookes to the weed, je mets an large. 1535 [see Abroad adv. 1 c].

1570 BARET Abs. L 54 To laie abroade hey in the sunne to drie. 1604 E. Glemstrough. Jean abroad expection sets had laid.

446. Lay along. a. trans. To stretch at full length (also, all along); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413. 1535. 1594, 1761 [see Along adv. 6]. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 359/1 Shee is without all strength, cleane layed alonge. 1599 Withat's Dict. 62 b, To overthrow, lay along, and destroie, sterno. 1697 Dryoen Emid. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. intr. (Naul.: see 43 b.) Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (Cf. lie along

†47. Lay apart. trans, 10 put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (to do something).

1536 Tindale 7as.i. 21 Wherfore laye a parte all filthynes

[so 1611]. c 1530 L. Cox Rhet. (1899) 52 All maters of the law layd for the tyme viterly a part. 1563 Homilies ii. Regation i, Wee shall. lay apart to speake of the profound and insearchable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakenesse, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. 1590 Seenser F. Q. I. Intod. 3 Lay now thy. how apart. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V. II. iv. 78 That you diuest your selve and lay apart The borrowed Glories.

48 Lay aside. trans. 8. To put away from

48. Lay aside. trans. a. To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like);

to put on one side.

to put on one side.

c1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 615 They moste..

Coverdate Fruitf Less. To Rdr. (1593) A4b, The old Adam ought we to lay aside. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus s.y. Condo, Seponers & conders, to lay aside and locke vp. 1595, 1611 [see Aside 3]. 1781 D. Williams tr. Voltaire's Dram. Wks. II. 140 A lather cannot lay aside the father. 1824-9 Landon Imag. Com. Wks. 1846 I. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and turban. 1840 Arroun Poems, Buried Flower 182 Death had laid aside his terror. 1890 Lippincott's Mag. May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design). dis-

or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), dis-

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see Aside 4]. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur IV. XX. 145, I praye to god that he send yow honour and worship. A said the Knyghte I may laye that on syde. 1530 Palsor, 605/1, I ley away, or I laye asyde my worke to loyter. 1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse (Arb.) To Gentlew. Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide aside. 1607 [see Aside 4]. 1613 Puschas Pilgrimage (1614) 207 After sunne set, All this while the women lay aside their worke. a 1715 Burner Oran Vine (1724) I. 66 So the design of the rising was laid aside. 1766 Brooke Fool of Quality (1792) I. 152 Laying Peter aside, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? 1824 Mackinnosh Sp. Ho. Comm. I June, Wks. 1846 III. 447, I think myself entitled to lay aside .. the testimony of the coachman. 1877 Miss Yonge Cameos Ser. III. XXV. 237 The burghers laid aside their revelries.

† C. To put out of the way, get rid of. Obs.

1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. v. 275 Quhen he had pacifiet his cuntrey, layd asyde his alde ennimies [etc.]. 1798 Swift Sent. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. 1755 III. I. 77 When a prince was laid aside for male-administration. 1726-31 TINDAL Raphi's Hist. Eng. (1743) III. XVII. 110 To lay aside this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart for a purpose.

1711 Adoison Spect. No. 58 ? 1, 1 intend to lay aside a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. pass. To be incapacitated for work by illness. 1879 Share Burnes 127 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid aside, unable to attend him. 1901 Punch 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid aside by break down of health.

49. Lay away. trans. 2. = lay aside, 2, b. 2 1400 Iponedon (Kölbing) 338/7 He laid a way his horne & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. 1526 Tindale Heb. Xii. Lett vs. . laye a waye all that preseth vs doune, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. 1563-87 Foxe Vol., VI.

A. J. M. (1596) 70/2 They were .. readie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. 1581 Savile Tacitus, Hist. iv. (1612) 140 That passion, amongst all other, euen of wise men is last layed away. 1628 Honder Thucyd. (1822) 4 [They] laid away. the fashion of wearing linen coats. 1641 Chas. I in Rushro. Hist. Coll. in. (1692) 1. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on chearfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. 1845 Longe. Belfry of Briggs, Curfew ii. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To bury. ? U.S.
1885 M. E. Wilkins in Harper's Mag. Mar. 594/t It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

50. Lay by. a. trans. = lay aside, 48 a, b; † also = lay aside, 48 c.
1439 in Rymer Fordera (1710) X. 227/2 That Matiere... was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed therto. c 1585 R. Browne Answ. Carturight 6 Hemst. . laye by his proofe as virtue. 1595 Shaks. Much. Ado v. i. 64, 1 am fore'd to lay my renerence by. 1644 Million Arop, (Arb.) 38 Leaving it to each ones conscience to read or to lay by. 1674 Ray Collect. Words, Prepar. The 123 The cinder or slag. . they take off with a shovel and lay it by. 1681 Dayon Abs. 4 Achit. 507 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 47 e7, I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some Time. 1736 Leddan Life Marlborough I. 118 It was Pity that so able a Man... should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. 1781 Compta. Conversat. 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. 1798 Landon Gehir 1, 51 His buckler and his corst the haid by. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. Virgits & Encider 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also absol.

tr. Virgil's Æneid 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also absol.

1786 Bunns To Andd Mare xvii, A heapit stimpart, Pll reserve ane Laid by for you. 1825 New Monthly Mag. XVI, 312 Of her twelve hundred ayear, she regularly lays by two-thirds. 1853 Lytron My Novel IV. V, It is a great sum, . but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. 1855 Macaulay Hist, Eng. xx. IV. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. 1873 H. Spencer Stad, See iol. xv. 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety. 1719 De Foe Crusoe I. xiv. (1840) 230, I perceived . two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. 1821 Kears Isabella lii, She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-pot, wherein she laid it by. 1893 Field 25 Feb. 237/3 She has not been put afloat yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. pass. To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf. 48 c). 1782 Macqueen in Med. Commun. I. 69 They are... seized with a Catarrh..., which rages so fast that in twenty-four hours, every individual... is... laid by. 1825-80 Jameson, To Lay By. 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work:... 2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. 1889 Mss. Comyns Caer Marg. Maliphant I. xii. 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. intr. (Naul.) = lay 10 (58 c).

1697 Lond. Gaz. No. 3287/3 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. 1741 S. Speece in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 395 Their not hoisting their colours...and..not laying by for us.

51. Lay down. trans.

a. To put (something that one is holding or

51. Lay down. trans.

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). To

face; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). To lay down (one's) arms: to surrender.

1205 LAY. 5070 Leie a-dun þin hære scrud & þinne rede sceld, and þi sper longe. a 1300 Cursor M. 3206 Mi hernes dun heir did i lai. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Petrus) 224, I did as myn moder saide, In þe corn myn howk down lade, and bad it do þat do sulde I. 1386 Chaucer Reere's T. 165 Lay down thy swerd, and I wil myn alswa 1560 Days tr. Sleidane's Comm. 423 That with al spede they laye downe theyr weapons, and devise some meanes of concorde. 1659 D. Pell. Imfr Sea 451 note, They laid down their arms, and put on mourtning. 1848 Thackersay Van, Fair lavii, She laid down the cup of tea. 1890 T. F. Tour Hist, Eng. 142 Eighteen thousand French soldiers laid down their arms to the raw army that had defeated them at Baylen.

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.; † also absol. = to retire from office, etc.); † to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); † to give up the wearing or use of.

etc.); † to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); † to give up the wearing or use of.

c1205 LAY 2037 Pa leodene..leiden adun pene noma, & Trinouant heo nemneden. 13... Sir Tristr. 1187 Tristrem be gan down lain, And seyd trantris he hit, a 1456 Kitl. de la Tour (1868) 62 Ladyes...that..hadde highe hornes, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yene diverse ensamples to make hem to be layde down. 15.. in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 327 In hairt he blytht and lay all dolont down. 1577 HARRISON England it. Xii. (1871) t. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid downe in enerie place. 1611 Sprendom. 1577 HARRISON England it. Xii. (1871) t. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid downe in enerie place. 1611 Sprendom. 167 Here is a discourse..that the lord chanceller will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord cheff justice Pemberton. 1697 Dayden Æncis XI. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomede, lay down. 1714 Addison Spect. No. 556 P. 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. a 1715 Burner Oton Time (1724) I. 461 They the clergy) seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 Johnson Let. to Bosvocil 3 July. He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 Scott Woodst. vii, Will he lay down his power?

C. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position. Often refl. († in early use conjugated with to be).

[a 1225 Ancr. R. 288 Hwon be heorte. leið hire salf aduneward, & buhð him ase he bit.] c 1250 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. (1872) 32 Ure bord was i-leid him don to slepe. a 1300 Cursor M. 15675 Ful buxumli he laid him don apon bat erth bare. c 1450 Merlin 88 She is now leide down in hir bedde of a childe male. 1481 CAXTON Reynard XXXVII. (Arb.) 104 Tho wente he and leyd hym doun vnder a tre in the grasse. 1535 Coverdale Ps. iv. 8 Therfore wil 1 laye me downe in peace, & take myrest. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII., 1iii. 40 The sliye whorsons Haue got a speeding tricke to lay downe Ladies. 1781-3 Cowerr Alex. Selkirk 50 The section is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. 1791 — Olyss. X. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [1] lay'd me down below. 1816 Wolfe Burial Sir J. Moore 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; † to pay (a debt).

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; † to pay (a debt).

14.1. Lyoc. London Lyckpeny, Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. 1464-5 Manners & Housch. Eap. Eng. (Road. 1841) 487 Paid to Robart Klerke that he leid doune, xijd. 1560 Daus tr. Steidane's Comm. 246 b, Besydes those. Dukates, whyche he hathe dreadye defrayde the! shall laye downe as muche more at Venise. 1583 Hollyband Campo di Fior 137 What shall we laye downe? What shall we stake? 1623 Donne Lett. (1651) 230 He writ to me that 81 would discharge him, and that M' Selden would lay down half. a 1640 Massinger Fory Woman II. i, I have done nothing. that may justly claim A title to your friendship; and much less Laid down the debt which...not I but mankind Stands bound to tender. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Falles, Life of Æsop (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

6. To sacrifice (one's life).

1611 BINLE John x. 15, xv. 13. 1781 COWFER Eapstul. 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down in causeless fends. 1862 Temple Bar VI, 190 Ready.. to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake.

f. † To put down, overthrow (obs.). Also Naut. of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side.

f. †To put down, overthrow (obs.). Also Naul. of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side. \$\epsilon \text{Layof Law}\$, \$\sigma \text{Side}\$ & a watere he heom adun leaide. \$\epsilon \text{Layof Law}\$, \$\sigma \text{Side}\$, \$\text{Nath}\$, \$\gamma \text{73}\$ & for me is lieuel puth mi leone lanered for to leggen ham adum. 1340 Hamfolk \$Pr\$, \$\constar* \text{Coiss.}\$, 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym bathe lered and lewed, And crysten law sal be down layde. \$\epsilon \text{1380 Wyclif \$Wks.}\$ (1880) to Lest here ypocrisie be parceyued and here wynnynge and worldly fame leid a-down. 1387 Therisa \$Higdon (Rolls) 111. 237 Foure powsand of Spattanes fil uppon hem and leyde adonn and slong of hem pre dayes to gidres. 1745 \$\int \text{Times Now \$\sigma \text{Pinh}\$, \$\dots \text{Lissoft \$\sigma \text{Vor.}\$ 24 A raging Sea took us., with that Violence that it. laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also to lay down a keel.

B. 16 constitlet (rolds, ranways, sinps). Also to lay down a keel.

1851 Hustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1127 Levelling instrument intended. for laying down railroads and highways. 188 Leeds Mercury 15 Nov. 6/0 It is not..intended to lay down any new inonclads at present. 1890 T. F. Tour Hist. Eng. 240 Brunel laid down the Great Western. 1897 Daily Netes 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

240 Brunel land down the Great Western. 1897 Daily Netes 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.). To lay down the law: to declare what the law (with regard to something) is; hence colleg, to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 Festiall (W. de W. 1496) 1b, Holy chirche leyth downe songes of melody as Te deum lan. Gloria in excelsis.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary ii. (1625) 63, I have determined... ander this Narnatory. (tile to lay downe my limits. 1628 EARLE Alico cosm., Medling Man (Arb.) 89 Hee layes you downe a hundred wild plots, all impossible things. 1676 GLANVILL Ass. iii. 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratick Equations. 1712 Berkelley Pass. (Wed. § 16 II the criterion we have laid down be true. a 1715 Berkell Pass. Expert Own Time (1724) I. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt: But did not lay down any method of doing it. 1762 FOOTE Orators 1. i, I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can'st but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what thee may'st rise. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. 1845 M·CULLOCH Taxation 1. iv. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of and are losing by their business. 1860 Tynalle Glac. II. sv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. 1865 Trolloff Belton Est. xviii. 205 She endeavoured to ... lay down for herself a line of conduct. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed Affinities I. ix., 206 He was in the fashion.

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; † to describe (a geometrical figure).

To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; † to describe (a geometrical figure).

1669 Sturmy Maxiner's Mag. 1. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle. Ibid. v. 6 After you have taken the Angles... You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1697

DAMMER VOY. 1. xvi. 448 Many shoals... that are not laid down in our Drafts. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 99, 1 was ... laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. 187. Scott Search after Happiness iii, If Rennell has it not, you'll find, mayhap, The isle laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. 1853 Trul. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1. 101 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. 1890 T. F. Tout Hist. Eng. 29 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

+ i. To put down in writing; to treat of. Obs.

groups of the North Pacific.

† J. To put down in writing; to treat of. Ols.

1583 STUBBES Anat. Abns. 11. (1882) 67, I will laye downe write you some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be inormous. 1634 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. To Rdr., I have laid down the nature of the Countrey, without any partiall respect unto it. 1650 D. Pell. Impr. Sea 131, I have laid down some of my thoughts about this word, They that go down. 1756 Jonnson Observ. St. Affairs Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time...to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

† K. To lay down by: to consider together with. 1614 Raleigh Hist, World 1, iii. § 15 Lay down by those

pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings,.. with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

1. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, em-

and agintings... with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

1. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroider. Obs. or arch.

1611 Cotgr., Rentraire, to lay in, or lay downe, a seame.

1650 Johnnie Armstrong vi. in Child Ballads (1889) III.

360 Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1820 Scott Monast. xiv, A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches hroad.

172 M. Agric. To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put under grass, etc. Const. in, to, under, with.

1608 in N. Riding Rec. (1884) 1. 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arrable land in pasture. 1743

R. Maxwell. Sci. Trans. 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Crass-seeds.

1780 Trans. Sci. Arts. 1. 83 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 Tral. R. Agric. Soc. V. 1. 64 The land is laid down with red or white clover. 1845 Ibid. II. 446 This ground was laid down under gorse. 1879 Escott England I. 59

Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

1. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars.

1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxxvii, 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first come, that wine was'. 1878

1858NT & Rice Celia's Arb. xv. (1887) 108 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and faid down years before.

1608 The Comment of the printer's Vocab. 1888. Also the second quot.).

1825 Hansard Typographia 411 Having disposed, or laid (see second quot.).

(see second quot.).

see second quot.).

1825 HANSARN Trypgraphia 411 Having disposed, or 'laid lown', the pages in this right order. Ibid, 769 To lay down gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper wight. a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

Q. To deposit and fix (a coating).

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 95/1 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the japanned surface.

r. Sporting stang. To lay himself (or simply lay) down to his work: of a horse, etc., to put all

† b. To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also reft. to expatiate upon.

21386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 115 Many a subtil resoun forth they leyden. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1523) 1, I will... laie foorth vnto you... those things which a godly man ought to think. 1533 Br. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 101 Those wonderful mercies of God what have been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. Spencer Vnlg. Proph. Preft, The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this... instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE Falles. Still. (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person (etc.).

† c. To spend, expend, lay out. Obs. 1584 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 16 Item laid forthe by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vjs. ijd. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 318 She shall not... lay up treasure for the inriching of herselfe but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 Liberties & Customes of Myrers C, He shall pay 4t. for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmaster to lay forth the mony.

d. ? To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now dial. Cf. lay out (56 j).

d. ?To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now dial. Cf. lay out (56 j). 1656 Artif. Handsom. 115 How do they exclaime... against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1863 Arkinson Cleveland Gloss., Laid out, Laid forth, Decked out, arrayed, got up. 53. Lay in. a. trans. See simple senses and In. † To lay in an oar, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also absol. (in quot. 13..).

paniment of setting sail; also absol. (in quot. 13..). To lay in the oars: to unship them.
c1300 Havelok 718 Sone dede he leyn in an ore, And drou him to be heye se. 13.. E. E. Allii. P. C. 106 Pay layden in on laddeborde & be lofe wynnes. 1485 CAXTON Chas.
Gl. 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawen fro the crowne he took bys syght, and whan it was layed in ageyn he reconuerd his heeryng. a 1502 GREENE Geo. a Greene (1599) E4, [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my Tooles. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) Ccc b, Leverame! Unship the oars! the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 SMYIN Sailor's Word-bk., Lay in the oars, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.
b. To place in store: to provide oneself with a

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence

absol. to feed vigorously (now vulgar). + Also

absol. to feed vigorously (now vulgar). † Also occas, to put stores into, stock (a place).

1579 Tomson Cabvin's Serm. Tim. 29/2 If a man bee given to quaffing and laying in, he careth not., howe other be provided for. 1635 Bacon Ess., Plantations (Arb.) 522 And to be Laid in, and Stored vp, and then Delivered out in Proportion. 1662 Gurnall. Chr. m. Arm. (1669) 308/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn.. what straits they are soon put to. 1677 Lahv Chaworfu in Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep. App. v. 37, 1 bave laid you in some beare. 1638 Faver Acc. E. India & P. 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 Addison. 71th Rep. v. 131 P. 3 A great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xv. 111. 189 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 Carivie Freak. Gt. xvi. xi. (1872) Vl. 279 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little hay. 1889 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 Carivie Freak. Gt. xvi. xi. (1872) Vl. 279 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little hay. 1889 The Botone—my word i how Jim did lay in.

† c. To put in (a claim). Also absol. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was discended from Raymund of Tholous. 1704 Abouson Whige Exam. No. 5 P. 2 After this short preface by which... lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse. 1734 M. Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr. Brown. 1747 Mem. Nutreb. Crt. I. x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

† d. intr. To scheme or exert oneself to do something. To lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 Dayoen Abs. § Achit. To Rdr., If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of . the best judges. And I confess I have laid in for those, b

i. To paint (a picture or some of its parts) in the first unfinished stage.

1676 Beale Pocket lik. in H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd.

Paint. (1786) 111. 135 Moneys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the draperys of his mother's pictures. 1784

I. Barkev in Lect. Paint. vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground...will...tend to...destroy the purity...of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in. 1895 SALG Bas-light & D. ii. 24 The whitewasher... is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 Pail Mall G. 8 Oct. 4/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected.

† i. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. Obs.

† j. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. Obs.
1783 G. Colman Jr. Ways & Means 1. i, The cloth is laid
in for breakfast.
† k. To 'run and fell' (a seam). Obs.

1611 [see 51].

1. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn

on ' (tears).

on' (tears).

1809 MALKIN Gil Blas II. II. P5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. Ibid. VII. I. P9,
I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.].

1805 CARLVLE Fredk. Gl. xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 107 A sharp brush
of fighting; not great in quantity, hut laid-in at the right

of fighting; not great in quantity, but have the comment.

m. To discontinne working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. Richardson Local Historians' Table-bk, V.
78 Several collieries having been laid in this day.

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n. intr. (Naul.) To come in from the yards after reefing or furling. (Cf. lie in.)

1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech. 46 The outside men will lay out and unclamp the booms, then lay in again.

54. Lay off. †a. trans. To take off, take away; to put off or remove from oneself.

c 1592 Marlowe Massacre Paris (? 1600) B 4, Thou traitor Guise, lay of thy bloudy hands! 1628 tr. Tasso's Aminta Li. B 4 Stay for me till I haue in you fresh fount Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with. a 1631 Donne Sern. Ixxviii, IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off. all outward ornaments. 1727 Bover Fr. Dict. s.v., To lay off a Garment, quitter un habit.

+b. Naut. To steer (a ship) away from the shore. Also intr., to remain stationary ontside a harbour.

1610 Shaks. Temp. 1. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1781 JEFFERSON Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 291 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

C. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.);

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purposes. 1748 Washington Fril, 30 Mar., This Morning began our Intended business of Laying off[f] Lots. 1765 A. Dickson Freat. Agric. in. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. 357 The partial hand of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world. 1801 A. Ranken Hist. France I. 442 They. directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 Jinl. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 11. 370 Care must be taken ... to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 Harper's Mag. Nov. 870/2 Laying parterres off in fauciful designs with little shells.

little shells.

d. To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.
1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XVII. 393/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and ... draw a line [etc.].
1859 Ruskin Perspective xvii. 79 The dividing points ... will lay off distances on the retiring inclined line. 1882 Minchin Unipl. Kinemat. 2 By laying off the different times along Ox.

e. Shipbuilding. To transfer (plans) from the

paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft.

1863 P. Barry Dockyard Econ. 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould-loft floor, to the full size. 1863 Field 25 Feb. 297/2, 1. advise that the boat be 'laid off' at full size and hatten-

f. dial. and U.S. To discontinue; to discontinue

faired.

f. dial. and U.S. To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also intr., to take a rest.

1841 Finl. R. Agric. Soc. II. 11. 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1868 Atkinson Cleveland Gloss, Laid off, applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 Daily News 17 Sept. 2/7 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike. 1892 Nation (N. V.) 25 Aug. 135/1 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. Howells Landlord at Lion's Head 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. Lay on. a. trans. To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); † to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 10 b.)

11... O. E. Chron. an 1052 (Laud MS.) Pe fole zeald heom swa mycel swa hi heom un lezden. c 1175 Lanb. Hom. 31 Bludeliche he wile herkein bet be prost him leid on. c 1250 Gon. £ Ex 3934 Sal ic non wurd mugen ford-don, Vten dat god me leid on. c 1450 Lonellet Merlin 988 (Kölbing) What name they scholden leyn hym vppon. 1813 Gentl. Mag. May 429/2, 1 think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 Act 3 § 4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 Cardiners & Mullinger Study Eng. Hist. 1. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him. 10 lay on ship-money.

b. intr. To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous atlack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

b. intr. To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous atlack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

1205 Lav. 13708 Mid sweorde legged heom on. a 1225 Juliana 1 Legged on se luderliche on hire leofliche lich. 1330 Arth. & Merl. 8445 LKölbing) He laid on wip schourge and had hir go. c 1380 Sir Fernmb. 1533 Lokeab pat 3e legge hem an & sleb hem a-doun wyb my31. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1102 He dremeth theeues comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxliv. (1482) 299 Our men of armes. Leyde on with stakes. 1530 Palsga. 601/2 Laye on, lay on upon the jade. 1598 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. 1. viii. (1622) 14 They. laide them on with stripes. 1505 Shaks. Macb. v. viii. 33 Lay on Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1633 Dryden Javenul III. (1657 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same: He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. 1698 VANERUGH Pron. IVt/e v., iii, He came at us.. and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 Marryan Midsh. Easy xii, The pleasure of thrashing his enemy. was quite enough—and he haid well on. 1843 Macaulay Lays Anc. Rome. Lake Regillus xxxii, I will lay on for Tusculum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 Freeman in Stephens Ltfe & Lett. (1895) II. 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

2. trans. To inflict (blows): to ply (the lash)

c. trans. To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash)

c. trans. To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also to lay it on (in quot. fig.).

a 1400 Octovian 1061 Ley on strokes with good empryse.

14. Libeaus Descouns 2056 (Kaluza) Ley on strokes swife.

1611 Beaum. & Fl., King & No King 1v. ii. (1619) 53 You haue paid me equall, Heavens, And sent my owne rod to correct me with. Lay it on, fustice, till my soule melt in me. 1656

BAXTER Reformed Pastor 111. j. We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly ns we can speak. 1732

FIELING Mock Doctor viii, Those blows... which I was obligd to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you, 1892 Field 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

+ d. wire. To set oneself vigorously (to do some-

+d. intr. To set oneself vigorously (to do some-

†d. intr. To set onesell vigorously (10 to 20 inc thing).

1587 Turber. Trag. T. (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs,...

Layde on as fast her fleshye flankes to teare.

e. To lay (ii) on: †(a) to be lavish in expense (obs.); (b) to pile on the charge for goods, etc.

1590 Marlowe Edw. II (1598) E 4, Thou shalt baue crownes of vs t'out bid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. ii. 24 There's no iesting, laying on, tak't off, who lwill as they say, there be backs. 1610 — Temp. III. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He layes it on. 1611 Corga., Cocher sur la grosse taille, (as wee say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will;) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1612 Sir C,

Mountagu in Buceleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 239
Here is..much preparations at this wedding for masks..one
of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley
onle], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will
lay it on. 1727 Boyer Fr. Dict. s.v., I had a good Fortune,
and laid on to some Tune, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to
a surface. Hence in phr. to lay (it) on thick, with
a trowel, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.
1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. I. ii. 112 Well said, that was laid on
with a trowell. 1601 — Twel. N. 1. v. 258 Tis beauty truly
hlent, whose red and white, Natures owne sweet, and
cunning hand laid on. 1611 — Wint. T. v. iii. 49. 1660
F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 379 Pulverized Gold lay'd
on with gumme. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 95/1 The colours
are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders
laid on with gold size. 1842-59 Gwith Archit. § 2233 All
the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. 1875
Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white
ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 Law Times
XCIV. 452/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr.
Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.
g. Agric. Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in
(flesh); also absol.

ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 Law Times XCIV. 452/I It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.

g. Agric. Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also absol.

1807 Souther Espriella's Lett. (1808) 1. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. 1813 Vancouver Agric. Devon 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. 1840 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. I. 111. 333 Well-bred sheep. 1840 of flesh quick.

h. Printing. To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); intr. of a bookseller, ? to bespeak a number of copies from a printer (obs.).

1576 in Stationers' Reg. (Arb.) II. 137 Licenced vnto him the praise of follie to print not aboue xve of any impression with this condicon that any of the cumpany may laie on with him reasonablie at enery impression as they think good. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing 383 Lay on, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. 1849 Chambers' Inform. II. 720/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also transf. in jocular use. Cf. 15 h.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1861 Dickens &c. Expect. xliii, How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room. 1861 Thackeray Four Georges iv. (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game. 1863 Kingsley Water-Bab. 68 Bring the dog here and lay him on. 1879 SALA Paris Herself Again I. xvii. 276 The oldest waiters .. had seemingly been 'Inid on' to attend on the guests. 1891 Field 7 Nov. 696/2 No horsemen got forward with the stag before the hounds were la

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1.153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface.

1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

56. Lay out. a. trans. To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to

to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards. A 1400-50 Alexander 778 He layd owt a lang neke & hys hand likkys 1500-20 DINBAR Poems x. 45 Now spring by flowris fra the rute. Lay out 30ur levis lustely. 1535 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) I. 717 That they may have warnyng to lay owt theyre offal of theyre howses ynto the opon streates. 1580 SIDNEY Ps. x. vi, O, with how simple look He ofte lateth out his hook! 1619 R. HARRIS Drunkard's Cup 21 They bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scornd. 1633 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing 383 Layout Sheets. When the Press-man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is stiled Laying out Sheets. 1748 Anson's Voy. 111. v. 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawsers to warp her off when this should take place. 1849 THACKERAY Pendennis i, His letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. 1859 H. T. ELLIS Hong Kong to Manilla 239 Refreshments. were laid out in an adjoining room. 1890 CONN DOYLE Firm of Girdlestone xxxiii. 265 The deal table. was laid out roughly as for a meal.

D. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial;

B. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (slang) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; fig. to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. Copley Wits, Fits & Fancies 195 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchin, Alas, letc.] 1606
SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. 11. iii. 36 If she that laies thee out sayes thou at a fair coarse. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell M. Barton vi. (1882) 16/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in. 1891 Harper's Mag. Oct. 777/2 Hydropathy gave him fits, and eelecticism almost lays him out. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne Wrecker xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. 1894 Nation (N. Y.) 22 Nov. 373/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also absol.

c. 1409 Pecock Repr. 9. If therto thei han eny expensis bifore leid out and mynystrid. 1486-1504 Let. 7 Jan. in Denton Eng. in 15th C. (1888) 318 note D, Mane men wyll ley owt more to keepe vnder the pore them for to helpe thaym. 1535 Coverolle Isa. Iv. 2 Wherfore do ye laye out youre moneye, for the thinge yf fedeth not. 1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV, IV. ii. 6 Bard. Will you give me Money, Cap-

taine? Fal. Lay out, lay out. 1610 — Temp. 11. ii. 34
When they will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger,
they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. 1615 Tomkis
Albumazar III. v. F 3b, Lay out some roaring oathes For
me; I'le pay thee againe with interest. 1711 STEELE Spect.
No. 54 7 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing
either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. 1643 Miss. Carly Lett. I.
254; 2l. ros, was more than 1 cared to lay out of my own
money on the article. 1895 MACAULAY Ilist. Eng. xx. IV.
471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.
† d. To employ or exercise (powers, effort). Obs.
1651 Banter Saints' Rest III. vi. § 26 (ed. 2) 127 They...
should lay out all their strength on the work of God.
1656 Burlon's Diary (1828) I. 24 If you do not lay out
your especial endeavours in the things of God. 1665 Boyle
Occas. Ref. v. i. (1828) 26 A misexpence of his 'lime or
Talents: whether they be laid out upon Speculative Notions
in Theology, or Jetc.]. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 8 * 5
Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face.
a 1715 Burner Ozon Time (1724) 1. 190 He... did not lay
out his learning with the diligence with which he laid
it in.

e. reft. †To exert oneself in, upon (obs.); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effect-

e. refl. † To exert oneself in, upon (obs.); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. Const. for, to with inf.

1650 C. Noble Answ. Immod. Querics 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the atmost in their.. contrivements for the peace. of their Country. 1678 Butler Hud. In. i. 143 Who never fail'd. To lay themselves out, to supplant Each other Cousin-German Saint. 1732 Defende by Alcipher I. 194 You shall often see even the learned. Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. 1745 Lett. in Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope (1746) 119. I will lay myself out to know the Conduct and Conversation of all my Neighbours. 1757 Burke Abridgem. Eng. Hist. i. iii. Wks. X. 228 If they discovered any provincial laying himself ont for popularity. 1809 Kendal. Trav. II. xlvii. 144 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. 1827 Chr. Wordsw. K. Chas. Anthor Icor Basil. (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter ...may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not wanted. 1880 T. Hardy Trumplet Major xxii. Take it careless, my son,... and lay yourself out to enjoy snacks and cordials.

1. intr. With for: † To make a scarch for, look out for (obs.); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan to effect some purpose.

1624 T. Davies in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 140, I. Degan to lay out for those Books you writ for. 1656 Strake Ilit. Philos. v. (1701) 169/r Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. 1712-13 Swert Yral. Stella 4 Feb. Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. 1715 Burner Own Time 1724) I. 307, I laid out for MS, and searched into all offices. 1751 Jonnson Rambler No. og P 12 Women. most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. 1813 Co. Hawker Diary (1893) I. 32, I had given up all idea of this buck, having laid out for him since about August 30. 1834 J. H. Newman P

He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now rare.

c 1440 Fork Myst. xxvi. 251 Joure langage 3e lay oute to lang, But Judas, we trewly be trast. 1661 Marvell Corr. xxxii. Wks. 1872-5 11. 76 The King's Counsell is to be heard at our barr, to lay out euidence against the King's dead and living judges. 1666 Perys Diary 14 July. I wrote... to the Duke of Vork, laying out our want of money again. a 1715 Burner Orun Time 17741 I. 214 He.. laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1789 Charlotte Smith Ethelinde. 1.94 Sir Edward. found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. 1855 Bain Senses & Int. 1. i. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. 1864 Froude Short Stud. (1872) I. 2 Laying out his matter as easily ... as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 [see Laying vbl. sb. 1 b]. 1632 MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Layd out on our selues and the land-measurer when we went to .. laye out our land. 1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 298 An ordr for ye laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. 1705 Addison Italy 1 The Mountains about the Town.. laid out in beautiful Gardens. 1796 Jane Austen Pride & Prej. xxviii, The garden . was large and well laid-out. 1799 Scotland Described (ed. 2) 18 Pleasure-grounds have been in many places laid out. 1840 Fril. R. Agric. Soc. I. III. 259, I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xii. III. 183 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. 1885 SIR J. Bacon in Law Times Rep. LII. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i. To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty. 1742 Richaroson Pamela III. 205 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? 1868 Mrs. Whitner P. Strong viii. (1869) 97, i know... what she has laid out for herself to do. 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. 1879 M. Partison Milton ii. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

†j. To put (false hair) in order. Obs. (Cf. 52 d.)
1580 Lyly Eußluss (Arh.) 445 The haire they lay out groweth vpon their owne heads. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 59
When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthfull baire when her own seemed lesse becoming her.
†k. Cards. (Piquet, Ecarté, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand.
1687 Miege Gt. Fr. Dict. II. S.Y., To lay out his Cards, at Picket, faire son teart. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s.y. Picquet, If one of the gamesters finds be has not a court

card in his hand, he has to occlare he has carte blanche, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

† 1. intr. To incline and project outward. Obs.

† 193 Smeaton Edystone L. 195 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. intr. (Naut.) To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (Cf. lie out.)

1829 Marryat F. Mildmay vii, The men laying out on the yards. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Laying or Lying out on a yard, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. trans. a. To overlay.

1535 Coverdale Hab. ii. 19 It is layed oner with golde and sylver. 1663 Gerbier Counsel 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 36 Sads, laid over with Boughs. 1322 Lord Tyrawiy in Fucclench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. U.S. collog. To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on. 1885 A. Gray Lett. (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. 1890 St. Nicholas Mag. Sept. 2201, 1 know of tennis matches. that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle. 1890 Standard 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over!' They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

e. ? U.S. collog. To excel, to 'put in the shade'. 1869 Harte Luck Rearing Camp (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. 1876 Mark Twann Tramp Abr. (1880). Lii, 19 In scolding... a blue-jay can lay over anything, human or divine.

† 58. Lay to. a. trans. To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body;

458. Lay to. a. trans. To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also to lay to one's car, to listen to, obey; to lay

also to lay to one's ear, to listen to, obey; to lay to the deaf ear, to turn a deaf ear. Obs.

In the Wyclif quots, merely a literalism of translation.

1382 Wyclif Eecl, viii. 16, I leide to [L.apposut] myn herte.

— Ecclus. ii. 4 Alle that to thee shul ben leid to [L. quod tibi applicatum fierit]. 1400 Rom. Rose 2660 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a slepe be. c 1450 Alcrlin 261 The call leide to the deef ere. 1513 Douglas Eneis I. Prol 488 To ilk cunnand wicht lay to my eir. 1551

Terrer Herball. Fjb, The leues of this herbe layd to with salt. 1584 Cocan Haven Health (1656) 25 Being laid to outwardly, as a medecine. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 262

The leaues. of Ephedros brought into a liminent and laid too, do discusse and dissolue them. 1620 Frier Knsh 19

He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layed to the spit.

† b. To put or bring into action; to bring to

too, do discusse and dissolve them. 1620 Frier Rush 19 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layed to the spit. † b. To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; esp. in to lay to one's hand(s. c. 1386 Chaucer Prof. 841 Ley hond to, every man. c.140 Hatton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xxxix, Our lorde. layeth to his honde and smyteth down the deuyll. 1530 Palsor, 605/1, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doone. 1535 Coverbale Ps. cxviii. [cxix.] 126 It is tyme for the (b. Lorde to laye to thine honde. 1560 Dats ty. Sleidane's Comm. 233 With all hys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 74 Lay too all the might you can make. 1610 Staks. Temp. Iv. i. 257 Monster, lay to your fingers: helpe to beare this away. c.1620 Z. Bovd Zion's Flowers (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help. afford.

C. intr. (Naul.) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind; = lie by. 1798 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) III. 20 The Terpsichore. continued to lay to under bare poles. 1866 R. M. BALLANINNE Shift. Winds xiii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. a. trans. To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † pass. to be composed of.

to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. a. Irans. To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † pass. to be compare; † to put together, construct; † pass. to be composed of. [a 1300 Cursor M. 29529 (Cott.) pir pointes of cursing haf i said, and soth and scortly samen laid. c140 bid. 550 (Fairf.) Of per pinges hat I haue sayde was adam cors togeder layde. 1530 Palsor, 605(1, I ley styckes or brandes togyther, to make a fyre. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 460 That the same fyre whiche many yeares since they had layde together, myth nowe. breake out. 1565 T. Stapleton Fortr. Faith 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand sonles. A 1568 Ascham Scholem. II. (Arb.) 28 Whan he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together: (Arb.) 28 Whan he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together. Layde together. 1698 Burnan Pilgr. Lauthor's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1698 Burnan Pilgr. Lauthor's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1698 Burnan Pilgr. Lauthor's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1698 Burnan Pilgr. Lauthor's Apol. 236 O then come hither, and lay my Book thy Head, and Heart together. 1698 Burnan Pilgr. Lauthor's Apol. 236 O then come hither, and lay my Book. The World of the tour system of the together of the together of the together of the together. 1707 [see Eve 5th.] 2 fl. 1727 Bover Fr. Dict. s.v., Lay his Words and Decds together, compares ses Paroles avec ses actions. 1853 Ure Dict. Arts 11. 562 A simpler. mode of. laying the strands together.

b. To lay . heads together to confer together. C1381 Chaucer Parl. Foldes 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis leid To gedere. 1483 Nottingham Rec. II. 393 (They) leyd they hedes to geder to vuderstand how they myght haue verrey evydence and K

† d. intr. To engage (in combat). Obs. c1205 LAV. 5904 Heore wepnen weoren lihte heo leiden to-gadere & feorliche suhten.

to-gadere & feorliche fuhten.

60. Lay up. a. trans. See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; to erect (a building); to vomit, throw up' (obs.).

1570 Googe Popish Kingd. 1v. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke vp they lay. 1579-80 North Plutarch (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. 1788 J. May Irul. 4 Lett. (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. e1830 Houlston Tracts No. 87, 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

b. Agric. (a) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as dry,

moliston Tracts No. 89, 11 Her daughter misst go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

b. Agric. (a) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as dry, rough, in ridges. (b) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53, e. 1843 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. III. 11. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires. to be drained. 1844 Bid. V. 1. 167 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. 1852 Bid. XIII. 1. 62 The land... is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. 1883 Froude Hist. Sketches 74 (Norway Fjords) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often absol. to save money. Also with immaterial obj. To lay up in lawender; see LAVENDER 5b. 2.

?a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. c 1400 Rom. Rose 5680 They. ley not up for her living. 1546 TINOALE Luke i. 66 And all they that herde them layde them vppe in their hertes. — 2 Cor. xii. 14 The children ought not to laye vppe for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] 1560 DAUS tr. Skeidane's Comm. 229 b, That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. a 1626 Bacon New All. (1900) o The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much adorehand; For it hath layd up Revenew these 37 yeares. 1651 N. Bacon Pisc. Gort. Eng. 11. xxvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Law to hold by what they have. 1690 Locke Ess. Hum. Und. 11. x. § 10 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. 1709 Steele. Talker No. 01 P. 1, I have, by leading a very wary Life, laid up a little Money. 1736 Leonard Ser. 1v. xx. 216 Lines which she had prohably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 Miss Vonge Cames Ser. 1v. xx. 216 Lines which she had prohably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 Miss Vonge Cames Ser. 1v. xx. 216 Lines which she had prohably

an unhappy union.

† d. To place in confinement, imprison. Obs.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Career, Condi in carecrem,
to be layed vp in [prison]. 1569 in J. Hooker Life Sir P.
Carew App. (1857) 233 The messenger. was layed op by
the helys. 1602 and Pl. Return fr. Parnass. ii. 12 40
Sweete Constable doth take the wondring eare, And layes
it vp in willing prisonment. 1632 Massinger City Madam
t. iii, When laid up for debt.

e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through
illness; often in fass. to be (taken) ill, to keep
one's bed. In recent colloquial use also intr., to
take to one's hed.

take to one's bed.

illness; often in fass. to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also intr., to take to one's bed.

1554 Sir J. Mason in Tytler Edie. VI (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown, as a little travel taken more than it be able to bear were enough to lay him up. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. iii. 7 Then there were two Cosens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reasons, and the other mad without any. 1676 Lauv Chawoath in 12th Rep. Ilist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 22 This severae weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 82 ? 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. 171 Foote Maid of R. In. Wks. 1799 II. 230 My gout. lays me up for four or five months in a year. 1840 R. H. Dana Ref. Mast xxxi. 17, 1 should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock-jaw. 1877 Miss Yonge Canneos Ser. III. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox. laid him up for a short time. 1833 A. S. Eccles Scialica 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days. † f. To bury. Obs.

1581 Saville Tacilius, Agric. (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laied vp with fewer teares. 1655 E. Terre Voy. E. India 209 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar-sha., and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

2. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also intr. for pass. or refl.

1667 Perry Diary 14 June, The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. 1701 in Picton Liveol Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 309 Ships that are to be layd up. 1725 De Foe New Voy. 18 At length we. arrived again at the Port of St. Julian. . Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. 1795 Netson in Nicolas Disp. (1843) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. 1838 Thirkumal. Greece 1814. Is 5 Die Keens Dorrit 1. xxiv, Mr. F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

1. Kope-making. — Sense 37.

1869 Sir E. Reen Shipbuilding x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are m

up together..; when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. 1882
NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up lest

Names Scamanship (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

J. Naul. (intr.) To direct the course.

1822 Marayar N. Forster xli, The French squadron... tacked and laid up directly for them. 1828 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

k. Printing. (See quot. 1841.)

1808 Stower Printer's Gram. 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. 1841 Sayage Dict. Printing s.v., Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed,... if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away.; this is termed laying-up.

† 1. To surpass, excel. Obs.

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they wil laie up any nation in Europe.

IX. 61. Comb.: lay-down a. (also laid-down), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as sb., a 'turn-down' collar;

standing up; also as sb., a 'turn-down' collar; + lay-holding a., that lays hold, tenacious; layover $a_{\cdot} = lav - down$.

over a, = lay-down.

a 1886 SIDNEV Arcadia 1. (1629) 89 Vran.. Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxvii, A black gentleman..with a lay down collar with two tassels. 1852 R. S. Suatees Spange's Sp. Tour (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coats and lay-over collars. 1880 Miss Bird Japan I. 47 A laid-down collar. 1889 W. S. Gilbert Foggerty's Fairy (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

coilars. 1886 Miss Bials Japan 1, 47 A laid-down collar, 1889 W. S. Gilbert Foggerty's Fairy (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

Firase-kep.

To be laid (=to lie down) 8 a; it lays (impers. of wind and weather) 33; lay aback 25 c; labed 8 c; labord 25 d; labout 44; labout one 32 e; labroad 45; lone's account 36; lalong 46; lalongside 25 c; lan ambush 18; lapant 47; laside 48; lasleep 8 c; lat (=attack) 32 c; lat one's door 27 b; lathwart the hawse 25 d; la-water 25; laway 49; lthe axe (to) 15; lbare 25; lbattery 10; labed 35 b; lbefore 17; la bet 12; lblame (on) 29; la blockade 19; lone's bones 8 b; l bread, la buck 35 d; la burden on 28; lby 50; lby the heel 25 course 39 b; ldown 51; lthe case (l'rinting) 35 f; l claim 26; l close 25 d; l the cloth 35 b; lcolours 41 a; lone's course 39 b; ldown 51; lthe dust 3; la duty (on) 28; lear to 15; leggs 9; lemphasis 30; leyes on 21 b; last 25 b; la finger on 21 e; la fire 35 c; l for (=lay wait for) 18 b; lfor (=plan for) 38 c; l forth 52; l from one 15 c; la ghost 3b; lthe grain, la ground 41 b; la gun 24; la hand 21 d; l hands on 21 c; l hard(ly to 32 b; l(=wager) one's head 12; l to heart 15; l a hedge 6b; l hold (of, on) 22; l home to 25 e, 32 b; l' a hostage 11 b; l in 53; lin one's dish, neck 27 b; l'in mortgage, pawn, fwed 11; l'in one, into one 15 f; l'in prison 15 d; l'in water 25; l'in words, writing, et. 40; l'an information 26 b; l'into (=belabour) 32 d; l'it on 31, 55 e, f; l'he land (Nant). 5: l'leaven 35 d; l'one's life 12; 13; l'load about one 32 e; l'load on, see Load sh; l'one's love upon 16 a; l'ow 1; l'a name on 15 g; l'off 54; l'on 55; l'on (=attack, belabour) 32 a; l' on a scent or track 15 h; l'a person) on the face, the lips 34; l'open 25; l'out 56; l'over 57; l'la person) over the head, etc. 34; l'pay 10; l'a picture 41 a the 35 b; l'a tax (on) 28; l'to 58; l'to (=impute or attribute to) 27; lto (=attack) 32 b; l'unto (=attack) 32 b; l'unto (=attack) 32 b; l'unto (=attack) 32 b; l'unt

1700 W. King Transactioneer 33 Gent. Pray what's that? Transact. Oh lay! Why don't you know?

Lay, pa. t. of Lie v.! Lay: see Lea, Lee, Ley.

+ Layable, a. Obs. [f. LAY v.1 + -ABLE.] Rate-

† Lay able, a. Obs. [f. LAY v.1 + -ABLE.] Rateable, taxable.
c 1509 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

Layband (let bend). Also (? 6 laband), ? leyband. [f. lay, Lea sb.4 + Band sb. The identity and meaning of the word in the first quot. are doubtful.] a. The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. b. (See quot. 1847.)
1507 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 283, v els of camericke, 46s. 8d. v els of lawn 36s. xvj labandes 8s. 1508
FLORIO, Bándine, the lay-bande of a skaine of thread. 1615
MARKHAM Eng. Housew, II. v. (1668) 137 You shall as you reel it, with a Leyband of a big twist, divide the slipping or skean into divers leyes. 1847 Hallwell, Lay-band, a small roller. West. It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

Lay-bed. Also 6 labed. [f. LAY v.1] The bed in which something is laid or lies: a. a grave (now dial.); † b. a layer, stratum.

(now dial.); † b. a layer, stratum.

1541 Richmond. Wills (Surtees 1853) 24, I gyf to the churche warks and for my labed vjs. viijd. 1728 W. SMITH

Ann. Univ. College 251 When, for ought I know, the Statue might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Lay-bed, a grave.

Lay-board. Sc. and north. dial. Also laboard, law-board, etc. [?f. Lay v.] Cf. G. legebrett, Du. legbord, board for laying something on.]

The board on which toilers iron bein seams (Cf. The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf.

The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. lap-board, s.v. LAP sb.1 9.)

1804 GALLOWAY Lumarty 57 (E.D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers bread. a 1813 A. Wilson Poems (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty bield, Whare labrod he sat cockin'. 1829 Hoog Sheph. Cal. I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady. I wad rather be a tailor's lay board. 1867 GREGOR Banifs. Gloss., Lay-buird.

Lay-by (lei bei). [f. Lay v.1 + By adv.]

A. sb.

1. A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.

1879 E. J. CASTLE Law of Rating 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges.

1891 Field 7 Mar. 344/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge.

1892 It will be said deep pools.

1893 Daily News 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160 ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.

2. Something laid by or saved; savings.

1894 BABING-GOULD Kitty Alone III. 65, 1 had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.

B. attrib. or adj. Intended to be 'laid by'.

1804 W. Tayloa in Robberds Mem. I. 492 You might... have executed... a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

Laycall, obs. form of LAICAL a. Laych (e, variant of LAIGH. Laycke, obs. form of LAIC.

Layd, obs. pa. t. LAY v.1; obs. north. f. LOAD.

Lay-day (lē¹·dē¹). Comm. [app. f. LAY v.¹]

One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading

of cargo.

1845 Stephen Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) II. 141 That he will. load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called Layor running days). 1857 C. Grubele in Merc. Marine Mag. (1858) V. 5 Your consignees. do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

Laydman, obs. form of Loadman.

Tayar see I ay the mand v. also Leye Obs., flame.

Laydman, obs. form of LOADMAN.

Laye: see Lay sh., a. and v., also Leye Obs., flame.

Layen, obs. pa. pple. of Lie v.¹

Layer (|z̄ⁱ·ai</sup>), sb. Forms: 4 legger, ieier,
4-5 leyer, 5 leyare, 5-7 lare, 6 laier, 7 lear(e,
leer, layre, 8 lair, 7- layer. [f. Lay v.¹ + -er¹.]

I. 1. One who or that which lays (in various
senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with
his comb. and horizer layer layer layer.

senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with sb. in comb., as † besiege-layer, plate layer, etc. 1538 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumeuer nychtbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. 1552 HULDET, Besiege laier, obessor. 1674 N. Falafax Bulk & Selv. 152 Layers of plots and traps. a 1684 Leighton Comm. 170: ii. 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. 1737 J. Chamberlane St. Gl. Brit. 11. 11. 193 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses. 1871 Proctor Light Sci. 311 The layer of the odds 1884 Mrs. Houstown Caught in Spare II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. 1801 Pall Mall G. 11 Nov. 6/3 At St. Onen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business. † b. One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. bricklayer.) Obs.

† b. One who lays stones; a mason. (C1. brick-layer.) Obs.

1382 Wyclus 1 Chron. xxii. 15 Many crastise men, masouns, and leyers 1388 leggeris of stonys. — Ezra iii. 7 Thei gave money to heweris of stonus, and to leieris [v.r. leggeris, 1388 liggeris]. 1445 in Dugdale Monast. III. 11. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons Rogh Setters ne Leyes; thereupon. c1440 Promp. Parv. 294/1 Leyare, or werkare wythe stone and mortere, cementarius. 1641 Sanderson Serm. III. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).

+ c. One who lays or fixes the amount of (an

† c. One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).

1602 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 80 Imp'm. one laye... of 1d. ob. a noble... Wm. Wray, Robt. Hodgesonn and R. Atkingson beinge layers of the sayme.

d. Of a hen (with adj. good, etc.).

1707 MORTIMER Hinsb. 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers.

8. with advs. (see Lay v.1 VIII): layer-on (a) Printing, the operator who 'feeds' a printingmachine; (b) Engineering, 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (Cent. Dict.).

other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press (Cent. Dict.).

1552 HULDET, A layer out of mony, dispensator.

1559 SHAKS. Hen. V, v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beautie.

1635 J. Gore Well-doing 25 A good layer up makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender.

1666 Pervs Diary 3 July. The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world.

1708 N. Jersey Archives (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) II.

230 Spirit-hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for helish storys and diabolical transactions.

1797 Mas. Bennett Beggar Girl VII. X. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge.

1849 Alb. SMITH Pottleton Leg. vi, One of these fold women was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dreary toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded.

1849 Chambers' Inform. II. 720/2 This machine requires a

layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 Standard 7 Oct. 3/2 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. Morais in Mackail Life (1899) I. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface;

esp. one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum,

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; esp. one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in Cookery.

1615 Markham Eng. Honsew. (1660) 83 Take Codlins... and lay a lear thereof in the bottom of the pye. 1616 Surf... & Markh. Country Farme 409 If you lay them [Damaske-plums] betweene mulberrie-leaves, or vinc-leaves, one leare aboue another in a close box made for the purpose. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 126 Just to boards in every chesse or layer. 1644 G. Pl.Atts in Hartlib's Legacy (1652) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers. to thrash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. a 1648 Digny Closet Opened (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meerly to cover it with one Lare. 1684 T. Burnet Theory Earth 1. 167 The inner veins and lares of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 161 Some Gutters. have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Yolk of Eggs., a Layer of Anchovies [etc.]. 1774 Goldson. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 37 These layers of shells... must have been brought there by successive depositions. 27... Receipts in Cookery 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1802 Playeral Illustr. Hutton. Theory 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. Smith Phys. Bot. 30 In the Fir. Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1828 Care Craven Dial., Layer, ... 2. a slice from the breast of a fowl. 1845 Buoo Dis. Liver 6 A layer of areolar.. tissue. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1. xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overspread the mountain. 1880 Genke from the breast of a fowl. 1845 Buoo Dis. Liver 6 A layer of areolar.. tissue. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. xviii.

3. Gardening and Agric. a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached

in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant.

1664 Evelyn Sylva (1679) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers. — Kal. Hort. June (1679) 19 Cylisus lunatus will be multiplied by slips in a moist place, but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 141 The Dutch Lime.. is easily produced by Layers. 1772 in Mrs. Delany's Lett. Ser. ut. 1, 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric, (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

18 Al. Patches of laid or trodden corp.

b. pl. Patches of laid or trodden corn.

1634 W. Tirwhyr tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. 1.) 79 When 1 see the Grasse trodden downe, and .. the Corne full of Layers: 1 am well assured it is neither Wind nor Haile, hath made this work.

this work.

C. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793. [Perh. a special development of Lair sb.! 5 (q.v.), influenced by association with Lay v.]

1793 Am. Agric. XXI. 61 note, Layer is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year.

1895 E. Angl. Gloss., Layer, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 RIOER HAGGARO in Longm. Mag. Oct. 498

Last year it and No. 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was poor.

d. (See quots.)

d. (See quots.)

1787 W. Manshall Norfolk (1795) 11. 383 Layer, plants of hedgewood; quick. 1794 Trans. Soc. Arts XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 E. Angl. Gloss., Law or Layer, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. a. ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. Lea sb.4 + b. An oyster-

measure of flax. ? Cf. LEA 5b.4 † b. An oysterbed (see quots.). c. Silk-manuf. (See quot.) d. A pavior's flag or flag-stone. e. Tanning. = bloomer-pit (see BLOOMER!). f. (See quot.) a. 1732 Acc. Workhauses 42 Every pound of six-penny flax, spun to 24 layers.
b. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON Dicl., Layer... a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c. commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 Descr. Thanks 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fat them, and these they term Layers.
c. 1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly hackwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.
d. 1829 Glover's Hist. Derby 1. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

layers.

6. 1797 Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 307/1 They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewed between each hide. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 276/1 Hides remain in a first layer for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Layer, ... 2. (Leather-manufacture.) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. 5. altrib. and Comb.: layer-board,-board-ing boarding for specializing reof-contrar, of lead.

ing, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also lear-board (Ogilvie); layer-ooral, a fossil

coral of the genus Stromatopora; layer-reared a., reared from a 'layer'; layer-stool, a root from

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reared from a 'layer'; layer-stool, a root from which layers are produced.

1842-59 Gwill Encycl. Archit. § 2350. 630 Table for guttering. 6-inch *layer-hoard. 1875 Dawson Dawn of Life vi. 136 The Stromatopora; or *layer-corals. 1832 Planting Cl. U. K.) 34 Grafted and *layer reared species. Ibid. 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, *layer-stools, cutting grounds.

Transplanting these first grounds. **Layer** ($|\vec{e}^{(i)}|$), v. [f. Layer sb, 3.]

1. Gardening, a. intr. To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. b. *trans*. To propagate by 'layers'. c. To make a layer of.

a layer of.

1832 Planting (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841-60 T. Rivers Fruit Garden (ed. 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 Florist's Trul. 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk. 252/1 If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. Kerre Old & Acro Country Life 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of groups: To be laid flat as by wind or rain

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain

2. Of crops: 10 be faild flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 Vines. Sachs: Bot. 851 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends.

1890 Carter's Seed Catal.

1 Sept. 35 The Goldthoppe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys.

1891 Times to Oct. 12/4 The layering of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

Layer: see Lair.

Layered ($l\bar{e}^{\dagger}$ -aid), a. [f. Layer sb, $2 + -ED \stackrel{!}{=}$.]

Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W. Curis Nile Notes in W. H. Guegory Egypt (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1887 Amer. Naturalist XXI. 420 Certain two-layered sponge-larva, 1898 G. W. Steevens With Kitchener to Khartum 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

Layer-over. dial. Also lare-over, lay-over,

Layer-over. dial. Also lare-over, lay-over, layor, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Diet.). (See quots.) a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew, Lare-over, said when the true Name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in New Cant. Diet. 1785 Grose Diet. Valg. Tongue, Lare-overs for Medlers, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. a 1825 Forms Vec. E. Anglia, Layer-over, a gentle term for some instrument of chastisement. 1888 Sheffield Gloss, Layers-for-meddlers.

Layery (lei-ori), a. rare. [f. Layer sb. + -Y.]
Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. Hunn Dryads 17 From hedge to layery beech.

Layery, Layetie, obs. forms of Lairy a., Laity.

| Layette (lzyct). [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles,

and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 PRINCESS ALICE Mem. 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you. for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2. (See quot.)

2. (See quot.)
1885 FARROW Mil. Encycl., Layette, A three-sided tray...
1886 to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-

Layety, obs. form of LAITY. Layfe, obs. form of LAVE sb.1

Lay-fee. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: see Lay a. and Fee sb.2; also 4 laifeo, 5 laife, layfe, 6 laffye. [a. AF. lai fe.]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of

laffye. [a. AF. lat fe.]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. † Also phr. of lay fee (cf. FEE sh. I).

1. Lago Beket 560 in S. Eng. Leg. 122 3if ani man of holi churche halt ani-ping of lay-fee [c1300 (Percy Soc.) 556 holdeth eni laifeo]. he schal done per-fore pe service pat to be kinge bi-fallez. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 285 'Sir', be bisshop said, 'of pis we pray pe, Pat. nouth of our lay fe Be taxed with non of 30urs'. ?a 1400 Plowman's Tale 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fee In londe there hem liketh best. 1553 Brcon Reliques of Rome (1563) 246b, Alyt.. maken holy churche Layfee, yt is halowed and blessed. 1651 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fee of the party deceased. 1750 Cart Hist. Eng. II. 283 Arrogating to pis own courts the cognisance of lay-fees in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

† 2. The laity, lay people collectively. Orig. in phr. of the lay fee. Obs.

1308 Trevisa Earth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 6 It suffyceth to theym whyche ben of the lay fee or state. c1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's 19 The peple of boith ordres, the Clergie And the laife. c1449 Pecock Repr. II. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonyng with eny persoon of the laife voon eny mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 Caxton Godfrey xv. 43 For tamende clerkes & layefee. a 1520 Skelton Replyc. 267 Why iangle you such jestes. To the people of lay fee. 1536 Exhort. to North. in Furnivall Ballads fr. MSS. 1. 308 The intollerable exactions that longe he dyd vsse the laffye emonges, and also the spiritualtye. 1545 Printer, Injunction, To. . all other of the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

1641 Prynne Antif. 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

Layff, obs. form of LAVE sb.

Lay figure (lē¹ figəz). [f. *lay (abstracted from LAYMAN²) + FIGURE sb.] A jointed wooden A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model

figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1795 T. Huristone Crotchet Lodge 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay-figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. Miss Crotchet. Heavin's! my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 1239 Lay figures of men and women. for artists. 1855 Mas. Gaskell. North & S. i, Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawl]. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHAN Mokers Flor. xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. fig. A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1835 Court Mag. VI. 166/2 Let me. guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay-figure. 1859 Heles Friends in C. Ser. II. I. i. 20, I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay-figure, than for the daughter.

Lay(g)hyn, obs. form of Laugh v.

+ Layheap. Obs. [?f. lay- in Laystall + Heap sb.] = Laystall + Heap sb.] = Laystall. 1624 Nottingham Rec. (1889) 1V. 386 To remoue cartis, and layheappes, and other annoyances.

Layick e, obs. form of Laic.

Laying ($t\bar{e}^{i\cdot}$ in), vbl. sb. [f. Lay $v.^{i}$ + -ing i .]

1. The action of Lay $v.^{i}$ in various senses; putting,

Laying (18thin), vbl. sb. [f. Lay v.l + Ing l.]

1. The action of Lay v.l in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; tassessment, taxation; taccouchement; etc.

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 261 Pe lond fulle hard was sette in pat lik laying. 1440 Promp. Parv. 294 2 Ley.

1909 of a thying. posicio. 1442 3 Durham Acc. Rolls.

1910 Suttees) 644 Pro le laying first et rynde molendini fef.

Lay v. 3h). 1480 Caxion Chron. Eng. ccxliii. (1482) 290

Anone he leyd his ordynaunce and in the leying of a goine come a quarell and smote the good Erle Edmond in the hede. 1486 Naval Acc. Hin. VII (1896) 13 The ...

1910 opening and newe leying of old Ropes. a 1548 Hall.

1910 Chron., Edw. IV., 245 To reise the siege, at the laying whereof he was counsayler and partener. 1611 Cotok.

1910 Proposition of winew, a Writ, or the laying of Entor. 1611

1911 Vestry Res. (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of thre hoggs, vjd. 1626 Bacon Nylva 8 669 Another ill Accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Harnest. 1660 Shapenok Vigetables 59 Cincumposition is a kind of laying. In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 Pervs Diary 25 May, They do say there are some plots in laying. 1712 Phineaux Direct. Chronardens (ed. 4) 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the Stock. 1796 Engrt. Brit. (ed. 3) XVI. 485/1 The operation of uniting them li.e. strands of a ropel with a permanent twist is called laying. 1823 P. Nichotoson Pract. Build. 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F.A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (1862) 112 No. 6. attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying. 1861 Hulme tr. Moyum. Tandon II. III. iii. 136 Godard saw a female (Meloe) deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

1860 b. With advs. or advb. phr. (see Lay v. l VIII).

GRIFFITHS APIRI. Man. (1802) 112 100. 0. attends stoon of equevating screw and quoin in laying. 1865. HULMER I. Morphin Tandon II. III. iii. 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

b. with advs. or advb. phr. (see LAY v. 1 VIII).

1406 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1866) 174 Mappes for laying on of piche Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. 1526

TISDALE I Tim. iv. 14 Leyinge on of the hondes of a seniour.

1535 Covernale I Esdras viii. 51 Because of the layenges awayte. 1536 Fleming Panopt. Epist. 240 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 Shars. Ham. v. i. 182 We haue many pocky Coarses now adaies, that will scarce hold the laying in. ? 1608 E. M. Wingfell Disc. Virginia in Capt. Smith Wks. (Arb.) 1. p. xc., I misliked his leying out of our towne. a 1659 Oseon Misc. (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726

Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 76/1 Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 Keats Let. Wks. 1889 III. 76 One of my chief layings-out pis the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you. 1844 Dickens Alart. Chuz. xix, Shewent to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and relish. 1869 Sir E. Reed Shipbuild. xx. 420 The laying down of main roads. 1892 Gardiner Shipbuild. xx. 420 The laying down of main roads. 1892 Gardiner Shideut's Hist. Eng. 21 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. concr. a. What is laid, in various senses of the vb. b. A layer, bed, stratum. c. An oysterbed. d. Building. (See quot. 1823.)

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xii. vii. (1495) 417 Allebyrdes that ben lyke to Culuores. 1849 on the thyrde tyme but whan the seconde layenge is corrupte and dystroyed. 1683 Moxon Mcch. Exerc., Printing xxiv. 2 9 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 205 You must. . cover with Sand every Layings, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. attrib. and Comb., as laying-house, the house or

hook (see quot.); laying-house, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; laying-machine, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; laying on table *Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; laying on tool *Book-binding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; laying-press *Book-binding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called lying-press); layingtool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); laying-top, a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a Top; laying-walk, that part of a rope-walk in which

between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a Top; laying-walk, that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 Rigging & Seamanship 55 *Laying-Hook, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1798 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Fortsmouth, The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the 'laying-house. 1839 Une Dict. Arts 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a 'laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope-making to the greatest perfection. 1849 Chambers' Inform. 11, 119/2 On the gallery are seen eight men at so many 'laying-on-tables', feeding the machine. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Laying-on-tool, a hookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 Dickens Mal. Fr. 1 is, The favourite 'laying-place of several discreet hens. 1835 Hannett Fibliopegia 172 The cutting or 'laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Michanic 660 The 'laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 Une Dict. Arts 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the 'laying and a Brick Trowel, and fastned [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Portsmouth, The ropemakers' laying-walk and tarting-walk.

Laying [la'in]), ph. a. [f. LAY v. 1 + -ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.
1591 Precivall Sp. Dict., Ponedera gallina, a laying hen. 1848 Roe Nat. Ser. Story ii. in Harper's Mag. Jan. 283/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† Laying (la'in), sph. a. [f. LAY v. 1 + .ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.
1591 Precival Sp. Dict., Ponedera gallina, a laying hen. 1848 Roe Nat. Ser. Story ii. in Harper's Mag. Jan. 283/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† Laying (se will not teiche.
Layity, obs. form of Laity.
Layke, Laykin, -yn, obs. ff.

Layk 6, Laykin, -yn, obs. ff. Lake, Lakin.
Lay-land: see Lea-Land.
Layloc(k, obs. and dial. form of Lilac.
Layman I (lēi mān). Also 5-6 laye-, laieman, 6 leaman, leman. [Orig. two words: see Lay a.]
1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity, 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 289 That noo clerke scholde receyve investiture of his henefice... of the honde of a seculer lay man. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. iv. 38/2 This man of a laye man was made pope. 1548 Gest Pr. Masse F vij, 1t implieth no more one christian then another, no more ye spiritual then the leanen. 156 T. Norrow Catriu's Inst. i. 24 Let them (the papistes) no more use this shift to say that images are lay mennes bokes. a 1677 Barrow Scrm. Wks. 1716 I. 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 Nelson Fest. & Fasts iii. (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons... to have followed secular Employments, if they had been mere Laymen. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. II. vii. 85 A layman, might baptize. 1849 Macallay Hist. Eng. vi. 11. 05 Of the other six commissioners three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 Kingsley Herew, iii. (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. transf. A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine)

or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law

and medicine).

and medicine).

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shulde it see, And Clerks alsoe... Wherehy all Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To seech by Alkimy great ryches to winn May finde good Counsell. 1559 Moawwa Eronym. 240 Dry it lyghtly by the sun, and drawe out an oyll after the maner of the lay men. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 60 b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 Sat. Rev. 7 Apr. 403/1 Nu prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log. 1888 Bayes. Amer. Commv. 1. 320 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs.. the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 11. 557 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So Laywoman.

1529 More Dyaloge III. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture

So Laywoman.

1529 More Dyaloge III. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill .. be .. taken to ley men & women both. 1553 Becon Relignes of Rome (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places. by a Layman or by a Laywoman. 1674 Hickman Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) 140 Had he held that a Layman, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 Maskell Mon. Rid. 1, p. ccxi, Having reference to baptism in times of necessity by laymen and laywomen. laywomen.

† Lay-man 2. Obs. [a. Du. leeman, for *ledenman, f. led 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now lid limb, joint + man MAN sb.! Cf. G. gliedermann.]

limb, joint + man MAN sb.! Cf. G. gliedermann.]

= LAY-FIGURE.

1688 H. Testling Sentiments Painters 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1706
Art of Painting (1744) 3t The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they dont smell of the lay man, as we commonly say.

1762 H. Walfole Catal. Engravers (1765) 22 Crispin Pass ... describes the use of the maneken or layman for disposing draperies. 1796 Charlotte Shith Marchmont 1. 14t She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner... on purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

† Layn(e. Obs. [variant of Lawn sb.] Some fine linen fabric; ? = Lawn sb.]

1561 Inv. R. Wardr. (1815) 150 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1581 Sc. Acts Jas. VI, c. 113 Coastelie cleithing of silkes. layne, cammeraige, freinzies, etc. 1612 P. Lowe Clypragere vitt. v. 367 Couer it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [printed layre] or camering.

Layn(e, var. Lain; obs. Sc. f. Loan.

Laynder, obs. form of Launder. Layner, obs. form of Lainer.

Layner, obs. form of Lainer.

Lay-out (12t-aut). Chiefly U.S. [See lay out, Lay v.1 56.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1888 Harper's Mag. July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 Forum (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 C. O. Parmenter Hist. Pelham, Mass. 138 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 I. P. Roberts (title) The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm.

2. Something laid or spread out; a display; a spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to

spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to

'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 A. K. M'CLUBE Rocky Mts. 219 His [sc. a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive lay-out for him. 1898 Mark Twain in Cosmopolitan 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3. Cards. In Faro: see quot.

1889 in Century Dict. 1894 Maskelyne Sharps & Flats 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'layout' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one sunt.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haulseine' (Cent. Dict.).

5. attrib. in lay-out line, 'a long line buoyed at

5. attrib. in lay-out line, 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (Cent. Dict.).

Layr(e: see LAIR, LAYER.

Layrock, obs. form of LARK. + Lays. Obs. Earlier anglicizing of Sp. lazo

1ASSO.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy*. 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chill) They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, wherewith they are sure of catching an ox, hoise, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays*.

11ays, Lays-band: see Lease *sb*.4

11aysar, -er, -our, obs. forms of Leisure.

Layse, variant of Leese v.² Obs. † **Lay ship**. Obs. rare -1. [f. Lay a. + -ship.]

The condition of a layman; in quot used (with poss, pron.) as a mock title.

1641 Million Ch. Gewt, in. iii. Wks. 1851 111. 168 In respect of a woodden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it. a flagon pot, and a linnen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

Lay-soil. rave-o. [? corruption of Laystall, after Soil.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (Crabb Technol. Dict. s.v. Lay).

Tayestall (Extel) Also 6 laye-, leystall(e.

Laystall (lcl.stol). Also 6 laye-, leystall(e, 6-7 lei-, leystal, laystale, 7 leastall, lestal(1, ? loystal. [f. Lay v. + STALL; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.

+1. A butial-place. Obs.

1527 Lanc. Wills (Chetham Soc.) 1. 16 My bodye to be bured win the white frenis of Chester.. and their to have for my laystall xiijs. iiijs. 1541 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 5 Reseyved of mastere Foxe for my wardens leystall vijs. viijd.

leystalle vjs., viijd.

2. A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 Surrey Ch. Goods (1869) 98 A pese of grownd to make a leystall for the soyle of the hole paryshe. 1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Voiries d'une ville, the laystall of a towne. 1505 Spenser F. Q. 1. v. 53 Many corses, like a great laystall, Of murdred men. 1610 Death Rauil-liack in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III 112 The house. to be utterly ruinated, and be converted into a common leastall. 1612 Deavron Polysolb. Pref. A, The common Laystall of a Citie. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystal at Mile-end. 1831 CARLYLE Sarl. Res. (1858) 26 Five-million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 Times 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

attrib. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesm. iii. (1841) 1. 20 The brickmakers all about London mix seacoal-ashes, or laystalstuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

brick.

b. fig.

1629 H. Burton Babel no Bethel 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Little Shrnb Growing by, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous, . the lay-stall Of putrid flesh alive! 1644 Vicars God in Mount 152 Stage-playes . those most dirty and stinking sinks or lestalls of all kinde uf abominations. a 1734 NORTH Exam. I. iii. § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no better than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858).

+ Laystow. Obs. Also 5 laye-, 5-6 ley-, 6 laistow(e, 7 laistoff(?). [f. Lay v. + Stow. Cf. Lairstow.]

1. = LAYSTALL 1.

1452 Will of Vampage (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulturibus defunctorum. 1485 Will of Rypon (ibid.), For my leystow in the seid chirch.

2. = LAYSTALL 2.

2. = LAYSTAIL 2.

1494 FASYAN Chron. VII. CCXXVI. 254 This place of Smythfeelde was at y' daye a laye stowe of all order of fylth. 1577
HARRISON England 11. XX. (1877) 1. 325 The ancient gardens
were but dunghils and laistowes. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled
we, the Spirit X. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs,
Dunghills, and putrified bodies.

Laysure, obs. form of Leisure.

Laysure, various of Lair Obs. obs. f. Larg. a.1

Layt(e, variant of LAIT Obs. f. LATE a.1

Laytell, Layth, obs. f. LITTLE, LOATH, LOATHE.

Laytie, -ty, obs. forms of LAITY.

Laytt, variant of LATE sh.1 Obs.

Layvel, obs. form of Level.

Laywoman: see under LAYMAN.

Lazar (lēi zăi), sb. and a. arch. Forms: 4-7 lazar, lazer, laser, (4 lacer, lazer, 5 lasyar), 6 lasar, (laiser, laizer), 4-lazar. [a. med.L. lazarus, an application of the proper name Lazarus, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. ladre, It. lazzaro.] A. sb.

Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. ladre, Ît. lazzaro.]

A. sb.

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; esp. a leper.

1340 Ayenb. 189 Ine be norbisne of be riche manne, bet onworbede bane lazre. (1350 St. Tohn 254 in Horstm. Allengt. Leg. (1881) 37 be Lacer, bat died in disese. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1093 Lazares ful monye, Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde. (1480 Chron. Vitod. st. 274 Blynd lazerus and croked in chirche to lede. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gt. 37 There atte laste were guarysshed & CANTON Chas. Gt. 37 There atte laste were guarysshed & CANTON Chas. Gt. 37 There atte laste were guarysshed & CANTON Chas. Gt. 37 There atte laste were guarysshed & CANTON Chas. Gt. 37 There atte laste were guarysshed & CANTON Chas. Gt. 37 There atte laste were guarysshed & COLON. 111. 1082/2 They provided for the lazer to keepe him out of the citie from clapping of dishes, and ringing of bels. 1610 HOLLANO Camden's Brit. 1. 522 Lazers .. so they used to tearme folke infected with the Elephantiasic or Leprusie. a 1743 SANAGE Epitaph on Mrs. Jones 15 Did piteous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. 12795 COLENIDGE Sonn., 'Sweet Mercy', The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doors, And called him friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 Tennyson Becket 1. iv, 1 marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

† 2. (See quot. 1710.) Obs.
1573 Tusser Husb. xlix. (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be espied, let baies amend Cisley, or shift hir aside. 1710 D. Hilman Tusser Rediv. (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beastings, or Milk soon after Calving.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lazar-like, +-man, -sore; + lazar's clicket, clapper, snapper = lazarus clap-per; lazar-haunter, one who frequents places where

† lazar's clicket, clapper, snapper = lazarus clap-per; lazar-haunter, one who frequents places where

TIAZAT 8 CHERCI, CIAPPET, SNAPPET = lazarus clapper; lazar-haunter, one who frequents places where lazars are. Also Lazar-cote, Lazar-house.

1611 Cotga, Claphette, a *Lazers Clicket, or Clapper. 1835
BROWNING Paracelsus III, 760 You are not a *lazar-haunter;
How should you know? 1602 Shaks, Ham. 1. v. 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most *Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1552
LATINER Serm. 3vd Sund. Epiph. (1584) 309 Note here also the behaulour of this *Lazer man. 1587 Golotog De Mornay xxix. 463 He saw him there lapping vp his sores among the Lazermen. 1658 tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char. xxiv. 98 *Lazeres snappers lorig. clipnettes de ladres]. 1796 BURKE Regic. Peace 1. Wks. VIII. 123 Exposing our *lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. adj. Affected with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprous. Also fig.
1433 Caxton Gold. Leg. 108 b/1 For the cruelte of Constantyn god sente hym suche a sekenes that he becam lazare and mesell. 1530 in Weaver Wells Wills (1890) 157 To the lazar people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of T[aunton] xij⁴. 1546 Supplic. Poore Commons (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazar, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V. 11. 180 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressid's Kind, Doll Teare-sheete. 1792 D. Llovo Voy. Ll/e 148 Studious to heal a Lazar world.

Hence † Lazarly a., lazar-like, diseased.

Hence † La zarly a., lazar-like, diseased. 1612-15 Br. HALL Contempl., N. T. IV. xi, And like another erusalem, for those five leprous and lazarly orders, hath built five porches.

Lazar, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

**Hazar, ods. Sc. 10rm of Leisure.

† La'zar-cote. Obs. [f. Lazar + Cote sh.1]

A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470-85 Malory Arthur viii. xxxv, Syr said Gouernaile she is put in a lazar cote. 1493 Will of Spencer (Somersel Ho.), The iiij Lazarottes nygh London. 1536 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 157 Thomas Barnwell. shalle one of the visitors of the spyttelhowses, or lazar cotes, about this Citye. 1563 Foxe A. & M. 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazar cots.

Lazaret (lazăret). Also 7 lazarett, 8-9 lazarette, lazzaret. [a. F. lazaret, ad. It. lazzaretlo, now lazzeretto: see next.]

retto, now lazzeretto: see next.]

1. = LAZARETTO 1.

1611 COTGR., Lazaret, a Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazers., 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 135/2 The Grand Visier.. has given order for..raising a Battery ment the Lazaret, 1682 Whelem Johns. Greece. 1: 6 A large Lazarett, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1783 Hamilton in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 201 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1826 Gazetteer Scot. (ed. 2) 128 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 Daily News 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick..so often find their welcome passport to the grave. transf. and fig. a 1711 Ken Hymmotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 Sir H. Taylor I. Commenus

v. vii. Wks. 1864 II. 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made A lazaret for the mind's maladies.

2. = LAZARETTO 2.

1721 Act Parl. in Lond. Gaz. No. 5927/5 Such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place. 1769 Blackstone Comm. IV. 167
The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarentine is to be performed.
1800 Act 39 & 40 Geo. 111. c. 80 (tittle) An Act for erecting a Lazaret on Chetney Iiill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine.
1860 Mex. Maxine Mag. VII. 147 Only one box. was left in the lazarette. 1866 Daily News 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaret.
187 Byron Ynan in. cexxy, The liver is the lazaret of bile.

3. = LAZARETTO 3.
1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE Wrecker xi. 185 From the cabin the cook was storing tims into the lazarette. 1897
R. KIPLING Capt. Courageous 185 He rolled to the lazarette aft the cabin.

aft the cabin

Lazaretto (lazăreto). Also 7 lazzareto, lazaretta, 8 lazeretto, lazareta, 9 lazzaretto. [ad. It. lazzareto (Florio), now lazzeretto, f. lazzaro

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor,

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 Thomas Hist. Halie 33a, For the plague there is a house..two miles from Venice, called the Lazaretta. 660 W. Biddler in T. Lavender Tranz.cert. Englishmen 6 The Lazaretta [at Zantel, which is a place like vnto the pest house in More-fields. 1789 Mrs. Prozzi Janva. France 1.77 The Lazaretto.remains a standing monument of his piety. 1822-56 De Quincer Confess. (1862) 31 Bare as the walls of a poor house or lazaretto. 1874 Green Short Hist. x \$1.722 His longing..led him to examine the lazarettos of Europe and the East.

2. A building. sometimes a ship, set apart for the

Europe and the East.

2. A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 B. Jonson Fox IV. i. (1607) I 2 b, Where they vse To lie out forty, fifty dayes, sometimes, About the Lazaretto, for their triall.

1615 G. Sandys Trav. (1621) 6 When they have Pratticke, they are enforced to valide at the Lazaretto, Ibid. 222 To be conseved by him vnto the Lazaretta, there to remaine for thirtie or fortie dayes before I could be admitted into the Citie.

1785 Paley Mor. Philos. (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine.

1853 FELTON Fam. Lett. xxiv. (1865) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. Nant. 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing

twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. Naut. 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 161. 1783 Cole-brook et al. 1.1/je (1873) 7 The Duke of Athol, Indiaman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazareta. 1799 in Naval Chron. 1. 303 The fire must be in the lazareta below. e1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 129.

Lazar-house. A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto. 1530 Palsor. 237/2 Lasarhouse, lasdriere. 1543 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 149 Mr. R. H. .. appointed one of the gouernours and Vysytonrs of the lazarhouses. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 574 A Lazarhouse of women in Wilt-shire which one of the said sisters, being herselfe infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. 1667 Milton P. L. xt. 479. 1712 Adulton Spect. No. 363 F 13 A large hospital or lazarhouse, 1794 Coleridge Relig. Musings x, The closing gates Of the full Lazarhouse. 1889 Jessope Coming of Friars i. 21 Lepers. driven forth to curse and howl in the lazarhouse outside the walls.

162. 1830 Byson Mar. Fal. III. i, Thon must be cleansed of the black blood which makes thee A lazarhouse of tyranny. 1880 G. Merrotth Tragic Com. (1881) too Their house would be a lazarhouse, they would be condemned to seclusion.

1842 The Coleraries of the condemned to seclusion.

Lazarist (læ'zărist). [ad. F. lazariste, f. the proper name Lazare, Lazarus.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (Catholic Dict. 1885).

1747 Genth. Mag. 570 Jesuits, Oratorians, ... Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. 1768 Boswell. Corsica i. (ed. 2) 23 There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. 1900 Ch. Times 30 Nov. 614/2 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China. So + Lazarite in the same sense.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Lazarus, Fathers of S. La-arus, called also Lazarites. † Lazarole. Obs. [ad. It. lazzaruolo, now laz-

† La zarole. Obs. [ad. It. lazzaruolo, now lazzeruolo.] The medlar-tree (Mespilus Germanica).

1668 Wilkins Real Char. II. iv. § 7, 113. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 119/1 Pomiferous Trees. Lazarole.

† La zarous, a. Obs. Also 6 lazarus. [f. LaZar + - Ots.] Leprous. Also fg.

1536 in Weaver Wells Wills (1890) 47, v howsses of lazarus pepyll xxd. 1541 R. Copland Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg., etc. Qiij, To habyte with a lazarous woman. 1635 A. Reao Tumors & Vilers 225 The Germans have many lazarous persons. 1652 T. Adams God's Anger & Man's Comfort 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarous soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence † La zarousness, leprosy.

1648-60 Hexham Dutch Dict., Melaetscheyt, Leprosie, or Lazerousnesse.

Lazartus, obs. form of LACERTOSE.

Lazarus (læzărɔ̃s), rare. [Allusive use of the proper name: see Lazar.] A leper; a beggar.

(In the first quot, the allusion may be to the (In the first quot, the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead; see John xi.)

1508 Dunrar Flyting w. Keunedie 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. 1634-5 Berreton Frax. (Chetham Soc.) o Only Lazaruses. are permitted to beg their victuals. 1850 S. G. Osborne Gleanings 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. 1879 Farrar St. Paul (1833) 491 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses—half-starved slaves. sat famishing and unrelieved.

b. allrib .: + lazarus-clapper, a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; † lazarus-house = LAZAR-HOUSE.

† lazarus-house = Lazar-House.

156 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes. 1593 Hollyband Dict., Le Cliquet de l'huis, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarous clapper. 1634-5 Bererton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) to About half a mile from this town is this alms-house, this Lazarus house.

† Lazary. Obs. Also 6 lazarye, lazery. [f. Lazar + -Y.] = Lephosy lil. and fig.
1502 Arnolde Chron. 149 Our Lord thesu Criste. be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. 1541 R. Copland Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg. Pjb, To.. conforte the heade in palsy...and to pale lazery. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 41/1 In those which have the lazarye, and theire face corroded and deformed.

Laze (|v|2), sb. colloy. [f. Laze v.] The action

heade in palsy,...and to pale lazery. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg, 41/1 In those which have the lazarye, and theire face corroded and deformed.

Laze (Iziz), sb. collog. [f. Laze v.] The action of the vb. Laze; an instance of this.

1862 Temple Bar V. 328 He will take a quiet laze. 1894 Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz. Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

Laze (Iziz), v. Also 7 lase. [Back-formation from Lazy a.]

1. intr. To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs. a 1592 Greene Alphonsus ut.Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? 1610 Rowlands Marthall 17 Worke is left at home vindone, and loyterers laze in the streete. 1611 Cotgr., S'endormir en sentinello,... to lare it when he hath most need to looke about him. 1661 K. W. Conf. Charac., Lawyer (1860) 43 He begins to lag and lave, like a tired jade. a 1704 Compl. Servant-Maid (ed. 7) 7 Incline not to sloth, or laze in bed 1802 Southey in C. C. Southey Life II. 195, I must sleep, and laze, and play whit till bed time. 1868 Lowell Lett. (1894) I. v. 453, I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. 1899 Alluntic Monthly Aug. 199/2 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

† b. To laze oneself: to include in indolence. 1612 T. Adams Galland's Burden 28 b, Hence Beggars lase themselues in the fields of idlanesse. 1620 Surtino Quiz. II. xxii. 146 Lazing himselfe as if he had wakened out of a. profound sleep. 1658 Gernal. Chr. in Arm. (1669) 119/1 In a summer's day. he lay lazing himselfe for the grass.

2. quasi-trans. To pass aroay in indolence. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves II. xxii. 2. Peacock N. Erendon II. 420 With the firm determination. of 'lazing' away the rest of the day.

11 lence In zing vbl. sh.

21 a 1626 W. Sclater 2 Thess. (1629) 283 The lazing of these

the rest of the day.

Hence La zing vbl. sb.

a 1626 W. Sclater 2 Thess. (1629) 283 The lazing of these loyterers is not numbred amongst mottals. 1672 Petry Pol. Anat. (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed. from want of employment. 1880 H. S. Cooper Coral Lands H. 309 An hour or so of downright lazing on the heath.

Laze, Lazer, obs. forms of Lace, Lazar.

Lazie, variant of LASSO.

Lazie, variant of Lasso.

Lazily ($|\bar{e}^{+}|$ zili), adv. [f. Lazy a. + -Ly 2.] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1587 Golding De Mornay xxxiii. 537 He that feighteth lasilie shalbe danned in hell. 1688 Bunyan Heavenly Footm. (1886) 147 Von run too lazily, the door is shut. 1744 Armstrong Preserv. Health in. 527 Thre' tedions channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on. 1885 Dickens Mnt. Fr. ii. ii in a certain lazily arrogant air. 1887 Spectator 26 Mar. 415/2 The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

Laziness ($|\bar{e}^{+}|$ zinės). [f. Lazy a. + -ness.] The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in Hollyrard Treas. Fr. Tong. 1590 Spenser F. Q.

111. vii. 12 Such lassinesse both lewd and poore attonce him made. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis Disc. Seneca (1631) 38

Laysines the yonger brother of idlenes. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows. Ded. 8 Even in leisure lasinesse is to be shunned, 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 394 The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards. 1816 T. Moore Let. 1 July in Mem. (1856) VIII. 216 It is not right that you and I, whatever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. 1869 Spurgeron J. Plonghm. Talk 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

Lazo, variant of Lasso.

Lazte, ohs. form of Lazar.

Lazre, ohs. form of LAZAR.

Lazule. ? Obs. Also 6 lazull, 7 luzzel, 7-8

Lazule. ? Obs. Also 6 lazull, 7 luzzel, 7-8 lazul. [ad. L. lazulum (see Lafis Lazull).] = Lafis Lazult. Chiefly attrib. lazule-stone.

1598 Florio, Lazoli, an azure or lazull stone. 1616 Bullokar, Lazule stone, a blewish greene stone of the kinde of marble, vsed sometime in physicke. 1639 Horn & Rob. Gate Lang, Unl. ix. § 90 The Azure (Luzzel) stone. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 384 Merchandizes from the Levant [etc.]. Lazule. 1757 tr. Henckels Pyritol. 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazul-stone. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 320 It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule-stone.

Lazuli (læziŭlei). Short for Lapis Lazuli. Also attrib., as lazuli-fineh, a brilliant fringilloid bird (Passerina amæna) of the western U.S. 1789 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. II. (1791) 157 Light piers of

LAZY.

HAZULINE (18°2711311), d. rare. [I. LARULI + INE.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 PATMORE Unknown Eros (1890) 2 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

Lazulite (læziñloit). Min. [f. med.L. lazul-um (see LAPIS LAZUL) + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monocolinic grystols: also the colour of this mineral elinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral. ¶ Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

elinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral.

Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name lazurstein, 1807 Aikin Dict. Chem. 4 Min. 11. 3 Lazulite...occurs disseminated in fine grains. 1818 W. Phillips Min. 81 Lazulite... is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. viii. 11. 268 In that princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. 1861 Bristow Gloss Min. 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites 1883 E Arnold Pearls Fuith W. 12 His sky is lazulite; His earth is paved with emerald-work.

1853 Kane Grinnell Eng. xlvii. (1850) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

11 cince Lazulitic a., of or pertaining to lazulite. 1853 Kane Grinnell Eng. viii. (1850) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazuline tinge of each † Lazure, a. Clos. rare. [See Azure.]

Azure a. 1. Also in comb., lazure-coloured adj. 1671 J Weister Metaller, xvi 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour; some are of a house colour. 1683 Pertres Metallyin. 1, 1666 230 The fair lazure colored Copper.. Oars.. contain likewise much and good Copper.

Lazurite (Leziúroit). Min. [f. med.l., lazure

Lazurite (Leziŭroit). Min. [f. med.]. lazur (see Azure) + -ITE. Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of Azurite.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 DANA Mon. 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown o contain lazurite. **Lazy** (\mathbb{R}^{3} -zi), a and sb Forms: 6-7 laysy, ie,

Lazy (lē'zi), a and sb Forms: 6-7 laysy, ie, lasie, y, lazie, (6 lasie, y, lasey, leasie), 7-lazy. [Of obscure etymology.

The earliest quoted form laysy would favour the derivation from Lay r, with suffix as in lipsy, tricksy, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance. If the word be of early origin, and esp. if the alleged diales that sense 'manght, bad, be gennine, there may possibly be comexion with ON lawon diapidated, lassify is decept, fragile, mod. Icel. lass furða alling, lassiché ialment. Fur Skeat su pects adoption from Du or LG, and refers to MLG. lasich, losich, mod.LG. läösig (Danneil), early mod.Du. lenzig.]

A. adi.

 \mathbf{A} . adj.

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indisposed to action or

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indisposed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 Bale Labor Yourn. Leland Pref. A vij b, Those laysy Inbbers and popyshe bellygoddes. 1567 Triall Treas Aiv, Your lasy bones I pretende so to blisse. That you shall have small luste to prate any more. 1578 T. N tr. Cong. W. Indies 191 If they were found to be lavie and slouthfull they should be used accordingly. 1579 SPENSER Sheft. Cal. Feb. 9. Lewdly complainest thon lassic ladde, Of Winter's wracke, for making thee sadde. 1590 – F. Q. I. iv. 36 Sathan ... forward lasht the laesy teme. 1628 Prense Core. Corens 77 Who gratific their owne lasic dispositions. a 1658 Cleveland W.S. (1637) 508 These lazic tender-hearted Clowns. 1697 Driven Virg. Georg. 1v. 242 All, with united Foice, combine to drive The lazy brones from the laborious Hive a 1770 JORTIN Scom. (1771) I. i. 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us. 1807 Crabbe Par. Rog. 11. 143 The lazy vagrants in her presence shook. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 80 He must not be very lazy. for fear of being discharged.

1. transf. Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness. 1666 Shaks Tr. 4. Cr. 1. iii. 147 With him Patroclus Ypon a lazie Bed the liuelong day Breakes scurrill Iests. 1669 Dreven Tyrannic Love I. i, Two tame gown d princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. 1670 — 2nd Pl. Cong. Granada 11. iii. Love, like a lazy eweary of their lazy home. 1721 Ramsay Morning Interview 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop iv, The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place. 1851 Longe, Gold. Leg. v. Read to Hirschan, The great dog... Hangs shie head in the lazy beat.

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only transf. from sense I. + Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. II. (Arh.) 100 Melancthon.. came to this low kinde of writing, by vsing ouer moch Paraphrasis in reading: For studying therbie to make eueric thing streight and easie, in smothing and playing all things to much, neuer leaueth, whiles the sence it selfe he left, hoth lowse and lasie. 1590 Stars. Mids. N. v. 1.4 How shall we beguile The lazie time, if not with some delight? 1592 Arden of Faversham Eib, The laysie minuts linger on their time. a 1628 F. Grevin. Laham 37d Chorns 35 A lasy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. ?1630 MICTON Time 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. 1668 CULEFIFER & COLE Barthol. Anat. 1. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazie urin are different. 1630 Drivoen Ovid's Met. 1. 362 With rain his tobe and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. 1734 Phil. Trans. XXXVIII. 298 There is a great

deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnetick sort. 1764 Goldsm. Trav. 2 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. 1799 COLERIDGE Lines comp. in Concert-room 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro. 1888 R. Bridges Eros 4 Tsyche, May 4 The sun. Sitting his gold through lazy mists. + 3. dial. Bad, worthless. Obs.—0
1671 Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl., Lazy, in agro Lincusurpatur pro Malus, Pravus, Perversus. 1674 Ray N.C. Words 29 Lazy, Naught, bad. 1787 in Grose Prov. Gloss.
4. Comb., as lazy-boned, -paced, -puffing adjs.; lazy-board (U.S.), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (Cent. Dict.); lazy-boots collog. = Lazy-bones;

(Cent. Dict.); lazy-boots collog. = LAZY-BONES; lazy-cock (U.S.), 'a eock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and hose from the tank of the tender' (Funk); †lazy-gut, a glutton; lazy-guy Naut. (see Guy 5b.1 2); gut, a glutton; lazy-guy Naul. (see Gu 30. 2); lazy-jack, 'a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); lazy-legs = Lazy-bones; lazy-painter, 'a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather' (Snyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867); lazy-pinion, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (Cent.

motion between two other pinions or wheels (Cent. Dict.); lazy scissors = LAXY-TONGS.

1875 A. R. Hope My Schoolbey Fr. 148 One or two *lazy-boned fellows worked in hed. 1831 Lytton Eng. Aram 1. ii, Why don't you rise, Mr. 'Lazy-boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? 1863 Mrs. GASKELL Sylvia's L. xxxv, Nancy.. is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. 1631 Celestina 1x. 105 This same 'lazy-gnt was the cause... of all this stay, 1838 DICKENS O. Twist xxi, Don't lag behind already, 'Lazy-legs! 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. vi. 106 The 'lazy-paced tyet laborious) Asse. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Tul. 11. ii. 31 When he bestrides the 'lazie pulling Cloudes. 1836 'Lazy scissors [see Lazy-tongs].

LAZY-TONGS!

Hence Lazyhood, laziness. Lazyish a., some-

what lazy.

1866 P. W. PROCTER Mem. Lamb 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete lazylhood.

1892 Argosy Jan.
42, I have six long, delicious weeks of lazyhood before me.
1892 Spectator 17 Dec. 878/2 The lazyish, slightly slatternly

+В. sb. Used as a name for the Sloth. Obs. 1682 SIR T. Browne Chr. Mor. 1. § 33 To tread a mile after .. the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazilia, were a most tining Pennance.

Ting Pennance.

Lazy (|v^2|zi), v. [f. Lazy a.]

1. intr. = Laze v. 1.

1612 Sylvpseer Trophe's 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. 1694 R. L'Estrange Fables 50 They knew no reason... why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the finit of the Other's labour. 1765 H. Timber Lake Mem. 76 Hunting, and warring abroad, and lazying at home. 1876 Besant & Rice Gold. Butterfly 111. 81 He. lazied under the hanging willows by the shore. 1890 Mrs. Laffan Louis Drayout I. it. ii, 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. quasi-trans. Laze v. 2.

10 read, or finite, or finy, in.

2. quasi-trans. LAZE v. 2.

1885 Century Mag. XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. 1892 Thinyson St. Telemachus 21 Wike Thou deedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suppression, not of selfless love.

La zy-back. +a. A sluggard. Obs. b. Coalmining. (See quot. 1881.) c. 'A high back-bar to a carriage-seat' [Knight Dict. Mech. 1875]. d. Lazy-back-chair, a chair with a reclining back.

1611 Cotgr., Poltron, a ... sluggard lazie-backe. 1860 Fing. & For. Mining Gloss., S. Staff. Terms, Lazyback, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. 1887 Pop. Sci. Mo. XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes according the serving set. a capital observing-seat.

a capital observing-seat.

Lazy-bed. Polato-growing. A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also attrib

which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also attrib.

1743 R. Maxwell Sel. Trans. 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly, in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. 1786 A. Young Tour Irvil. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method.

1813 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mede. Seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Bril. Empire (1854) I. 311 Potatoes... are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds... 1860 Delamer Kitch. Gard. 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

Lazy-bones. colloq. A lazy person.

1502 G. Hawvey Pierce's Super. (1903) 185 Was... legier-demane a sloweworme, or Vinactite a lasie-bones. 1600 Breton Pasquil's Madcap (Grosart) 12/2 Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaines. 1800 Malkin Gil Blas it. i. 76 Master lazy-bones did not like sitting up! 1863 R. F. Burton Abeduta II. 168 Our lazy bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

b. (See quot.) Cf. Lazy-tongs.

1788 Gross Diet. Vidg. Tongne, Lazybones, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

La'zy-tongs. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the

levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance.

name is applied also to a similar combination of

name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 7) XIV. 450/2 A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. Ibid., These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. 1847 LD. LIND-SAY IIII. Chr. Art I. 100 The other presents him (the Saviour) the sponge of vinegar, (on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs). 1862 11. MARKMAT Fear in Sweden I. 118 Our course ran zigang, like a pair of hazy-tongs. a 1864 GESMER Coal, Petrol., etc. (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs. is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other smitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

|| Lazzaro (latsaro), Plur, lazzari (-7), [It.:

|| Lazzaro (latsaro). Pinr. lazzari (-1). [It.: see Lazar.] = Lazzarone (latsaro). Pinr. lazzari (-1). [It.: see Lazzari which are the scun of the Neapolitan people. 1797 Mess. Radcuffer Italian vii, To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. 1835 Court Mag. VI. 20/2, I do not pretend... to distinguish between the veritable lazzari, and the vagabonds. || Lazzarone (lazarōne, latsarōne). Chiefly

pl. Forms: sing. 9 laz z)arone; pl. 8 lazaroni, 9 lazzaroni. [lt. lazzarone, augmentative form of lazzaro (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by

odd jobs, or by begging.
1792 Charlotte Smith Desmond II. 121 What wretched odd jobs, of by degging.

1792 Charlotte Smith Besmond II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England. [Note] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wietchedness.
1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. II. 439 [Naples.] About 30000 Evaroni, or black goards. 1797 Miss. RADCLIFEE Italian ix, A few fishermen and lazzaroni only were loitering along the strand. 1832 G. Downes Lett. I. 454 The Italian vetturini, a kind of peregrinating lazzaroni, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. 1850 Geo. E. Lor A. Bede xvii, Neither are picturesque lazzaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. 1878 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. II. iii. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazzarone. attrib. 1822 J. Flint Lett. Amer. 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. 1875 J. H. Bennet Hinter Medit. 1, iii. 77 Lazarone enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenety.

1b., abbreviation of L. libra 'pound', pl. lbs., now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also

now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also

of poinds sterling.

1300-1 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 11 Pro ij lb. gyngere, ijs. xd. 1563-7 Buchanan Keform. St. Andros Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 In silver, five hundret xlvij lbs. xs. xd.

+ Le, lee. Obs. [abbreviation for med.L. (dies) legibilis (day) appropriated for reading (see Du Cange).] Only in Le day: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputa-

tions) were read in the schools. Cf. DIS.

1574 M. STOKYS in G. Peacock Observ. Stat. Univ. Camb. App. A (1841) p. iv, The Questionists shall give the Bedels warnynge upon the Le Daye. Ibid. p. xiv, All the Determiners shall stande in the Common Schooles every Lee Daye from Ashe wensdaye untyll the last Acte.

Le, obs. form of LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE.

-le, suffix, pronounced ('1), of various function

and origin.

1. The usual mod.Eng. form of ME. -el(e, -le, repr. OE. -el, -ela, -(e) le in sbs. and -ol, -ul, -el in adjs. (The form -el is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into -le, as after ch, g soft, n, r, sh, th, and v. After m the suffix becomes -ble.)

and v. After m the suffix becomes -ble.)

The OE, sls. and adjs, with l suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-Eng. formation. The sls. formed on nounstems have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in bramble; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in thimble, handle. In those formed on vb. stems the function of the soffix is either agential as in beadle, instrumental as in bridle, girdle, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in bindle. The adjs, which are formed on vb. stems, have the sense 'apt or linble' (to do what the vb. expresses), as in brittle, fickle, gripple, numble, tstudkel.

b. In riddle the suffix represents OE, -ELS, the s having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of ME, -el(l, -elle, in the educated from Er. This has several different

in sbs. adopted from Fr. This has several different sources: in eastle, mantle, it is OF, -el:-L. -ellum dim. suffix (see -EL); in cattle it is OF. -el:-L. -āle, the nent. sing., and in battle it is OF. -aille the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix -ālis (see -AL); in bottle it is OF. -eille:—]. -icula dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. ME. -(e)len, OE. -lian:—O'Teut. type -ilōjan, with a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to OE. are nestle, twinkle, In ME. and early mod. E. the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in MHG, and mod.Ger, and in Du.) to form vbs. expressing repeated action or movement, as in brasile, crackle, crumple, dazzle, hobble, niggle, paddle, sparkle, topple, wriggle, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as babble, cackle,

gabble, giggle, guggle, mumble, etc. Lea (lī), sb.1 Forms: 1 léah, léa, léaz léz, 4 le3, 5-6 (9) lee, 5-7 leye, 5 lie, legh, 5-6 le, 6

lighe, laie, 6-7 laye; 5-7 lay, 5-9 ley, 6- lea. [OE. léa(h masc. (genitive léas, léages, nom. pl. léas), and léah fem. (genitive léage), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of sense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with OHG. 18th neut. or masc., used to render L. 1ūcus grove (MHG. 18th, 18ch low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, mod.Ger. dial. loh), and perh. with Flem. -loo in place-names, as Waterloo; the pre-Tent. type *lougo- occurs also in L. lācus grove, and Lith. laukas meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be *leug- to shine (whence L. lūcere, Eng. LIGHT sh., etc.; for the sense cf. clearing); others have suggested *leu- to loosen (Gr. λύειν, L. so-lv-čre). The sense has been influenced by confusion with Lease sb. (OE. &s), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with Leas &? A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After OE. chiefly found (exc.

where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily

applied to grass land.

of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in Birch Cartul, Sax. (1885) I. 450 Campus armentorum id est hribra leah. 944 Ibid. (1887) II. 540 Ponne geuße ic Ælfwine & Beorhtulfe þæs leas & þæs hammes be norðan þære lytlan dic. c 1430 Ilymus i 'irg. (1860) 95 Bi a forest as y gan walke Without a paleys in a leye. c 1470 Golagras & Gaze. 312 Thai plantit doun ane pallyeeum, yopone ane plane lee. c 1470 Henneyson Fables viii. 1793 in Anglia IX. 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone le, 1813 Douclas Æleis xui. 1701. 183 In Ilyssouris and on leys litill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to that dammis. 1546 Skelton Magnyf. 2003. I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle, With, dannee on the le, the le! 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 627 Eugenius vpoune ane lustie le Dewydit hes his ost in battellis thre. a 1541 Wyatt in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 90 In lusty leas at libertie I walke. 1586 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 320, I have bene yonder in the lighes. 1588 Stemser Firg. Guat 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinckled lay. 1610 Shaks. Temp. Iv. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1634 Milton Comus 965 Other trippings. With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. 1750 Gray Elegy i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1900 Buss Elegy Capt. Henderson v, Mourn, little harebells o'er the lee. 1808 Colerbide Three Graves III. Axxiv, I saw young Edward by himself Stalk fast adown the lee. 1813 Hoog Queen's Wake 221 Stem Tushilaw strode o'er the ley. 1849 Longe, Birds of Passage v, From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lea. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. cxv, Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. 1851 Kingsley Poems, Bad Squire 12 Where under the gloomy firewoods One spot in the ley throve rank.

"Used loosely for 'ground'."

". Used loosely for 'ground'.

c 1450 Bk. Cur lasye III. 441 in Babees Bk., On legh vnsonken hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

b. Occurring in place-names.

718 Charter of Cynewulf in O. E. Texts 427 To brad(an)
lease, itle septe bradan lease. 862 Charter of Æbellerht
lbid, 438 Bronleas—an norðan fram ceddan lease to langan
lease. c. 1305 St. Kenelm 342 in E. E. P. (1862) 56 Heo..

To-ward wynchecumbe come rist under soup les. 1572
Satir. Poems Reform. xxxi, 75 Nor quhen thay come in feir
of weir Downe to the Gallow Ley. 1620 in Willis & Clark
Cambridge (1886) 1. 126 A ground... now commonly called
S. Thomas' Leyes. 1844 S. Banford Life of Kadical 39
We found ourselves traversing Hopwood ley.

Toe. 2 Lov. [12, 120], 52 & Now dial

Lea², ley, lay (lī, lē), sb.² Now dial. Forms: 4 ley3e, 4-7 leye, 5 lee, 6 laie, laye; 5-ley, lay, 6-lea. [Elliptical use of Lea (ley, lay) adj.] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. Clover-

some time; arable land under grass; land 'land down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. Clover-lay, ley: see CLOVER 5b. 4.

1357 Durham Halmote Rolls (Surtees) 19 Concelavit eos qui depast, fuerunt les leyes. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. viil. 5 Treuthe. 1 bad holden hem at hom and heren heore leyges [B. vii. 5] leyes]. a 1400-50 Alexander 3561 Ai wald be wise haue wale soile mare ban a wast lee. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. vi. 30 Nowe Ieeldes fatte. 18 good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. c 1440 Promp. Paro. 285/1 Lay, londe not telyd. 1523 Fitzherr. Husb. § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon, fyrste plowe them. 1573 Tusser Husb. xxxv. (1878) 83 In Janiuere husland that poncheth the grotes will break vp his laie, or be sowing of otes. 1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey 1. ii. 36 Rapes require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. 1638 Drumm. Of Hawth. Prem Wks. (1711) 164 The husbandman. had turned his acres into leyes, his syths and ploughs into swords. 1713 Lond. Gaz. No. 5143/4, 12 Acres of Meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. xii. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing lea, where the sward is tough. 1780 A. Young Tour Irel. 28 He also spreads this manure on lays be intends breaking up. 1808 Curwer Econ. Feeding Stock 12 Having destroyed all old lays, I have no other hay than clover. 1886 Elworthy W. Somerstet Word-bk., Lay, Ley, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. 189a Lichfield Mercury 20 May 5/2 Good Ley for few Horses.

b. attrib.

b. attrib. D. attriv.

1523 FITTHERB. Husb. § 25 Shorte hey, and leve hey is good for shepe. 1634 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. (1865) 12 Being made into Hay, the Cattle eate it as well as it were Lea-hay and like it as well with it. ? 17. [Burns] There's News, Lasses iii, I hae as gude a craft rig As made o' yird and stane; And waly fa' the ley-crap For I maun till'd again. 1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 222, I learned from a nolleman. that good ley hay is much sought after ... for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) L. 16 This is the hest object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 VANCOUVER Agric. Deron 142 Hacking is also performed where lay-wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous harrowing.

Lea (17), sb. north. dial. Also 5, 9 ley, (6 pl. lease), 9 lae, leigh. [a. ON. le' (Sw. lia, 1)a. lee).] A scythe.

1832 Cath. Angl. 211/1 A Ley, or a sythe, falx, falcicula.

1528 in Rogers Agric. & Prices (1866) III. 567/2, 3 falces called leys. 1573 Richmond. Wills (Surtees 1853) 242, vij lease, iij. 1781; I Hutton Tour to Caves Gloss, 2 Lea. a sythe. 1855 Morton Cycl. Agric. II. 724 Lea or Leigh (Yorks), a scythe. 1877 Holderness Gloss, Ley. attrib. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss, Lea-sand, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the lea. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Lea-stone, a scythe-sharpener.

Lea (11), sb. 4 Also 4-5 19(e, 7- lay, 9 ley. [The gloss in the Promp. Parv. suggests that the word is a derivative of F. lier (:-I. ligāre) to bind, tie. But cf. Lease sb. 4] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quois.

The gloss in the Promp. Parv. suggests that the word is a derivative of F. lier (:-1. ligāre) to bind, tie. But cf. Lease sh. 4] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quots.

1399 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 111. 132 Et in xl lee luminon' [?] emp. pro praed. torchez 2s. 6d. [Note, A lee or lea contains 80 yards]. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 2012 Lee of threde, ligathra. 1465 Ripon Ch. Acts 139, x les de coverlett yarn. 1615 Markham Eng. Houseav. II. v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 N. Riding Rec. (1885) 111. 348 A Huby spinster presented for stealing ro leas of harden yarn. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s. v., Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about. a 1704 Locke in Fox Bourne Life (1876) II. xiii. 363 Twelve lays of good sound merchandable. linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 0.2 avoirdupois. 1776 Act 17 Goo. III. c. 11 § 11 Every bank of ... yarn shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or leas shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such raps or leas, such raps of leas with raps of lease the raps of leas, and .. every such lay of .. every such lay (1. Every lay (1. Every

Leach (lit_1) , sb.1 Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a. 4-6 leche, 5-7 lecch(e, 6 leache, 6- leach. β . 5 lese, lesse, lees(s(e, leshe, lesk, 6 less. [a. OF. lesche (F. Rche).]

OF. Issche (F. Rche).]

† 1. A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. Obs.

a. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 45 Thre leches of bacun
lay bou mot In brothe. c 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ.
Ord. (1790) 435 Cut smal leches of two ynches of length.
c 1500 For to Serve Ld, in Babees Bk. (1868) 370 Take of
ij leches of the briste, and cowche legge and whyngge und
lechis into a faire voyde plater.

§. 14.. Noble Bk. Cookry (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the
clodde of beef and make lesks of a span longe. c 1460
J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 610 Put it in a dische leese by
lees.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating many spices in jelly or some other coagulating many spices. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. leche frye [cf. OF. lechefroie, mod.F. lèchefrile, dripping-pan], damask, dugard, lumbard, purple, royal, etc. Dry leach: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. White leach: a gelatine of almonds.

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Leach (lāt), sb.2 Also 7 lech, 7-9 letch, 9 leech. [app. f. Leach v.2 (though recorded much earlier than the vh. in the cognate sense); in senses 1-3 prob. short for attributive combs. (Letch sh.1, ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them.

Óbs. exc. dial.

1673 RAY Journ, Low C. (1738) 1. 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime, which they put into letches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lixivium. 1674-01 — S. & E. C. Words 104 A Letch or Lech. 1840 Spuedens Suppl. to Forby, Leach. 1804 Harper's Mag. Apr. 810 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

the soap-kettle.

2. Tanning. (See quot. 1886.)

1777 Macbride in Phil. Trans. LXVIII. 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular set of holes or pits, which... are termed letches. 1852 Morfit Tanning & Corrying (1853) 22 The application of heat to bark in leaches. 1875 Knort Phit. Mech. s.v., In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach. 1886 W. A. Harris Techn. Dict. Fire Insur., Leaches, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan-pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3. Salt-making. (See onot.)

3. Salt-making. (See quot.)

1886 Cheshire Gloss., Leach, salt-making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. b. (See quot.) 1828-32 Webster, Leach, a quantity of wood-asl prough which water passes, and thus inhibes the alkali

5. attrib.: †leach-brine = sense 3; leach-hole (see quot, and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); leach-tank, a tank for leaching metallic ores; †leach-trough

a tank for leaching metallic ores; † leach-trough (see quot.).

1669 Phil. Trans. IV. 1065 *Leach-brine, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. c 1682 J. Collins Salt & Fishery 56 Cheshire Salt-Workers call the Liquor that drops from their Salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, Leach Brine. 1857 Thorrau Maine W. xvi. (1863) 313 A '*leach hole through which the pond leaked out. 1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 403 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each *leach-tank by an India-ruhber tube. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 94 Through these heing set in the *Leach-troughs the sult drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

Teach (1716) n.1 Obs. exc. arch. Forms; a.

Leach (līts), v.1 Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a.

Leach (1/11), v.1 Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a. 4-5 leche, 5 lecche, leeche, leyche, 7- leach. B. 5 lese, lessh, 6 les(c)he. [f. Leach sb.1] trans. To cut (meat, etc.) in slices; to slice. a. ?a.1400 Morte Arth. 188 Seyne howes of wylde bores with be braune lechyde, Bernakes and botures in baterde dysches. c. 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 37 Whenne hit is sothun, thou schalt hit leche. c. 1430 True Cookery-bis. 35 Take gratyd Brede, & make it so chargeaunt pat it wol be y-lechyd. c. 1430 Ibid. 71 Leche hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij b, Brawne leechyd. 1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 78 Terms for Carving. Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. Anssworth Tower Lond. 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn. B. 14. Noble Bk. Cookry (Napier 1882) 27 Then leshe it in dyshes. c. 1440 Donce MS. 55 lf. 20 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lesshed. 1513 Bk. Kernynge in Babees Bk. 265 Termes of a Kerner. Lesche y' brawne.

Hence † Leached ppl. a., sliced, fried in slices. † Leaching vbl. sb.1, in quot. concr., a slice; also attrib., as leaching-knife.

+ Lea ching vbl. sb.1, in quot. concr., a slice; also attrib., as leaching-knife.

1416-17 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 613, 2 ladell de auricalco et 1 lechyngknyfe. c1430 Two Cookery-bks. 15 Kytte hem [cakys] y lyke lechyngys. 1446 Wills & Iwi. N. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 101, iij lesyng knyues. 1461-83 Househ. Ord. (1700) 38 At supper leychid beefe & mutton roste. 1488 Will of Eliz. Brown (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyfys, lecchyng knyfys, choppyng knyfys.

Leach (līt], v.2 Also leech, latch, letch. [Prob. repr. OE. leccan to water (tr. L. rigare):—WGer. type *lakkjan:-*lakjan, f. *lak-: see Lake sb.3 There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see 1, 2 below). The form *letch* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

†1. trans. To water, wet. Obs. rare.
(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to Latch v.4, in the transferred sense 'to fasten'.)
c 888 K. ÆLFREO Borth. xxxix. § 13 (Sedgefield) 136/17
Hæglas & snawas & se oftræda ren leccað þa eorðan on wintra. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. 111. ii. 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latch 12nd Qo. § 1st Fol. lachl] the Athenians eyes, With the lone inice, as I did bid thee doe?
† 2. intr. To soften, melt. Obs.
1614 II. Greenwoon Tayle Deliv. 470 Merchants wax must leach in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.
3. a. trans. To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.
1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 430 Cider. is first separated

through some material.

1706 Morsk Amer. Geog. I. 439 Cider. is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1828-32 Webster, Leach, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called the b. To subject (bank, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1877 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 403 Concentrated liquid obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England. 1882 Paron in Encycl. Brit. XIV. 382/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. 1882 Ref. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S. 112 Chlorimation works are needed for leaching the sulphartes. 1885 Harper's Mag. Jan. 276/1 Most tanners. .grind flark] in a bark-nill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

C. intr. To pass through by percolation (Web-

e. intr. To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also intr. for refl. Of aslies: To be

c. intr. To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also intr. for refl. Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water.
1883 Mrs. Rollins New Eng. Bygones 68 The ashes of those ancient wood-fires., went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.
4. trans. To take away, out, by percolation.
1860 Marky Phys. Geog. Sen i. 16 The tides. Leached out of the disintegrated materials... every soluble ingredient known in nature. 1877 N. S. Shaler Apt. to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 Engineer 12 Sept., After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated. 1900 Nature 19 July 277/2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock. Hence Leached ppl. a.
1862 Massi Eng. Lang. 40 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 Offic. Mining Rep. N. Zealand 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.
Leaching (livigin), vbl. sb.? [f. Leech v.² + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. Leach 2.
a 900 Kent. Gloss, in Wr. Wilcker 56/16 Et inrigatio, and leceine. 1877 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 323 The percentage of copper..renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching.
 attrib. 1856 H. Cutts Addiress Windsor Co. Agric. Noc. U. S.) 12 In China. every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 309 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore.. by percolation in leaching-tanks. 1884 Harper's Mag. Apr. 761/1 This subsoil water, after acting as a leeching agent of a surface, filled ... with.. refuse, is scarcely less foul than sewage.
Leachy (livigin) a. ? U. S. [f. Leach v.² + -v.] Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.
1870 Leachy (sit would be actled a very theachy? sit
</u

Ofsoils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 L. Stockbrioge Investig. Kainfall 4 The whole depth was 36 inches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil.

1880 S. W. Johnson How Crops Fixed 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

Lead (led), sh. 1 Forms: 1-2 léad, 3 led, 3-4 leod, e, 4 Kentish lyad, 3-6 led(e, 4-6 leyde, 4-7 leed(e, 5c. leid(e, 5-6 ledde, (6 dial. lydde), 5-7 lead(e, 4-lead. [OE. klad str. neut. = OF is. klad. Du. lood lead, MLG. lôd (whence Sw. and Da. lod), MHG. lôt (mod.G. lot, loth) plummet, soundinglead also solder: cf. ON. laud fem., doubtfully lead, also solder; cf. ON. lauð fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).

The OTent. *lando**: Pre-Tent. *londhom is cogn. with Irish luaidhe (:-'londhiū fem.).]

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale blaich gray colour, fueible et a low temperature.

bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. binish-gray colour, insidie at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Ph. Rarely pl. = kinds of lead. † To lie, be wrapt in lead: to be buried in a lead coffin. So to lay, lap in lead: see LAP v.² 3. Obs. c900 tr. Bards' Hist. i. Introd. (1890) 26 Swylce hit Iss. bis land] is eac berende on wecga orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. c1205 LAN. 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat lad lc 1275 leod] gliden heom an heore hafd. c1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 208/212 Pe feondes welden led and bras. c1300 Seyn Intian 171 A chetel he sette ouer be fier, and fulde it uol of lede. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 229 Pe patriark be legate liggis in lede. 1340 Ayonb. 141 Pe nase of be melle bet ase blebeliche berb here ase huite, and lyad ase bet corn. c1430 Lydg. in Turner Dom. Archit. 111. 39 Every hous couerid was with leed. 1470-85 Malony Arthur v. viii. 174 [He] leyd them in chestys of leed. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxvi. 101 The feyndis gaif thame hait leid to laip. c1540 Prigr. T. 24 in Thynne's Animady. (1805) App. i. 77 Houses of office on and other Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1578 Chr. Prayers 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turnd to slime. 1611 Shaks, Wint. T. III. ii. 178 What studied torments (Tyrant) hast for me?. What flaying? boyling? In Leads, or Oyles? 1753 Chamers Cycl. Supp. s.v., Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 Cornwall 239 The Comish and Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 ROSCOE Elem. Chem. 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. use, lead was sometimes called

black lead (= L. plumbum nigrum) in contradis-tinction to white lead (plumbum album), used as a name for tin. Obs.

a name for tin. Obs.

1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black... That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie.

1678 R. RIUSSELLI Geber 11. It. X. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead or Saturn.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v. Black-lead, The common lead heing the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

C. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight,

colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both

colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both lil. and fig. expressions.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16454 Pai be fine gold for-soke, and to bam to be lede. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11730 Pys Ananyas fyl downe dede As blak as any lede. c 1425 Wvx roun Cron. vii. x. 3623 Oure gold wes changyd in to lede. 1440 Fork Myst. viii. 20 Me thynke myne eyne heeye as leede. 1509 HANES Past. Pleas. xvii. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any leade. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 1. (1855) 102 They haue wrested and wriede hys [Christ's] doctryne, and lyke a rule of leade hane applyed yt to mennys maners. 1605 Shaks. Macb. ii. i. 6 A heauie Summons lyes like Lead ypon me. 1606—Ant. & Cl. III. xi. 72 Loue I am full of Lead. 1646 Jenkyn Remora 9 Shall our Reformation have an heel of lead? 1656 Br. HALL Breathings Devout Soul (1851) 200 Pull this lead out of my bosom. 1725 Vounc Love Fame II. 158 How just his gire? one carrys in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 Collettuce Anc. Mar. vii. viii, The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. Edmond Children's Church at Home x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead. d. With defining prefix, as cast-, milled-, pig-, pot-, skeet-lead, for which see the first element.

2. Red lead: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as

litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; — MINIUM. White lead (or simply lead): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = Ceruse.

lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = CERUSE. Blue lead: see BLUE 12 c.

1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 203 Tak...iij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led...1658 W. SANDERSON Graphice 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White leade...1656 Phil. Trans. XVI. 27 Red-lead, a colour unknown to the Antients...116 Swift Progr. Beauty Wks. 1755 III. 11. 165 White lead was sent us to repair... A lady's face, and China ware...1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s. v., The common calx of lead, red lead...1827 R. Neshit in J. M. Mitchell Mem. iii. (1858) 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead...1844 Fownes Chem. 204 Red oxide; red lead...18id. 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVII. 402/1 Pencils are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as H for hard, B for black {etc.}. Most {ever-pointed pencil} cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried.

1881 W. M. Williams in Knowledge No. 4, 67 A thin stick. like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. †a seal, †the plummet of a plumbline, †a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 Ayenb. 150 He dcb al..to be line and to be reule and to be leade and to be leuele. Poid. 151 Efterward he prouebofte his work mid lead c1380 Wetler Sel. Wes. 111. 309 Men of bis world dreden more be popis leed. 1596 Silans. 1 Hen. 11, v. iii. 35 Heauen keepe I ead out of mee. 1598 Sylvester Du Bardas II. i. 1. Eden 38 Let not me. be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduit-head Brings wholsome Water. c1650 Balavo iv. in Lanchams Let. (1871) Pref. 172 The indge of heavin and hell By some predestined deadlie lead, . hath struke him dead. 1771

BURKE Corv. (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused .. by those who lie in their cold lead. 1834 Law Times Rep. Ll. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made. by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1837 Times (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6/1 If you don't stand loyal .. you will get the lead. 4 Dlate of lead. Obs.

+ b. A plate of lead. Obs.

1523 FITZHERB. Hush. § 122 Layde vpon..a thynne sclate

open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but early used without reference to the material.) Now only dial. b. dial. A leaden milk-pan.

only dial. b. dial. A leaden milk-pan.

a. a1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc., c1250 Death 242 in O. E. Misc. 182 Also beod his e3e-puttes ase a brupen led. c1300 Havelok 924 Y shal.. make the broys in the led. 13. in Archiv Stud. new. Syr. LXXIX. 44/962 A lede of bras then did he bring with pik fullfilled. 1370-80 XI Pains Hell 37 in O. E. Misc. App. iii. 124 Per weore bei turmented in bo ledes. 1382 Wyclif 15 am. ii. 14 He putte it [the fleshhook] into the leede or into the cawdroun. c1386 Chaucer Prol. 202 His eyen stepe, and rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a leed. 1428 Surless Misc. (1888) 6 Vt suld hafe brynt oute his lede bothom. c1430 Two Cookery-bks. 39 Caste hym to sebe with bin grete Fleysshe, in lede ober in Cauderoun. 1504 Bury Wills (Camden) 101, I will that they shall haue all brewyng ledys. 1525 Lynossay Monarche 5103 Sum, brynt; sum, soddin in to leiddis. 1575 Gamn. Gurtou IV. ii, Haue you not. behind your furnace or leade, A hole where a crafty knaue may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. De Gray Compl. Horsen. 137 Put all these into a lead or chalderon. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Leäd, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1750 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Stroakings, .. and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 Vancouvea Agric. Derom 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans. &c. 1895 'Rosemary' Under the Chilterns it, 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads'.. and left no half-cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or lump of lead suspended by a string

to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead: to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867 s.v. Arm).

+ Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

adhering (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867 s.v. Arm).
† Also, the leaden sinker of a net.
c 1440 Fork Myst. ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke pe space. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 Montgomeric Cherrie & Slae 1187 Their leid ay.. Micht warn them. 1613 J. Dennys Secrets of Angling I. xix, Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen waight. 1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Fig. Sca-men 29 Heaue while lead. 1628 Diose Voy. Aledit. (1868) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leades to sound the depth. 1657 Tearr Comm. Ps. xxv. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead. is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1836 Marrat Midsh. Easy xxx, A man. lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — Poor Jack xxxv, We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 248 The lead used. was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.
7. pl. a. The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often collect. for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578-9 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 538 Mending the leddes over the librarie chambers. 1588 lbr. Annexwes Serm. Spittle (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 Bacon Ess., Building (Arh.) 550 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. a 1635 Corret Teor. (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1706 Leon Alberti's Archit. 1. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760. Leon Alberti's Archit. 1. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 November 18 to 1848 Stower Printer's Gram. 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 18 104 1848 L lourson Telegrar 11 185 All 1888 Stower Printer's Gram. 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound,

1800 known as space-line.

1800 known as space-line.

1808 Stower Printer's Gram. 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 1s. 10d.

1824 J. Johnson Typegr. 11. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body.

1848 Craug, Leads or space lines.

1830 double leads...and all forms of typographical hysteria.

9. In the kuitting-machine: The lead or tin socket haldling the shaples of one or more needles.

holding the shanks of one or more needles.
1839 URF. Dit. Arts 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads as they are called by the workmen.

II. attrib. and Comb.

10. simple attrib. passing into adj. Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 111. to 3 Et de j Ledepan.

1422 Surtees Misc. (Surtees) 16 Vat the lede pype and the shelfs be the wyfe's of Symond of Stele.

1818 Scort Rieg. Netices Prose Wks. (1830) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets.

1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves.

1868 Rep. to Govit. U. S. Munitions of War App. 286 These [Galling] guns discharge half-pound solid lead-balls.

11. General comb.:

2. activities a lead-colour, efface. grain, t-vroove. mine. miner. ore. slave.

-glaze, -grain, +-groove, -mine, -miner, -ore, -slag,

-vein.

rotin.

1658 Rowland Ir. Mouffet's Theat. Ins. 909 Poysoned Honey...staines the honey-comb with a Kinde of *Lead-colour. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build, 4t6 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1822 PARNELL Chem. Anal. (1845) 276 A porcelain bason having a 'lead glaze. a 1738 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossil's I. (1729) I. 207 'Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. c 1750 J. NELSON Find. (1836) 84 A great company of men that worked in the 'lead-groves. 1653 Manlove (title) The Liberties and Cystomes of the 'Lead-Mines. 1665 Boyle Occas. Reft. I. iii. heading, Wandring..among cover'd Lead-mines that he knew not of. 1761 Wester Yind. 9 June, Most of the men are 'lead-miners. 1653 Manlove Lead-Mines 4 If any...there 'Lead-oar may get. 1661-9 Boyle Physial. Fiss. II. 1, 52 So unlike common Lead-Oar, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it Steel-Oar. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) I. 103 More adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 523 Analyses of 'Lead-slags from Blast Furnace. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils I. (1720) I. 159 Out of a 'Lead-Vein... in Wales. 1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

D. objective, as lead-burner, -carving, -smelting

b. objective, as lead-burner, -carving, -smelting

(also attrib.).

(also altrib.).

1894 Daily News 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, *lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 LAOV LUXBOROUGH Let. to Shenstone Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all *lead-carving. 1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining p. viii, *Lead-smelting blast-furnaces, 101d, 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. instrumental, as lead-lapped, -lined, -ruled,

C. Instrumental, as tead-tapped, -tined, -ruted, -sheathed adjs.

1830 Scott Doom Devorgoil I. i, The dry bones of *lead-lapp'd ancestors. 1828 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 120 Cartridges..packed in *Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 E. A. Parkes Health 25 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus xxii. 8 The parchment-case *Lead-uled. 1691 T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent. 8 *Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. parasynthetic, as lead-coloured, -lidded adjs.

d. parasynthetic, as lead-coloured, -lidded adjs. e. similative, esp. with adjs. of colour, as lead-blue, -brown, -grey; lead-like adj. and adv.

1882-4 Varrell's Brit. Birds (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming "lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 Masy Kirosley W. Africa oo A slope of smooth and 'lead-brown slime. 1611 Corge, Plombasse,.. "lead coloured alead-brown slime. 1611 Corge, Plombasse,.. "lead coloured coloured roofs. 1832 Gosse in Life (1800) 107 The insects were... of a "lead-grey colour. 1835 Boker Calaynes in. ii. Robs the "lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 Tennyson St. Sim. Styl. 25 Those "lead-like tons of sin. 1816 Byson Siege Cor. xiii, The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. Special combs.: lead-arming, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6); lead-ash, -ashes, litharge; lead-back (U.S.), the American dunlin (Cent. Dict.); lead-bath, (a) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (b) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; lead-comb, a comb made of lead, used for

lation; lead-comb, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; +lead-dust (see quot.); lead-eater dial. (see quot. 1855); † lead foam, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; lead-foot a. = leaden-footed; lead glance [= Dn. loodglans], galena; footed; lead glance [=Dn. loodglans], galena; + lead-house, ?a plumber's shop; + lead-lath, ?a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; lead-light, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, also attrib.; lead-line, (a) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (b) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; +lead-lustre, lead oxide used as a glaze; +lead-mall, ?a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; lead-man, (a) a dealer in lead; (b) a lead miner; lead-mareasite, ? zinc blende (see quot.) lead-mill, (a) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (b) (see quot. 1864); lead-nail (mostly pl.), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof; lead-ochre = Massicor; lead-paper, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; +lead pen?a metallic pencil for ruling lines; lead-pen-cil, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; lead-plant (U.S.), a shrnb (Amorpha canescens) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; lead-plaster = DIACHYLON; lead-poisoning, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of lead into the system; lead-pot, a pot or crucible for melting lead; + lead-pound, a measure of weight; lead-reeve (see quot.); lead-sinker (see quot. 1875); lead-soap (see quot.); lead-spar = ANGLESITE or CERUSSITE; lead-sugar (see quot.); lead-tree, (a) Bot., a
West Indian name for the tropical leguminous
tree, Leucana Glauca; (b) a crystalline deposit
of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; lead-vitriol = Anclesite; † lead-walling Salt-making (see quot.); lead-wash = lead-water; lead-water (= G. bleiwasser), dilute solution of acetate of lead (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); lead-work, plumber's work and material; work in lead e.g., glaziers' work; lead works, d. an extellighment for work; lead-works pl., an establishment for smelting lead-ore; lead-wort, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (Plumbago Europæa); also, any plant of the genus Plumbago or the order

of southern Europe (Plumbago Europaa); a189, any plant of the genus Plumbago or the order Plumbaginer.

1882 Ogilyie, *Lead ash, the slag of lead. 1523-4 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 67 For *lede asches: iijd. 1799 G. Smin Laboratory I. 193 One of lead ashes. 1839 Ure Dict. Arts 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the *lead bath. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Lead-bath. 1715 Gartin Claremont 96 Nor yet *lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl., *Lead Dust, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1788-9 *Lead-eater [see Caoutchouc 1]. 1855 Robinson Whithy Glass., Lead-eater, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1552 Huldet, *Leade fome or spume, molybaltis. 1896 K. Tynan Lover's Breast-Knot 15 *lead-foot, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810.] T. in Risdon's Surv. Devon p. xv, Lead is found in the state of galena or *lead glance. 1843 Portices God. 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1384-5 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 390 In 3 ladys calcis empt. pro *ledyhous, od. 1424 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 152 Item Ricardo Horner circa ledhows. . 7s. 9d. 1466 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 93 The said Roofe shal baue*sufficient *leedlathis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 Catholic Weekly Instructor 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each *lead-light. 1895 Yrm.

R. Inst. Brit. Archit. 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. 1485 Navul Acc. Hen. VII (1866) 51 "Leedel lynes...]. 1839 BALENY Festus XX. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 100 The tobacconist had a 'lead line' on the gums. 1485 Navul Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 30 "Lede malles feble..xiii]. 1497 in Ld. Tras. Acc. Stot. (1877) I. 350 Item, to the "lede man, making ledin pellokkis. 1625 Bacon Ess., Riches (Arb.) 235 A Great Colliar, A Great Corne Master, a Great Lead-man. 1633 B. Josson Love's Welc. Welkeck, Such a light and metall'd Dance Saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the monce, That turne round like grindle-stones. 1889 Times 28 Nov. 5/6 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubbless delightful to the leadmen. a 1728 Woodward Econ. Mock. Lead, Wild-Lead, and Blinde. 1863 P. Barry Dockyard Econ. 109 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the "lead-mill turned out 21,852 ewt. 147. 21 lb. 1864 Craig Suppl., Lead-mill, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. 1354 Mem. Ripon (Strices) III. 92 In coc "lednayle emp. 12d. 1476-7 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 696, 100 leythall', 5d. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss, Leid-nails. 1869 Caonsev tr. 7aks/ts 2Clin. Diagn. v. (ed., 4) 159 The brown or black stain upon the "lead-paper will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. 1682 Wilning in Collect. (O. H. S.) L. 255 For Paper, Inkhorne, and "Lead pen... 00 of 0.5, a 1693 Urynhart's Rabelais till. xxv. 203 He with a White Lead Pen... dewa. Number of. Points. 1688 R. HOLLME Armoury III. iii. 1442 Black and red "Lead peneils. 1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4044/1 A Letter. written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. 1863 Element of Well and the Papers. Thoraw Wks. (Bohn) III. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. 1048 White Lead Pen. dewa. 1878 Bistrowe Theory & Pract. Med. 617 Chronic "lead-soisoning. 13. Memsures of Weight in Rel. And. 1-70 Sex waxpunde makiet.j. "leedpound. 1687 Mining La

b. In names of chemical compounds, as lead

carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts, etc.

1873 Fournes' Chem. (ed. 11) 450 Lead Chloride. .separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. Ibid., Lead Iodide .dissolves in boiling water. Ibid. 451 Lead Carbonate. .is sometimes found. .crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. Ibid., Lead Nitrate.

2. In the names of diseases caused by the precipe of lead in the avector as lead-colic distant

sence of lead in the system, as lead-colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis, for which see also the second member in each.

see also the second member in each.

1774 PENNANT Tour Scott. in 1772, 114 The miners and smelters are subject here..to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY Lect. Ment. Dis. viii. 162 Lead palsy.. is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 967 Many of the miners. have died from lead encephalopathy.

peculiar blue line. 1897 Albutt's Syst. Med. II. 967 Many of the miners. have died from lead encephalopathy.

Lead (17d), 5b.2 Forms: 4-6 lede, (4 ledde), 5-6 Sc. leid, 6 leade, 7- lead. [f. Lead v.1; cf. OHG. leit's (MHG., mod.G. leite).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatized as 'a low, despicable word'; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†1. The action of the vb. Lead'; leading, direction, guidance. To take to lead: to take under one's direction or guidance. Obs.

a 1300 Curson M. 1570 Pai left pe lede of par lau. Ibid.

12029 Pan tok ioseph iesus to ledde. e 1400 Destr. Troy 10633 Hom lacked the lede of pe lorde Ector. c. 1470 Henry Waltace Ix. 1532 Decest scho was, God tuk hir spreit to leid. c 1510 Gest Robyn Hode vn. 368 in Child Ballads (1888) III. 74/1 Take fyue of the best knyghtes That be in your lede.

† b. Gentleman, man of lead: one who has a recognized leading position. Obs.

1793 LD. WESTMORLAND in Lecky Eng. in 18th C. (1887) VI. 558 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service.

1842 WEBSTER Wks. (1877) II. 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

C. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. to follow the lead of.

**863 Bright Sp. Amer. 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on..one of the greatest questions. **1868 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. 1. 405 The king had set an example.. and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. **1875 T. W. Highisson Hist. U. S. xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy.. a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. **1884 Lany Verney in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 546 Is the American model a success—a lead which it is desirable to follow out? **1899 Cheyne Chr. Use Ps. iii, §6 The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. spec. in Hunting, ctc., chiefly in phr. to give a lead, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quots. transf.

a lead, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quots, transf.

1859 G. A. Lawrence Stoord & Goven v. 52 Two Sundays ago... a Mr. Rolleston... volunteered to give us a lead... He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. 1862 A. Trochofe Orley Farm 1. xxxviii. 296, 1 lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best lead any one has had to a fast thing this year. 1897 Mark Kingsley W. Africa 535 What thing? said 1, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication.

1851 Jrul. R. Agric, Soc. XII. 1. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm. these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. 1855 Bank Senses & Int. 11. ii. § 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front of (something); freq, in phr. to lake the (or a) lead. Also, the position or function of leading (e.g., a party, a deliberative body), leadership.

1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xii. 40 His Grandschir slane at Lythquo gif I leid. 1745 Abr. Herrico Sp. at York 24 Sept. 6 This County... takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxvii. 127 Ht ook the lead in every jovial conversation. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. 1775) 22 (Rose) They take the lead, and lose it. by turns. 1776 Hure Kegic. Place iii. Wks. VIII. 137 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. 1817 Cobrett Taking Leave 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. 1840 Hoon U. F. Khine 5 For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it. 1840 Alison Hist. Europe VIII. Alix. § 18. 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. a 1859 Macaular Hist. Eng. xxiv. (1861) V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. 1860 Twoaut. Glac. 1. xxv. 187 Each of our porters took the lead in turn. 1879 M. Arnoto Equality Mixed Ess. 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/r Germany has..taken the lead of other nations [in the preparation of colours from coal tar].

b. The body moving in front; the van. U.S. 1880 Tourgle Fool's Err. xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. 1814. xxxviii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. 1814. xxxviii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. 1814. xxxviii. 218 Then we started on. I rode leside Mr. Watson in the lead.

3. concr. Something that leads.

3. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to

3. concr. Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also Mill-Lead. Cf. Leat.

1541 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 9 Hem, to Roger Messy for cuttynge downe of ellorns in the ledes...ijd. 1870 Chambers Pop. Rhymes 17 They took..a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. Lane 5b. 2.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. LANE sb. 2.
1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan. Terms 15 A lead, a channel in a direct line through the sea. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xi. (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. 1881 A. Leslie Nordenskiöld's Voy. I'ega 1. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. Blind lead = blind alley (see Blind a, 11).
1590 Acts Privy Council (1899) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. 1885 Cf. Holden Marvels Anim. Life 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

Life 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.
1893 Daily News 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead. 1886 Westin. Gaz. 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing defendant with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead in Holborn.

4. Card-playing. The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. To return one's fartner's lead: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.
1742 HOYLE Whist 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. Ibid. 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. 1862 'CAVENDISH' Whist (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous.
1885 Proctor Whist i. 21 A forced lead from Queen and one other. 1896 Daily News 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American leads—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England. England.

5. a. Curling. The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones

played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825-80).

1885 Lintoun Green (1817) 38 Convened for a bonspeel, He .their lead, or driver leal. 1812 Sporting Mag. XL. 52 Whoever is last in order ..is called the driver and the first the lead. 1820 Blackw. Mag. VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very drug ice, expected to lie short.

b. Bowls. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v. Bowling, Lead, the advantage of throwing the block and bowling first.

6. Mining. a. = Lode. b. Gold-mining. An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also deep-lead, great-blue-lead (see quots.).

A. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE Views of Louisiana (1814) 148
Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with
the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. 1872
'MARK TWAIN' Roughing it xl. (1882) 218 A' blind lead' is
a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface.
1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Lead.. See Lodc. 1893
GUNTER Miss Dividends 104 Capital. invested in the silver
leads of the great mountains.
b. 1855 Argus (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity
was discovered in a hole on this lead—a tree. 1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 16 The term 'great bluelead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions
of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well-defined
channel. 1880 FISON & HOWITT Kamilaroi 272 note, The
expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses,
which are now only disclosed by deep-mining operations.
1888 F. HUMB Mala. Midas 1. i, Who knew... where the
richest leads had been in the old days.
7. Theatr. a. The leading or principal part in
a play. b. One who plays such a part.
1874 F. C. BURKAND My time XXV. 229 She was a girl and
playing the lead in the Northern Circuit. 1884 G. MOORE
MInimer's Wife (1887) 126 He had been playing heavy
leads in Shakesperian revivals. 1885 J. K. JEROME On the
Stage 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.
8. a. Change-ringing. See quot. 1874.) b.
Mus. The giving out of a phrase or passage by
one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed
in harmony by the other parts.
1671 STEDMAN Tintinnalogia 55 In Ringing Half-pulls,
some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes
to lead at the back stroke. 1834 Souther Doctor 1. 304 A
lead single was made in the middle of the peal. 1872 Punch
27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem
so dreadfully 'flat'. 1874 STAINER & BARKETT Diet. Miss.
Terms s.v. Eells, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is
the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the
least of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the
least of the

simply lead.

1851-61 Mayhew Lond. Labour III. 154 We went to a public-house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. Electricity. (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is

electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 Design & Work 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads'...been employed, no scrious result would have followed personal contact. 1893 Sloane Electr. Dict., Lead of Brishes in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead. 1896 Westin. Gaz. 11 Nov. 9/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. Engineering, etc. The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see Lead 2.1 th) to its destination. 1852 Wickins Embanking 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. 1804 Westin. Gaz. to Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. Horology. The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet. 1880 Tripelin & Rick Sannier's Mod. Horology 40.

d. Naut. The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth

d. Naut. The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867). Cf. Fair-lead.

1860 H. Sturff Scamen's Catech. 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one.. by using a snatch block. 1865 Pail Mall G. 30 Oct. 4 He knows.. the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. 1897 R. Kipling Captains Courageous 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

1870 E. Sawing. The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

18. Steam-engine. (See quots.)

stroke' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

f. Steam-engine. (See quots.)

1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Lead of the crank, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. 1881 Metal World No. 18. 274 The steam-port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition for the dead centrel, the amount that the steam-port is then open heing termed the lead of the valve. 1895 Med. Steam Engine 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide.

11. attrib. and Comb.: lead-bars Coaching, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; lead-horse, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3d);

lead-horse, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3d); lead-mule (cf. lead-horse); lead-off, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; lead-reins Coaching, the leaders reins; lead-screw, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).

1830 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' Col. Reformer (1891) 188 Both check-reins were carried away and the "lead bars broken. 1828 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 256 Total weight carried by the "lead horse. 1877 RAYMON Statist. Mines & Mining 345 Give me the "lead-mule, and the rest of us will go on to camp. 1892 Fun 20 Nov. 225/2 It contains 'Seven Christmas Eves', the first or "lead off being by clever Miss Graves. 1896 Onling (U. S.) XXX. 111/1 The buckles on these 'lead-reins should hang even over the leader's quarters... You have now both lead-reins in your left hand.

Lead (Ird), v.1 Forms: 1 Lædan, 2-4 laden, 2 Leaden Leaden, 2-5 Leaden Leaden, 2-5 Leaden Leaden, 2-5 Leaden Leaden, 2-6 Leaden Leaden, 2-7 Leaden, 2-7

Jeden, leiden, 2-5 leden, leaden, (3 leoden, Orm. ledenn), 3-5 ledde, 4-6 led(e, 4, 7 leede, 4-7 (chiefly Sc.) leide, leyde, 6-7 leade; 6-lead. Pres. ind. (contracted forms): 2nd sing. 1 lettst, 3 Pres. ind. (contracted forms): 2nd sing. 1 levist, 3 last; 3rd sing. 1 levis, 3 lat, 3-4 let, 4 leth. Pa.t. 1 lédde, 2 leaded, 2-6 ledd(e, 3 lædde, 3-4 leede, (3 leaded, leddede), 4-6 ladde, 4-8 lad, 5-6 ledd, (5 leded, Sc. laid), 4- led. Pa. ppt. 1 lédded, 1 léd, 3-6 ledde, 4-5 ladd(e, lede, 4-7 lad(e, 7 lead(e, 4- led. Also 3-5 with prefix i-, y-. [A Com. Teut. wk. vb. (wanting in Goth.): OE. lédan = OFris. léda. OS. lédjan (MDu. leden, leiden, Du. leiden), OHG. (MHG., C) leiten ON leida (Sw. leda. Da. lede):—OTeut. (MIN. leden. lettern, Dil. lettern, OHG. (MING. (G.) lettern, ON. letda (Sw. leda, Da. lede):—OTeut. *laidjan, f. *laidi road, journey (see Load, Lode sbs.), related to OE. lidan. ON. lida to go, travel. The word has always served as the usual rendering of L. ducere, and this has in some degree influenced the development of meaning.]

I. To conduct.

1. trans. To cause to go along with oneself.

† a. To bring or take (a person or animal) to a place. Also with away, down, etc. Obs. (Phrases 78. 10 bring of take (a person of animal) to a place. Also with avaay, dozen, etc. Obs. (Phrases like to lead captive are now understood in sense 2.) c825 l'esp. Psalter lxvii(i]. 19 Astizende in heanisse zehefte ledde heftned. c1000 EURIC Gen. vi. 19 Of eallum nytenum ...twezen zemacan bu latsti in to pam arce mid be. Ibid. xlii. 20 Læde cowerne zingstan brodor to me. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 211 God zeledde to him niatenu...and adam ham alle namen 3esceop. c 1205 Lav. 26797 [He] ladde uorð l'etreinn læð þeh hit weore him. c 1250 Gen. v Ex. 858 Wifwes, and childre ... He ledden a-wei wið herte prud. Ibid. 2193 He dede hem binden and leden dun, And speren faste in his prisun. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8803 Ober kniştes þer were home, ... & ilad in to engelond. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xi. USymon & Inda 19 per forsad hyschapis of þat stede al hale þe puple with þam lede. 1387 Trævisa Higden (Rolls) III. 97 þat þe kyng schulde þe lad awey prisoner in to Babilon. c 1400 M UNDEW. 11839 x. 113 The Jews ladden him upon an highe Roche. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xiv. 70 Boldly thou thaym bynde, And with the leyde. 1530 ONLSGE 604/2 Shall I leade him away with me? 1533 GAU Richt Vay 70 God sal leid thaime vp to the henne with hime quhilk ar deid in christ. 1579 LNIY Euphues (Arh.) 168 Ieremy before the people were led awaye, apointeth their exile to continue three score and ten years. 1704 Hearne Duct. Hist. (1714) 1. 395 The Pannonians. he successfully subdued, leading away the younger sort into other countries.

successfully subdued, leading away the younger sort into other countries,
quasi-passive in gerund. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon cxliv.
539 The other physoners, whom we see youder ledying to the dethe warde. 1757 Eliz. Griffill Lett. Henry & Francis (1767) II. 87 Suppose a criminal leading forth to execution.

b. To carry or convey, usually in a cart or other restriction.

b. To carry or convey, usually in a cart or other vehicle. Now only north, dial.: To cart (coal, corn, stones, turf, etc.). To lead in 'grain': to house.

2 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. 1. 1. 1890 30 Of Breotone nædran on scipum lædde wæron. Ihid. In. v. [vii.] 168 Hædde biscop hent his lichoman... lædan to Wintaceastre. c. 1205 1.Av. 3348 To læden þis garisme to leuene mine fadere.

2 1225 Leg. Kath. 2251 We, ageines þin heast, þæt licome awei lædden. a 1300 Cursor M. 5120 Siluer and gold þai wit þam lædd. 1362 LNGL. P. Pl. A. IV. 130 Lawe schal ben a laborer and læden [1377 læde] a-feld donnge. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce x. 195 Vith this Bunnok spokin had that To leid thair hay. c. 1366 Chaucer Monk's T. 158 The vessel of the temple lie with hym ladde. c. 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 248 Thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon chariottes. c. 1420 Liber Cocorum (1863) 33 Whenne thou hast covered hit [venison] so, Læde hit home. c. 1450 St. Cuthert (Surtess) 5200 Pare armour hame þai led. c. 1450 St. Cuthert (Surtess) 5200 Pare armour hame þai led. c. 1450 St. Cuthary & Brist Bahees Bk., þe vssher ledes þat on hed 1731. c. 1470 Henry Wallace IX. 1610 A drawcht off wod to leid. c. 1475 Ranf Cotilsar 591 Leidand Collish e þeid To Paris the way. 1528 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 260 To Smythson, for ledinge corne at Acclame, vjs. viijd. 1530 Palsgr. 604/2 He was ledde thorowe the towne upon a hardell and so to the galowes. 1594 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 55 For leding ij lodes of haye, xij. 1601 Shaks. All's Well IV. iii. 298 Faith, sir, ha's led the drumme before the English Tragedians. 1603 Owen Penbrokeskire (1891) 93 And being thus dried throwlie they [turfs] are led home and layed then vp. 1683 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 341 For two load of lime and leading it, 5s. 1721 Ransav Elegy Patie Birniev, Tho'peats and turfsand a's to lead. 1799 J. Robert. Son Agric, Perth vojs In no case to reap when they onght to be leading in (bousing) their grain. 1839 Stonehouse Axholme 43 One shilling a load is the price generally paid for leadi vehicle. Now only north. dial .: To cart (coal, corn,

+c. Of a natural agent, e.g. the wind: To

carry. Obs,

1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2023 He arinede at soup hamptone as be wind hom adde ylad.

1208 a 1300 Cursor M. 1805 pe wind him ledd a-pon be flodd.

1209 Causing the Clouds to lead in store of rain.

d. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to

d. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to bring (an action). Now only in Sc. Law.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16278 Quat mister es o wijtnessing again him for to lede? c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 224 The crows Capone.. Was officiale but less that the law leidis. 1503 Exxacts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 430 The richtis, ressonis and allegacionis of batht the said parties, . . led, herde, sene and understandin. 1564 Warrant in D. H. Fleming Mary Q. of Scots (1897) 494 Forsamekill as thair wes une proces of forfaltoure led aganis Mathew sumtyme Erle Leuenax [etc.]. 1373 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1. 379 A process leading ags. my guiltiness. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1852) 228 No evidence has yet been led to show. 1884 Ld. Warson in Law Rep. 9, App. Cases 253 In the Court below, the parties were allowed and led proof of their respective averments. 1889 Scotsman 19 Mar., Proof was led to-day in this action of separation and aliment.

2. To accompany and show the way to; to conduct, guide, esp. to direct or guide by going on in advance; to cause to follow in one's path. Often with advs., astray, away, forth, in, on, out, up, etc.

duct, guide, esp. to direct or guide by going on in advance; to cause to follow in one's path. Often with advs., astray, away, forth, in, on, out, up, etc. In early examples app. merely a contextual use of sense 1. a 900 Martyrol. 26 in O. E. Texts 178 Mine englas 50c leadað in 5a hiofonlican Hierusalem. 971 Blickl. Hom. 27 He hine lædde upon swipe hea dune. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 119 Monie bewas. ledað to debe on ende þa þe heom duseliche folsjað. c1200 Ormin 1468 Caym ledde himm [Abæl] ut uppo þe feld. c1205 Lav. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe lædde. c1205 Lav. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe lædde. c1205 Lav. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & mito scipe lædde. c1205 Lav. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & mito scipe lædde. c1205 Lav. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & mito scipe lædde. c1205 Lav. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & mito scipe lædde. c1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3607 Go, led ðis folc. a 1300 Cursor M. 24620 Vnto þe tun þan i ne ledd. c1300 Kill. Palerne 2618 þe werwolf hem ladde ouer mures & muntaynes. c1275 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxv. (Thadee) 47 Þane till a chawmir scho hym lede mare priue. 1382 Wyctus Ps. lxxviii[1.14 He ladde hem thennes in the cloude of the day. c1475 Kauf Coilyear 263 To ane preuie Chalmer beliue thay him led. 1500 Haws Past. Pleas. xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 196 The gentle porteres.. on my way then me lede. 1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xvi. 51 Bot he will leid him in the myre Thocht he hecht to defend him. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. 111. ii. 47 How now, noble Pompey! What, at the wheels of Cæsar? Art thou led in triumph? 1607 Mill. Tox. P. L. x11. 300 Therefore shall not Moses.. his people into Canaan lead. 1711 Adouson Spet. No. 321 P 9 Satan is afterwards led away to Gabriel. 1742 Young M. Th. 1. 45-7 O lead my Mind.. Lead it thro' various Scenes of Life. 1847 H. Rocers Ess. (1860) III. 402 The criminal must be led back by the same road by which he has been led astray. 1879 Miss Vonge Cameos Ser. 1v. xiii. 144 He was led into the chamber of presence.

D. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: To guide direct to a place

b. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: To

D. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: 10 guide, direct to a place.

a 1300 Cursor M. 20386 Sais me quat has you hider ledde.
1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. 11. 44 It was a happy hour That led me up to Barnack hill. 1861 Temple Bar 1. 450 Chance led him to Basil. 1892 Eng. Illustr. Mag. IX. 367 Instinct early led him into the political arena.

C. Of a clue, light, sound, etc.: To serve (a person) as an indication of the way; to mark the course for. Also absol. to lead in (Naut.): to mark the course for entering port.

course for. Also absol. to lead in (Nant.): to mark the course for entering port.

1697 Dryden Virg. Gorg. IV. 222 By the tinkling Sound of Timbrels led, The King of Heav'n in Cretan Caves they fed. 1824 Campbell. Theodric 185 Led by that clue, he left not England's shore Till he had known her. 1833

J. H. Newman Hymu, Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on! 1865 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 316 The two latter Lights in line lead in.

d. absol., chiefly in figurative contexts.

1580 Sidney Fs. 1. i, He blessed is who .. [never] loosely treads The straying steps as wicked councel leads. 1593
Shaks. 3 Hen. VI. III. i. 99 We charge you .. To go with vs vnto the Officers. King. In Gods name lead. 1602—0th. 1. i. 311 Pray you lead on. c1614 Sir W. Mure Dido & Educas 1. 89 Quhair ever thou dost leid We follow the. 1624 Quarles Job xvi. 30 My lips shall tread That ground .. as Truth shall leade 1830 i. WILLIAMS in Lyra Afost. (1849) 120 Into God's Word. Thou leadest on and on. 1863 Cowden Clarke Shaks. Char. xvi. 390 [They] who desire to lead, must at all events make a show of following.

e. To lead the runy: + (a) with personal obj., to

to lead, must at all events make a show of following. e. To lead the way: + (a) with personal obj., to guide, show the way to (obs.); (b) in later use (in-fluenced by sense 13), to go in advance of others, take the lead in an expedition or course of action. take the lead in an expedition or course of action. c 1200 Ormin 3465 Ant te33re steorme wass wibh hemm To ledenn hemin 196 we33e. c 1375 St. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 203 Pe quhilkis ledand hym pe way praide hym [etc.]. 1590 Marlowe Edvo. H, n. ii. (1598) D 2, Lan. Lead on the way, 1590 Porrer Angry Ivon. Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 90 Lead thou the way, and let me hold by thee. 1613 Shaks. Ilen. VIII, v. v. 73 Lead the way, lords. 1697 Drivoen Firg. Gorgs. III. 123 The first to lead the Way, to tenipt the Flood. 1709 Prior Ode to Col. Villiers, And in their various Turns the Sons must tread Those gloomy Journeys, which their Sires have led. 1770 Goldsm. Des. Vill. 170 He. allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ireland ii. 22 Dora. led the way. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ireland iii. 22 Dora. led the way. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ireland iii. 22 Dora. led the way. 1834 Green Short Hist. ii. § 6. 89 In the silent growth and elevation of the English people the boroughs led the way.

3. Of a commander: To march at the head of and direct the movement of. Also with on. † Also to conduct (warfare) = L. duccre bellum.

and direct the movement of. Also with on. †Also to conduct (warfare) = L. duccre bellum.

a oo O. E. Chron. an. 827 (Parker MS.) Se Ecghryht lædde fierd to Dore wip Norpan hymbre. c1350 Will Palerne 1609 Wip be clennest cumpanye bat euer king ladde. 1422 t. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 154 Where ben tho that ladd the grete hostes? c 1470 Golagros & Gav. 655 The thrid heght schir Bantellas, the batal to leid. c 1470 Henry Wallace vii. 1717 Hew Kertyngayme the wantguard ledis he. 1513 Douglas Æneis xi. ii. 28 Ne na weirfair with 30ur pepill leid 1. 1596 DALRYMELE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. Vi. 332 He leids ane armie till Northumberland. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. v. vi. 4 You (worthy Vikle) Shall. Leade our first Battell. 1736 Lediard Life Martborough 11, 267 The

Prince., led them on with great Gallantry. 1821 R. Turner Arts & Sci. (ed. 18) 188 Many thousands of them felephants have at once been led to battle. 1847 Marrar Childr. N Forest iv, He longed. to lead his men on to victory. absol. c1420 Antwrs of Arth. 397 (Douce MS.) Withe a lannee one loft hat louely cone lede. 1851 SAVILE Tacitus Agric. (1622) 194 The army...cried to leade into Caledonia 1623 Bincham Xenophon to Cyrus...told them, that his purse was to lead against the great King. 1791 Cowres Iliad iv. 430 Go therefore thou, Lead on.

4. To go before or alongvide and guide by direct

To go before or alongside and guide by direct or indirect contact; to conduct (a person) by holding the hand or some part of the body or clothing (an animal) by means of a cord, halter, bridle, etc. Const. by (the hand, etc.). Also with advs. away, in, off, on, out, up and down, etc. To lead apes (in

Const. by (the hand, etc.). Also with advs. away in, off, on, out, up and down, etc. To lead apes (in hell): see APE 5b. 6.

971 Blickl. Hom. 71 His begnas... læddon him to bone esol. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Mått. xv. 14 Se blinda xyf helilolus læt hig feallað begen on ænne pytt. c 1175 Lamb Hom. 111 Þet mon... sarine frefrað oðer blindne let. c 1376 Sir Tristr. 446 Tristrem hunters seige ride Les of hounded bai ledde. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii. (feorge) 274 Ta þi belt & hyme [a dragon] lede, & about his hals knyt in sone. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 447 His stede was sone stabillede, and lede to þe stalle. 1470-85 Malory Arthun 1 xone. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 447 His stede was sone stabillede, and lede to þe stalle. 1470-85 Malory Arthun 1 xone. of Dunbar Poems xiii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstal leidis. Ibid. xc. 35 That ane hlynde man is led forth bane uther. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2 Lede my horse, I praye you, up and downe. 1590 Spensea F. Q. 1. i. 4 A milke white lamb she lad. 1614 Sir A. Gorges tr. Lucan's Phar saila 1. 37 Then doth he take a faire large bull.. And him ynto the Altar leades. 1766 Goldsh. Vic. W. xxiii, The taptive soldier was led forth. 1813 Sketches Charae. (ed. 2 l. 20 [She] returned, leading in a lovely little girl. 183 Tennyson Ode Menory III. to In sweet dreams. Thou leddest by the hand thine infant Hope. 1862 Temple Bar IV. 252 The chestnut.. was led off to the stable.

b. To lead (a bride) to the altar, to church († also simply: ? after L. ducere): To marry.
1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I lede a bride to churche, je mayne 1700 Dxydden V. iii. 5 He leads her to the altar, to the throne 1842 Tennyson Ld. of Burleigh 11 He.. leads her to the village altar.

c. fig. (a) In opposition to drive: To guide by persuasion as contrasted with commands or threats.

c. fig. (a) In opposition to drive: To guide by persuasion as contrasted with commands or threats. To lead by the nose (for the allusion cf. quot. 1604): to cause to obey submissively. Also + to

lead by the sleeve.

lead by the sleeve.

c 1425 Lydg. Assemb. Gods 1680 How false idolatry ledeth
hem by the sleue. 1583 Golding Calvin on Deut. exxi. 74:
Men.. suffer themselves to bee led by the noses like brute
beasts. 1580 Puttenham Eng. Poeste in xxiv. (Arb.) 29;
Princes may be lead but not driven. 1604 Shaks, Oth. 1. ii.
407 The Moore.. will as tenderly be lead by th' Nose As
Asses are. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 20 You shal
meete with ignorant Juryes, your duty is to open their eyes
you may not leade them by the nose. 1749 SMOLLETT Gi.
Bit. (1797) III. 77 They (the great) have favourite domestic
who lead them by the nose. 1856 Kingsley Plays 4 Purit
211 A mob of fools and knaves, led by the nose in each
generation by a few arch-fools and arch-knaves. 1862 Temple
Bar IV. 167 She might be led, but would not be driven.
d. intr. (quasi-passive). To be led; to submit
to being led.

u. inir. (quasi-passive). To be led; to submit to being led.

1607 Markham Caval. 1. (1617) 75 Till hee be so tame.. that he will leade vppe and downe quietlye. 1822 Scorr Pirate xxiv, My mester may lead, but he winna drive 1887 I. R. Lady's Ranche Life Montana 148 In the morning the pupils (colts) have learnt their lesson, and will lead anywhere.

5. To guide with reference to action or opinion to bring by persuasion or counsel to or into a condition; to conduct by argument or representation to a conclusion; to induce to do something. Said both of persons and motives, circumstances, evi-

dence, etc.

both of persons and motives, circumstances, evidence, etc.

a 123 Leg. Kath. 261 pe feont. leaded [men] to unbileaue

a 1300 Chusor M. 26696 He said par-till his wift him ledde

c 1300 Spec. Gy Warw. 62 pe world purw his foule gile Hab

me lad to longe while. c 1380 Wyclif Scl. Wks. 111. 442

Herby bene man lad in to fendus temptacionn. 1422 tr.

Secreta. Secret., Priv. Priv. 217 Al accordid, that kynde

lad the chylde that to done. 1538 Starker England 1. ii

30 The wyl of man ever commynly folowyth that to the wych

opynyon. ledyth hyt. 1586 Hunsdon in Border Papers

(1894) 1. 367 Sondrie cawses. leades me greatle to mistrust

the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. a 1668

Montgomerie Devot. Poems iii. 26 To lyf that leddie sall

the leid. 1611 Bine Transt. Pref. 1 Bruit-beasts led with

sensualitie. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxx. 177 They ough

not to be led with admiration of the vertue [etc.]. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 40 ? 1 This Error they have been led into

by a ridiculous Doctrine in modern Criticism. 1736 Butler

Anal. Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 9 Our whole nature leads us

to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 Ruskin Teun

Anal Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 9 Our whole nature leads us

to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 Ruskin Teun

to Harts Anal. Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 9 Our whole nature leads us

to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 Ruskin Teun

to saving a super lead of the super lead of the super lead of the super lead into

by a thick connected our country with Germany. 1871 II.

Stewart Heat § 239 In studying the radiation of gases we

are led to some very peculiar laws. 1885 Str. H. Cotton in

Law Rep. 29 Ch. Div. 479 There was nothing in the pros
pectus to lead him to such a conclusion. 1888 H. F. Lester

Hartas Maturin 11. vi. 122 She knew the colonel was

easily led.

absol. 1597 Bacon Colours Gd. 4 Evil (Arh.) 138 Besides

absol. or intr., to have a specified goal or direction. Cf. L. via ducit in urbem. Often in fig. contexts. a 1200 Moral Ode 337 Læte we.. be wei bene be lat be nipede del to helle of manne. c 1200 Ornin 12916 Forr biss Lamb is bat ribhte stih patt ledelph upp till heffne. 1340 Ayenb. 165 Pet is be way bet let in-to be helle of god. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 843 Gyf he.. wald kene me the gat, bat mycht me led to the flume Iordane. 1382 Wyclif Matt. vii. 14 How streit is the 3ate and narewe the weye that ledith to lyf. 1500 Bury Wilk (Camden) 112 V-hygheway...ledying toward Ipswych. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 14 Yet bothe entendeth to go the iourney that ledeth to the hye Jerusalem. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. i. 33 A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the Garden leades. 1621 Laoy M. Wroth Urania 452 The way of uccessity leading me to follow my disdainer. 1710 Strele Taller No. 194 P 2 There was a single Bridge that led into the Island. 1720 OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep. II. 12. 48 There were but two Ways that led equally to all the Dignites of the Republick. 1780 A. Vouns Tour Irel. 1. 238 The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of Mangerton, ou whose side the road leads. 1791 Mrs. Raocliffer Rom. Forest ii, La Motte ascended the stairs that led to the tower. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. 1. 122 Myrambles led me to a gipsy's camp. 1861 Temple Bar 11. 547 Broad steps lead down into a garden. 1884 J. Colbonne. Hicks Pasha 69 Then comes the eternal aird plain leading to the barren hills. 1889 Repentance Pand Wentworth I. ix. 187 Their road...led them through a little copse.

b. intr. To form a channel into, a connecting link to (something). absol. or intr., to have a specified goal or direction.

b. intr. To form a channel into, a connecting

link to (something).

1833 Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul water pipe.. to communicate with any drain.. leading into a common sewer. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 361 Motion is .. communicated to the rudder by means of two connecting rods leading to the tiller.

c. intr. To lead to: to have as a result or con-

sequence.

a 1770 JORTIN Serm. (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads to truth in points of morality. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1. 277 The general disapprobation excited by the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a discussion of its other abuses. 1867 M. PATTISON Ess. (1880) 1. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on our part; reprisals led to a naval war. 1875 Bryce Holy Rom. Emp. iv. (ed. 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the submission of the Alemanni. 1885 Manch. Exam. 8 July 5/3 Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking.

7. To lead (a person) a dance: transf. and fig., to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to place; hence, to compel to go through a course of irksome action. To lead (a person) a chase: lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or

lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or circuitous course; also fg. Also (by association with sense 12) to lead a person a life.

a159, 1599 [see Dance sb. 6 b]. 1601 Shaks. All's Well 11.

iii. 49 Why he's able to leade her a Carranto. 1607 Heywoon Wom. Killed (1617) A 3, That's the dance her Husband meanes to leade her. 1711 Addition Speed. No. 89 ? 2 You know. my Passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a Dance she has led me. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. i. iv. (1841) 77 I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me. 1850 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 64 They led St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc]. 1861 Temple Bar IV. 53 He..often leads them a fine chace over hill and dale. 1883 FENN Middy & Ensign xvii. 107 The chaps would lead him such a life. 1892 Cornh. Mag. July 15 How can the captain so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? 1892 Sunday Mag. Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

8. With an inanimate thing as object. a. To

Sunday Mag. Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

8. With an inanimate thing as object. a. To conduct (water, occas. steam) through a channel or pipe. Cf. L. aquam ducere. Also with away, forth, off, out.

c1205 Lav. 15952 Dis wæter wes al ilæde. 1382 Wyclif Prov. v. 16 Ben lad out thi wellis withoute forth. 1842 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. III. 11. 273 Deep beds of peat, from which the water has been led off by open drains. 1865 bid. Ser. II. I. 11. 276 Water may be led away from a hill-side and form a perennial stream of the greatest value. 1892 Chamb. Frul. 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were constructed.. to lead the water away faster. 1803 Ibid. 28 Jan. 61/1 The steam. being led by a bamboo pipe to other vessels.

b. To guide the course or direction of (some-

b. To guide the course or direction of (something flexible); to train (a vine), to trace (a line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.)

line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.)

over a pulley, through a hole, etc.

croso in Thorpe Dipl. Angl. 376 pa ilean be him ar
landgemere læddon. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVII.

clxxvii. (1495) 719 Vynes mow be lad wyth rayllynge
aboute houses and townes. 1607 Topesel. Fourf. Beasts
(1658) 441 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led
through the length, and only through the top of the outside
thereof. 1669 Sturkny Mariner's Mag. v. 3 Ten small
sticks, which let him that leadeth the Chain, carry in his
Hand before. 1834-49 J. S. Macaular Field Fortif. (1851)
219 A charge is laid on the floor. and it is fired with a hose
led outside. 1841 J. T. Hewlett Parish Clerk I. 79 Bleed
and blister, lead a mane, dock a tail. 1869 BOUTEL Arms
§ Arm. wiii. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong
cords are led. 1876 Preece & Stvewright Telegraphy 37
The insulated wire... is led up through the copper sulphate.
1885 R. Bridges Eros § Psyche, March 25 Olive-border'd
clouds o'er lilac led. 1892 Longm. Mag. Nov. 88 Ropes...
led through blocks fixed to stakes.

C. Naut. intr. Of a rope: To admit of being
'1ed'.

c1866 H. STUART Seaman's Calech. 38 The reef tackle leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Fair-lead, is applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair.

†d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a

† d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a carriage; cf. F. conduire); to guide (a pen). Obs. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. 11. 179 Cartesadel the comissarie owre carte shal he lede. c1380 WVCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede be boot into be hey see. c1384 Chaucer II. Fame. 14. 434 Pheton, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye. 1430 Lyde, Bochas v. vii. (1554) 127 To holde the plough and lede it with his hond. 1484 Caxton Fables of Æsop II. xvi. Of a carter whiche ladde a Charyot or carte whiche a Mule drewe forthe. 1532 Latimer Serm., St. Andrew's Day (1584) 241 Our Saviour. saith to Peter, Due in altum—Lead thy boate into the deepe, 1567 Satir. Poems Referm. iii. 49 With Romaine hand he could weill leid and pen.

pen. \P e. In literalisms of translation; = L. ducere

"I.e. In literalisms of translation; = L. ducere and its compounds.

1362 WYCLIF Exod. xxvi. 37 Fyue pilers.. before the whiche shal the tente be lad. — Exok. v. Take to thee.. rasour, shauynge heeris... thou shalt lede it bit inh need, and bit hi beerd. — Mark xiv. 47 Oon of men stondinge aboute, leding out a swerd, smot the seruaunt of the higsets prest.

† f. To multiply (a number into another). Obs. c 1430 Arte of Nombryng (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of o quadrat into the roote of the oper quadrat, and han wolle the meene shew. Ibid. 17 A digit, the whiche lade in hymself cubikly [etc.].

† 9. To conduct (affairs): to manage, govern.

the meene shew. **Ibid. 17 A digit, the whiche lade in hymself cubikly [etc.].

† 9. To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.

\$\epsilon \text{200 Ormin 17238}\$ To ledenn a \(\text{b} \) bodi; right All afferr
Godess lare. **a 1300 Cursor M. 4256 Pan was ioseph bath lined and dred Wit wisdom al his werkes ledd. \$\epsilon \text{1320}\$
\$Cast. Lore 306 Wib-outen beos foure wib worschipe. Mai no Kyng lede gret lordschipe. **Pa 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose
400 She had no-thing hir-self to lede. More than a child of two yeer olde. \$\frac{1375}{1376}\$ Barbour \$Brace 1. 38 Alexander the King. That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. \$\frac{1308}{1308}\$ Trevisa **Barth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 2 This game rule and lede And bringe it to a good ende. \$\epsilon \text{1470 Golagros \$\hat{f}\$ Gava, 48 Ask leif at the lord, yone landis suld leid. \$\frac{157}{1507}\$ Gude \$\hat{\hat{f}}\$ Godlie **Ball. (S. T. S.) 41 Gif thai heir not the Law, quhilk suld hame leide Than sall thay not in ony wayis beleif.

\$absol. a 1300 Cursor M. 28277 Maister o childer i was sum-quare, I ledd noght lele wit my lare. \$\frac{1570}{1508}\$ Spenser Sheph. \$Cal.\$ July 185 For shepeheards (sayd he) there doen leade, As Lordes done other where.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ De conduct oneself, behave, act. \$\text{Ols.}\$
\$\epsilon \text{1200}\$ Ormin 1246 3iff by he ledesst all wibb skill. \$\epsilon \text{1250}\$

T. 10 Conduct onesett, behave, act. CAS.

c 1300 ORMN 1246 3iff bu be ledesst all wipb skill. c 1250

Gen. & Ex. 2301 Hu he sulden hem best leden. a 1300

Cursor M. 8470 Hu bat he agh him for to lede. c 1375 Sc.

Leg. Saints xxx. (Theoderal 833 In vertuies... he ... sa can hyme-selfe leyde bat... bai... mad hyme abbot.

† 10. To deal with, treat (cf. Guide v. 5). In pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such a condition

a condition.

a condition.

c 1205 LAV. 8726 Heo weoren swide nucle iled. Ibid.

c 1205 LAV. 8726 Heo weoren swide nucle iledde. a 1225

Leg. Kath. 624 Hu me han walde preatin ant leaden unlaheliche. c 1340 Cursor M. 13787 (Tim.) For so in sekenes

am I lad þat [etc.]. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. III. 154 Heo

ledeth the lawe as hire luste. c 1450 Merlin 337 Whan he

saugh the kynge Rion so euell I-ledde, it a-noyed hym sore.

c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon iii. 81 Thise glotons that

leden our folke so cursedly.

TI. To carty on

II. To carry on.

II. To carry on. †11. To engage or take part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter (joyful or mournful) sounds. Cf. L. ducere carmen, choros, G. die reihen führen. Obs.

A different sense of to lead a dance appears under sense 13. a 1000 Andreas 1477 (Gir.) He was eft swa ær lof kædende. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 699 Of dis kinge wil we leden songe. a 1300 Cursor M. 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. c 1325 Coer de L. 3739 The damyseles lede daunse. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 1894 5et is be lorde on be launde, ledande his gomnes. 1382 WYCLIF Judith ili. to Ledende dauncis in trumpis and timbris. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xx. 446, I have seen Reynawd, Alard, guychard, & Rychard ledying grete joye wyth grete company of Knyghtes. 1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede karolles and daunces.

12. To go through, pass (life, † a portion of time).

joye wyth grete company of Knyghtes. 1493 Festivall. (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn arms spredde to lede karolles and daunces.

12. To go through, pass (life, †a portion of time). Cf. L. ducere vitam, Gr. αγειν βίον, etc. Rarely, † To support life by (bread). † Also with forth. c 900 tr. Bæde's Hist. vv. xxviii. [xxvii.] (1890) 360 Se ær in medmyclum ealonde, bæt is Farne nemned, ancorlif læde. a 1000 Both. Metr. vii. 40(Gr.) Forðon orsor; lif ealniz lædað woruldmen wise buton wendinge. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 89 God sette e þam israelisce folce hu heo sculden heore lif leaden. c 1200 Ormin 9359 þatt haffdenn ledd a33 þe33re lif Affterr þe flæshess wille. a 1300 Cursor M. 4027 He ledd his line wit-vten blam. Ibid. 13279 Wit þair fissing war þai fedd And poner linelade þai ledd. ?a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 216 She. ladde hir lyf only by breed Kneden with eisel. 1393 LANGL. P.Pl. C. xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in ponerte. c 1425 Sæen Sag. (P.) 232 To have another wyf, For to ledde with thylif. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss, I. xxiii. 32 Thus this lady ledde forth her lyfe ther mekely. 1569 J. Rocers Gl. Godly Louc 178 Very few leade lyves. according to the lawes of Christe. 1579 Lyly Euphnes (Arb.) 189 He may at his leasure. lead his Winter in Atheus his Summer in Naples [etc.]. 1612 H. Peacham Minerva Brit. 46 Heere sits Repentance, solitarie, sad,. As greeuing for the life, that she hath lad. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) I. 276 He led his old age in London. 1710 Steelle Tatler No. 166 r 2 The Tastless Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. 1819 Crabber T. of Hall XII, They led in comfort a domestic life. 182x Kears Lamia 1. 312 in Corinth. she. had led Days as happy as [etc.]. 1856 Froude Hist, Eng. (1858) I. 1. 13 That uo human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. 1873 Browning Red Cett. Nt.-cap 156 Do lead your own life and let ours alone! ours alone!

+ b. To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear,

a 1300 Cursor M. 15703 Pe strang soru bat he ledd can na man rede in run. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 15 Suffre not Sir Frethebald long to lede bis pyne. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1054 Yt ys wylle the worse to lede. c 1475 Fartenay 3785 Non knew the sorow by thaim lade and bore.

III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense 2.)

13. To have the first place in; to march in the front line of; lit. and fig. esp. in to lead the dance (see Dance 5b. 6), to lead the van.

c 1380, a 1616 [see Dance 5b. 6] 1697 Dryden Æncid IX. 31 Messapus leads the Van. Hid. X1. 095 Asylas leads the Chase. 1736 Lediard Life Marlborough 1. 98 The Grenadiers... led the Van. Hid. X1. 095 Asylas leads the Chase. 1736 Lediard Life Marlborough 1. 98 The Grenadiers... led the Van. 1839 Balley Festus v. (1848) 49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is worthiest. 1865 Lowell Wes. (1800) V. 285 A commonwealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in freedom of opinion. 1869 A. W. Ward II. Curtins' Hist. Greece 11. III. III. 478 In ancient times the choregi themselves led the chorus. 1884 Graphic 23 Aug., Your cousin Gordon and 1.. had led the van all the morning. 1893 Harper's Mag. Feb. 385/2 Of the causes.. pneumonia led the list. b. absol. To go first, to have the first place. Also with off.

1798 Capt. Millar Ang. in Nicolas Disp. Nelson VII. p. cliv, The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. 1824-9 Landor Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave ...led off with his master's charger. 1892 Sat. Rev. 2 July 10/2 The boat .. was leading by two hundred yards. 1900 Blackwo. Mag. June 789 The Admiral's figate led. fig. 1858 Greeners Gumerry 300 If we take thirty or thirty-five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead in the race. 1891 'fall Mall G. 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats which are to lead for the coming season.

14. intr. a. Mus. (See quot. 1880.) b. Changeringing. Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see Lead' \$b. 2 S. 28).

1671 STELMAN Tintinualogia 82 Every bell leads four times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.]. 1880 Grove Digt. Mus., Lead, to, in fugues or imitative music, is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards taken up by the other parts successively. Thus in the Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

15. trans. To direct by one's example; to set a fashion); to take the directing or principal part in (proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party, a movement); to have the official initiative in the

a movement); to have the official initiative in the proceedings of (a deliberative body).

1642 Feller Holy & Frof. St. m. xxv. 228 They should rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot.

1697 Humber Righteonsn. God 1. 2 The Trent Doctrine (which is the perfect Papists) I must confess, is lead them by St. Austine.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. II. 266 The famous insurrection led by Masaniello.

1872 C. E. Maurie E. Log The Albot. helped to lead the movement.

1880 C. R. Markham Ferne. Bark 335 The Government should retain the chinchon plantations, and continue to lead the cultivation.

1891 Sat. Rev. 31 Oct. 494 I Distaclistilled the House of Commons.

1892 Fall Malls.

1855 Eng. Illustr. Mag. IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather to be led than to lead.

1865 To take the directing part in (singing, a

b. To take the directing part in (singing, a musical performance), to perform one's own part so as to guide the others; so to lead a band, an orchestra. Similarly, to lead the prayers (of a congregation), to lead (a congregation in prayer. Also

1849 Chambers's Inform. 11. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor voice will attempt to lead the trebles. 1859 G. A. LAWRENGE Stoord & Goton v. 5; He is so very anxious to get Cecil to lead the singing in church. 1866 G. MACDONALD Alm. (2. Neighb. xiii. (1878) 245 This fine old church in which I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. 1880 Gotow. Smith Couper iii. 41 Cowper himself was made to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer. 1883 FENN Middly & Ensign xxxi. 159 He...led the chorushich was lustily trolled out by all present. 1891 Graphic 51 Oct. 518/3 He went to lead the orchestra at the concert. 1892 Harper's Mag, May 821/2 A woman..led the singing. 16. Of a barrister; a. trans. To act as leading counsel in (a cause); to act as leader to another barrister); to take precedence of. b. absol. or intr. 1806-7. J. Beresford Miscries Ilum. Life 1826 II. Introd. Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side. 1862 A. Trolloff Orley Farm I. xxxiv. 268 Of course must lead in defending her. 1883 [see Leaders 3 cl. 1884 Law Times 11 Oct. LXXVII. 384/1 It has been the practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

17. Card-playing. a. intr. To play the first card

17. Card-playing. a. intr. To play the first card in a round or trick. Also with off. Said also of the card. To lead to or up to: to play a card in order to bring out (cards held by another player).

order to bring out (cards held by another player). Also in indirect pass.

1677 Miege Eng. Fr. Dict. s.v., To lead (in Cards, jouer le premier. 1737-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Ombre, Matadores ... are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads. 1748 Hoyle Whist 11 When you lead, begin with the best Suit in your Hand. 1863 'Cavenoish' Whist (ed. 5) 75 You would often do better to .. lead up to the weak suit of your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your left-hand adversary. 1879 — Card Ess., etc. 110 Lead originally from your strongest suit. 1bid. 165 He led off with his own strongest suit. 1892 Field 16 July 120/1 He was keeping bis tenace to be led to.

b. trans. As first player, to play (a specified card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit). Also with out.

Also with out.

1731 Swift 239, I lead a heart. 1742 HOYLE
Whist (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-haud Adversary
leads a Suit. 1778 C. Jones Hoyle's Games Impr. 90 Lead

Pinto. 1843 Thackeray Ravensving v, You led the club. 1879 'Cavendist' Card Ess., etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. Ibid. 171, I led knave of diamonds.. The club was then led through nie. Ibid. 198, I led the king of trumps. 1891 Field 28 Nov. 843/: He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs.

(For the non-specialized combinations, see the

several senses and the advs.)

[f. Lead sh.1]

+1. trans. a. To make (something) of lead. b.

[f. Lean sh. 1]

† 1. trans. a. To make (something) of lead. b.

To make dull and heavy as lead. Ohs.

1430 Pallad. on Hush. ix. 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode ii. xc. (1869) 109

With this ax I dulle and lede [F. J'assomme... et aptomme] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with over.

1430 Promp. Parn. 292/2 Leedyn wythe leed, plumbo. 1430 Bury Wills (Caniden) 53 A new rooff to the charche of Euston and ledyd. 1530 Palson, 604/2, I leede, I cover a thing, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 Inventories (Surtees) 10 And the quier all leadid. 1651 Fuller Worthics (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stanford. 1691 T. II[ALE] Ac. New Invent. 40 Sent away naked saving in her Keel, which was Leaded. 1748 Anson's Vop. In. ii. 316 The Carpenters. . caulked all the seams... and leaded them over. 1826 Scott Woodst. xvii, We gained the roof... which was in part leaded. 1862 [see Leaden ppl. a.].

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.
1481 Caxton Reynard viii. (Arb.) 16 A croked staf welleded on thende for to playe at the balle. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 191 b/2 They bete this holy man with. Sconges leded. 1651-7 T. Barker Art of Angling (1820) 25 Lead the shank of the hook. 1787 Best Angling (ed. 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with leaden cames. Also with in, up.
1530 Palson 604/2, 1 wyll leed no mo wyndowes, it is to costely. a 1526 Bacon New All. (1900) 26 Acarved Window of Glasse, leaded with Gold and blew. 1885 F. MILLER Glass Painting vii. 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or 'string' lead can be used. 1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge I. 443 The glass fof the windows was new leaded. 1899 Mackail Life Morris II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten in firmly with molten lead. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 274 The next day. Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 274 The next day. Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

† 5. To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with over. Ols.

1558 Warde Ir. Alexis' Secretes 73 Boyle them together in an earthen panne or potte leaded.

1594 Plat Yewell-ho.

1. 30 Great stone pottes that bee leaded within.

1611 Bible Ecclus. xxxviii. 30 He [the potter] applieth himselfe to lead it ouer.

1686 Plot Staffordsh.

123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they cal Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. Printing. To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see Lead) sb. 18.

1841 SAVAGE Dict. Printing 179 When a work is double leaded.

1852 W. Wilks Half Cent. Pref., Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded.

1875 Southward Dict. Typegr., Lead out—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. intr. Naut. To use the lead; to take soundings.

1888 C. Kirton in Merc. Marine Mag. V. 246 He would should be also and lead.

8. tessive and intr. Of a gun harrel. To become

8. passive and intr. Of a gun-barrel: To become

foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENCE' Brit. Sports 1. 1. xi. § 6. 47 If either gun has its harrels leaded...the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 GREENER Gun 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. trans. To smooth the inside of (a gun-harrel) with a perfect (see Langel 4).

9. trans. To smooth the inside of (a gun-harrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP sh. b).

1881 GRENER GNR 146 When once rified, the barrel cannot —as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

Leadable (Irdab'l), a. [f. LEAD v. l + -ABLE.]

That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 Foreign Q. Rev. XVII. 122 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 Contemp. Rev. July 131 The electorate, always. blind and leadable.

Hence Lea dableness, doeility.

1885 Edin. Rev. Apr. 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

Leadage (Irdédg). [f. LEAD v. l + -AGE.]

1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Leadage, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railways.

Leadage (Irdéd3). [f. Lead v.l + AGE.]

1891 Labour Commission Gloss, Leadage, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

+ Lea dance. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lead v.l + ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G. D. Season, Caution North to South 7 Written Rules. Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

Leaded (ledéd), ppl. a. Also 3 i-leaded. [f. Lead v.l + Edded, or weighted with lead.

1682 G. D. Season, Caution North to South 7 Written Rules. Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

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1682 G. D. Season, Edded with lead.

1683 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. Xvii. Xvii. (1495) 619 Smyten downe wyth leded arowes. 1538 Leland 1tin. V. 39 The Chirch of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch. 1628 Bacon Ess., Building (end), Tarrasses, Leaded aloft, and fairely garaished. 1726 CAVALLIER Mem. 1. 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1862 G. G. Scott Rep in Willis &Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 328, I have introduced a timber leaded flèche as a belfry. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD Yess 3 He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon! 1891 T. HARDY Tess (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

1692 1889 SKRINE Mem. E. Thring 129 Who forgets the leaded accents with which he would say, 'that's fatal!'

1893 D. Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden cames.

1895 OGLIVE Suppl., Leaded... set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 Morkits Earthly Par. III. 19, 229 The drone Of the great organ shook the leaded panes. 1887 Hissey Holiday on Road 27 Gothi porches, leaded panes. 1887 Hissey Holiday on Road 27 Gothi porches, leaded panes. 1887 Hissey Holiday on Road 27 Gothi porches, leaded panes. 1887 Hissey Holiday on Road 27 Gothi porches, leaded panes. 1887 Hissey Holiday on Road 27 Gothi porches, leaded bourgeois column.

1604 Leaded Matter, matter with leads between the lines. 1888

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig. senses below, as in *leaden key*, sceptre, attributed poet. to the powers of sleep or dullness; leaden sword, the type

of an ineffectual weapon.

1579 FULKE Heskins' Parl. 296 He heweth at it with his leaden sworde. 1601 SHAKE. Jul. C.v. iii. 268 O Mard'rous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy. ?

1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. 1v. iii. 1887 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe vent but what they do receive.

1682 O. N. tr. Boileau's Lutrin 1. 35 When Eyes and Ears Nights leaden Key composes. 1742 Young Nt. Th. 1. 20 Night. stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world. 1829 H. Neele Lit. Rem. 33 The leaden sceptre of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. transf. and fig. a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to golden. b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1577 Batman (titte) The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes. 1590 Marlowe Edv. 11, n. ii. (1598) D1 b, Base leaden Earles, that glory in your birth. 1612 BP. Hall Serm. Imprese of God 11. Wks. (1623) 455 The Church of Rome.. (which cares not if she haue golden vessels, though she haue leaden Prests). 1616 Cart. Smith Descr. New Eng. 33 The golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 Lyly Enphues (Arh.) 172 Though God haue leaden handes, which when they strike pay home. 1585 Abp. Sandys Serm. xii. 197 It is good for a indge commonly to haue leaden feete. 1609 Ex. Wom. in Hum. 11. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Lay not a leaden loade of foule reproach Upon so weake a prop. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems 13 [He] contis deforming Death, to mend his Leaden pace. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1v. 610 Leadea slumbers press his drooping eyes. 1827-44 WILLIS Jephithalis Dan. 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1860 ReaDe Cloister & H. xxxviii. (1896) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B. Tavloa Deukalion 1. i. 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelds to reluctant sleep. 1897 Pall Mall G. 9 Feb. 4/1, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden.

c. 1502 Shars. Fen. & Ad. 24 The tender boy, Who. Owned in a dull disdaine, With leaden appetite. 1641 Millionesse of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine. 1647 R. Baron Cyprian Acad. 1. 8 Saturne, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 Merkwalk Rom. Emp. VIII. Ixiv. 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1886 Times (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring are leaden lines.

d. c. 1386 Chauger Can. Yeon. Prol. § T. 175 Wher my colour was bothe fressh and reed Now is it wan and of leden hewe. 1576 Newton Lemnic's Complex. 1. viii. 65 It declyne

4. Comb. Chiefly parasynthetic, as leaden-coloured, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted (hence leaden-heartedness), -heeled, -hued, -natured, -pated, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed,

hearteiness), -heeled, -hued, -natured, -pated, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged; also leaden-stepping, in which leaden is quasi-adv.; leaden-like adv.

1508 Floato, Plombeo,...*leaden coloured. 1816 Shelley Alastor 557 Leaden-coloured even. 1820 Keats Ode Nightingale 28 *Leaden-eyed despairs. 1506 R. Jinchel Diella (1877) 61 *Leaden-footed griefe. 1839 F. T. Bullen Log Seawaif 246 Never before. had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1836 Marphel Epit. E ii, Not..so *leaden-headed as your brother Bridges. 1832 Dickens Bleak Ho. i, A leaden-headed old corporation. 1506 R. Linchel Diella (1877) 31 *Leaden-harted sleepe. 1864 E. Murray E. Norman III. 28 He subsided into a sort of *leaden-heartedness. 1508 E. Gullen Skial. (1878) 33; Tbys *leaden-heeled passion is to dall, To keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull. 1877 W. Black Green Past. xxvii. (1878) 221 Water—*leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 169 To write so heanie or *leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion. 1830 Skrine Mem. E. Thring 42 The.. *leaden-natured boy. 1603 Floato Mandaigne II. viii. (1622 220, I was the..most *leaden-pated to learne my lesson. 1681 Hervacilitus Ridens No. 42 (1713 II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. ?c 1600 Distracted Emp. v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 242 What a *leaden-spirited Saturnists...Prate what they list. ?1630 Million Time 2 The lazy *leaden-stepping hours. 1596 K. Hinchel* Diella (1877) 52 Now *leaden-thoughted Morpheus dymsech sight. 1888 T. W. Reith Life W. E. Forster I. 75 *Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 Fitz-Geffran Sym. 24 *Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 Fitz-Geffran Sym. 25 *Leaden-weighte

the quality of being leaden both in a material and

an immaterial sense.

1611 COTGE, Ternissure, palenesse. leadennesse of colour. 1893 G. MEREUITH Egoist II. vii. 141 It had sink suddenly and leadenly under the sense of insprisonment. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN Ships that pass 99 The lovelessness and

leadenness of his temperament. 1895 CROCKETT Cleg Kelly xxvii, She went leadenly up the steps.

Leaden (led'n), v. [f. Lead sb.1 + -en 5 or f. Leaden a.] + a. trans. To fasten with molten lead. Obs. b. To make leaden or dull. c. intr. lead. Obs. b. To make leaden or dull. c. intr.
To press down like lead; only in Leadening ppl. a.
1552 Huldet, Leaden or sowdre together, plantho. 1835
Frasser's Mag. XII. 637 A leadening weight of something
iodescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 Speaker
29 July 107/h The very completeness with which Mr. Mends
has done his work. Jeadens his narrative.
Leaden, obs. dial. form of LEDEN.

Leader 1 ($l\bar{r}$ dar). Forms: 4-6 ledar(e, -er(e, (4 ledder, leeder, 5 ledir, leedare), 5-7 SC. leidar, -er, (6 ledair), 6- leader. [f. Lean v.] + -ER 1.]

I. One who leads.

1. One who leads.
1. gen. in various senses of the vb.: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as leader-away, leader-on, for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. Follow my leader: see Follow v. 1 c.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter liv. 14 Mi leder, and mi kowth sa gode. c 1374 Chaucra Troylus w. 1454 (1482) Oon thynketh be bere But al another thynketh his ledere. 1378 Barbour Bruce vii. 20 He suld ger Bath the sleuthhund and the ledar Tyne the sleuth men ger him ta. 1382 Wyclis Matt. w. 14 Thei hen blynde, and lederis of blynde men. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xii. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes haue guydes and ledars as cranes haue for they drede the goshawke. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5675 Withouten ledar nedit he la man struck blind] To ahyde behynd. 1513 Douglas Æneis i. xi. 5 Blyithie following his ledar Achates. 1552 Hulder, Leder awaye, abductor. 1558 Shaks. Merry W. III. ii. 3 You were wout to be a follower, but now you are a leader. 1633 Ford Broken H. 1. ii. Without Reason, Voycing the Leader-on a Demi-god. 1667 Millton P. L. vi. 451 Leader to free Edjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 11. 526 Ample Plains, Where of the Flocks without a Leader stray. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xiii, Follow your leader, boys, and take pattern by Smike if you dare, 1861 J. Edmond Childr. Ch. at Home: 1. 7 Christ is ... a leader to all that trus him. + b. One who has the charge of (animals).

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 24 § 4 The office of the Maistershippe of the leder of the Dere of the parke of Okeley. C. † The driver of a vehicle (obs.). d. dial. A carter.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21283 Bath wise and war es bat leder

C. † The driver of a venicle (1997). A carter.

A carter.

A carter.

a 1300 Chrsor M. 21283 Bath wise and war es bat leder [sc. of be wain]. 1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. (1877) I. 355 Item, to the sand ledaris, xviijs. 1548 in Burgh Rec. Edin. (1871) II. 141 That na maner of persouns ledares of burne tak letc. I. 1847 Sheffield Indep. (E. D. D.). A coal leader. 1887 Donaldson Suppl. to Janicson s.v., Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand...; some by barrow..; and some by cart—those were the leaders. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Leader, a carter, 'A coal leader'.

2. One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

mander, a captain.

mander, a captain.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7630 And of a thusand men o wal He made him [David] ledder and marscal. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 217 The oost of be Gothes was islawe in Thuscia, and here ledere Ragadasius was istake. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh. 108-9 Off lederes off ostes and here ordinaunce. Folwe banne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicaire tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys. c 1470 Henra Wallace iv. 143 Our leidar is gayee, Amang our fays he is set him allayne. 1591 Shaks. x Hen. V1, 1. i. 143 A worthy Leader, wanting ayd, Vnto his dastard foe-men is betray'd. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 715 Sir Horace Vere.. performed the duty, both of a good Leader and Souldier. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xii, All this day... they will gather to their leader's standard. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India 111. 20 Detachments of troops were... sent... to secure the leaders.

3. One who guides others in action or opinion;

3. One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. † ln

early use occas, a chieftain, governor.

Leader of the House of Commons: the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 Barbour Bruce 111. 660 Anguss...wes...lord and ledar off kyntyr.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 7 The seid...principall or principallis leder or leders that unlaufully cause the seid people to gedre or rise.

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 515/2 The leaders and maisters of the christen fayth.

1552 Abr. Hamton Catech. (1884)

47 To be ledar techar & direckar of the same kirk.

1596 Dalarmple It. Lestie's Hist. Scotl. 112, 213 For his brotheris caus he was cheif leider of the ring.

1666 Temple Let. 105 Godofphin Wks.

1713 II. 18 The Duke of Albuquerque you will find...no great leader in Council or Business.

1719-20 Swift Let. Ying. Clergyman Misc. (1727) I. 361 Demosthenes and Cicero. each of them a Leader... in a popular State. 1777

17mins Lett. liv. 256, I am a partizan of the great leader of the opposition.

1828 D'Isaaelt Chas. I, II. xi. 269

A genius so commanding and so turbulent, was fitted to be the leader of a party.

1841-4 Emerson Ess., Manners

1883 Froude Short Stud. IV. 11. ii. 187 Circumstances in dependent of himself could alone have raised him into a leader of a party.

+ th. Phrases. Leader of laws: one who has power in the state, a ruler. Leader of hail: a guide to salvation. Obs.

power in the state, a ruler. Leader of hail: a guide to salvation. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1307 He.. hatz.. be lederes of her lawe layd to be grounde. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Petrus) 674 And bu [Paul] dere brothir, far wele ay lledar of heile and saweoure. c 1440 York Myst. xxx. 55 O leder of lawis. a 1665 MONTGOMERIE Sonn. xxi. 1 My lords, late lads, nou leidars of our lauis.

C. A counsel who 'leads' (see Lead v. 16) in

the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel

of a circuit.

1856 Wilker Collins A Rogne's Life v, He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 Ball Student's Guide to Bar 44 At the trial itself he will generally have a 'leader' on whom the cooluct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H. Slater Guide Legal Prof. 17 Queen's Counsel are usually termed 'Leaders, and they sit in front of the utter Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

d. The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of emi-

nent position and influence.

1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. v. (1859) 115 Judges, mayors. leaders in science . were represented in that meeting. 1884 Illustr. Lond. News 1 Nov. 410/3 Here is Mr. F. Archer, the leader of his profession.

4. One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. Leader of praise (Sc.

PRECENTOR.

1530 PALSGR, 238/1 Leeder of a daunce, awant dancever, 1530 PALSGR, 238/1 Leeder of a daunce, awant dancever, 1530 SHAKS, Much Adon. i. 157 We must follow the Leaders, 1811 Besus Dict. Mus. (ed. 3), Leader, a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. 1859 Euroson Brittany xvi. 260 The leader, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance 1892 Glasgow Herald 22 Apr. 2/2 Leader of Praise Wanted. 1900 Blackw. Mag. July 51/1 The leader trills ahead in runs and shakes up and down the scale.

5. Among Methodists, the presiding member of a felass? (1900 Communication)

7. Among Methodists, the presiding hemoer of a 'class' (see Class sb. 7b). Usually class-leader. 1743 Wesley Nat. United So leties Wks. 1872 VIII. 270 There are about twelve persons in every class; one of whom is styled the Leader. 1791 [see Class sb. 7b].

6. The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In Surveying, the foremost carrier of the chain.

ing, the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 Edmon's Observ. Casar's Comm. 130 Enery one is especially to acknowledge his leader or foremost man to be the author of all his motions. 1616-1809 [see file-leader, Fire s.k.* 11]. 1622 PIRCHAM Compf. Gent. (1634) 240 The men in the File are to be distinguished by the names of Leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men. 1857 Headers Tom Brown. I. vii. The leaders are busy making casts into the fields on the left and right. 1866 TYNDAL Glac. I. XXV. 188 Another person was sent forward, who drew himself up by the rope which was attached to the leader.

b. One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

D. One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

a 1700 B. E. Diet, Cant. Crew, Leaders. the Fore-horses in Coaches and Teams. 1784 Cowper Tirve. 254 With pack-horse constancy we keep the road. True to the jingling of our leader's bells. 1825 Horse Every-day lik. I. 1191 He was a capital horse, the off-leader. 1859 Dickess T. The Cities I. ii, The near leader violently shook his head. 1886 Ryskin Preterita I. vi. 182 If the horses were young. there was a postillion for the leaders also.

7. a. Cards. The first player in a round; also, one who cleads? from a particular suit.

7. a. Cards. The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 Mirge Eng.-Fr. Dict. s. v., A leader, in Cards, celui que jone le premier.

1742 HOVLE Whist (1763) 45 If the Leader of that Suit or his Partner have the long Trump.

1876 A. Campbell Walker Correct Card Gloss. (1880) 12

Leader, the first to play each round.

b. Curling. The first player: cf. Lead sh. 2 5 a.

1780 D. Davidson Seasons 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the witter drew.

II. A thing which leads

II. A thing which leads.

8. a. gen. b. collog. A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf. Feeler 4 b).

intended to lead conversation (cf. Feeler 4 b).

c. Comm. (?U.S.) = Leading article 2.

c 1390 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 33/124 be steorre gan softe to glide forth, also it were pene way to teche... pe Abbot Anouredehis ledare. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione ni. lxi. 143 pe crosse is be lif of a gode monke, & be leder to paradise. 1581 Mutcaster Positions Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 lt is an argument which craueth consideration, bycause it is the leader to a further consequence. 1882 Mes. Rudell. Pr. Wales's Garden-Party 34 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader. 1889 Pop. Sci. Monthly XXXIV. 622 A new rival may inflict severe loss... through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a 'leader'. 1895 Critic 6 Apr. 263/1 la several Sixth Avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe, for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well.

9. In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

also, a bine.

1572 Mascall Plant. & Graff. (1592) 75 Ve shall neuer leave above two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch. 1822 Loudon Encycl. Gardening 808 Retain a competent supply of side-shoots, with a good leader to each mother-branch. 1880 JEFFERIES G. Estate 89 The leaders of the black bryony. Livist around each other. 1892 Gardeners' Chron. 27 Aug. 242/1 The trees are allowed to waste their energies in the formation of a plurality of leaders at the too.

at the top.

10. A tendon. (Cf. guide, guider.)

1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 23 Cutting their Leaders and Nerves. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) 11. 22 What the common People call Leaders or Sinews. 1854 Owen Skel. 3 Teeth (1855) 3 The leaders of the leg-muscle in the turkey. 1891 Daily News 4 Sept. 3/7 In his second performance he severed one of the leaders of his thigh.

11. a. In agricultural drainage: A main drain,

b. A tributary.

1844 Jinl. K. Agric. Soc. V. 1. 9 One of the drains that enter the leader.

1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 1. 15
The leaders to these burds are, in some places, called sykes.

The leaders to these burns are, in some places, called sykes, 12. = LEADING ARTICLE I.

1844 DISRAELI Coningsby II, vi, Give me a man who can write a leader. 1847 R. P. MILNES in T. W. Reid Life Ld Honghton (1891) I. ix. 401 Vou can get. a file of the Times, the commercial leaders of which you should get up. 1862 SHIRLY Naga Crit. xi. 482 He thought a page of Clarendon as pleasant historical reading as a leader in the Times. 1892 B. MATTHEWS Americanisms & Bril. 22 An American and the the state of the state of the times. 1893 B. MATTHEWS Americanisms of Bril. 22 An American and the state of the s

leader'.

13. Mining, a. A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. b. (See quot. 1846.) c. A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a

larger and better.

larger and better.

1809 A. Henry Trav. 231 A green-coloured water, which tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this the miners called a leader.

1846 Brockett A. C. Words, Leader, a small band of coal connecting the points of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the scam again.

1855 Cormonic of Frequently the prevailing mineral runs continuously through the lode for considerable lengths and depths, forming what is called the leader.

1880 C. C. Adder Rep. Prioneer Mining Co. 2 Oct. 1 Two stong veins or leaders carrying copper ore have been crossed.

1890 Goldfields Fixteria.

16 The prospects of the mine have improved, two aurifeous leaders having been cut. 1900 Pairly Veros 19 June 3/2 One or two tunnels had been drawn, on small leaders and, diamonds had been discovered.

14. Firewoorks and Gunnery. A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying

closed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying

rapidly. Also attrib., as leader pipe (see quot.).

1859 F. A. GRIPTINS Artil. Man. (1862) to Lay a leader of quick match along the hore. Phid. 282. 1878 KINDSH Pyrotechn. Treas 103 Leader Pipes. These are for piping anichment. kmatch.

Fishing: (U.S.) a. The end portion of a

15. Fishing. (U.S.) a. The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the suells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 BARKLETT Dict. Amer. Leader, a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a Snell 1888 Haryer's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a Snell 1888 Haryer's our English brethren term it, a casting-line.

18. A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. 1884.

16. Machinery, a. (See quots.)

(Knight Diet. Mech. Suppl. 1884.

16. Machinery. a. (See quots.)

1805 Εκενετικ in Ferguson's Leet. I. 82 note, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power, or by some other wheel is called a brader.

1825 J. Nictionson Operat Mechanic 21 When speaking of the action of wheel-work in general, the wheel which acts as a mover is called the leader, and the one upon which it acts the follower.

1825 Most. Steam Engine § The wheels of a locomotive are called—ist, leaders or leading wheels.

b. U.S. — leading block.—e. 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skit t of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight Diet. Mech. s. v. Millstone). d. 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car' (Funk's Stand. Diet.).

17. Printing. A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

17. Printing. A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J. Johnson Typogr. II. iii. 59 Full points are sometimes used as leaders in tables of contents.

1871 Amer. Empel. Printing (ed. Ringwalt), Leaders (... or Empel. Printing (ed. Ringwalt), Leaders (... or Sheese consist of two or three dots, similar to full points, east on one type, to the em body; there are also two or three em leaders, the number of dots being multiplied according to their length. Hyphen-faced leaders are also made (...).

18. Sc. and U.S. A pipe to conduct water.

1875 in Knight Dict. Mech. 1896 Lowson Guidfoltow xix. 16 The name 'Spout' was derived from asport, stroupe, or leader, that was inserted into the bank. leading the water which ran letc.].

19. U.S. A guiding ring in an animal's nose. (Cent. Dict.)

(Cent. Dict.)

20. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 6 b) leader-mule;

20. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 6 b) leader-mutle; (sense 12) leader-column, -note, -avriter.

1897 Daily News 3 June 5/4 The problem set in our 'leader columns the other day. 1896 L. C. D'Over. Notches 108 Not forgetting... to bestow an occasional cut upon the 'leader-mules. 1888 BESANT Inner House 3 No news came. This was especially hard on the 'leader-writers.' † Lea der 2. Obs. rare 0. [f. Lead v.² (? or sh.) + -FR!] A plumber.

11440 Promp. Parv. 202/1 Leedare or plummare.

12440 Promp. Parv. 202/1 Leedare or plummare.

12440 Promp. Parv. 202/1 Leedare or plummare.

1259 Thynne Animadv. (1865) 74 They agree yt should not be a 'minoresse', but a 'mooveresse' or leadresse of and to anger and yre. 1888 Daily News 9 Nov. 2/1 Mrs. K... a leader, or leaderess of the Ladies' Laud League.

120 + -ETTE.] A short editorial paragraph, printed in the same type as the 'leaders' in a newspaper.

1880 Athenxum 4 Sept. 289/2 One able to write crisp Original Leaderettes.. would have preference.

CORELLI Sorrows of Satan ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine., will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

Leaderless (lFdoulés), a. [f. LEADER 1 + LESS.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 Morris Earthly Par. 1v. 284 Some men must., leaderless go forth unto the flame. 1878 LECKY England in 1876 C. (1883) I. 326 The party., had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland. 1894 Times 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

more than a leaderless mob.

Leadership (IrdaJip). [f. Leader 1+-ship.]
The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 Fonblangue Eug. under 7 Administr. (1887) 111.
130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A.
Bond Russia close 16th C. (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars... under the leadership of their khan. a 1859 Macaulan Hist. Eug. xxiv. (1861) V.
165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 Pall Mall G.
26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1835 Law Times LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

Leadger, obs. form of Ledger.

Leadger, obs. form of Leager.

Lea dhillite. Min. [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where

Leadiger, obs. form of Ledger.

Lea'dhillite. Min. [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found: see -ITE.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. Shepard Treat. Min. 11. 6. 1852 Phillips' Min. 565 Haidinger. was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 Erri Min. Simplified 262 Leadhillite. crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Leading (Irdin), vbl. sb.! [f. Lead v.! + -ING l.]

I. The action of Lead v.!, in various senses.

a 1900 Cursor. M. 2866 If an if sheeb par-in bigane, Wit leding o be flum iordane, be lift it es for-don wit stink. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 4217 Thurgh ledying of be fended the sal even to Ierusalem wende. c1360 Wyclef Scl. Il ks. 111. 358 No woundir 3if men gone bikke to helle bi be leding of suche prelatis. c1440 Three Kings Cologne 50 Dorwe be gret mercy of god and ledying of bis sterre, bei com... in to Ierusalem. 1555 Pinterot in Strype Erel. Mem. in. App. klix. 157 Through his lovying and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 Des Math. Pref. d. jb. Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificiall helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1650 Wood Life 15 July. So feelbe that he could not goe without leading. 1805 Trans. Soc. Arts XXIII. 33 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 carts of compox. 1861 Erekent Mirac. Introd. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than its own. 1801 Labour Commission Gloss. Leading, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with forth, off.
a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 207 Ich bide be.. bi his ledunge for be all plet me him demde, bi [etc.]. 1890 Daily News 6 Jan. 3/5 The leading off of the rain from the Vomero. † c. A figure in dancing. Obs.
1694 Motteur Rabelais v. xxiv. (1737) 105 Compés, Hops, Leadings, Risings.

d. Light or leading (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, men of light and leading. (cf. quot

leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the action of commanding and marching at the ane's leading: the head of armed men. + At one's leading: under one's command. + Also, ability to com-

the head of armed mcn. † At one's leading: under one's command. † Also, ability to command, generalship.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ilk ane admyrall sall hafe at his ledyng foure or fyue or sex men of armes. 1411 Rolls of Parlt. III. 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Vomen that had ledynge of men on his partie. c 1470 HENRY Wallace 1x. 1285 A hundreth men was at his ledyng still. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, iv. iii. 17, I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition, c 1630 RISDON Surv. Devon § 74 (1810) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny. 1642 Commiss. in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 529 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1719 De FOC Crusoe 1. xvii. (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their. captain. 1813 Scott Rokeby un. xxiii, His gallant leading won my heart. 1828-40 Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) 1. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1898 Simpson Sch. Shaks. I. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley. 1898 United Service Mag. July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

† D. Government, rule. Obs.
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xl. (Ninian) 820 A nobil knycht had be leding of pe land. 1375 Barboux Bruce 1. 579 Than thoch the to have the leding Of all Scotland. c 1430 Syr Gencr. (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in hir ledyng.
† C. quasi-concr. The followers of a leader.

te. quasi-concr. The followers of a leader. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xv. 302 Thai that war of his leding... War all ded. 1382 Wyclif Gen. 1. 9 He hadde in his ledying [Vulg. in comitatu] chares, and rydynge men. c 1400 Kom. Kose 5863 Al the folk of hir leding,... never wist what was fleing.

was neing.

† 3. Arith. Multiplication. Const. in, into.

c1430 Art of Nombryng (E. E.T. S.) 14 Nombre superficial
is put cometbe of ledynge of oo nombre into a-nother. Ibid.,
The solide nombre or cubike is put put comythe of double
ledynge of nombre in nombre.

4. Lead-mining. (See quots.) Cf. LEADER 13 C.
1653 MANLOVE Lead-Mines 3 If any .. find a Rake, Or
sign, or leading to the same. 1744 Hooson Miner's Dict.
s.v. Break-off, If it happen that it [a vein] break into
several Leadings or Strings. 1802 Mawe Min. Derlyshive
Gloss., Leadings, small sparry veins in the rock. 1829
Glover's Hist. Derby 1. 65: The branches [of a vein] have
a general communication by means of fine slender threads,
or leadings, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a
spiritual indication of the proper course of action
in any case; a term used by the Quakers.
1889 M. C. Lee Quaker Girl Nantucket 8 Ann Millet ..
began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.
6. attrib. and Comb., as leading-cart; leadingblock (see quots.); leading-business (Theatr.),
the parts usually taken by the leading actor; lead-

the parts usually taken by the leading actor; leading-hose, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; leading-rein, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also fig.; leading-staff, † (a) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a trancheon; (b) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; leading-strap = LEAD sh.2 3 d; †leading-weapon, a weapon

means of a ring through its nose; leading-strap = LEAD sh.2 3 d; † leading-weapon, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; leading-wire = LEAD sh.2 10 a (b). Also LEADING-STRING.

1850 E. A. Griffiths Arill. Man. (1862) 317 A *leading block is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Wordbe, Leading-blocks, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 Ern Almanack 95 My First Chapter in *Leading Business. 1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. (1859) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the '*leading-cart' at the close of harvest. 1483 Ward. Acc. in Antig. Nep. (1807) 1. 32 And for *ledyng rayns, xxij yerds of broode riban silk. 1826 Scott Diary 18 Apr. in Lockhart, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-tein. 1864 J. Pays Sir Massingberd 58 If you had had a leading-tein youself. at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1508 Barret Theor. Warres II. i. 29 In musters and traynings to care... neither Halbard, neither *leading-staff fetcl. 1634 Four P. Warbek III. i. stage direct., Enter King Henrie, his Gorget on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading staffe. 1813 Scott Trierm. II. xix, And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign d. 1889 T. Harn Mayor of Casterbridge xix, He ran forward towards the leading-staff, siezed it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'Stonehenger' Brit. Sports I. III. v. 185 If. he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the *leading-staff, siezed it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'Stonehenger' Brit. Sports I. III. v. 185 If. he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the *leading-staff, siezed it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'Stonehenger' Brit. Sports I. III. v. 185 If. he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the *leading-staff, siezed it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would sn

proportion.

b. with advs., as leading-in, off, out; in quots.

b. with advs., as leading-in, off, out; in quois. altrib. (and hardly distinct from ppl. a.)

1876 Prefer & Sivewright Telegraphy 224 On to the square terminal pole in hollow facing or casing is fixed, down which the "leading-in wires are led. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockin. 91 The large amount of power required to drive the "leading off rod. 1895 Thompson & Thomas Ele tr. Tab. & Mem. 80 The "leading-out wires of electromagnets."

magnets. **Leading** (le'dij), vbl. sb.² [f. Lead v.² + -ING l.] The action of Lead v.² a. A covering, framing, or mending with lead. b. concr. = Came;

Leading (le'dil), vvl. so.- [1. Lead v.- + Ing l.] The action of Lead v.2 &. A covering, framing, or mending with lead, b. concr. = Came; leadwork in general. c. Printing. The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. d. quasiconcr. The fouling of a gun with lead from buildets. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 293/1 Leeding wythe leed. Plumbacio. 1563-83 Foke A. & M. 11. 1790/2 Paules Churche..costeth me a good deale of money by the yeare, the leading thereof. 1573 Baret Alv. L 157 A leading or souldring in lead. Plumbitura. 1597 Als. Naul. D. 176 fo. 275 h, The sydes of the Channcell, the Leadding whereof being defective. 1611 Cotar., Plumbement, a leading or tinning. 1691 T. Hlalel Acc. New Invent. 83 The leading of the Bread room.. was a preservation of the Bread; ... if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 Svo. Smith P. Plymley's Lett. ix. Wks. 1840 III. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading. 1855 Octive Suppl., Leading, separating by leads, as in printing. 1881 Greener Gnn 261 This removes nll 'leading' and deposit. 1884 Harper's Mag. Aug. 369/2 The. panes might. be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 Altenaum 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading for the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading for the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading State. A state of the diagnostic field of the pages of the two texts differs considerably. Leading live two texts differs considerably. Leading the two texts differs considerably. Leading the two texts differs considerably. Leading the two texts differs considerably. Leading in the decomposition of the field of

quot.); leading case Law, one that serves as a

precedent to decide other cases; leading-light Nant. (cf. leading-mark); leading-mark Nant., one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, bnoys, etc.' (Adm. Smyth 1867); leading-motive Mus., occas. tr. Leitmotiv, q.v.; lead-

spires, bnoys, etc.' (Adm. Smyth 1867); leading-motive Mus., occas. tr. Leitmotiv, q.v.; leading note Mus. (see quot. 1889; cf. sensible note); leading question, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; spec. in Law (see quot. 1848); leading seventh Mus. (see quot.).

1875 Knight Diel. Mech., *Leading-buoy, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hitt. in. v. § 1 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive, a *leading Case in this kind). 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 48 The leading case was that of Athaliah. 1895 North in Law Times Rep. LXXIII. 24/1, I will refer to Barrow v. Barrow, a leading case penhaps on a narried woman's right and power to elect. 1875 Knight Diel. Mech., *Leading-light. 1864 Nelson in Nicolas Diel. (1845) V. 521 The *leading mark for running in, is the Light-House. 1883 F. Hueffer Il Vagner (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as '*leading-motive' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 Times 13 Apr. 10/4 A few of the 'leading-motive'. startle us by their originality. 1811 T. Bush Diet. Music (ed. 3), *Leading note. 1889 F. Prour Harmony i. § 73 The seventh note of the scale, which, has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic, is on that account called the Leading Note. 1824 STARKIE Law Fivid. I. 11. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that *leading questions are not to be asked. 1848 Whardon Lava Lex., Leading question, a question, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. viii. Il. 324 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. Prour Harmony (ed. 10) xiv. § 365 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the '*Leading Seventh'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. Leading lady, man: the chief actress or actoring a theatrical company. Also Leadin

2. I hat takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. Leading lady, man: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also Leading-Article.

1625 B. Jonson Staple of N. n. i, I have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books.

1621 L. Aonison W. Bardary 35 A leading Person in that part of the Countrey.

1701 Swift Contests Nobles & Commons iv. Miscell. (1711) 71. I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1711 Steele Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1712 Steele Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1713 Steele Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1714 Steele Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1715 Steele Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1716 Steele Speakers, Leading Men and the like.

1717 Berke Corr. (1844) II. 275 Tbat profession (the bar] which is so leading in this country.

1703 SMEATON Edystone L. § 117

The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone.

1806 A. Duncan Nelson's Funeral 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street.

1817 Parl. Debates 565 Mr. Brougham. had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses.

1821 Cranc Lect. Drawing iv. 216 The leading events of our sacred history.

1849 Macaulay Hist.

Eng. v. 1. 666 He bad not been one of the leading conspirators.

1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. 11. vii. 161 He had himself. played a leading part in them [commotions].

1871 Hat 100 Cytic (ed. 10) 66. I should have put it down for a leading man died suddenly from heart disease.

1808 All Hat 100 Cytic (ed. 10) 66. I should have put it down for a leading man died suddenly from heart disease.

1808 All Hat 100 Cytic (ed. 10) 66. I should himself. I should have put it down for a leading man died suddenly from heart disease.

1808 All Hat 100 Cytic (ed. 10) 66. I should have put it down fo

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. Leading wheels: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so leading

3. That has the front place; that goes hirst or in front on the line of movement. Leading wheels: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so leading axle, springs; cf. Leader 16 a). Leading card: that which is played first; also fig. Leading counsel = Leader 13 c. Leading shoot = Leader 1 on 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vinison, fift, or eight; it is to be viderstood from the first note of the leading part. 1637 Tavon Way to Health xiv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to nil Evils. 1690 J. Mackenzie Siege London-Derry 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit not still and see us sink. a 1711 Ken Anadynes Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 When 1 of God a Song design, Pains intercept my leading Line. 1712 J. James It. Le Blond's Gardening 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727-51 Chamaers Cyrl. s.v. Fugue, The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. Parsons Neuvomarket II. 32 The two leading-horses. carried about eight stone..each wheel-horse about seven stone. 1774 J. Braynst Mythol. 1. 80 This people. often suppressed the leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 Instr. 4 Reg. Cavadry (1813) 60 Every other squadron..and every other regiment..manœuvre from a leading flank. 1798 CART. MILLAR in Nicolas Disp. Nelson (1866) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starbond. 1825 J. Nicouson Operat. Mechanic 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip. 1849-50 Wrale's Diet. Terms, Leading springs, the springs fixed upon the leading axile-box of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the diving wheels, 1854 J. S. C. Absort Napoleon (1855) II. xx. 358 Here... he encountered the leading Cossacks of Blucher's army. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xv. 111. 525 He had been the leading counsel for the seven Bishops. 1885 U. S. Grant Pers, Mem. I. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 Pall Mall G. 6 Aug. 3/3 A go

LEADING.

leading gale. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) VI. 2175 A shoal ...makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1847 DANA Scamar's Man. 113 Leading-wind, a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1867 SMYIL Sailor's Word-bk, Leading-part, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing post... It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Leading-screw(Lathe), the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. Lead-screws.

5. Leading coach (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4052/1 The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 Ibid. 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassadour was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1726 Herkeys Mem. Geo. II, I. xiii. 272 He [sc. the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's.. though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 Ibid., footm., Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence + Leadingly a. (in 3 north. dial. ledand

Hence + Lea dingly a. (in 3 north. dial. ledand-like), suitable for leading (a procession); Lea d-

nnely, suitable for leading manner.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter xevii. 6 In beines ledand-like [Vulg, in tubis ductilibus] to se. 1801 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. I. 368 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 Ruskin Unto this Last 65 Among national manufactures... a quite leadingly lucrative one.

Live one.

Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 Politics Georgium Sidus 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis... in their solemn political pararphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles.

1812 Examiner 25 May 333/2 Your leading article of last Sunday.

1858 M. Pattison Academ. Org.

1858 M. Pattison Academ. Org.

2. Comm. B. A principal or prominent article of trade.

2. Longe B. A principal or prominent article of trade.

2. Longe B. A principal or prominent article of trade.

trade. b. In recent use, an article which is 'pushed'

and sold at a low piec in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. LEADER 8 b.

1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India 11. IV. V. 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal.

Lea-ding-string. Chiefly pl.

1. Strings with which children used to be guided

and supported when learning to walk. To be in leading-strings: to be still a child; fig. to be in a

and supported when learning to walk. To be in leading-strings: to be still a child; fig. to be in a state of dependence or pupilage.

1677 Wycherley Plain Dealer 1. i. 1 But I'll have no Leading-strings, I can walk alone. a 1685 Otway Compl. Muse xiii. Wes. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Hell-bred Brat.. Without his Leading-strings could walk. 1779 T. A. Mann in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its leading-strings. 1780 Cowerr Progr. Err. 531 One that still needs his leading-string and bih. 1809 W. laving Knickerb. (1861) 69 He., gallops through mud and mire. merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings. 1851 Mayhew Lond. Labour 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in leading-strings. 1884 Lowell Ii ke. (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes] genius soon broke away from the leading-strings of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. leading rein. 1859 Archeol. Cant. II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted leading-strings. 1886 Ruskin Praterita I. v. 159 Led.. by a riding master with a leading string. Hence Leading-stringed pa. pple., nonce-wd., guided with, or kept within, leading-strings.

1859 Thackeray Virgin. II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettlesome young Achilles ought not to be leading-stringed by women too much.

women too much.

† Lea dish, a. Obs. [f. Lead sb.! + -ISH.]
Somewhat like lead. Also Comb., as leadish-

Somewhat like lead. Also Como., as received coloured adj.

1398 Treevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In theym that haue the Lepra the face is ledysshe. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Ledysshe, plummee, plummeux. 1577 Der. Relat. Spir. I. (1699) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 3/h/ If the Fleshe of the wounde he leadishe-colourede. 1653 R. Sanders Physiogn. 183 The Excrements, of a wan leadish colour.

Leadless (le'dlès), a. [f. Lead 5b.1 + -Less.]
Devoid of lead.

Devoid of lead.

1809 Byaon Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev. 466 When Little's leadless pistol met his eye. 1852 EARF Gold Col. Australia 127 Gentlemen, whose seconds take care that they fight with leadless pistols. 1808 Westm. Gaz. 25 Feb. 2/1 The titnerant vendor of plaster busts and leadless pencils. 1bid. 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton. have already taken steps...to discover a leadless glaze.

[Leadman, 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see

List of Spurious Words and leadman in LEAD sb.1

† Leadsman 1. Obs. [f. leads, genitive of LEAD sb.2 + MAN.] A guide, = Lodesman.

c 1510 Gest R. Hode vii. 369 in Child Ballads (1888) III.

74/1, I wyll be your ledës-man, And lede you the way. 1598
BARRET Theor. Warres 29 They find their leadsman before them in their due distance.

Leadsman 2 (le dzman). [f. gen. of LEAD sb.1 + Man.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

Vol., VI.

1857 S. Osborn Quedah xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem ... and the low call of the leadsman, were the only signs of life. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk, Leadsman... In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1875 Europon Sailor's Pocket Bk. v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremast awning stanchion... forms a good support for the leadsman's breast-rope. 1891 Scribner's Mag. Sept. 278/2 Skilful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsman on board.

Leady (lerdi), a. Forms: 4 leeddy, 5 ledi, 6 ledy(e, leadie, -ye, 5- leady. [f. l.ead sb. t. + Yl.] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. Vill. xii. (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe.. his colour is blacke leeddy and false. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirnog. 197 Pe face.. is sunwhat ledi... Her nails bicomel ledi. 1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or leady Colour. 1534 Elvor Gov. ii. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen ledye & holow. a 1536 Beautr & Good Prop. Women Cj. And to calisto with this gyrdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turnes leady. 1756 Dict. Arts & Sci. s.v. Porcelain, This colour has a leady cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 Mech. Mag. No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron... will be found to be musually soft and leady. 1892 Harper's Mag. LXXXIV. 570.2 Glacier water... always gray—a sort of lead-y gray.

Leaf (17f), sb. Pl. leaves ([br.). Forms: a. sing. 1 leaf. 2-4 lef. 3 (6) leif, (3 lief, lieif, 4 lyeave), 3-6 lefe, (3 leve), 4 5 leyf, leff, (4 lyf), 4-6 leef, (4-6 leof), 6 leaffe, leefe, (leave, laif), 6-7 leafe, 3- leaf. B. pl. 1 leaves ([br.). Forms: a. sing. 1 leaf., s-4 lef., 3 (6) leif, (3 lief, lieif, 4 lyeave), 5-6 lefe, (3 levis, 5 levys, 4-5 levys, (5 leevys), 6 Sc. levis, 5 le(e) fes, 6 leaffes, 7 8 leafs, 8 leafes, 6- leaves. [OF. Maf str. neut. (pl. Maf) — OFris. Maf, OS. Maf, low, mod. G. Laub neut.), ON. Mag neut. (Sw. Mf, 10a. Indiv.), Goth. Lauf-s (pl. Mah6s) masc.:—OTeu Lith. lipti, OSl. lupiti to peel, strip off.]

I. The organ of the plant, etc.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang, the word leaf denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carples, foral envelopes, bracts, etc.

2825 Vesp. Psalter xxxvi. 2 Fordon swe swe heg hredlice adrugiad & swe swe leaf wyrta hrebe fallad. 290 Linitisf. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 19 And gesach done ficebeom enne. . & nemith infand in dar., buta leofo anum. 2200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 177 To-3anes wintre benne alle leues fallen. 21200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 7/201 A treo with bowes brode and lete. Ake pare nas opon nobur lief ne rinde. a 1300 Cursor M. 804 Pai cled pam. wit leues brad bath o figer. 1375 Barbour Berne xxi. 67 Quhen. Lewis on the branchis spredis. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 230 He sholde rube his gomes with lewys of trenne. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gl. 210 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & leues. 1502 Tuenser Herrhal 1. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue. 1640 Howell Dodona's Gr. To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. 205 Like leaves one generation drops, and another springs up. 1830 Tennyson Arab. Mrs. viii, A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1889 Gedoes & Thomson Evol. of Sex vi. § 1 In most phanerogams. . male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

Fig. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 138 On limitoures and listres leaving the subject of the state of Man; to day he puts forth The tender Leaues of hopes, to morrow Blossomes. 1860 Reade Colister & H. Iv. (1860) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God.

1537 in Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies (1846) II. 363, 1 am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 Ascham Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1625 Bacon Ess., Gardening (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leafe. 1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. White Selbone xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 Fr. A. Kemmle Resid. in Georgia 19 All in full leaf and beauty. fig. 1605 Shaks. Mach. v. iii. 23, 1 haue liu'd long enough, my way of life 1s falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1811 W. R. Spencer Poems 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

1811 W. R. SPENGER Poems 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

† b. Used for 'senson', 'year', in the description of wine. Obs. [Cf. F. vin de deux feuilles.]

1594 PLAT Yewell-ho. III. 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they ferme it) which is so many yeares olde. 1715 Lond. Gaz. No. 3885, 9 Hermitage Claret, deep, bright, strong. and of the true Leaf. 1720 Ibid. No. 5832/4.

4. spec. The leaves of a plant cultivated for compressed supersections.

4. spec. The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: a. of the tobacco-plant. In the leaf, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 Sylvester Tobacco Battered 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding-packs. 1641 Fasco Distill, ii. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafethree ounces, 1853 URE Dict. Arts (ed. 4) II. 866 Virginia leaf costs in bond 33d. per lb., Ditto strips 53d. 1898 Tit-Bits 7 May 105/3 Tobacco., in the Navy., is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the teasylant (see quot.)

b. of the tea-plant 'see quot.).
 1883 Times 2 Apr. 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs, Cf.

leaf sickness in 17.) ?Ols.

1726 Dit. Rust. (ed. 3), Leaf, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. Ellis Syst. Infraratheleaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in Arch. (see quot. 1842-59). 1459 in Paston Lett. I. 478, j. close bedde of palle grene and whyte, with levys of golde. 1664 EVELYS IT. Prear's Archit. XXIX. 70 The Chapter had this in, particular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaves were made in the form of Ramms horns. 1707 J. Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. 1. III. III. (ed. 22) 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet buth the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low hetween. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cy.l., Leaves, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capital, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842 59 Gwilt. Archit. Gloss, Leaves, ornaments imitated from natural leaves, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† b. Geom. A leaf-shaped figure. (Cf. Foliate a. 2 b, and quot. 1796 there.) Obs. 6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the

2 b, and quot. 1796 there.) Obs.
1915 A. DE MOURE in Phil. Trans. XXIX. 330 Whereas the Foliate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB.

II. Similative uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; esp. one of a number of folds (each containing two pages' which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed

or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c900 tr. Bada's Hist. 1. i. (1890) 31 Man scof bara boca leaf, be of Hibernia coman. c1205 Lav. 46 Lasamon leide beos boc & ba leaf wende. a1225 St. Marker. 1 Ich. habbe ired ant araht moni mislich leaf. 1340 Ayonb. Pref., And ine huyche half of be lyeaue be traye lettres of be abece. Pet is to wytene. A. and .b. A. betoeneb be nerste half of be leave. b. be oberhalf. c1386 Chaucer Miller's Prol. 69 Who so list it nat yheere, Turne oner the leef, and chese another tale. 1490 Caxton Eneydos Prol. 2. [1] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leef or tweyne. 1535 Jove Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 15 Read the xvj. lyne the fyrste syde of the xij. leif. 1595 Stenser Sonn. i. r Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands.. Shall handle you. 1669 Sturny Mariner's Mag. w. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio. that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 Swift Galliver II. vii. 131, 1. began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. I. 389 None of these [newspapers]..exceeded in size a single small leaf. fig. 1607 Shaks. Tinon IV. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leafe of pitty writ.

b. Phrases. To take a leaf out of (a person's)

b. Phrases. To take a leaf out of (a person's) book: see Book sb. 15. + To turn down a leaf: to cease for a time. + To turn (over) the [next] leaf (obs.), to turn over a new leaf, etc.: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO Chron. I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade of living into better.

1581 MULCASTER Positions exxxvii. (1887) 148 The state is now altered, the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe. 1597 BEARD Theatre God's Yndgem. (1631) 92 But as soon as he was exalted to honor, he turned over a new leafe, and began. furiously to afflict. the. Isithfull servants of Christ. 1601 Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests (1675) o Let us all turn over the leaf, and take another course. a 1659 Osborn Characters, etc. Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give over, at least, to turn down a Leaf. 1809 MARIN Gil Blas vii. ii. (Rtldg.) 12, I took a leaf out of their book. 1861 HUGIES Tom Brown at Oxy. xlii. (1880) 411, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

+8. A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. F. fueille de

(1889) 411, I will turn over a new leat, and write to you.

+8. A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. F. fueille de foulmon Cotgr.) Obs. rare—1.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Theune to shape y° voys thayre is receyued in y° leues of y° lounges.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only dial.

14... Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1700) 425 Take the lefe of porke sethen. and grynde hit smalle. 1552 HULOET, Leaffe or fat of a swyne, rmetum. 1563 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iiij⁴. 1630 J. TAYLOB Gi. Eater Kent 8 What say yon to a leafe or flecke of a brawn new kild? 1697 DAMPIER Voy. 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle. . The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 Scots Mag. Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 Thorrau Walden xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Leeg., or Leaf, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. Geense-leeaf. 1886 in S. W. Linc. Gloss.

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also Dutch, Florence Leaf, Gold) Leaf,

silver. (See also Dutch, Florence leaf, GOLD LEAF,

SILVER LEAF.)

SILVER LEAF.)

14. · Poc. in Wr.-Wülcker 580/3 Electum, a lefe of goolde.

1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1580 Frampton Monardes' Dial. Iron 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan is made of Iron. 1707 Curios. in Ilusb. & Gard. 344 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. a 1800 Cowper Flatting Milly i, He must heat it as thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). Lantern

lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). Lantern leaves (see LANTERN sh. 9).

1601 HOLLAND Pliny 11. 571 The first who couered all the walls.. with leaves of marble. 1640 in Entick London 11. 175 Horns of lanthorn, the 1000 leaves. 1668 Phil. Trans. 111. 783 Very many wasa lavymalia of Glass, which hy length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 NUCENT IV. Hist. Friar Gerund IV. IX. 199 The modern buildings at Rome.. appear to be all porphyry, marble.. when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 Scoresby Cheever's Whalem. Adv. iii. (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. 1880 Chambers' Encycl. (U.S. ed.) s.v. Deats, When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called leaves'.

†11. The sheet of leather into which the teeth

of a wool-card were inserted. Obs.

1688 R. Holme Armoury in, 92/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap.

connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now rare or obs. exc. spcc. as in b, c, d, e. 1440 E. E. Wills (1882) 46 A heme pat y weye per-with, and ij lenys. c 1524 Churchw. Acc. St. Maryhill, Lond. (Nichols 1797) 118 A Spear with 2 lenes. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 236 He.. wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, whiche tables had two leaues or two bredes. 1572 Lanc. Wills Chetham Soc.) 11, 205 One mucke weyne with leaves. b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate,

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

1380 Sir Ferumb. 1327 Pe wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspre. be leues were masalyne. 1382 Wyclif Julg. xvi. 3 And thens rysynge he [Sampson] took both leeues of the gate. 1581 Lamarde Eirer. 11. vii. 15839 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger. 1611 Bible Ezek. xii. 24 And the doores had two leanes a piece, two turning leanes. 1723 Chambers Lee Clerc's Treat. Archit. 1. 102 Coach-Gates. 12 are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors. 1848 Thackbray Van. Fair Xii, Two. personages in black flung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. III. 1v. 106 The chanted prayer. Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. 1887 Times 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates.

C. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied gen. to any movable addition to the top of a table. 1528 Bury Wills (Canden) 151 One plaine table with one leafe. 1571 Wills & Inv. N. C. Surtees 1833 1. 414 A table withe two leves vjs. viijd. 1665 Pervs Diary 28 May, Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff:—as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an ovall table. 1797 Mar. Eddeworn Early Lessons (1827) 1. 50, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf. 1830 Mar. Rvat King's Own xii, He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining table. 1883 Harper's Mag. Oct. 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge. 1653 Boston Rec. (1877) II. 117 Liberty. to alter the drawe

which is raised upon a hinge.

1653 Boston Rec. (1877) II. 117 Liberty. to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it is made [to] rise in one Leafe, and 1 to make it to rise in two leaves. 1791 Selby Bridge Act 34

The leaf or leaves of the said bridge, 1894 Westin, Gaz. 30 June 5/2 The ponderous hasonles or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

2. A bigged eight on the barral of a rifle.

bridge were seen to use steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle,
1875 in Knight Dict. Mech. s.v. Leaf-sight. 1896 Westm.,
Gaz. 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf uf the
sight raised and half with it down. 1900 Daily News 2 Feb.,
7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also quot.

130.5.)
1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1729 Desaguliers in Phil. 17rans. XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel, ... to be carried round by a Phinon, n, of a few Leaves. 1805 Remotres in Ferguson's Lect. 1. 82 note, When the small wheel is solid and ohlong, and it's teeth longer than their distance from the axis, ... its teeth are named leaves. 1812-16 J. Smith Pancrama Sci. 4: Art 1. 353 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14 The brim of a hat. Chiefly Anglo-Irish.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly Anglo-Irish.

16. The Brooke Fool of Qual. IV. 210 Harry let down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his

emotions. 1841 H. Ainsworth Guy Fawkes xi, His hat was .. somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1842 Lever J. Hinton xxi. 146 A hat .. the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P.W. Joves Short Hist. Irel. 118 The barread or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. Leaf of heddles (see quot. 1839). Twill of three, four, etc. leaves: twill woven upon three four etc. leaves of heddles, honce afterily

three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence attrib.,

as eight-leaf twill.

as eight-leaf twill.

1831 G. R. Poarea Silk Manuf. 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the., working of the different leaves of heddles, 1839 Ure Dict. Arts 1230 The heddles being stretched hetween two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. Ibid. 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf tweel differs in nothing... excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. Paros in Encycl. Bril. XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner. manner.

III. attrib, and Comb.

16. a. Simple attrib., chiefly Bot. and Vegetable Phys., as leaf-axil, -blade, -disease, -lobe, -shadow,

111. attrib. and Como.

16. a. Simple attrib., chiefly Bot. and Vegetable Phys., as leaf-axil, -blade, -disease, -lobe, -shadow, -shoot, -stalk, -vein.

1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 322 Flowers fascicled in the upper "leaf-axils. Ibid. 367, "Leaf-blade flat. 1869 Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric. 218 Mildew and other "leaf diseases. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 15 "Leaf-blobes longer. 1863 Longe. Wayside Inn. Falcon of Ser Federige 50 In the "leaf-shadows of the trellises. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. vii. 187 A pointed flexible "leaf-shoot of wild plantain. 1776 Withering Brit. Plants Gloss. 799 "Leaf-stalk, the footstalk of a leaf. 1839 Lindley Introd. Bot. (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leaf-stalk. 1830 C. R. Markham Pernu. Bark xvii. 193 Distingui-hable by the deep red of the "leaf-veins. b. objective, as leaf-eater, shedding; leaf-bearing, -eating, -forming, -shedding adjs.

1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. 131 Leaves and "Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. Harkis Insects Injur. Veget. (1862) 117 "Leaf-eaters. Ibid. 121 The tortoise-beetles. are "leaf-eating insects. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 63 'Leaf-forming plants. 1837 Wheel-waterd of "leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. Harby Ethellerta (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

C. instrumental, as leaf-entangled, -fringed, -laden, -latticed, -roofed, -sheltered, strewn, -strown. 1821 Sheller Prometh. Univ. v. i. 238 The enerald light of "leaf-entangled beams. 1820 Kerts Ode Grecian Urn 5 What 'leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape. ? 1842 FABER Styrian Lake, etc. 122 "Leaf-laden waters. 1863 Longe. Harbyside Inn. Birds Killingworth 122 The dim, "leaf-latticed windows of the grove. 1839 Balley Festus xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards' leaf-roofed aisles. 1760 G. White Selborne (1789) 69 To yonder hench "leaf-shedered let us stray. 1876 T. Harby Ethelberta 384 The "leaf-strewn path. 1730-46 Thouson Autumn 955 These now the lonesome muse. lead into their 'leaf-strown walks.

d. parasynthetic and similative, as leaf-bladed, -legged, -pointed, -shaped adjs.; also

17. Special comb.: leaf-bearing a., having a leaf-like appendage; applied spec, to worms of the family Phyllodocidæ, which have gills in the form of leaves; +leaf-beaten a, beaten to a thin plate or foil; leaf-beetle, a beetle of the family Chrysomelidæ (see quot.); leaf-birth [after childbirth], a bringing forth of leaves; leaf-brass, brass foil; leaf-bridge, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12d); leaf-bud, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to flower-bud); leaf-bug U.S., a heteropterous insect of the family Tingitide (Cent. Dict.); leaf-bundle, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; leaf-butterfly, one of the genus Kallima; leaf-canopy (see quot.); leaf-elimber (see quot.) 1880); so leaf-climbing a.; leaf-crumpler (see quot.); leaf-cup, †(a)? a cup shaped like a leaf; (b) the plant *Polymnia Uvedalia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); leaf-cutting, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; leaf-cycle Bot. (see quot.); leaf-door, a flap- or folding-door (in quots. transf. and fig.); leaf-eared, a corrupt form of lave-eared (see LAVE a.); leaf-fall (poet.), the fall of the leaf, autumn; leaf-fat, the fat round a pig's kidneys; leaf-feeder, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; leaf-finch U.S., the common bull-finch, Pyrrhula vulgaris (Cent. Dict.); leaf-flea, an insect of the family Psyllidæ which lives on plants (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); leaf-folder, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; leaf-footed a., having leaf-like feet; leaf-frog, a frog of the genus Phyllomedusa (Webster, 1897); leaf-gap Veg. Phys., a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; +leaf-gate, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; leaf-gilding vil. sb., gilding with leaf-gold; leaf-green a., of the colour of green leaves; also quasi-sb,; sb. = Chlorophyll; leaf-hopper (see

quot.); leaf-insect, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidx*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; leaf-joy nonce-wd., leaflard (see quots.); leaf-lichen, a lichen of the genus Parmelia or N.O. Parmeliacew; leaf-louse, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; leaf-metal, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; leaf-miner, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so leaf-mining caterpillar; leafmould, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; leaf-netting (see quot.); leaf-nosed a., having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; spec. applied to the phyllostomoid and rhinolophoid bats; leaf-opposed a. Bot., having opposite leaves; leaf-opposed a. Boi, naving opposite leaves; leaf-plant, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in quot. attrib.; leaf-red = FRYTHRO-PHYLL (Syd. Soc. Lex.); leaf-roller, the caterpillar of certain (tortricid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so teaf-rolling adj.; leaf-rosette Veg. Phys., a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; leaf-rust, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; leaf-scale, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; leafsear, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separa-tion of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; leaf-sheath, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the Equisetacen; † leaf-sickness (see quot. and cf. sense 5 above); leaf-sight (see 12e); leaf-silver, silver leaf or foil; hence leaf-silvering vbl. sb., the process of covering with leaf-silver (Cent. Dict.); leaf-soil = leaf-mould; leaf-spine (see quot. 1882); leaf-table, a table with a leaf or flap; leaf-tailed a., having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus Phyllurus (Cent. Dict.); leaf-teeth (see quot.); leaf-tendril, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendril; leaf-thorn = leaf-spine (Syd. Soc. Lex.); +leaf-tin, tin-foil; leaf-tobacco (see quot. 1851); leaf-trace Veg. Phys. (see quot. 1882); leaf-turner, +(a) jocular, a reader of a book; (b) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); leaf-valve, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (Knight); leaf-wasp, 'asaw-fly' (Webster, 1897); leaf-work, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; †leaf-worm, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

leaf-wasp, 'asaw-fly' (Webster, 1897); leaf-work, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; † leaf-worm, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 Cassell's Nat. Hist. VI. 232 The family of *Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidæ, contains very beautiful Worms. 1660 Hexham Dutch Dict., Klater-goudt... *leafe-beaten gold. 1852 T.W. Harris Insects Injur. Veget. (1862) 117 Beetles... which, as they derive their nourishment. from leaves alone, may be called *leaf-beetles... 1887 Bowen Virg. Eclog. 111, 56 Noweach meadow is teeming, in *leafoirth every tree. 1708 Phil. Trans. XXVI. oo The Rosin, while warm, would attract *Leaf-Brass. 1841 S. C. Brees Gloss. Cir. Engin., *Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 Evel. N. Kal. Hort. Jan. (1706) 4 Learn...to.. distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-bnds from the *Leaf-buds. 1839 Lindley Introd. Bot. et al. 21 At The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaney. 256 All... are, according to Wigand, 'true *leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1832 Cassell's Nat. Hist. VI. 212 *Leaf-butterfly of India (Kallima inachis). 1885 C. F. Holden Matriels Anim. Life 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 Land Agents' Rec. 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a *leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1886 Gaay Struct. Ect. 113, 3 (ed. 6) 52 *Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. Darwin Moven. Pl. 130 A *leaf-climhing plant. 1884-\$ Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) II. 444 The *leaf-crumpler, Phycis indiginella, of North America. The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. 1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5409/3 A *Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. Gould New Mad. Dict., Bars's foot, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the *ague-cake of malarious regions. 1882 Garden 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successifil with *leaf cuttings

ing Crooke Body of Man 236 The tome Membranes .. do somitimes hang downe on either hand in the sides by the cleft like vinto values... or 'leafe-gates... 1839 Une Dist... Arth. 673 "Leaf gilding... is done by giving... a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leaf ere the surfaces be hard dry. 1853 Poul. (ed. 4) II. 867 Chlorophyle ('leaf-green). 1850 Poul Neves is Sept. 2). The hat... is in leaf green felt... 1899 Ibid. 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. 1852 T. W. Harars I Marcis Injur. Veget. (1862) 220 Some of the insects... are., called... frog.-hoppers, and to others [Cretisgoniads] may be applied the name of 'leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. 1861 Tennin' Aut. Hist. Cepton 463 *Leaf-simescis. 1863 Woon Illustr. Nat. Hist. III. 486 Leaf insect. Phyllium scythē. 1638 Rawley It. Bacon's Life*s Peath (1650) 34 Hope is as a *Leate-loylorig. Lamquam gandium foliatum!; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. 1858 Simmons Dist. Tradaf. *Leaf-Louis. Lamquam gandium foliatum!; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. 1858 Simmons Dist. Tradaf. *Leaf-Louis. Lamquam gandium foliatum!; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. 1858 Simmons Dist. Tradaf. *Leaf-Louis. Lamquam gandium foliatum!; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention of the Heaf Louise, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or blinish-green colour. 1812 J. Savitu Pyrad. of *Customis (fear) 195 "Leaf Metal texcept of Gold) the packet to contain 26 leaves. 1830 J. Rennie Louise and the packet to contain 26 leaves. 1830 J. Rennie Louise and the packet to contain 26 leaves. 1830 J. Rennie Louise Archit. xii. 233 "Leaf-liming Caterplians which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. 1830 J. Rennie Louise Archit. xii. 233 "Leaf-liming Caterplians. 1845 Florists' Yrd. 33 A compost of "leaf-mond, loam, and sand, well mixed together. 1882 Caterplians Sawken Dits. Vegation of the single superson of the long to the state of t

Leaf (lif), v. See also Leave v.2 [f. Leaf sb.]

Leaf (Iff), v. See also Leave v.² [f. Leaf sb.]
1. intr. To put forth leaves or foliage. Also to leaf out (U.S.).
1611 Cotga., Fueiller, to leafe; or leaue; to beare, or bring forth leaves. 1695 Evelyn Diary 21 Apr., The Spring begins to appeare, yet the trees hardly leafd. 1759 B. Sittlinger. Cal. Flora Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233, I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. 1837 Lowell Lett. (1894) I. i. 19 The gooseberry hushes are beginning to leaf out. 1855 Singleton Virgil I. 19 Now leaf the woods. 1861 Delamer Fl. Gard. 24 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. 1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf-1. xi. (1885) 286 There it stood ... leafing out hopefully in April.

2. trans. To cover with foliage. poet. rare. 1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hills.
b. To shade (a plant) with leaf-

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage.

1846 Irnl. R. Agric. Soc. VII. 11. 592 The requisites [of the peal are early ripening, short and delicate bine, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn over (the leaves of a book).

Now U. S. b. To number (a leaf of a book).

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE Relig. Stoic xvi. (1685) 147 Chil-

dren who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. 1875 F. J. Furnyall in Thynne's Animadr. p. xlii, Qq iii is leaft or folio'd Fo. CC. xix. 1888 Advance (Chicago) 9 Ang., This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book. Ilence Leafing vbl. sb., a. the putting forth of

Ilence Leafing vbl. sb., a. the putting forth of leaves; b. leaf-painting, leafage (rare); Leafing tpl. a., that puts forth leaves.

1610 Guillin Heraldry III. vii. (1611) 104 A liuely power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fructifying.

1750 B. Stillingtl. Cal. Flora Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of.. plants. 1815 L. SIMOND Tour Gt. Brit. (1817) II. 190 Glover is a very good paysasiste, but his leafing is too spotty. a 1851 Mone Child's Burial in Spring ii. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 117 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. 1868 Darwin Anim. & Pl. L. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. 1870 Hoorer Stud. Flora 412 Carex aquatilis. sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

Leafage (li field). Also 6 lefage, 8 levage.

[i. Leaf 3b. + Age.]

[f. Leaf sh. +-AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1599 T. Mocfelt Silkwormes 54 If morn and eu'n fresh lefage they may haue. 1850 Blackie Æschylvs II. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. 1876 Farrar Marlb. Serm. iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle leafage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. 1881 S. R. Hole Nie iii. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. 1883 Ruskin Art Eng. i. 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, esp. as an ornamentation.

as an ornamentation.

as an ornamentation.

1703 T. N. Cily & C. Purchaser 108 The Drapery or Levage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. 1762-71

H. Walfold Fertue's Anc.d. Paint. (1786) IV. 120 The leafage of his trees...is hard. 1853 Russin Nones Fen. III. i. § 2. 2 Corinthian capitals, 11ch in leafage. 1863 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 537 We have also an extreme dislike to... his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established. technical term of foliation. 1893 Archroslogia L111. 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. rare.
1833 Hollann Mannf. Metal II. 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

Leaf-cutter.

Learf-cutter.
1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; spec, in leaf-cutter ant, bec.

1815 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. 1, 191 The leaf-cutter bee also (Apis centimentaris) by cutting pieces out .. disfigures it the rose considerably. 1881 Cassell's Nat. Hist. V. 408

The .. Bees of the genus Megachile are commonly known as Leaf-cutters. 1899 Paily Nerve 25 July 8/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

D. A bird of similar habits.

1884 G. Allen in Longm. Mag. Jan. 291 The South American eaf-cutter has .. bony bosses on its beak and palate.

2. A paper-knife. 'U.S. rare' (Cent. Dict.).

So Leaf-cutting ppl. a., in leaf-cutting ant, bee

Pice. (sense 1.

1802 Bingger Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 272 The Leaf-cutting Bee. 1874 Lubbock Wild Flowers i. 6. A species of acada... is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting an...

Leafdom (li idom . nonce-wd. [f. LEAF sb. +

100M.] The realm of leaves.
1856 Airo Poet. Wks. 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends. 1888 Mrs. M. Hungerford Under-Currents I. i. r. Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

Leaf-eared: see Laye a. b.

Leafed (17ft), a. (See also Leaved a.) [f. Leaf + -ed 2.] Having a leaf or leaves. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as broad-, thick-, two-Chiefly

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified

I. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. rare except with adj. prefixed. 1552 Hulder, Braunched or leafed, frondaths. 1572 Bossewell Armorie in. 236 The fielde is of the Moone, a Therebinthe tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Veneris. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 257 Some say it is leafed after the maner of Squilla or sea-onion. 1660 Blount Bossobel 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. 1698 Fave Acc. E. India & P. 177 Bamboos. sending from every Joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-fingered Grass. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 199 A thick leafed., plant.

, plant. transf. 1659 Pecke Parnassi Puerp. 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the vertant Grass: But when will your

Head Leafd be, as it was? +2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified

†2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. Obs.

**r598 Yord Diana 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peece. 1611 Cords., Valve, a foulding, or two-leafed doore, or window. 1611 Cornat Crudities 211 A two leafed brasen gate. 1626 tr. Parallel. A ij, A two leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) brimmed. Cf. Leaf sb. 14.

**1841 H. Airsworth Gny Fawkes i, With a broad-leafed steeple-crowned hat... pulled over his brows. 1861 W. F. Coller Hist. Eng. Lit. 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

**Leafen, a. rare-1.* [f. Leaf sb. + -en 4. (? Or misprint for beaten.)] In leafen gold = Leaf-Gold.

**1746 Hervey Reft. Flower-gard. 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

**Leafery* (Ir fori)... [f. Leaf sb. + -eny.] Leafage.

**1834 J. Wilson Let. in Hamilton Mem. V. (1859) 164 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. 1883 Blackw. Mag. July 116 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

**Leafe-sugger, dial. form of Loaf-sugar.

+ **Lea fful**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 (3e léaffull, 2 lefull, 3 læfful(1, lefful, leafful. [OE. (ze)léaffull, f. (ze)léafa belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believ-

ing.

c 950 Lindisf, Gosp. Matt. xxv. 21 Forðon ofer lytla ðu
were leaffull ofer monigo dec ic setto. c 975 Ruskæ, Gosp.
John xx. 27 Nelle du wosa ungilefend ah leaffull. c 1175
Lamb. Hom. 77 He nis nawiht alle monne lauerd. but
lefulle monne lauerd. c 1200 Orann 19242 Wibb erflic eshe,
& ee Wibb lefull herrtess sihhbe. c 1205 Lav. 303 Cord
doille..nom hire leaffulne huie þat heo ligen nolden [Iread
middel. c 1220 Bestiary 713 List ilk leful man her-to. a 1225
Leg. Kath. 1038 Godd (be leadeð euch leafful to treowe
bileane). a 1250 Gon. § E.v. 3447 If ye listen lefful to me,
Ic wile min folc owen be.

Leaf-gold.
l. = Golli-Leaf.

1. = GOLD-LEAF

1. = GOLD-LEAF.

1598 Epilario Cj, When the Peacocke is rosted, you may gild it with leafe gold. 1604 MIDDLETON F. Hubburd's T. Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold. 1727 W. MATHER Fing. Man's Comp. 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Earthen Plate. 1824 Miss MITFORD Village Ser. 1. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold. fig. 1672 DRYDEN Mark. à la Mode IV. IV, The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf-gold of wit.

2. Nating gold in the form of laming.

2. Native gold in the form of laminæ.

2. Native gold in the form of laminæ. rare.

1877 RAYMOND Statist, Mines & Mining 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were. found.

Leafiness (lithines). [f. Leafy a. + -Ness.]

The state or condition of being leafy.

1627 Lisander & Cal. 1. 5 Solitarinesse perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenitrable leafinesse. 1652

COTLIBILI, Cassandra 1. (1676) 1.1 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. 1844 Miss. Browning Vision Pacts Conel. iv. While up the leafiness profound A wind .. Stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. 1863 Bayes Nat. Jimzon xiii. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafiness and verdure.

+ Leafit. Obs. [f. Leaf sb. + -it, ? = Et.]

† **Lea'fit.** Obs. [I. LEAF sv. + -u, t = L., j = LEAFLET 1.

1787 WITHERING Brit. Plants Dict. Terms (1796) I. 66

Leaft, or little leaf dollolum) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. 1793 T. Mariya Lang. Bot., Leaflets, Foliola. Others call them Leafts. But 1 follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. 1816

KETH Phys. Bot. II. 453 The leaflits of some of the leguminous plants. are often erected into a vertical position on each side the leaf-stalk. 1819 H. Busk Bannact II. 458

Smooth from the spatula, heart-shaped, or and, The winged leaflits stretch along the wall. 1820 Kexts Babella liv, So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leaflits spread. 1830 J. RENNE Briset Archit. viii. 164 The leafits of the rose.. expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

leafits of the rose... expand in nearly the same manner as a fain.

Leafless (liftles', a. Also 6-7 Leaveless, q.v. [f. Leaf sb. + -less.] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also fig. 150 T. Watson Kebeg. Peath Walsingham 217 in Poems (Arb.) 163 Now in the woods be leafelesse enry Tree. 1697 Dryden Eneld xl. 13 Above his Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appear'd his Plumy Crest. 1776 96 Withering Brit. Plants 16d, 3) 111. 390 Shoots very long, rather leafless below, 1824 W. hwing T. Trace. I. 18 A cold leafles park. 1830 Linoley Nat. Syst. Bot. 330 Aphylla, or Leafless flowerless plants. 1839 — Introd. Rot. (ed. 3) 127 The petiole may exist without the lamina, as in leafless Acacias. 1866 M. Arnon. Thyrsis ii, Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briers!

b. Leafless Iree, the gallows. slang.

1830 Lyron Pard Clifford I. xi. 261 Oh! there never was life like the Robbers... And its end?—why a cheer from the crowd below, And a leap from a leafless tree!

11ence Leaflessness.

Hence Lea flessness.

1818 Milman Samor (III. 580 Thy o'er-hadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. 1875 Miss Biro Sandwich fsl. (1880) 89 Mist, cold, murk, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

Leaflet (lvtlet). [f. LEAF sb. + - LET.] A small

1. +a. Bot. A sepal. Obs. b. Bot. One of the divisions of a compound leaf. c. popularly. A

divisions of a compound leaf. C. popularly. A young leaf; rarely, a petal.

1787 Fam. Plants 1. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets lanced, equal, permanent. 1811. A. T. Thomson Lend. Disp. 11818) 404 The leaves are.. pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 344 It has a cup-shaped calyx. The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stigmas three to five. 1854 Makton Hakaton Alone xxviii, The willow leaflets were just putting out. 1855 LNNCH Rividet XLIV. iV, When Their [blossoms] colour fades, their leaflets dry. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 1. vii. 76 Compound leaves. having the blade divided into leaflets. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. Phys. and Zool. An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.
1836 KIRBY & Sp. Entonol. III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflets). Rigid.. leaf-like anal organs. 1835-6 Topo Cycl. Anal. I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four branchial leaflets.. arranged on either side of the body.

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous dis-

taining printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous dis-

tribution.

1867 Miss Baoughton Cometh up as Flower xv. (1878) 153
Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co. have christened very young tracts). 1886 Q. Rev. Jan., 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours.

1888 JACOBI Printers' Voc., Leaflets, jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.

Leafull, variant of LEEFUL a. Obs., permissible. Leafy (|īfi), a. (See also LEAVY.) [f. LEAF sb.

Leafy (17 fi), a. (See also Leavy.) [f. Leaf sb. + - y 1.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1535 HULGET, Leaffy, or ful of leaues. 1637 Dever Virg.

60078. 1. 431 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods.

- Virg. Past. vn. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1725 Pope Odyss. Xl. 233 Autumn.

The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798

Colenide Anc. Mar. v. xviii, In the leafy month of June.

1817 Moore Lalla R. Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafiest bed. 1864 Tennyson En. Arden 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. Gale Country Muse Ser. 11. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

b. spec. in Bot. Foliate.

1776 J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms 379 Foliatns, leafy, furnished with Leaves. 1870 Hookea Stud. Flora 115 Flowering stems 3-5 in, lateral, ascending, leafy.

C. That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. Wallace Australas. xi. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

a. Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 Grew Anat. Plants 1. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1727 Bradder .. which turns to a membranous or leafy Fruit in the Form of a Heart. 1847 W. E. Steele Field Bol. 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER Man. Plys. (ed. 2) 466 They may form. fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

b. Of other substances: Laminate. 1754 Lewis in Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour. are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 Pearson bidd. LXXXI. 324 A. .. leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 Borings II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy day with scares of sand.

3. Comb., as leafy-branched adj. 1837 Macgillivrax Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

League (lig), sb.1 Forms: 4-5 leghe, 4-6

Leager, leagier, obs. forms of Ledger.

League (lig), sh. Forms: 4-5 leghe, 4-6 lege, leuge, (4 lewge, 5 lewke, leuke), 5-6 leege, 6 legge, le la que, Sc. lig, 6-7 leag'e, 6-league. [Late ME. leuge, lege, leghe, etc. ad. late L. leuga, leuca (= late Gr. λεύγη, λεύκη), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence OF. liue, livee mod. F. lieue, Pr. legu, legua, Cat. llegua, Sp. legua, Pg. legoa, 1t. lega.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at ferent countries, but usually estimated roughly at

An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app. never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. Marine league: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms. Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, lenca occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Bracton, Fleta, etc.; it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 245 Panne bey come to giders in be feeldes Cathalmytes, bat conteyped an hondred leges (v.rr. leuges, leghes, 1432-50 lewkes) in lengbe and seventy in brede. 1398 — Barth. De P. R. xv. xxii. (1493) 497 The walles of Babylone were acountyd for two lewges and an halfe. 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 28 pis ile es cccl. leeges aboute. 1474 Caxvon Chesse iv. i. (1481) i vij. After the maner of lombardye they be callyd myles, and in fraunce leukes, and in englond they be callyd myles also. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 223/2 Mount Joye... is but half a leeke fro seynt James. 1494 Fabyan Chron. v. Ixxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis... wherof enery Lege conteyneth iii. Englysshe myles. 1502 Arnolde Chron. 66, xvi. furlong make a frensh leuge fprinted lengel. 1528 Lyndesay Dreme 642-4 The quantytic of the erth Circuleir Is fyftic thousand liggis... Deniess Huon Ixxxvii. 275 A stronge castell with in a .iii. legges of Burdeux. 1555 Eden Decades i Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles. 1550 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniardes, and French men hy leques. 1594 Bundevil. Exerc. III. II. vi. (1636) 382 The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 Sinaks. Temp. 1. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-boord a Barke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 Golds. Nat. Hist. (1776) 1. 42 At Touraine, in France. there is a plai

length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON Charge Heavy Brigade Prol. 27 The league-long rampart-fire.

1883 SWINBURNE Les Casquettes xxiv, Forth she fared.. For a league-long raid on the bounding brine.

League (lig), sb.2 Forms: 5 ligg, (? 5-)6 leage, Sc. lig, 6 lege, liage, leag(ge, Sc. leig, lyge, lyig,

6-7 ligue, leaug(e, 6- league. [The form ligue, lig, is a. F. ligue, ad. It. liga, var. of lega, vbl. sb. f. legare to bind: -L. ligāre. The form le(a)ge is perh. ad. lt. lega.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests and the like; a body of states or persons associated

and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1432 in Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) II. 189, I... binds and obliss me, that I shall make na bond, na ligg. quhilk sall be contrar till his heines. 1509 Fisher Fineral Serm. Hen. VII, Wks. (1876) 269 Leages and confyderyes he hadde with all crysten prynces. 1513 DOUGLAS Æmeis IN. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posteritie Sall euir remane in faith and vnite. 1553 EDEN Trat. New Ind. (Arb.) 13 The cytiezins of Aden had... made a leage with the Portugales. 1506 DALBYMFILE IT. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 132 This League or band being maid betweine the king and the hall natione. Ibid. v. 262 To make a Leagge or band wi the Scotis or Peichtis against the Juglismen. 1613 Shaks. Hev. VIII, I. og France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1651 Hosbes Leviath. II. xxii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutuall defence. 1678 C. HATTON in H. Corr. (1878) 160 Ye league offensive and defensive with ye States Gen!! 1783 WATSON Philip III (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaulards. 1858 Frouce Hist. Eng. 111. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

b. spec. in Hist. The League, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent

1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. Holy League, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. Hanseatic, Latin League: see these adjs. Solemn League and Covenant: see

League of 1538. Hanseatic, Latin League; see these adjs. Solemn League and Covenant: see COVENANT sh. 9 a.

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the Attolian league, the Amphickyonic league, etc. 1589 I. L. (title) The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Ronish holic League. 1684 19x0ex (title) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Leaguer, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v., The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. 1769 Robertson Chas. I', iv. Wks. 1813 V. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 Therewall. Greece I. 375 The Amphictyonic league or council. Ibid. III. 39 The Delphians..were..induced...to renounce their union with the Phocian league. 1861 Dyer Mod. Europe II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was..concluded between himself (Pius VJ, Philip II., and the Venetians. Ibid. 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

C. In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. Auti-Corn. Law League.

certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. Anti-Corn-Law League: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. Football League: see quot. 1899². Land, Primrose, Reform

League: see quot. 1890 ². Land, Primrose, Reform League: see these sbs.

1846 Wellington in Croker Papers (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 Catholic Did. (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873, 1883 Whitaker's Almanack 221/2 National Sunday League,. National Temperance League. 1889 Ibid. 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs. These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 Athletic News 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 Lo. Aldennam Collor, Curreucy (1900) Pref. of They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Binnetallic League. 1899 G. O. Smith in Football (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor. brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day. The Collowing twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves. Thus was the League formed. Ibid. 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first-class games [etc.].

+ d. A document in which the terms of a league

are set down. Obs.

1642 C. Vernon Consid. Exch. 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realme.. and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1652 Needmant. Sciden's Mare Cl. 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties,

2. gen. A covenant, compact, alliance. Now rare,
1509 Hawss Conv. Swearers 42 How that ye breke the
lege of sothfastnesse. 1534 More On the Passion Wks.
1325/2 Thys is the bloud of the leage, that oure Lorde hathe
made with you vppon all these wordes. 157-87 Hollinshed
Chron. III. 1220/1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of
both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 Shaks.
Rich. III. 1: iii. 281 Ile kisse thy hand, In signe of League
and amity with thee. 1600 — Sonn. xlvii, Betwixt mine
eye and heart a league is tooke. 1604 E. Genstone
D'Acosta's Hist. Indies IV. X. 236 Though there be a league
and simpathe betwixt golde and quietnesilver. 1611 Bible
1 Sam. xxii. 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne
of Iesse. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. i. II. viii. (1651) 25

The Appetite .. which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 Milton Ydgm. Bucer Wiss. 1738 I. 284 Those duties.. wherby the league of wedloc is chiefly preserved. c 1645 Howell. Lett. 1. vii. (1650) to Our first ligne of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 Milton P. L. IV. 339 Linkt in happie nuptial League. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xxiv. 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB Elia Ser. II. Product. Mod. Art. What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not, of a presential miracle?

3. Phr. † a. To enter league: to make a covenant or alliance; to Interleague. Obs.
1379 LYIV Euphus (Arb.) 49, I studyed.. to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 Greene Orl. Fur. (1509) C 2, I marnaile Medor, what my father meanes, To enter league with Countie Sacrepant! 1618 BOLTON Florus (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

b. In league with: having a compact with, allied with.
1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Fæderati,...confederate: in league with 1611 Russ. 26th va. 2 For thou

allied with.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Fæderati, ... confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 Bible 76b v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see League v.l. 1]. 1808 Scott Marm. in. vii, Jealousy. With sordid avarice in league. 1859 Dickens T. Two Cities 1. ii, For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 Kingslev Herew. xxi, Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. attrib. and Comb., as league-breaker, fellow, + friend, zunion; (sense Lc) league-game. - witem.

4. atrib. and Comb., as league-breaker, fellow, +-friend, -union; (sense I c) league-game, -system, -team; league-hut (see quot.).

1361 NORTON Cakin's Inst. IV. 104 Beeying receyued by the hande of a *league-breaker preste. 1671 Milton Samson 1134 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1361 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 175 The Gothians, and other *league fellowes of the People of Rome. 1353 GRIMALDE Cicer's Offices II. (1558) 83 Warres were made eyther for defence of *leagfreudes or for empire. 1895 Outing (U. S.) XXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our 'league games. 1888 'P. Dawl. 'Irel. Disease 137 These are *League-huts, a temporary shelter which the (Land) League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in Football (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the *League system a certain number of clubs play home and home matches together. Ibid. 182 Four 'League teams. 1639 Gaptinone Argalus & P. IV. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their boughes Into a *league-union).

League (līg), v.¹ [f. League sb.² Cf. F. liguer, lt. legare.]

1. trans. To form or join into a league; to band

1. trans. To form or join into a league; to band together with; to confederate.

1611 Colca, Ligué, leagued, in league with.

1633 P.
FLETCHER Pisc. Eclogs, etc. Upon Picture Achmet, Wakeful ambition leagud with hastie pride. 1638 Drumm. of Hawth. Irene Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 Hamilton Papers (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1669 Milton P. L.

1886 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that name best Befits thee with him leagud. 1791 Cowere Iliad xii. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised Its ruin.

1814 Garen Short Hist. v. § 6. 259 Hotspur.leagued himself with the Scots.

† 2. To bind, connect, join. Obs.

† 2. To bind, connect, join. Obs.
c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) 1. 51 They began to build upon those small islands. and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 111. 1, 304 The tyes that ligue us to God.
3. intr. To join in or form a league or alliance;

to band together. Also to league against in in-

to band together. Also to league against in indirect pass.

1638 Drumm. Of Hawth. Irene Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1698 Crowne. Caligula v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew they leagu'd or lov'd till now. 1724 DE For Mem. Cavalier (1840) 37 The king. began to see himself leagued against. both by protestant and papist. 1813 Snelley Q. Mab vitt. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — Hellas 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter. 1854 Milman Lat. Chv. In. iii. (1864) I. 402 Theodoric. left...the Bishop of Rome. to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence Leagued ppl. a., confederate; Leaguing

vbl. sb.

1799 CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope 1. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1807 Ceabbe Library 136 Where first the proud, the great, In leagued assembly keep their cumbrous state. 1817 Shelley Rev. Islam 11. xiv, A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1811 Joanna Baille Metr. Leg., Wallace xxvii, These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1849 Dickens Barn. Rudge xxxvi, They can sustain no harm from leaguing for this purpose. 1845 Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 499 The leagued states. 1869 Daily News 8 Mar., His actual leaguing with the Scots against the independence of England.

England.

† League, v.2 Obs. rare. [a. F. légue-r, ad. L. léga-re.] trans. To bequeath.

1623 tr. Faviné's Theat. Hon. v. i. 40 By his testament he leagued Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

Leagueist. rare. In 8 leaguist. ff. League

the guesst. Far. In a leaguist. [I. Leaves. b. 2 + -18T.] A party to or member of a league. 176a tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 285. An agreement was nade here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

Leaguer (li got), sb. 1 Also 6 legher, legar,

6-7 leagure, 7 leguer, leager, leager, 8 leiger.
[a. Du. leger camp, formally equivalent to OE. leger LAIR sb.1]

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; investige from

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force.

1577 Holinshed Chron. I. 212/2 But when it was perceined that theyr slender ranckes were not able to resiste the thycke leghers of the enimies. 1590 Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons 2 They [military men] will not vouchsafe... to use our antient termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar. a 1645 Featly in Fuller's Abel Rediu, Reynolds (1867) II. 240 The leaguer is not yet broken up. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. vii. § 204 It would not at first be credited at the leaguer that the earl of Essex could be in a condition to attempt such a work. 1650 T. Blavley] Worcester's Apoph. 100 When General Fairfax came into the Leaguer before Raglan. 1724 DE Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 120, I came into the imperial leaguer at the siege of Leipsic. 1823 Scott Quentin D. i, the temporised until the enemy had broken up their leaguer. 1827 Keble Chr. Y. 2nd Sunday after Trinity, The holy house is still beset With leaguer of stern foes. 1865 Parkman Huguenots ii. (1875) 20 Villegagnon with six followers... passed under cover of night through the infidel leaguer. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. II. xiv. 17 He had dispersed the leaguer at Lincoln.

b. In leaguer: in camp; engaged in a siege.

Lincoln.

b. In leaguer: in camp; engaged in a siege.

1500 Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburl. t. iii, Onr men of Barbary have. Jaine in leagre fifteene moneths and more. 1600 HOLLAND Livy 446 Anniball now laie in leaguer, before the walls of Gerion. 1675 tr. Machiavellis Prince Xii. (1883) 85 They were in leaguer before a town. 1808 Scott Marm. vi. i, Where England's King in leaguer lay. 1879 Buicher & Lang Odyss. 39 Now we sat in leaguer there achieving many adventures.

2. A military investment

A military investment, siege.

2. A military investment, siege.

1508 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. 111. i, it was the first, but the best leagure, that ener I beheld, with these eies.

1620 J. Taylor (Water P.) Begger Wks. 1. 100/1 Two dangerous hurts hardly brought off from Bunnill Leaguer.

1669 STURNY Mariner's Mag. v. 72 At the time of a Leagure he must expect often to change his Powder. 1715.

17. Fancirollus Rerum Mem. 1. 11. vi. 81 The Waste which lay between the Houses in a Time of a Leaguer, was sown with Corn. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. 111. ix. (1866) 533.

During the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar. 1859 SMILES Self-Help vii. (1860) 175. The leaguer of Lucknow. 1850 Athenaeum 13 Dec. 811/1 The long leaguer of Miletus in the Ionic revolt.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leaguer-proof adj.; †leaguer-basket, a fascine; leaguer-†lady, -lass, †-laundress, euphemistic names for a

-lass, +-laundress, euphemistic names for a

-lass, †-laundress, euphemistic names for a woman attached to a camp.

1659 Hoole Comenius (1672) 291 Engineres who lye hehind "Leagure-baskets [L. gerras]. 1702 STEELE Funeral

11. 36, I shall take care.. to keep you from Lord HardyFrom being a "Leiger Lady, From carrying a Knapsack.

1822 Scott Nigel xviii. (motto), This were a "leaguer-lass to
ove a soldier, To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody brow.

1835 C. Rev. Apr. 472 Her father had dreamed that Jeanne
"went with the soldiers", doubtless as a 'leaguer-lass'. 1629
MASSINGER Picture: i, Were it not for my honesty, I could
wish now I were his "leager landresse. c1645 Howell.

Lett. II. iv, There are some beauties so strong, that they
are 'leager-proof; they are so barricaded that no battery..
can do good upon them.

*4. This word has occasionally been substituted
by confusion for leager, Ledger, in attributive use

**14. This word has occasionally been substituted by confusion for leager, LEDGER, in attributive use and in the phrase to lie leaguer.

1078 H. VAUGHAN Thalia Rediv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 303 Angels descend, and rule the sphere; Where Heaven lies leiguer. 1727 BOVER Fr. Dict. II. s.v., A Leaguer Ambassador, (one that makes a continuance) Un Ambassadeur ordinaire. 1826 Scort Woodst. II. x. 250 He lies leaguer, as a sort of ambassador for his worthy masters.

Leaguer (1½921), sb.2 [f. LEAGUE sb.2+-ER1.]

1. A member of a league; in reference to Fr. Hist., a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III:

against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III;

Hist., a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Ilenry III; in modern times, a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

1591 COLYNET (title) True History of the Cinill Warres of France, between the French King Henry 4. and the Leaguers. 1683 Apol. Prot. France iii. 8 The Ligners... did well to cry, To your Quarters White Scarfs, this is none of your quartel. 1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier (1840) 168 Here was no leaguers in the field, as in the story of Nuremberg. 1729 Tindal Rapin's Hist. Eng. IX. xvii. 103 note, After the Death of the Duke of Guise Henry III was acquised by the Leaguers of having caused the Queen of Scots to be put to Death. 1844 Conden Speech in Dec., Speeches 1870 I. 229 One Leaguer in Manchester who has given more money... than [etc.]. 1864 Sala in Daily Tel. 23 Aug., This last dirty move of the Loyal Leaguers to spite the Copperheads in view of the Chicago Convention. 1880 see Landleaguers. 1890 'H. LE CARON' 25 V. Seer. Service (1893) 181 O'Rorke and Andrew Kettle, both Leaguers. b. attrib., as leaguer-town.

1591 Art. conc. Admiralty 21 July \$ 51 All those, that... haue had trafficke with the Leaguers in France, or shipped ... any victuals... for Spaine, the Islands, or any leaguer towne in Fraunce. 1647 May Hist. Parl. in. v. 93 Sir John Meldrum arrived suddenly at a Leaguer-town called Aulby. † 2. ? A term of reproach. ? nonce-use.

1615 Chapman Odyss. xvii. 285 This same victles Leager, This bane of banquets; this most nasty begger.

1626 Chapman Odyss. xvii. 285 This same victles Leager, This bane of banquets; this most nasty begger.

1627 Laguer (1872), sb. 3 ? Obs. Also 8 leagre, 8-9 leager, 9 legar. [? ad. Du. ligger a tun, f. liggen to Lie v.] Cf. G. leger (also legger, was-serlegger) a measure for arrack, pl. firsh-water casks on board ship.] a. A certain measure of

serlegger) a measure for arrack, pl. fresh-water casks on board ship.] a. A certain measure of arrack. b. A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular

arrack. b. A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular size. c. Naul. (See quot. 1867.)

163 in Hacke's Collect. Voy. (1699) I. 37 We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already. 1712 W. ROGERS Voy. 398 Half a Leaguer of Spelman's Neep, or the best sort of Arrack. 1730 CAPT. W. WRICLESWORTH MS. Log-bk. of the Lyvll 15 Aug., Started 3 Leagers of Arrack belonging to the Ships Crew, into 3 Butts and a small Cask. 1772-84 (Cook Voy. (1790) I. 362 The provisions for which the French contracted this year..one thousand two hundred leagers of wine. 1786 G. Keate Pelevo 1st. 83 They also discovered a cask of Arrack. it was half a Leaguer. 1800 Naval Chron. 111. 66 The largest casks are called leagers, and are of the following dimensions: Length...4 ft. 61., Diameter of Bouge...3 ft., Diameter of Chine...2 ft. 5 in. 1802 Ibid. VIII. 82 His object was to purchase 200 legars, to be filled with water. for the use of the cattle. 1812. J. SMYIII Pract. of Customs (1821) 169, Butts and Leaguers. 1837 WIIITTOCK Bk. Trades (1842) 348 [Oilmen] Both parties require roomy outskirt premises for their stores; the former for his casks and his 'leagers'. 1867 SMYIII Sallor's Word-bk., Leaguers, the longest water-casks, stowed near the kelson, of 159 English imperial gallons each. Before the invention of water-tanks, leagners composed the whole ground tier of casks in men-of-war.

Leaguer, v. [f. Leaguer sb.¹] + 1. refl. and intr. To set one's leaguer, to encamp. Obs.

1629 S'hertogenbosh 15 Leaguering himself on the East side of the Towne. 1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. x. (1848) 161 Where the army had leaguered the year

to the Dolphin.

1. (1848) 101 where the Land, the Polyh 102 to the Polyh 102 to the Polyh 102 to the Polyh 102 to the Polyh 102 trans. To besiege, beleaguer. Chiefly in Land Land Polymering Apl. adis.

2. trans. To besiege, beleaguer. Chieffy in Lea'guered, Lea'guering fpl. adjs. 1715-20 Pope Hiada xviii. 593 Two mighty hosts a leaguer it town embrace. 1794 Coleridge Robespierre ii. i, That the voice of trith... though leagured round By envy and her hateful brood of hell, Be heard. 1816 Byson Siege Cor. ii, The crescent shines Along the Moslem's leaguering lines 1855 W. SARGEN Braddock's Exped. 362 His... defence of Detroit against Pontiac and his leaguering hordes. 1860 T. Martin Horace 19 The watchfires round Troy's leaguer'd wall.

+ Leaguerer. Obs. [f. Leaguer sb. + -er 1.]

† Learguerer. Obs. [1. Leaguer sb. + -er. 1]
A (Dutch) trooper.

1635 Glafthorne Hellander II. (1640) D 1 b, My naturall Dutch too is a Clownish speech, and only fit to court a leagurer in. 1639 — Wallenstein III. ii. E 3 Sure, My Lord intends to write some Proclamation Gainst wearing holland smockes, some furious Edict Gainst charitable leaguerers. 1654 Webster Appins & Virg. w. ii. 48 Though we dine to day As Dutch men feed their souldiers, we will sup bravely, like Roman Leaguerers.

Leahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Leak (līk), sb. Forms: 5-6 leke, 6 Sc. lek, 6-7 leake, 7 Sc. leek, 8 lake, 7- leak. [First recorded late in 15th c.; the proximate source is uncertain; perh., like many other nautical terms, adopted from LG. or Du.; cf. LG., MDu. lek, inflected lēk- (whence G. leck, Da. læk; the G. lecke, Sw. läcka are f. the vb.), Du. lek; equivalent forms are Ger. dial. lech, leche, ON. leke str. masc. It is possible that the Eng. word, notwithstanding its late appearance, may represent an adoption of the ON. form, or even an OE. cognate. The exact relation between the sb. and the adj. and vb. is undetermined.]

1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, by which the latter enters or escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or in-

escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or injury: said orig. and esp. of ships; also in phr. † to fall in leak, to spring a leak.

1487 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 25 The stopping of lekes. 1497 Ibid. 331 Lost in a ship. by occasion of a leke falling in the same. 1513 Douglas Æneis vi. vi. 67 The jonit barge, Safull of riftis, and with lekkis perbraik. 1531-2 Act 23 Ilen. VIII c. 7 If .. the shippe.. happen to fall in leke. 1558 W. Towrson in Haklinyt Vey. (1589) 122 We found a great leake in the stemme of our ship. c 1620 Z. Boyn Zion's Flowers (1855) 11 Consider well before a leek begin, It seemes I heare the water wheesing in. 1624 Capt. Smith Virginia vi. 230 The next day the lesser ship spring a leake. 1626 — Accid. Ving. Scanner 19 Sling a man ouerboord to stop the leake. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 1. viii. 20 Many little leaks may sink a ship. 1727 Philip Quaril 56 We found our Ship had spring a Lake. 1782 Cowpea Loss Roy. George 19 She sprang no fatal leak. 1814 Scott Lil. of Isles 1. xviii, Rent was the sail, and strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

b. transf. and fig.

Strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

D. transf. and fig.

1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. ix. § 2 There.. will be alwaies early, which no arte of man can cure, breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to stop. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. iv. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 120 Fooles, That can not search the leakes of bis defectes. 1621 Hakewill David's Vou vi. 229 It being the property of a foole to be full of leakes. 1806-7

J. Berespord Miscries Hum. Life (1826) xx. xxxv. 257

A leak in the waistocat-pocket in which you carry all your money. 1873 Hameaton Intell. Life x. viii. (1875) 373 An able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury. 1900 LD. Rosebery Napoleon xvi. 246
Russia was the fatal leak in his Continental System.

2. The action of leaking; leakage.

1828-32 in Webster. 1825 Thompson & Thomas Electr.

Tah. & Mem. 52 It will...show the position of a leak from one wire to another. 1836 Academy 11 Apr. 399/1 In hydrogen the leak was slowest... The rate of leak in the halogens is also very rapid.

3. attrib. and Comb .: leak-alarm, -indicator, -signal, devices for indicating the rising or accumulation of water in the hold of a ship (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

† **Leak**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 hlee, 6 lek(e, 6-7 leake, 7 Sc. leek. [In OE. hlee; after OE. the word does not appear until the 16th c. when it may have been adopted from LG., MDu. lek (inflected lēk-), whence mod.Du. lek, Sw. läck, Da. lwk, G. leck; cogn. w. ON. lekr, Ger. dial. lech of

the same meaning, and with LEAK sh. and v.

The OE, form presents difficulties; the spelling hieroccurs in the Hatton MS. of the Pastoral Care (9th c.) and in at least three glosses, so that it cannot well be a mere error; on the other hand the (apparently) cognate words in the other Tent, langs, show no trace of the h; in the ON, vb. kka the initial l (not hl) is attested by the alliteration.]

LEAKY.

ELEAKY.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. Ivii. 437 Swide lytlum sicerad dat water & swide dezellice on dæt hlece scip.

c 1100 in Napier Glosses ii. 480 Rimosa, hlec. a 1530 Heywood Play Weather (Brandl) 800 Olde moones be leake, they can holde no water. 1544 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 205 The Inglismen. knawand that thair schip was lek, geve thaim thair leif. 1500 Stenser F. Q. 1. v. 35 And fifty sisters water in leke [ed. 1506 leake] yessels draw. 1612 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 131 Thus, this leake-ship went well into England. 1626 CAPT. Smith Actal. Ing. Seamen 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sicke, spewer her okum, a leake ship. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 398 The ship not tight enough, being leck. a 1678 MARYELL Peems, Char. Holland 45 Who best could know to pump an earth so leak.

Leak (lik), v. Forms: 5 leke, 6 leeke, Sc.

Leak ($l\bar{\epsilon}k$), v. Forms: 5 leke, 6 leeke, Sc. (also 8 north.) leek, 6-7 leake, Sc. lek(k, 6-leak. [Not found before c 1420, but prob. much older; 2. or cogn. with ON. lcka str. vb. (pa. t. lak) to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. *lechen to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. **leaker, str. vb., found only in composition (pa. pple. zelechen leaky), MHG. and dial. mod.G. lechen wk., to crack from drought, become leaky, MDu. leken (pa. t. lak) to let water through, drip; f. Teut. root

(pa. t. lak) to let water through, drip; f. Teut. root *lek-, ahlaut variant of *lak-: see Lack a.

It is very likely that in later use the vh. was formed aftesh from Leak sh. or a. Sense 5 may be plausibly explained as a development from sense 2, but it is not wholly impossible that it may be a distinct word, a var. of Leak v., OE. letean. The LG. letean whence Sw. liteka, Da. letk., G. letean is derived from, or at least refashioned after, the equivalent of Leak a. or sh.]

1. intr. To pass 'out, away, forth; by a leak or leak age. Also leg, to pass again by gradual waste.

1. intr. To pass 'out, away, forth) by a leak or leakage. Also fig., to pass away by gradual waste c 1410 Pallad, on Husb, M. 35, Let diche hit deep that humour out may leke, If hit be weet. 1648 Wirkins Math. Magick II. v. 181 It is easie to concive how. the water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptyed out again. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils I. (1720) I. 243 A Crack, through which a small quantity of the Liquor leak'd forth. 1791 Paine Kights of Man (ed. 4) 154 The gold and silver. leak continually away by unseen means, at the average rate of about three quarters of a million a year. 1890 Spectator 23 Aug., A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. To leak out (fig.): to transpire or become

that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. To leak out (fig.): to transpire or become known in spite of efforts at concealment.

1840 R. H. Dana Eef. Mast xiv. 33 We had heard rumours of such a ship to follow us, which had leaked out from the captain.

1852 Mrs. Stowe Unde Ton's C. xix, I can see it leaking out in fifty different ways—just that same strong, overbearing, dominant spirit.

1884 Manch. Exam. 27 May 5/1 The outcry which was raised when the rumour of it leaked out.

1884 'Rita' Vivienne it. v, The carefully-guarded secret had leaked out in some way or other.

2. To allow the passage of fluid through a leak:

a inwards.

a. inwards.

a. inwards.

1513 Douglas Æncis I. iii. 50 Thai all leckit, and salt water stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir.
1520 Palsor. 606/1, I lecke, as a shyppe or bote dothe that taketh in water. .. Labour well, syrs, at the pompe, for our shyppe leaketh. 1555 Enish Decades 220 One of theyr shyppes leaked and toke water very sore. a 1568 Satir. Poems Reform. xlvi. 19 Gif scho lekkis, gett men of skill To stop hir hoilis kaich in þe howis. 1708 J. Phillis Cyder II. 66 Against a secret Cliff. .. A Ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the Sea. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Ni.-cap 1317 Carried pick-a-back by Eldobert Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak!

b. outwards.

1510 Palsor. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh.

boutwards.

1530 PALSGR. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh.
1557 N. T. (Genev.) Heb. ii. 1 note. Lest like vessells ful
of chappes we leake, and renne out on euery part. 1597
SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV., iv. iv. 47 That the vnited Vessell of their
Blood (Mingled with Venome of Suggestion...) Shall neuer
leake, though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash
Gun-powder. a 1605 Montoomere Misc. Poems xxxvii. 21
Go to—vhat rek? and gar the healing brek; For, frait lek,
I hald the danger done. 1835 SIR J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy.
vi. 86 The starboard boiler began to leak.
† C. To 'make water'. Obs. (vulgar.)
1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV., II. i. 22 Why, you will allow vs
ne're a lourden, and then we leake in your Chimney.
a1661 HOLYDAY Thorenal 51 Some great ones drinking so
hard, that they even leak'd on their supper couches. 1673
DRYON Amboyna v. i. 54 Boy, give me some Tobacco, and
a Stope of Wine.. And a Tub to leak in Boy; when was
this Table without a leaking Vessel? 1731 Swirt Strephor
& Chice 164 Twelve cups of tea (with grief I speak) Had
now constrain'd the nymph to leak. 1796 in Grose's Dict.
Vulg. Tongue.
† 3. fass. To have sprung a leak; to be emptied
by leakage. Obs.

by leakage. Obs.

1607 Shaks. Timon IV. ii. 19 Leak'd is our Barke. 1622 in Bradford Plymonth Plantation (1836) 138 Within 14. days after she [a ship] came againe hither, being danger-ously leaked and brused with tempestious stormes. 1699 Dampier I'op. 11. III. vi. 69 Some of the Rum they found,... a Cask in one place, and a Cask in another;... some staved against the Trees, and leeked out. 1748 Auson's I'oy, III. iv. 333 We.. found many of our casks so decayed, as to be half leaked out.

4. trans. To let (water, etc.) in or out through

1687 Hooke in Hist. Royal Soc. (1757) IV. 548 It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to leak air in some parts. 1692 Locke Educ. 8, 7 (1693) 6 To have his Shooes made so, as to leak Water. 1889 Cent. Dict. s.v., The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain.

+ b. fig. To cause to run out or escape. 1655 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. 1. 94 When a Christian is flush of comfort, then Satan lies upon the catch, then to inveigle a Saint into one sin or other, which he knows will soon leak out his joy.

5. Brewing. To cause (liquor) to run over, on,

5. Brewing. To cause (liquor) to run over, on, off, in small quantities or by degrees. Obs. exc. dial. Cf. Sc. 'To lek, leck, to pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydes[dale]' (Jam.). See also Leck v. in Eng. Dial. Dict. 1674 RAv. V. C. Words 29 Leck on, poure on more, Liquor, v.g. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. 11. (ed. 2) 119 Put your Malt in by Degrees, and stir it. . then leak on your Complement if may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt at Times, many Hand-bowls of Water, that it may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt by a slow Degree. 1788 W. Marshall E. Yorksh. 11. 339 To Leck-on, to add more water, as in brewing. 1790 Trans. Soc. Arts VIII. 151 Draining the liquor through a sieve, instead of leaking it off gradually.

Leakage (li-ked3). Also 5-7 lecage, 6 lekkege, 8 leekage. [f. Leak v. + -AGE. Cf. Du. lekkage.]

1. The action of leaking; admission or escape of water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

1490 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 112 Alle maner anenturs fortunes perilles and ioperdies of alle the sayd wynes, lecage forst and egirnesse of the same only exepte. 1622 Malynes Anc. Law.Merch. 195 Allowances made. vpon Wines in regarde of lecage of tenne or fifteene vpon the hundreth.

1633 T. James Vey. 45, I would take no excuse of leakage or other waste. 1739 Labelin Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge 34 By the Help of only four Pumps. we easily master d what Leakage we had. 1748 Auson's Vey. 11. X. 241 Jars. are liable to no leekage, unless they are broken.

1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 198 We have seen an engine of an eight-horse power of this kind at work, with a fluid metal on the pistons: it effectually prevented the leakage. 1861 T. L. Pracock Gryll Gr. xix. 161 The subsoil of London.. converted by gas leakage into one mass of pestilent blackness. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 509 A form of secretion, or. leakage, from mucous membranes.

2. transf. and fig. Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape.

1642 FULLER Hely & Prof. St. Pref. § 7, I will stop the leakage of my soul, and what heretofore hath run out in writing, shall hereafter. be improved in constant preaching. 1673 Br. S. Parker Reprof Reh. Transpr. 11 They... weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power. 1863 KINGLARE Crimea I. 452 The Cabineto Lord Aberdeen was not famous for its power of preventing the leakage of state matters. 1893 Sir R. Ball. Story of Sun 270 The leakage of heat is. slow. 1895 Month May 115 The 'leakage' going on in the Catholic Church in the British Isles. 1900 Speaker 22 Sept. 668/: The frightful leakage from deaths, wounds and sickness.

3. concr. a. That which leaks or oozes out.

3. concr. a. That which leaks or oozes out.

Also fig.

Also fig.

a 1661 FULLER Worthies Hampsh. II. (1662) 13, I behold these his Books as the Receptacle of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study. 1793 SNEATON Edystone § 313 A very small leakage came in. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Stage Coach (1865) 234 The privilege of battening on the drippings of the kitchen and the leakage of the taproom.

+ b A leak. Obs. rare.

† b. A leak. Olis, rare, 1776 G. Semple Building in Water 102 Get the Water. taken out, corking any Leakages that may happen to appear.

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels.

1591 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1860) II. 108, 40s. for freight, 40s. for impost, the lekkege in myne owne hand, by estimation, 26s.

1735 Connect. Col. Rec. (1873) VII. 563.
The said retailer. will pay to the said commissioner the duty laid thereon by the excise act, substracting only one fifth part thereof for leakage and wastage.

1806 F. LANG-FORD Introd. Trade 132 Leakage, allowance of duty for waste of liquor from the vessels leaking or other causes.

1807 SMILES Engineers II. 106 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage'.

Leake, obs. form of LAC², LEAK, LEEK.

T. Calbinage (17 kinis).

If LEAKY a. + NESS.

Leakiness (līkinės). [f. LEAKY a. + -NESS.]

Leaky condition.

Leaky condition.

1628 Digby Voy. Medit. (1868) 84 Because of her leakinesse and ill-sayling. 1833 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. xxii. 324 Whence arose some of our leakiness. 1864 Sala in Daily Vel. 27 Sept., 1f a kettle...shows symptoms of leakiness.

Leaking (lēkiŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb Leak; leakage. Also attrib. in + leaking tub, vossel (Leak v. 2 c).

1611 Cotogr., Conlement... a leaking. 1642 Rogers Namuan To Rdr. 4 As a naile fastned in a sure place from wauzing and leaking out. 1673 Dryden Amboyna v. i. 54 Never any thing of Moment was done at our Counsel Table, without a leaking Tub... great Consultations require great Drinking, and great Drinking a great leaking Vessel.

Lea'king, ppl. a. [-ING ².] That leaks or lets water in or out; that has a leak or leaks. † Also of weather, showery.
c 1420 Pallad. on Hiss. 1. 450 When this siment is maad, hit most insinke Vche hole & chene and euery lekyng ston. 1524 More Treat. Pass. Wks. 1386/2 Whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a leakinge shyppe. 1610 Folkingham Art of Surv. 1. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swords slow and thin, yet with rest and lecking sommers it yeelds good Corne. 1611 Bible Heb. ii. 1 Lest at any time we should let them slip [marg. run out as leaking vessels]. 1612 T. Taylon Comm. Titus iii. 1 Out of a leaking vessell good things are euer running out. c 1614 Sir W. Muke Dido & Æncas 1. 290 Their leiking seames drink in the floods so fast. 1678 Dryden & Lee Chilpis II. 1. (1679) 18 All dart at once their baleful influence In leaking Fire. 1863 A. B. Grosart Small Sins 36 Leaking timber.
Lea kless, a. [f. Leak sb. + -Less.] Not having a leak.

having a leak.

1899 T. S. Moore Vinedresser 4 Choose casks which thou hast seen Are leakless.

+ **Lea'kness.** Obs. [f. Leak α . + -ness.]

1.cakiness.

1508 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 439 And cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh, be ane north eist wind and lekness of ane of thair said schippis. 1625 J. GLANVILL Voy. Cadiz 83 The leakness of his shipp.

1caky (17ki), a. [f. Leak 5b. + -y1.] Having a leak or leaks; full of leaks; giving passage to water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

1606 SHARS, Ant. & Cl. III. xiii. 63 Sir, sir, thon art so leakie That we must leave thee to thy sinking. 1610 — Tenp. 1. i. 51. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 11. 67 He would not venture himself in our Leakie Canoo. 1732 Herkeley Alciphy. 11. \$ 13 A leaky vessel, always filling and never full. 1791 W. Jessoff Rep. Riv. Witham 15 Lining the Canal through the leaky Soil. 450l. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. ii. 11 The ship was so leaky as to require the constant use of two pumps. 1868 Morris Farthly Par. I. 58 We lay Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves. 1872 Veats Techn. Hist. Comm. 141 Leaky casks. 1881 Daily News 10 Mar. 6/1 A leaky gas pipe. b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently

leaky gas pipe.

b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently or in large quantities.

1727 Gay Begg, Op. m. ii, The Dog is leaky in his Liquor.

1837 Allbutt's Syst. Med. III. 242 The patient. had never had an illness in his life, except that he had always been a leaky subject. Ibid., Such patients seem to drift imperceptibly into the 'leaky' state.

c. fig. Of persons, their tongues: Not reticent, blabbing. Of memory: Not retentive.

1632 R. L'ESTRANGE Falles ccccxxvii. 402 Women are generally so leaky, that. I have hardly met with one of the Sex that could not hold her Breath longer than she should keep a secret. 1703 Quick Dec. Wife's Sister 18 Our Memories are exceeding feeble, leaky and forgetful. 1740 SOMERVILLE Hobbinol 1. 242 But be thou, my Muse! No leaky Blab. 1805 G. Rose's Diaries (1860 I. 244 It is true he is leaky, but I believe would not willingly tell anything. 1845 H. Rogers Ess. I. iii. 93 [It] must depend. on the doubtful authority, and leaky memory of those who report it. Leaky, variant of LAKIE Sc.

Leal (1i1), a. and adv. Forms: 3-5 lel, 3-6 lele, 4 liale, 4-5 lell(e, Sc. leile, leyll, 4-5 (7-8 Sc.) leel, 4-6 leale, 4-7 Sc. leill, 4-8 Sc. leil, 5 leell, 6 Sc. laill, 8- leal. [a. OF. level, usually in semi-learned form leial, leal (= Pr. leyal, lial, Cat. lleal, Sp. leal, It. leale), mod. F. leyal (see Loyal)

semi-learned form leial, leal (= Pr. leyal, lial, Cat. lleal, Sp. leal, It. leale), mod.F. loyal (see LOYAL)

:-L. légal-is Legal.]

A. adj. Now Se. (and north. dial.) and in literary use derived from Scottish.

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. a. Of persons,

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. a. Of persons, etc. Land of the leal: see Land sh. 3 c. a 1300 Cursor M. 4891 Yon er theues we lelmen wend. Islid. 2784 Lele of hert and fre of gyft. c 1350 Will. Palerne 4809 De grettest lordes of bat land bat lellest were hold. 1375 Barrour Bence Iv. 576 He that worthy wes and leill. 1376 Douglas Jeneis V. 1964 Leaund of lyue. c 1460 Launful 326, 1 yeve the Blaunchard my stede lel. 1513 Douglas Jeneis I. Prol. 482 Thocht I be lawit, my leil hart can nocht fenge. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) x. 28 Scho wat w'outtin faill I am hit luvar laill. 1609 Skerk Reg. Maj. 82 The eath of ellevin leill and vnsuspected men. 1721 Ransav Prospect of Plenty vi, Friendship makes us leal To truth and right. a 1776 Cruel Mother iii. in Child Ballads (1882) I. 220/2 She's counted the leelest maid o them a'. 1826 Scott Jrul. 14 Nov., Honest Allan Cunningham .. a leal and true Soctsman. a 1839 Praed Poems (1864) I. 391 Leal subject, honest patriot, cordial friend. 1876 Blackte Songs Relig. & Life 119 Thou, Scotland's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualitics, etc.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.

hand's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.
(In ME. poetry sometimes a more or less conventional laudatory epithet='noble', 'fair'.]

a 1300 Cursor M. 8294 For wit bat flur sa frees and neu, bair stode a selcut lele [Fairf. etc. louielly] heu. 13...

Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 498/204 Pen maist bou synge of loue lele. c1350 Partl. thre Ages (text A) 115 Longe legges and large and lele for to schewe. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxx. (Theodera) 154 Consele kane I kene be gad & leile. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. t. 146 With leel labour to lyue whyl lif and londe lasteth. c1400 Destr. Trop 8800 [1t] sanke. to the leell theghes, Passond by porisinto be pure legges. c1475 Rauf Cathear 604 To se gif the Collecaris lawtie was leill. 1500-a0 Dudbar Poems lxvi. 13 The leill laubour lost, and leill service. a1605 Nontomerical Sonn. lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leisome love by lechery and lust. 1721 RAMSAV Katy's Answer iv, There's my leah hand Win them, I'll be at your devotion. 1884 Pall Mall G. 25 Apr. 5/t No man ever did more leal service than did Mackenzie during the bad days of the miserable Cabul business.

2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact, accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot: Well-aimed, hitting the mark. ? Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6478 Ne ber þou witnes nan bot lele. 1810. 7798, I come to tell þe tiþand lel. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Kul. 35 þis laye. . is stad and stoken, In stori stil & stronge With lel letteres loken. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 425 Of þe lephe of Noe lyf to lay a lel date, þe sex hundreth of his age & none odde 3erez. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 69 þerof he mad me skrite, his hote to mak leale. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XI. 210 Men that buth bygetyn Ont of matrimonie mowe nat hane the grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyme. c 1400 Melayne 8 The ryghte lele trouthe. 1360 ROLLAND Crt. Venus Prol. 35 The Planeitis. . The quhilks are in leill number thir seuin. 1399 Skepe De Verb. Sign. s.v. Bona patria, We sall leill suith say, and na suith conceale. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 83 The said Witnesses to bear leal and soothfast Witnessing. 1789 D. DAVIDSON Seasons 167 With that stepp'd forward Tullochfern, An'. A. leal shot ettled at the cock. † 3. Lawful; also, just, fair. Obs. c 1350 Will Palerne 1312 Whanne . . alle lele lawes [were] in þat lond sette. 1352 MINOT Poems iii. 9 His mone that was gude and lele, Left in Eraband full mekill dele. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xl. (Vinian) 1050 Condemnyt be leile syse. c 1400 MAUNDEN. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Wheder þai be geten in leel spousage or noght. c 1425 WYNTOUN Crou. vii. x. 3180 Cure Kyng Alysawdyr tuk Margret, The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry, Into lele matrimony. c 1460 Townelcy Myst. xxiv. 296 To draw cutt is the lelyst, and long cut, lo, this wede shall wyn. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis III. viii. 81 Ohseruyng weill.. the seremonyis lele. 1727 WALKER Life Peden 134 (Jam.), I have had my leal share of wrongs this way.
4. Comb., as leal-hearted adj.
1721 RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty xi, The North Sea skippers are leal-hearted men. 1850 Masson Brut. Novelists 107 The leal-hearted men. 1850 Masson Brut. Novelists 107 The leal-hearted Scot's last visit to

B. adv. Now only Sc.

1. Loyally, faithfully.
a 1300 Cursor M, 6857, I... sal hald yow lel mi hight.
a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 1066, I trewly many a day Haue
lovid lelyest in londe. c 1450 HOLLAND Hovelat 750 Luke
to the leid that the so leile lufts. a 1605 Montgomerie
Soun. xlv. 3 Look ony one before me loved so leill. 17... in
Herd Sc. Songs (1776) I. 160 Had me fast, let me not gang,
If you do love me leel.
2. Honcstly, lawfully. Comb. leal-come adj.,
honestly come by.

2. Honestly come by.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4913 Of our lele bi-geten thing. 1500-20
DUNBAR Poems lavi. 46 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill devydit.
1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1.443 Let us claim our leelcome and lawfully conquessed joy. 1693 Sc. Preshyt. Eloquence (1738) 98 Every Man hath Conversion and the New
Birth, but it's not leel come by.

3. Truly, exactly, accurately; perfectly, thoroughly.

3. Truly, exactly, accuratory, possible of the company of the comp

† Leal, v. Obs. rare -1. In 4 lelen. [f. LEAL

a.] trans. To legalize, authorize.
c 1350 Will. Palerne 5284 Whan. be menskfull messangeres here message wisten & hade letteres of here lord to

Leal, dial. form of LITTLE.

Lea - land, lay - land (17 land, 17 land). Forms: 4 leylond, 5-6 leland(e, 5-9 ley-land, 7 lee, 6-lay-land, 7-lea-land. [f. Lea a. + Land

Forms: 4 leylond, 5-6 leland(e, 5-9) ley-land, 7 lee-, 6-lay-land, 7-lea-land. [f. Lea a. + Land st.] Fallow land; land 'laid down' to grass.

1335 Closs. W. de Bibbescu. in Wright Voc. 153/4 Le ffally lest sa tere freche [clossed leylond]. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xiii. 112 On a ley-land hard I hym blaw. he commyshere at hand. 1553 Short Catech Litturgies, etc. (1844) 525 The husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles, and weeds, out of their lay-land and unlooked to. 1577-95 Descr. Istes Scotl. in Skene Cettic Scotl. 111. App. 437 All teillit land, and na girs but ley land. 1671 Shetland Document in Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. (1892) XXVI. 194 To provyde laufull tennents for his Majesteis ley lands within the said Bailyerie. 1745 tr. Columella's Hush. 1t. ii, Smaller ploughs, which are not strong enough to rip up the fallow grounds or lay-lands. 1876 Morris Sigurd (1877) 314 They ride the lealand highways, they ride the desert plain. 1886 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Leylands, arable land under a grass crop. The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the terriers of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid' down. Proverbiat phrase. c 1500 Payne & Sorone Evyll Maryage 140 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 79 Yf she than wyll be no better, Set her upon a lelande, and bydde the devyll fet her. 1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 103, 1 thinke she is better lost then found ... and they would be ruld by me they should set her on the leland and bid the diuell split her. 1631 R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature xiv. § 1. 226 She. is now. ..abhorred. .forsken and disrespected. Set on a Lea land as they say, and disrespected.

Leally ([Fin], adv. Forms: 4 lellik, .eh(e, yche, leellich(e, leelly, lelli, leleli, lelyly, lelk, leeliche, leii, leyly, 4-5 lelly, lely, lele, 4-6 lelely, 5-6 leille, -y, 6 leillellie, lelalie, lealie, leallie, lealie, lealie, lealie, lealleie, lealie, feily, truly

1. Loyally, faithfully, truly.

A 1300 Cursor M. 1955 (Gött.) All þat wil leleli [Cott, lely; Fairf, lele] hald þair lede. Ibid. 3818 (Cott.) Of all þe god he dos me weild Lelik (Gött, lelely) his tend i sal him yeild. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B., 1066 & lelly lony þy lorde & his leef worpe. c 1340 Cursor M. 2277 (Edin.) Þai folnis lellik al his lause. c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 639 Þat leeueþ fulliche on God & lellyche þenkeþ On his lore and his lawe. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2875 Was nener kyng. Lellier lonyt ledys of his anne. c 1460 Trouneley Myst. xviii. 182 Thise ar the commaundmentys ten, who so will lely layt. a 1578 Lindesav (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) 1. 21 [He] sould stand his freind leillellie and trewlie. 1588 in Beveridge Culross & Tulliallan I. iv. 125 They suld use the offices faythfulle and lealie till all persones. 1597 Skene De I'erb. Sign. s.v. Her, The dempster .. sall leallelie and trewlie, vse and exerce his office. 1773 Fergusson Poems (1807) 304 Sae lealy I'll propone defences, As yet ye flung for my expences. 1837 R. Nicoll. Poems (1842) 123 The men .. Who hy Scotland, my country, stood leally and true.

† 2. Truly, really, actually. Obs. c 1350 Will. Palerne 95 Pere walked he a-boute þe walles to winne in sist; & at þe last lelly a litel hole he findes. Ibid. 117 But lelliche þat ladi in 30uþe hadde lerned miche schame. 1377 Langl. P. P. B. xii. 174 He thata knoweth clergye can sonner aryse Out of synne. . than any lewed lelly [C. xv. 113 sothliche]. a 1400 Relig. Picces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 30 For þat oure saule es lelly lyke vn-till þe lyknes of þe ffadyr, and þe Sone, and þe Haly Gaste. c 1475 Rauf Coilgear 313 Tell me now lelely quhat is thy rich name.

name.

Lealness (lī lnės). rare - . [f. Leala, + - NESS.]

Lealness (lPinės). rare—0. [t. LEALa. + -NESS.]

= LEALTY 1. 1882 in OGLYUE.

Lealty 1 (lPălti). Obs. exc. arch. [f. LEALa. +

-TY. Cf. LEWTY, LOYALTY.] Faithfulness, loyally.

(a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxi. 53 Heo is solsecle of suctnesse, ant ledy of lealte.] 1860 READE Cloister & H. (1861)

1. 270 They who travel should learn to read faces; methinks you might see lealty in mine sith 1 have seen it in yourn.

1867 LADY G. FULLERTON A stormy Life III. ii. 28 As to lealty and gratitude, she showeth herself as ignorant of these sentiments as if they did not exist.

Localty 2. Obs. rare. [f. le.] AN al. + Al. +

Localty 2. Obs. rare. [f. le.] AN al. + Al. +

+ **Lealty** ². Obs. rare. [f. le Lay a.1 + -AL + -TY (after spiritually, etc.).] Laity.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse E iij b, So doo all Christianes & the faythfull lealtye performe y³ same.

Leam (lim), sb.1 Now Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 1 léoma, 2 lome, 3-4 leome, lem, 3-6 (9) leme, (4 leom, lewme, lime, lym, Sc. leyme), 4-5 leem, (5 leeme, Sc. leime), 4, 6-7 leame, 6-leam. [OE. léoma str. masc. = OS. liono, ON. liôme:-OTent.*leuhmon-, f.*leuh- (see laght sb. .] Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness gleam.

Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also fig.

Bowulf 1517 (Gr.) Fyrleoht zeseah, blacne leoman beorhte scinan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 77 He him alse be sunne streonp be lome bet ho spret in to al bis wide worlde. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 107 Leomene fader we cleped ure drihten for ban be he sunne atend. a 1240 Ureisun in Cott. Hom. 183 Ihesn mi leof, mi lif, mi leome. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 3180 Out of be dragons moube tueve leomes ber stode bene. a 1300 Cursor M. 17344 Ne nankins leme [Fair/ lym] o dais light. 1375 largous Bruce x1. 101 All the felde ves in ane leyme Vith baneris richt freschly flawmand. c 1380 Sir Ferund. 1861 Were bou he by bys leem sone bow scholdest dye. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 279 Of be welle of bat place he hadde be leme of byleve [L. credendi flammam]. 1388 Wyclif Bible. Pref. Ep. vi, Now newe kyn cometh fre, from an hiz, fro heninli lewmes. c 1400 St. Alexins (Land 463) 439 Ont of his monb per stoed a leom. 1450-70 Golagros 4 Gaw. 1254 With grete lightis on loft, that gaif grete leime. c 1450 Mirour Saluacionn 1006 A sterne of fulle grete leeme. 1503 Dunbar Thistle & Rose 21 All the houss illumynit of hir lemys. 1531 ELVOT Gov. 1. A bright leme of a torche. 1576 Flemtho Panoph. Epist. 172 Glorious with the leames of learning. 1600 Holland Livy X. Ivili. 1004 Blasted with leames of lightning that dazeled their ciesight. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. 11. iii. § 1. 57 Flame, Blaze, Coruscation, Flash, Leam, Lightfire. 1724 Ramsav Wyfe of Auchtermuchty x. The leam up throu the lum did flow. 1813 Hoog Queen's Wake, Kilmeny (1814) 172 When the ingle lowed with an eiry leme. 1895 Crockett Men of Moss Hags 160 The flickering leme of pale lightning.

Leam (IIm), sb.2 dial. A drain or watercourse in fen districts.

Leam (līm), sb.2 dial. A drain or watercourse

in fen districts.

1601 F. Godwin Bps. of Eng. 221 Ve new leame that he [Bp. Morton] caused to be made for more connenient cariage to his towne...many complaine that the course of the riner Nene into the sea by Clowcrosse is very much hindred thereby. 1646 Buck Rich. 111, 53 Doctor Morton for his private commodity... brought certain Leames or higger ditches to his owne grounds about Wishitch. 1861 Smiles Engineers 1. 67 Many droves, leams, cans, and drains were cut. 1881 Times 13 Jan. 9/4 The existing 'cuts' or 'leams' cease to fulfil their functions... by a gradual alteration in their own beds.

Leam. sh. 3 dial Also Limb.

Leam, sh.3 dial. Also limb. The husk of

1854 MISS BAKER Northamptonsh. Gloss. s.v., 'Will you buy them in, or out of the limbs' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. Mod. (Northants.) The boy stained his fingers with walnut leams.

Leam ($l\bar{s}m$), v.l Now Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 3- as in Leam sh.l; also 4 lume. [f. the sb. Cf. ON. ljóma, also OE. geléomod having rays (of a comet), Saxon Leechd. III. 272.] intr. To

(of a comet), Saxon Leechd, 111. 272.] **mir. 10 shine, gleam; to light up.

*a1300 Cursor M. 8197 On be morn, quen dai suld lem. c1310 in Wright Lyric P. 25 Ase jaspe the gentil that lemeth with lyht. Ibid. 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht. c1330 King of Tars 162 Alle the feldes feor and neer Of helmes leomede lihte. c1400 Desir. Troy 699 A triet Image... of true golde... With light that was lonely lemyng ber-in. c1420 Avovo. Arth. lxv, There

come fliand a ginne, And lemet as the lenyn. c1475
Ranf Coilzear 326 The lyft lemit vp heline, and licht was
the day. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1853) III. 232 With
birneis bricht, Lyke ony lanterne lemit all of licht. 1575
Mirr. Mag., Elstride xxxv, And when she spake, her eyes
did leame as fire. 17... Dume Oliphant xxiv, in Child
Ballads (1886) II. 4101 He carried the match in his pocket
That kindled to her the fire. . That leamd oer Lincolnshire.
1768 Ross Helenore (1789) 55 Now by this time, the sun
begins to leam. a 1898 H. Ainstip Fligrin, Land of Burns,
etc. (1892) 240 There leem'd a light frae yon high tower.

Leam, vi² dial. Also 8 leem. [Belongs to
Leam sb.3] a. trans. To free nuts from their husks.
1788 W. Marshall Yorksh. II. 339 Leem. 1824 MacTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl. s.v. Benjee, The wud sae gay,
whar mony a day I leamed nits wi'thee. Mod. (Northants).
IIe has been leaning walnuts for the gardener.
b. intr. Of nuts: To separate easily from the
husk. 1846 Brockett N. C. Words, It leams well.
Leam, obs. var. Lyam; Sc. form of Loam.

Leam, obs. var. LYAM; Sc. form of LOAM.

† Leamer 1. Obs. rare 1. In 5 lemer. [f. LEAM v.1 + -ER 1.] One that flashes or radiates

7440 York Myst. xiv. 111 Hayle, my lorde, lemer of light.

Lea mer². dial. [f. Leam sh.3 or v.2 + -en 1.] A nut fully ripe. Chiefly in brown leamer, a nut with a brown in the shadow of the shadow

with a brown finsk.

1832 J. Wilson in Blackie. Mag. XXXII. 126 Clusters of ripe nuts, which you can crack when you have gathered them, brown leamers every one. 1836 Garret in Q. Rev. Feh., Leemers, a north-country phrase for ripe nuts. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Leamers, or 'brown leamers', leaves filter parts. large filbert nuts.

Leamer, variant of LIMER, a hound

Leamer, variant of Limer, a hound.

Leaming, vbl. sb. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Leam v.l. +-1xg.l.] Shining, gleaming, flashing (of light).

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 171 Thunder lemynge brend be cornes.

1398 — Barth. De P. R. viii. xvi. (1495) 324 The some hath vertue of heetynge of leemynge; and of bremynge.

1440 Promp. Parv. 198. 2 Glemynge, or lemynge of lyghte, conflagracio.

Leaming, ppl. a. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Leam v.l. +-1xg.2.] Gleaming, flashing, shining.

14300 Cursor M. 5754 Pan cald on him our lauerd dright, vi of his mike lemund light.

147 A sterre wip a brigt lemynge creest. c 1400 Pestr. Troy 12517 The breme lowe of the leymonde laite. 1513 Douglas Ænvis II. xii. (xi. 90 Lemand armour and schynand scheildis brycht. 1567 Drant Horace's Ep. xvi. E. viij, A leminge lampe of light. 1611 Cotora, Radieux, radiant, shining ... leaming, full of beams.

17. Jolly Goshawk xxxiii. in Child Ballads (1880 H. 361/2 With Illy-white cheeks, and lemin een. 1839 Balley Festus vi. (1848) bo Like a shipwreeked stranger in a lighthouse, I have looked down upon the utter side Of such thoughts from the leeming room of reason.

† Lean, sb. Obs. Forms: I lean, 2-3 lean, lan, 3 læn, len, lyen. [OE. Man str. ncut. = OFris. lân, OS., OHG., MIIG. lôn (Du. loon, mod. G. lohn masc.), ON. laum neut. pl. (Sw. lon, Da. løn), Goth. laum neut. :-OTeut. *laun-. The root lau- is referred to the same source as OSlavlovi capture, booty, L. lit-crum gain. Gr. dπo-λai-lovi capture, booty, L. lit-crum gain. Gr. dπo-λai-

root lau- is referred to the same source as OSlav. lovi capture, booty, L. lū-crum gain, Gr. ἀπο-λαύ-

lovič capture, booty, l. lū-crum gain, Gr. ἀπο-λαύ-ειν lo enjoy.] Reward, recompense.

Beownlf 1021 (Gr.) Sizores to leane. c1000 Ags. Gosp.

Matt. xix. 29 Be hundfealdon he onfehb lean & hæfð ece
lif. α1200 Moral Ode 64 Þer me scal.. zeuen us ure
swinkes lan (12.. in O. F. Misc. 60 lean; a 1300 in F. E. P.
24 lyen] efter ure erninge. c1200 Ormin 1518 3iff þu shæwesst hemm whatt len 188 zarrkedd hemm inn heofine.
c1205 Lav. 16691 Nu þu scalt fon þat læn þæt þu for-ferdest
Jernsalem. α1250 Prov. Ælfred 407 in O.E. Misc., þe
mon þat her wel deþ he cumeþ þar he lyen foþ. c1250 Gra.
& Ex. 2838 Pharaun.. Was dead and hadde is werkes len.

Lean, sb. 2: see after LEAN α.

Lean (līn), sb. 3 [f. LEAN v.]

1. The act or condition of leaning; inclination.
On the lean: inclining, sloping.

1. The act or condition of leaning; inclination. On the lean: inclining, sloping.

1776 G. Semple Building in Water 73 Pressure from either Side, would give them all a lean to the opposite Side.

1850 P. Cunningham Handble. Lond. p. xxxvii/1 Leaden coffins piled thirty-feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight.

1851 Jun. R. Agric. Soc. XII. n.

647 The corn has a decided lean in one direction.

1850 Clark Russell. Ocean Trag. I. v. 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended cloths.

†2. concr. Something to lean on; a support.

1610 Helley tr. Vives St. Aug. Citie of God Ded. A, How holy. a man, what a light, what a lenne to the christian common-wealth [1. guale specimen columenque reip. Christianz, on whom onely it rested for many rites.

1621 Lean (lin), a. and so. Forms: 1 hlæne, 2-6 lene, 3 læne, 3, 6-7 leane, 4 Kenl. hlene, Sc.

Lean (lin), a. and sb.2 Forms: 1 hlæne, 2-6 lene, 3 læne, 3, 6-7 leane, 4 Kenl. hlene, Sc. leine, leyne, 5 leen(e, 5-6 Sc. and north. leyn, 6- lean. [OE. klæne:—OTeut. type *hlainjo-, perh. repr. a pre-Teut. *qloinio-, related by ablaut to Lith. klýnas scrap, fragment, Lettish kleins feeble. (If so, the word is not related to Lean v., the pre-Teut. initial of which is k, not q.)]

1. Wanting in flesh; not plump or fat; thin. Also said † of the flesh, and of a person's condition, growth, appearance, etc.

tion, growth, appearance, etc.

c1000 Ælfric Gen. xil. 3 Odre seoson oxan.. þa wæron
sula and swide hæne. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 37 pn scalt..

Resten swa þet þin licome beo þe lenre. c1205 LAX. 19445
No dirste þær bilænen na þæ uatte no þe læne. a1225
Ancr. R. 118 Pellican is a leane sowel. c1290 S. Eng. Leg.

I. 66/435 His lene bones he wolde drawe agein be harde grounde. 1340 Ayenb. 53 Pou sselt ueste al huet Pou art bleche and lhene. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 83 So loked he with lene chekes lowrynge foule. c.1460 Towneley Myst. ii. 112 My wynnyngis ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis XII. iv. 159 Wyth chekis walxin leyn. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. 1. ii. 194 Vond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke, He thinkes too much. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 131 Their heads are small and lean, their ears little. 1784 Cowfer Tiroc. 656 The mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth. 1844 Digkens Mart. Chuz, liv. She had a lean lank body. 1855 MACAULAY Wist. Eng. Xii. III. 233 Nine horses were still alive. They were so lean that little meat was likely to he found upon them. 1885 March. Exam. 17 Mar. 5/2 The heet-growers find a profitable trade in fatting lean stock brought into the country.

find a profitable trade in fatting lean stock brought into the country.

b. with personifications.

1591 Shaks, 1 Hea. VI, IV, ii. 11 My three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1634 MILTON Comms 709 Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence.

1835 Lytton Rienzi I, viii, Lean fears and hollow-eyed suspicions are the comrades of a hated power. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shap Ixv, The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness.

with fean misery and fungry wreteneduless.

C. Proverbial phrases.

c. 1386 Chaucer C. 7. Prol. 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. 1588 Sharks. L. L. L. i. i. 26 Fat pannohes haue leane pates. 1611 COTGR. s. v. Magore, Maigres comme pies, as leane as Rakes (we say). a 1732 Gay New Song on New Similies Songs, etc. 1784 II. 115 Lean as a rake with sighs and care. sighs and care

sighs and care.

d. transf.

1578 Lyre Dedocns in. Ixix. 410 Trichomanes . . hath the stakes of his leaves very small and leane. 1588 Shaks.

Tit. A. ii. iii. 94 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forloand leane. 1506—Merch. V. ii. vi. 19 With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde. 1606 Sir G. Gooscappe 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. iii. 7 Theis two strange hungry knights [will] make the leanest trenchers that ever I waited on. 1693 C. Drydfs in Drydfa's Javenal vii. (1697) 169 The lean Statue of a stary'd Renown. 1772 T. Simson Vermin-Killer 18 The ears of the corn will be withered and lean. 1871 Rossilit Poems, Even so iii, The sent. Where the lean black craft Seem well-nigh stagnated.

e. Shiphuilding. – CLEAN a. 10 b; 'sharp': opposed to bluff.

e. Shiffounding. - Clean a. 10 b; 'sharp: opposed to bluff.

1769 Falconer Diet. Marine (1780) G.3. The former of these is called by seamen a lean, and the latter a bluft bow. 1844 Therene Naval Archit. 17 The lean or acute portions of the bow and stern of the ship between the extremities and the line of the inside of the timbers.

2. fig. Poor or meague in quantity or quality; slight, mean. Somewhat arch. Of diet: Poor, innutritious. Of employment (collog.): Unremune-

mattritious. (I) employment 'cottog.' ! Chremmie-rative.

c 1325 Poem times Edv. II (Percy) xhii, He wild ... gyf the god man to drink Lene broth that is now;t. c 1400 Pride of Life (Brandl 1868) 395 ping ... yat bon art lenust man... & enirmor han bout opon bi dredful ending. a 1420 Hoccleye Let. Cubid 407 Her heped vertu hath swich excellence That at to lene is mannes facultee To declare it. 1581 MULCASIER Positions xhi. (1837) -550 The linings in colledges be now to to leane. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. II. 561 As for that consolation [against death]... it is very leane if there be no other. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. 111. iv. 373 Out of my leane and low ability the lend you something. 1637 MILLOS Lycidas (33 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrame! Pipes of wretched straw. 1744-50 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandin. II. 5 That would ... cause the Farmer a lean crop, instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 90 With lean performance ape the work of love. 1850 Perscott Pern II. 316 Their miserable carcases furnished a lean banquet for the famishing travellers. 1875 Susser. Gloss., s.v., 'Ah sir! stone-breaking's a lean job for those that ain't used to it.' 1890 F. M. Crawford Cigarettemaker's Rom. iv, An exceedingly lean diet.

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as dis-

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as dis-

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as distinguished from muscular tissue).

1330 Two Cookery-loks, 28 Take lene Porke, and boyle it.

1496 Fysshynge w. angle (1883) 33 Lene flesshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte.

1744 Armstrong Art Pres. Health (1779) 25 Chuse leaner viands.

1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery iv. 59 Then cut the lean Meat off the Legs into Dice.

1837 M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 61 The flesh of monkeys is so lean and dry, that fetc.].

1845 Budd Dis. Liver 244 If he will. live chiefly on lean meat, and drink water.

4. Warting in rich elements or qualities. Said.

4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Said. e.g. of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now

4. Wanting in the terments of quanties. Sato, so of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now somewhat rare.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor) 987 He. gert teil an ekilf feild of land. It was leyne & dry. c 1420 l'allaa. on Husb. v. 6 Hit dongeth londes lene, & beestes lorn flor lene hit fedeth vp. 1523 FITZHERN. Husb. § 20 Hawdod., groweth comonly in rye ypon leane grounde. a 1592 Greene Jas. IV, v. i. Lands are leane where rivers do not runne. 1683 Tryon Way to Health vi. (1697) 104 Such Springs. are of a lean Saturnine Quality. 1684 T. BURNET Theory Earth 1. v. 55 Seeing there are two chief kinds of Terrestrial liquors, those that are fat, oily, and light; and those that are lean and more Earthy, like common Water. 1686 Prov. Staffordsh. 356 Esteened but a lean hard water. 1697 Dryonn I 'irg. Georg. 11. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides, Scarce dewy Bev'rage for the Bees provides. 1703 Moxon Mech. Eaver. 241 Lime. . made of greasy clammy Stone, is stronger than that made of lean poor Stone. 1726 Leont Albert's Archit. I. 494 For small Stones, a thick lean Mortar is best. 1781 Cowper Truth 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. a 1817 T. Dwient Trav. New Eng. etc. (1821) II. 358 We rode through a country rough, lean, and solitary. 1899 H. Surcheffe By Moor & Fell i. 4 Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather-line.

5. Scantily furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant of, wanting in.

of, wanting in.

LEAN.

1340 HAMPOLE Psaller xxi. 32 My saule, bat is lene of couaitis & riches. 1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. II. 200 The cuntry of Kent.. is verye lene of men by the see syde. 1566 Shars. 1 Hen. IV. 1. ii. 82 Vea, for obtaining of suites, whereof the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. 1623 St. Papers Cot. 1622-4. 183 Cash is very lene. 1652 Waddrowsth tr. Sandwards Civil Wars Sp. 69 Leaving the Countrie lean, poor, and dismantled of all its fruits and wealth. 1654 tr. Martini's Comp. China 69 That Province which used to he most plentifull, was lean in Corn. 1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. 1784 Cowfer Task 11. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1878 E. Taylor Deukalion 1. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.

D. Of seasons, etc.: Characterized by scarcity. 1670 Dryon 1st Pt. Cong. Granada 1. i. (1672) 5 Lean times and foreign Warrs should minds unite. 1890 Spet tator 5 Apr., Sir J. Lubbock .. evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

6. Printing. In various uses. (See quots.) 1676 Moxon Print Lett. 7 Lean strokes are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are Lean. 1683 — Mech. Exerc., Printing 369 East Lean, is to Take but little Inck, and often: all Small Letter must be Beaten Lean. 161d, 383 — Mach. Exerc. Printing 450 East Lean, is to Take but little Inck, and often: all Small Letter must be Beaten Lean. 161d, 383 — Mach. Exerc. Printing 404 Ringwalty, Lean veoré, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

7. Comb. chiefly parasynthetic, as lean-chapt, -cheeked, -eared, -faced, -fleshed, -horned, -javued, -looking, -minded, -necked, -ribbed, -souled, -voisaged, -witted adjs.; † lean-kinded a., belonging to the lean kind.

-toked, -toking, -minded, -teked, -toked, solited, -visaged, -witted adjs.; † lean-kinded a., belonging to the lean kind.

1621 QUARLES Argains & P. (1678) 25 From whom, What lean-chapt Fury did I snatch thee from? 1812 W. Tennant Auster F. 11. lii, 'Lean-cheek'd tetchy critics. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. v. iv. 2232 His long 'leane card lugges. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 237 A hungry 'lean fac'd Villaine. 1855 Ochevie Suppl. Lean-faced..., Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. 1535 Coverbale Gen. Ali. 30 ther seene kyne. which were euell fauoured and 'leane fleshed. 1648 Herrick Hesper., Parriag' 'erses to H''Jé (1869) 188 Not many full-fac't moons shall waine, 'Lean-horn'd, before [etc.]. 1678 Dryden & Lee Eddipus iv. i, 'lean-jawed famine. 1601]. Harrington Lee. In Nuga. Intig. (1795) II. 64 Many 'lean kinded beastes and some not unhorned. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II. ii. iv. 11 And 'leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1748 W. Hamilton Ode to Fancy, In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. 1713 Rowe Jane Shore I. ii. 9 *Lean-looking sullow Care. 1866 Carlivle Remin. 18 2 & 'lean-minded controversial spirit. 1608 Armin Nest Ninn. 33 The 'lean-neckt crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. a 1845 Hood Lamia vii. 82 *Lean-folling it. 1608 Armin Nest Ninn. 33 The 'lean-neckt crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. a 1845 Hood Lamia vii. 82 *Lean-folling it. 1618 Lond. Gaz. No. 215/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, 'lean-visag'd. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, n. i. 115 A lunatike 'leane-witted foole.

B. 50. B. sb.

1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.

1. Take a peece of salt bed, be lene, & noon of be fat. 1598 Epulario Cij b, Take the leane of a legge of Veale. 16.. in Wood's Life.

1. The lean part of the most of the lean 16.. in Wood's Life.

1. Take the leane of a legge of Veale. 16.. in Wood's Life.

1. Take the leane of a legge of Veale. 16.. in Wood's Life.

1. The lean is And yet betwith them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1771

1. The lean is And yet betwith them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1771

1. The lean which them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1771

1. The lean which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. lean was so ruddy. 1774 — Nat. Hist. (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef.

1. The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.

1. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale.

1. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale.

1. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale.

2. Printing. + a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. b. Annong printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie,

may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

2. Printing. † a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. b. 'Aniong printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie, 1882). Cf. FAT 5b. 5 b.

1683 Moxon Mich. Exerc., Printing ii. 92 V. Dijcks Pearl Dutch Letters... bear such true proportion... for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd..every particular Member.

Lean (In), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. leaned (Ind), leant (lent). Forms: 1 hleonian, hlinian, Northumb. (h)lin-, (h)lioniza, 3 hlonen, leanen, leonien, 2-6 lene, 4 leone, leny(e, len, 4 5 lyne, 5 leene, le(y)nyn, 5-7 Sc. and north. lein(e, leyn(e, 6-7 leane, 6-lean. Pa. t. a. 1 hleonede, hlinode, Northumb. hlionade, ede, 3 lende, 2-4 lened(e, 4 leonede, lynede, 4-6 Sc. lenyt, it, 6-7 Sc. leynit, 6- leaned. B. 5 lente, 5-7 lente, 8 Sc. leint, 8- leant. Pa. pple. 1 Northumb. zehlionad, 3-4 lened; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. lenen:—OE. hleonian, hlinian, corresponding to OFris. lena (cf. hlenbed sick-bed), OS. hlinôn (MDQ. lenen, Du. leunen), OHG. (h)linên (MHG. linen, lenen, mod.G. lehnen, whence Da. læne refl.), f. Tent. root *hli-(ablautvar. of *hlai-: see Ladder):—OAryan *kli-represented in Gr. κλίμαξ ladder, L. clivus declivity, etc., Skr. çri to lean; the formation of the Teut, b. with n suffix orig, belonging to the pres.-stem. etc., Skr. cri to lean; the formation of the Teut, vb., with n suffix orig. belonging to the pres.-stem, is paralleled in Gr. κλίνειν to make to slope, L. inclinare to Incline.

OE, had a causative kliknan to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb, and once in each of the compounds up-ihlianan and bihlianan, corresponding to MDu. leinen, OHG, heinen (MHG, leinen);—WGer. *hlanipan. If this verb survived into ME, it would assume the form lenen, thus coalescing with hleonian. Whether the mod. vh. actually descends from both the OE, vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of hleinan in OE, it seems more probable that only hleonian has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

1. intr. To recline, lie down, rest. Obs. exc. Sc. in reflexive construction. + Formerly conjugated

in reflexive construction. + Formerly conjugated

in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb to be.

1950 Lindigf, Gosp. Mark ii. 15 Monigo bersunigo & synofullo ætgeadre linigiendo weron mið done hælende.

1960 Ags. Gosp. John xiii. 23 An þæra leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælendes bearme. 1960 Trin. Coll. Hom.

29 De unwreste herde hloneð and slepeð. 1362 Langel. P. Pl. A. IX. 56 Vider a lynde, vypon a launde leonede la atounde.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 228 & scantly lenyt don he was, Quhen þe woyce on hym can cry. 1385 Cialucer L. G. W. Prol. 179 Lenynge on myn elbowe and my syde. 1450 Merlin 168 He. . yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenynge. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij b, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng. 1503 Dunbar Thistle & Rose too This lady. leit him listly lene vyone hir kne. 1513 Douglas Æneis vin. Prol. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht. 1603 Drades Orvids Met. 1. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. 1721 Ransay Ing. Laird & Edinb. Katy iii, Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo' the velvet fog. 1724 Vision iii, I leint me down to weip. 1871 W. Alexander Johnny Gibb xvi. 114 She 'lein' her doon'.

† b. Phr. To lean beside the (or one's) cushion: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. Cushion

to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. Cushion

sb. 10 b.)

187. 10 D.)

1876 FLEMING Panopt. Epist. 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushing,) hath in it a certaine measure and meaning. Ibid. Epit. B jb., Thou leanest beside the cushing: for the epistle which thou meanest...is a president of an epistle Dehoritatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasorie.

an example of an epistle disuasorie.

† c. Of things: To lie or rest on a surface. Obs.
a 1000 Phanix 25 (Gr.) Ne par hleonad oo unsmebes wiht.
1661 Boyle Examen iv. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or
Quicksilver...when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.
2. To incline the body against an object for
support; to support oneself on, against something;
†formerly also const. to, till, up (=upon), by.
To lean off something (colloq in imperative): to
cease to lean on. † To lean on the cushion (fig.):
?to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.
c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1610 He..sax. A leddre stonden.. And cease to lean on. † To lean on the cushion (fig.):
?to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.
c1250 Gen. § Ex. 1610 He. sa3. A leddre stonden. And be louerd for uppe a-huuen Lened foron. 1297 R. GLOUC.
(Rolls) 6320 King edmond. lenede vp is sseld. 1387 Trevisa Migden (Rolls) III. 309 A staf for to lyne too. c1450 tr. De Imitatione 11. vii. 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede. c1489 Canton Blanchardyn xli. 153 She was lenyug yoon her wyndowe. 1530 PALSCR. 606/1, I leaned with my backe against an oke to rest me. a1533 Lo. Berners Huon xiv. 38 There was lenynge in wyndows ladys & damesels a grete nombre. 1607 Torsell. Four-f. Beasts (1681 167 Elks. who...sleep by leaning unto trees like Elephants. a 1628 F. Grevil. Five Vrs. K. James (1643) 62 [Somersel] thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publique to check some of the Nobility; and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach with my Lord of Canterbury. 1671 MILTON Samson 1632 To let him lean a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars. c1710 Prior Cupid in Ambush 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 721 Mid the central depth of blackening woods. Leans the huge elephant. 1774 Goldsn. Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 248
They have hard stift tails, to lean upon when climbing. 1829 Marry Ar. Wildmay ii, Lean off that gun. 1837 Dickens Pickev. vii, Let me lean on your arm. 1863 Gro. ELIOT Romola xx, He. Leaned against the wall. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano vv. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.
b. with refl. pron.
c120 Bestiary634 Atre he seke6. and lene8 him trostl[i]ke 6er-bi. a1225 Ancr. R. 252 (MS. T.) 3if pet ani weries, euchan leones him to oder. a1300 Cursor M. 1241 He lened him han apon his hak. Hid. 7805, I., fand Saul him lennand on his sper. c1470 Henry IVallace vii. 67 Syne to the grece he lenyt him sobyrly. 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 17, I lent me to a stumpe Of an oke. 1597 Montgomeric Cherrie & Slae7, I lay and leynit me to ane bus To heir the birdis beir. C

Size 7, I lay and leynit me to ane bus To heir the birdis beir.

c. transf. Of inanimate objects.
c. transf. Of inanimate objects.
c. tron. franc's Cirurg, tof bese vij, boonys ben ioyned togidere in bis maner bat euery leeneb vpon obir. c 1425
Seven Sug. (P.) 2855 He wolde a toure rere Lenand to the mykyl toure. 1611 BIBLE Num. xxi. 15 At the streame of the brookes that .. lieth [marg. Heb. leaneth] vpon the border of Moab. 1624 Worron Archit. 1. 46 That the Columnes may bee allowed somewhat aboue their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. 1764 GOLISM. Tran. 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land, 1887 RUSKIN Fræterita II. 423 A burn.. with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.
d. Mil. To lean upon: to be close up to something serving as a protection.

d. Mil. To lean upon; to be close up to something serving as a protection.

1813 Examiner 7 June 354/2 The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leaned upon the river.

e. To press upon; to lay emphasis upon.

1736 Ainsworm Lat. Dict. 1, sv. Horse, A horse that leaneth too hard on his bit. 1758 Ann. Reg. 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. 1883 Harper's Mag. Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leaned heavily on the first syllable.

3. fg. + To trust to for support (obs.); to rely or depend on or upon. Also refl.

depend on or upon. Also reft.

A 1225 Ancr. R. 142 Heo own to be on of so holi liue bet al holi chirche., leonie & wreodie upon ham. a 1340 HAMrolle Psalter xxii. 5 pl stalworth help bat i len me till.
c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. li. 123 Wherfore in enery ingement recourse owih to be had to me, & not to leyne to
propre arbitrement. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 b,
He sholde not lene to moche to his natural reason. 1577
HARRISON England Pref. (1877) 1. p. cix, As one leaning altogither vnto memorie. 1502 West 1st Pt. Symbol. § 2 H,
A simple or single Obligation is that which leaneth upon
right onely. 1611 BIBLE Prov. fii. 5 Trust in the Lord...
and leane not vnto thine owne vnderstanding. 1621 Ginde
& Godlie B. (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confess thy synnis. Vnto
thy God... And till him leyne for ener mair. 1607 tr. Burgersalcius' Logic II., viii. 31 The necessity of consecution,
which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain
foundations and rules. 1736 Bolingbroke Study & Use
Hist, v. (1752) I. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and
ecclesiastical power. 1849 MACAULAN Hist. Eng. vi. II. 148
While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester
was unable longer to support himself. 1869 FREEMAN
Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship
of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. 1884
Daily News 11 Feb. 5/5 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction (usually indicated by an adv. or advb. phr.). Const. from, over, towards; also with advs. back,

(usually indicated by an adv. or advb. phr.). Const. from, over, towards; also with advs. back, out, † up. (Also in passive in the same sense.)

Beowulf 1415 (Gr.) Ob peet he. fyrgenbeams ofer harne stan bleonian funde. a 1400-50 Alexander 1708 As he lenytt & lokett on hys forme. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she lene. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she lene. c 1430 Golagros & Gaw. 112 He lenyt typ in the place. 1530 PALSGR. 461/2, I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thynge that hangeth outwarde. c 1590 MARLOWE Faust. (1604) D 1 b, Over the which foure stately bridges leane. 1700 DRVDEN Pal. & Arc. III. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars. 1715-30 Pope Iliad xi. 66 They. Leaning from the clouds, expect the war. 1818 LEIGH N. Pict. Lond. 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. 1821 KEATS Isabella 23 He leant into the sunrise, o'er the balustrade. a 1830 L. E. LANDON Poems (1844) II. 17 The spent stag on the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. I. Xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leaned quite over our track. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORO Dr. Claudius II. He leaned back in his. chair. If g. 1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. I. xvi. 69 A Knight. who.. so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. 1770 GOLDSM. Des. Vill. 164 Ev'n his fallings lean'd to virtue's side.

b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (aside); U.S. to 'make fracks'. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The sharpe ende of the herte lenyth inwarde to the breste. a 1400-50 Alexander 5069 Qua list bis lymit ouir-lende, lene to be left hand. 1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 47 Ve leane to the wrong shore. 1776-60 WITHERING Bril. Plants (ed. 3) 1. 187 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaning to the same side. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. Xiii. 68 Wraps his robe around him and 'leans' sa fast as possible fo

5. To incline or tend towards, to some quality or condition. Also, to have a tendency favourable to. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. iv. xi. (1495) 95 The colour of malencoly humour lynyth towarde blackenes. 1538 Starkev England 1. iv. 121 Hyt (the sentence) leynyth to equyte and consyence. 1724 Pope Ess. Man iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. 1771 Junius Lett. lix. 306 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. 1844 Ld. Brougham Brit. Const. i. (1862) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xv. III. 549 His political opinions leaned towards Toryism.

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed to or towards. + Also,

to be inclined or disposed to or towards. † Also, to have an inclination or desire after.

1530 Palsor, 396 He leaneth to moche to the orthographye of the latyne tonge. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt. vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. 1576 Fleening Panapl. Epist. 106 When you perceived the will of your. friend leaning another way. 1596 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 613/1 They. delight rather to leane to theyr old customes and Brehoon lawes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies III. iii. 124 Aristotle leanes to the contrary opinion. 1605 Verstean Dec. Intell. i. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. 1666 Bunyan Grace Abound. 2 280, I found my spirit leaned most after awakening and converting work. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended 1. 93 Thales. In might lean little to the opinion of former Astronomers. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. 1. 585 The townsmen had long leaned towards Presbyterian divinity and Whig politics. 1868 Gladstone first. Mundiv. (1869) 140, I lean to another explanation of the name.

b. To lean against: to be unfavourable 10, not to countenance. Chiefly legal.

b. To lean against: to be unfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly legal.

1804 Castlereagh in Owen Wellesley's Desp. 258 The latter. leant to Tippoo and against us. 1818 Cruisk Digest (ed. 2) II. 490 Which showed how strongly the Court had leaned against survivorship. 1826 Svd. Smith Wks. (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. 1884 Src. S. C. Bowen in Law Times Rep. 1. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.

† C. To defer to an opinion. Obs.

1538 Starkey England II. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hys fi.e. the Pope's authoryte, leynyng therto as to the Jugement of God. 1559 W. Cuning

HAM Cosmogr. Glasse 12, I wyll omytte it: and leane to th' authoritie of the famous king, and grave Philosopher Alphonsus. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 1. i. 78 'Twere good, You lean'd vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisedome may informe you.

7. Transitive (causal) uses. a. To cause to lean

7. Transitive (causal) uses. a. To cause to lean or rest, to prop (against, etc.). Const. as in 2.

13. Minor Foems fr. Vernou MS. 614/82 Bot Godes sone. His hed non leoneb on bornes tynde. c1490 Henry Wallace XI. 573 His bow and suerd he lenyt till a tre. 1535 Coverdale Amos v. 19 He... leeneth his honde vpon the wall. 1591 Sharks. It Iten. Vf. II. v. v. 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme. 1611 — Wint. T. I. ii. 285 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Checke to Checke? 1680 Moxon Meck. Exerc. 212 Clasping the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddy upon the Rest. 1697 Dryden X. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho vi, rle leaned his head on her shoulder. 1797-1809 College Transe Transe Graves IV. xviii, She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leaned her head. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. II. Iii, The little shepherd. Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. 1842 Tennyson St. Sim. Styl. 213 Let him ... lean n ladder on the shaft.

fig. 1603 Drayton Bar. Wars III. lxxx, Whereon their low deiected state to leane.

D. To cause to bend or incline.

1433 Jas. I Kingis Q. xiii, In my hede I drewe ryght hastly and effective Rest in the shaft.

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1443 Jas. I Kingis Q. xlii, In my hede I drewe ryght hastily, And eft-sones I lent It forth ageyne. 1631 A. CRAIGE Pilgrime & H. 5 As I lent to my l.ng, this well I heard.

1633 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xxii. 74 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. 1727 BOYER Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v., To lean one's Head backward, pencher le tête en arriere. 1844 Mrs. Browning Lady Geraldine's C. i, I would lean my spirit o'er yon. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eneid II. 303, I.. lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

† Tean, v. 2 Obs. In I hlænian, 3 leanen, 5 lenen, lenyn. [OE. hlænian, f. hlæne Lean a.]

2. intr. To become lean. b. trans. To make lean.

lenen, lenyn. [OE. hlænian, f. hlæne Lean a.]
a. intr. To become lean. b. trans. To make lean.
c897 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past. xiv. 87. Ne bið hit ðonne
nohtes wan buton forhæfdnesse anre, ðæt he his lichoman
snence & hlænige. Ibid. xliii. 313 Donne ðonne ðæt flæso
hlænað. c1130 Hall Meid. 35 þi rudi neb schal leanen &
as gres grenen. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. Table Contents
4 Cap. viii of fastnynge a lene lyme, and to lenen a fat
lyme. c1440 Promp. Parr. 296/z Lenyn, or make lene,
macro. 1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret. 2 Of thing that leneth
the body. ró16 T. Adams Dis. of Soul 23 The sprituall
ldropsyl. though it leanes the carkasse, lards the conscience.
Lean (lin), v.3 Whaling. [f. Lean a. and sb.2]
trans. To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the
blubber of a whale. Hence Learning vbl. sb.,
also with up.

blubber of a whale. Hence Learning vol. so., also with up.

1887 J. T. Brown in Fish. & Fish. Industr. U. S. V. Hist. Meth. 11. 278 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean'. are removed.. with sharp knives.. This process is called 'leaning'. bid. 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body.. The .. process is called. 'leaning up'. bid. 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

Lean(e, obs. form of LAIN v., to conceal.

Leaner (lina). [f. Lean v.I + -ER 1.] One

Lean(e, obs. form of Lain v., to conceal.

Leaner (Irno1). [f. Lean v. I + -er I.] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

at536 Tindale in Marbeck Bk. of Notes (1581) 306 To heare the law onelie & to be a professour therof and a leaner vnto it. 1631 R. H. Arraigam. Whole Creature i. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that decives the leaners trust. 1646 Gaule Cases Consc. 3 Whereas our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect, could be content to deny all these. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh ii. 56 Strong enough to bear Such leaners on my shoulder.

Leaning (Irnin), vbl. sb. [f. Lean v. I + Ing I.]

1. The action of Lean v. I; inclination; reclining. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xx. 46 Pa forman hlininga [Vulg. primss distubitus]. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 295/1 Leylynynge, appodiacio. 1530 Palser. 238/2 Leaning to, adhesion. 1677 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. 1712 Budgell. Spect. No. 277 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. 1830 Herschell. Stud. Nat. Phil. 241 If the bricks. had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1883 Gilmour Mongols xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders.

b. Something to lean upon; † spec. the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window. c 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 894 Lenyug appuis. 1663 Gerbier Connect 20 Persons, who. affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on. or to shew themselves. 10 passengers.

2. fig. Inclination, bias; tendency, 'penchant'. 1897 Harrison England II. v. (1877) I. 130 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says: 'He is a foole that. will come in trouble for constant leaning to anie [religion]. 1795 Burke Th. on Scarcity Wks. VII. 417 To these, great politicians may give a leaning, but they cannot give a law. 1838-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. IV. Iv. ii. 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavins himself. 1849 Macaulaw Hist. Eng. ii. I. 231 The king was suspected by m

3. attrib. and Comb. (=' for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as leaning-board, -carpet, -chair, -cushion, -place, -post, -staff, -support; +leaning-height, the height of the 'leaning' (see I b spec.) of a window from the floer; also used adj. = next; +leaning-high a., of a height to lean upon; leaning-note Mus. = Appognance. GIATURA; leaning-stock, (a) a support (lit. and fig.); (b) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests. Vol. VI.

1533 in Bayley Tower Lond. 1. (1821) p. xx, It'm a *lenyng borde laide in y* same chambre wyndow. 1656 Finett For. Ambass. 53 A *leaning Carpet laid before them, and Seats to sit on. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 485 * Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. 1586 Wills * Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1860) II. 120 In the greate chambre. .ij long *leaninge cushins. 1663 Gerbier Course! 19 The *leaning height of the Windows, ought to be three Foot and a half. 1664 Evelyn tr. Freart's Archit. 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assign'd them. 1663 Gerbier Course! 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning hight; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought. a foot high above ground, it will be pusht down again, but being *leaning high, it will be preserved. 1811 Busby Pict. Mus., Appogiature or *Leaning Note. 1530 PALSER. 238/2 * Leanyng place, apuy. 1533 in Bayley Tower Lond. 1. (1821) p. xix, A great carrall wyndow.. and lenyng places made new to the same. a 1850 Rossetti Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 54 My face shows my heart's colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning-place. 1535 Coverbale 2 Chron. ix. 18 It had two *leanynge postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. c1440 Promp. Patr. 255. 2 * Leanyng stake, apnial. 1533 Golding Calvin on Dent. 1vi. 1335 They will be a sure and steadie leaning stocke to rest vppon. 1642 Rogers Naaman 8 To worship Rimmon himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. 1852 Seidel. Dryan 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 Overley Harmony xviii. 206 Appoggiaturas... are supposed to be a kind of buttress or *leaning stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 Overley Harmony xviii. 206 Appoggiaturas... are supposed to be a kind of buttress or *leaning support to the note before which they are pla

person in devotion or affection.

157-87 Holinshid Chron. III. 919 : [Wolsey] in whome the king received such a leaning fantasic, for that he [etc.].

1595 Daniel Cir. Wars IV. xxix, The wel-known right of the Earle of March alurd A leaning love, whose cause he did pretend. 1697 Daniel Enrich vin. 311 The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 114 The... leaning tower of Pisa. 1835 Willias Melanie 165 Hidden by you leaning tree. 1860 Indeed Educ. I. xii. 89 In front of ns was a second leaning mass.

Leanish limif. a. rape. If Lean a lead of the leaning high limif. a. rape.

Leanish līnis), a. rare. [f. Lean a. + -18H.]

Somewhat lean.

1647 W. Browne tr. Polexander 11.234 Her waxing leanish, ..her drooping [etc.l. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 19 The Neck. . should be leanish.

Leanly (li nli), adv. [f. Lean a.+-11 2.] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely,

Leanly (l'mli), adv. [f. Lean a. +-In 2.] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Maigrement, leanely.

2669 Bunyan Holy Citie 152 It was also (though but leanly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King.

2876 Lanner Perms, Ps. West 108

So leanly sails the day behind the day.

Leanness (līn,nes). Also 1 hlænnes, -nys, 4 leenes, 4-5 lenesse, 5 lennesse, leynes, 5-6 lenenes(se, 6 leanenesse, leanes, Sr. leinnes. [f. Lean a. + -ness.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

2 1000 Eleric Hom. (Thorpe) 1. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his geðanc on nyðerleinm þingum, huton swilce modes hlænnys? 1382 Welle Fæk. xniv. 23 5e shulen. . faile for leenes in 30nre wickidnessis.

2 1000 Eleric Hom. (Thorpe) 1. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his geðanc on nyðerleinm þingum, buton swilce modes hlænnys? 1382 Welle Fæk. xniv. 23 5e shulen. . faile for leenes in 30nre wickidnessis.

2 1000 Eleric Hom. (Thorpe) 1. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his geðanc on nyðerleinm þingum, buton swilce modes hlænnys? 1 1362 Weller Fæk. xniv. 23 5e shulen. . faile for leenes in 30nre wickidnessis.

2 1000 Eleric Hom. (Thorpe) 1. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his geðanc on nyðerleinm þingum, buton swilce modes hlænnys 1 1362 Weller Fæk. xniv. 23 6 flapt. . be lymes ben mene bitwene fatnes 8 lenenes. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 115 He þat hauys a mene fface, in chekys and templys, bowynge to Lennesse. 1547

Borde Dyetary xvii. 276 The fatnes of flesshe is not so moche nutrytyne as the leenes of flesshe. 1562 J. Heywood Prov. & Eþjer. (1867) 104 Better all be fatte . Than linger in leannesse.

1533 Shaks. 2 Hen. Vf. t. i. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leannesse of his purse. 1611 Spred Trkat. Gr. Brit. x. (1614) 19/1 A sand . . which being spread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leannesse thereof for grain. 1634 Shr. Therefor Trav. 147 T

or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in Archaol. XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlur' annex'. Magn' Aule. 1618 R. Harris Santuel's Fineral To Rdr. (1622), Me thought it handsomer to lay all my stuffe vpon the foundation, then to set up a leane-to. 1638 in T. Lechford Note-Bk. (1885) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. 1639 fbid. 217 Provided that the said Brackenbury shall have ...liberty to make a leanto unto the end of the parlor. 1704 MADAM S. KNIGHT Fynl. (1865) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lento. 1782 Phil. Trans. LXXII. 158 A wall is continued eastward... having a stable bnilt against it as a lean-to. 1854 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks. (1833) I. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to,—merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. 1861 Mrs. Stowe Pearl Orr's Isl. 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'linter'. 1884 Law

Times Rep. Ll. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street had been raised and a room erected above it.

transf. 1871 L. Strphen Player. Europe iv. (1894) to 1
A ledge of snow. formed a kind of lean-to against the precipitions rock.

B. attrib. (or adj.) Belonging to or of the nature of a huilding such as that described in A. Also,

of a huilding such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. Merrill Hist. Ameshury (1880) 42 A payer of hinges of one of y° doores & y° railes y* lie by y° leantoo side. 1666 Dedham Rev. (1894) IV. 122 The said bridge or foot plankes and leaneto rayles. 1833 Markyar P. Simple xxi, The buildings appropriated for the prisoners were built with lean-to roofs on one side. 1860 Geo. ELIOT Hill on Fl. 1. iv, A lean-to pigsty. 1882 STEVENSON New Arab, Nts. (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to onthouse.

4 Theory a. Obs. Also s lenger. If LENN a.

† Learny, a. Obs. Also 5 leney. [f. Lean a.

14. Noble Bk. Cookry (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney heef and cut it in thyn lesks. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. July 199 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaues. 1602 Davison Rhapsody (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

of late lament. **Leap** ($l\bar{l}p$), $sb.^{\dagger}$ Forms: 1 hlýp, 3 lupe (\tilde{u}), leope, leep'e, (lip), 4-6 lepe, 6-7 leape, 6-leap.

[OE. hl/p, Anglian *hl/p str. masc.:-OTeut. type *hlaupi-2, corresponds (apart from declension) to Ol'ris. bec-/hl/p, Du. loop, OHG. hlouf MHC. louf, mod.Ger. lauf), ON. hlaup neut. (Da. lph,

Of ris. bec. hlep, Du. loop, OHG. hlouf (MHG. louf, mod. Ger. lauf), ON. hlauf neut. (Da. lph, louf, mod. Ger. lauf), ON. hlauf neut. (Da. lph, Sw. löf- in compounds); f. root of Leaf v.]

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring, ngoo Cyngwulf Crist 747 (Gr.) Swa we men scalon heorian gebyzdum hlypum syllan. e1290 Hali Mcid. 23 A muche lope duneward. 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) H. 55 And forto make bat good he lepe ouer be wal at oo leepe. a 1400-50 Alexander 1761 pon ...maa bi lepis & bi laikis & quat be liste ellis, As ratons or ruge myse in a rowne chambre. a 1420 Hocclew De Reg. Princ. 34,6 He at a leep was at hir and hir kyste. e1450 Mer. 110 142 H is grete nede a man to go bak to recouer the letter his leep. 1470-85 Malony Arthur 10. v. The herte lepte a grete lepe. 1573 Blarki Ale. L. 204 A leap or jump. 1660 F. Brooke Kr. Le Flanc's Trac. 184 They spring away with most stipendious leaps. 1700 Wallis in Cold. (O. H. St. I. 318 Mr. Bosely fwas) observed. to have leaped, at six continued leaps, one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches. 1711 Addison Syect. No. 223 e4 Those who had taken this Leap were observed never to telapse into that Passion. 1774 Golddsm. Nat. Hist. (1770) VI. 322 H to ometimes happens, however, that they [salmon] want strength to make the leap. 1825 Sporting Mag. XV. 346 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. 1833 Reg. al. Instr. Caratry v. 6 i For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse must not be hurried. 1867 LAO H Broker Cradle L. i. 7 The spot. from whence the Mameluke... took the famous leap on horseback.

b. transf. and fig. esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as leaf-vip.

b. transf. and fig. esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as leap-up.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 111. 264 De saltu linix... Pet is 8 es monan hlyp for þan þe he oferhlypð ænne dæz. a 1225 Anir. R. 43 þe heorie is a fin lidde best, and makeð monie wilde lupes, as Seint Gregorie seið, 'nichil corde fugacius'. c 1400 Ywaine & Gaw. 72 Ful light of lepes has thou beno ay. a 1424 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1767 And for-þi, some, wole 1 make a leepe firom hem [stories], and go wole 1 to be empryse þat 1 first 100k. 1877-8 HOLISSHID Chron. (1807-8) IV. 653 Leaving the lord heutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. 1592 Bacon Observ. Lifel Wks. 1826 V. 412 One Barrow...made a leap from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree. 166 Felthum Resolves 11. xxviii. (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazement, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to retain a mind unaltered. 1701 Swift Contests Nobles & Comm. iii. Miscell. (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap... that [etc.]. 1856 Ginnon Life. (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. 1860 Tyndal. Gluc. 11. xi. 289 The boulders and debris...came in frequent leaps and rushes down the precipice. 1875 Downen Shaksper 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. 1886 Fairbairn Catholicism 89 Every attempt... to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference...was fetc.].

c. Phrases. A leap in the dark: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the conservations custed sept. to express startling rapidity

quences. By leaps, by leaps and bounds: by sudden transitions; used esp. to express startling rapidity

transitions; used esp. to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1638 VANERUGH Prov. Wife v. vi, Go, now I am in for Holbe's Voyage: a great Leap in the Dark.

1731 DE Foe Moll Flunders (1840) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark.

1851 Nichol. Archit. Heav.

154 The telescope, in passing through it (the Milky Way), often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another.

1867 EARL Darwy in Hansard Parl. Deb. Ser. III. CLXXXIX, 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'.

1885 Illustr. Lond. News 8 Aug.

143/2 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping place: something to be leaped over

advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped. Frequent in place-names, as Deerleap, Hindlip, Snuggler's Leap, Lover's Leap.

2. 205 Lav. 1928 Nu. haueð þat clif þare nome on ælche leode þat þæt weos Geomagoges Inpe. 2100 MAUNDEV. (ROXb.) xiii. 56 Halfe a myle fra Narareth es þe leep þat oure Lord leped fra þe lews. 1539 Dere leapes (see Dær 4b). 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. 1. 139 Von take a Precepit for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables lvii. 57 After they have carry'd their Riders safe over All Leaps. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 223 F 4 This Place was therefore called The Lover's Leap. 1791 G. GAMBADO Ann. Horsen, vi. (1809) so The soil is pretty stiff, the leaps large and frequent. 1818 J. LAWRENGE Brit. Field Sports 410 He ran his Horse at a Leap, which every one else in the Field refused.

b. Salmon leap, a precipitous fall in a river (either natural or contrived artificially) over which salmon leap in according the river for breeding.

salmon leap in ascending the river for breeding.

1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) 1, 369 In Irlond beeb bre samonn lepes. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 220 They [salmon] are taken at leapes.

3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the

female)

female).

1607 MARKHAM Caval, 1. (1617) 38 [They] being desirons to get into good races, are fayne to get leapes for their Mares, either by contresse, bribes, or stealth. 1697 Drivien Eneid vi. 36 The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny. 1708 Eand, Gaz, No. 4428/16 A Dapple Grey Horse. 10 be had for a Guinea a Leap.

1708 Transf. 1616 B. Jonson Devil an Ass III. iii. (1631) 124 Mecrical. could you ha'. Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Hoot's daughter. 1632 Massinger City Madam iv. ij. I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. He hath given, Before he spent his own estate. A hundred pound a leap.

4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level. 1796 Statist, Acc. Scotl. XVII. 611 Where the Esk. forms a linn or leap, 1809 A. Hensy Tran, 16 The Sault de Saint-Louis. is highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Lawrence. 1843 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. II. v. iii. 8 22 The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools. 1872 Jenkinson Guide Eng. Lakes ted. 6) 286 The water makes five or vis leaps in its descent.

† 5. An alleged name for a 'company' of leo-

†5. An alleged name for a 'company' of leopards. Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Lepe of Lebardis.

6. Mining. A fault or dislocation of strata. A

6. Mining, A fault of dislocation of strata. A leap up or leap doren, one caused by upheaval or sinking of the strata.

1747 Hosson Miner's Dict., Leap... is when the Vein is thrown of from its perpendicular Course, at once into the Side; these Leaps never happen, but at some Wayboard, or large Bed-joynt. 1855 Cornwall 109 Vertical Intersections.—These are commonly called leaps, or throws. 1874 J. H. Collins Metal Mining Gloss, sv. Fault. If [the displacement of strata is] apwards, a leap or upthrow; if downwards, a slide or downthrow.

7. Mus. A passing from one note to another by

an interval greater than a degree of the scale.

1674 PLAYFORO Skill Mus., xi. 45 By the taking of the greater Sixth that falls by a leap. 1811 Bussav Dict. Mus., ted. 3), Leaps, this word is properly applicable to any disjunct degree, but is generally used to signify a distance consisting of several intermediate intervals. 1889 E. PROUT Harmony (ed. 10) vi. \$ 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap., or by step., from the root position of another chord.

8. Comb.: leap-Christian (see quot.); +leapmonth. February of leap year: leapnore the

month, February of leap year; leap-ore, 'the most inferior quality of tin ore' (Cent. Dict.); leap pease, ? parched-peas; †leap-skip a. (nonce-wd.), applied to the knight's move in chess; †leap-staff, a leaping-pole. Also LEAP WILL LEAP YELD. DAY. LEAP YEAR.

DAY, LEAP YEAR.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Ep. 8; Rev. App. 684 *Leap-Christians are not so much to be liked, that all on the sudden, of notorious profane become extremely precise and scrupulous. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. IV. 36 The *leape moneth, which is February. 1648-66 HEXHAM Dutch Dict., De Schrickelmoendt, the Leape-month. 1620 MARKHAM Farew. Husb. (1625) 137 The field Pease. are onely for boyling and making of *leape Pease, or parching. a 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. Fam. Ep. Wks. (1711) 146 The lady. 18. inhibited from the *leap-skip bound of the kaights. c 1626 Dick of Devon. IV. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. 11.78 One with a *leape staffe may leape over it.

*leap-skip bound of the knights. c 1626 Dick of Devon. iv. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. 11.78 One with a *leape staffe may leape over it.

Leap (Ip), sb.² Forms: I léap, 3-6 lep(e, 4-5 leep(e, 6-7 leape, 7- leap; dial. 5 leippe, 7-8 lib, 8 lip, 9 lep(e. [OF. léap str. masc. = ON. laup-r (MSw. löper).]

1. A basket. Now dial. Cf. SEED-LEAP.

c 1000 WULFSTAN Hom., De Confessione (Napier) 293 Da bær man up of ðan de hi kefdon twelf leapas fulle. a 1250 Oul & Night. 359 The3 thu nime evere oth than lepe. a 1390 Cursor M. 486 A lepe. . Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. Ibid. 1979 In a lep men lete him dun Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun. 1388 Wyclff Exod. ii. 3 Thanne sche took a leep of segge. .and puttide the 30ng child with yune. 1434-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 195 Moyses thabbot. . toke a lepe fulle of gravelle on his backe. 1495-6 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 653 Pro leippez et Scotellez pro granario. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lepe or a basket, corbeille. 1641 Best Farm. Bhs. (Surtees) 23 The other leape is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into. a 1845 Forse Voc. E. Anglia, Lep, lepe, a large deep basket.

† b. Used locally as a measure; in Sussex, according to Ray, half a bushel. ? Obs.

1277 Extent Manor of Cerring, Suss. in Du Cange s. v. Lepa, Et colliget de nucibus in bosco cominitertiam partem unus mensuræ, quæ vocatur Lepe, quod est tertia pars 2 bussellorum, et valet quadrantem. 1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 70 A Leap or Lib; Suss. Half a bushel.

2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish.

c 1000 Elfric Glost. in Wr.-Wülcker 16/14 Nassa, bogenet, ut'l leap. 1297 R. Gnouc. (Rolls) 5352 In lepes & in couffes so myche viss his solleb hom bringe hat ech mon ssal wondry of so gret cacchinge. 1362 Wyclie 706 kl. 26 Whether thou shalt fille nettis with bis skyn, and the lep [12388 leep] of fisshis with the hed of hym? c 1440 Promp. Parv. 297/1 Leep, for fysshe kepynge, or takynge, nassa.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 363 Item. for makenge of lepes and othir gere for the kechyn to kepe ynne eles ij. s. ix. d. 1530 PALSOR. 281/2 Welle or lepe for fysshe, boutiele. 1533-4 Act 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7 [NO person shal take] in..any wele., lepe. or by any other engyne. the yonge frye. of any kynde of Salmon. 1693 Holland Plutureh's Mor. 218 Weaving them close together. after the maner of a fishers leape or weele net. 1649 Blittie Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 172 The Osier .. is of especiall use for ., fishernen for making Leaps & instruments to catch fish in. 1873 Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 71 § 15 Except wheels or leaps for taking lamperus.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leap maker, weel; †leaphead, a weel; † leap-hole (see quot. 1641).
1360-1 Durh. Acc. Rolls 563 Johanni lepemaker pro 4 spartis pro bracina, 2 scuteles, 2 flekes [etc.], 8s. 4d. 1483 (2th). Angl. 213/2 A Lepe maker, cophinarius, corbio. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 248 A wonderfull number of these Veels. insomach as in the leapweeles and weernets. there be found somtime a thousand of them wrapped together in one ball. 1611 Cotors, Mannequin...also, a little basker, leapehead, or weele, made of bullrushes, and veed by fishermen. 1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 61 When... wee feare that it will heate in the mowe, then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead; and soe by this meanes the storm getteth a vent by the leapholes.

Leap (Irp), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. leaped (Irpt), leapt (lept). Forms: 1 hléapan, 3 leapen, læpen(n, leoppe, lupe, 4 luppe(n, lippe, lippe, lip, leope, Kent. lheape, 3-4 lepen, 3 6 lepe, 5-6 Sc. and north. dial. leip, 5-7 leppe, 3.6-7 leape, 6-leap. Pa. t. 1 hléop, pl. hlupcn, (sub). hliepe), 3 leope(n, leop/pe, le(o)up, lupe, 3-5 lep(pe, leep, (4,7) leepe, 4, 4-5 lepe, 4 lepp, hlip, lhiepe, lip, loop, lape, 5 lappe, 1 lapp, 1 lapp, 1 lapp, 1 lapp.

hiep, lip, loop, lup, 4-7 lope, 4, 6 Sc., 9 lape, 5 lappe, laup, 6 leap, lapp, loppe, 3-9 Sc. and north. dial. lap; weak forms 3 leopt, 3-5 lepte, 4 leepte, lepide, lippid(e, lippte, lupten, 4-6 leped, 6 leapte, 5-7 lept, 6- leapt, leaped. Pa. pple. 1 hléapen, 3 ileope, 3-6 lopen, 5 lopon, 6 Sc. loppin, 6, 8 Sc. loppen, 9 Sc. lnppen; weak forms 4 lippid, 6-7 lept, 6- leapt, 7- leaped. [A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb., which has become weak in Eng.: OE. hléapan (pa. t. hléop, la lable than the street of the str become weak in Eng.: OE. hleapan (pa. f. hleap, pl. hlupon, pa. pple. -hleapan) corresponds to OFris. h lâpa, hliapa, pa. t. hlêp, pa. pple. hlêpan, OS. (a-)hlôpan, pa. t. pl. -hliopun (MDn. lôpan, Du. loopan, pa. t. liep, pa. pple. geloopen), OHG. (h)lauffan, loufan (MHG. loufen, mod.G. laufen, pa. t. lief, pa. pple. gelaufen), ON. hlaupa, pa. t. hlióp, pl. hliópom, hlupom, pa. pple. hlaupenn (Sw. lòpa, Da. løbe), Goth. us)-hlaupan:—OTeut. *hlaupan. The equivalent Lour, from ON. hlaupa has in Sc. and some northern dialects supplanted has in Se, and some northern dialects supplanted

Maufan. The equivalent Loup, from ON. Maufa, has in Se. and some northern dialects snpplanted the native foim in the present stem.

No certain affinities outside Teut. are known: some scholars have suggested connexion with Lith. **klipoti* to remain kneeling, *klipoti* to fall on one's knees, to stumble; or with Gr. κολυμβος diver.]

† 1. intr. To run; to go hastily or with violence; to rush, to 'throw oneself'. Also with advs., as forth, out. (In OE., **tt hleapan* = to escape.) Obs. Beowulf* (Z.) 865 Hwilum heapo-rofe hleapan leton on zeflit faran fealwe mearas. 11.. O. E. Chron. an. 1072 (MS. D.) Her Eadwine corl & Morkere corl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. Ibid. an. 1087 (MS. Laud), Roger het an of heom se hleop into þam castele æt Norðwic. c1205 LAV. 24847 3if Arður ne leope to swulc hit a liun weore and þas word seide. a 1225 Juliana 38 þis eadie meiden. Leop to ant lahte him. c1250 Gr. ½ Ex. 2726 And to hemward swide he lep. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8130 Vor hor hors were al astoned. nc some stode..stille & some lepte her & þer. a 1300 Cursor M. 4541 þe boteler to þe prisan lep. c1330 Assumý. Virg. (B. M. MS.) 613 To þe beere he can lepand. 1340 Ayenb. 240 þo lhip op þe mayster and him keste. 1362 Langt. P. Pl. A. Prol. 94 Erchedekenes and Deknes. Beon lopen to londun. 1275 Barbour Bruce x. 242 Thai that neir enbuschit war Lapout. 1548 St. Papers Hen. VIII, IV. 493 The freindes of the said traiter are loppen to hym into Scotlaunde. c1560 Durham Depos. (Sartees) 65 He hard a starr in the streit, and therwith lap furth. 1560 Dalemmete tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 11. 163 The Scottis couragions. leipis to straikis. 1644 R. Baillie Lett. (1841) 11. 217 Coll. Macgillespick's son, who, with two thousand five hundred runagates from Ireland, are loppen over here. 1716 Ramsav On Wit 15 Hameward with clever strides he lap.

† D. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way.

a 1670 J. Scot Staggering State (1754) 153 He. grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved

2. To rise with both (or all four) feet suddenly from the ground or other standing-place, alighting in some other position; to jump, spring. Often with advs., as aside, down, in, out. Also with cognate

object.
c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xxxiii. 214 Dæt hie ne hliepen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif unðerswa. c1200 Ormin 11792 Purrh þatt te laþe gast himm badd Dun læpenn off þe temmple. c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1829 His hors for fere gan to turne, And leepe aside, and foundred as he leepe. c1450 Merlin 21 He hadde lepte in to the ryver and drowned hym-self. 1513 Douglass Æneis x. x. 119 The tothir fey bruthir. Lap fra the cart. 1520 Lynoesay Test. Papyngo 552 The ledder schuke, he lape, and gat one fall. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) Ill. 447 He suld half gart him leip Thre lowpis in ane. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. 11. 322 Canerns in the earth, so darke and wondrous deepe As

that, into whose mouth the desperate Roman leepe. 1688
BOYLR Final Causes Nat. Things 11. 53 He [the frog] must
... shut his eyes, and so leap blindly. 1707 Lond. Gaz. No.
4382/4 Stolen... a bright bay Geldings... walks, trots, gallops,
and leaps. 1711 Andrews Spect. No. 233 72 This Account
... only mentioning the Name of the Lover who leaped, the
Person he leaped for 1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph. 1, i] 1.
lap in o'er the dyke. 1863 Geo. Eltor Konnola xx. He
leaped up the stone steps by two at a time. 1884 LAOY
VERNEY in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 547 To save himself by
leaping from the car.
Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 6 Ve may learne
. to looke or ye leape. c 1570 Marr. Wit & Science IV. i.
Civ, But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye
leape in the myre.

Civ, But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye leape in the myre.

b. Phrase. (Ready) to leap out of † oneself or one's skin (as an expression of delight or eagerness).

1611 SHAKS, Wint. T. v. ii. 54 Our King being ready tu leape out of himselfe, for ioy of his found Daughter. 1629 MASSINGER Picture III. i, Tho' a poor snake, I will leap Out of my skin for joy. 1776 Foote Capuchin I. Wks. 1799 II. 388, I should have been ready to leap out of my skin at the sight of a countryman in foreign parts.

C. To spring I one's seat whom a horse into the

c. To spring to one's seat upon a horse, into the saddle. Often with up. Also, + to leap on, + to

C. To spring to one's seat npon a horse, into the saddle. Often with up. Also, + to leap on, + to leap to horse.

c 900 tr. Bzda's Hist. 11. x. [xiii.] [1890] 138 [He] hleop on pas cyninges stedan. c 1205 L8v. 9284 Leouph ean his stede. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 41/232 And lape bou up bi-hyade me. c 1330 Arth. 4 Merl. 5278 (Kölbing) Opon her hors bai lopen swipe. 13.. Sir Beuss 1945 (MS. A.) Into be sadel a lippte. 1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 28 The bruss lap on, and thiddir raid. c 1440 Generydes 2262 Generydes leppe vppe vppon his stede. c 1450 Merlin 236 Thei dide his comaundement, and lepe to horse. a 1533 Lb. Berness Huon kili. 216 Huon & his company lept on theyr horses. 1600 Disc. Generic Conspir. in Moyses Mem. Scot. (1752) 265 Before his majestie. could leap on horse-back. a 1670 Spalding Troub, Chas. I (Bannalyne Club) I. 94 Allwayes, he lap on in Aberdein, about 60 horse with swords, pistolls, letc.]. 1841 Elphinstone Hitl. Ind. 11. ii. 123 Humáyun had only time to leap on horseback. d. Of a fish: To spring from the water.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) Vl. 203 A greet fische leep into be schip. 1423 Jas. I. Kingis Q. cliii, Lytill fischis.. with bakkis blewe as lede, Lap and playit. 1536 Bellenoen Cron. Scot., Descr. Alb. xi. (1541) Cij b. Als sone as thir salmond camis to ye lyn, thay leip. 1813 Hoog Queen's Wake 71 The troutis lanp out of the Leven Louch. 1867 F. Francis Angling ix, (1880) 334 Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a slack line.

e. To leap at: to make a spring at in order to

you must keep a slack line.

6. To leap at: to make a spring at in order to seize; fig. to exhibit eagerness for. Cf. to jump at. So + to leap to be or do something.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. III. xiii. 51 If Casar please, our Master Will leape to be his Friend.

1632 Massinger Maid of Hon. III. i, My too curious appetite. Would leap at a mondly crust.

1653 Walton Angler 214, I could .. see fishes leaping at Flies of several shapes and colours.

1658 Dovie Ocean. Reft. I. i, But observe this Dogg; I hold him out Meat..: Tis held indeed higher than be can Leap; and yet, if he Leap not at it, I do not give it him. 1671 L. Aootson W. Barbary 20 Large Incoms, the baite disloyalty still leaps at.

1824 Scott Redgauntlet Let. xiii, Saunders lap at the proposition.

3. To spring sportively up and down to imposite the second control of the second control

To spring sportively up and down; to jump

3. To spring sportively up and down; to jump (with joy, niirth, etc.); to dance, skip.

2900 tr. Bæda's Hist.v. iii. (1891) 390 He up astode & áa was gongende & hleapende & Dryhten herigende. 21205 Lav.
24607 Summe beo gunnen lepen. 1340 Ayenb. 156 pe asse. beginb to lheape and yernb to-yens hin. 1368 WYCLIF Matt. xi. 17 We han sangen to 301, and 3e han nat lippid.
1509 Hawes Past. Plas. xxxiii. Percy Soc.) 163 My grey-houndes leped and my stede did sterte. 1583 Babington Commandin. iv. (1637) 39 Asking us if that were to hallow the Sabbath... to swill & to bible, to leape, to wallow & tumble in bed. 1611 Bible Linke vi. 23 Reioice yee in that day, and leape for 10y. 1792 A. Wilson Watty & Meg, Watty lap, and danced, and kiss'd her. 1856 Mrs. Browning Air. Leight. (1857) 41 And ankle-deep in English grass I leaped, And clapped my hands. 1866 A. E. Housman Shropshire Lad x, And brutes in field and brutes in pen Leap that the world goes round again.

4. To spring suddenly to or npon one's feet; 10

4. To spring suddenly to or upon one's feet; to rise with a bound from a sitting or recumbent position. Often with up. + To leap afoot: to spring to the ground from horseback; to dis-

mount.

c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 7135 (Kölbing) [He] gan arise of his swoin. Vp he lepe wip chaufed blod. c1400 Destr. Troy 8646 Achilles. Dound vp his wounde. Lep vp full lyuely lannchit on swithe. c1450 Merlin 195 He lepe upon hys feet vigerously. 1481 CANTON Godfrey Lwill. 117 The duc leep a foote & drewe oute his swerde. 1697 DRVDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 408 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First life showe the Waves her beauteous Head. 1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 66 A pilot asleep on the howling sea Leaped up from the deck in agony. 1859 TENNYSON Vivien 842 Vivien. Leapt from her session on his lap and stood Stiff as a frozen viper.

fig. 1878 Browning La Saisiaz 19 The sudden light that leapt at the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

where it slept.

5. transf. of things: To spring, move with a leap or bound; esp. to 'fly' (by explosive or other force). Often with advs. Also fig.

1305 Lav. 22031 Võen þer leppeoð ut. fleoð ut a þat lond. 1340 Ayenb. 27 And uor þet þe herte wes uol of uenym hit behoueb þet hit lheape out be þe mouþe. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xii. iii. (1495) 411 The goshawke. .smytyth and flappyth her wynges, and in soo doynge the olde fethers lepen out and newe growe. 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe by mustuls quyl shel of lepe In water. 1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 627 Al the vertu ther schalde bee, Is lopon into the lytyl tre. 1575 Gascoigne Dan Bartholomew

Posies 98 From reasons rule his fancie lightly lope. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, in. ii. 206 He parted Frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. 1667 Marvell. Corr. xxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 Il. 82 Tis probable it (the Bill) may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. 1700 Burke Fr. Rev. (C. P. S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scalbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1814 Carv Danie, Var. v. 91. The arrow, ere the cord is still, Leapeth unto its mark. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1. x. 65 The echos. leaped from cliff to djiff. 1879 Farrar St. Paul (1883) 64. The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt ont. 1887 Ruskin Praterita II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Saleve Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

† b. To burst, crack, 'fly'. Ols.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. vi, in Ashm. (1652) 05 Manie Chaies woll leape in Fier. 1604 E. [Genrstone] D'Acasta's Hist. Indies III. xxvi. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

C. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also rarely of the pulse.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also rarely of the pulse.

15a0 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. Wherfore the herte hoppeth and lepeth in the body. 1596 Br. W. Barlow Three Serm. Ded. 81 Made mens hearts to leape for joy. 1688 Micro Fr. Dich. sv. Heart, Ilis Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. 18a2-34 Good's Study Med. III. 32 He found its like carp's heart leaping. four hours after a separation from the body. 1871 Palgrave Lyr. Poems 6 His heart leapt high as he look d. 1500 Blackw. Mag. June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race.

d. colloq. Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddeuly. 1869 H. Stephens Bk. Farm. (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. Mining. (See quot.)

e. Mining. (See quot.)

1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. s.v., Sometimes a Vein...will Leap [as] much aside as a Vard... or more. 1802 J. Mawe Min. Derbyshire 206 Gloss, Leap, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.
1800 [see Leap Dayl. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 6 Wherenpon enery fifth yeere leapeth, and one odde day is set to the rest. 1604 Bk. Com. Prayer Rubric, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be diuided into foure even partes, which is enery fourth yeere: then the Sunday letter leapeth. a 1681 Wharton Disc. Vrs. Months & D. Wks. (1683) 74 By this Addition...the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week.

f. fg. To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with back,

condition or position to another). Also with back,

6. fig. To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with back, down, up.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 236 Lo! hwu be swike wolde makien hire, a last, leapen into prude. a 1240 Wohninge in Cott. Hom. 285 For benne schal i lepen fir rode in to reste. a 1300 Cursor M. 8800 Pat bou parfor lepe not in ire. c 1380 Wyclif Scl. Wks. 111, 384 bus deeds beggers freis, lippen up to kynges power. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 2084 Bot some leppe fro the lyfe, that one 30ne lawnde houez. 1568 Satir. Poems Reform. xlvii. 101 The pairteis mett and maid a fair contrack; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback For oppin shander, callit ane speikand devill. 1598 Gerne. Wey Tacitus' Arm. vi. x. (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 223 And (to leape back into the Talmud) a certaine Rabbi..saw [etc.]. 7bid. 746 Let us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching..lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, wee should etc.]. a 1670 Spalding Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) 11. 319 Forgetting his oath .. he lap in to the uther syd. 1692 R. L'Estrance Josephus Iv. i. 1733) 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another. 846. J. Martineau Ess. (1891) 111. 378 They leap down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.
b. To pass over at a bound; † to evade, neglect. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. ii. 20 A hot temper leapes one a colled decree. 1659-9 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 55, I could leap over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age. 1747 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind.
1. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noticing, they have neglected or leapt over. 1891 CHENNE Orig. Psaller viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.
7. trans. To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping.

7. trans. To spring over; to pass from one side

7. trans. To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in phr. to leap bounds (lit. and fig.). Also said of a bridge span.

1433-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 111. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenge the walles of Rome. 1597 Montgomeric Cherrie & Slae 1046 Schaw skild and pithie resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1607 SHARS. Twel. N. 1. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all civill bounds. 1697 DRVDEN Virg. Georg. 111. 228 Let 'em not leap the Ditch, or swim the Flood. 1780 Compta Progr. Err. 93 The Nimrod. Leaps every sence but one. 1786 Burns Twa Dogs 30 He was a gash an' faithful tyke. As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1865 Kingsley Herew. xxviii, Come on, leap it like men! 1886 Ruskin Praterita 1. 293 The single arched bridge that fig. 4637 B. Jonson Find. Ode, Mem. Sir L. Cary & Fig. 4637 B. Jonson Find. Ode, Mem. Sir L. Cary & Start St.

leaps the Ain.

Its. a 1637 B. Jonson Pind. Ode, Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir II. Morison iii, He leap'd the present age, Possest with holy rage, To see that bright eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap. Also fig. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 355 Those restless Furies... will never cease stimulating and spurring us on... till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. 1860 Russett. Diary India II. 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in complation. Also also to leab utou.

in copulation. Also absol. Also † to leap upon.

1530 TINDALE Gen. xxxi. to All the rammes that leape vpon the shepe are straked, spotted and partie. 1530 PALSGR, 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stabyll, for and he leape a mare he wyll be the worse to journey a good whyle after. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 6. § 4 The Lords.. shall not.. suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt

with any stoned Horse. 1509 Shaks. Much Ado v. iv. 49. 1656 Roogley Pract. Physick 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. 1737 Backen Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. 1772 Ann. Reg. 105/1 A bull. which leaps cows at 5/. 55. a cow. 1613 Sporting Mag. XLII. 222 The young bull. will not leap any cows. till the first of May. transf. a 1611 Bachn. & Ft. Philaster n. ii, I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. 1639 Mayne City Match II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. Comb.: leap candle (see quot.); †leap-land a, vagabond (cf. land-leafer). Also Leap FROG. 1839 W. J. Thoms Aneed. y Tradit. (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called *Leap Candle, for which they set a candle in the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats.. and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. 1614 D. Dykke Myst. Self-deceiving ted. 8) 256 God did not allow of such rouing *lep-land-leuites.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calen-

D. Dykk. Myst. Self-deciving (ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such rouing *lep-land-Leuites.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 Holland Livy xlv. xliv. 1232 This yere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast Terminalia.

1712 Swift Yral. Stella 29 Feb., This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. 1833 Herschil. Astron. xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckoning are called intervaluy or leap days. 1896 Daily News 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (lēpat). Forms: 1 hléapere, 4 lepere, 5 lepare. 6-leaper. (OE, hléabere; see Leap v.

born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (IFpa). Forms: 1 hléapere, 4 lepere, 5 lepare, 6-leaper. [OE. hléapere; see Leap v. and -er. 1.] One who leaps.

† 1. A runner; a dancer. Also with advs. Obs. a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 889 On bissum reare was man færeld to Rome, buton tuegen hleaperas Ælfred cyng sende mid gewritum. c 1000 Ags. Vol. in Wr. Wülcker 311 Sultator, hleapere. 1382 (implied in Leapersess). 1393 Langi. P. P. C. x. 107 The whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute. c 1440 Promp. Part. 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, cursor. Lepare, or rennare awey, Ingar. 1560 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong. Saulteur on danseur, a leaper, or daunser. † b. [After Du. looper.] An irregular soldier.

1604 E. Grinstone Hist. Siege Ostend (16 Generall Vete sent forth some of his Leapers or aduenturers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe.

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps. c 1325 Names of Have in Kel. Ant. 1. 133 The wilde der, the lepere. 1573 Lton Filgy. Princes theoly 100 Wrasters, leapers, runners and such like games were appointed. 1700 Wallis in Collect. (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did. out-leap... the next-best leaper... by seven inches. 1774 Got DSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) 11. 266 The Danish horses were good leapers. 1836 C. Shaw Let. 9 May in Mem. 1937) 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. 1861 Witty Mellylle Mellylle

progression.

progression.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. 1828 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 332 Laurenti, in 1708, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz. Leapers, as the frogs; Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. 1881 Cassell's Nat. Hist. V. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or Saltatoria, the Runners, or Cursoria; and the Earwigs, or Englescyptera.

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old roots. Cf. Loter.

employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. LOPER.

(Knight Dict. Mech. 1875.)

(Knight Dict. Mech. 1875.)

† Lea peress. Obs. rare -1. [f. Leaper +
-ESS.] A female dancer.
1382 Wyclif Ecclus. ix. 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler
1388 dannseresse, Vulg. saltatricel, be thou not besy.
Leaperous, obs. form of Leprous.
Leap-frog. [f. Lear v.]

1. A boys' game in which one player places his
hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another
and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap
of this description.

nand leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, v. ii. 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leape-frogge, or by vawlting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. 167a Marvell Reh. Fransh. 1.5 Like fair gamsters at Leap-frog. 1797 Holger Stolberg's Trav. (ed. 2) III. Ixxvi. 402 They. . exercised themselves at leap frog. 1834 M. Scort Cruise Midge xix, Massa Twig. . clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her tub cleverly by a regular leap frog. 1854 Hawthorne Eng. Note-Bks. (1883) 1. 464 And ended. by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. 1888 Burgon Lityes 12 Gd. Men I. i. 8 A double row of posts—where boys played leap-frog.

Fig. 1704 Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc. (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap-Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. 1856 Mes. Browning Aur. Leigh I. (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the god Term.

2. Croquet. (See quot.)

1874 J. D. Heath Croquet Player 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a fancy stroke. The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle. Hence Leap-frog v., to leap or vault as at leap-frog (intr. and Irans.). Leap-frogger, one who plays at leap-frog.

trog (tntr. and trans.). Leap-frogger, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALO Wilf. Cumb. 1. xiii. 215 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. 1890 Pall Mall G. 4 Jan.

2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. 1891 KIPLING Life's Handicap 210 He., tried to leapfrog into the saddle. 1894 BLACKMOBE Perlycrosx xxxii. 320 Leap-frogged it la tomb-stonel, hundreds of times, when I were a boy, I have.

† **Lea** 'pful. Obs. [f. Leap sb.² + -ful. Orig, in syntactical comb.] A basketfult.

c 1000 [see Leap sb.² 1]. c 1380 Wyclef Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 14 How many leepfullis of broke mete bei token aftir. 1382 — Mark viii. 8 v. rr. lepful, leepis ful. c 1440 York. Jyst. xxxi. 207 3a, lorde, and xij lepfull ber lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

† Leap-gate. Obs. Forms: 1 hlýpzeat, 4 lipzet, 5 lypzet(e, -zet, 7 leap-yeat. [f. Leap sh. 1+Gate sh. 1] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from

so. 14 GATE 30. 1 A low gate in a lence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

980 in Kemble Cod. Dipl. 111. 180/28 Ondlang zeardes on det hlypzeat.

13. Eulog. Hist. (Rolls) 111. 224 Fnit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana lipzet [v. rr.

14... 19pzete, lypzet]. 1609 in S. Rowe Peramb. Darlmoor (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde ahoute the same Common and florest. c1630 Risdon Surv. Devon \$215 (1810) 223 The correction of the .. ditches, and leapycats, shall he in the court.

1eaping (Irpin), vibl. sb. [f. Leap v. + -Ing l.]

The action of the vb. Lear, in various senses.

1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 480 Da unstæddigan hleapunge bæs mædenes. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvitt. xxit. 4193) 781 The wyide gote is. noost lyght in lepyinge and moste sharpe in sighte. c1440 Promp. Tarv. 297/1 Lepyinge avey, fuga. 1529 Supplie. to King (E. E. T. S.) 41 Church ales in the whiche with leappyinge, daunsynge, and kyssyng, they maynteyne the profett of their churche. 1611 Florio, Chiuvantana, a kind of Carollo or song full of leapings like a Scotish gigge. 1622 Marbie tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but aleaping out of the Frying Pan into the fire. 1664 Corton Scarron. 30 Our Æneas, at two leapings, Set the first foot upon the steppings. 1896 A. E. Housman Strapshire Lad liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leaping-bar, -fole;

b. attrib. and Comb., as leaping-bar, -fole; leaping-head, -horn, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; +leaping honse, a brothel; leaping-on-stone, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-

ing honse, a brothel; leaping-on-stone, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block; leaping time, the time of activity, youth.

1852 Whather in Life 1866 II. 260 The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill commonly called 'Lord John's 'leaping-bar' to afford exercise in jumping over it; 1881 Mrs. P.O Dosognu E. Ladies on Horse's L. iii. 35 By. ... pressing the left knee against the 'leaping-head, you can accomplish the tise in your saddle. 1859 Act Tamung Horses ix. 144 In case of a horse 'bucking', without the 'leaping-horn there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping-horn holds down the left knee. 1596 Shaks: 1 Hos. II.. II.. ii. o What a disell hast thou to do with the time of the day? whesse houres were cups of Sacke. .. and dialls the sines of 'Leaping-houses. 1837 Lockhart Scott II. ii. 6: He immediately trotted to the side of the 'leaping-on-stone of which Scott from his kneeness found it convenient to make use. 1859 Farrar Jul. Home viv. 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a 'leaping pole. 1803 Baring-Gotto Cheap Jack Z. III. 192 In the Fens. when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. 1611 Stars. Cymb. Vi. ii. 202 To haue turn'd my 'leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping Irpin, fol. a. [f. Leap v. + 1NG 2.] That leaps († runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.'. c 1000 Eleraic How. I. 482 Herodes swor. 3at he wolde 3ate heapendan dehter forzyfan swa hwaet swa heo bede. 1380 Weller Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 389 More suitl and sinful ban bis lepyinge strumpet [sc. the daughter of Herodias]. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 1460 They lnyschene togedyres. on leppande stedes. 1607 Torsett Four-f. Erasts (1658) 12 There is a remedy to quail these wanton leaping beast: (atyrs). 1667 Ducchess of Newcastle in Life Duke N. (1886) II. 101 A grey leaping horse. 1716 Loyal Mourner 9 And leaping Dolphins catch a distant view. 1879 Morrine over the house-roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc. as leaping cucumber = spiriting

fish Salarias tridactylus, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (Cape) leaping hare = jumping hare: see JUMPING ppl. a. b; leaping spider, 'a jumping spider, one of the Saltigrada' (W). 1548-78 *Leaping cucumber [see Cucumber 3]. 1861 Tennent Nat. Hist. Ceylon 495 Index, *Leaping fish. 1849 Mammalia IV. 44 The *leaping hare equals our common hare in size. 1859 Wood Nat. Hist. 1. 538 The Spring Haas, or Cape Gerboa, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

C. Leaping ague, † gout (see quots.). 1562 Turner Baths 6 This bathe. is good for the leping goute, that runneth from one ioynte to another. 1792 Statist. Acc. Scott. IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. 1866 Fossyrth Beauties Scott. IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the leaping ague, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance.

Hence Leapingly adv., by leaps.

leaping ague, is said to ears, seems.

Vitus's dance.

Hence Lea pingly adv., by leaps.

1548 ELVOT Diet., Assultim, leapyngly, iumpyngly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. ff. Leapeus, Leprv.

Lea'p year. [Late ME., f. Leap sb.]; prob. of much older formation, as the ON. hlaup-ar is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.

The name may refer to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on 20 - 2

the next week-day as usual. Cf. med.L. saltus lunæ (OE. monan hijo), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † To make leap year of: (fig.) to pass over.

1387 Taevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 199 Dat tyme Iulius amended be kalender, and fonde be cause of the lepe 3ere [L. rationem bisexti invenil]. 1481 CANTON Myrr. 11. XXXI. 127 Bysexte or lepe yere, which in iii) yere falleth ones. 1562 J. Heywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 207 The next leape yere after weedding was first made. 1666 Birnie Kirksburiall (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leap-yeare of their father and seeke farther uppe. 1704 Hearne Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bissextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 Mat. Philos., Astron. i. 441 (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leap years.

Lear (102). Now Sc. and north. dial. Also 5-7 lere, 6 leare, 6-7 leer (e, 9 leir. [f. Lere v.; but in mod. Sc. use prob. a mere graphic variant of lair, lare: see Lore.] Instruction, learn-

variant of lair, lare: see Lore.] Instruction, learning; in early use + a piece of instruction, a lesson;

ing; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3759 For many leres may be limpe slik as bou nost wenes! c 1440 Sir Gouther 231 Y will to Rome er than y reste, To leve up another lere. a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 521 The knightis pat were wise of lere. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 262 He, that had wel yound his lere. 1586 Fenne Blaz. Gentrie 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous leere. 1594 LVIV Moth. Bomb. 11, v, He learn'd his leere of my sonne. 1647 H. More Song of Soul II. i. I. Xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous lear! 1652 STAPVLTON II. Herodian 37 So well his leere he couth. 1720 RAMSAY Edithurgh's Salut. vi. Classic lear and letters belle. 1837 R. NICOLI. Poems (182) 95 He gaed to the school, an' he took to the lear. 1832 STEVENSON Merry Men ii. Wks. 1805 VIII. 126 Your heid (is) dozened wi' carnal leir.

b. Comb. lear-father, a master in learning; see also quot. 1855.

b. Comb. lear-father, a master in learning, see also quot. 1855.

1533 GAU Richt Vay 15 Elders techours and leirfaders. 1702 C. Leslie Reply to 'Anguis Flagellatus' Theol. Wiks. 1721 H. 612 The Man who was call'd G. Fox's Lear-Father. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss. Lay-father or Lear-father, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar. + Lear 2. Obs. Forms: 4 layour, 4-5 liour(e, lyour(e, lyre, 5 lere, 5-6 lyer(e, 6-8 leer(e, 7 leir, 8-9 lear. [a. OF. lieure, lyeure, liure:—L. ligātūra-m (see Ligature).]

1. Tape: binding for the edges of a fabric.

ligātūrā-m (see LIGATURE).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric.
1382-3 Durh. M.S. Saer. Roll. In lyour empt. pro le
Redill' pro magno altari, ijd. c1440 Promp. Parv. 178/t
Frenge, or lyoure, tenia, tbid. 356/2 Lyowe, to bynde
wythe precyows clothys, ligatorium, redimiculum. 1485
Churchio. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, For lere and
ryngys to the same bockeram vd. 1503 Prizy Purse Exp.
Eliz. Vork (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blewe
lyere at xijd. the lb. viijs. 1579 Lyll Enghues (Arb.) 79, It
meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I wil
weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, Leere and
Caddys. 1736 J. Lewis I. of Tenet Gloss. (E.D.S.), Leere,
tape.

2. Cookery. A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.;

2. Cookery. A finishering for sances, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.
?c1390 Form of Cury (1780) 24 Make a layour of brede and blode and lay it berwith. c1430 Tavo Cookery-bks. 33 Take Water and let boyle, and draw a lyer per-to of Brede, of pe cromys, with wyne y-now. 1658 Sta T. Mayerne Archimag. Anglo-Gall. xxviii. 29 Then make a Leer or Sawce for it. 1750 E. SMITH Compl. Housew. (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a lear of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 DISRAELI Venetia I. iv, One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, . which was technically termed a Lear. wine. 1837 DISRAELI Venetia 1. 17, one of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, which was technically termed a Lear.

Ilence Learing vbl. sb. (in quots. liring, lyring),

binding with tape.

1480 Wardr, Acc. Edw. IV (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and lowping of the same arras.

1512 Househ. Bk. Earl Northumb. (1770) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouning

Tear³ (list). Also 7 leere. [Perh. a developed use of *lear*, LAIR sb. 5; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

nature of the soil.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny XXXI. ii. II. 403 In some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown & duskish, insomuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 SURFL & MARKHAM Country Farm I. XXV. 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall vnderstand that the browne hazel leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1883 Advt. Ilandvill, M—'s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage. is a great advantage.

Lear, obs. f. or var. of LAIR, LEER, LERE, LIAR.

Lear, obs. f. or var. of LAIR, LEER, LERE, LIAR.

Lear-rig. dial. [OE. leghrycg, f. *lege LEA a. + hrycg back, RIDGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

95 Charter in Birch Cartul. Sax. (1893) III. 96 To emnes bam ealdan lez hrycge. 1549 Compt. Scat. vi. 42 The end of ane leye rig. 1922 Burns My ain kind dearie O i, I'd meet thee on the learing, My ain kind dearie? O.

Learn (lām), v. Pa. t. and pple. learned (lāmd), learnt (lāmt). Forms: I leornian, Northumb. liorniza, 2 leornen, lornen, 2-3 leornien, 2-in leorny, liennin lernice, 2-4 leornie-n, 3-in, leorny, liernin, lerni(e, 3-4 lernen, 4 leorne, lerny, l(e)urne, Kent. lierne, lyerne, -i, -y, 4-5 leerne, 4-6 lern(e, 4, 6, 9

dial. larn, 6 Sc. leyrne, leirne, 6-7 learne, 6learn. Pa. t. I leornode, ade, 3 Orm. lerrnde, 3-4 leornede, 4 lernid, leernde, lernd, 4-6 lerned, 5 leerned, lurned, -et, 5-6 lernyd, 6 Sc. lernit, leirned, -it, 7-learned, learnt. Pa. pple. 3 ileornet, 3-5 ilerned, 3,6 ylerned; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. leornian, Northumb. liorniga = OFris. lirna, lerna, OS. linôn (not found in Du.), OHG. lirnên, lernên (MIIG., mod.G. lernen):—WGer.*liznêjan,*liznêjan,f.*lis-, wk.-grade of *lais-, root of OTeut. *lairê Lore.]

I. To acquire knowledge.

trans. To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. from, of (arch.), † at (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), esp. in phrases to learn by heart,

of prose or verse), esp. in phrases to learn by heart, by rote, for which see the sbs.

coott. Beda's Hist. III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From bem he bet zemet zeleornade regollices beodscipes. cops Rushne. Gosp. Mark xiii. 28 From fic-beom donne liornize bispell.

cosp Bythtferth's Handboc in Anglia (1885) VIII. 308/26

pam be lyste bisne cræft leornian. colly Lamb. Hom. 55

Gif we leornid godes lare! cooo Ornin 9309 To leornenn lare att Sannt Johan Off bespre sawle nede. cooo Trin.

coll. Hom. 17 Ate highnings of cristendom elch man leornede pater noster and credo. a 2225 Leg. Kath. 940 Pes is albe lare bat ich nu leorni. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 167

pis Julianus in his childehode lerned nygromancie and wiccheraft. coll49 Peccock Refr. 1. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and wommen ousten leerne their mowe leerne out of the Bible. 1596 Fleening Panofl. Epist. 238, I woulde have you to understand and learne this lesson. 1667 Milton P. L. xi. 360 To learn True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1. (1841) 19 What shall I learn there of God? 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 16 The Frank. learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 Green Short Hist. iv. § 1. 162

It was from Earl Simon. that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

h. with clause as object.

b. with clause as obj.

time.

b. with clause as obj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Dent. xiv. 23 Leorna bæt bu ondræde
Drihten on æle tid. c 1200 Ormin 4970 Lernebþ att me þatt
ice amm wiss Rihht milde and meoc wiþb herrte. c 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom., 73 Alle þo þe ne wilen listen lorspel and
beron lernen wiche ben sinnen. 1340 Ayenb. 233 O, þu þet
art cristen, lyerne hou þou sselt louie god. c 1400 Cato's
Morals 62 in Cursor M. App. iv. 1670 Lerne. quat werk
bou folow salle. 1667 MILTON F. L. XII. 561 Henceforth
I learne that to obey is best. 1884 F. Temple Relat. Relig.
4 Sci. vii. (1885) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are
other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

C. With inf.; also with how and inf.
c 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. III. XX. (xxviii.) (1890) 246 Þa ða he
in wreotum leornade to donne. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 117
Discite hene facere þet is ... leorniað god to wurchenne.
1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 675 Betere him adde ibe Abbe bileued þer doune þan ilerned vor to fle. Ibid. 10693 So hii
miste lerni traitour to be. c 1340 Cursor M. 7496 (Trin.)
bou lernedest nener to fist. c 1500 Merch. 4 Son in Halliw.
Nugæ Poet. 23 Y wolde lerne of marchandyse to passe
ovyr the see! 1547 LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VF (Arb.)
70 So your grace must learne howe to do of Salomon.
1602 2nd Pt. Reinru fr. Farnass. v. i. 1999, I was a gamesome boy and learned to sing. 1729 Butter Serm. Wks.
1873 11. 47 There are times for silence: when they should
learn to hear, and be attentive. 138 Losger, Ps. Life ix,
Learn to labour and to wait. 1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2)
IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.
d. Phr. I am (yet) to learn: I am ignorant or
unaware. Now usually I have (yet) to learn.

d. Phr. I am (yet) to learn: I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually I have (yet) to learn. I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually I have (yet) to learn.

1887 MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict. u. s.v., The truth of it we are as yet to learn, nons n'en savons pus encore la Verité. 1726

LEONI Albert's Archit. I. 32, I am not to learn [It. Ne mi & nascoso] that some .. are of opinion that very bigh Walls are dangerous. 1786 Charlotte Smith Ethelinde I. 91

Whence he came. Sir Edward was yet to learn.

2. intr. To acquire knowledge of a subject or 2. intr. To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter; to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1. 971 Blickl. Hom. 13 Leoniad act me, forðon þe ic eom mildheort. c1000 ÆLFRIC Fast. Ep. 8 46 in Thorpe Laws 11. 384 Lange sceal leonian se de læran sceal. c1340 Cursor M. 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lyrer. c1430 Liber Cocorum (1862) 36 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 Erief Disc. Troubl. Franckford 10 God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 Shaks. Lear 11. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to learne. 1781 Cowfea Charity 120 Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach. 1863 Kinosley Lett. (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you, is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1884 F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† b. Const. on (the matter studied). Obs.

+ b. Const. on (the matter studied). Obs. c 1340 Cursor M. 15614 (Trin.) Folweb him soure fadir is: to lerne on his lare. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 135 Wolt bou, ladi, for loue, on vre lay lerne? a 1668 Denham Old Age 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lute for his last exercise.

3. trans. To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to 3. Irans. To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something); to hear of, ascertain. Also with obj. clause. ε 1200 Oranin 7250 He lerrnde wel þurrh hemm Whatt stags, and whære o lande, þatt 3unge wenchell borenn wass. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosnogr. Glasse 151 When you will learne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great same. 1590 Suaks. Mich. Ado II. ii. 57, I will presentlic goe learne their day of marriage. 1638 Bakke tr. Badsac's Lett. (vol. II.) 27 This good newes I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 Jefferson

ILEARN ED.

IVrit. (1859) IV. 243, 1. have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. IAVING Astoria I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1855 MACAULAN Hist. Eng. xxii. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 Browning Dram. Pers., Mr. Sludge 221 He's dead I learn.

b. To learn out: to find out, discover. Now dial. 1629 MAXWELL Herodian (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he (Albinus) learnt out all their treachery. 1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Fulling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 RAYMOND Two Men & Mendig's v. 250 Mut if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell?

c. intr. To be informed, to ascertain, hear (of). 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 Sia J. Barrington sketches I. ii. 29 How many rogues i'll there be at Reuben, as you larn, to-night? 1893 Stevenson Catriona ii. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now vulgar.

II. To impart knowledge. Now vulgar.

II. To impart knowledge. Now vulgar.

4. trans. To teach. In various constructions:
a. To teach (a person).
a 1300 Cursor M. 19028 In crist lai bat folk to lem. 1382
WYCLLF Prov. ix. 7 Who lemeth [1388 techith] a scornere,
doth wrong he to hymself. c1440 Vork Myst. x. 20 Pus
lemyd he me. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) a A man
aught to leme his doughters with good ensaumples. 1535
Coveroale Ps. xxiv. 5 Lede me in thy trueth and leme me.
1540 Compt. Scot. Prol. 14 Quhen ane ydiot. presumis to
teche or to leyme ane man that hes baytht speculatione
ande experiens. 1650 Fullea Pisgah II. xii. 249 No doubt
the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763
Foote Mayor of G. II. Wks. 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated
speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.
b. To teach (a person) lo do or how to do some-

b. To teach (a person) to do or how to do some

Foote Mayor of G. 11. Wks. 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) lo do or how to do something. (Also in passive.)

c 1340 Cursor M. 8421 (Trin.) Set him faste to gode teching 11 he be lerned him self to lede. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1897 To lerne you ffor to ride. 1880 Caxton Descr. Brit. 34 Gentilmens children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frenssh. a 1540 Barnes Wks. (1573) 352/1 Doth bee not learne all men to come to Christ. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. vi. 25 He would learne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 Bunyan Grace Ab. P. 27 That my Father might learne to to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 Farquian Recruiting Officer III. i, The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft Rights Wom. v. 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 Streutt Sports of Past. II. i 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them... to become excellent horsenen. 1801 Colended Lett. 1. 365 They learn us to associate a keen and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 Disaaeli Coningsby viii. iii, Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you. 1885 G. Allen Babylon i, 'Will you learn me to draw a church?'

c. To teach (a person a thing). Also with clause. 1200 Oranin 19613 To lokenn watt itt lerne b uss Off [ure] sawle nede. 1371 Langl. P. P. B. x. 171 Logyke I lerned hir and many other lawes, And alle the musouns in nusike I made hir to knowe. 12420 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 957, I shall lerne hem a new daunce. 1460 Fortiscue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. xi. (1885) 135 Wherby we bith lerned bat it schal.. be goode to owre prince.. that he be well indowed. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 33, I pray you learne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. Carpenter Solomon's Solace xiv. 58 So learneth he all children.. in what honor.. they should hold those persons. 1610 Staks. Tomp. 1. ii. 365 The red-plagne rid you For learning me your language. 1719 De Foe

d. To teach (a thing) to a person. rare.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. X. 374 Many tales 3e tellen that
Theologye lerneth. 1477 EARL Riverses (Caxton Dictes 15 b,
He.. commanded it shalde not be lerned to any Straungers.
1697 COLLEA Ess. Mor. Sudj. 1. 161 Tis the Rod, not the
Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 STEVENSON
Cutriona 21 My father learned it to me.

Catriona 21 My father learned it to me.

†5. To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. Obs.

1425 Rolls of Partl. IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especialls [sic]. that the said officers... had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them. a 1456 Ld. Caomwell in Paston Lett. III. 426 There is a greet straungenesse betwix... John Radcliff and yon... as I am lerned. c 1500 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 60 Of brutane the duk... Richast armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 Shans. Tr. 4 Cr. 11. 22 Learne me the Proclamation. 1609 tr. C'tess D'Aunoy's Traz. (1706) 57 Von learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. Ibid. 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

15. Tearnable (15'mab'l). a. [f. Learn v. +

Learnable (15'ınăb'l), a. [f. LEARN v. +

Learnable (15'māb'l), a. [f. LEARN v. + -ABLE.] That may be learnt.
1639 T. ADAMS Medit. Creed Wks. 1090 These bee mysteries, yet in some measure learncable. 1818 BENTHAM Ch.
Eng. Pref. xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 CARLYLE
Heroes iii. (1858) 240 Dante,.. we need not doubt, learned better than most all that was learnable. 1857 Kingsley
Two V. Ago xviii, When the lesson comes. 1 suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 Tennyson Balin
127 Gifts Born with the blood, not learnable, divine.

Learned (launed), ppl. a. [f. Learn v. + -ED 1.]

†1. In distinctly participial sense. Obs. rare.
c1420 Pallad. on Husb. v. 121 This mone also, by rather lerned reson [L. ea ratione qua dictum est] To sette and graffe in places temporate Pomgarnat is. a1586 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1633) 25 The error committed. becomes a sharpely learned experience. 1714 Tickell Fragm. Hunting

in Steele Poet, Misc. 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

2. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite.

plied by way of courtesy to any member of the

legal profession.

legal profession.

c 1485 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that letc.]. 1524 Hen. VIII in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 Our welbiloued subgiet Edward Mountegue, lernedman. 1595 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. 1. 167 You heare the learn'd Bellario what he writes. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) VI. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion. there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

¶ o. transf. Of an animal trained to make a

1833 MARRYAT P. Simple ix, There was also the learned pig. and a hundred other sights. 1837 LOVER ROYD O'More xi. (1897) 128 Here is the wondherful larned pig that knows the five quarters o' the world, and more.

xvi. (1897) 128 Here is the wondherful larned pig that knows the five quarters o' the world, and more.

3. Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study. 1613 Purchas Filgrimage (1614) 10. I will not dispute this question. A learned ignorance shall better content me. 1625 BACON ESS., Atheism (Atb.) 337 Learned Times. 1632 Milton L'Allegro 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock be on. 1651 Fuller Abel Rediv., Perkins (1867) 11. 148 The scholar could hear no learneder. sermons. 1763 Doosley Pref. to Shenstone's Wks., The father resolved to give him a learned education. 1818 Cauise Digest (ed. 2) III. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. 1832 Lans Ethe Ser. II. Tombs in Abbey, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. 1824 blied, Capt. Hackson, The anecdote. diffused a learned air through the apartment. 1837 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sci. (1857) I. 379 The Ancients. were wanting in Learned Ignorance. 1874 Deutsich Rem. 264 A learned and heid paper in the current Edinburgh Review.

b. In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.

a 1830 Hazturt Fine Arts (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin. is merely learned and anatomical.

c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pur-

sued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learn-

words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (rare).

1581 MULCASTER Positions xii. (1887) 235 The three learned toungues, the latin, the greeke, the hebrew. 1523 LISLE Ælfræ on O. & N. Test. Pref. (1638) 2 He knew moreover the learneder tongues and arts as well as they. 1656 Whiston Theory Earth 11. (1722) 139 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. 1785 Martyn Rousseau's Bot. Introd. 4 These learned plants bowever must be found in nature. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) 1. 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. 1850 Mas. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. 1869 KITCHIN Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram. Introd. 32 Words of very different origin, .. the one popular, the other learned. Ibid. 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century. Hence † Learnedish a., learned-like.

1 a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 250 Some write in Hebrew. Tavoid the Critic. And seem more learnedish, than [etc.]. Learnedly (15 inedli), adv. [f. Learned pf. a. + Ly 2.] In a learned manner.

Learnedly (15-ined11), adv. [I. LEARNED fpt. a., +-LY 2.] In a learned manner.

1549 [Male Labor Journ. Leland Pref. Biv b, So lernedlye, lynelye, enydently, and groundedlye... woulde he haue... described.. thys oure realme. 1549 CHEKE Hurt Sedit. (1641) 6 Vee think it is not learnedly done. 1642 Million Apol. Smect. Wks. 1851 III. 317 They can learnedly invent a prayer of their own. 1171 Lavy M. W. Montragu Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte 1 Apr., I can speak very learnedly on that subject. 1863 II. Cox Instit. m. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

Learnedness (lāmēdnēs). [f. Learned -Learnedness (15-mednes). [f. Learned + NESS.] The quality or condition of being learned.

1646 E. Fisher Mod. Divinity (ed. 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to .learnednesse and clerklike skill in this art and that language? 1681 H. Mork Ery. Dan. 72 By reason of their learnedness in the Law. 1869 Lond. Q. Kev. Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block... to all conventional learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

Learner (15-mol.). Forms: 1-2 leornere, 4-5 lerner, 6- learner. [OE. Leornere, f. Leonitan: see Learn v. and -ER!.]

1. One who learns or receives instruction: 2 dis-

1. One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple. † In early use, a scholar, man of learning. c900 tr. Bxda's Hist. IV. xxv. [xviv.] (1890) 341 Pa heht heo zesomnian calle ba zelerredestan men & ba leorneris. c113 Lamb. Hom. 7 pa apostles intende ha leorneris. c113 Lamb. Hom. 7 pa apostles intende ha leorneris. e113 Lamb. Hom. 7 pa apostles intende ha leorneris. he beod pa wise witega be beod nu ouer be halie chirche. 1413 Pldgr. Soude (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 9) No doute that Tuka ne Pyctagoras had nought be but lerners and as prentyses in theyr presence. 1526 Pldgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 188 Nedes must the disciple or lerner byleue many thynges yéhis mayster techeth hym. 1597 Morkey Introd. Mins. 182 Thus hast thou. my booke. as I thought most comucation for the learner. Note [see Latte a.] 2d]. 1688 Baxmer Paraphr. N. T., Matt. xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. 1735 Berkeley Free-think. in Math. § 21 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. 1828 J. II. Moore Pract. Navig. (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. 1867 Smiles Hinguenots Eng. xi. (1880) 193 James II was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV. † 2. A teacher. Obs. 1388 Wyclif Heb. xii. 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerneris [v. r. lereris, Vulg. cruditores]. 1494 Fanyan Chron. v. cxxvii. 107 A tutoure or lerner of .. knyghtlye maners. 1. One who learns or receives instruction; a dis-

maners. Hence Learner-like a_{ij} befitting a learner.

Hence Learner-like a., befitting a learner.
Learnership, the position of a learner.
181 Sinney Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 19 Mooued with our learner-like admiration. 1891 Pall Mall G. 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates. for male telegraph learnerships.
Learning (15 init), vbl. sb. Forms: 1 leorning, 4 leorning, 4-6 lerning, yng(h)(e, 7 Sc. leirning, 9 vulg, larnin, 6- learning. [OE. leornung, ing, f. leornian: see Learn v. and Ingl. Cf. OHG. lirnunga.]

1. The action of the vb. Learn. a. The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

Cf. OHG. lirnunga.]

1. The action of the vb. Learn. a. The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

c897 K. Ælered Gregory's Past. Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu ziorne hie wæron æxder ze ymb lare ze ymb lornunga. c1340 Cursor M. 14811 (Trim.) To him was be lawe bitaust pat he him self bi lernyng laust. 1477 Earl. Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 67 Gladnesse whiche encresses daily in me in lernynghe. 1577-37 Holinshed Chron. III. 1165/2 He.. for the ponertie of his father. not able to be mainteined here at learning. 1644 Millino Educ. Wks. (1847) 98 2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. 1740 J. Clarre Educ. Youth (ed. 3) 18 It.. renders the Learning of the English Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be. 1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. 1x. iii. 220 Vigilance. required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. 1862 R. Owen in 19th Cent. Dec. (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

† D. Teaching; schooling. Obs. c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 393 Pe gospels of Crist written in Englische to moost lernyng of oure nacioun. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. IV. x. 255 It is gode for to speke there for the lernynge of thoos that shall most tige therof. 1777 Philip Quaril (1816) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessaries. 180a R. Anderson Cumberld. Ball. 44 O, cud I afford it, mair larnin thou'd get!

† 2. What is learnt or taught: a. a lesson, instruction; b. information or direction; c. the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; d. a branch of learning; a science; e. an acquirement. Obs.

a science; e. an acquirement. Obs.

a. 136a Langl. P. Pl. A. 1. 174 That his no treuthe of trinite but.. a leornyng for lewed men, the latere forte dele, 1483 Caxron G. de la Tour Caxxvii. Myi, The thre enseygnementes or lernynges whiche Cathon gaf to his sone, 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 1. i. 43 The king.. Puts to him all the Learnings that his time Could make him the receiver of. b. c1386 Chaucer Sec. Nun's T. 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He foond this hooly olde Vrban. 1606 Shaks. Aut. & Cl. 11. ii. 47, 1 did inquire it: And have my Learning from some true reports.

e. 1567 Tindale Rev. ii. 24 As many as have nott this lernynge. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasus. Par. Rom. 34 To expounde unknowen learnynges. 1560 Pikinston Aggeus Cij (Matt. xv. 0), Teaching learninges which are the commaundementes of men. a1625 Boys Wks. (1620-30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life.. The truth in his learning, the way for his living. a1626 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law Pref. 1636) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

d. 1670 Bullingslay Enclid XI. XI. XI. 215 It is no rare.

Justice.

d. 1570 Billingslev Euclid XI. Xi. 315 It is no rare thing in all learninges...to have one thing more generall then an other. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. Xi. § 13 (1873) 49 Ife did send his divine truth into the world, watted on with other learnings. 1613 Str. H. Fixet Law (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from forreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

e. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 35, I once did hold it ... a basenesse to write faire, and lahoured much How to forget that learning.

that learning.

3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or 3. Knowledge, csp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness. c1340 Cursur M. 16108 (Trin.) Men han seide hat bon art wis of lernying agre. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2016 But for morchain men hanying litell lernying. 1559 W. Cenningham Cosmogr. Glasse 175 Oxenford. a norishe of learning, and a famous universitie. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. iii. 314-15 Learning is but an adimet to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is 1611 Bule Transl. Pref. 2. The rare learning that he hath attained vinto 1644 Militon Arcop. Arb. 166 The servil condition into which lerning ... was brought, 1676 Lisher in Ray's Corr. (18,8125] Plagiaries] being the bane and pest of learning 1709-11 Pope Ess. Crit. 213. A little learning is a dang rous thing. a 1732 Gay Fables it. xi. 1738) too Learning by study must be won 1756-7 it. Keystor's Trans. (1760) II. 60 That Politianus was a man of learning must be confessed. 171. Junius Lett. 18i, 310 It. is not much to the credit either of their learning or integrity. 178 Ginnos Decl. A. F. xxx. III. 136 He had betrayed the ancient seat of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader. 1822 Hayath Table-1. It iii 56 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know 1838 Hallan Hist. Lett. (1847) I. i. iii. \$47, 168 Ancient learning is to be divided into two great departments. 1887 I owell. Democr. 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge.

b. The new learning: the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of

the Reformation.

the Reformation.

c 1330 LATIMER in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. II. 119 Ve sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernyng (as ye call it was not the trowth... Ve call the Scripture the new Lenning; which I am sure is elder than any lenninge, that ye wote to be the old. c 1350 Bale K. Fohiu (Manly) 1156, I trust ye beleve as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernyng ye are wyllyng for to fle. 1577 Northbrooke Piccing (1843) 12 Such as impute this thing to the new learning, and preaching of the Gospell are shamefully deceived. 1732 Neal Hist, Puril. I. 28 The King's displeasure against the. Bishops of the new Learning. 1874 Green Short Hist, vi. § 4. 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

4. attrib. and Comb., as learning-place, seat.

A. attrib. and Comb., as learning-place, seat.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. IV. Percy Soc.) 20, I went to Doctryne, prayenge her good grace. For to assygne me my fivral ternynge place. 1601 SHAKS. All's Well 1. i. 191 The Court's a learning-place. 1585 JAS. I Ess. Poesse (Arb.) 33 That is a storchouse riche, a "learning seat.

† Learnless, a. Obs. [f. Learn v. + -Less.]

Devoid of learning.

1593 G. Fletches Licia To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errours...commonlie by learnelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdome. 1610-25 A. Cooke Pope Joune 5 That age was a learne-lesse and a witlesse age.

Learwite, variant of LAIRWITE. Obs.

†Learry, a. Obs. rare-1. (Origin and meaning

obscure.)
1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is allwayes accounted the best. Ibid. 73 Shepheards are to have an especiall eye to their hogges, and allwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best hey.

Leary: see Leery a.

Leas, pa. t. of LEESE, to lose.

Leasable ($\hat{l}\hat{v}$ săb'l), a. [f. Lease v. + -ABLE.] That may be leased.

That may be leased.

1611 Corga., Aftermable, . . leasable, lettable, farmeable.

1621 Corga., sb.1, leaze (līz). Now dial. Forms:
1628, 3-6 lesse, 4-5 leese, 5-9 lees, 6 leasse,
6-7 leas, 6- lease, leaze. [OE lés str. fem.:—
O'leut. type *lêswê; the orig. declension was nom.
lés, acc., gen., dat. lésue (whence Leasow), but in OE, there appears also an oblique form lésse.

The word has sometimes been confused with the plant of Lease sh plnral of LEA sb.1

Pinna of Lea 30. The word is prob, etymologically identical with (blod-)lås, gen. -låssve, (blood-letting:-OTeut. type */åswá:-pre-Teut. *lèd-luã or *lèd-swá, f. root of Let v.; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone', not tilled.]

Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common. (Cf. cow-, ewe-, horse-lease.)

a 1000 ÆLFRIC Colloq, in Wr.-Wülcker 91/13 Ic drife sceap mine to heora læse. a 1100 Voc. ibid, 177/10 Compacuus ager, zemæne læs. c 1290 St. Brendan 134 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 223 An ylle fair ynou3, Grene & wij wel fair lese. 1290, R. Glodd, (Rulls) 1005 Lese [ext. leseo] last þer alle winter. c 1350 Will. Palerne 175 Hit.. couþe ful craftily kepe alle here bestes & bring hem in þe best lese. 1387 Tælvisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 423 In þese hilles þere is Læse i now for al Walis. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 17 We been his peple and scheep of his leses. 1323 Fitzethes. Hists. § 148 Take thy horse and go tedure hym vpon thyn owne lees. 1578 Lyte Dodoens 1. lkii. 91 The three first Plantaynes grow almost every where. in pastures and leases. 1622 Wither Fair Virtue C 6 b, And my Lambkins changed from Brome leaze, to the Mead at home. a 1722 Liste Husb. (1757) 394 The cattle cannot go into those deepleases, they being under water. 1794 A. Young in Ann. Agric. XXII. 231 Much. common Down. stocked with bullock and sheep leases. 1880 Jeffereries Hodge & M. Il. 277 The dead, dry grass, and the innumerable tufts of the 'leaze' which the cattle have not eaten. 1887 Kent. Gloss. Less, a common, or open space of pasture ground the Less is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs. 1808 T. Hard Wessex Towns 106 The years have gathered grayly Since I danced upon this leaze.

Lease, \$b.^2 : see LEASE a.

I danced upon this leave.

Lease, $sh.^2$: see Lease a.

Lease ($l\bar{s}s$), $sb.^3$ Also 5 lese, leas, 6 leace.

[a. AF. les = OF. lais, leis, lez, etc., a letting, leaving (mod.F., with pseudo-etymological spelling legs, 'legacy'), vbl. noun f. laisser to let, leave.]

1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. Also in phr. to put (out) to lease; by lease, on (+in) lease. b. The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the con-

b. The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the contract is made.

The grantor of a lease is called the lessor, and the grantee, the lessee. In popular lang, lease is usually confined to a conveyance by deed for a term of years.

[1292 Brilton III, xi. § 26 Qe il ne cleime rien el tenement for qe terme des annz de le les un tiel.] 1483 Act 1 Kich, III, c. 1 § 1 Every astate feoficient yeli relesse grannte lesis and confirmacion of landys. 1495 Act 11 Hen. 1711, c. 9 § 2 Lessees, before . They take or occupie biforce of any suche leas any suche londes. 1573 Tusser IIIsb., Ep. to Ld. T. Paget viii. (1878) o Though countrie health long staid me, yet lesse expiring fraid me. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abis. II. (1882) 31, I thought one might haue had a farme or a lease for a reasonable rent yeerely, without any fine or income paieng. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle v. 1081 A. . young gentleman Put out the best part of his land to lease. 1667 Prevs Piary 4 June, I cannot have a lease of the ground for my coach-house. 1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2542/4 To be Lett furnished or unfurnished, hy a short Lease or Yearly Rent. 1756 Hune Hist. Eng. II. xxviii. 134 He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 16 P. 7 [He] renewed his uncle's lease of a farm. 1776 Adam Smith H. N. v. ii. 1869 II. 420 All the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers. 1846 McCulloth Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 194 A tenant without a lease, and consequently, depending on the goodwill and caprice of his landlord, may not deteriorate his farm. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in Law Times Key. LXVIII. 429/1 The lease. . had been lent. to the plaintiff. for perusal. Mod. The lease had still thirty years to run.

2. fig. with reference to the permanence of occupation guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. a (new) lease of life. Also, the term during which posses-

patton guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. a (new) lease of life. Also, the term during which possession or occupation is guaranteed.

1586 C'ress Pembrore Ps. lennt. of my graunt they had enjoy'd A lease of blisse with endlesse date. 1600 Shars. Sonn. cxlvi, Why so large cost, having so short a lease, Dost thou ypon thy fading mansion spend? 1605—Mach. tv. i. 99 Our high plac'd Macbeth Shall line the Lease of Nature. 1628 Rutherrore Cett. 1862) I. 36 Remember of what age your daughter was, and that just so long was your lease of her. 1631 Militon Epit. Marchiomess Winchester 52 [Thou] That to give the world encrease, Shortned hast thy own lives lease. 1640 Shireley Constant Maid iv. iii, The Statutes and the Magna Charla have taken a lease at his tongues end. 1641—Cardinal iv. i. Time has took a lease But for three lives 1 hope. 1647 Cleveland Char. Loud. Diura. 4, 1 wonder, for how many lives my Lord Hoptons Soule took the Lease of his Body. a 1700 Dryoen Ord's Melt. xv. Pythag. Philos. 603 He.. the same Lease of Life on the same Terms renews. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath. II. 192 My Lady Loyd's Case,... who when the vital Flame was even blinking in the Socket... had a new Life put to Lease. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. 11. 227 She was going to have a new lease of life with better health. 1865 Dickers Mul. Fr. 1 xiii, The suspense seemed to have taken a new lease. 1878 Seelev Stein 111. 397 Wherever Estates still existed, they seened to have gained a new lease of life. 1897 Mars Kingsley W. Africa 688 Men and women, who looked, as the saying goes, as if you could take a lease of their lives.

3. Austral. 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

3. Austral. 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

1890 Goldfields Victoria 15 A nice block of stone was crushed from Johnston's lease.

4. Comb., as lease-buyer, -letter, -possession. See also Lease-Monger, 1ease-Parole.

1570 Levins Manip. 204/37 Lease letter, locator... Lease byer, conductor. 1894 A. Morrison Mean Streets 286 The glories of lease-possession grew dim in his eyes.

Lease (17s), sb. 4 Weaving. Also 4 lese, leese, leys, 9 leas, lays. [app. a var. of Leash sb., perh. confused with an adoption of F. lisse, lice (:-L. līcia, pl. of līcium) = sense 2 below.] (:-L. līcia, pl. of līcium) = sense 2 below.]
†1. A certain quantity of thread. Obs.

A Fécamp document of 1235 in Du Cange has 'In eadem celesia reddit Presbyter . . tres leshas cere pro candela'. f. Lea sb. 4

Ecclesia reddit Presbyter. Tres leshas cere pro candela'. Cf. Les 4b.4

1391 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 110 Et in xxviij lb. ceræ pro ij torches ad magnum alare. Et in xxviij leses lintiaminis emp. pro eisdem. 1453-4 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 633 Pro 4dd, leses de lechino ad 15d. pro candelis inde fiendis, 5s. 1457 lbid. 635, 1dd, leys de lichino.

2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which the warp-threads cross. Phr.

to keep, take the lease. (The corresponding Spitalfields term is cross.)

Spitalhelds term is cross.)

1830 Uae Dict. Arts 1284 The lease being carefully tied up, affords a guide to the weaver for inserting his lease-rods. 1851 Art Yrul. Illustr. Catal. p. vii**/2 Taking the 'lease' previously to the yarms being submitted to the sizing process. 1883 Almondbury & Itudiers', Gloss, s.v. Lays. When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the laysband. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the lays. 1888 C. P. Brooks Cotton Manuf. 30 The keeping of the lease. The latter term will be understood by all connected with weaving as heing the separation of the threads alternately.

3. = LEASH 7 a.
1824 Lond. Frul. Arts & Sci. VII. 184 The improved piece of nechanism. is to be placed immediately over the heddles or leases of the loom. 1831 G. R. PORTER Silk Manuf. 238 Separating the threads of the warp in forning the shed, thus according to the weaver's phrase augmenting the number of leases in the harness.

4. Comb.: lease-band (see quot. 1883 under sense 2); lease-rod, one of the rods placed belween the

2); lease-rod, one of the rods placed between the

2); lease-rod, one of the rods placed between the warp-threads to keep the lease.

1824 Lond. Find. Arts & Sci. 114 The warp is drawn from this roller over a small roller, and from thence is conducted to the lease-rods. 1883 A. Brown Power-loom (ed. 4) 35 The lease-rods. play a very important part in power-loom weaving. Their primary purpose is to keep the lease, so that when any of the threads are broken their proper place may be readily found in the web.

† Lease, a. and sb. 2 Obs. Forms: 1 leas, 2-3

Hease, a. and solve oos. Folias. Hease, 2-3
leas, 3 læs, 3-5 lese, 3-6 les, 4-5 lees, lesse,
4-6 less, 5-6 leace, Sc. leis s, (5 leas(s)e, leys,
6 lase). [Com. Tcut.: OE. léas corresponds to
OFris. lás, OS., OHG., MHG. lôs (Du., G. los),
ON. lauss (Sw. lös, Da. løs), Goth. laus:-OTeut.
*lauso, f. *laus- (:*leus-: lus-, whence Lose v.), an extension of the OAryan root *leu- (Gr. λύειν

an extension of the OAryan rool *leu- (Gr. λύειν to loosen). The suffix -LESS is ctymologically identical with the present word; Loose a. is an adoption of the ON. equivalent lauss.

In the Teut. langs, generally the word had the senses 'loose', 'free, unoccupied', 'destitute of', 'loose in conduct, immoral', 'vain, empty, worthless'. In OE, the only senses are 'destitute of' (see -LESS) and 'false, lying'.]

A. adj. Untrue, false, lying.

a 900 Kent. Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 59/43 Testem fallacem, leasa zewitnesse. a 1200 Moral Ode 255 pa be weren swa lese [13... in E. E. P. 31 lease] bet me hom ne milite ilenen. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 71 We shule no ping seien bat les beo. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1779 Leaned to leuen lengre on bes lease mannez. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3498 Ne swer it (God's name) les to fele in gamen. c 1330 R. Brenne Chron. (1810) 34 Bot be Nottheren men held him no leante. . & forsoke Edrede, ber were pei les. ? a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 8 An Authour.. That halt not dremes false ne lees. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 208/1 Lees, or false. c 1450 Erte Tolous 1086 So are ye lythyr and lees. c 1450 Cev. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 354 He droft from me the fendes lees.

B. sb. Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME, poetry in the expletive vuilhoud(en, but lease.

B. sb. Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME. poetry in the expletive zwithout(en, but lease. c888 K. ÆLERED Boeth, xli. § 1 Done mon maz hatan buton lease sobe sunne. c125 LAY. 28150 Pat isaid ich be habbe sob buten lease. c1250 Gen. § Ex. 3514 False witnesse dat du ne bere, Ne wid de lese non malal ne dere. a1300 Cursor M. 5744 O moder bath and maiden clene, pat siben lang, wit-vten less, Bar child and sco berof wemles. c1305 St. Lucy 155 in E. E. P. (1862) 105 A loyful tebinge ic 300 telle pat sob is and les no3t. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 90 Sa held he furth lange but lese, til he come in a wildines. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1022 (Dido) Thus seyt the bok withoutyn onny les. c1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xvi, It is soth & no lees. c1406 Towneley Myst. i. 158 We held with hym ther he saide lease. 1500-20 Dunbar Peems 1. 24 He knawis gif this he leiss. 1513 Douglas Æncis III. ii. 115 By Olearon, and mony ilis, but les. 15.. Adam Bel 460 in Hall. E. P. P. II. 138 Sy, we be outlawes of the forest, Certayne without any leace. 1598 Harluyt Foy. I. 188 Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace Or els shee is destroyed without lees.

Lease (1iz), v. Now dial. Forms: 1 lesan, 4 leose, (pa. t. lase, laas), 4-5 lese, 6-lease, 7-

4 leese, (pa. l. lase, laas), 4-5 lees, 6-lease, 7-lease. [A Com. Teut, str. vb. (in Eng. wk. since the 14th c.): OE. lesan (pa. t. les, pl. léson) to gather, glean, corresponds to OFris. lesa to read, OS. lesan to gather (Du. lezen to gather, select, read), OHG. lesan (MHG., mod.G. lesen to gather, to read), ON. lesa to gather, pick, read (Sw. läsa, Da. læse to read), Goth. lisan, galisan to gather. Outside Teut. the Lith. lesù (inf. lesti), to pick up

Unistice Teut. The Lith. lesse (inf. lesse), to pick up with the beak, may be cognate.]

1. trans. and intr. To glean. + Also with up. (In OE. used in wider sense: to gather, collect.) c too Ælerric Lev. xxiii. 22 Ne ze ne gaderion þa eorþe.. ac leatað þearfan and ut acymene hiz lessa. 1377 Lange. P. Pl. B. vi. 68 Who so helpeth me to erie.. Shal hane leue.. to lese here in hernest. 1387 Treevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth þat.. lase [v.r. laas] vp þe eeres after his [sc. Boaz']

ripe men. 1546 Supplic. Poore Commons (E. E. T. S.) 71
No man myght lease, rake, or gleane his grounde after he had gathered of his croppe. 1612 Court Rolls of Taynton, or. Glone., That no person shall lease or gleane valid the corne there growing be carryed. c 1640 J. Swyth Lives Berkeleys (1883) I. 155 How hee set with hand. his beanes; and in the latm leazed in the earc. 1684 Dryden Theocritus Idyl iii. 72 Agreo, that in Harvest us'd to lease, c 1700 Allen & Filla in Evans Old Ball. (1784) II. xiv. 258 Together we'll lease o'er the field. 1825 Cobret Rur. Rides (1830) I. 307 No less than eighty four men, women and boys and girls gleaning, or leasing, in a field of about ten acres. 1879 in Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.

2. To pick: in various applications (see quols.). c 1420 Fallad. on Hush. viii. 48 Of wynter fruyt science Vet leseth out the smale, viio the grete So that the tree may sende her drynke & mete. 1630 C. Butler Fend Mon. 1634) 39 Take four or five good handfuls of wheat or Rye leazed out of the sheaf. 1703 Thorressy Let. to Ray (E.D.S.). Leyse, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1764 Miss. Rusticium II. 223 What we in the North call leasing, or gathering out, the blighted ears. Ibid. 226 The greatest care should be taken to lease wheat intended for seed. 1891 Hartland Gloss., Lease (laize), to pick out weed-seeds, &c., by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

† Lease, v. 2 Ohs. In 4 lese, 6 leaze. [OE. Liasian, f. Leas Lease a.; perhaps partly a backformation from Leasing sh.] intr. To tell lies. c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Spelman) kv. 2 Leozað [v.r. leasiah] þe fynd þine [L. mentientur tibi inimici tia]. c 1340 Cursor M. 22042 (Faitf.) Perfore he sais he lesis nost [Cott lies, Gött, leies, Trin. lieb] 1594 Knack to Know Knawa A 4, Let Honestie receiue such punishment As he deserues tha leaves to the king.

Lease (18), v. 3 Alse 5 lese, 6 leese, lesse. [ad. AF. Lesser, a specific use of OF. lesser, laissier (mod. F. laisser) to let, let go:—L. lazañe to loosen, loose, f. laxnus loose, l.Ax a.]

(mod.F. laisser) to let, let go:-L. laxāre to loosen, loose, f. lax-us loose, l.Ax a.]

(mod.F. laisser) to let, let go:—L. laxāre to loosen, loose, f. lax-us loose, l.Ax a.]

1. trans. To gran! the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease (LEASE \$b.3); to let out on lease. 1292 Britton ii. xi. § 9 Si cestui ... lesse sa terre a terme de la vie le lessour.] 1570 Levins Manip. 204/43 To Lease or let leas, locave, dimittere. 1592 West 1st Pt. Symbol. § 25 B, He which letteth, lesseth or setteth any thing to be made or used, is called .. the lessor or lettor. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, ii. i. 59 This land .. Is now Leas'd out .. Like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. a 1600 G. Longe in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. 111. 157 Having themselves no knowledge, [they] were driven to lease out the benefit of their Patent to the Frenchmen. a 1637 B. Jonson Pind. Ode Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison iv, Leas'd out Ladvance The profits for a time. 1726 AVILYFE Paregron 285 Where the Vicar leases his Glebe, the Tenant must pay the great Tithes to the Rector or Impropriator. 1776 Abam Smith IV. N. v. iii. (1860) II. 536 The lands in America. are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers. 1818 CRUSE Digest (ed. 2) I. 288 Lands were leased from the 10th October 1763, for eleven years. 1868 Peard Water-Farm. ii. 21 Each proprietor leased his water to men who having no permanent interest in the river, killed every salmon they could catch.

transf. and fig. c.1665 Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 329 He would not give up bishops, but would be a cont their revenues. a 1845 Hoop Plea Midsimmer Fairies xii, 'Alas', quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives Are leased upon the fickle faith of men'.

2. To take a lease of; to hold by a lease.

1877 'H. A. Pace' De Quincey I. xv. 319 In 1840. the family was transported to Mavis Bush, a neat little cottage. which was leased for a period of years. 1892 Gefat Abames Hut was it? (ed. 2) 8 A rich Scotchman. had leased a large property. in order to indulge in his favourite sport with the famous Ballmore hounds. 1893 Westin. Gaz. 11 May 4/2 Angling on the choice streams 1. trans. To grant the possession or use of (lands,

Hence Lea'seholder, one who possesses lease-

hold property.

1858 J. B. Norton Topics 220 Which thrusts a 'long lease' upon the 'perpetual' leaseholder. 1883 T. Colbonne in Law Times 27 Oct. 433/1 The leaseholder, like the agricultural tenant under the Act of 1883, is .. prevented from contracting himself out of the benefits of the Act.

Leaseless (lī·slės), a. [f. Lease sb.3 + -Less.]

Not having a lease.

1882 Daily News 4 Feb. 3/4 Leaseless tenants' rights. Lease-monger. Obs. [Lease sb.3] One who traffics in leases.

1549 LATIMER 7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 208 No hore mongers fayth, no lease mongers fayth, no seller of benefices fayth. 1550 Crowley Epigr. 1169 Of late a leasemongar of

London laye sycke, And thyncking to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. 1615 Stew's Ann. 868/1 Many houses.. were all very sudainely inhabited....to the great..aduantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. 1884 Q. Rev. Jan. 117 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest hidder.

So + Lease-monging.
1585 FERNE Blaz. Gentrie 99 If such a one .. through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, leasemonging .. shall rise vp to a reuenew of hundredes.

a reuenew of hundredes.

† Lease-parole. Obs. [f. Lease sb.3 + Parole.] (See quol. 1672.)

a 1592 Lodge & Greene Looking Glasse (1598) F 2, Clowne. At night I wil hring home my mistresse. Smith. Euen when you please, good Adam. Clowne. When I please, marke thy words,—'is a lease parol, to have and to hold. a 1613 Overreue. Wife (1638) 131 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom hee holds the 12 Houses by lease paroll: paying the yearly rent of his study and time. 1672 Cowel's Interpr. s.v. Parol, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

Coucles Interpr. s.v. Parol, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

Leaser 1 (IPza). Now dial. Also 4 lezere, 6 lezer. [f. Lease v.1 + -ER l.] A gleaner.

1340 Ayenb. 86 Hi abideb and wylneb bane dyab ase deb. be lezere his harvest. 1534 Act 25 Hen. I'III, c. 1, Stat. Tred. (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. 1586 J. Hooker Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II. 88/1 An act against leasers of corne. 1744 Swift Drapher's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 133, I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have. and. I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. 1828 Miss MITFORD VILLage Ser. III. 242 Vou cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers.

† Leaser 2. Obs. rare. [OE. leasere. Agent-n. to Lease v.2: see -ER 1.] A liar.

c950 Lindif, Gosp. Matt., Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leaseres vel leyeras, falsos. 1641 Smectymous Vind. Answ. iii. 48 Hee. lays on us unmercifully, calling us Cavellers, Leasers, Slanderers.

Leaser 3 ($l\bar{r}$ səi). [f. Lease $v.^3+-\text{er}^{-1}$.] One

Leaser 3 (17831). [f. I.EASE 2.3 + -ER 1.] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 300 The mine has been in leasers' hands.

Leash (1½), sb. Forms: a. 3, 5 lece, 4 leesse, 4-5 lees, 4-6 les, lese, 5-7 leace, lease, (5 leese, 1eys, lyes, 6 leasse. B. 4 Sc. leysche, 4-7 lesh, 5 lesshe, leeshe, 5-6 Sc. lische, 6 leysche, leshe, lease, (8), e. Sc. leish, leisch, (7 leach), 6- leash. [a. OF, lesse, laisse lesch, (7 leach), 6- leash. [a. OF, lesse, laisse lease, lease, 2-1, laya fem, of layas Lax a.]

leysshe, leshe, leas(s)he, Sc. leish, leisch, lesch, (7 leach), 6-leash. [a. OF. lesse, laisse (mod.F. laisse)?:—L. laxa fem. of laxus Laxa.]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursingdogs are held. Phr. † With the leash, † at a leash, on or in (the or a) leash. Proverbial phr. † As greyhound (let out) of leash.

4. a 1300 St. Gregory B22 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LVII. 68 Houndes bat were list & lent To leten of leec, to cacche beste. 13. Coerde L. 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lesse, Kyng Richard threst among the press. c 1330 Arth. 4 Merl. 9126 (Kölbing) Merlin smot forl, bai after dasse On aiper half, so grehounde of lasse. a 1400 Octoutan 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese Florent was than. c 1440 Partonofe 58 Her lees were as softe as sylk. 1475 Ek. Noblesse 16 Every man. had a masty hound at a lyes. 1509 Barclay Shyb of Folys (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his tayle, With lynes and leases and other like baggage. 1576 Fleming tr. Caius' Eng. Dogs 7 Beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. 1579-80 Norm Phitarch (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyns was tied. 1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. I. xxviii. 130 Perceiving a Damsell comming in with two Lions in a lease, he went speedily down letc.]

B. 1356-7 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 558 Pro catenis, chapes, et leshes, et uno Cornu pro venatore, .7s. 11d. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce VII. 414 His leysche till him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fre. 2440 Iponydon 785 Furthe he went with greyhondis thre, In a lesshe he dyd hem do. 1509 Barclav Shyp of Folys (1570) 134 He that will labour a beast to hunt or chase. His lines, colers, and leshes he must dresse. 1513 Douglas Æneis v. ix. 104 He that the lische and lyame in schondir draue. 1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 74/1 The Fewterer. shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. 1808 Woadsw. Force of Prayer iii, [He] holds a greyhound in a leash

king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (b) the art or practice of coursing.

1526 Househ. Ord. (1790) 104 The charge of 68 loves of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expences of the Kings Greyhounds. 1552 in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to lohn Streete for life, with the wages of 405, by year. 1611 Markham Country Content. I. vii. (1615) 104 Touching the lawes of the lease or coursing. Ibid. 106 Those which are chosen ludges of the leashe, shall give their indgements before they depart from the field. c1628 Warrant in Verney Papers 11853) 180 Lord Compton, master of bis majestys leash. 1665 Warrant in Sporting Mag. XLII. 10 Like as my perdecessors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in Sporting language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence gen.

hence gen. a. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 446 Tristrem hunters seize ride, Les

of houndes bai ledde. 1376-7 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 387 In uno less et uno pare de turetteis. 1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 21424 Swyche houndys... God wot, I ha mo than a les. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F yip. A Lece of thessame haukis, iij. 1575 Turberv. Bk. Fanlconrie 166 They cast off a cast or a lease of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon. 1624 Cart. Smith Virginia vi. 231 As we passed we see a lease of Bucks. 1690 Driven Amphitryon iv. (1691) 24, I put in for a brace, or a lease. 1723 Tyne Briton No. 15 I. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country...and this too, not hy Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

B. c1450 Merlin 181 Gawein...ledde in honde a leeshe of grehoundes, and ledde also two brace folowinge hym. 1546 Skelton Magnyf. 592 Here is a leysshe of ratches to renne an hare. 1582 Stanviturst Encis Ep. Ded. (Arb. 19 Thee third [posy] (for I wyl present your lordship with a leshe). 1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. n. iv. 7 Sirra, 1 am sworn brother to a leash of Drawers. Tom, Dicke, and Francis. 1609 B. Jonson Sil. Wom, m. ii, I. kept my chamber a leash of daies for the anguish of it. 1663 Builte Hud. 1. i. 104 Or Cerherus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. 1705 Double Welcome xvi. 7 A Leash of Armies on thy Plains appear. 1750 Jonsson Rambler No. 51 * 8 A leash of hares to be potted by his wife. 1702 Munchhausen's Trave, xxi. 88, I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine leash of languages. 1826 Scott Weodst, xxii, A brace of wild-ducks and a leash of teal. 1838 Aprenter Vinned's North, Tour (1874) 259 We found a leash of foxes, one after another. 1850 Tenswson Lynette 50 Then were I weathlier than a leash of Kings. 1882 (d. Words 604, I contrived to bag a leash of trout.

3. Hawking. The thong or string which is passed through the varvels of the jesses to secure the hawk.

the hawk.

1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) I. 366 Item for chessis and lischis thare vjd.

1575 Terrier. Bk. Faulcourie 147 Tying...a cryance unto your hawkes lease.

1615 LATHAM Falcoury (1633) Gloss. Lease or leash is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulcour holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers.

1635 QUARLES Embl. v. ix. (1718) 282 But her too faithful leash doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain.

1686 Brong Gentl. Recreat. n. 62 Lease or Leach.

1836 Sir J. S. Sebright Hawking (1832) 11 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leash, he is to be tied to the block.

1874 Terrier and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

4. fig. (with allusion to senses I and 3); esp. in phrases, To hold or have in leash, to have control over, keep in bondage.

4. fig. (with allusion to senses I and 3); esp. in phrases, To hold or have in leash, to have control over, keep in bondage.

2 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode IV. XI. (1869) 195 She is pioresse, whiche leedeth alle be cloystreres in les, bounden in hondes and bi feet. 1477 EARI RIVERS (CANTON) Dieles 71 Wrath ledeth shame in a lese. 1560 BECON New Catech. IV. Wks. 1561 I. 422 For God hathe them in lease. Vea... they are his slaues. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. IV. IV. 177 What I was, I am: More straining on, for plucking backe; not following My leash wuillingly. 1648 BONE Seraph. Love xii. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such Game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tye her to the Body. 1821 SHELLER Prometh. Unb. IV. I. 178 We lead along In leashes... The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain. 1842 TENNISON Love & Dulty 40 Thy low voice... would... hold passion in a leash. 1848 Kinosley Saint's Trag. II. iV. His ministers Must lure, not drag in leash. 1836 Miss Mulock & Halifar Nivii. (1859) 187 It was easy to see... that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood. 1862 Mierivale Ron. Emp. (1865) VI. Ii. 231 The soldiers, long held in the leash... were eager to spring upon the foe. +5. A snare, noose. Obs.

c 1374 Chaucer Anel. & Arc. 23 With oon worde him ist not oonys deyne To brynge ageyne my soordin hert in pees, For he is kaught vp in a nober lees. 1814 CANY Dante, Par. XXVIII. 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love Had made the leash to take me.

+6. Sc. = Lash sb.! Obs. (Cf. Leash V. 2.)
1508 Kenneoue Flyting w. Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 61 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 Dunbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on

which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written leish.

1731 Mortimer in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes. 1878 Barlow Weaving 77 The headles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leashes' usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

D. = Lease 5.4-2.

1888 J. Paton in Encycl. Brit. XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are, when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up.

re bundled up.

8. attrib., as leash-hound, -man; +leash-law

8. attrib., as leash-hound, -man; †leash-law (see quot.).
1679 BLOINT Anc. Tenures 46 Leash-hounds or Parkhounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam.
1721 BAILEY, Leash-Laws, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing. c 1877 Hoog Tales & Sk. 11. 91 [He] ordered that the leashmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

Leash (17), v. Also 7 lease. [f. Leash sb.]
1. trans. To attach or connect by a leash.
1899 SHAKS. Hen. V, Prol. 7 And, at his heeles, (Leash in, like Hounds), should Famine, Sword, and Fire, Crouch for employment. a 1658 Lovelace Lucasta Posth. (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leash'd thimself with him a hunting go. 1863 W. Phillips Speeches xvii. 374 We were then two snarhing hounds leashed together.

b. fig. To link logether, esp. in threes.

184 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XV. 1, 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. 1887 SANTSEREN VISLE, Elizab. Lit. x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. 1898 READE in New Century Rev. IV. 501 Vet were these rivals leashed by sacred ties.

2. + To beat or lash with a leash (obs.); to

2. +To beat or lash with a leash (obs.); to whip (dial.).

1503 Sc. Acts Yas. IV, c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer ... commit ony of thir thingis. their fathers...sall ... deliner the said childe to the juge, to be leichti, scurgeit and dong. 1583
BALFOUR Practicks (1754) 27 Ordanis the Dean of Gilde ... to gar leisch barnis that perturbis the kirk. 1592
LYLY Mildas IV, lif. E. 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leash. .. A boy leasht on the single. 1677
N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (ed. 2) 81 In many cases heretofore Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dogcouples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten stripes. and an eleventh, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. 1893 Northumblit. Gloss, Leash, leash, to whip. 'Leesh yor horse up, man'.

Leasing (Irzin), sb. Obs. or arch. exc. dial. (Sc. and north.) Forms: 1 leasung, ing. 2. 3 leasung, (2 lesung, 3 lesin, less s inge, lusinge, leosinge, 3-4 lessinge, 3-6 lesinge, yng(e, 3-7 lesing,

3-4 lessinge, 3-6 lesinge, yng(e, 3-7 lesing, 4 lesenge, ine, leesyng, Kent. lye a singe. leazinge), 4-8 leesing, (5 -ynge, -inge, lesyn,

3-4 lessinge, 3-6 lesinge, yng(e, 3-7 lesing, (4 lesenge, -ine, leesyng, Kent. lye a singe, leazinge), 4-8 leesing, (5 -ynge, -inge, lesyn, 6 leasyng(e, Sc. leis-, leysing, 7 leazing. ? 2. 3-leasing. [OE. Masung, f. Masian: see Lease v.2 and -ing. [OE. Masung, f. Masian: see Lease v.2 and -ing. [OE. Masung, f. Masian: see Lease v.2 and -ing. [OE. Masung, f. Masian: see Lease v.2 and -ing. [OE. Mon. 229 Heo onsended: alle leasunge a 1175 Cott. Hom. 229 Heo onsended: alle leasunge a 1175 Cott. Hom. 229 Heo onsended: alle leasunge feder. Cotto. N. Ex. 2578 He wereden hem wid lesing. a 1300 Floric & Bl. 585 he hat sob? sede he. Heo sede, he site, with the lesing. c 1140 Cover. M. 15412 (Thin.) In to 30 one hondes I shal him take; holde hit no lesynge. 1375 Barbour Briver v. 480, 1 wald nevard the but lesing. a 1450 Kint. de la Tour (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved in. the which was fals lesinge. 1459 Paston Lett. I. 497 Walsham of Chauncery, that never made lesyng, told me that [etc.] 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems in. 106, I knaw me vicious. Lord, and richt culpable In aithis swelring, lesing, and blaspheming. 1535 COVEROALE 2 Esdras xiv. 18 The trueth is fled farre awaye. R lesynge is hard at hande. 1595 Spenser Col. Clout 102 No leasing new, nor grandams fable stade. 1601 DEN Pathro. Heaven 75 All your faire speeches. are nought else but hypoerise and leasing. 1611 Himle Ps. v. 6 Thon shalt destroy them that speake leasing. 1641 Min. 108 Animaciv. Wks. 1851 Hl. 211 And so take againe either your manifest lesing, or manifest ignonance. 1712 Plate Alma 111. 9 As folks. prone to leasing. Say things at first because they're pleasing. 1825 Scort Talian. Min. Sanna is strong within you. and prompts thee to leasing.

b. In particularized use: A lie, falsehood.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) v. 5 ph fordest pa be symle leasing specað. c 1200 Trin. Cell. Hom. 163 De defles sed is cheast and twispeche and curs and leasings. 1712 Flate & Alma in your faires with the sanna is strong within you. San promes a lier specado feright him prompts the to

are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so leasing-making, verbal

king and his subjects; so leasing-making, verbal sedition; † leasing-monger, a liar.

1440 Promb. Parv. 298/2 *Lesynge herare, mendifer.

1388 Wychir Prov. xxi. 6 He that gadrith tresours by the tunge of a *leesing [maker]. 1424 Sc. Acts Jüs. I (1814) II.

8/2 All lesingis makaris & tellaris of pain. 1484 Canton Fables of Æsop w. viii, The lesynge maker and flatter.

1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3933/1 Act anent Leesing-makers and Slanderers. a 1715 Burner Oun Time 1. (1724) I. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be *leasing-making. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. xi. 272 note, By the law of Scotland .. verbal sedition or leasing-making, is inferred from letc. 1. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 268 Pei ben .. *lesyngmongeris. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vii. ii. 277/2 Bachyters lesyngmongers and wycked spekers. he the worst theuse upon the erthe.

Leasing ($1\bar{r}zin$), vbl. sb.¹ Now dial. Also 6 lexing. [t. Lease v.¹ + -1NG 1 .] Gleaning. Also concr. = leasing corn.

1534 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 1 Stat. Irel. (1678) 46 Many.persons.. will not labour for their living, but have their sole respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. 1772 GRAVES Spirit. Quixole II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasing? c 1825 Houston Tracts II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasing was all eaten and gone?

b all rip leasing-corn, wheat got by gleaning.

b. attrib., leasing-corn, wheat got by gleaning.
1857 ELIZA ACTON Eng. Bread-Bk. 138 note, The wheat
...which her family have gleaned,—the leasing corn,—supposed to make the best bread of any.

Leasing (*lisin*), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Lease *v*.³ + ·Ing i.] The action of Lease *v*.³; letting out (on lease). Also *all rib*.

lease). Also altrib.

1521 Bury Wills (Camden) 124 In lesying and lettying y's days werke. 1610 J. More in Buceluch ills. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 in case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. 1818 Cruss Digest (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. 1880 Times 30 July 9/4 The leasing of shooting rights.

Leasing ([Fzin]), ppl. a.1 [f. Lease v.l. + -1NG 2.] Gleaning.

1839 E. Jesse 7rnl. Nat. 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day .. would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [viz. gleaning].

Leasing ([Fzin]), ppl. a.2 [Formed as a corresp. adj. to Leasing sb. Cf. Lease v.2] l.ying. 1873 W. S. Mayo Never Again xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, neeching bard, With priestly aid go bind him hard.

Leasow (Fso, lezze), sb. Now dial. Forms: 1 pl. léswe, léswe, Northumb. 16sua, 3 Plewse, pl. leswa, 3-6 lesewe, 4 leswe, 4 6 lesue, 5 leseo,

pl.leswa, 3-6 lesewe, 4 leswe, 4-6 lesue, 5 leseo, liswe, 5, 71esow, 61eassewe, leyssue, Sc. lesoue, 7-leasow. β . (chiefly Sc.) 6 lesur(e, lyssoure, lasor, 7 leissoure, leasure, lizure, 8 lizor, 9 lizzure, leissure. [See Lease sb.1] Pasture;

lasor, 7 leissoure, leasure, lizure, 8 lizor, 9 lizzure, leissure, Ises Lease sb.1] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

2950 Lindisf. Gosp. John x. 9 Inn-færeð & ut-færeð & lesna [Rushu. leswe, Ags. & Halton Gosp. kæse] gemoetað.

10. ... Ags. Vox. in Wr.-Wülcher 325/25 Passua, leswe.

2100 Trin. Coll. Hom. 37 Dis oref is swide egerne and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen trewes, and hwile uppen litues. c.1205 Lav. 2011 Bi-heold he þa leswa [c.1275] leswese] & þene leofliche wode. a.1225 Aucr. R. 94 Ine heouene is large leswe. c.1250 Gen. & Ex. 1576 Ydumea, 3at fulsum lond, Of lewse god, was in hise hond. 1382 Wyclif Ps. xciv, [xev.l.] Wee the puple of his leswe; and the shep of his hond. — Jer. xxiii. 1 Wo to the shepperdis, that scateren and to-tern the floc of my leswe, seith the Lord. c.1440 R. Glouc. Chron. 1005 (MS. 5) Hor leseo lasteth euere. Höld. 7701 Lesow he 3af þer to. 1495 Adr. 11 Hen. I'll. c. 35 § 4 Medows lesues pastures. 1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 174 Lesurs pasturs weies pathes wetingli and unistili. witholden. 1532 Douglass Æneis xu. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys litill lammis Full tait and trig socht hletand to thar dammis. 1547 Neconinster Carthal. (1878) 310 All lands medows leysues and pastures. 1596 Dalxymele tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesone. 1658 Disposition in Jamieson Dict. sx. Lesuris, Meadows, leissoures and pasturages. 1696 Plot. Saffordsh. Water stanks, lizures, pasturages. 1696 Plot Saffordsh. Water stanks, lizures, pasturages. 1696 Plot Saffordsh. 203 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. 1799 Trans. Soc. Arts xvii. 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. 1825-80 Jamieson. Leissure, Lizzure. a 1845 Hood. Totun & Country xv, I hold no Leasowes in my lease, No cot set round with trees. 1852 Wiccins Embanking 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows leases in the dairy counties. 1894 S. E. Worcester Gloss, Lezzou, a meadow.

Lea Sow, v. Obs. or dial. In 1 less(w)ian, 3 lesw

leswe, leswue, 3-4 lesewe, 4 lesuwe, lisewe, 4-5 lesowe, 7 lessow. [OE. lésswian (also léssian), f. lésw-, lés Leasow sb., Lease sb.1] trans. and

intr. To pasture, graze,
c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke viii. 32 Wæs donne der ede vel c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke viii. 32 Wæs donne der ede vel sunor bergana monigo foedendra vel lesuuandra [Ags. Gosp. læsiendra]. c 1000 ÆLFERG Gen. kil. 2 (Gr.) Hig man læswode on morium lande. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 39 þe selue herdes beð þe lorþewes of holi chiriche þe leseweð here orf. a 1225 Ancr. K. 100 And leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen, of ris & of leaues. 1382 Wyclif Natt. viii. 30 A floc. of many hoggis lesewynge was nat fer from hem. — 1 Cor. ix. 7 Who feedith or lesuwith a floc, and eitih not of the mylk of the flok? c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. I. v. 212 As catell lesowyde in and oute. 1504 Drayton Moses 28 Gently his faire flocks lessow'd he along. 1825-80 Jamison, Lesure, both as a s. and as a v., is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayrs., Reufrs., and Lanarks. Hence Luea's sowed (lesewed) ppl. a.

Hence Lea'sowed (lesewed) ppl. a.

1382 Wyclif i Kings iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti lesewed oxen [1388 oxis of lesewe, Vulg. pascuales].

Lease, obs. form of Lease.

Leassee, -our, obs. forms of Lessee, Lessor. Leassee, variant of Lesses Obs.

Leasshe, obs. form of LEASH.

Least (līst), a., (sb.,) and adv. Forms: 1 lest, læsst, læsest, Northumb. léasest, léassest, læssest, læssest, 2-5 leste, 3-4 last, 3-6 leist, 3-7 (rarely 8) lest, 4-5 lesste, 4-6 lesst, 3-6 lesst., 3-6 lesst. [OE. lést, lésest:-prehist. *laisisto-, superlative f. *laisiz- Less; cf. OFris. leist. An OE. lérest = OFris. lérest:-*laizisto-, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LUTTLE. A. adj.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood. 1. Little beyond all others in size or degree;

1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; † fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with tast: see Last a. 1 c. a 1000 Guthlac 741 Nis þæt huru læsast þæt seo lufu cyþeð. c 1000 Sax. Lecchd. II. 268 Þone læstan dæt þunges. c 1100 Okmin 15277 Þiss folle iss laghesst, & tiss lott Addleþþ þe læste mede. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 860 And best me mai to hom truste, þat of lest wordes [MS. 8 leste of wordys] beþ. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. VII. 39 Men of lawe lest pardoun hadde þat pleteden for Mede. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirntz, 294 Þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leste too of his foot. c 1470 Golagros & Gaw. 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That welteris doun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. 1697 Dryoen Æneid xi.

664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. 1725 Ld. Boling-Broke 2 July in Swift's Lett. (1767) 11. 210 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. (1775) 128 (Act of Charity) A fix'd star of the least nagnitude. 1778 Pennant Tour in Wales I. 2 [Flint] is the lest of the twelve Welch [Counties]. 1879 Dowden Southey 8 His last and least pupil. ellipt. c1205 LAv. 28560 Fiftene he hafde feondliche wunden mon minte i pare lasten [c1275 leaste] twa glouen ibraste. a 1300 Cursor M. 16947 Ogains leist of his to drei. Ibid. 26252 pe ferth point es noght be lest. 1340 Ayenb. 44 Huanne me. beggeb be be gratteste wystes. and zelleb by be leste. c1360 Chaucre Dethe Blanuche 283 No more than coude the leste of vs. 1665 J. Davies Ir. Mandelslo's Trav. 103 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. 1768 Sternes Sent. Journ. (1775) 63 (Gloves) She begg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

b. The least: often used, esp. in negative and

b. The least: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. + More emphatically, any or one the least. + Formerly occas, with omission of the article; also in

no least = 'not the least'.

merly occas, with omission of the article; also in no least = 4 not the least?.

1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 143 Dou's he conne not be leste poynt of be gospel. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 11. iv. 153 Whether euer 1. spake one, the least word that might be to the prejudice of her present State. 1632 Brome North. Lass 1. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom You never had, or can expect least good. 1634 Sha T. Herbert True. 73 Without least shew of remorse or pietie. 1659 Hammon On Ps. Ixxxix. 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those. 1664 H. Power Exp. Philos. Pref. aiij, Dioptrical Glasses.. are but a Modern Invention? Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. 1687 Towerson Baptism 269 Without any the least hint of their being bapti? 1. 1697 in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. 1. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Guns. 1699 Dampier Toy. II. 11. 38 Beef., without the least sign of Fat in it. 1762 Gentl. Mag. 615 The least aperative [= aperient] undoes all immediately. 1763 Mns. Kusticum Oct. XXII. 1. 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. 1824 Bentham Bk. Fallacies Wks. 1843 II. 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least noise often scares away, game of the forest. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 330 Fire-escape. intended to be always ready.. without the least preparation.

C. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. 1824 Bentham Baness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. 1825)

species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf.

ness from others bearing the same name. C., LESS, LESSER.

1.ESS, LESSER.

1633 Gerarde's Herbal 1. lxxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. 1719 QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. 1766 Pennant Brit. Zool. (1776) Ill. 171 Lest Hake. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 209 Least Golden Crown Thrush. 1823 Caabb Technol. Dict. s.v. Hare, The least Hare, Lepts minimus, which is the size of a rat. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte Amer. Ornith. III. 53 The least bittern is also found in Jamaica. 1837 Macgillary Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. Ibid. 366 Least Willow.

d. Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint. least resistance: see the sbs.

constraint, least resistance: see the sbs.

2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. (arch.)

+With agent-noun: Having very little practice

+ With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also ellipt.

290 Lindisf, Gosp. Matt. v. 19 Lytel vet leasest [Ags. Gosp. last] he bið genemned in ric heafna. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. 11. 25 [She] 3af.. The leste man of here mayne a mutoun of gold. c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 4x Phelip be lest of his clerks. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 44 Bot quha is maist, sall-serue the leist. 1380 Stoney Ps. xxv. x, I am poore and least of all. 1504 SHAKS. Rich. 171, v. iii. 268 The least of you shall share his part thereof. 161x BBLE Natt. ii. 6 Thou.. art not the least among the Princes of Iuda. 1697 DRYOEN Æneid XI. 677, I, Turnus, not the least of all my Name. 1727 S. SWITZEB Pract. Gardiner II. vii. 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

+3. Phr. a. At the least way(s, wise: see LEAST-WAYS, LEASTWISE. b. At least hand: at least. Obs. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia in, My musicke well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow prentises to one vngratious master.

II. Absolute uses (quasi-sô.).

4. That which is least; the least quantity or

4. That which is least; the least quantity or amount; the least part of something. Phrase, to say the least (of it).

a 1200 Moral Ode 112 be & lest wat biseid ofte mest. Ibid. 353 be be lest haved haved so muchel but he bit no more. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. v. i. 105 Love therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity. In least, speake most, to my capacity. 1591 — Two Gent. 11. vii. 68 That is the least (Lucetta) of my feare. 1597 Bacon Coulers Gd. & Evill (Arb.) 150 [They] have no other shift but to bear it out wel, and to make the least of it. 1850 M·Cosu Div. Govl. 11. ii. (1874) 107 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. Mod. The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake.

Proverb. 1773 Govv. Moras in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) II. 289 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of his predecessor that least said is soonest mended.

5. Governed by a prep, forming an advb. phrase.

a. At least, at the least (also ME. atte leste, Ormin att allre leste). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence,

that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence,

in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rale', 'at all events'.

11... O. E. Chron. an. 1049 (MS. D.) Swegen... bad Eadward cyng scypfultumes b sceolde beon æt læstan L. scypa. 1200 Oamin 337 patt he suw illke Sunennda33 Att allredeste lære. a 1225 Ancr. R. 164 lhere's nu reisma bwui me ouh for to fleon bene world; einte reisuns et te leste. a 1300 Cursor M. 6774 Aud if i lent þe suilkin beist, þat ded he or spilt at leist... þou sal it quit wit iulement. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvi. (Nycholas) 210 pane askit he þane os el vitale A hundre medreiis at þe lest of ilke schipe. c 1366 Chaucea Man of Law's Prol. 38 Thanne haue ye do youre deuoir atte leeste. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Rob.) xix, 86 pase ymages er ilk ane of þe stature of twa men the leste. 1566 Tindale John xiv. 11 Att the leest beleve me for the very workes sake. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Pref. to Ordering Deacons, xxi. yeres of age at the least. 1563-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Androx Wks. (1892) 8 The nombre of the classis at the leist sex. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 355 note, Man being indued with reason (or nt least ought to bee), knowledge and understanding. 1605 Shaks. Macb. v. v. 2a At least wee'ldye with Harnesse on our backe. 1611 Biele Lukexix. 42. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearins' Voy. Ambass. 93 At lest I can say this, 1 never met with any who were glud when they were beaten. 1663 Gerbiere Counsel 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 258 Here at least We shall be free. 1711 Adoison Spect. No. 105, ? 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. 1712 Stelle Ibid. No. 498 ? 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. 1802 MAR. Edde Veren. 1814 J. H. Newman Par. Sern. (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at least over the limbs of your body? 1847-9 Hells Friends in C. Ser. 1. (1857) I. 123 At least it does not contain the whole matter. 1885 Act. 4 in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind

Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

† b. By the least. At least.

a 1300 K. Horn 616 He slo3 per on haste On hundred hi
be laste [Geste Kyng Horn 612 at the leste]. c 1400 Destr.

froy 7623 The flode was so felle, with fallyng of Rayn,
Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lorde wold With water
haue wastid all pe world efte. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis xii.

xiii. 29 Desist herrof, now at last, be the lest.

c. In the least. † (a) At the lowest estimate

c. In the least. † (a) At the lowest estimate (obs.). (b) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 Shaks. Lear 1. i. 194 What in the least Will you require in present Dower with her. 1660 Wooo Life 29 Nov., He never suffered in the least for his cause. 1662 Stillingst. Orig. Sacr. 111. iii. § 4 And is it possible... to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origine of evill to God? 1702 Adoptosy Dial. Medals ii. Whs. 1721 I. 461, I have been surprized to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find there. 1845 STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) II. 497 So as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. 1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. (1874) II. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

† d. With the least. (a) Inferior. (b) = At

+d. With the least. (a) Inferior. (b) =At least. Also, To speak with the least: to say the least. (c) With least or most: at all, in any way. Obs. (c) With least or most: at all, in any way. Obs.
c 1374 CHANCER Troylus 1. 281 She nas not with the leste
of here stature. 1550-3 Decaye of England (E. E. T. S.)
100 It lesth the kings Alaiesty..., thousande markes by
the yeare with the lest [printed left]. 1575 Gamm. Curton
v. ii. 247 Bayly. Canst thou not say any-thing to that,
Diccon, with least or most? Diccon. Yea, mary, sir, thus
much I can say: wel, the nedle is lost! c 1680 BEVERIDGE
Serm. (1729) II. 586 We..who live..where the..means of
grace are as .. powerfully administer'd, to speak with the
least, as in any place.

least, as in any place.

+ B. as sb. A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. Obs.

1656 Stanley Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. 1682 Creech Lucretius 1. 33 They all affirm, that Nature never rests In breaking Bodies, and admits no Leasts. 1683 Ibid. Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore insensible. 1766 Amory Buncle (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1813 Buspt Lucretius 1.658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

B. adv. In the least degree: in a degree less

B. adv. In the least degree; in a degree less

B. adv. In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c 1200 Trin. Hom. 75 panne pu lest wenst dead cumeb to feechende be. a 1300 Cursor M. 27201 In lauerd house. bar man agh lest do dishonur. a 1400-50 Alexander 2546 He was fallen in a feuer or he lest wende. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 209/1 Leest wurthy, eximiss. 1526 Thoale I Cor. xii, 23 Those members of the body which we thynke lest honest. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xxix, With what I most inioy Contented least. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell From Heav'n. 1732 Berkelev Aleijh. In. § 6 Alciphono has made discoveries where I least expected it. 1833 HT. Martineau Fr. Wines 4 Pol. v. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. 1833 R. W. Dixon Mano II. 1. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of me he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would 1 be spy.

D. The least: in the least degree.
1662 J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 101 Drunkenness is a Vice they can the least of any be charged withal, 1840 Maranya Poor Jack vi, He wasn't the least groggy. 1881 FROUDE Short Studies (1883) IV. 351, 1 am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

Least(e, Leastall, obs. ff. Lest, Laystall.

Least(e, Leastall, obs. ff. LEST, LAYSTALL. + Lea sting. Obs. rare. [f. LEAST a. + -ING 3.] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 N. Fairfax Bulk 4 Selv. 30 One atome or leasting.

† Leastness. Obs. rare. [f. Least a. +

NESS.] Minimal size,
1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. 100 A least bitling is made
as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven;
its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

Leastways (li'stywe'z), adv. [See WAY.]

+ a. Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase at (the) least way(s = 'at least' (cf. Leastwise). Obs. b. As one word, in

as one) in the phrase at (the) least valy(s = 'at least' (cf. Leastwise). Obs. b. As one word, in the same sense. dial, and vulgar.

1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 910 Do thon thy devoir at the leest weye. 1470-85 Malory Arthur 1v. xxi, So this same dolorous knyst seried hem al, that at the lest way he smote doine hors and man. 126 Tindale Acts v. 15 That at the lest waye the shadowe off Peter. inyght shadowe some of them. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. John xviii. 37-40 If ye wyll not spare. hym as an innocente, at leastwaye... pardon hym his life as an offender. 1522 Latimea Serm. 23rd Sind. Prinity (1584) 205 Let vs be moned at the least wayes with his promises. 1666 Idlland Sucton. 100 In expectance either of speedy succession after him, or at least waies of fellowship in the Empire with him. a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Least-ways, adv. at least; least-wise. 1852 Dickens Bleak 160. liv, It was own brother to a brimstone maggie—leastways Mrs. Smallweed. 1866 G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. vii. (1878) 103 She lets them, leastways her sister go and see her.

Leastwise (Irst wise), adv. [See Wise sh., -wise, and cf. Leastways] + a. As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: at (the) least wise, = 'at least'; in the least vise, = 'in the least.' Obs. b. As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat rare.

='in the least.' Obs. b. As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat rare.

1534 More Comf. agst. Trib. 11t. xi. (1553) Piij b, Though a man.. abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at yo leaste wise enery man must leaue it at yo last. 1577 Vautrouillies Luther on Ep. Gal. 243, I feele not my selfe to haue any righteousnes, or at least wise, I feele it but very litle. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leastwise that openly professed the faith). 1676 Temple Let. to M. Pomponne Wks. 1731 II. 365, I judged it a Matter of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leastwise. 1692 S. Patack Answ. Touchstone 12 Impugned. by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or nt least-wise, by the Universal Councils of Catholick Priests. a 1825 [see Leastways]. 1861 Geo. Elior Silas M. xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to answer for it. 1883 A. Edersheim Life Yesus I. ii. 20 The old Testament, leastwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

Leat (1R). Chiefly s.w. dial. Also 6 leate, 7 let (t,

Leat (12). Chiefly s.w. dial. Also 6 leate, 7 let(t, 9 leet. [OE. (wæter)-zelét(e water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. giláz letting, letting out, junction, roads) = OHO. guide tetting out, function, also in comb. wazger gilâg water-conduit (MHG. gelâz, mod.G. gelazz, also MHG. gelæze, mod.G. geläzze, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); f. ge- prefix (see Y-) + root of lêtan Let v.¹] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works etc.

duct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1500-1 in Trans. Devon. Assoc. (1884) XVI. 526 Item pd to 4 trumpetors that were att the leate by Mr Maiors commannemt, vs. a 1642 Sta W. Monson Naval Tracts iv. (1704) 432/1 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2038 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. 1671 F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess. 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Annoyances. 1796 W. Marshall W. England II. 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. 1813 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. 1838 Mas. Bray Trailit. Devon 1. 232 note, Leet is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. 1855 Kingsley Westw. Hot xvi, I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. 1881 Daily News 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs. attrib. 1882 Buston & Cambroo Gold Coast for G. I. iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

Leat, pa. t. of Lout Obs., to stoop.

Leatch, obs. form of Leech sb.3 Naut.

Leateh, obs. form of Leech sb. 3 Naut.

Leath (lip), sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 2-3 leð, leoð, liop, 3-4 leþe, 3-5 leth, (73-4 lyth, 5 letht), 7 lathe, 7- leath. [Early ME. leð, of obscure origin; not connected with LITHE a. Usually regarded as equivalent to the sb. from which are derived Ger. and Du. ledig unoccupied, also (with large time profix) MDy welds truthly. Colorate and proceeding profix and pr negative prefix) MDu. onlede trouble. Cf. also LETHE a.

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. + A leot gan

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. † A leoð gān (early ME.): to make peace.

c115 Lamb. Hom. 35 Swilche pine ic hahbe þet me were leofere þenne al world. .most ic habben an alpi þrage summe lisse and summe leðe. c1205 LAY. 9504 3if he wule a leoð gan [c1275 pais makie] & halden me for lanerd. c1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3348 Wið ðis mete weren he fed, fowerti winter vten leð. a 1300 Cursor M. 23260 Of helle pines. .firen bandes es þe nind, þat al þair limes ar bunden wit, witvten leth of ani lith. a 1400-50 Alexander 4593 þa þat lepros ere & lame, þat neuire of leth knewe. c1460 Toroweley Myst. xxi. 142 Oone worde myght thou speke ethe, yit myght it do the som letht. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 29 Lathe, ease or rest. 1bid., Leath, ceasing, intermission: as no Leath of pain.
2. Mining. A soft part in a vein.
1747 Hooson Miner's Dict., Blanch, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard Stuff, without any Softness or Leath at all about it. Vol. VI.

Ibid., Leath. In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better freeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

Leath, v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 2 ledien.

Leath, v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 2 levien, 3 leovien, 4 lep(e, 6, 8-9 dial. lathe, 8-9 leath(e, leeth. [ME. lepien, f. lep Leath sb.]

1. trans. To mitigate, soften, relax.
c 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 71 Alse wat swo be man his sinne sore bimurned ure drihten leded be sinne bendes, and blissed swo be sonle. c 1305 Lax. 21922 Leode [c 1275 slake] vre benden. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 86 Goddes graz..conforted him. And lethed his soru and his kare. 13.. l. E. Allit. P. C. 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & be sweline lebe. 1796 Marshall Forks. II. 330 Leathe, to relax; as a cow when near calving. 1868 Atkinson Cleveland Gloss. 310 Leathe, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant. + 2. intr. To cease, abate. Obs.
1205 Lax. 12042 pat weder leodede. c 1340 Cursor M. 5572

less soft and pliant.

†2. intr. To cease, abate. Obs.

1205 Lav. 12042 Pat weder leoßede. c 1340 Cursor M. 5572
(Fairl.) Of his wikkenes walde he nost leb. 12.. St. Erkev.

wolde 347 in Horston. Altengt. Leg. (1881) 274 Pe ny-lastand
life, þat lethe shalle neuer. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 377
Now I hit se, now lebez my lobe. Ibid. B. 648 Er by lyuez
tyst lebe yone repe. schal Sare consayue & a sun bere.

Hence Learthing vol. sh.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7438 Ai quen [saul] was trauaild mast.
And [danid] bigan to gleu or sing, Of his vn-ro he tok
lething. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1888) 1. 219 The king
of Pechtis, into sicilike number, Than haistille come ouir
the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes
not lidder; Syne in ane feild tha lichtit all togidder. Ibid.
401 Without lathin he maid no langar lat.

Leather (le'831), sb. Forms: I leter, 4-5
leder, leper, (leeder), 4-6 ledder, -yr, 5 ledur.
-yr, (letheir), 5-7, 8 Sc. lether(e, 6 Sc. lathir, 7
lather, 6-leather. [OE. letter (only in compounds, as leter-hose, weald-letter bridle: OF ris.
leither, leder, lider, leer, OSax, letter (Du. leder,
(Sw. läder, Da. leder): -O'Teut. *leproo" neut.:pre-Teut. *letrom*, whence Irish leathar, Welsh lledr,
Breton ler (earlier lezr).] Breton ler (earlier lezr).]

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

American leather, a kind of oil-cloth; 'an English name for what in the U. S. is called enameled cloth' (Funk); patent leather, leather having a fine black varnished surface; negetable leather, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; notite leather, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For moreco, russia, Spanish, Turkey leather; see the prefixed words.

a 1223 Ancr. R. 224 pe hund bet fret leder.. me heated him anonriht.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1581 Alle pat loked on pat letter as lewed bay were As pay had loked in pe leper of my lyft bote. c 1380 Wycth Scrm, Scl. Wks. II. 45 So may men go on be eyre gif it be closid wipinne leper. c 1420 Liber Cocram (1862) 33 With leder bo mouthe ben schalt bon bynde. c 1440 Jacob's Well 256 pe preest schal clothe be in whyst ledyr. c 1450 Merlin 370 Merlin made hem digge depe undir an Oke till their fonde a vessel of lether.

1464 Inv. in Turner's Dom. Archit. III. 113 A square standarde, and covered with blank letheir. 1513 Douclas Enais XI. XV. 9 Sovir weid Of curbulge or leddyr wyth gylt nalis. 1519 Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading 7 For a hide of white lether viij⁴. 1546 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 238 Ane bulget of blak ledder. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) gr Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweet flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottell of ledder. 1579 LANGHAM Gard. Health (1633) 665 Binde the herbe to the body in Crimson lether, to stop bleeding. 1596 DALRYMPLE IV. Lestlie's Hist. Scot. 11. 140 The pennie he causet be cuinget of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. 1611 BINLE 2 Kings i. 8 Girt with a girdle of leather about his loynes. 1704 F. Fuller Med. Gymm. (1711) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. 1852 Morfit Tanning & Currying (1853) 140 When placed in the tan-vats they shides or skinss become leather. 1893 G. Aller Scallyrong I. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brown oil-clot

on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

c. Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 Marg. Paston in P. Lett. 111. 372 Men cut large thongs here of other men's lether. 1583 Golding Calvin on Deut. cxiii. 696 The common prouerbe which saith that we cut large thongs of other mens lether. 1767 Fenning Univ. Spelling Bk. 36 A Currier, being present, said. If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. 1837 Sia F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

Sir, there is nothing like leather.

d. Leather and prunella: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent. [This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobbler' and the 'parson', pranella being mentioned as the material for the clerical grown.]

1734 Pope Ess. Man IV. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. 1811 Byron Epitaph J. Blackett, Then who shall say so good a fellow Was only 'leather and prunella.' 1831 Society I. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. 1879 Trolloff Thackeray 192 The man to whom these delights of American humour are leather and prunello. ather and prunello.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e.g.

a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker. Upper leather: see UPPER.

lows, or of a pump-sucker. Upper leather; see UPPER.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 199 Herof bou schalt plane vpon a leber, & leie it to be lyme pat is forseid. 1486 Bk. 57.

Albans B vi, Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. 1497 Naval Acc. 11cn. VII (1836) 237 Coneryng & settyng the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellowes. c 1500 Melusine ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal spryng out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. a 1533 Lp. Berners Huon xc. 285 He.. stretched him so in his styrropes that y* lethers streyned out thre fyngers. 1586 I estry Bks. (Surtees) 22 Item given for the leather which it (the bell clapper] hings, iiijd. 1607 Markham Caval n. (1617) 75 Those.. thrustings forward with your legges, stirrops and leathers. 1702 I'. SAVERY Miner's Friend 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly encreased by the Leathers of their Suckers. 1703 Art & Myst. Vintures 38 Take a course harden (Cloth, and put it before the Bore. then put in your Leathers. 1731 Beighton in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. 1852 K. F. Buston Falcoury Indus iv. 47 note, Bewits are leathers and bells huttoned round the shank. 1852 C. Bere! Codant Green I. xii, They... endeavoured to have a game of billiards... with curious cues that had no leathers.

b. pl. Articles for wear made of leather, e. g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence colloq. 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

*leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 Dickens Pickov, xix, 'Out of the vay, young leathers',
1847 Lever C. O'Malley iv. 24 His own costume of black
coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. a 1845
Hood Agric. Distress vi, He taps his leathers with his
stick. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis xx, 'Jump in, old boy—
go it, leathers'! 1873 Browning Red Cott, Nt. cap 1317
Carried pick-a-back. Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers
leak! 1883 E. Pennell-Elminest Cream Leic stersh. 152
They, came in the full glory of pink and leathers. 1887
I. R. Lady's Kamehe Life Montana 64 A great big man
with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack-boots.
1894 Conn Dover S. Holmes 56, I glanced down at the
new patent leathers which I was wearing.

C. Cricket and Football. The ball.

1868 Box Theory & Pract. Cricket 22 They (the French)

C. Cricket and Football. The ball.

1868 Box Theory & Pract. Cricket 22 They [the French]
can see no delight in.. getting in the way of 'leather'. 1882

Paily Tel. 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle.

1896 A. F. HOUSMAN Shrepshire Lad xxvii, Is football
playing... With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up
no more?

3. Skin. Now only slang. To lose leather; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, † a bag or pouch of skin.

of skin.

1303 R. Baunne Handl. Synne 3451 Pan wete men neuere, wheber ye wheber, Pe sellighe wymple or pe leber [glossed] skyn]. 13. Gave. 9 Gr. Kit. 1360 Pe lyner & be lystee, Pe leber of)e paunchez. c1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 269 Whanne a mannen bowels fallib into his ballokis leberis. c1440 facob's Well 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sowedyn [here] in hertys ledyr. c1500 Melnsinex. 41 As moche of grounde as the hyde or leder of a hert shall mow comprehende. 1541 R. Copland Gydon's Quest. Chirnog. Cijb, How many maners of skynnes or lether 2re there. Two, one is entrynyske or outforth, and that is proprely called lether. 1583 Sturns Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? 1726 Swift To Earl Tol-20 Misc. 1735 V. 63 Returning sound in Limb and Wind, Except some Leather lost behind. 1807 Sir R. Wilson Frill. 15 May in Life (1862) H. Vii. 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. 1883 G. Stables Our Friend the Dog vii. 60 Leather—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. 1884 J. Colnorne Hicks Pasha 50 Most of us, to use the hunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

11. altrib. and Comb.

4. simple attrib., passing into adj. Consisting

were 'losing leather' rapidly.

II. attrib. and Comb.

4. simple attrib., passing into adj. Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 11/3 Bulgse, lebercoddas. 1497 Navul Acc. Hen. VII (1836) 83 Leder bagges or satchels, to cary powder behind men on horsebacke. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI. ur. 48 His cold thinne drinke out of his Leather Bottle. 1601 — Jul. C. I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1607 Tourneur Rev. Trag. II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 Lether-hindges to a dore. 1655 Moufet & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 146 Their Flesh is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. 1682 (title of song) The Leather Bottel. 1862 Boasow Wild Wales (ed. 2) 67 Policemen. in their blue coats and leather hats. 1872 Veats Techn. Hist. Comm. 159 Leather gloves, saddles and harness. b. Some combs. of the above type occur attrib. 1663-6 Answ. Fr. Declar. War in Harl. Misc. II. 479 A fig for France, or any that accords With those Low-country leather-apron lords. 1723 True Briton No. 10. 1. 85 When you... consented to use your ntmost Efforts for chusing Two proper Sheriffs in Opposition to a Majority of Livery Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. 1769 Dublin Merc. 16-19 Sept. 2/2 Chairs and settee. leather-bottom chairs. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 111. 486 The so-called 'lenther-bottle stomach'. 1900 Everybody's Mag. 111. 490/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. 8. attributive 2s leather-merchant, -work; also leather-like adj.

D. General combs. a. attributive as leather-merchant, -work; also leather-like adj.

1589 Warner Alb. Eng. VII. XXXVII. (1602) 182 My limber wings.. were "Leather-like upplum'de. 1776 Mendes da Costa Conchol. 121 A. toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. 1851 Richardson Geod. (1853) 433 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. 1861 Sat. Rev. 3 Aug. 114/1 Great "leather-merchants. 1870 Bayant Iliad I. VII. 222 Tychius, skilled beyond all other men In "leather-work.

b. objective, as leather-cutter, -dresser, -dyer, -gilder, +-parer, -seller, -stainer, -worker; leather-cutting, -dressing, -stitching. Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as leather-polisher, -softener,

LEATHER.

of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as leather-polisher, -softener,
-stretcher, -stuffer.

1804 W. Tennant Ind. Recreat. II. 195 Chumars, or
*leather cutters. 1889 T. Hardy Mayor of Casterbr. iv,
The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows,
scythes... at the ironmongers... at the glover's and leather
cutter's hedging-gloves letc.]. 1875 Jowett Plato ed.
2) I. 220 Do you really... know... carpentering and
*leather-cutting? 1611 Cotgr., Megissier,... a Fellmonger,
a "Leather-dresser. 1862 Mrs. H. Woon Mrs. Hullib. 1.
xxvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leatherdressers they were washed in a tub of cold water.
c1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 11 Pardoners, kynges benche
gatherers, and *lether dyers. 1692 Luttrell. Briof Rel.
(1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized... one a *leather gilder.
1725 Lond. Gaz. No. 6403/4 Joseph Woolley,...*LeatherPairer. c1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 9 Bokeler makers, dyers,
and *lether sellers. 1847 (Botte Grece II. I. (1862) IV. 356
Kleon, the leather-seller. 1825 Hone Everyday Bl. I. 515
Mr. Bailey,...*leather-stainer. 1891 S. C. Scrivener Our
Fields & Cities 53 Allotments for shoemakers to dig, after ten
hours of *leather-stitching per diem. 1891 E. KINGLARE
Australian at H. 81 The French *leather-workers have
discovered the capabilities of their lkangaroos'] skins.
C. instrumental, as leather-bound, -covered adjs.
1894 H. Garnerer Unoff. Patriot 124 He reached up and
took down a *leather-bound volume. 1868 Rep. to Gout.
U. S. Munitions War 102 A *leather-covered seat.
d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similative meaning). as leather-conthervious of the seater-

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with simila-

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similative meaning), as leather-complexioned, -eared, -legginged, -lunged, -skinned, -winged adjs.

1800 Malkin Gil Blus vii. xiii. (Rtdg.) 16 That little swarthy, *leather-complexioned Adonis. 1682 Heracilins Ridens No. 61 (1713) II. 128 Twelve *Leather-ear'd Disciples might have been found in the Vicipage. 1837 Dickens Picku. xix, Here the *leather-leggined boy laughed very heartily. 1852 R. S. Sukres Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 48 First comes a velveteen-jacketed, leather-legginged keeper. 1846 W. P. Scargill Puritan's Grave 20 The ruder shoutings of the *leather-lunged rabble. 1655 Moufet & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 304 The Provence Olives are..more *leather-skin'd, yet better for the Stomach than the Spanish. 1896 Mrs. B. M. Croker l'illage Tales 18 An active, leather-skinned man. 1590 Spenser F. Q. II. xii. 36 The *lether-winged batt, dayes enimy.

6. Special combs., leather-back, a large softshelled turtle, Sphargis coriacea; leather-bark, a tree of the genus Thymelæa; leather-board, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); leather-carp, a scaleless variety of the carp; leather-cloth, cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; leather-coat, a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; leather-flower, a North-American climbing-plant (Clematis Viorna) with thick leathery purplish sepals; leather-head, (a) slang, a blockhead; (b) Austral. the friar-bird; leather-headed a., stupid, slow-witted; hence leather-headed mess; leather-hungry, +(a) some variety of leather; (b) dial. skim-milk cheese; leather-hunting Cricket slang (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; †leather-kersner [MHG. kürsenære, G. kurschner skinner] a pelterer; leather-leat, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (Cassandra calpculata), with coriaceous leaves (Treas. Bot. Suppl. (874); leather-man, a leather-seller; leather-mill (see quot. 1727-52); leather-mouthed a., having a leather-like mouth (see quots.); leather-neck, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; leatherpaper, paper having a surface resembling that of leather; leather-plant, a composite plant of the genus Celmisia, a native of New Zealand (Treas. Bot. Suppl. 1874); leather-turtle = leather-back; leather-wing, a name for a bat; leather-wood, (a) a North American shrub of the genus Direa, with a very tough bark; (b) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, Eucryphia

will a very tough bark; (b) a lasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, Eucryphia billardieri (Morris). Also Leather-Jacket.

1855 Octivie Suppl., *Leather-back. 1880 Cassell's Nat. Ilist. IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. 1751 J. Bartan Observ. Trav. Pennsylv., etc. 28 Abundance of *leather-bark or thymelea, which is plentiful in all this part of the country. 1880-4 F. Dav Bril. Fishes II. 150 The *leather-carp, Cyprinus nudus, C. alepidotus, C. coriaceus, or C. nudus, in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. 1857 Mech. Mag. 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation (of leather! known as 'Crockett's *Leather Cloth'. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. v. iii 44 There is a dish of *Lether-coats for you. 1676 Worldog Cyder (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. 1866 Treas. Bot., *Leather-head, a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. 1847 L. Leichhardt Overland Exped. xiii. 461 The Leather-head with its constantly changing call and whistling. 1860 G. Bennett Gatherings Nat. x. 233 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leather-head, or Bald-headed Friar (Tro-pidorhyncus corniculatus). a 1668 Davenant News fr. Plymouth Wes. (1673) 20 What a *Leather-headed Dunce

Am 1, to ask thee. 1876 'Mark Twain' Trainf Abr. (1880) I. 206 His "leather-headedness is the point I make against him. 1478-9 Durh. Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de 'ledderhungry, iiijs. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lether hungrye, criv bordly. 1804 R. Anderson Cumberld. Ball. 103 Wi's scons, leather-hungry, and whusky. 1886. Surther Randin axxvii. 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when. the pastime of '"leather hunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. 1896 Westm. Gaz. 19 June 1/1 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. 1226 in Gilbert Hist. 9 Munic. Doc. Ireland (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le "letchrekrsnere. 1624 in Gross Gild Merch. II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, "Leathermen, and Firemen. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Mill, "Leather-Mills are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call huff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. 1895 Outing (U.S.) XXVI. 36/21 There is also a flour and leather mill, 1653 Walton Angler ii. 55 By a "leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. 1757 Lisle Hunsbandry II. 155, I told him the ewes were leathermouthed with thick lips. 1833 J. Renner Alph. Angling 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers lenther-mouthed. 1890 Pall Mall G. 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the 'leather-neck for a lazy and huxurious dog. 1800 Hoste W. China 153 That famous tough paper which, is wrongly called '"leather paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the Broussentia papprifera. 1848 Goode, etc. Fish. Industr. U. S. 1. 147 The so-called '"Leather Turtle', or 'Luth', or 'Trunk Turtle', 1851 Gosse Nat. in 'Jamaica 298 The little nimble "Leather-wings pursue their giddy play in security. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bal. App. 317 'Leather-wood. .now in flower, th

1. trans. To cover or arm with leather.

a 1225, c 1400 | see Leathereo fpl. a.]. 1564-5 Acc, in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 362 For mending and newe lethering the Colledge Quisshens v. a 1774 Goldsm. Expr. Philos. (1776) II. 52 The piston or sucker is leathered so tight as to fit the harrel exactly. 1794 Rigging & Seamanship 1. 27 The round holes of all caps are leathered. 1830 Alfono in Life (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano. 1850 Fanny Parkes Wander. Pilgr. 1. 135 My husband used to cut it up to leather the tips of hilliard cues.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence gen. to least threach

beat, thrash.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence gen. to beat, thrash.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. Faithf. Friends 11. iii, 1 am mad, ... I shall leather 'em. 1764 Foote Mayor of G. 1. Wks. 1799 1. 174, 1 would so swinge and leather my lamhkin. 1815 Sporting Mag. XLV. 161 Sam leather'd his man, and the mob were amazed. 1866 Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl. 1. v. I gave Spouncer a black eye... that's what he got by wanting to leather me. 1882 Tennyson Promise of May 11. Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to leather 'im black and blue.

b. fig. tintr. To work hard; with away, on. 1869 E. Farmer Scrap Bl. (ed. 6) 44 How they leather'd away at the joh. 1893 Crockett Stickit Minister 239 So their minister simply kept leathering on at the fundamentals. † Leatherdoom. Ols. rare —! [Corruption of F. I'edredon, = 'the eiderdown'.] Eiderdown, 1702 Pannard in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath 11. (1702) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdoom.

Leathered (le'851d), fpl. a. Also 3:1e8ered. [f. Leather sh. or v. + -ED.] Covered, †loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant: Wearing 'leathers'.

a 1225 Anc. R. 418 Ne ne beate ou per mide, ne mid schurge i-leoered ne i-leaded. c1400 Destr. Troy 5500 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre, Wele leddrit olofte. 1610 Guillan Heraldry VI. ii. (1611 256 He heareth. a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. 1704 W. Felton Carriages (1801) 11. 190 The imperial is a leathered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying Clothes. 1837 T. Hook Jack Brag Xii, A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and leathered for travelling. 1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Brakf.-t. vii. (1801) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, leathered and ringed under your own special direction.

Leatherette (le85ret). [f. Leather and ringed under your own special direction.

Leatherette (le85ret). [f. Leather fable fallery is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 Brit. Weekly 10 Sept. 308 The yolume can be had in leatherette for half.

1880 Sat. Rev. 20 Nov. 655 Messrs, Dalziel's Bible Gallery is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 Brit. Weekly 10 Sept. 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. 1897 G. M. Hopkins Exper. Sci. (ed. 17) 329 The bags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

Leathering (le dorin), vbl. sb. [f. LEATHER

v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing

with leather.

1517 Acc. in Archæologia XLVII. 310 For .. naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng of nilmixlvij complete harnes.

1794 Rigging & Scamanship 1. 27 The .. hole is .. larger ..., to allow for leathering.

1869 Eng. Mech. 26 Nov. 257/3 We next come to the very important part of the work—

1eathering.

1. Covering or strip of leather.

b. concr. A covering or strip of leather.

b. concr. A covering or strip of leather.

1852 Seidel Organ 38 The other ends of the bellows..

called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple leathering.

1861 Frul. Soc. Arts IX. 746/1 The leathering on the oar, to prevent chafe.

2. colloq. A flogging, beating.

1791 A. Wilson Poems & Lil. Prose (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a leathering.

1894 Barna-Goulo Kitty Alone II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a leathering.'

3. Comb. as leathering-bed (see quot.).
1839 MURCHISON Situr. Syst. 1. ii. 18 'Leathering bed'.
Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous markstone found in the Lower Lias.

Leather-jacket. [f. Leather sb. + Jacket.] 1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; e.g. Balistes capriscus, Oligoplites sau-

thick skin; e. g. Balistes capriscus, Oligoplites saurus, and species of Monacanthus.

1770 Cook Int. 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. 1789

W. Teken Exped. Botany Bay xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skait, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species. 1883 E. P. Ransav Food-Fishes N. S. Wales 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'leather-jackets', Monacanthus, are the only members of this family [Scleroderni] used as food. 1884 Goode etc. Fish. & Fish. Industr. U. S. 1. 172

The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, Balistes capriscus, called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. Ibid. 332 The Leather-jacket — Oligoplites saurus.

2. Austral. A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. Ilaydon Five Y. Australia vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather-jackets' (dough fried in a pan), 1855 R. Howitt Two V. Victoria I. 137 (Morris) The leather-jacket. is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. Austral. A name applied to various trees, on

action-jacket... is equal to any mumn you can buy in the london shops.

3. Austral. A name applied to various trees, on

account of the toughness of their bark, e.g.

Eucalyptus punctata (Morris).
1874 Treas. Bot. Suppl., Leather jacket of New South Wales, Eucalyptus resimifera.

1874 Treas. Bot. Suppi. Learner guest.

4. The grub of the crane-fly.
1881 ELEANOR ORMEROD Man. Injur. Insects 66.
1808 R. Kerron Wild Life at Home 76, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather-jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July.

† Lea'therly, a. Obs. [f. Leather sb. + -LY].
Leather-like, lough.
1573 Tusser Husb. xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his leatherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cisley a crash.

Leathern (le vain), a. Forms: I lever(e)n. lebren, 4-5 lether(e)ne, letherin, 5 leddering, 6 leth(e)ren, lethrin, letheryn, Sc. ledderane, ledderyn, leddren, lethrone, leathering, 6-7 leatherne, 7 leathren, lethern, 6- leathern. [OE. lederen, f. leder Leathers sh. + -en; cf. Du. lederen, G. ledern. The earlier OE. form was lidlederen, G. ledern. The earlier OE. form was liberin, librin = OS. litharin (gloss), OHG. lidrin.]

1. Consisting or made of leather. Leathern con-

venience, -ency: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in

originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use.

1000 ÆLERIC Gloss, in Wr.-Wälcker 123/30 Scortia, lebren fæt. \$\epsilon 1000 ÆLERIC Gloss, in Wr.-Wälcker 123/30 Scortius ledern. 1362 LANGL. \$P. Pl. A. V. 110 Lyk a letherne porsuliede his chekes. 1382 Wyc11s Lev. xii. 59 This is the lawe of the lepre.. of all letherin purtenaunce. 1488 Inv., R. Wardr. (1818) 12 Item in a leddering purs. . tuelf score & xvi salutis. 1321 Churchv. Acc. Pilton (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 Item payde for a letheryn baag to ber y* keys—1iii-1, 1546 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 234 Ane ledderane coit worth tua crovnis of the sone. 1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 574 A cott of kelt Weill belit in ane lethrone belt. 1634 MILTON Comus 626 He.. Would .. in requitall ope his leather'n scrip. 1683 Brit. Spec. 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shooes. 1699 E. Ward Lond. Spy VII. (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Conveniency being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. \$a.1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Leathern Convenience (by the Quakers) a Coach. 1719 D'Urfeve Pills 111. 322 Mem with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. 1796 Combe Boydell's Thames 11. 123 Robert Scot, the inventor of leathern artillery. 1824 Scort St. Roman's xx, At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the leathern convenience. 1836 W. Irving Astoria I. 120 The Crow camp.. was composed of leathern tents. 1861 J. Y. Simpson Archaol. 56 Human bodies.. covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died.

D. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

animal.

animal.

a 1325 Names of Hare in Rel. Ant. 1. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. 1600 Shaks. A. J. L. it. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. 1851 Longe. Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau, The horses distend their leathern sides with water.

C. nonce-use. Skin-clad.

156 Edward III, ii. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

ungest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas, of the bat itself. Also fig. 1513 Douglas Æneis xiii. Prol. 33 Vpogos the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1600 Fairfax Tasso ix. xxv. 164 An hideous dragon.. With iron pawes, and leathern wings displaid. 1663 Butler Hud. 1. ii. 153 But.. the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumcised Brethren. 1687 Death's Vis. ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as its call'd) be to be annumber'd among Birds or Beasts. 1725 Pope Odyss. XII. 514 Sot of the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1746 Collins Ode to Even. iii, Tweak-eyed bat.. flits by on leathern wing. 1812 H. & J. SMINI Rej. Addr., The Theatre Who's that calls' Silence 'I with such leathern lungs? 1879 Todphunter Aleestis 100 Death. Thou shalt fly no more, For all thy leathern wings. 1856 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk. Leathern-bird, the bat. 1895 Miss. B. M. Canker Village Tales (1856) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. 1664 Evelun Pomona 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat [= leather-coat (apple)]. 1818 W. Irving Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow, Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race. 2. Made of a substance resembling leather; lea-

Hence Lea thernly adv., ? clumsily.

1594 Nashe Unfort. Trav. 33 A Comedic .. which was so filthly acted, so leathernly set forth, as would have moved laughter in Heraclitus.

Leatheroid (lc Soroid). [f. Leather sb. + -oin.] A fabric consisting of cotton paper,

Leatheroid (lc doroid). [f. Leather sb. + -010.] A fabric consisting of cotton paper, chemically treated so as to resemble raw-hide.

1882 Knowledge 18 Ang. 193 Leatheroid.. consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper.. The .. strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath.

1900 Munsey July 517/1 Telescopes made of leatheroid.

Leathery (le dori), a. [f. Leather sb. + - Y.]
Resembling leather in appearance or texture; frequent in botanical use = Coriaceous. Of the voice: As if proceeding from an organ of leather.

1523 Huldet, Letheryc or of lether. 1681 Grew Muscum.

111 Wormins calls this Crust a Leathery Skin. 1787 Families Plants I. 256 Perianth eight-leaved, leathery. 1821 Families Plants I. 256 Perianth eight-leaved, leathery. 1821 Crata Let. Drawing ii. 127 The fleshy tints of the pictures painted in oil become brown and leathery. 1839 Hooken Stud. Flora 288 Marrubium vulgare.. Leaves... much wrinkled, leathery. 1884 Bowra & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 418 Leathery leaves of Conifers. 1888 Century Mag. Feb. 565/2 She thrust forward her leathery hand. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 470 The tones of the voice were leathery. 1898 J. Hutchinson Archives Surg. 1X. No. 34. 103 The valves of the heart, especially the mitral, were thickened and leathery.

Comb. 1851 MAYNE REIO Scalp Hunt. xxi. 155 The hair was all worn off it la capl, leaving a greasy, leathery-looking surface. 1880 C. R. Markham Peruv. Bark 167 Several Calisaya trees were growing on the summit.. in company with the leathery-leafed huaturu.

Leathic, Leather: see Liatteo.

Leathwake, a. Obs. exc. north. dial. Forms: 1 Höe-, leotuwác, 4 leothewok, 5 lith-, lythewayke, 6 leath(i) ewe(a) ke, lyeth-waike, [OE. liðevuác, leotuwác, f. lið, leodu limb, Litil sb.

leithweik, 7 leeth-, lieth-, 9 dial. leathwake. [OE. lidewác, leoduwác, f. lid, leodu limb, Litil sh.

leithweik, 7 leeth-, lieth-, 9 dial. leathwake. [OE. lidewid, leoduwid, f. lid, leodu limb, LITII sh. + wae soft, pliant: see WEAK a.] Having the joints flexible; hence gen. pliant, soft.

c 1000 Endowments Men 84 in Exeter Bk. 298 Sum bid... for gum-begnum leoht and leohu-wae. c 1300 Rel. Ant. 11. 229 Ther oure body is leothe-wok, 33f strengthe vrom above. 1483 Cath. Angl. 218.2 Lithwayke, flexibilis. 1545 Aschan Taxoph. (Arb.) 129 A fedder is fit for a shafte... bycause it is leathe weake to giue place to the bowe. Ibid. 130 Waxe taketh printe whan it is warme and leathie weke. 1593 Anc. Monum. Rites Durham (Surtees) 55 He [St. Cuthbert] was taken out of the ground...lying like to a man sleping, being found saife and uncorrupted and lyeth-waike. 1674 Ray N.C. Words 30 Leethwake, limber, pliable. 1788 W. MASSHALL Yorksh. 11. 339 Leathwake, lithe, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an oxiertwig, or an angling rod. 1828 Carr Craven Dial., Leathe-wake, supple in the joints. Hence + Lea-thwakeness.

1548 R. HUTTEN Sum of Divinity Sia, [Attributes of a glorified body] Leithweiknes & quicknes or redines.

Leattre, obs. form of LETTER.

Leave (liv), sh. Forms: I léaf, 2 léf, dat. léve, (3 luve), 3-6 leve, 4 lef, leef, lyve, Sc. leyf(e, leife, 4-5 lefe, leeve, Sc. leiff, 4-6 Sc. leif, 5 lewe, 6 leffe, Sc. leive, live, lyve, 6-7 lieve, 3, 6-leave. [OE. ldaf, str. fem. = OHG. *louba* (MHG. loube, str. fem., early mod. G. laube): -OTent. type *laubd, whence *laubjau* (see Leve v.l to permit).

The etymological sense is prob. 'pleasure, approval'; the

Leve v.1 to permit).

Leve v.1 to permit).

The etymological sense is prob. 'pleasure, approval'; the root is identical with that of Love, Lief, Believe, etc. The mod. form represents not the OE. non. (which would have given 'teaf), but the dat, and accus, léafe, which was more frequent in use.]

1. Permission asked for or granted to do something: freq. in phr. to ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain leave; 'beside (obs.), by, with, without (the) leave (of)

thing: freq. in phr. to ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain leave; †beside (obs.), by, with, without (the) leave (of).

By your leave: used as an apology for taking a liberty; often ironically used when some remark is made which will be unwelcome to the person addressed.

2900 tr. Barda's Hist. nv. v. (1890) 278 Buton pers biscopes leafe. 11.. O. E. Chron. an. 1048 (Laud MS.), [He] sæt on pam biscoprice be se cyng him ær zeunnan hæfde be his fülre leafe. a 1131 fbid. an. 1128 (Laud MS.), Be pes kynges leue. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 167 Ure drihten... 3af lene be deuel to binimende him his oref and his ahte. c 1220 Bestiary 226 Wat if he leue haue of ure henen louerd for to deren us. 7a 1300 Shires & Hundreds Eng. in O. E. Misc. 145 Myd bes kinges leaue. a 1300 Fall & Passion 75 in E. E. P. (1862) 14 Po pilat had igrant is luue glade y-no3 ho was: he nem þat swet bodi adun an birild hir in a fair plas. a 1300 Cursor M. 14744 Mi hus agh be.. Hus o praier.. And yee mak it, wit-vten leue, A to-draght o reuer and thefe. c 1332 Deo Gracias 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 125 Pen seide þe prest, sone bi þi leue 1 most seye forþ my seruise. c 1374 CHAUCER Trophis In. 622 But execut was ab bisyde hir leue At the goddes wil. 1275 Barbour Bruce xvii. 863 But leift, he hame has tane his gat. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 40 Here wynes han 30uen here housbondis lyue [MS. W. leeve]. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2283 Philomene, At the laste leue hath she to go. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) v. 17 To haue leue for to passe mare surely thurgh þe curteez. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. iv. i. 395, I pray you giue me leaue to goe from hence. 1599 in Buttes' Dyets drie Dinner Pvij b, Buttes (by thy leaue) He be a Guest of thine. 1608 Torsettl. Serpents (1658) 816 But by their leaves these reasons are very weak. 1613 Purchas Pil. grimage (1614) 293 They never goe abroad without leave, except to the Bath. 1653 A. Wilson Yas. I, 112 Sir Walter Rawleigh... made Accesses to the King, whereby be got leave to visit the New World. 1705 Hickersingell. Priester. (1721) t

Guardian No. 140 7 2 By my correspondent's good leave, I can by no means consent. 1815 W. H. IBELAND Scribbleomania 253 Upon which subject 1 shall beg leave to dwell a little. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. iii, I'll speak to you a moment, ma'am, with your leave. 1840 — Barn. Rudge xvi, The solitary passenger was startled by the chairmen's cry of 'By your leave there!' as two came trotting past him. 1855 Browning Fra Lippo, L. 1, 1 am poor brother Lippo, by your leave! 1885 Law Rep. 29 Chanc. Div. 268 Pursuant to this leave, the daughter ... applied to add to the decree. decree.

b. Proverbs.

b. Proverbs.

1523 FITZHERB, Hush. § 143 Seldom doth the housbande thryve withoute the leve of his wyfe. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 20 Ye might haue knokt er ye came in, leaue is light. 1633 B. Jonson Lowe's Welcome at Welbeck, Leave is ever faire, being ask'd; and granted is as light, according to our English Proverbe, Leave is light, +c. To give leave (fig., of conditions or circumstances): to allow, permit. Obs.

1500-20 Dunnar Peems xxix. 7 Quhen I wald blythlie ballattis breif, Langour thairto givis me no leif. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 316 As the measure of my abilitie wil give me leave. 1617 Moryson Hin. 11. 109 He would keepe the field as neere Tyrone, as his meanes would give him leave. 1644 Direct. Publ. Worship 39 So far as the time will give leaue. 1797 Engel. Brit. 18. 14/1 One...of these...columns will become longer... and give the lighter fluid...leave to rise in its place.

† d. To give (a fish) leave: to give (him) play.

fluid. leave to rise in us place.

† d. To give (a fish) leave: to give (him) play.

1653 W. Lauson Comm. on Secr. Angling C 5 When you have hookthim, give him leave, keeping your Line straight.

e. In military, naval, and official use (also sometimes in schools): (a) Leave of absence, or simply leave, permission to be absent from a post of duty. (See also sick-leave.) On leave: absent from duty by (See also sick-leave.) On leave: absent from duty by permission. (b) Hence, the period of such absence, 1771 Burke Let. 31 July, Corr. (1844) I. 255 He has got a leave of absence. 1802 C. James Milit. Dict., Leave of absence, a permission which is granted to officers., and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period. 1829 Marryal F. Mildmay x., To-morrow my leave expires. 1831 Lamb Ess. Elia Ser. II. Newspapers 35 yrs. ago 342 On one fine summer holyday (a 'whole day's leave' we called it at Christ's Hospital). 1844 Regul. A Ord. Army 86 Officers, going on Leave of Absence. 1866 Reade. Cloister & H. xxxviii, He was going on leave, after some years of service, to see his kindred at Remiremont. 1864 TENNYSON Sea-Dreams 6 They. Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 33 Furloughed men returned . before their 'leaves' had terminated.

2. To take (one's) leave (const. of, + at, + to, + on): orig. † to obtain permission to depart (obs. rare); hence, to depart with some expression of farewell;

2. To lake (one s) leave (const. of, 7 at, 7 to, 7 on); hence, to obtain permission to depart (obs. rare); hence, to depart with some expression of farewell; to bid farewell. † Also rarely, to fang, get, have, latch leave. (See also Frency, to fang, get, have, latch leave. (See also Frency to fang, get, have, latch leave. (See also Frency to fang, get, have, latch leave.) (See also Frency to fang, get, have, latch leave, and man fall blith, 1375 barbours being language of the late of the late

†3. Leave-taking; in phr. audience of leave: see Audience 6. Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy v. 1823 Antenor vntomly turnet his way Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe. 1711 [see Audience 6]. 1724 Lond. Gaz. No. 6321/t Mr. Finch had his Audience of Leave of the King and Queen of Sweden. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VII. vii. xvii. 226 The king having likewise tendered them very considerable presents at their audience of leave.
4. To give (a person) his leave: to give him his dismissal. To get one's leave: to get one's dismissal. Now only Sc. (Cf. F. conge.)
1508 Dubara Tha maritt wemen 67 We suld ... gif all larbaris thair leveis, quhan thai lak curage. a 1568 Coverdate Bk. Deuth xxvi. (1579) 118 The sicke must geue all other worldely matters theyr leave. 1637 Rutherford

Lett. (1862) 1. 272 He..wd. give an evil servant his leave at

mid-term.

5. attrih. and Comh., as leave-giving; leavebreaker, a sailor who breaks his leave of absence; so leave-breaking; leave-day (also leave-out day), at certain schools, a day on which boys allowed to go beyond the precincts of the

are allowed to go beyond the precincts of the school; †leave-niming = Leave-taking.

c1860 11. Stuart Seaman's Catech. p. v, *Leave-breakers prevent the officers from giving the indulgence. Ibid., *Leave-breaking is occasioned by the indulgence of..vices. 1817 Coleridge Biog. Lit. 1. 6 In my friendless wanderings on our *leave-days. [footnote] The Christ Hospital phrase, not for holidays altogether, but for those on which the boys are permitted to go beyond the precincts of the school. 1854 Keble in Life (1869) xvii. 394 When he comes here on leave-out days. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 102 Wytynge well that the blyssyng, or *leave genynge, longeth pryncypally to God. 1340 Ayrnb. 112 Vor he hit ous let: at his *yleave-nymynge and at his laste bequide.

Leave (līv), v.1 Forms: 1 læfan, 2-3 læven, lefen, lefven, leven, 3 leafen, leave(n, 4-5 leef,

lefen, lefven, leven, 3 leafen, leave(n, 4-5 leef, leeve, -yn, leff(e, leif(e, lev, leyf(f, -fe, -ve, (lyve), 4-6 lef(e, leve(n, lewe, leif(f, 6 (leavy) (lyve), 4.6 lefte, leve(n, lewe, leif(f, 6 leavy) Sc. laif, live, 7 leaf, leav, 8-9 Sc. (colloq.) lea', 5- leave. Pa. t. 1 lefte, 2-3 lefte, it, lef(f yt, Sc. lewid. -it, -yt, 4-6 lafde, laf(f)t(e, lefte, (5 leeft, left, levit, leyfft), Sc. leift, 6 leaft, 4- left. Pa. pplc. 1 lefted, 3 leaved, 4 le(v)ed, -id, -it, leift, leyved; also 4 leven, 5 levey, 6 leaft, 4- left. Sc. also Y-Leve. [OE. légian trans. and intr., corresp. to OF is. léva to leave, OS. -lévian in farlévid pa. pplc., left over), OHG., MHG. leiben, ON. leifa to leave, Goth. -laibjan (in bilaibjan to leave behind):—OTeut. *laibjan, f. *laibā remainder, relic (see l. ave. sb.), whence also the intr. vbs. OS. lévon, OHG. leibén to remain. The OTeut. *laibjan is the causative of *liban str. vb., represented by the compounds OE. belifan (see Belleve v.), OF is. beliva, biliva,

of *liban str. vb., represented by the compounds OE. belifan (see Believe v.), OFris. beliva, biliva, MDu. bliven (Du. bliven), OHG. beliban (MHG. beliban, bliben, mod.G. bleiben), to remain.

The root (OTeut. 'lib., *laib.:—OAryan 'lip., *leip., 'leip., 'leip.) has in Teut. only the sense 'to remain, continue' (so in Lue, Live, v.), which appears also in Gr. körapög persevering, importunate. This sense is usually regarded as a development from a primary sense 'to adhere, be sticky', exemplified in Lith. lipti, OSI. liptit to adhere, leptit to stick, Gr. kinog grease, Skr. rip., lip. to smear, adhere to.

adhere to.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut, words may belong to the Aryan root 'leig- to leave (whence Gr. Acoreu, L. linque're, is plausible with regard to the sense, but the tendency of recent research is unfavourable to the admission of its formal possibility.]

I. To have a remainder; to cause or allow to remain.

1. trans. Of a deceased person: To have remaining after one (a widow, children, property, repu-

ing after one (a widow, children, property, reputation, etc.).

21000 Ags. Gosp. Mark Nil. 22 And ealle scofon hi hæfdon & sæd ne læfdon. 1382 Wycler Rulh i. 3 The housboond of Noemie, is deed, and she lafte with the sones. 21400 Afol. Loll. 4 Better to die wib out barnes, ban to let vinjtiouse barnis aftir. 1604 E. G[rimstone] D'-Acosta's Hist. Indies vi. xii. 455 For the entertainment of the family he left. 1818 Cruste Digest (ed. 2) VI. 512 lin case he should. leave no lawful heir. 1838 Thirdwall. Greece V. 165 He left an infant son named Amyntas. 1881 Gareire & Mullinoem Study Eig. Hist. 1, vi. 103 The medieval saints. had left no successors. 1891 Law Reports Weekly Notes 201/1 He intended that whatever property he left should be divided.

b. Of things or conditions: To have remaining D. Of things or conditions: 16 have remaining as a trace or consequence after removal or cessation. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 111. 296 Most chalybeate waters leave no common vitriol upon evaporation. 1814 Wordsw. Excursion vit. 27 It had left, Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory, images and precious thoughts. 1823 F. Clissold Ascent Mt. Blanc 24 This area is so detached from the rock, as to leave a crevasse running along its base. 1885 Str. J. Hannen in Law Reports to P. D. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two leaving only a redness of the skin.

2. To transmit at one's death to heirs or successions.

2. To transmit at one's death to heirs or successors. Hence, to direct that (something which one possesses) shall descend after one's death to a possesses) shall descend after one's

possesses) shall descend after one's death to a specified person, corporation, etc.; to bequeath or devise. Also in indirect passive.

Beowulf 1179 (Gr.) Pinum magum læf folc ond rice. c 1000 Ags. Gost. John xiv. 27 Ic læfe eow sibbe. a 1300 Cursor M. 24235 Sin i sal to mi fader fare, I sal pe leue a fere. 1484 CAXTON Fables of Alfonce iii, A good man labourer wente fro lyf to deth [and] lefte nothyng to his sone but only a hows. 1508 Dunbar Poems vi. 36 Corpus meann ebriosum, I leif on to the toune of Air. 1526 Pigr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 27 Than we made our last wyll and testament, wham we lefte to the worlde our kynne and frendes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 3 We should have left many more errours to our posteritie. 1580 SIDNEY Ps. XVII. XI, They in riches floorish doe, And children have to leave it to. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. XXVIII. 162 It was not given, but left to him, and to him onely. 1676 LADY CHAWGETH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 29 Poore cosin Brooks hath left me 10l. 1713 AOOISON Guardian No. 97 P. 1, I was left a thousand pounds by an uncle. 1732 Bearkley Alciph.

1. § 1 A good collection, chiefly of old books, left him by

In clergyman his uncle. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xliv, If I knew how you meant to leave your money. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. II. 127 The seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. 1876 Moztev Univ. Serm. iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. 1895 Bookman Oct. 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits. absol. 1837 Svo. Smith Let. to Singleton Wks. 1859 II, Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: To be (well, etc.) left: to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inferitance. 1666 Dekker Sev. Sinnes v. (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. 1875 Jas. Grant One of the '600' ii. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left.
3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, remov-

Cora shall be well and handsomely left.

3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; lo abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. To be left: to remain.

crood Ags. Gosp. Luke xix. 44 His ne læfað on þe stan ofer stane. crood Luke. 2125 Luke. 24 His ne læfað on þe stan ofer stane. crood Luke. 3125 Ancr. R. 70 Muche fol he were. 31 he grunde þe greot & lefde þene hwete. ar 300 Cursor M. 4983 þe yongeist. Þai lefte at þeir fader in. Ibid. 5407 Es vs noght leued bot erth har. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 100 Wharfor that man may be halden wode, That cheses the ille and leves the gude. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 247 Fre liking to leyve, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to. 1382 Wyclif Nim. ix. 12 Thei shulen not leeue of it eny thing ynto the morwe. ar 1548 Hall Chron., Hon. VI. 129 It was not the poynt of a wiseman, to leave and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. 1576 Fleming Panoph. Epist. 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodnes? 1633 Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Dict., To Head a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. 1697 Damier Voy. 1. 315 The Trunk. they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 130? I Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1822 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Distant Correspondents, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 Budd Correspondents, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 Budd Correspondents, If you do not sake haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 Budd Correspondents, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left of the sake haste then went.

† b. absol., esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with over.

over.

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks 893 He.. made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. 1611 BIBLE Ruth ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [1551 COVERDALE, left over]. 1642 FULLER Holy & Pray. State iv. viv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave then lack).

C. To have as a remainder (in the operation of control of the control o

subtraction). Of a number or quantity: To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.

ratger amount.

c 1425 Crafte of Nombrynge E. E. T. S.) 18 Medie 8. ben bou schalt leue 4. 1709 J. WARD Introd. Math. II. ii. § 2 (1734) 150, a-b Taken from a+b Leaves + 2 b for the Remainder. 1866 A. E. Hovsman Strophylire Lad iii, And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty

d. With complementary sb., adj., or phrase: To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so and-so. Often with a nega-

allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a., to leave undone, unsaid etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.

**c1205 LAV. 1508 Nulleð hoe leaue [1275] lefuen] nenne of ous a-liue. a 1300 Cursor M. 11228 The sonne golh thorogh glas And levith yt hole as it was. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1X. 453 He levit nocht about that toune Tour standand, stane no wall. 1226 Tindale Matl. XXIII. 23 For ye tythe mynt annys and commen and leave the wayghtyer mattres of the lawe ondone. 155a Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf., We have left vndone those things which we oughte to haue done. 1576 Fleming Pangll. Epist. 301 Then did you leave us sticking in the myre. 1501 Spenser Mniopol. 155
Ne did he leave the mountaines hare unseene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delights untride. 1613 Purchas Pil. grimage (1614) 192 The Jewish. Wise-men, have left no part of life unprovided of their superstitious care. 1794
Paley Exid. (1825) II. 101 To leave the argument without proofs, is to leave it without effect. 1803 MANY CHARLON Wife & Mistress 11. 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. 1809-10 Coleridge Sailor's Fortune iii, Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank. 1849 Macautay Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. 1888 Law Times LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. †a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = To leave undone (see 3 d); also with inf to omit to descrete undone (see 3 d);

4. † a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = To leave undone (see 3 d); also with inf. to omit to do something. Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 3144 He left noght do his lanerd wil. c 1360 Wocler Sel. Wks. 1II, 348 Y leeve to speke nf stelying of wymmen. — Wks. (1880) 328 Sip bat crist myst not faile in ordynaunce to his chirche, & he left pis confessioun, it semely bat it is not nedeful. biid. 410 Pey leenen hat crist biddip. c 1489 Caxron Blanchardyn xxiv. 81 He sholde not lene to bringe her his two donghters. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. W. 1506) Prol. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do ayenst the mercy of god. 1538 Starkey England 1. i. 24 Vf wyse men. wold have bent themselfe to that purpose lenying such fon respecte of tyme and place. 1527 Noath Greenard's Diall Pr. (1610) 69/2 They. living in flesh, did leave to use the workes... of the flesh. 1528-68 Wardet t. Alexis' Secr. 24 b, Not leaving to dooe their businesse abrode notwithstanding. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr.

Chirurg. 6/1 Yet must not we leave to effecte that which this arte requireth. 1624 QUARLES Sion's Elegies iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

absol. c1374 CHAUCER Treptus v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leef. c1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leeue, whelper be lyst. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cv, That an hauke use hir craft all the seson to five or lefe.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an extern a subject of convideration)

action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 115, I will leave his composition until I shewe you the making of it among other instrumentes. 1648 EARLE Microcosm., Voung-man (Arb.) 51 Hee leaves repentance for gray hayres.

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. Const.

to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. Const. to or dat.; also with.

1300 Harrow. Hell 104 Heovene ant erthe tac to the—Soules in helle lef thon me. 1486 Bk. St. Allams Eijs W. Cunnischam Cosmogr. Glasse 143, 1... wil leave it to such as are Pilotes. 1560 Days tr. Bullinger on Afoc. (1573) 93b, For despisying of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceaners. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. vii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 127, 1... leave such theories to those that study Meteors. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 277 The flood retiring within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. 1670 A. Roberts Adventures T. S. 180 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. 1760 G. Roberts Four Tears Voy. 302, I told him, I would leave all that to his management. 1771 Junius Lett. liv. 283, I will leave him to his suspicions. 1796 Burke Kegic. Peace i. (C. P. S.) 73 Nothing in the Revolution... was left to accident. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. ii. I. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. 1850 Lo. Esher in Law Times Reft. LXIII. 692/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. III. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that.. it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With obj. and infinitive: To allow (a person or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Leavynge them

or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference.

1546 Filer. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Leauynge them and suffringe them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass, 107 The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 85 And what I have therein perform'd, I leave the Judicious Reader to determine. 1670 A. Roderkis Adventures T. S. 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. 1710 WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Div. v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) II. 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. 1818 Cobbett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 16 He left him to shift for himself. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxv, The Earl rode off...leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist. 1: xi. 55 The future was to be left to take care of itself. 1805 Law Times Ref. LXXIII. 22/1 The court... left the parties to take their own course.

C. To leave (something, much, etc.) to be desired; to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory. Common in journalistic use; suggested by the F. latisser à désirer, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e.g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence.

one's name or address) for use during one's absence. Phrase, to leave a card on (a person).

1350 Will. Palerne 1858 His bag with his bildodur with be best he lafte. 1368 Wectus Ferm. Sel. Wks. I. 17 Leeve bi offring at be auter. 21548 Halt. Chron., Hen. VIII, 104th, He left another nombre and left capitaines to overse them. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. I. (1701) 30/1 He... left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. 1704 Dr. For in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1v. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night. 1709 Prior Protogenes by Apelles 50 Will you please To leave your name? 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Gir (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she flounced away, and would not take it. 1813 Cot. Hawker Diarry (1803) I. 65, I left word that if I won the cheese I would give it to the old man again. 1860 Tynall. Glae. I. xvi. 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. 1861 Dickens Gl. Expect. xxxvii, He left word that he would soon be home. 1883 Lo. R. Gower My Kemin. II. xxvi. 160 A contradictions old man. had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier. 24501. 2475 Burster Oven Time (1724) I. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

11. To depart from, quit, relinquish.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish. 7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a 1225 Ancr. K. 130 Treowe ancren beoð briddes bitocned: vor heo leaneð þe eorðe. a 1300 Cursor M. 13288+206
'Leues þis', he saide, '& telles fast mi brether.. þat [etc.]'.

c 1400 Desir. Trov. 7549 Þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. Ibid. 9498 The Troiens lighten down lyuely, lefton thair horses. a 1400-50 Alexander 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. 1535 COVERDALE Prov. ii. 13
From soch as leaue the hye strete and walke in ye wayes of dareknesse. a 1557 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne Cluh) 11
Quha causit the said erle leif the town. 1584 Powet Lloyd's Cambria 269 Rees leaft the castele with his wife and children. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 18 At two

leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company, 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday, 1724 De For Mem. Cavalier (1840) 33, I left Italy in April. 1788 Burns Wks. II. 200, I mann leake my bonnie Mary. 1795 Gentl. Mag. 543/2 Whether the antient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. 1799 Med. Yrnl. II. 139 A hoarseness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. 1819 Byron Juan 1. clxiii, Pray, sir, leave the room. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 129 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar. 1837 Dickens Picku, ii, I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat, and set the lines. 1887 M. MARCENIZE Dis. Throat 4 Nose II. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brendon I. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

absol. (collog.) 1791 BENTHAM Let. 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord i., who himself leaves on the 1st. 1866 THIRKWALL Lett. II. 70, I do not leave for town until tomorrow. 1867 R. S. CANDLISH in Jean L. Watson Life xiii. (1822) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the note of the proper indicating the note of the surface of condition of the object quitted.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a1225 Ancr. R. 162 He.. wende one uppon hulles, us to uorbisne, bet we schullen...climben mid him on hulles. bet is, benchen heie, & leauen lowe under us alle eoroliche bouhtes. a1300 Cursor M. 5177 Ioseph hale and sond left wee. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 11. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggying aslepe. a 1458 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 258 b, They...left the toune as they founde yt. 1559 Scor in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. x. 27 The inward [thinges] it dothe...so shake, that it leavithe them very...feble. 1699 DAMPIER Voy. II. 1. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaves the Oaz dry a quarter of a mile from the shore. a 1708 BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol. (1710) l. 330 As death leaves you, judgment will find you. 1813 Sketches Charac. (ed. 2) l. 170, I left her very well, a few hours ago. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano II. iv. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

C. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicat-

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so

c. 10 pass (an object) so, that it bears so and so to one's course.

1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high. Mountains. 1719 De Foe Crusee 1. iii. (1840) 47 We ... steered..., leaving those isles on the east.

d. colleg. (orig. U.S.) To get (or be) left: to be left in the lurch.

1891 New York Weekly Witness 11 Nov. 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. 1894 G. Moore Esther Waters xii. 84 While our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8. To go away from permanently; to remove

8. To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a1225 Ancr. R. 102 Nim berto, & lef me hwon be so is leouere. c1300 Beket 884 Meni of Seint Thomas Men Levede him for eye. c1340 Cursor M. 13033 (Trin.) Herodias. drad to leue heroudes kyng. 1362 Langl. P.P. A. I. 101 Never leue hem for loue Ne for lacehyng of syluer. c1420 Anturs of Arth. 176 (Thornton MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtly bat nowe will the lowte. 1535 Coverdal. Gen. ii. 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. 1651 in Fuller's Abet Rediv., Gerardus (1867) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. 1700 Congreve Way of World III. 1715 better to be left, than never to have been loved. 1720 Ozell Vertot's Rom. Ref. I. v. 297 The Soldiers. thought they cou'd not leave their Ensigns. without offending the Gods. 1845 Lp. Houghton in T. W. Reid Life (1891) I. viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house.

absol. a1549 Lancham's Let. (1871) Pref. 151 Thoch uthers luif, and leif, with all. 1882 Jean I. Warson Life R. S. Candlish viii. 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

† b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). Obs. a1300 Fragm. Pop. Sci. (Wright) 386 That other [soule deich] whan he leveth his breth. c1400 Destr. Troy 804, I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. c1450 Lonellich Grai'l lvi. 14 Mordreins queme there left hire lyispo-6 Lankbaros Peramb. Kent (1826) 216 Sexburga left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. 1635 Pacitr Christianogr. 1. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leave their lives, then their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now rare or Obs., exc. in to leave off: see 14 C (a).

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now rare or Obs., exc. in to leave off: see 14 c (a).

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1340 We leaned bi lahe and al bine bileaue. c 1330 R. IRUNNE Chron. (1810) 98 Mald be gode quene gaf him in conseile, To.. lene alle his tirpeile. c 1380 Wyc.11 Set. Wts. 111. 350 He shulde be holde apostata bat lefte his abite for a day. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 357 'Lef', saide he, 'by grete foleye'. c 1449 Pecock Refr. 1. xx. 123 But if thee wolen lene her vnwijs and proud folie. 1478 Liber Niger in Pegge Cur. Misc. (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according for the King's Knights, therefore it was left. 1484 Caxton Fables of Æsof 1. v, For the lone of a vayn thyngemen ought not to lene that whiche is certeyn. c 1525 Tale Basyn 218 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 53 Then thai leuyd thair lewtnesse, and did no more soo. 1528 Br. Watson Sev. Sacram. xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leane the same. 1577 Harrison England In. vi. (1877) I. 163 This fondnesse is not yet left with 18. 1660 F. Brooke It. Le Blanc's Trazu. 8 He was. resolved to leave Turkisme, and become a Christian again. 1697 Drivon Virg. Georg. 1v. 647 Proteus, leave Thy fraudful Aris. 1740 Johnson Lives, Barretier Wks. 1V. 471 Eighteen

months, during which he .. neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus lxxvi. 13 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment? 10. To cease, desist from, stop. With obj. a sh. or gerund; also inf. with to. Now only arch.; = leave off (see t4 c (a).)

1340 Cursor M. 1131 (Trin.) His blood. leueb not wreche to crye. 1350 Will. Palerne 1866 Soburli seide meliors sire leues youre wordes. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. Xvii. xxxvi. (1493) 624 Whan the leups of Carduus dryen the pryckes leuen to prycke and styrige. 1420 Chron. Vilod. 4235 Herre song bey laftone & songon nomore. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 67 Leuying to do alle thing that may cause hattered. 1490 Caxton Encydos xxxii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater. 1513 Life Bridget in Myrr. our Ladye (1873) p. lix, But thou leue sayde he to speke of thys new heresye. I. [etc.]. 4 1533 Ld. Berners Hnon lxxxii. 254 Lady, I desyre you to leue your sorow. 1545 Ascham Toxoph. (Arb.) 164 Ha man woulde leaue to looke at his shafte. he may vise this waye. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydynge to Westmyster, and went be watter. 1576 Gascoigne Steel Gl. (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leaue to sel olde rustie blades. 1602 and Pl. Return fr. Parnass. III. iv. 1401 Leaue trussing your pointes, and listen. 1603 B. Jonson Jas. I's Entertainm. Ceronation, Zeal when it rests, Leaues to be Zeal. a 1626 Bacon New Atl. (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages. were altogether left and omitted. 1686 W. De Britanhe Hum. Prend. ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leave to give, they will leave to love. 1600 Locke Toleration ii. Wks. 1727 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leave Swearing. 1722 De Foe Col. Jack (1840) 243 The English left chasing us. 1762 Golosm. Cit. W. Ixxx, Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. 1821 Clane Vill. Minst. I. 156 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus xxxvi. 5 II ever I. Ceased from

† 11. trans. In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. Obs.

21330 R. Baunne Chron. (1810) 235 We salle leue hat pas unto we com ageyn. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) I The seconde boke leueth yo lyfe of yo worlde and entreateth what is the iourney of religion. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI. 135 b, Now leavyng Scotland, let us returne to the busines of Fraunce. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies III. xv. 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

† b. intr. To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. of. Obs.

† b. intr. To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. of. Obs.

c130 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 60 pis Mayster Wace ber leues he. c1350 Will. Palerne 1836 Leef we now here. c1435 Torr. Portugal 587 Leve we now of Torrent there. 1470-85 Malony Arthur Ix. i. heading, Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram. 159a Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 715 Where did I leaue? 1614 RALEIGH Hist, World II. v. § 7. 180 Let us return thither where we left. † III. 12. intr. To remain; to remain behind, where to continue or stay in one place. Obs.

† III. 12. intr. To remain; to remain behind, over; to continue or stay in one place. Obs. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 40 Gif öær hwæt læfde. c 1230 Hali Med. 15 Hit ne wnndeð be nawt bute hit festni oþe & leaue se longe þat [etc.]. c 1275 LAV. 22305 And wose leafde his leome he solde leose. a 1300 Cursor M. 7269 He left at ham for eid. 1335 Lay Folks Mass B&. App. II. 120 There levyth in the auter no materyal bred. 1375 BARBOUA Bruce III. 282 Hym thocht he had doyne rycht nocht Ay quhill to do hym levyt ocht. 1398 Taeviss Barth. De P.R. IX. iv. (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thyrty dayes and thre dayes leuyth oner. 1425 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises. that leven unsold. shall be forfaited. c 1425 Craft of Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 9 Whan þou has þus ydo.. sett þere þat leues of þe subtraccioun. c 1450 Holland Havilat 948 Thar levit allane The Howlat and I. 1460-70 B&. Quintessence 5 þat þat leeneb bihynde, putte it to þe fier. 1492 Bury Wills (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leve after my yere day. 1535 Coversole 2 Kings iv. 44 They ate, and there lefte ouer. a 1541 Wvatt Poet. Wks. (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for right therefore shall leve; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

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13. In various idiomatic phrases. a. To leave ... alone (earlier + to leave one): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see ALONE 4 and LET v.1). In the same sense, To leave ... be (colloq.) where leave has been substituted for let without modification of the form of the phrase. b. To leave go (of), to leave hold (of), to leave loose (of) collog : to cease holding to let zo.

(of) collecte go (of), to leave hold (of), to leave loose (of) collecte to cease holding, to let go. In to leave go, to leave loose, the vb. was orig, transitive, go being inf., and loose a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used absol, or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with of. (Cf. let go, under Let v.) The frequency in use of the three expressions leave go, leave hold, leave loose, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely dial.

The notion expressed in some Dicts., that leave in some of

these phrases represents ME. Leve (OE. lefan, lyfan), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. (1898) 88 If you leue be water aloon, it shal make whit, and if bow ioynge to flyre by be gyft of god it shal wel fare. c 1485 in E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldus gladly with me fare, And leve one my talkynge. 1738 [G. Smtrn] Curions Retal. II. 274 A few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold..were drowned. 1798 MAO. D'Annlay Diary (1891) IV. 82 'O, leave him alone!' cried Mr. Pepys: 'take care only of his health and strength'. 1825 J. NEAL Bro, Jonathan I. 37 Leave me be, squeaked Miss Edith, whose foot he had caught..under the table. 1841 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. II. I. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. 1851 Helps Comp. Solit. vi. (1854) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. 1868 F. E. Paget Lucretia 205 Leave go of me..you young monkey. 1881 Jefferbers Wood Magic I. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leave-go of the hand-rail. 1885 Manch. Elam. 5 June 5, 1 We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with advs. (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

combs. see the varions senses.)

a. Leave behind. (Also, to leave behind one.) trans. †(a) To neglect, leave undone (obs.). (b) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without. (c) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (d) To outstrip. a 1300 Cursor M. 26389 bis ypocrites. bai leue be grettest. plight behind. c 1325 Poem Times Edw. II, 80 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 327 He. leveth thare behind a theef and an hore. 1390 Gower Conf. II. 263 Behind was no name laft. 1509 Hawes Pasl. Pleas. xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leve behinde. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 9 Considering they might leave me behind, or sell me. 1670 A. ROBERTS Adventures T. S. 159 The Guards that were at the Gate ohliged us to leave our Sandals behind. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. III. 306 He. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1711 Addotson Spect. No. 50 F 2 A little Bundle of Papers. left behind by some mistake. 1746-7 Herwey Medit. (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. 1758 Songs, 'The girl I left behind me'. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. iv. I. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. 1806.

+ b. Leave down. trans. To discontinue, let drop. Obs.

1548 Proclam. in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. App. O. 46 That no maner person...do omyt, leave down,...or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used...and not commaunded to be left down...in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

C. Leave off. (a) trans. To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj.

continue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb., formerly also an inf. with lo. Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

c 1400 Destr. Troy 3587 Lefe of pis langore. c 1440 I ork. Byst. xxxii. 295 Leffe of pi talke. 1480 Caxion Pescr. Brit. 22 Afterward the romayns lefte of her regning in britayne. 1535 Covendate Luke v. 4 Whan he had left of talkinge he sayde [etc.]. 1563 83 Foxe A. A. M. 1. 259 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoes, had but one coate, and that of a course clothe. 1581 Melcaster Positions v. (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. 1589 PUIENHAM Eng. Posice iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Bid him leane off such affected flattering termes. 1622 Mange tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leane off to persecute him. 1687 MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dicl. II. s.v., Leave off this wrangling, cessed vous quereler. 1794 Lond. Gaz. No. 4983/4 Tho. Brown...wears a Wig, but his Hair almost long enough to leave it off. 1379 WHISTON Took Lond. Gaz. No. 4983/4 Tho. Brown will leave off for the time to come to require such punishments. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) 111. 303 Those invalids who.. will not leave off their habits of intemperance. 1885 G. Allen Badylon viii, They left off work early. 1891 Field 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (b) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a husiness or employment); to figure the consistent of corrected of the constitute of (a porson). to figure up'

Babylon viii, They left off work early. 1891 Field 21 Nov. 174/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (b) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a husiness or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. Obs.

1534 Mone Conf. agst. Trib. II. Wks. 1200/2 If it so be, y' a man. perceiveth that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme, . then wold I in any wise adules him to leave of that thing, be it spirituall benefice y' he have, . . or temporal rowm & authoritie. 1662 R. Mathew Unl. Alch. Alch. Axxi. 27 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor. 1706 Heanne Collect. 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 154 To oblige him to leave off Pupils he made him his Curate. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 264 P. 2 He left off all his old Acquaintance to a Man. 1720 De Fore Capt. Singleton xx. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leave off her shop.

(c) absol. and intr. To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To end, terminate. Also Comm. of shares, etc.: To end (at a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 Hoccleve To Sir J. Oldeastle 152 Your wit is all to feeble to despute. Stynte and leue of. c1475 Rawf Coilsear 174 Is nane so gnde as leif of, and mak na mair stryfe. 1535 Coverdale Ps. xxxxi(i). 8 Leaue of from wrath, let go displeasure. 1563-83 Foxe A. 4 M. 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I [Bradford] hy your leaue must now leaue of, to prepare for him. 1611 BIELE Ecclus. xxxi. 17 Leaue off first for maners sake, and be not vnsatiable. 1700 Droven Pref. Fables Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1711 Addition of a line. 1875 Jowett Plato by leaving off in the middle of a line. 1875 Jowett Plato

(ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. 1883 Manch. Exam. 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. 1895 Bookman Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leave off with an appetite.

d. Leave out. To omit, not to insert or include. a 1470 Gregory Chron. (Camd.) 203 They seying and redynge hys papyr, commanudyd to leve owte and put a way many troughtys. c 1484 Canton Proem to Chaucer's Cant. T., I erryd. in settying in somme thynges that he neuer... made, and leuynge out many thynges that he made. 1545 Ascham Toxoph. ii. (Arh.) 110 And these thynges althoughe they be trifles, yet... I woulde not leue them out. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage To Rdt. (1614) ? v. The most leave out their Authors, as if their owne assertion were sufficient authoritie. 1653 Walton Angler ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leaves out the sin which is usually mixed with them. 1676 Listra in Ray's Corr. (1848) 124. I shall only put you in mind that you leave not out the vinegar. 1735 Lord Tyrawty in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 287 They could not with any decency do it for him and leave me out. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xi, He seldom leaves anything out, as he writes only for his own anusement. 1843 H. Rogers Ess. (1860) 111. 79 They can leave out, if they do not put in. 1887 'L. Carroll. Game of Legic' i. § 1. 6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. Leave over. trans. To allow to remain for future use. to let 'stand over' for subsecuent

e. Leave over. trans. To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration.

consideration.

1887 Times (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/2 He thought the matter night be left over for the present.

† f. Leave up. To abandou, give up, resign. Obs. 1430-40 Lydd. Edehas IX XXXIV. (1554) 214b, The second some left up his cleargie. 1523 Ldd. Berners Frons. I. lv. 76 The kyng might be fayne... to leave up the siege at Tourney. Ibid. ccxv. 271 That was the cause that dyners of them left up their fortresses. 1530 Compend. Treat. (Arb.) 178 He saide that he wold leave up the office of Chaunceler.

Leave (liv), v.2 [ME. lēvi, f. lēf Leaf sb., with regular change of finto v.] intr. = Leaf v. 1. Also To be leaved out (U. S.): to have the leaves expanded.

2. 1. Also To be leaved out (U.S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c 120 S. Kenelm 168 in S. Eng. Leg. 350 bis maister nam be 3 georde and sette hire on be grounde and hot bigan to leui bare in well uyte stounde.

1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret.

7 The humydite of the erthe..makith trees and herbes to leve and flower. 1735 Pritisk in Phit. Trans. XXIX. 232 It leaves like our Coin Marygold. 1789 J. May Tral. & Lett. 1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts but just leaved out. 1864 Weisting, Leave, to send out leaves;—often with oat. 1890 Century Mag. July 448/r The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford.. any shade. 1895 Pop. Sci. Monthly Mar. 578 The poplars were leaved out. 1895 Kath. Hiskson Miracle Plays 1. 20, 1. watch my lilies bud and leave.

+ Leave, v.3 Obs. rare. [ad. F. lever: see Levy.] trans. To raise (an army).

1500 Spenser F. Q. II. x. 31 An army strong she leav'd, To war on those which him had of his tealm bereav d.

Leave, obs. form of Lave sh., Leaf, Live.

Leave, obs. form of LAVE sh., LEAF, LIVE.

Leaved (live, a. (See also LEAFED a.) [f.

LEAF sh. or LEAVE z. + -ED.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. lit. and fig. Also /ler.

1250 Gen. & Ex. 3839 It [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaued bi-cumen. 1350 Will. Palerne 22 Pe bus-thys pat were blowed grene, & leued ful louely. 1377 LANGL. P. P. B. xv. 95 There somme bowes ben leued and somme hereth none. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VI. VI. They lodged hem in a lytyl leued wood. 1572 MASCALL Plant. & Graft. VII. 1651 do In the spring time before the trees be leaved. 1586 CLESS PEMBROKE Ps. CIV. VII, Thence, Lord, thy leaved people bud and blow. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 216 A four-square stem, leaved like vinto an Oke. 1711 Ken. Sion Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flow'rs were blown, the Vine was leav'd. 1864 BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop. xxi. § 6. 364 Three liles. b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

number or kind).

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xviit. 48 Then grace sholde growe aut and grene-lened wexe. 1583 Leg. Bp. St. Andreis 303 Sanct Jhones nutt, and the for levit clawer. 1607 Torsell. Four-J. Beasts (1658) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. a 1729 Congreve tr. Ovids Art of Love in, There tamarisks with thick leaved box are found. 1787 Fam. Plants 1. 13 Perianth one-leaved. 1847 Tennyson Princess in. 153 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant-)leaf.
1841 S. C. Hall Ireland (1842) II. 84 The base of the former [pillar in the Caves of Tipperary] is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. 1865 Spectator 14 Jan. 49 He himself describes them as more like 'willow-leaves'. These leaved forms are different in size.

+ 3. Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. Obs. 1559 Morwing Evonym. 240 Mixt [sic] the siedes of Rew pund with leved gould. 1658 Sir T. Mayerre Receipts Cookery xxi. 24 Making them [minced pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 Guillim Heraldry ii. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright raies did cast. 1611 BIBLE Is. xlv. i. 1611 Cotor. s.v. Balant, A fowlding, or two leaued, doore. 1847 C. Bronte J. Eyre I. xii. 223 The great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5. Furnished with leaves (of paper).
1629 Gaule Pract. Theories Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaved Booke. 1817 Byron Befpo liv, A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.

† Lea'veless, a. Obs. [variant of Leafless, influenced by the pl. leaves.] Without leaves. 1581 T. Howell Devises (1879) 199 When Boreas rough, had leauelesse left eche tree. c 1611 Chapman Iliad 11. 370 With wood, leauelesse, and kindl'd at Apposed fire, they burne the thighes. 1638 Carew Ferses pref. to Sandys Div. Powns 34 Then, I no more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leavelesse Trunke on Golgotha.

+ Leaveless, adv. Obs. [f. Leave sb. +
-LESS.] Without permission.
c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1843 Dina dor mis-dede, the nam leueles
fro dat stede. a 1500 Chancer's Dreme 74 Closed rounde
about That levelesse none come in ne out.
Leavell, obs. form of Level.

Hence + Leave-lookerage (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT Tour in Wales I. 168 Here [st. at Chester] are ... two annual officers, called leave-lookers... They were accustomed... to take small sums, called leave-lookerage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail.

Leaven lev'n, sb. Forms: 4-5 levayn(e, 4-8 levain(e, 4 levein, 4-6 leveyne, 5-8 leven, (5 lewan; 7 levin, 6- leaven. [a. F. levain (recorded from 12-13th c.) = Prov. levam:-1... levamen means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. levare [F. lever] to raise.]

lever) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; spec. a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; spec, a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. sour-dough). + In 16-18th c. often plural. Phrase, + To lay, put leaven(s. 1340 Ayenb. 205 Ase be leavane zoure) let do; 1390 Gower Conf. 1. 294 He is the levein of the brede, Which soureth all the past about. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirury, 352 Take be wombis of cantarides & grinde hem wip leueyne. c 1425 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 663/21 Hoc levamentum, lewan. 1471 Ritley Comp. Alch. ix, viii. in Ashni. (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Past, Requyreth Ferment whych Leven we call. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. (1790) 70 One yonnan furnour. seasonying the oxyn and at the making of the levayne at every bache. c 1532 DW Wes Introd. Fr. in Palser, 946 To put the levain, fermenter. 1533 Elyot Cast. Helthe (1539) 27 b, Breadde of fyne floure of wheate, hauynge no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1541 R. Coptano Gnydon's Quest. Chirney. N J, And yf y' veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must haue a plaster of leueyne. 1573 TUSER Ilmsh. Inxii. (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leauens. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 566 The meale of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1611 BIBLE Exod. xii. 15 Euen the first day yee shall put away leauen out of your houses. 1671 SALMON Syn. Mcd. III. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1609 EVELYN Acctaria sp. Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Levain. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery xvii. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and spongier the Bread will be. 1809 Pinnsvey Tran. France 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leven. 1876 ft. Schiltzenberger's Ferment. to The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = FERMENT sb. 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymot

An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1390 [see sense 1]. 1555 Phillippi Apol. (1599) B 8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abrode. 1641 MILTOR Reform. 11. Wks. 1851 III. 49 The soure levin of humane Traditions mixt in one putrifi'd Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisic in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. iii. 7 And thus the Romans levened with the Gospell...insimuated that leven by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 Lo. Bolingbrook 24 July in Swift's Lett. (1767) II. 211 Lest so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. Adams IVks. (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other. 1865 PARKMAN Hinguenofs ii. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. III. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for: A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

ment; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

ment; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 410 You have your fine walkes... and therewithall communication seasoned with the leven of learning. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 406 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age that each of them liv'd in. 1740 J. CLARKE Ednc. Youth (ed. 3) 124 The latter (Senecal... has a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 HOLGROFT Lawaler's Physiogn. i. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leven of vanity. 1864 SWISKURE Atlanta 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1883 S. C. Hall Retrospect II. 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 Manch. Exam. 23 June 6 1 We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. Phrases. Of the same leaven: of the same sort or character. The old leaven: after I Cot. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education

hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed

inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. Jonson Er. Man in Hum. 1. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, o' your owne batch, your owne levin. 1650 Trape Comm. Num. 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 Micron Hirchings Wks. 1738 I. 569 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. 1722 Sewel Hist. Quakers 4 The Prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 Swift To Very Ting. Lady Wks. 1755 H. 11. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1839 Stonehouse Axholme 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up. 3. attrib.

3. allrtb.

1547 BOORDE Bret. Health covii 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread., and all maner of crustes. 1886 Kinglake Crimea VI. vi. 134 The army of General Canrobert was often. able to provide itself with good leaven bread.

Leaven (lev'n), v. Forms: see the sb. Also ba. tyle. 5 y-lavenyt, 6 levended. [f. Leaven'sb.]

1. trans. To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

by means of leaven.

1422 tr. Seereta Seeret., Priv. Priv. 241 The brede be hit made of whete and enelty y-lauenyt. 1528 Paynet. Salerne's Regim. (1541) 45 h. This text declareth iv. propretes of good breadde. The fyrste is, hit must be well leuende. 1535 Coverbale Hos. vii. 2 As it were an onen y' the baker heateth. till the dowe be leuended. 1611 Birde I Cor. v. 6 Know ye not that a little leuuen leaueneth the whole lumpe? 1638 Rawley tr. Bacon's Life & Death (1650) 47 Bread, a little leavened, and very little sulted, is best. absol. 1650 Trant Comm. Exod. 74 In the Meat-offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anie thing that leaveneth, as honie.

2. for. (Cf. Leaven sb. 2.) To permeate with

2. fig. (Cf. Leaven sb. 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle with some tempering or modifying element; † rarely, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

clement; † rarely, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 LATIMER Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maiestrates, theyr synne dothe leanen you all. 1576 Fleaning Panopl. Epist. 35 Your advise, being leavened with singular wisedome. Ibid. 28 When I had perceived. that your friendshippe was leavened with lightnesse and inconstancie. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. iii. 7 Thus the Romans levened with the Gospell.. inisinuated that leven by degrees. 1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. 1. § 1 Leven not good Actions nor render Virtues disputable. 1682 Burner Rights Princes Pref. 29 Only they were too much leavened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church. 1718 Priore Ladle 166 That cruel something unpossess'd Corrodes and leavens all the rest. 1860 Reade Cloister § H. lii, When this revelution had had time to leaven the city. 1862 Goulaura Pers. Relig. 1v. xii. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leavened their entire churacter. 1865 Merny Edw. Emp. VIII. 18v. 144 Bithynia.. and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leavened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 Mrs. Oliphan Makers Flor. xi. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

11ence Leavening vol. 5b. and ffl. a.
1666 Stakes. Tr. & Cr. 1. i. 20, 22. a 1666 Bacon New Att. (1627) 37 Breads we have of severall Graines, ... With diuerse kindes of Leavenings, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FARFAX Butk & Sett. 128 By ... fermentation or bustle of the working or leavening particles. 1898 Maclear Celts vii. 105 It did not retain the leavening influences now introduced. 1894 Athenrum 10 Nov. 633/2 [The world was] seething and fermenting ... under the leavening influences of Christianity.

Leaven, obs. form of Eleven.
1590 Latimer Seren Sermos A a iij b, It was a solitarye place and thyther he wente w thys leaven Apostles.

Leaven, obs. form of ELEVEN.

1549 LATIMER Seren Sermons Aa iij b, It was a solitarye place and thyther he wente whys leauen Apostles.

Leavened (lev'nd), fpl. a. [f. LEAVEN v. + -ED l.] In senses of the vb.

1400 Maunbev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 pe Grekes also makes be sacrement of be autere of leuaynd breed. 1531 Tindale Exp. 1 John (1537) 76 A leuended maunchet of theyr

pharisaycall gloses. 1573 DARET Alv. L 245 Leauened bread, panis fermentatus. 1586 J. Hookek Hist, Irel. II. 161/2 Their old leauened and wicked vsage. 1603 Shaks. Mass. for M. 1. i. 52 We hause with a leauen'd and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 BIBLE Exod. xiii. 3 There shall no leauened bread be eaten. 1815 ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caulul (1842) II. 191 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leavened bread.

Leavenish, a. rare. [f. Leaven sb. + -ISH.]

Resembling leaven.

1608 Torsett. Serpents (1658) 695 If a perfume bereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

Leavenless (le v'nlès), a. [-LESS.] Contain-

Leavenless (lev'nlès), a. [-LESS.] Containing no leaven, 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

Leavenous (lev'nbs), a. [f. Leaven sb. + -008.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 Milton Eikon. ix.Wks. 1851 III. 401 A. . vitious clergy .. whose unsincer and levenous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them loosness, then bondage. 1677 Warner Burn. Chas. I (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Laylump. it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body intu a distemper.

Leaver (li'vai). [f. Leave v.1 + -er.l.] One who leaves (in various senses of the vb.).

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xix. 96 This vertue is more estemed of thaffection of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is lefte. 1606 Shaks. Aut. 4 Cl. vv. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leaver. and a fugitive. 1652 J. B. 70 Bronn on his Joviall Crevo Brome's Wks. 1873 III. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shews Onely that we're his friends. 1883 Century Mag. June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. Gissing Emancip. III. ii. xvii. 288 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards. Leaver, obs. form of Lever.

Leave-taking (l'vtcl'kin), xbl. sb. [f. Leave Laken very leavers of the course of the course

Leave-taking (lī vtē kin), vbl. sb. [f. Leave sb.] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; + parting speech.

† parting speech.

1375 BARBOUR Brnce II. 143 [He] passyt furth but leveraking. c.1564 LADY MARY SIONEY Let. to her Son in Symonds Sir P. Sidney (1889) 16 And for a final leavetaking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obediemt scholar to your good master. 1605 SIARS. Macb.

11. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leauetaking, But shift away. 1838 POR A. G. Pym xx, We had agreed. to pay a formal visit of leavetaking to the village.

12. attrib. 1796 Charlotte Smith Marchmont III. 256 Mrs. Glaston, without repeating the usual leavetaking compliments, departed. 1828 Lights & Shades II. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

12. Leaving (livin), vbl. sb. [f. Leave v. + 1802]

In The action of the vb. Leave in various senses.

1. The action of the vb, Leave in various senses. Also in Comb. with advs., as leaving-off.

1. The action of the vbs, 111, 350 For leevying of dedis of charite shulde he noping be blained. 1450-1530 Myrr. onr Ladye 38 And yet yf he lefte yt vnsayde he shulde synne more greuosly, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doying & in the leueyinge. 1340 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1534) 27 b, Not carnally vnderstandyinge this rewarde, for than, for the leuying of one wyfe thon sholdest haue an hondred wyues. 1539 Tonstall Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 97 To the Thessaloniceuse he writeth. Pray without any day leauyinge of. 1636 Gerbeire Counse? 27 Never. suffer them to begin their Scafflings in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1719 De Foe Crusse 11. iv. (1840) 85 They. went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 Sir W. Napier Penins. War xiv. iv. (Ridg.) 11. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions. 1861 Treesch 7 Ch. Asia 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. concr. † a. sing. What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

2. concr. † a. sing. What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter Cant. 496, I soght be lefynge of my 3eris. c 1425 Crafte of Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 18

Medye bat be quych leues after be takyinge away of bat bat is odde, be quych leuynge schalle be 3. c 1450 LOKE-IACH Grail xlviii. 468 To aleyn token they Ageyn the leveng of that fisch in Certeyn. 1596 B. Griphs Fidessa (1876)
35, I am no leauing of al-withering age.

b. fl. in the same sense (Cf. L. reliquie, which the ling word often translates in early examples)

35. I am no leauing of al-withering age.
b. pl. in the same sense (Cf. L. reliquia, which the Eng. word often Iranslates in early examples.)
a 1340 Hampole Psalter xvi. 16 pai left baire leuyngis till paire smale. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 97 Off the levenges of whiche cite, after the seyenge of Seynte Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1326 Tindale Mark viii. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leavinges of broken neate toke ye up. 1552 Hulder, Leuynges or thinges left, reliquia. 1355-8 Phare Aneid III. Fiv, The leauinges of Achilles wyld. 1360 Hollband Treas. Fr. Tong, Faufrelmers, riffe raffe, the leauings or shreds of any thing. 1611 Middleton & Dekker Roaving Gri III. ij. To dine on my scraps, my leavings. 1646 Jenkyn Remora 28 Shall God have Sutans leavings? 1672 Dryora Cong. Granada I. i. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you have but the Leavings of my Will. 1686 Honneck Crucif, Tesus v. 72 The poorer sort.. carried the leavings or fragments home. 1742 Richardson Pamela III. 215 Truly, she'd have none of Polly's Leavings; no, not she! crypo linson Sch. Arl II. 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leavings of his colours. 1834 Macaulay Biog., Pilt (1866) 178 He gave only the leavings of his time and the dress of his fine intellect. 1863 Kingslev Water-Bab. 5 His master lethim have a pull at the leavings of his beer. 1867 M. Arnold Sonn. Immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leavings? 1884 Graphic 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leavings—what they did not touch—made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.

+c. Leaving out: what has been left out,

omitted matter. Obs.

1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xxii. P.8 He may perhaps get a small word. into the foregoing Line; and another. in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

3. attrib., esp. in the sense of leaving school or college as in Leaving cartificate examination.

college, as in *leaving certificate*, examination; leaving-book, (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also

friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also leaving-shop (slang), an unlicensed pawnshop. 1878 Symonos Sheller 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome 'leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 Mem. Cath. & Crauford Tait 483. His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 NO German or Saxon can enter the mining School at Freiberg. unless he have obtained a 'leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 Daily News 30 June 5/3 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1803 Athenxum 21 Oct. 555/2 For all schools a common 'leaving examination. 1805 Dickens Mul. Fr. 11. xii, Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a 'Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant sums on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1888 Spectator 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

† Lea'vish. Obs. rare = . [f. Leaf sh. (pl.

† Lea vish. Obs. rare -o. [f. LEAF sh. (pl.

leaves) + -ISH.]
1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Leavysshe full of leaves, fueillu.
16avy (līvi), a. [Earlier and more normal form of LEAFV.]

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage.

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage. Obs. exc. foot.

c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. IV. 436 With leny bowis puld ek let hem be By nyght. c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Fs. XCVI. vi, Leavy infants of the wood. 1608 SHAKS. Per. v. i. 51
The leavie shelter that abutts against the Islands side. 1634 MILTON Comus 278 Diin darknes, and this leavy Labyrinth. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR SERM. for Year 1. xxi. 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak. and [they] are the most remarkable of friends. of all the leavie nation. 1745 tr. Columella's Husb. IX. IX, A green leavy little tree. 1832 TENNYSON Margaret v, And faint, rainy lights are seen, Moving in the leavy beech. 1833—Poems 42, I heard...

The nightingale in leavy woods Call to its mate.

† b. Of a season: Abounding in foliage. Obs.
1599 SHAKS. Much Ado II. iii. 75 The fraud of men were ener so, Since summer first was leauy.

C. Consisting of or made of leaves (either nalural or ornamental).

C. Consisting of or made of leaves (either natural or ornamental).

1610 G. Fleetcher Christ's Vict. 1. xix, He fled thy sight,
... And for his shield a leavie armour weav'd.

1611 Cotor.,
Fueillure..; also, leafe-worke, or a leauie flourishing.

+ 2. Of a gate: Having leaves. Obs.

1611 Chapman Iliad vi. 86 Take the key, vnlocke the leavie gates.

Hence + Leavings leafings

leaue gates.

Hence † Leaviness, leafiness.

1611 COTGR., Fueillure, Leauinesse. 1687 RYCAUT Contu.

Knolles' Hist. Turks 11. 252 The shady leaviness of two
tall elms.

Leaward, obs. form of LEEWARD.

Leaze, variant of Lease sb.1, v.1, v.2
Leazing, variant of Leasing Obs., lying.

| Leban (lebæn). Also lebban, leben. [Arab.

laban, from a root meaning 'to be white'.]

A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of

A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk, 168 Phil. Trans. XIX, 158 Leben, (a thick sour Milk)... is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very nseful to quench Thirst. 1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 345 Their breakfast.. in winter is fryed eggs, cheese, honey or leban. 1847 DISRAELI Tancred IV. ii, Sheikh Salem will never drink leban again. 1880 L. WALLACE Ben-Hur 231, I have bread and leben.

Lebarde, leberde, obs. forms of Leopard.

Leburd (e, variant of LEE-BOARD 1 Obs.

Lecage, obs. form of Lee-BOARD · Oos.

Lecage, obs. form of Leakage.

Lecam, variant of Likan Obs., body, corpse.

Lecanomancy (le kănomænsi). Also 7 licanlecon. [ad. Gr. λεκανομαντεία, f. λεκάνη dish,
pan, pot (f. λέκος of the same meaning) + μαντεία
divination. Cf. F. leconomantie (Rabelais).]

divination. Cf. F. leconomantie (Rabelais).]
Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 204 Hydromancy.

done. in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomancie.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 366 They had also their

Lecanomancie, which was observed in a Bason of Water,

wherein certaine plates of golde and silver were put with

lewels, marked with their jugling Characters. 1656 Bloont

Glossogr. Licanomancy. a 1663 Urquhar's Rabelais III.

XXV. 207 By Hydromancy, by Leconomancy. 1783 T.

Wilson Archael. Dict., Lecanomancy.

So + Tecanomances. + Lacanomantio Obs. - 9

So + Lecanomancer, + Lecanomantio Obs. -0,

one who practises lecanomancy.

1623 COCKERAM, Leconomanticke. 1670 BLOUNT Glossogr.,
Lecanomancer. a diviner by water in a bason.

Lecanoma, the name of a genus of lichens.] Lecanoric
acid: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus Lecanora of lichens. Hence **Iecanorate** (-ō°rtĕt), a salt of lecanoricacid; **Iecanorin** (-ō°rin) = lecanoric acid. 1844 Fownes Chem. 488 Fresh dye-lichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by

solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name lecanorine has been given. 1852 Ibid. (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin... and a new acid... which is termed by some chemists lecanoric, by others orsellinic acid. 1865 WAITS Dict. Chem. III. 565 The lecanorates gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding orsellinic acid, and ultimately orcin.

Lecanorine (lekănō-rin), a. Bot. [f. Lecanora (see picc.) + -INE.] Resembling the anotherium

(see prec.) + -INE.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So **Lecano**roid a.

roid a.

1871 LEIGHTON Lichen-flora 5 Apothecia lecanorine. Ibid.
241 Apothecia pale, plane, lecanoroid.

Lecche, obs. form of LEACH v.1, LEECH sh.1

Lecchour, obs. form of LECHER.

Lece, obs. form of LEASH.

Lece, obs. form of LEASH.

† Lech 1. Obs. Also 3 lech, laich. [App. to be identified (in spite of the difficult form laichen, which may be corrupt) with OE. lec masc., cogn. w. locian to Look.] A look, glance.

[2 1000 ÆEFRIC Hom. (Thorpe) II. 374 Wo sceolon awendan nrne lec fram yfelre zesihbe, ure hlyst fram yfelre sprace.] c 1205 Lav. 1884 Ladliche læches heo leitedeni mid egan. Ibid. 3410 He.. bas worde seide mid seorhfulle laichen. Ibid. 3430 He.. bas worde seide mid seorhfulle laichen. Ibid. 3430 Mid his lechen he gon ligen. [Often elsewhere in Lav.] a 1250 Owl. & Night. 1138 Pine leches beob grivliche be hwile bu art on lifedage.

Tach 2 (lek). [ad] W. Moch (flat) stone = Ir..

Lech ² (lek). [ad. W. *llech* (flat) stone = Ir., Gael. *leac*. Cf. Cromlech.] A Celtic mount-

mental stone.

mental stone.

1768-9 J. Cleland Spec. Etym. Vocab. 134 A Lech differs from a Cromlech, in that it means the top-stone of a Cromlech, or any sacred stone; whereas Cromlech expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 Baring-Gould Bk. West 11, 28 [St. Patrick] did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

There is the stones.

| Lech 3 (lexy), [Ger.] (See quot. 1753.)

1753 Chambers Cycl. Snyp., Lech, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of line stone. 1756-7 tr. Keyster's Trav. (1760) IV. 229 The Schemnitz one contains a greater quantity of gold ...than that of Cremnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more lech.

There is the form of Language.

Lech, obs. form of LEECH sh.1

Lechardemane, obs. form of LEGERDEMAIN.

Leche (litfi). Also lechwi, leechwe. [Sechuana: cf. Sesuto letsa antelope.] A South African water-buck, Kobus leche.

water-buck, Kohus leche.

1857 Livingstone, Trav. iii. 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called leche or lechwi. It is a beautiful water-antelope of a light brownish-yellow colour.

1863 W. C. Baldiwin Afr. Hanting 247 My driver told me. that he was a man who could shoot a leche ram. 1893 Selous Trav. S. E. Africa 450 The graceful water-loving leechwe antelopes.

Leche, obs. f. Leach, Leeh, Lich, Like.

Lecher (letfox), sb. arch. Forms: 2-5 lechur, 3 -or, 3-6 -our, 4 lichur, -o(u re, lichour, lec(c)houre, lech-, lychure, 4-5 lichour, leclec(c)houre, lech-, lychure, 4-5 lichour, lecchour, 5 lecheour(e, lechowr(e, -ir, -urre,
lichir, -or, lycher, lehchour, 5-6 lychour,
(6 leachour, lecherd, 7 lechard), 6-8 leacher,
letcher, 5- lecher. [a. OF. lecheor, -eur, -ur,
liceour, lichicor, also lichard, agent-n. f. lechier to
live in debauchery or gluttony, mod.F. lècher to
lick = Pr. lecar, lechar, 1t. leccare, ad. OHG.
Leccôn (G. lecken):-OTeut. *likkôjan to LJCK.]
A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence:

lick = Pr. lecar, lechar, 1t. leccare, ad. OHG.
leccôn (G. lecken):—OTeut. *likkôjan to Lick.]
A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence; a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.
c1175 Lamb. Hom. 53 plus heo doò for to feiren heom seoluen and to draye lechurs to ham. a1225 Anc. R. 216
pe lechur iðe deofles kurt bifuleð himsulf fulliche, & alle his feolawes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vuclene honden & mid lechors mod Al isoyled. 13. K. Alis. 3916
Fy, he saide, apon the lechour: Thou schalt dye as a traytour! c1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. (1866) 11 The sexte commandement es 'Thou sall he na lichoure'. c1375
Cursor M. 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [Bedford M.S. be lichore] hath lyte. c1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 242 Sir olde lecchour, lat thy lapes he. c1449 Pecock Repr. 1.
xviii. 103 Summe ben founde.. to be greet lecchouris, Summe to be avoutreris. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xvii. ii, Launcelot now I wel vnderstande that thou are a fals recreaunt knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and louest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 Dubbar Tua Mariti Women 174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. III. v. 147, I will now take the Leacher: hee is at my house. 1603 Florito Montaigne (1634) 477 Of Concubines they [men] may have as many as they list, and women as many lechards. 1622 Quarles Esther vi, The time is come, faire Ester must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's lust. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 11. 148 Half-surpri2'd, and fearing to be seen, The Leacher gallop'd from his jealous Queen. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 502 P 4 Von see. old letchers, with mouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful carnestness. 1738 Ramsan Monk & Miller's Wife to 5 The haly letcher fled, And darn'd himsell behind a bed. 1763 Churchill. Gotham III. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some letcher fold. 1831 Trellawsen Ader. Vionnger Son II. 193 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, beset her.

+ Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.
c1250 Cen. & Ex.

Troy 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis, 1603 Florio Montaigne 511 Some...disgrace alight on his lawfull wife or on his lechard mistris.

Hence + Lecherhed [see -HEAD], lechery; + Lecherlike, -ly advs., lecherously; + Lecher-

ness, lechery.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 770 Dat folc hunde lecherlike. Ibid.
1997 He wilde don is lechur-hed wid ioseph, for hise fairehed. c 1400 Destr. Troy 8059 The tothur lurkes in lychernes,
& laghes onerthwert. Ibid. 12604 Pan Vlixes the lord,
licherly bai saide, Preset [etc.]. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer.
(Arb.) Introd. 27 The wymen he very hoote & dyposed to
lecherdnes.

Lecher, v. Obs. [f. Lecher sh.] intr. To play the lecher, lence † Lechering fpl. a. 1382 Wells Num. xv. 39 Thei folowen not her owne thoughts and eyen, by dynerse thingis lecherynge. 1594 Nashe Unfort. Trav. 11 How he must... drinke carouse and lecher with him out of whom he hopes to wring anie matter. 1605 Shaks. Lear iv. vi. 114 The small gilded Fly Do's letcher in my sight. 1617 Colors, Fourter, to leacher. 1631 Donsk Folydoron 130 To letcher is like the spider that spinns a webb out of his owne bowells; to swill and drinke in excesse, is to turne trype-wife and wash guits. a 1693 Uryuhart's Rabelais itt. Aviii. 392 A Lechering Rogue. 1756 Deni-Rey 31 ft vanity or dress allure her mind To forfeit fame and letcher with Mankind.

Lechere, obs. form of Leecher.
† Lecherer. Obs. Also 5-6 lecherour. [? f.

Lechere, obs. form of Leecher.

† Lecherer. Obs. Also 5-6 lecherour. [?f. Lecher sb.: see -erl? 3.] = Lecher sb.: see -erl? s.] = Lecher sb.: leccherours of here owne meynne in here housholde. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Pric. Pric. 250. The that haue rogh leggis bene lechneris. 1496 Phicas Phap. (W. de W. 1531) v. sis. 222/2 Yf a clerke saye that it is lefull to skee ... lecherors. he is yrieguler. 1575 R. B. Aphins & Pinginia Dijb, The Gods confound such lecherers. 1591 Sparkey tr. Cattan's Geommake 36 He is. a glutton, a leacherer. 1605 Navr. Marthers Sir 7. Fiz. (1870) II A roysting drunkard is most commonly noted for an incontinent lecherer. attrib. 1494 Fauras Chron. V. ccs. 225 She hath. nempned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

Lecherous (letf) for s., a. arch. Forms: 4 licheros, lycher o us, let) cherouse, 4 5 lecherous, 4-6 licherous, 5 lychorous, luchrus, 5-6 lichorous, 6 lecheros, -us, licharus, leiche-

5-6 lichorous, 6 lecheros, -us, licharus, leicherous, 6-8 letcherous, 4- lecherous, [a. OF. lecheros, etc., f. lecheur Lecher sb.: sec -ot s. Cf. Lickerous.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

LICKEROUS.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

1303 R. Bri NNE Handl. Symne 7089 Pys was a prest ryst amerious.—And amerious men are leccherous. 12386 Charter Re Prol. 026 As hoot he was, and lecherous, its a sparwe. 1400 Matner. (Roxh.) xv. 69 Men er so prowde, so entrous. So grete glotomis, and so licherous. 1500—20 Dennar Prems. 1. 41 He said he was ane licherous bull, That croynd bayth day and nycht. 1527 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1522) 315 Nero that beast and lecherons monster. 1602 Shaks, Ham. II. 600 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine! 1613 Princhas Prigrimage (1014) 79 Semiramis... a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Sysim Goddesse. 1773 Bevious Sháló Na. (1809) 213 Lavy, lying, lecherous monks. 1876 Bias sidents and lecherous monks. 1876 Bias sidents Shalf, x. Libe 125 Thy morderous, and lecherous race Have sat too long i' the holy place.

b. Of action, thought, etc.: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

1330 R. Brenne Chrom. (1810) 65 Licheros lif bei led. 1393 Langle. P. P. C. vil. 104 Ich had lykynge to lauhe of lecherous tales. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. laxvii. (1405) 533 It chasteth lecherous menyinges and maketh good mynde. 1400–50 Alexander 1328 And to na licherous lustes leene ve oure membris. 1533 Gav Richt Vay 15 Thay... thinkis lichorous thochtis. 1507 Gode & Goddie Ball. (S. T. S.) 216 3it war his factis sa lichorus. 1611 Cotter, Saffrett, wanton dallying, leacherous leasting, lastinious toying. 1884 Chr. Treasure Feb. 97/2 Absalomis plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

c. Of drink, etc.: Inciting to lechery. 1382 Wyclif Prox. xx. 1 A leccherous thing win. 1386 Charcer Pard. T. 221. 1393 Langle. P. P. C. n. 25 Loth in hus lyue thorw lecherous drynke Wykkydlich wroghte. 1596 Daireymelt tr. Lestic's Hist. Sort. II. 152 He sett out sum leicherous lawis, that his flagitious gaird. mycht haue occasione frille to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. 1632 Sterewood, Lechero

vnto lust.]
†2. = LICKEROUS: a. fond of good living, gluttonous; b. (of food) rich, dainty. Obs.

1474 CAXTON Chesse 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483—G. de la Tour Bvij, How they ought not..to yeue flesshe ne lychorous metes to houndes. c 1483—Dialogues viii. 33 Car elle est moult gloutce, For she is moche lichorous. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858)
11. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

she is moche lichorous. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858)
11. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

11ence Lecherously adv., Lecherousness.
1340 Ayenb. 128 pe guode mannes zone pet. leuede lecherusliche. 1382 Woulf Luke xv. 13 There he wastide his substaunce in lyuynge leccherously. c 1450 Mirour Sulvation 1651 One leccherously lyving consumes his substaunce. 1551 Bible Isa. lvi. Notes, They were dryuen into ye profounde and deepe sleepe of ygnoraunce, of idlenes, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 Percuvall Sp. Dict., Luxuriosamente, lecherouslie. 1595 Min. 9th Nat. Council Congreg. Ch. U.S. A. 138 Laws against all manner of lecherousness.

† Lecherwite, a perversion (after Lecher sb.) of OE. legerwite (see Lairwite).

1228 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 1. 52 Lecherwyt.

Lechery (let15ri). Forms: 3-5 leccherie, 3-7 lecherie, (3-5 -ye), 4 lechury(e, -ure, -uri, -wry, lec(c)heri, ? lec3ery, licchery, -ie, lit-

cheri, lychory, -ery, -eri, -ore, luchery, 4-5 lecchery(e, lechory, -i(e, lichery, -ory, 4-6 licherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychorie, lichery, 6-7 letcherie, 7-8-ery, leach-

Itcherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychorie, lichery, 6-7 letcherie, 7-8-ery, leachery, 5- lechery. [a. OF. lecherie, licherie, f. lecheur Lechers b.]

Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this. c 1330 Hali Meid. 11 þat is te lust of leecherie þat rialeð þer wiðinne. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. a 1300 Cursor M. 10046 (Cott.) þe chastite o þis lenidi Ouercumms al lust o lecheri [Gött, lichery]. c 1340 lbid. 6476 (Trin.) Do no lecchery bi no wommon. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þoustis, in yvel wordis; mansleyingis, avoutrieris, leccheries. c 1386 Chaucre Pars. T. P 762 Alter Glotonye thanne comth leccherie. a 1440 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3656 Leccherye. is hogges lif. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. 1. (Arb.). 24 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swyne do here in the common myra 1386 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercenesse, Sparrowes letcherie. 1606 Shaks. Tr. § Cr. v. i. 106 Nothing but Letcherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle vi. 2649 And this I holde, that secret letcherie Is a lesse sinne than close hypocrisie. 1822-34 Good's Stady Med. (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Dehanched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 19th Cent. July 40 An ew motif for art has also heen discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. c 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Over-al regnith Lecchery, Whos naight yit growith night and day. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxi. 79 Lichery, that lathly corss, Berand Dyk a hagit horss. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. 10: 24 And next to him rode lustfull Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 Yorke Union Hom. 17 You cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. fig.

1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spirituel or ghostil lechery. 1606 Dekker Sev. Sinnes 1. (Arb.) 17 The Vsurer lines by the lechery on mony, and is Bawd to his owne bags. 1676 Maryett Mr. 7. Smirke Wks. 1875 IV. 77 [He] will violate the

te. transf. Luxurious or inordinate pleasure. 1632 MASSINGER City Madam II. i, Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter An ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant!

† Lechne, v. Obs. Forms: 1 lécnian, lécnian, iacnian, 2 lechnien, pa. pple. ilechned, 3 lacnien, lechnien, lechnie, lechnen, 4 lechnen. [OE. læcnian, lacnian = ON. lækna, Goth. lækinôn:—OTeut. *lækinôjan, f. *lækjo-z Leech sb.1] trans. To cure, heal, lit. and fig. Also absol. to administer medicine.

administer medicine.

c 900 tr. Bxda's Hist. iv. xviii. [xvi.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þæm ilean dælum deagollice læcnod [v.rr. lacnad, lacnod] was from his wundum. c 950 Lindisf, 6051. Luke iv. 23 La lece lecne δec scolfne. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxiii. (Z.) 203 Medeor, ic lacnize. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 Adam wes ilechned þurh god almihte solf. c 1205 LAX. 16589. To lechnien [c 1275 lechnie] þa wunden of leofenen his caihtea. Ibid 13500 Sn me scal lacnine [c 1275 lechni] his leomes þat beoð sare. a 1225 Ancr. R. 330 Uorte lecnen mid þe seke, & forte henlen mide hire cancre. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IX. 189 Lame men he lechede [MS. M. lechnede].

Hence † Lochning vbl. sb.
c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 1. 106 Se ærest of þyssum wyrtum læcnunge zesette. a 1225 Juliana 6 Wið uten lechnunge of hire lithen he ne mahte. a 1240 Ureisun in Cott. Hom. 202 Hit heo mi lechnunge hit heo mi hote.

Lechriodont (le kriodont), a. [f. Gr. λέγριο-s

Lechriodont (le'kriodont), a. [f. Gr. λέχριο-s slanting + δδοντ-, δδούs tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 Huxley in Encycl. Brit. 1. 760/2 The one end of the palatine. hecomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, inmediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. Bid., 761/1 The 'mecodont' nnd 'lechriodont' Salamandrida.

Lechwi: see Leche.

Lechwi: see Leche.

Lechwi: see Lyche.

Lecideaceous (lisidite': sos), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. Lecidea + -ACEOUS.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus Lecidea of

lichens. So Lecide iform, Lecideine adjs.

1855 Mayre Expos. Lex., Lecideaceous. 1871 LEIGHTON Lichenflora 154 Apothecia simply lecideine or patellaroid. Ibid. 392 Ardella.. rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. Jackson Bot. Terms, Lecideiform, lecideine, like the apothecium of Lecidea, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

Lecithin (lesipin). Chem. Also -ine. [f. Gr. λέκιθος yolk of egg + -in.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the

Tachinos yolk of egg + -IN.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body. 1861 HULME IT. Moquin-Tandon II. III. ii. 86 Helicine.. consists.. of oleine, .. lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin. attrib. 1873 RALFE Phys. Chem. 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

Leck (lek), dial. Also 8 lack. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also attrib., as lack-clay; leck-stone, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 YOUNG Tour Irel. 1. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked elay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 R. Keer Agric. Surv. Berwick 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called leck by the quarriers. 1862 Page Adv.

Text-Bk. Geol. vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leck-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 Dickinson & Prevost Cumberla. Gloss., Leck, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

Leck, Leckar, obs. forms of Lac 2, Lacquer.

Leck Lecker, obs. forms of Lac -, Lacquen. **Lecontite** (1/16\rho ntait). Min. [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. Le Conte, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in Amer. Yrnl. Sci. Ser. 11. XXVI. 2 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 16 DANA Min. (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite .. crystals often have conting of organic matter.

Conting of organic matter.

Lecotropal (l*kρ*trŏpăl), α. Bot. [f. Gr. λέκο-s dish + -τροπος turning.] (See quot. 1900.)

1889 in Century Dict. 1900 B. D. Jackson Bot. Terms, Lecotropal, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

Lectern (le-ktən). Forms: α. 4-5 lettorne, 5 leteron(e, -vn, letteroun, letrone, -une, leyterne, letyrn, 5-7 lettron, 6 lettrone, -une, letteron, -ane, litterne, letaring, 6-8 latron(e, -une, -une, letaring, -une, -u letteron, -ane, litterne, letaring, 6-8 latron(e, 6-7, 9 lettern, 7 lettren, Sc. lettering, 9 Sc. lateran, lattern. β. 5 lectrone, -un, 5-6 lectron, -yne, 5-7 lectorn(e, 6 lecteron, -erne, -urne, 9 lecturn, 6, 9 lectern. γ. 6 lecter, lector, lettour. [ME. lettrun, etc., a. OF. lettrun, leitrun, semi-popular form of late L. lectrum, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo-Isidote Lib. Glossarum), f. leg-, root of legère to read; cf. muletrum milking pail, f. mulgère to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. lectrum, ern rather by the synonymous med. Lectrum or ern rather by the synonymous med. Lectrum, perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. lectrinum, f. the same root (cf. textrinum weaver's shop, f. tex-ere to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. Intrin (15th c. lieutrin, leutrin) seems to represent a mixture of OF. leitrun (the vowel of the first syll, being influenced by that of the last) with OF. letrin, ad. med.L. lectrinum. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's lectrum is ad. Gr. letrin, for which no other sense is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage-bed',

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of level of the state of the

wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

a. c125 Deo Gratias 18 in E. E. P. (1862) 124 In silke bat comely clerk was clad, And oner a lettorne leoned he. c1425 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 648/27 Hic ambo, letrune. c1440 Promp. Parr. 299/2 Leterone, or lectorne, deske (K. lectrone, H., P. letrone, or lettrun, S. leteron, or letervn), lectrinium, c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 757/1 Hoc lectrinium, Hic ambo, Hic discns, a leyterne. 1541 Ld. Trens. Acc. Scot. in Pitcaim Crim. Trials 1, 320° To be covering to the Lettronis in be Chapell, xii elnis hlak Birge Sating, 1600 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 278 For mending of the letaring, ivd. 1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. ix. (1848) 159 Mr. Blair went to the lettren and took the Bible from the reader. 1845 Ecclesiologist IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 6 There should be Desks or Letterns in the Choir.

from the reader. 1845 Ecclesiologist IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 6 There should be Desks or Letterns in the Choir.

fig. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 78 So longe.. thou hast lerned to lyen that thi tonge is letteroun of lyes.

ß. 1432-50 tr. Higheu (Rolls) VI. 447 [Hel] putte his gloves on a lectryne whiles he prayede. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 165/1 Thenne thys felowe wente up to the lectron where as saynt James preched. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Lecterne to syng at, Levtrayn. 1538 Lelano Itin. IV. 7 Buried yn the Paroche Chirch of S. Albane under the Place of the lectern in the Quier. 1571 Gaixoal Injunct. at York Bijb, So that a connenient deske or lecterne, with a rowme to turne his face towardes the people be there provided. 1665 in Dean Granville's Rem. App. in Miscellanea (Surtees) 263 The Lectorne and Litany Desk are meane and uncomely. 1845 Times 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading desk was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1852 Hook Ch. Dict. (1871) 427 The lectern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards. 7. 1516 Industrie in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 243 Of the Qwyer. the oon halfe thereof on every sydeshall be double stallled, with lyke lections, Stanlls, and Seats. 1553 Mendlesham Acc. in 5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 1893/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghtyng for makyng of yelector that stonde on the alter iiid. 1566 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture (1866) 38 An old lecter wt a deske yet remayninge. 2. Chiefly Sc. a. A reading-desk in a private house. b. A writing desk; an escritoire. To be bred, sent to the lattern: see quots. 1825-80, 1888. 1513 Douclas Æneis vii. Prol. 145 Seand Virgill on ane lettrue stand, To writ anone I bynt ane pen in hand. 1517 Watson Ship of Fools A ij, I make my lectrons and my deskes clene ryghti often. My mansyon is all repylnysshed with bokes. 1534 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. in Pitcain Crim. Trials 1. 284; inije clais sad grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561

the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. Ramsay Scot. & Scots. 18th C. 1. iii. 1811 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers... In a word, the lattern, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the linns of Court did to the English. Ibid. 11. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the lattern. to the lattern.

to the lattern,

† C. (a) A music-stand; (b) see quot. 1612. Obs.

1557-8 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 292 A lecturne for yo orgaines in the quere. 1612 Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger (1867) 297 Desks or lettrones for wemen to work on covered with velnott, the peice vil.

d. Sc. (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterian church.

in a Scotch Freshylerian church as the Lateran; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb xxxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher... now occupied the precentor's desk, but ... on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

in the lateran also.

Lection (le k son). [a. OF. lectiun, ad. L. lection-em, n. of action f. lect., leggre to read, to choose. (Cf. Lesson.)]

1. Reading.

† 1. The act of reading. Obs. rare.

1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa 1. Pref. (1671) a. The frequent Lection of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. Browne Ars Pict.

To Rdr., I am extreamly unwilling any person should. take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lection.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. Obs. Cf. F. lecon.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. Obs. Cf. F. leçon.

1540 Coverolle Confid. Standish (1547) kviij, Now is καθολικος as much to saye as voiuersalis. Which worde like as ye leane out in youre lection [etc.]. 1652 Gaule Magastrom. 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lection? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. J. Brygyis Voy. Levant x. 39 To know the different Lections of this Inscription.

e. contr. A reading of a text found in a particular copy or addition. **L'Origue Lettions variant readings.

c. coner. A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. † Various lections, variant readings.

a 1654 Selden Table T. (Arh.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text... he sure you keep to what is setled, and then you may flourish upon your various lections. 1659 ΒΡ. WALION Consid. Considered 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lections. 1659 ΒΕΝΤΙΕΥ Phal. xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's πάντα for πάσα; which may seem the truer Lection. 1715 Pope's Iliad 1. note 1. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to encrease the number of Various Lections. 1830 DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks. 1857 VII. 172, I confess that ... I myself am offended by the obtrusion of the new lections into the text. 1837–85 is W. HAMILTON Logic xxxi. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lection. have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. Eccl. A portion of a sacred writing appointed

lection. have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. Eccl. A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; a 'lesson'.

1608 WILLET Hexapla Exad. 179 They write in those parchments certaine sacred lections which they call parashoth. 1605 S. Hooper Disc. conc. Lent 155 To this last describ'd lewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Antient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lections and Psalmody. 1846 Maskell. Mon. Rit. 1. p. xxiij, On Passion Sunday, the first Lections were from Jeremiah. 1861 Bergef, Hope Eng. Calkadr, 19th C. 157 The ambo or ambones. for the lections of Holy Scriptures. 1885 Pates Marius the Epic. II. 135 Those lections, or sacredings, which .. occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

+ 3. A professional or tutorial lecture. Obs. rare. 1803-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 11 The

1563-7 BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 11 The portar .. sal ryng .. at sax to the lesson public; before viij, twys to the ordinar lection.

† 4. A lesson to be learnt. Obs.

1611 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in generall, n Spirituall & Temporall, This lectionn that 3e leir.

II. = ELECTION.

II. = ELECTION.

a 1300 Leg. St. Gregory 986 (Schulz) be cardinals. bisours
God, ... Her leccioun wele to do. 1462 Burgh Rec. Peebles
(1872) 145 Ilke man be his awn vos gaf thair lectioun to the
sayd Schyr John. 1525 Lo. Berners Frois. II. xlii. 129
keading, Howe pope Vrbane and pope Clement were at grete
dyscorde togyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in
varyannee for theyr lectyons. 1525 Stewnar Cron. Scot.
(1858) II. 698 The haill lection that tha had gevin him till.

Lectionary (le'kʃənări). Eccl. (Also in Lat.
form.) [ad. eccl. L. lectiōnāri-um, f. L. lectiōn-em
Lection: sce-ary. Cf. F. lectionnaire.] A book
containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service: also, the list

pointed to be read at divine service; also, the list

pointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 T. Warron Life Sir T. Pope (ed. 2) 337 note, [The] lectionary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 R. Porson Lett. to Traviz 153 A Gallic Lectionary, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three henvenly witnesses. 1802 RANKEN Hist. France II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectionarium, or book of lessons. 1846 Maskell Mon. Rit. 1. p. xxv, Among the Lambeth MSS, there is an English Lectionary. 1865 Lo. Lyttelton in Englishman's Mag. Feb. 167 The question of our Lectionary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. Shipley Gloss. Eccl. Terms s.v. Missai, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectionary, Antiphonary, and others.

| Lectisternium (lektistō:iniŏm). Also 7

|| Lectisternium (lektistā unižm). Also 7 anglicized lectistern(e. [L., f. lecti-, lectus couch, bed + stern-ere to spread.]

1. Roman Antiq. A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on

feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat.

1507 Beard Theatre God's Judgwn. (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacifie the anger of their gods with Lectisterns and sacrifices. 1600 Holland Livy V. xiii. 188 By celebrating a Lectisterne. 1702 Addition Didi. Medals 1. 19 Lectisterniums and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1857 Birch Anc. Pottery (1858) 11. 290 A lectisternium to the infernal gods.

2. Med. (See quot.)

1722 Quincy Lex. Physico-Med., Lectisternium is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. (Hence in Bailey, etc.)

Lector (le'ktøi). Also 6 lectour. [a. L. lector reader. agent-n. f. legige, lect- to read. Cf. F.

reader, agent-n. f. legëre, lect- to read. Cf. F.

lecteur.]

1. Eccl. An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

reading the 'lessons'.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 201/2 Julyan. entrid in to relygyon. and semed to be holy and was made lector. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 106 Four inferiours, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolyts. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. Iv. iv. 19 A lectors publike reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 Ln. Lindsay Chr. Art I. p. clxxix, The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1852 J. H. Newman Callista (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called Lectionarium, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people. 1885 Catholic Dict. (ed. 3) 381/1 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon. and .. the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2. A reader; chiefly spec. a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only Hist, and with

2. A reader; chiefly spec. a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only Hist. and with reference to foreign use, e. g. that of Germany).

1563-7 Buchann Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 6
Personis. The Principal. Ane Lectour Publik. Vj Regentis. Ibid. 7 Wagis of the Personis. The public lectour and nundreth markis. 1658 Phillips, Lectures, or Lectour, a publick Professour, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4106/1 Cardinal Carpegna, First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1839 Edin. Rev. Apr. 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Liberaian to St. Louis. 1890 'Rolf Boldbrauon' Miner's Right (1899) 118/1 Handing in the depositions.. he desired us to read for ourselves. I was chosen lector.

Hence † Lectoress, a female instructor.

Hence + Lectoress, a female instructor.
1634 W. Tirwhyr tr. Balzac's Lett. 270 Now after she hath.. bin threescore yeares a Lectoresse in vice [F. a enseigné soixante ans le vice].

enseigné soixante ans lé vice).

Lectorate (le'ktŏrět). Eccl. [ad. eccl. L. lectōrātus, f. L. lector Lector.] The office of lector.

1876 Τ. Α. Dixon tr. Sighart's Albert Gl. 51 The duties of his first lectorate. 1885 Catholic Dict. (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

Lector(n, obs. forms of Lectern.

† Lectory¹. Obs. rare - . [Put for *alectory, ad. L. alectoria, sc. gemma (Pliny), f. Gr. αλεκτώρ cook : « Αλεκτωρη (Pliny).

ad. L. alectoria, sc. gemma (Pliny), f. Gr. ἀλεκτώρ cock: cf. ALECTORIAN.] = COCK-STONE, ε125 Lune ron 192 in O. E. Misc. 98 Of Amatiste, of calcydone, of lectorie, and tupace.
† Lectory 2. Obs. [ad. med.L. lectōri-um, f. L. lect-, legĕre to read.] A reading-place.
1367 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the howse of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. lectorium].

Lectour, obs. variant of Lector, Lecture.

Lectress (le'ktrès). nonce-vud. [f. Lector + -EES (suggested by F. lectrice: see next).] A female reader.

A lemale reader.

1867 MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester' .says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

Lectrice (le'ktris). [a. F. lectrice, ad. I. lectrix, fem. of Lectron.] A woman engaged as an attendant or component to read aloud attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in Century Dict.
Lectron(e, obs. forms of Lectern.

Lectrure, variant of LETTRURE Obs.

Lectron(e, obs. forms of Lectern.

Lectrue, variant of Lettrure Obs.

Lectual (lektin, al), a. rare-o. [ad. late L. lectual-is (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L. lectus-bed, couch.] (See quots.)

1775 Ash, Lectual, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1823 Crabs Technol. Dict., Lectual, an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

1824 Lectuary. Obs. Also 3-5 letuarie, 4 latuarye, letuarye, 4-5 let(e)wary, -ye, 4-6 letuary, 5 lect-, lett-, lytwary, letwerye, lettorye, letuarye, 6 lectuarie. [Aphetic form of Electuary. Cf. OF. letuaire.] An electuary.

1825 Ancr. R. 226 He haued so monie bustes ful of his letuaries. c1374 Chaucea Troylus v. 741 To late cometh be letuarye, Whan men be cors vn-to be grane carye. c 1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 183 Make herof a letuarie not to hard soden. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 220 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes. 1435 Misvs Fire of Love I. iii. (1856) 7 With be whilk bai .. has gretter comforth ben may be trowyd of gostely letwary. 1453-4 Durh. MS. Com. Roll, In confeccione vocat. lettorye. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall provide for you a lectuary. Which after scrow into your herte shall sinke. 1528 Paynel. Salerne's Regim. Vii. Whan pepper is ministred in lectuaries it is holsome for the coughe. 1578 Lyte Dodoens vt. xciii. 778 Turpentine in a lectuarie with honey, clenseth the breast and the lunges.

Lecture, variant of Letghton Obs., garden. Vol. VI.

† Lectural, a. Obs. [f. Lecture sb. + -AL.]

of the nature of a lecture.

1657 REFUR God's Plea Ep. Ded. to Relig, Cit. 16 Scholasticall intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

Lecture (lc'ktsú), sb. Also 5 letture, 6 lectur, -tur, 6-7 lector. [ad. L. lectūra, f. lect-, legère to read: see -ure. Cf. F. lecture.]

+1. The action of reading, perusal. Also fig.

† 1. The action of reading, perusal. Also fg. Also, that which is read or perused. Obs.

1388 Trevisa Burth. De P. R. viii. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and makith him able to letture and to wrytynge. c 1450 Lyng. Secrees 379 With alle these vertues plentevous in lecture. 1490 Caxton Encydos vi. 24 By thynspection and lecture of theyr wrytyngys. a 1586 Sionev Astr. & Stella Ixxvii, That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beantie is. 612 Shetton Quix. 1. i. 4 He plunged himselfe so deepely in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights. 1642 Bovi. in Lismore Papers Ser. II. (1888) V. 115, I have receaued a great deal of contentment ... by the lecture of those particularitys of my Brother's ... victoryes. 1642 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 54 Were I a Pagau, I should not refrain the Lecture of it the Bible. 1741 Middle To Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entring. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM Lett. Educ. 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau fetc.]. ..nat the Latine lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1829 [I. R. Best] Prox. & Lit. Mem. 401 No one... ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study. † 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter'

+2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a

of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lection. Obs.

c taoo Apol. Loll. 32 le bei ware bat bei knitt not falsly a wey be witt fro be lecture. 1538 COVERDALE Prol. N. T.
To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde awncient authours reade the prayer of oure lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one manper. I followe their lecture, 1588 levely Mon. Ingen. 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture prove prejudicial to many Students.

The action of reading aloud. Also, that

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lection or lesson. arch.

1546 Tindale Acts Aii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 Sir T. More Treat. Pass. Wiss. 1301/1 And vp on thys arose thys new counsayle. whereof one present lecture speaketh. 1539 linus (Great) 2 t. cr. iii. 14 In the lecture of the olde testament. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Ixxv. § 4. With solemne recital of . lectures. Padmend praiers. 1623 Linus Æff ic no. 0, v. N. Test. Pref. c. 18 He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures. 1664 Butters, linish been preserved with common lectures. 1648 Dutters, Brinthea 14 He repeated the Lecture of the Surgery and Lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley xxvii. 396 She began to read. The language had become strange to her tongue: it faltered: the lecture flowed unevenly. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. xii. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer. a 1873 Lytton Pausanias II, iv. (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon

4. A discourse given before an audience upon

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or University. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII C. 42 8 4 To reade one opyn and publique lectour in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tonge as [ctc.]. 1576 FLEMING Panepl. Epist. 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he.. procured to his hearers exceeding great profite by his learned lectures. 1697 Shaks. Cor. II. iii. 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Countrey, How [etc.]. 1628 Coke On Litt. 250 h, But now Readings...haue lost... their former authorities: for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate. ..liker rather to Riddles than Lectures. 1662 Gerriar Princ. 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before them the most necessary Rules. 1741 WATIS Improv. Mind 1. ii. Wks. 1813 VIII. 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 Craid Lect. Drawing viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 Oxf. Univ. Caide 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. 1847 Emerson Peems, Monadave Wks. (Bohn) 1. 436, I can spare the college bell, And the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services; formerly,

of the regular order of church services; formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see Lecturer 2). In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 63 The xxv. day lof September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powlles, & sayd in hys lector that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1642 T. Lecturono Plain Dealing (1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in divers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1675 Baxter Cath. Theol. In. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S. Sewalt. Diary 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr. Moodey preaches the Lecture from Acts 13, 36. 1724 R. Wonow Life 7. Wodrow (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures. 1729 in G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass. (1895) I. 459 His Castom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament. 1773 M. CUTLER in Life, 8c. (1888) I. 44 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MacEwen Life 7. Cairns xiii. 323 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation; a

according to the terms of their foundation; a foundation for a lecturer; a lectureship.

1615 Sir G. Buck in Stow Annals 380 In this [Gresham] colledge are by this worthy Founder ordained seauen senerall lectures of seauen senerall Arts and faculties, to be read publicly. 2c 1650 in Wood Ath. Oxon. (1899) III. 149 Mr. Richard Gardner of this parish, a phisitian, gave for a catechisme lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. III. n.v. (1852) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient salary to support him still amongst them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and prepared for the lecture to be settled the next three years in Towcester. 1730 Hoadley Life S. Clarke 11 C.'s Serm. I, In the year 1794, He [Clarke] was call'd forth. 10 peach Mr. Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J. Bandinel (title), Eight Sermons preached. In the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev. and pious John Bampton M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture. 1848 J. II. Newman Loss & Gain 7 He coloured, closed his book, and instanter sent the whole lecture out of the room. 5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil

The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. Obs. exc.

book, and instanter sent the whole lecture out of the room.

5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. Obs. exc. in University use: see 4.

1545 Brinklow Compl. xxii. (1874) 52 Let scholes be mainteyned and lectures to be had in them of the liji. tongys,—Hebrew, Greke & Latyne. 1552 Helder, Lectur, or common lectur. a 1568 Asolam Scholem. II. (Ar.) 87 These bookes, I would have him read now, a good deale at enery let time. 1565 Stakes. Tam. Shr. III. i. 24 You'll leave his Lecture when I am in tune? 1597 1st Pt. Return fr. Parmass. II. 1793 Wilt please you, Sir. to sit downe and repeate youre lecture? 1644 Minos Educ. Wks. (1847) 100/1 But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1765 Foote Commissary I. Wks. 1799 H. 14 The man. attends every morning to give him a lecture pon speaking. † b. fig. A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. Obs.

1575 Gascoione Glasse Gov. I. v. Poems 1870 H. 23, I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men crewhyle as we came in, but if my indigement do not fayle me, I may chaunce to read some of them another lecture. 1593 Shaks. Lm.r. 618 And wilt thon be the schoole where Lust shall learne? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 Cart. Shail I fight in the read lectures of such shame? 1624 Cart. Shail I fight in the read lectures of Such shame? 1624 Cart. Shail I fight in the read lecture. 1633 Br. Hall. Addid. Proem, Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 Potter. Intif. Grece et ni. v. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield. 11s a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 Matrimony, Pro & Con 4 Gewgaws of Dress are Lectures of the Mind. 1755 Young contains it. 1602 — Ham. II. 1675 So by my former Lecture and aduice. 1622 Flexious Scales II. via good frequence of the proposition of the species a moral lecture to the other.

6. An admonitory speech; esp. one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magis

Dict.); † lecture-sermon, a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 Pusky Real Presence i. (1269) 111 The altered confession [of Augsburg]. became the *Lecture-dook in Lutheran states. 1616 Hieron W.ks. I. 589 Let not the *lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousnesse. 1697 in I. Mather Prevalency Prayer (1864) 264 note, It was agreed that Lecture-day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with 'lecture-hearing, hymn-singing., and other means of strengthening it. 1829 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 104 The *Lecture Rooms...to be provided with desks. 1703 S. Sewalt Diary 5 Aug. (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridge preaches his first *Lecture-Sermon. 1736 J. Eliot (title) The Two Witnesses. .. Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North-Society in Lyme, October 29, 1735. a 1751 J. Bampron Will, I direct...that...a Lecture be yearly chosen ...to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermon, preach'd willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the *Lecture-Table. Pid. 168 The Museum, and *Lecture-Theatre remain as at present.

Lecture (le ktfŭi), v. [f. Lecture sb.] 1. intr. To deliver a lecture or lectures. Also + to lecture it.

† to lecture it.
c 1590 GREENE Fr. Bacon ix. 16 Men that may lecture it in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgicke scholes. 1637-50 J. Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 320 Mr. Robert Bruce, ... they now haveing no minister, almost everie day, either preaching in the morning, or lectureing at even. 1774 GOLDSM. Retal. 86 But now be is gone, and we want a detector, Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture. 1861 Sat. Rev. 21 Dec. 631 No one, we should think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. iii. § 6.146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new Church.

2. trans. To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. + Also, to stir

up by lectures or sermons.

up by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE Relaps'd Apostate (ed. 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame.

1706 Reflex, upon Ridicule 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lectur'd in the civil law.

1735 POPE Ep. Lady 83 So Philomedé, lectring all mankind On the soft Passion.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. N.

1. II. II. (1869) II. 348 The teacher. while he is lecturing his students.

1784 COMPER Task VI. 182 From dearth to plenty, and from death to life, Is Nature's progress when she lectures man In heavenly truth.

1850 Miss. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read ont (tales) to (an audience). nonce-use.

1814 Cary Dante, Par. xv. 118 Another .. lectured them Old tales of Troy.

Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 Reflex. npon Ridicule (1707) 172 The most ordinary Folly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lectuning Youth. 1770 Man. D'Arrian Lett. Jan., 1 have been. plentifully lectured already upon my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean Hist. Coll. N. Tersey (1877) H. 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured hefore the Faculty. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xix. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 R. S. Suktees Ask Manmaa xlv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1882 Froude Short Stad. (1883) IV. 1 vi. 70 He [Becket] lectured the bishops for their want of understanding.

Lecturer (le'ktfürət). Also 6 lectorer. [f.

Lecturer (le kt f ur z). Also 6 lectorer. [f. Lecture v. + -er 1: it is possible that the earlier lectorer is not a misspelling, but an extension of LECTOR, and lecturer an interpretative alteration]

† 1. = Lector 1. Obs.

1570 Foxe A. & M. (ed. 2) 94/2 [He] was commended of Cyprian to certayne brethren to haue hym for theyr lectorer. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Gord. Eng. 1. x. (739) 18
Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening

consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 Stubbes Anat. Alns. ii. (1882) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that haue no peculiar flockes, nor charges appointed them. a 1654 SELDEN Talle-T. (Arb. 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestow'd upon the Minister. 1666 Pervs Phary 15 July, To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Lecturer. . Used nowadays for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free gift of the Parishiners. a 1915 Burner Oran Time (1724) I. 178 That the half conformity of the Puritans before the war had set up a faction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732-8 Next Hist. Purit. H. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who.. only preached in the afternoons. 1827 Oxf. Univ. Guide 10 Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Assistants. 1844 Act. 7 § 8 Vict. c. 59 § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest. appointed to Obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial Duties.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford

rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

162 Sir G. Buck in Stow Annals 980 [Gresham College] To every lecturer or reader is provided. fiftie pounds of Annual Fee. 1622 Peacham Compt. Gent. ix. (1634) 77 Doctour Hood, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London. a 1642-Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts iv. (1704) 437/3 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation. 1705 Hearne Collect. 16 July (O. H. S.) 1. 8 Mr. Swinfin .. was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 Mrs Mitrorn in L'Estrange Life 111. xi. 109 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's. 1882 Jean L. Watson Life R. S. Candlish viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

Lecturership. rare. [f. Lecturer + -Ship: see next.] = next.

Lecturership. rare. [f. Lecturer + -ship: see next.] = next.

891 *Athenaum 22 Aug. 256/2 More posts, such as lecturerships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

*Lectureship** (lektsuspin). [f. Lecture sb. (sense 4 c) + -ship. For the formation cf. clergy-ship.] The office of lecturer: a. in a church.

1634 *Canne Necess. Separ. i. § 3. 51 Many of these lpastors leave their sheep] when they see a richer lectureship comming toward them. **1654 *Gataker Disc. Apol. 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. **1720 *Swift Fates Clergymen Wks. 1755 II. 11. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in person. **1827 *Hone Every-day Bk. II. 370 *He served. .the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. **1900 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar 35 *University Patronage**. Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford. Rhayader Lectureship.

*b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 Hearne Collect. 19 Sept. (O. II. S.) II. 49 Levias ...
got the Moral Philosophy Lectureship. 1863 E. Hitcheock
Remin. Amherst Coll. 48 A list of the Professorships,
Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College
to the present time. 1871 Fraser Life Berkeley ii. 17
Lectureships in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

Lecturess (lecktfürés). [f. Lecturer: see
-ESS.] A female lecturer.

1825 T. Hook Say. & Doings Ser. 11, Man of Many Friends
1. 162 But continued the animated lecturers, 'you must
understand that 'letcl. 1883 Black Shandon Bells xxxi,
The lecturess seemed very self-possessed.

Lecturette (lektfüret). Also -et. [f. LecTHER 54 + FTTE.] A short lecture.

Lecturette (lektjuret). Also et. [1. Lectures sh. + -ette.] A short lecture.

1867 J. Macrarlang Mem. T. Archer iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 Ch. Times XXVI. 1109 There are twenty-three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecturet in itself. 1895 Naturalist 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

Lecturing (le'ktjúrin), vbl. sh. [f. Lecture v. + -ing l.] The action of the vb. Lecture.

Lecturing (le'ktsurin), vbl. sb. [f. Lecture v. + -ING l.] The action of the vb. Lecture v. + -ING l.] The action of the vb. Lecture a 1656 Br. Hall Some Special. in Life 42 Rem. Wks. (1660), Complaining of. my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 Acts Gen. Assembly to That the ministers...shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in Men. G. Eveing (1847) xv. for That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland lecturing, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south. 1861 Huguis Tom Breven at Oxf. vii. (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 Athenxum 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is ... composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous.

utrib. 1817 Cobbert Pol. Reg. XXXII. 358 There is now to be.. no Lecturing place.. without a Licence. 1818 Mrs. Shelley Frankenst. ii, I went into the lecturing room.

Lecturing, ph. a. [-ING 2.] That lectures.

1794 Mathas Purs. Lil. (1798) 359 Hume's words are .. remarkable in this lecturing age. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph. I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

† Lecturize, v. Ohs. rare=1. [f. Lecture sh. + -IRE.] intr. To deliver lectures, 10 4 hold forth'.

-IZE.] intr. To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A. Brome Sain's Encouragent, vii. Poems (1661) 138

Te must preserve Mecannicks now, To Lecturize and pray. Lecturn: see Lectern.

Lecturn: see Lectern.
Lectuse, obs. form of Lettuce.
Lecyth (lesiþ). Bot. [ad. mod.L. Lecythis (see below).] A plant of the order Lecythidacew (typical genus Lecythis).
1846 Lindlev l'eg. Kingd. 740 Lecythidacew - Lecyths.
Lecythus (lesiþös). Gr. Antiq. Pl. lecythi (-þoi). [ad. Gr. λήκυθος (whence late L. Lecythus).] A vase or flask with a narrow neck.
1857 Birch Anc. Pottery (1858) 1. 40 A small vase in the Museum. exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse.
1889 Athensum 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythis.
Hence Lecythus.

Hence Le'cythoid a., resembling a lecythus.

1889 Athensenn 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came...
a black-figured lecythoid vase.

a black-figured lecythoid vase.

Led (led), ppl. a. [Pa. pplc. of LEAD v.1]

1. In various nonec-uses (see the vb.).

1570 LEVISS Manip. 48/38 Ledde, ductus. a 1586 SIGNEY Arcadia v. (1620) 425, I would suffer this fault... to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life. 1754 RICHAROSON Grandison III. xxii. 203 Is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man.

absol. 1895 Paily News 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. Led horse, a spare horse, led by an attendant

by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. Led horse, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also transf. in led tub, etc., (Mining): see quot. 1851.

1662 J. Davies tr. Olearins' Voy. Ambass. 21 Twenty led florses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 Freethinker No. 100 r.4 With an Hundred Led-Horses in his Train. 1806 A. Duncan Nelson's Finneral 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg. Ser. 11, Sminggler's Leap 19 The led-horse laden with five tubs or more. 1851 Greenwell. Coal-trade Terms Northumb. 8 Durh. 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane.

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. Led-captain, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also led-teater, triend, poet.

1672 Wycherler Lowe in Wood 1. i, Every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain. 1679 Shadowell. Trie Widow 1. Wks. 1720 III. 123 He is, in short, a Ledeater. and Dry Jester to gaming and jockey-Lords. 1710 Stekle Tatter No. 208 P.2 There is hardly a lich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 Il. Wall-pole Lett. (1846) II. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he | Sir John Copel was. 1848 Thackerav Van. Fair 1. A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 Daily Tel. 16 Jan. 7/4 In the last century opera singers used to the duello. 1881 Saintsbury Dryden 53 Elkanah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. Led farm: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. Sc. 1815 Scott Guy M. 1, The Deuke's no that fond o' led

4. Led farm: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. Sc.

1815 SCOTT Guy M. I, The Deuke's no that fond o' led farms.

1839 CROCKETT Kit Kennedy 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place,...and was situated on a led farm.

1838 CRRIVLE Fredk. Gt. I. II. iv. 92 He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgrafdom or Marck.

Led, Ledare, obs. forms of Lid, Leader.

Toddorfe, if a vir obs. ff Lander.

Ledder(e, -ir(e, -yr, obs. ff. Ladder, Leather. Leddy, obs., Sc. and dial. form of Lady.

† Lede. Obs. Forms: a. sing. I léod, 3-5 leode, lede, 3 ledd, 4 leude, lued, lud(e, 4-6 led, 5-6 Sc. leid, 5 leyde, 7 leed. β. pl. I, 3 leode, 3 leoden, 3-5 ledes, 3-6 ledis, 4-6 le(e)de, 4 leodes, le(u)dez, ludes, -us, leedes, led, Sc. lide, 4-5 Sc. ledys, 5-6 Sc. leid, 6 Sc. laidis. [Repr. three different but closely related OF words: (1) OF Med form propiles. laidis. [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. léad fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. liut (MHG. liut, also neut.), MDu. liet, ON. lýð-r people (whence ME. Lith followers). (2) OE. léade, léada, Northumb. líada, pl., men, people = OS. liudi (MDu. liede, Du. lieden), OHG. liuti (MHG. liute, mod.G. leute), ON. lýðir. (3) OE. léad str. masc., man (occurring only as a poetical word for 'king', and in the compounds burhléad (-líad) burgher, landléad inhabitant); not found in the other Teut. langs. Cognates outside Teut. are OSI. ljudif masc. sing., people, nation, pl. ljudije

the other Tent. langs. Cognates outside Tent. are OSI. *ljudit* mase. sing., people, nation, pl. *ljudije* people, folks, Lettish *laudis* fem. sing., people. The relation between the Tent. words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Lettic cognates suggest that the OTent. type was a collective sing. 'leudi-s mase, people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. folk, folks). The OE, mase, sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem gender of the OE. lead people, and the form leada (lloda) in the pl. instead of liode, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous plod fem.

The Tent. word is commonly regarded as from the OAtyan root 'lendl-, whence Goth. lindan, OS. liodan, OE. leadan, to grow, spring (from).]

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons col-

OE. Modan, to grow, spring (from).]

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

**Beownt/2732 (Gr.) Ic das Leode heold fiftig wintra. 971 **Blickl. Hom. 201 Beneuentius & Sepontanus hatton, ba twa leode. **c1200 Okmis 7166 Fort gift be riche mann iss brah, & grimme ... Hiss lede hatt iss unnderr himm Himm dredebb. a 1250 Proc. **Alfred 27 in O. E. Misc., by squeb Alured. wolde ye mi leode lusten eure louerde. a 1300 Consor M. 4246 Men war har o sarvin lede. **Bid. 8225 All naciun and lede aght vr lauerd for to drede. 1362 LANGL. **P. P. A. vt. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he loueth more. c 1425 Wystown Cron. v. xiii. 5800 Fra hys kyn till ane wncouth lede. **c1740 Henray Wallace x. 227 For thai me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid.

**D. **pl. In the alliterative phrase land and lede, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

b. pl. In the alliterative phrase land and lede, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 Andreas 1321 (Gr.) Hafast nu be anum eall zetihhad land & leode. c 1330 Arth. g. Merl. 86 And gaue him
bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day.
1377 Lanch. P. Pl. E. xv. 520 When Constantyn. holykirke
dowed With londes and ledes lordeshipes and rentes.
1430 Syr Tryam. 1269 V make the myn heyre Of londe
and of lede. ?c 1475 Sqr. lane Degre 135, I wyll forsake
both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 15.. Merch.

y Son in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 133 He was a grete tenement
man, and ryche of londe and lede.

C. Phrases. All lede, all people, all the world,
everybody. In lede. among people, in the land.

everybody. In lede, among people, in the land,

on earth.

a 1275 Pron. Ælfred 334 in O. E. Misc., Hit is said in lede cold red is quene red. a 1300 Cursor M. 5490 Quen he went al lediss wai. Ibid. 15480 Ha bou Iudas, traitur, the f, felunest in lede. Ibid. 23040 At bis dome...sal al lede in four be delt. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 1677 Pail loned al in lide. c 1400 Destr. Troy 5345 Hade he lyuyt in lede, he hade ben larde here. c 1450 HOLLAND HOVELAT 288 The trewe Turtour and traist.. Wrait thir letteris at leath, lelest in leid. c 1460 Emave 702 He thoughth. That she was non erdyly wyght; He saw never non shuch yn leede.

2. pl. Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen.

countrymen.

countrymen.

Beowulf 260 (Gr.) We synt zumcynnes zeata leode. & rood
Ags. Gosp. Luke xix. 14 Da hatedon hine his leode. &
cwardon; nyllað þat þes ofer us rixie. & roog Lav. 1784
Liððen þa leoden þat heo on londe comen. & 1310 in
Wright Lyric P. xii. 42 367 y may betere beode, To mi
latere leode. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 141 As was þe langage
of þe lond wiþ ludus of inde. & 1350 Will. Palerne 390
Whan þe loueli ludes seie here lord come. 1393 Langt.
P. Pl. C. xvi. 366 Many man hath hus loye here for alle
here wel dedes, And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes
that thay haue. & 1400 Destr. Troy 9056 And of his ledis
ben lost mony lell hundrith.

3. sing. A man, person; esp. one of the 'men'

3. sing. A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also poet.

or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also poet, in O.E., a king.

Beowulf 341 (Gr.) What Wedera lead word æfter spræc.
13... Gavo. & Gr. Knl. 1195 Pe lede lay lurked a ful longe quyle.
13... E. Allit. P. B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with by lede I logly biseche. 1362 Lanct. P. Pl. A. VI. 6 Theia lead metten, Apparayled as a palmere. e 1400 Destr. Troy 6441

For all the grefe of po Grekes, & be grete bronge, Was no led might hym let. e 1430 Hymns Virg. 106, I warne vche lead pat liuep in londe. e 1460 Toventey Myst. iii. 48 Euery liftyng leyde, Most party day and nyght. 1508 Dunbak Tna Mariit Wemen 441 Se 3e nought, allace! 3 one lustlese led so leeley scho luffit hir husband. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 543 3outhheid... at na leid experience will leir. a 1650 Earle Westmorland 10 in Furnivall Vercy Folio I. 318 A noble Leed of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

b. As a form of address.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scape, bat bou, leude, schal be lost bat art of ly moble!

13. E. A. Mit. P.

13. Tangle Pe lorde .. Called to be reue 'lede pay be meyny'.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. 1. 139 To litel laryn thon lernedest Lede in thi 30uthe. c1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1639 And

thus he wrait .. To Wilsam Wallace as a conquerour. 'O lowit leid, with worsebip wys and wicht; Thow werray help [etc.].

4. attrib. and Comb., as lede folk, kemp, king, knight, shame, spel, thegn; lede bishep, a bishep of a district (hence -bishopric); lede-quide,

of a district (hence -bishofric); lede-quide, national language; lede-rune, ?an incantatlen; also, ?a mysterieus dectrine.

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 971 (Cotton MS.) Se was arest to Dorke ceastre to *leod bisceope zehalzod. ?a 1300 Shires Eng. in O. E. Misc. 145 Obe be lead bisceopryche on Rouecestre. c 1325 Chron. Eng. 322 in Ritson Metr. Rom. 11. 283 Ant twenty-sevyn he made also Leod bischopes thereto. c 1205 Lav. 6627 He freinede bis *leod-folc after heore kineleouerde. Ibid. 6025 Werren on alche legiun bus feole *leod-kempen. Beovuulf 54 (Gr.) Beowulf Scyldinza leof *leod-decyninz. c 1205 Lav. 867 Ich habbe besne leod king ileid in mine benden. Ibid. 7459 And bene king kurde albas *leod-cuintes. Ibid. 2914 Kaer Leir. ha we an ure *leod-quide Leirchestre clepiad. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 138 Wib ælere yfelre *leodrunan. zewrit writ him bis zreciscum stafum. c 1205 Lav. 9121 Her beod to bisse londe icunien seolende leod-ronen. Ibid. 15488 Heo gunnen loten weorpen mid heore leod-tunen. Ibid. 26297 Nu is hit muchel *leod-scome zif hit scal bus a-liege. Ibid. 15757 He cude tellen of alche *leod-spelle. Ibid. 6674 He.. lette ladien him to al his *leod-beines.

Lede, obs. variant of LEAD sb. and v.

Lede, ebs. variant of LEAD sb. and v.

Lede, variant of Leen 1, Obs. language.

† Ledeless, a. Obs. rare -1. In 4 leudlez.

[f. Lede + -Less.] Without a companion.

13. Gazo. & Gr. Knt. 693 Oft, leudlez alone, he lengez on nytter.

† Ledely, a. Obs. rare. In 3 leodlich. Belonging to the people or nation, national. 21205 LAY. 14698 Al bat leodliche fole bat hueden ure drihten.

Leden. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: I léden, Le'den. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: I Iéden, Iéden, 1ýden, 1éoden, 3-4 leedon, ledene, 2-6 leden, 4-5 ledne, 4 ledono, lidene, ledyn, lyd(e)ne, Iudene, 4-7 ledden, 5 lydyn, 7 leaden, 7, 9 lidden. See also LEED!. [OE. léden, repr. a Celtic er early Romanic pronunciation of L. Latinum LATIN, was confused with the native léden, lyden, léden language, f. léde people, LEDE. (For the etymological sense et. geòéod language, f. ôéod people.) The confusion seems to have originated with the compound béc-léden book-language' (see Boc-LEDEN), which was fashioned by popular etymology as a more intelligible synonym for léden.] ligible synonym for léden.]

†1. Latin. (See also Boc-Leden.) Only OE. c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. Pref. 3 Of Lædene on Englisc areccean. c900 tr. Bædu's Hist. v. xx. (1801) 466 And Leden him wæs swa cuð & swa zemimor swa swa Englisc. c1050 Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden.

† 2. The language of a nation, people or race; a 'tongue'. Obs.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 110 pet ys on ure leodene hneccan sar. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 141 Hie is ihaten... englene quen marie bat is on ure ledene se-steoric. a 1225 Amer. R. 130 Vor al so muchel seið þis word Dauid, on Ebreuwische leodene, as strong togein þe neond.

† b. The speech or utterance of a person or

Ebreuwische leodene, as strong togein be neond.

† b. The speech or utterance of a person or class of persons; form of speech; way of speaking. (Cf. Leed b.) Obs.

c1320 Cast. Love 32 No monnes moub ne be i-dut, Ne his ledene i-hud. c1350 Will. Palerne 782 Pan hee meeues too hur mouthe & makes his lidene. 1377 Langle. P. Pl. B. xv. 253 Though he crye to Cryst... I leue I lis ledne be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiteryng. c1400 Destr. Troy 13276 The songe of bo Syrens was selly to here! With a ledyn full lusty & likyng with-all. 1595 Spenser Col. Clout 746 Those that do to Cynthia expound The ledden of straunge languages in charge. 1596 — F. Q. iv. xi. 19 He was expert in prophecies, And could the ledden of the Gods vnfold.

†c. poet. Applied to the 'language' of birds. Obs. 1340-70 Alisaunder 601 Pe ludene of pat language [sc. of birds] [elli bei knowe. c1386 CHAUCER 597.'s T. 427 She vnderstood wel euery thyng That any fowel may in his leden seyn. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xv. 186 Pe larke, pat is a lasse fowel is loueloker of lydene. c1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 3238 And that wyt God hym gafe, That on fouls lydyn be couthe. 1600 Fairsax Tasox xvi. xiii. 283 A woondrous bird. That in plaine speech sung.. Her leden was like humaine language trew. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. xii. 503 The ledden of the birds most perfectly shee knew.

d. dial. Noise, chatter.

1674 RAY N. C. Words 29 A Leaden or Lidden; a Noise or Dim. 1865 R. Hunt Pop. Rom. W. Eng. Ser. 11. 245 Hark to his lidden. Listen to his word or talk.

Leder; des f. Leader; see -tte.]

† 1. A synenym of gmelinite. Obs. 1820 C. T. Iackson in Amer. Tral. Sci. XVI. 207 It is

†1. A synenym of gmelinite. Obs.

1829 C. T. JACKSON in Amer. Fral. Sci. XVI. 207 It is the same mineral which has been . termed Lederite. 1834 ibid. XXV. 80 We propose for this mineral, the name of Ledererite, in bonor of the Austrian ambassador to the United States.

2. A brewn variety of titanite, with splendent

1840 C. U. SHEPARD in Amer. Jrnl. Sci. XXXIX. 360, I shall bespeak for them the name of Lederite. 1892 DANA Min. 714 Lederite, brown, opaque, or subtranslucent.

Ledge (ledg), sb. Forms: 4-6 legge, 6 lege, legg, 7 ledg, 6- ledge. [Possibly a ME. formation from legge (ledgo), LAY v. The various senses of the sb. admit of being accounted for by this supposition: cf. LAY sb., and MHG. legge,

this supposition: cf. LAY 5b., and MHG. legge, lecke, stratum, layer, edge, border.

The ON. legg fem., rim of a cask (see LAG 5b.) is commonly quoted as cognate, but it is doubtful whether it even belongs to the same root, as it may represent an OTeut. type *laneout. One example of ONF. legg, app. 'ledge' of leather put on a packsaddle, is given by Godef.; the F. word may possibly be the proximate source, in which case the ultimate etym is prob. Teut.]

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed woon a door gate piece of furnished.

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture, or the like. Now dial. and techn.

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture, or the like. Now dial. and techn.

1. A transverse bar or strip for the like the legge of the like like the li

against which a door closes. (See quot.)

1842 Gwilt Archit. Gloss, s.v., Ledges of doors are the narrow surfaces wrought upon jambs and sofites parallel to the wall to stop the door, so that when it is shut the ledges coincide with the surface of the door... In temporary work the ledges of doors are formed by fillets.

with the surface of the door... In temporary work the ledges of doors are formed by fillets.

c. Naul. pl. (See quots.)

1676 Collis, Ledges, small Timbers, coming thwart ship (from the wasttress to the Roof-Trees) to bear up the Nettings. 1769 Falcoska Pht. Marine (1780), Ledges, ...small pieces of timber placed athwartships, under the decks of a ship, in the intervals between the beams. 1776 G. Semple Building in Water 36 After it is floored, there must be Ledges nailed on to give firm Hold to the Feet of the Men. 1880 Radim. Navig. (Wealer 129 Ledges, oak or fir scantling used in framing the decks, which are let into the earlings athwartships. The ledges for gratings are similar, but arch or round-up agreeable to the head-ledges.

d. Arch. (See quots.)

1611 Cotor, Cymace, a ledge, or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and tearmed a Waue, or Ogee. 1828 Weisster, Ledge 14. Austall modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge 14. a small modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge, 14. Austall modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge, 14. a small modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge, 2. a small modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge, 2. a small modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge, 2. a small modding, 1875 Knoart Dit. Mech., Ledge, 2. a small modding, 1870 or raised edging running along the extremity of a board or similar object. Obs.

†2. A 'lip' or raised edging running along the extremity of a board or similar object. Obs. 1535 Coverdate i Kings vii. 28 The seate was made so, that it had sydes betwene the ledges [Luther: Leisten]. — Ezek. xliii. 13 This is the measure of the aulter.. his botome in the myddest was a cubic longe and myde, and the ledge [Luther: Rand] that wenterounde aboute it, was a spanne brode. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike 163/2 A boarde which hath round aboute ledges. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1806) I. 244, I at first set this vase upon the ledge of the tray, and it was nearly falling. b. Printing.

vase upon the ledge of the tray, and it was nearly falling.

b. Printing.

183 MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing 195 The Ledges of the Dressing-sticks. Ibid. 218 Placing the first Line close and upright against the lower ledge of the Galley, and the beginning of his Lines close and upright against the left hand ledge of the Galley. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Printing, From the right side of this plate arises a ledge about half an inch high.. serving to sustain the letters. 1868 Stower Printer's Gram. 199 The page being tied up, the compositor removes it pretty far from the ledges of the galley.

3. A narrow horizontal surface, formed by the top of some vertical structure, or by the top of

top of some vertical structure, or by the top of some projection in the vertical face of a wall or

the like.

1558 in C. Welch Tower Bridge (1894) 87 For twoo powles for the water drawenge at the legg on the bridge. 1641 Br. HALL Mischief of Faction Rem. Wks. 77 We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the ledge, think they move alone. 1715 DESAGULIERS First Impr. 130 Make two Ledges in the Chimney, .. that the [Register] Plate may go down no further when it shuts close. 1814 Scort Ld. of Isles v. xxxi, The warder next his axe's edge Struck down upon the threshold ledge. 1833 Tennyson Miller's Dau. 84 You were leaning from the ledge. 1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Ledge of a window, or window ledge, a name often given to a rounded window board, when the brickwork under the window is of the same thickness at the sill as the rest of the wall. 1861 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) 1. 45 On every projecting ledge of the heavy wainscot, was displayed. the silver and pewter plate. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock

b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock

or mountain.

173a Lediard Sethos II. IX. 286 This stone shew'd... a ledge which open'd a way to a sort of cave.

1748 Anson's Voy.

II. viii. 218 In some parts it ran sloping with a rapid but uniform motion, while in others it tumbled over the ledges of rocks with a perpendicular descent.

1850 S. Dobell Roman ii. Poet. Wks. (1875) 26 That breezy ledge of genial rock.

1860 Tyndall Glac, I. viv. 94 The face of a cliff... afforded us about an inch of ledge to stand upon.

1871 L. Stephen Pluyer. Europe iii. (1894) 78 We clung to the

crannies and ledges of the rock. 1888 F. Hume Mad. Midas 1. Prol., They were hanging on a narrow ledge of rock midway between earth and sky.

C. Fortif. — BERM.

1729, 1850 [see Berm 1]. 1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Ledge is applied to the 'bench' or 'berm' left on the face of a cutting.

A. A ridge of rocks, esp. such as are near the shore beneath the surface of the sea; † a range of mountains or hills (obs.); a ridge of earth.

1555 Edden Decades 351 There is a ledge of rockes on the southeast parte of the rode.

1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Fig.

Scannen 18 A shoule, a ledge of rockes.

1652-62 Hevelet Cosinogy. III. (1673) 57/1 We must cross Mount Hermon a ledg of Hills, which. bend directly South.

1658 Evelet. Sp.

Fig. Gard. (1675) 13 Break away the ledge of earth.

1690 Damier Fop. II. II. 25 To the North of these Islands lyes a long ledge of Rocks bending like a Bow.

1725 Palconer Shipter. II. 835 That buoyant humber may sustain you o'er The rocky shelves and ledges to the shore.

1769 — Diet. Marine (1780), Ledge is also a long ridge of rocks, near the surface of the sea.

1867 Smyth Sailor's Wordshy, Ledge, a compact line of rocks running paralled to the coast, and which is not unfrequent opposite sandy beaches.

1887 Bowen Virg. Almed I. 108 Three of the ships on invisible ledges to the Ships on invisible ledges to fand above the Fen country.

† 5. A course or layer. Obs.

first principal 'ledge' of land above the Fen country.

+5. A course or layer. Obs.

1624 Worton Archit. 25 That the lowest Ledge or Row be merely of Stone, and the broader the better, closely layed without Morter. Ibid. 29 That certain courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed like Bones, to sustaine the Fabrique from totall ruine, if the vuder parts should decay.

b. Mining. A stratum of metal-bearing rock;

D. Alming. A stratum of metal-bearing rock; also, a quartz-vein.

1847 EMPRSON Peems, Honse Wks. (Bohn) 1, 472 She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock.

1863 ANSTLO G. Stone Bk. Nat. II. vi. of The half-crystalline quartz that forms reefs of ledges, the local name for veins and bands of quartz in sandstone rock.

1872 RAYMOND Statist. Almes & Alining 27 The ledges are small, and mostly lie flat, but are very rich.

1883 SIEMPNSON Silverado Sq. 211 Every miner that ever worked upon it says there's bound to be a ledge somewhere.

6 altrib. as ledge somewhere.

mostly lie flat, but are very rich. 1883 Servesson 37h cranto Sy, 211 Lvery miner that ever worked upon it says there's bound to be a ledge somewhere.

6. altrib., as ledge formation, matter, rock; ledge-door - ledged-door.

1825 J. Nichotson Operat. Methanic 589 A transverse piece, called a ledge nailed across from which the door derives the name of a 'ledge-doon. 1881 Yorng hardy Man his som Methanic \$29. At transverse piece, called a ledge nailed across from which the door derives the name of a 'ledge-doon. 1881 Yorng hardy Man his som Methanic \$29. At the may look on them bloors! speaking generally as divided into ledge doors and framed doors. 1882 kep to the hepth it fa mine has now attained, the 'ledge formation carrying quanty the entire distance. It ledge formation carrying quanty the entire distance. It ledge for nation is larger and richer than at any previous period of its history. 1894 Onling (1. S.) XXIV. 339/2 Up and down the mountains over 'ledge rock that spread out like stair steps.

Ledge, v.1 Obs. exc. dial. Also 4.7 lege, legge, 5 leadge. [Aphetic form of alegge, aledge Allege v.2 (Perhaps sometimes confused with ME. legge, dial. form of lay: see LAY v.] = Allege v.2 Also Ledging vbl. sb.

1 a 1900 Cursor M. 28646 He. leghges [Cotton Galla M.S. aledges] for him no for-bi but he na scrift mai vnderly. Wid. 28670 If bis man. for-sakes penance neuer be less, and legges febulnes of flevse. 1367-8 I. Usk Test. Love v. vii. (Skeat) 1. 73 [They] shoulden seen the same sentence, the legen on other, spring out of their sides, with so many branches, it wer impossible to nomber. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 41 Thou leggist oft Goddis lawe, hot to a false entente. 2 a 1500 Chester II. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 187 Wher is the barron wher is the knighte for me to leadge the lawe? a 1500 Charcer's Dreme 816 He said it was nothing fitting To void pity his own legging. c 1530 Crt. of Love 1005 So he hath begon To reson fast, and legge auctorite. 1556 Lauder Tractate 428 For all thare ledgin of the lawis. 1596 Sinks.

2. Trans. 16 Intrinsin With ledges (bss.), to form as a ledge.

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 The burdensome detrimentes of our hauen, which euery twelue month denourse a Justice of peace living, in weares and banckes to beat off the sand, and ouerthwart ledging and fencing it in. 1845 Talfourn Vac. Rambles I. 239 The road..sometimes pierced through the blasted rock, sometimes ledged along it.

Teader obs. and dial. form of Lay 21.

Ledge, obs. and dial. form of LAY v.1

Ledge, obs. and dial. form of Lay v.1

Ledged (ledgd), ppl. a. [f. Ledge sl. +-ed².]

Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges.

Ledged door: see quot. 1842-59.

1538 Leland Hin. I. 55 A Desk ledgid to set Bookes on.

1737-41 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Printing, The body of the
galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the slice. 1842-59

Gwilt Archit. II. iii. § 5 (ed. 4) 2130 The most inferior sort
of door used in building is the common ledged door, in
which five or six or seven vertical boards are held together
by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges to which
the vertical ones are nailed. 1880 L. Wallack Een-Hur

395 Ledged and broken walls and floor. 1898 Daily News 15 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledged.

Ledgeless (le dales), a. [f. Ledge sb. + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 Blackw. Mag. XX. 278 A dizzy and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

Ledgement, ledgment (le dz ment). Arch. Also 5 -MENT.] lege-, ligement. [app. f. Ledge sb. +

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building (Gloss. Terms Archit. 1850). Also ledgement-table.

ing' (Gloss, Terms Archit. 1850). Also leagement-table.

1435 Contract Fotheringhay Ch. in Dugdale Monast. (1673) 111. n. 163 When he hath... set his ground tablestones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 1. 385 They...shal...do be made...iiije svj fote of legement table... And they shal have for enery citij fote of the same legement. 2. xxiijs. iiijd. 1849-50 Weale Dict. Terms, Ledgment. 2. (See quots.)

1842 Gwilt Archit. Gloss., Ledgement, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 Gloss. Terms Archit. (ed. 4) 287 note, When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be taid in tedgement.

Ledger (ledgal), sb. and a. Forms: (5 legerd), 5-9 legger, 6 ledgar, leadger, lydger, ear, ligear, -ier, legior, 6-7 lidger, lieger, 1edger, lieger, leager, leager, leager, legger, legger, leager, lidger, leeger, legger, legger, legger, leager, lidger, lieger, leager, lidger, legger, legger, legger, leager, lidger, ligger, legger, leager, lidger, leager, legger, leager, lidger, leager, leager, leager, lidger, leager, leager, leager, lidger, leager, leage lieg-, leage-, lidgier, ligyor, legyor, 6-ledger. [The senses represent Du. ligger and legger, f. liggen, leggen, Lie, Lax vbs. The Eng. forms lidger, ledger, cannot be direct adoptions of the Du. words, but may be formations on Eng. liggen, leggen, dial. forms of Lie, Lax vbs. + -en 1, in instatic and the selfimitation of these.]

A. sb.

1. A book that lies permanently in some place.

A. sb.

1. A book that lies permanently in some place.
† a. gen. Obs.
1538 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) 1. 85 The curates should provide a booke of the hible in Englishe, of the largest volume, to be a lidger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.
† b. spec. A large copy of the Breviary. Obs.
1481 Churchae. Acc. Yatton (Som. Rec. Soc.) 112 To John Brene writer on part of payment for the legger the x day of June. J. jij. vj* viiid.
1484 Hidd. 115 Payd to the Scryvener for the leggerd. xxj*. 1496 Will of Howneslowe (Somerset Ho.), Portiferium alias vocat Legger. 1530 Abr. Warmam in Wills Doctors' Comm. (Camden) 23 Omnes libros meos vocatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonaria. 1691 Woon Ath. Oxon. 1. 572 The said Archb. (Warham] left all his... Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.
† c. A record-book; a register. Obs.
1550 Abs Privy Council (1891) HI. 3 To..enter. all such decrees, determinacions, and other thinges... in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a leger. 1553 S. Canor Ordinances in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 259 To put the same into a common leger to remain of record for the companie. 1605-47 Haungton Surv. Wors. in Proc. Wore. Hist. Soc. 1. 33, 1 was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Legers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 Gitt. Sarv. Philos. viii. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written. as might serue for remembrance to future ages. 1666 Woon Life 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

1 d. Comm. The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

1 ts distinctive feature is that its contents consist of

d. Comm. The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or frm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1588 J. Mellis Briefe Instruct. Civb, After you haue thus sette enery parcell orderly in your Iournal, then it behouth you to take out the said parcelles, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Lenger, which commonly is made of double so many leaues as is the Iournall. 1662-3 Pervs Diary 7 Jan., So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger. 1679 R. Chamberlain Accomptant's Guide Pref., At the end of the Leager there is a ballance of the Leager, 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman (1841) H. xxxii. 43 It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 Burker, E. Affairs Ind. Wks. XI. 291 The journals and legers of the Treasury. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxi, He had a thick ledger lying open before him. 1873 Hamberton Intell. Life x. viii. (1875) 370 The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

158. 1809-10 Collegion for the ledgers of calculating self-love.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying

parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (Cf. ligger.)

1571 Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary XVII. 170/1

15 to finip prays & a hundreth lydgers xijd. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 231 In Building of Scaffolds.. the

Ledgers.. are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 251 Timber, or short Poles .. from the Leggers into their Brickwork. 1823 P. Nicitolson Pract. Build. 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 Law Times Rep. XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five .. uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

strong pieces of timber, and secured by reagets and rect. 1883 Law Times Rep. XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five. . uprights and one ledger, this ledger heing only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave.

c 1510 Contr. for tomb Hev. VII, in Britton Arch. Antig. (1809) II. 21, 100 foote of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 J. L. Chestra Westim. Abbey Reg. (1876) 514 note, Buried in the North Cloister of Westiminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 Keraw St. Lawrence, Reading 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 Archaol. Frail. XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Goring.

4. The nether millstone. Now dial.

a 1530 Herwood Play Weather (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner. Perchaunce your lydger doth lache good peckyng. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 170 The Molecop-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legger.

5. Angling. Short for ledger-bait (see 8).

1653 WALION Angler viii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certaine place when you shall be absent. 1859 S. C. HALL Bk. Thames 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 Daily Tel. 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. Obs. exc. Hist. in form lieger.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochforth retorned into England & so did the Bishop of Bath. Lie there for the king as legier. 1509 HAKUUYT Voy. 11. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassadour unto Sultan Murad Can—with whom he continued as her Majesties Ligier almost sixe yeeres. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xxiii. \$20 A Nuntio o

7. transf. and fig. a. A (permanent) representa-

7. transf. and fig. a. A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. Obs. or arch. in form lieger.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. m. i. 59 Lord Angelo having affaires to heaven Intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an euerlasting Leiger. 1607 Dekker Kints. Conjin. (1842) 34 The poxe lyes there as deaths legyer. 1611 Barksteo Hiren (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassie, Liegers that dye ere they returne againe. 1619 HUTION Follie's Anal. A7 He... like a ledger at the Tables end Takes place for an invited friend. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves 1. xii. 19 Every good man is a Leiger here for Heaven. 1651 Jea. Taxlor Clerus Dom. 20 God sent at first Embassadours extraordinary and then left his Leigers in his Church for ever. 1664 Butler Hud. II. iii. 140 Has not this present Parliament A Ledger to the Devil sent, Fully empowr'd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1671 Flavel. Fount of Life viii. 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Lidger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 Cowper Illiad xxiv. 171 Mark me,—I come, a lieger sent from Jove [Gr. Διο δε τοι άγγελος είμι].

+ b. One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. Obs.

1509 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 1v. iv, Hee's a lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vii. xiv. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his valooked for guests, sought to remoue those leigers that hy in Cumberland. 1612 Br. HALL Serm. 4. 63 All Palestine. was but, as Jerome which was a lieger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 Fuller Pisguh 428 Seeing it is said of Anna. that she departed not from the Temple, it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Leigers to live therein. a 1661 — Worthis (1662) 1. 40 of these wonders, some were transient, . others Liegers and Permanent.

+ c. Welsh ledger: ? 'a jocular name for the euckoo' (Nares). Obs.

1609 Middler and for the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. altrib. and Comb., as (sense I d) ledger-

8. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1 d) ledger-account, -clerk, -cntry, -man; also ledger-like adl.; ledger-bait, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also attrib.); so ledger-hook, -line, -tackle; ledger-blade, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it

a cylinder, and used to fifth the hap and reduce it to a uniform length; ledger-millstone = sense 4; ledger-stone = sense 3; ledger-wall = foot-wall.

1237-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Fook, The 'ledger account of cash. 1653 WALTON Angler viii. 149 Your 'ledger bint is best to be a living bait. 1740 R. BROOKES Art of Angling 1. ii. 8 Ledger-Bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 Uner Dict. Arts, etc. 1323
The .. fixed .. or .. 'ledger blade. 1882 Times 10 Oct. 2/3

The prisoner, who was employed as a *ledger clerk and accountant. 1683 Scarlett Exchanges 37 A formal Journal or *leidger Entry. 1849 Freeze Comm. Class-bk. 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries. 1653 Walton Angler vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your *ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 Hawthorne Mosses II. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of *leger-like size and aspect. 1880 CGILVIR, *Ledger-Line,. a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 56 Spoon Baits, Paternosters, Ledger Lines. 1820 Keats Isabella xviii, How was it these same *ledger-men could spy Fair tsabella in her downy nest? 1548 Udall. Erasm. Par. Luke xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great *lidger milstone tied ahout his necke. 1851 E. Moore in Fen 49 Marshland Ch. Ser. III. (1850) 65 Two stone coffins with the *ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 Jessope Kandom Koaming 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 F. Francis Angling i. (1880) 51 There are many places. which .. can only be fished with *ledger tackle. 1872 Echo 5 Aug., Heavy leger tackle. 1887 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., *Ledger-wall.

B. adj.

I. In attributive use.
†1. Ledger-ambassador or ambassador ledger:

†1. Ledger-ambassador or ambassador ledger:

†1. Ledger-ambassador or ambassador ledger: resident or ordinary ambassador. So ledger Jesnil. Obs.

1550 Eow. VI Irnil. in Rem. (Roxb.) 258 That Sir Iohn Mason shuld be embassadour ligier. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron., Ilist. Scot. 344/2 Monsieur Doisell, liger ambassador for the French King. 1606 Prec. agst. Late Traitors 32 Baldwin the Ligier Jesuite in Flaunders. 1615 G. Sanoys Traz. 85 The Kings of England and of France have here their Ledger Embassadours. a 1670 Hacket Abb. Williams 1. (1692) 120 The leiger Embassador of the Catholick King. 1755 Caret Hist. Eng. IV. 111 A duplicate of the order [was] sent to Sir Walter Aston, the lieger embassador. 1755 Johnson, Leger, any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador.

1639 Cade Serm. necess. for Times to Gods Lieger Ambassadour residing in our hearts. 1649 Jes. Tavloa Gl. Exemp. Pref. § 45 Christ having left his Ministers as Lieger Embassadours to signific and publish the Laws of Jesus.

† 2. Kemaining in a place; resident; permanent;

+2. Remaining in a place; resident; permanent;

nad publish the Lawes of Jesus.
† 2. Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also fig. constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. Ledger side: the side on which something lies. Ohs.

1547 Injunct. Edv. VI in Kitchin Winchester Docum.

(1889) I. 184, iiij legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Churche. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. w. xxi. 354 How merifull is he to such who not out of leigier malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 CLARYDON Hist. Reb. v. § 146 This Petition, deliver'd publickly, and read. by their Leiger Committee. 1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes 1. viii. 28 Like in bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 Fuller Hist. Camb. 156 Their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions. a 1661 — Worklies, Kent (1662) II. 59 The great Soveraign, built in Dulwich, lin later edd. corrected Woodwich] a Lieger-ship for State, is the greatest Shipour Island ever saw. 166a Stillinger, Orig. Sacr. II. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Leiger-Prophets among his people.

3. Muss. Ledger line, one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. ledger lines above or below. Also ledger space, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

(The origin of this is se is not clear; wert, the word may

ledger space, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the sb. used attrib. with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the F. Uger light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 PLAYFORO Skill Mins. i. 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines. 1795 Asil, Leg'erline, .. a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note. 1793 Trans. Soc. Arts V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 Busby Gram. Mins. 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called G in all. 1879 C. J. Evans Let. in Musicat Times 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, esp. in to be, lie ledger.

II. In predicative use, esp. in to be, lie ledger. (In many cases the word may be taken either as sb. or adj.)

Sb. or adj.)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. Obs. exc. arch.

1560 Daus tr. Sletidane's Comm. 113 His Ambassadour that was ledger at Rome. a 1635 Corbet Poems (1807) 121

He was Natures factour here, And legier lay for every sheire. 1642 W. Mountago in Buchench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 300 The Committee that are to lie leiger there. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. 11. § 24 Those who. lay leiger for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 1. (1692) 29 One that lay lieger at London for their dispatches. 1840 [see Leaguer sb. 4].

† 5. Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. a. of persons.

†5. Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. a. of persons.

1500 FAIRFAX Tasso 1. 1xx. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behinde. 1532 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball v. 1, Two or three English spies told us they had lain leger three months to steal away the Piazza, and ship it for Covent Garden.

1638 R. West To Mem. T. Randolph 15 in R.'s Poems, For Humours to lye leidger they are seene. a 1656 USHIER Ann. vi. (1658) 434 Astymedes remained Lieger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted. 1660 MILTON Free Commu. Wks. 1851 V. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a whole year Lieger in one

place, only now and then.. to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box.

† b. of things.

Obs.

1577 B. Gooce Heresback's Husb. 25 Wheate.. yf the ground be to riche where it is sowen, it wyll growe to ranke, and lye leadgeff] you the grounde. 1617 MIDOLETON & DEKKER Roaring Cirl Int. 191 A name which lde teare out From the hye Germaines throat, if it lay ledger there To dispatch priny slanders against nee. 1629 FULLER Holy War 1. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. 1650 — Pisgah in. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this.. to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassadour sent upon some peculiar service. a1661 — Worthics, Lond. (1662) In. 223 A rusty Musket, which had lien long Leger in his Shop.

Le'dger, v. Angling. Also leger. [f. Ledger 88. (sense 5).] intr. To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. Holme Armonry In. 324/2 Ledger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. 1859 F. Francis N. Dogvane (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. 1867 — Angling ii. (1880) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 106 Jew Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

Le'dger-book. (Forms: see Ledger.) Now Hist. A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = Ledger 1 b, c, d. 1553 Edw. VI Let. to Kidley in Strype Eccl. Mem. 11. xxii. 421 To subscribe the same larticles in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose. 1599 Hakluyt Voy. 11. 1. 56 All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine auncient Ligier bookes of the K. W. Sir William Lock Mercer of London. 1611 Streed Hist. Gt. Brit. vn. xxiii, 305 The Liger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny. 1659 — Lex. Tetragl., Prower's To the knowingest kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages.. the Reder shall do well to have his leger

-ET; cf. leafit.] a. (Sec quot. 1867.) b. A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 GREGOR Barlfs. Closs., Ledgil, the top of the inner half of a window. 1885 Advil. (from Ayr) in Bookseller, Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863-74. Half-bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Vears.

Ledgy (lcdzi), a. [f. LEDGE 5b. +-Y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

1779 Livermore in Coll. New Illampsh. Hist. Soc. (1850)
VI. 315 This swamp. has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. 1878 Sawtelle Hist. Townsend (Mass.) 15 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines.

1882 Harper's Mag. LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as the Nubble.

Ledi- (līdi), combining form of mod.L. Lēdum

Tedi- (IFdi), combining form of mod.L. Lēdum (see LEDUM); used in chemical terms: Ledita nnic (acid), Ledixanthin (see quots.).

1865 Warts Dicl. Chem. III. 567 Leditannic acid... A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (Ledum palustre). Ibid., Ledixanthin, a yellow or red pulvernlent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

† Ledish, a. Obs. Forms: 3 leodisc, leodiss, 4 ludych, ludisch, ledisch. [f. LEDE +-ISH.] Pertaining to the people, national.

e 1205 Lav. 2144 Cum liden to londe bæt wes an leodisc king.

e 1225 Ibid. 22684 He wolde.. isen Gwenaifer þe leodisse cwene. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 73 þe ludych lorde. tbid. 1375 Mony ludisch lordes þat ladies brogten. Ibid. 1556 Ledisch lore.

|| Ledon (Irdðn). [a. Gr. ληδον mastic.] = LADANUM. Also ledon-gum (Cent. Dict.).

1834 Cassell's Eucycl. Dict., Ledon.

† Ledon (Obs.-° [ad. Gr. λοιδορία.]

1632 Cockeran, Ledors, biting taunts.

Ledron, variant of Lidden. Gr. ληδον reticled.

|| Ledum (Irdðm). [mod.L., a. Gr. ληδον reticled.]

Ledron, variant of LIDDERON Obs.

| Ledum (1rdŏm). [mod.L., a. Gr. ληδον mastic.] A genus of cricaceons shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopceia. Oil of ledum or ledum-oil, ledum camphor, products obtained from L. palustre.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. 1858 Thoreau Winter (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. 1865 Watts Dict. Chem., Ledum, all of. obtained by distilling the leaves of Ledum patustre, with water.

Ledur, -yr, obs. forms of LEATHER, LITHER.

Lee (1i), sh. Forms: a. 1 hléo, 4 le3, leo, 4-6 le, 5 legh, 5-6 lie, 7 lay, ley, 7, 9 len, 4- lee.

β. 1 hléow, 3 leouwe, 5 lue, 8 dial. loo, 9 dial. lew. [OE hleo (gen hleowes) str. neut. or mase., cognate with OFris. hli, hly, OS. hleo neut. or masc., hlea fem., shelter, ON. hlé neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense(Sw.lä, Da.lw):—OTeut.*hlewo-, whence *hlewjo-, *hliujo- in ON. hlý neut., shelter,

whence *hlewyo., *hlewyo. In ON. hly neut., shelter, warmth, hlyja to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in Du. lij, MLG. lê (whence G. lee); the history of these forms is not clear. The OTent. *hlewo- has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. hlija tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in OE.: the form lee might be either from OE. or ON, but the unequivocally native forms lue, levo are found in the nautical use.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely bl. Also in

OE.: the form the might be either from OE. or ON., but the unequivocally native forms the, lew are found in the nautical nse.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely pt. Also in phrases in, under (the) lee (of) both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

a 900 Cynrwlle Crist 605 Weder like under swezles hleo. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cviii. 10 ponne hi to his hase bleowes wilnian. a 1225 Aner. R. 368 Mid festen, mid wechchen.. mid herd weriunge, herd leouwe. a 1300 Chrsor M. 23326 Pat bai be sorfoller sal be pat losen folili has bat le. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 277 Penne he lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. iv. 62 Pen most Merci. lenge wilp vs in leo and lede. To 1400 Morte Arth. 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches! 1513 Dot Clas Alexis vii. Prol. 79 The silly scheip and thair lytill hyrd gromis Lurkis vindir le of bankis. 1596 Darrymte et Lestie's Hist. Scot. I. 55 It is a bosum of the Sey, in the ley of a hich montane conteyned. 1624 Capt. Smith Pirginha ii. iii. (Arth.) 446 Our quarter.. was onely the open woods under the lay of a hill. 1630 Tinker of Tirreey, Sea-Mans T. 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. a 1649 Drumm of Hawiii. Cyfress Grove Wks. (1711) 123 Any mariner. arriving near the shoar, would. joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. 1654 Il. L'ESTRANG Chas. I (1655) 65 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. 1821 J. W. Crokke Diary (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. 1847 G. Mitchell, Fresh Gleonings (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Roh Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. 1863 Wiss New Forest 193 The labourer still sits under the leve of the hedge. 1873 G. C. Davies Mont. 4 Merc Xiii. 101 There he is under the lee of the Turkish guns. b. dial. Something constructed as a shelter. 1791 Pages Derbicisms Ser. 11, Lee, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. 1794 Annals Agric. XXII. 273 (E. D. S.) Looes or frames... are fixed all round the kiln. 1887 Kent Gless, Lees, a row of

2. Chiefly Naut. The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in beneath, under the lee (of).

c 1400 Destr. Troy 2806 Paris. Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Lausit loupis fro the le. 1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt Vey. (1589) 99 The 12. day we saw a saile under our Lee. 1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at luife and lie. 1590 Greene Never too late (1600) 43 He that at every gost puts to the Lee, shall never be good Nanigator. 1591 Harkington Ord. Fur. N. xvi, They bore To come within the lue of Scottish banke. 1593 Maynarde Drake's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Becalmed under the lee of the land. 1627 Cart. Smith Scannai's Gram. xiii. 63 They are to come under the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 207 The Pilot.. Moors by his side under the Lee. 1720 DE FOE Capt. Singleton xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much onder the lee of the point as we could. 176a Falconer Shiptor. 11. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. 1814 Scott Ld. of Islas 1. xxiv, Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet sea. 1819 Byron Yuan 11. xlv, A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lessing lee. 1806 Tynoalt. Glac. 1. xxi. 146 Against. the Matterborn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. 1811 Isla of Wight Gloss., Levo, the lee side. 1884 PAE Eustace 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. Nautical phrases. + At lee: (a) windbound; (b) under shelter. + (To bring, fall) by the lee: to leeward; also fig. + (To bring, fall) by the lee: to leeward = ALEE.

lee; with sails aback. On, under (the) lee: to leeward = ALEE.

1597 J. Pavne Royal Exch. 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1609 Mastron What You Will 11. i. Wks. 1856 1.

238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. 1611 Cotors. Bouler vent en fenne, to bring a ship yon the Lee. a 1618 RAEIGH Afol, 7 The Thunder.. by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. 1630 J. Tayton (Water P.) Fight at Sca Wks. III. 34/2 They. passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. a 1643 Sia W. Monson Naval Tracts v. (1704) 507/1 The Ship lay upon the Lee; and. the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. 1666 Lond. Gaz. No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War.. whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. 1667 Ibid. No. 120/1 One of them. was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. 1692 Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. 1. xvi. 79 A Ship lies by the Lee, that is, has all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. 1769 FALCONEN Diel. Marine (1780) Z 3, 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. 1825 A. Cunningman' A Wet Sheel and a Flowing Sea'i, Away the good

ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid ut. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate wills thee to leave on the lee.

+3. A sheltered position or condition; hence,

13. A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in to lengthive, rest in (or on) lee. Also, in lithe of (or on lee; said of the weather. Obs.

The alliterative phrases, lordings, lordship in lee, may perh, not belong to this sense.

13. Minor Focus fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 be Mon bat benkeh to linen in le. 13. Gavo. & Gr. Kvit. 849
To lede a lortschyp in lee of lender ful gode. c 1375 Sc. Leg Saints xxviii. (Advision) 416 Of be fare nowmir for to be Of haly mene & reste in le. a 1400-50 Alexander 5615 He lengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. c 1425 Wyntoin Cron. Vit. x. 3620 Alysandyr. Scotland led in luwe and lé. c 1460 Emare 348 The wedur was lythe of le. c 1470 Golagros & Gavo. 341 Lordingis in le, I rede ye tent treuly to my ted hing. c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fad. xm. (Frog & Mouse) xxii, Better but stryfe allane to leif in le. 1533 Stewaet Cron. Scot. (1881 II. 188 Amang thair freindis for to leve in he. a 1650 Turke & Govein 47 in Fornivall Percy Folio 1. 92, 1 will neuer flee from noe aduenture. whilest I may liue on lec. II. attrib. and Comb.

4. Simple attributive, passing into adj. a. Indi

4. Simple attributive, passing into adj. a. Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e.g. lee bowline.

cating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e.g., lee bowline, -division, -gunwale, -scupper, etc.

1513 Douglas Aineis v. i. 30 Hinself infangis the lescheit of the saill. 1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Ving. Season 28 Make ready your loufe howks and ley fagnes. 1669 Sturmy Marino's Mag. 1, 16 Let go the Lee-Bowling of Fore-sail, and Weather-Braces. Pid. 18 Set in the Lee-Braces, 1726 G. Roberts Four Years Voy. 291 They could help to stay her with a Lee Oar. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11, iv 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under hile equarter. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1770) H. kiv. 200 He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwal under water. 1805 Log of H. M. S. Mars 21 Oct. in Nicolas Nelson's Disp. VII. 165 note, At daylight saw the Enemy's Fleet on our lee-beam. Hid. 166 note, At 9.5 answered Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. 1823 J. F. Coori a Pioneer sv. (1869) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. 1833 Marsays P. Simple xii, O'Brien. 161d me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-se upper s. Vid. Ny. She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. 1835 — Pacha v, We descried land on the lee beam. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Hordske, Leeyfung, a tope rove through the crinicle of a sail, for hauling in, so as to lace on a bonnet. Pid. A. Leeyfunged under, a colloquial phrase for being sorely over-pressed, by canvas or other cause. 1893 F. M. Crawbord Childr. King I. 9 You would rather. Lake the lee earing too, in any gale. 1897 R. Kipilsko Captains Contageous 188 She caddled her leerail down to the crashing blue.

b. Implying motion to leeward.
1726 G. Roberts Four Years Voy. 120 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. 1790 lieaxison Naw. 9 Mil. Mem. 1. 157 The strong lee current. 1848 Crate, Lee Inreh, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. 1859 R. H. Dana Cuba y Back i. 7 The . lieisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. Special com

5. Special combs.: lee-anchor (see quot.); leebow, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from

5. Special combs.: lee-anchor (see quot.); lee-bow, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence lee-bow vb., to run under the lee bow of; fig. to take advantage of; lee-gage (see GAUGE 5); lee-hatch, -hitch (see quots.); lee-latch, 'dropping to leeward of the course' Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867); lee-most a., furthest to leeward; lee-port, a sheltered port; lee wheel, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Adm. Smyth. Also Lee-board.), Lee-shore, Lee-shoe.

1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., *Lee-anchor, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. 1697 Dampier I'vy. I. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our 'Lee-bow. 1840 R. Dana Bef. Mast xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. 1893 Outing (U.S.) XXII. 96 Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. s.v., Take care of the *Lee-hatch, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. Ibid., *Lee-hitch, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. 1721 Bailey, *Lee-latch, (Sea Phrase) have a care of the Lee-latch, i.e. keep the Ship near the Wind. 1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea (1847) Ty The vice-admirall and her consort... were *lee-most and stern-most of all. 1804 Cart. Owen in Naval Chron. XII. 132 The leemost Brigs hegan to get under weigh. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Cypress Grow Wks. (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the *lee-port of honour.

Hence Lee v. rare—1, trans., to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-LEE.

a-lee. See A-LEE.

1659 DAVENANT Hist. Sir F. Drake ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Lee the Helm, Lee!

1659 DAVEANT Wist, Sir F. Drake ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Lee the Itelm, Lee!

Lee (Ii), sb.2 Obs. exc. in fl. Forms: sing. 4
lie, 5 ley(e, lye, 7-9 lee. fl. 4-6 lyes, 5-6 lies, 6 leese, leeze, lyse, 6-lees. [a. F. lie, Gaulish L. lia, pl. liæ (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids. † 1. sing. Also fig. Also upon the lee, to drain to the lee. Cf. 2 d below. Obs.

1390 Gower Conf. (M.) III. 895 (1. 309) And thus fuloften have I boght The lie, and drank noght of the wyn. c 1430 Truo Cookerp.bks. 32 Whan be ley is sebin hot, caste be Pesyn ber-to. 1481 CANTON Myrr. 1, i. 6 The lye whiche is thordure abideth byneth in the bottom. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 338 Which. will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the Lee. 1700 DRYDEN Sigism. & Guisc. 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee, 1703 . 1rt y. Myst. Vintners 23 The

gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4512/14 For Sale,...70 Hogsheads of new.. Claret upon the Lee neat. 1718 Prior Henry & Emma 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. 1747 Gentl. Mag. 468 This cyder.. should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 Hogg Qucen's Wake 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee? drain it to the lee?

least from its gross lee. 1813 Hogg Queen's Wake 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

2. pl.

2. p

nature.

† e. construed as sing. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. Mach. II. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees Is left this Vault, to brag of.

d. In various phrases, chiefly fig., esp. to drain, drink the lees, (to drain, drink, etc.) to the lees, i. c. to the last drop, to the very end, (to settle) on or when the last.

upon the lees.

to the last drop, to the very cnd, (lo settle) on or upon the lees.

1611 BIBLE Isa. xxv. 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. Ibid., Ter. xlviii. 11 Moah hath bene at ease from his youth, and hee hath setled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessell to vessell. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus i. 7 They may not part till they have drunk. the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees. Ibid. ii. 6 Settle the soule vpon his lees of sinnefull lusts. a 1639 MOITON Parallel in Relig. (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour. 1667 Poole Dial. belw. Protest. & Papist (1735) 75 You are an obstinate Heretick, and settled upon the Lees. 1696 TATE & BRADY Is. 1xxv. 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 Cowfer Rogge. Frv. 260 Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 KEATS Lania 1. 143 She felt the wainth ... And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, 1800 and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 PINRAELI Tancred II. j. This Parliament will last; it will go on to the lees. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. IV. ii. (1864) H. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 BOKER Poems (1657) H. BOUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. I. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 PUSEY Lenten Serm. vii. (1883) 141 We reverse the Apostle's rule, est on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

e. altrib.

e. altrib.

1706 Art of Painting (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† **Lee**, a. Obs. Also 5-6 le, 6-8 lee. Cf.

Lew a. [f. 1.ee sb.1] Sheltered from the wind.
c1400 Destr. Troy 4075 Pai. logget hom to lenge in pat le
hauyn. c1450 Hollann Howlat is The land lowne was
and le, with lyking and luf. c1470 Henryson Mor. Fab.
vii. (Lion & Monse) xxxviii, The fair forest with leuis
lowne and le. 1513 Douglas Æneis x. iv. 121 The famy
stour of stremis le Vp weltis from the braid palmis of tre.
1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 70 Lee or Lew, Calm, under
the wind. Suss.

¶ The ballad phrase in quot below may possibly.

The ballad phrase in quot, below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

a 1800 Sweet Willie & Faire Annie xxxv. in Child Ballads
(1885) II. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o
the moon. [1875 J. Veitten Tweed &1 Exploits by lee light
of the moon.]

Lee: see LE, LIE, LYE.

Leeangle (læng'l). Austral. Also lliangle, leonile, langeel. [Native word, a derivation of

leonile, langeel. [Native word, a derivation of leang or liang tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are leeawell, leawill.] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris Austral Eng.)

1845 C. Griffilm Port Phillip Distr. N. S. W. x. 155 The liangle is .. of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 G. G. MacCrar Māmha of The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 Hoare Figures Faircy 98 Beneath the dread leeangle blow Fell many a strong and swarthy foe. 1894 R. Etheridge in Jrnl. Anthrop. Instit. XXIII. 317 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langeel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

Lee-board 1. Obs. Forms: 4 leburde, 6

leburd, lea boord, leebord. [a, ON. hle-borð, f. hle Lee sb.1 + borð Board.] The lee-side (of

f. hlé Lee sb.1 + bord Board.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

? a 1400 Morte Arth. 3625 Ledys one leburde, lordys and oper. 1570 Henry's Wallace 1x., 56 Leidis on leburd [MS. luff burd]. 1582 N. Licheffeld Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. lxxix. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea boord, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 JAs. 1 Ess. Possie (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound. That readars think on leebord.

Lee-board 2 (17 bord). [f. Lee sb.1 + Board.]

A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent., 126 Of the Lee-boards, their use, dimension and place.

1732 Lord Tyrawly in Binceleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 381 The Molettas... steer almost altogether by their lee-board.

1813 Centl. Mag. June 522/1 With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding keels will effect this.

1829 MARRYAT F. Mildmay ii, The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

Leech (lift), sb. Forms: 1 leece, Northumb.

léce, 2-6 leehe, 3 lache, læche, liache, 3, 6 lece, 2-6 leehe, 3 lache, læche, liache, 3, 6 leache, 4 leyche, 4-5 leeche, 4-6 lech, 5 leeche, lieche, 6 Sc. leiche, leitche, 6-9 leach, 6-leech. [OE. læce str. masc. (once læca wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) letza, leischa, OHG. låhhi, MSw. läkir (Da. læge; ON. has the cognate læknir, and mod.Sw. läkare, from the vb. läka to heal), Goth. lækeis:—OTent. *lækjo-z:—pre-Tent. *lögio-s; the synonymous Irish liaigh (OIr. liaig, dat. pl. legib) is and, related in some way 1

is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art.

is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art. Now arch. (chiefly poet.) or jocular; often apprehended as a transferred use of Leech sb.2 In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose use only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. bullock-leech, cow-leech, Horse-Leech, etc.) coo tr. Beda's Hist. 1v. xxi. [xix.] (1830) 320 Cyneferd lace, se æt hire wæs, þa heo forðferde. c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Lake iv. 23 La lece lecna dec seolfne. c115 Lamb. Hom. 83 Nn bihoueð þe forwunded wreche þet he habbe leche. c1200 S. Eng. Leg. I. 101/ On leches heo hadde i-spendet Muche del of hire gnod. a 1300 Cursor N. 26322 Als lech þou suld seke man hale. a 1340 Hampole Psalter vi. 1 þe hand of þe leche brennand or sherend. c1366 Chauce Sompn. T. 248 What nedeth hynn þat hath a parfil leche To sechen othere leches in the toun? c1450 Merlin 574
The kynge delyuered hem leches to couer their woundes. 1513 Douglas Æncis xiii. Prol. 80 Als stern of spech As he had hene ane medycyner or lech. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. v. 17 Many skilfull leaches him abide To salve his hurts. a 1656 Hales Scrm. at Elon (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe, and tell you not why, they are not Medici, but Veterinarii, they are not Physiciaus, but Leaches. 1715 Rowe Lady Yane Grep 1. 1. 2 The hoary wrinkled Leach has ... Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 Phil. Trans. LXVI. 498
A farrier and bullock-leach. 1890 Chanse Par. Reg. m. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1820 Scott Abbet vi, A learned leech with some new drug. a 1830 Pranen Voems (1864) II. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. 1. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

D. transf. and fig. Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual pressons.

saide, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. transf. and fig. Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

alzoo Moral Ode 303 Ich kan beo 3if i scal lichame and soule liache. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 41 Ure louerd ihesu crist is alre herdene herde and alre lechene leche. a 1225 Ancr. R. 182 Pus is sicnesse soule leche, & salue of hire wunden. 1340 Ayenb. 129 Pe holi gost is be guode leche bet amaystreb his ziknesse. c1386 Chaucer Somfu. T. 184 God that is oure lyues leche. c1420 Pallad. on Husb. N11. 129 The best Of benes boyled water may be leche To sle the frost. a 1247 Surger in Tottet's Misc. (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

† 2. = lecchman, Leech-finger. Obs.
c1200 S. Eng. Leg. 308/311 Pe nexte finguer hatte 'leche'. c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 753/2 Hic medius, the longinan. Hic meditchus, the leche. Hic auricularis, the lythylman.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leech-fee, 'a physician's

3. attrib. and Comb., as leech-fee, 'a physician's fee' (Cent. Dict.); +leech-house, a hospital; leechman, +a physician; also (now dial.) =

leechman, † a physician; also (now dial.) =
LEECH-FINGER.

14. Camb. MS. Ff. v. 48 lf. 82 (Halliw., s.v. Fingers) The
lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next
fynger hat leche man, for quen a leche dos oxt, With that
fynger hat leche man, for quen a leche dos oxt, With that
fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wrost. 1483
Cath. Angl. 211/1 A Leche house, lanicua, quia infirmi ibi
laniantur. 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas i. iv. 401 Lightbringer, Laureat, Leach-man, all-Reviver. 1600 F. L. Ovid's
Remedy of Love B 2, The Leachmans skill. 1888 Syd. Soc.
Lex., Leechman, a practitioner of medicine.

Leech (Itl), 5b.2 Forms: 1 Lécce, (lýce), 3
liche, 4-6 leche, 5 Sc. leiche, 6-9 leach, 6leech. [OE. låce, Kentish lýce str. masc. = MDu.
lake (Kilian laecke, lijek-laecke, mod. Flemish lijk-

lake (Kilian laecke, lijck-laecke, mod.Flomish lijk-

lake, (Kilian laecke, lijck-laecke, mod. Flemish lijk-lake), lieke, leke fem.
Commonly regarded as a transf. use of Leech sô.; this is plausible, but the forms OE. lyee, early ME. liche, MDu. lieke, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to liece Leech sô. through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms belonging to the order Hirudinea; the ordinary leech need medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the

used medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*. (See also Horse-LEECH, land-leech (LAND sb. 11 b), sea-leech, water-

A 900 Kentish Closses in Wr. Wülcker 85/11 Sanguissuge, lyces. £1000 ÆLFRIC Closs. ibid. 121/36 Sanguissuge, lyces. £1000 ÆLFRIC Closs. ibid. 121/36 Sanguissuge, uet litrudo, læce. £1275 Prov. Ælfred 472 in O. E. Misc. 131 Suket buru is liche, so dot liche blod. £1440 Promp. Parri. 201/2 Leche, wy(r)m of þe watur, sanguissuga. 1508 KENNEDIE Flyting vv. Dimbar 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe (1541) fit Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloudde suckers or leaches. 1566 Ridger Pract. Physich 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1704 Burne £7. Imperachm. W. Hastings Wks. XV. 351 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and, as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood. 1803 Med. Frnl. X. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle. 182a-24 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 2 The hirndo viridis or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 Hulme tr. Mograin-Tandon II. III. IV. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech. (true English or Speckled Leech). transf. 1833 Alison Hist. Europe (1849-50) II. viii. § 31. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. £1830 W. E. FORSTER in Reid Life (1888) I. iv. 113 He [Cobden] is.. likely to mistake a crotchet for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. Surg. Artificial Leech; see quot. 1875. 1868 in Simmonos Diet. Trade. 1875 Knight Diet. Mech. s.v., Artificial Leech, a light glass tube from which the air expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Ref. IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions.

c. fig. One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.
1784 Cowrex Task III. 817 The spendthrift, and the

C. Alg. One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 Cowfer Task III. 817 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him.

1794 PIGOTT Female Jockey Club (ed. 4) Pref. 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly?

1842 Tennyson Will. Waterproof xxv, Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His literary leeches.

1883 J. Parrer

17yne Ch. 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2. attrib. and Comb., as leech-bite, bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, -family scatherer -tribe; leech like adv.

-dealer, -family, -gatherer, -tribe; leech-like adv.; leech-eater, a name for the Spur-winged Plover (Holopterus spinosus) and the Crocodile-bird (Pluvianus agyptius); leech-extract, an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; leech-gaiter, a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; leeeh-glasa Surg., a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; + leech-

required to apply to a particular spot; † leechworm = 1.

1882 De Windt Equator 57 We.. reached the bungalow ... none the worse, with the exception of *leech-bites and cut feet. 1851 in Illustr Lond. News 5 Aug. (1854) 119 *Leech-bleeder, *leech-breeder. 1839 Fenny Cycl. XIII. 383/2 The *leech-dealers of Bretagne. 1885 Riverside Nat. Ilist. (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (Hoplopterus spinosus)... claims the distinction of being the *leech-eater* or 'trochilos' of Herodotus. 1868 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 420 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and *leech extract... have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 383/1 Cuvier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus [Clepsina] should be arranged with the *leech family. 1859 TENNENT Cyclon I. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged... to envelope their legs in **leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth. 1802 Wordow. Resolut. & Indeb. xx, I'll think of the *leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1830 Penny Cycl. XIII. 384/1 It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a *leech-glass will generally effect this. 1682 Dropen Medal 149 The Witnesses, that, *Leech-like, liv'd on bloud. 1819 Sheller Eng. in 1810, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow. 1835-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. I. 170/2 There is observed in the *leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 Sporting Mag. IV. 271 Observations on the *Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weather-glass.

Leech (185), sb.3 Naut. Forms: 5 lek, leehe.

Weather-glass. Leech $(1\hbar I)$, sb.3 Naut. Forms: 5 lek, leche, lycho, 7 leatch, 7, 9 leach, 7- leech. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. lik (a nautical term of obscure meaning; the Sw. lik, Da. lig mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. lijk, G. lick, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of

lik, Da. lig mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. lijk, G. lick, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as after-leech, mast-leech, roach-leech, weather-leech.

1485 [see b]. 1496 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) 1. 300 Item, to Dauid Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1611 COTER, Penne d'un voile, . the Leech of a sayle. 1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. vii. 32 The Leech of a saile is the outward side or skirt of the saile from the earing to the clew, the middle betwixt which wee account the Leech. 1762 FALCONER Shiptor. 11. 62 The leeches taught, the hallyards are made fast. 1835 MARRYAT Jac. Faithf. xvii, They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snap went one bunt-line. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart I.v. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail. b. attrib, in † leech-hook, a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; leech-line, a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close

tached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close

up to the yard; leech-rope (see quot. 1769).

1485 Naval Ace. Hen. VII (1896) 38 Shanke hokes..., Pakke hokes..., *Leche bokes. 1495 /bid. 158 Lyche hokes of yron. 1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Vng. Sea-men 30 Cleare your *leach-lines. 1627 — Seaman's

Gram. v. 23 Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top-sailes. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 113
A leach-line is bent on each yardarm. 1760 FALCONER
Dict. Marine (1780), *Leech-rope, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, to which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron. 23/2 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top-sail. 1885 LADY BRASSEY The Trades 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

Leech (1\(\bar{1}\)\), \(sh.\frac{4}{3}\) (See quots.)

1805 LUCCOCK Nat. Wool 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece). Ibid. 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards. 1892 SIMMONOS Dict. Trade Suppl., Leech, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

Leech (1\(\bar{1}\)\), \(v.\frac{1}{3}\) Now rare and arch. Forms: 3 liache, Orm. leechenn; 3-6 leeche, 4-5 liche, 5-6 leech, 5, 7 leach, 6 leeche, 9 leech. [Early ME., f. Leech sb.1; cf. Sw. läka, Da. lege. The sense was expressed in OE. by låcnian, låcnian: see Lechne v.] trans. To cure, heal.

ME., 1. LEECH 50.1; ct. Sw. lake, 17s. lage. 10c sense was expressed in OE. by ldenian, lwenian: see Lechne v.] trans. To cure, heal.

1. 1200 Ormin 4274 He comm her to lechen uss Off all patt dæbess wunde. Ibid. 17227 Iliss gast Iss clennsedd & ribhl kechedd. a 1390 Cursor M. 176 lesn crist... openlik bigan... alle pat sek ware to leche. Ibid. 11841 Pai moght not leche his wa. 1382 Wrette 76b v. 18 [The Lord] wonndeth and lecheth; snyteth, and his hondis shuln helen. 11440 Vork Myst. xvii. 156 A barne is borne Patshall. leche pam pat ar lorne. 11450 St. Cuthbert (Suttees) 1842 He taght goddis wordes... And synfull' men lyues lechyd. 1564 Louth Corporat. Acc. 1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sicke, vs. 1618 FLETCHER Loyal or mend? 1820 Scott Iranh. xviii, Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. 1850 BLACKIE Assalysts. 1.63 A disease that none may leech.

1828 G. Ewing in Mem. (1847) xiv. 5, I was leeched and hled in the arm and am almost quite well. 1834 FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leeched with relief. 1861 Geo. Ellott Silas M. xvi, When I'm leeching or poulticing. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. 111. 346 The protrading tongue must be leeched.

Leech, obs. form of, or variant of LECCH.

Leecha, variant of LITCHI.

Leechcraft (Fifkraff). arch. Forms: see

Leechcraft (let), kroft). arch. Forms: see Leech sb. 1 [OE. leecernft, f. leece Leech sb. 1 + cruft Craft.] The art of healing; medical science,

LEECH sb.! [OE. likeceraft, f. likee LEECH sb.! + craft Craft.] The art of healing; medical science, † medical attendance. † At leechcraft, under treatment. † Also concr. Remedy, medicine.

2888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xvi. § 3 Swa mæx eac se dreamcræft öæt se mon bið drenmere, & se kæcecræft þæt he bið kæce. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 8 Læcecræftas & dolsæselfa & drencas wiþ eallam wundum. c 1200 Ormin 1869 Purth Crisstenndomess læchecraft. c 1205 Lav. 7616 Ne þurh nenne læche-cræfte ne mihte he lif habben. a 122 Ancr. R. 370 God & his deciples speken of soule lechekreft. c 1315 Shorebam z For siknesse lechecreft, And for the goute sealve Me makethe. 1393 Langl. P. P. C. vii. 8 'I'il þæt ich dispice Leche-craft of oure lorde and leyue on a wicche. 1471 J. Paston in P. Lett. No. 670 III. 7 My horse that was at lechecraft at the Holt. Ibid., My leche crafte and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me. hathe cost me sythe Estern Day more then vli. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxiii. 33 In leichecraft he was homecyd. 1577 Stanyhurst Descr. Irel. in Holinshed (1807-8) VI.68 Their common schooles of leachcraft and law. 1592 Davies Immort. Soul Introd. xxvii. (1714) 7 We Leech-craft learn, but others care withit. 1626 Vicary's Anal. 111 Letchcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgerie. 1814 Scott Chivalry (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft. was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. v, Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft ultimately triumphed. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. 111. 1v. 196 The black folk E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, By leech-craft. [OE. leecddom, f. lifec Leechdom (l'I't]dam). arch. [OE. leecddom, f. lifec Leechdom 1851 Dribhtiness hallphe læchedom & sawless ephesallfe. 1864 Cockavne (title) Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1894 CreitGhton in Daily News 3 Sept. 6/2 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

Leecher. rare. Also 4 lechere. [f. Leechdoms, or

Leechee, variant of LITCHI.

Leechee, variant of LITCHI.

Lee'cher. rare. Also 4 lechere. [f. LEECH v.1+-ER.1] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c.1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis kepere of good or dryuere a-wey of yuel but god generiour and lechere [Add. MS. leecher] of thowthes [orig. rector ac medicator mentium]. 1887 Athenaum 31 Dec. 890/1 There were also [in Aberdeen]. the Leechers or barber-sirgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

Leechery (IFtfori). rare-1. [f. LEECH sb.] +-ERV.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft. 11600 Surfler Country Farm 1. xxviii. 196 marg., The horseleacherie of P. Vegetius. 1688 see Horse-Leecherv.]
1832 C. M. Anorews Old Eng. Manor v. 256 The Anglo-Saxon' wyrt'. included not only herbs. but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† Leech-finger. Obs. [OE. léxcefinger, a transl.

† Leech-finger. Obs. [OE. l'écefinger, a transl. of L. digitus medicus, Gr. δάκτυλος laτρικόs. Cf. ON. læknisfinger; also the Eng. synonyms † medical finger, † physic finger.] The finger next to the little finger.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 394 Sing on δίου læcefinger in

pater noster. a 1100 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 307/2 Medicus, læcefinger. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) 11. 313 Pe fourhe fynger hat is y-cleped be leche by cause of he more histynge and fairenesse, for in hat fynger is a veyne hat streecheb to he herte. c 1400 Lanfrane's Civurg. 158 Bitwene he litil fyngir & he leche fyngir. 1506 Kalender of Sheph. A vj (Sommer) 111. 15 The lytell seconde fynger . the medyll fyngers, the leche fyngere. 1681 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1693) 607 The leach-finger, or ring-finger.

Lee'ching, vbl. sbl. [f. Leech v.! + -ING !]
The action of Leech v.!; healing, medical treatment.

The action of Leech v.1; healing, medical treatment. † A or in leeching: under medical treatment. c too & Elferic Gloss, in Wr. Wülcker 14/16 Pharmacia, sealflæcung. a 1240 Ureisun in Cott. Hom. 127 Min heonenliche leche þet makedest us of þi seolf se mihit medicine... hit beo mi lechunge. a 1300 Cursor M. r5064 Welcum lauerd þat leches all And leching gines to lame. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. XX. 73 He., lefte hym þere a lechinge to lynen if he myghte. c 1400 Yawaine & Gaw. 2823 Súl in lecheing thar sho lay. 1333 GAU Kicht Vay 8 Quhair thay sall. find help and lechine of thair spiritual seiknes. 1540 Extracts Alverd. Reg. (1844) I. 168 The saids Egiptianis to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. c 1650 Sir Cawaline vii. in Child Ballads (1885) II. 58/1 Sir Cawaline's sicke, and like to be dead Without and a good leedginge.

Lee ching, vbl. $sb.^2$ [f. Leech $v.^2 + -ing^{-1}$.]

The medicinal application or use of leeches,

1802 Med. Frul. VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well.

1869 CLARIDGE Cold Water-care 188 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some diverse subland. degree subdued.

Loechwe: see Leche.

Loechwe: see Leche.

Leed 1 (1id). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 3 6
lede, 4 leyd, 6-7 leid, (6 lead), 8-9 leed, 8 leet,
9 lied. [app. a shortened form of Leden.] † Language, 'tongue' – Leden 2. Obs.

1513 Douglas Æneis III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew leid ar
memmit so. 1567 Satir. Poems Keform. iii. 140 Than sall
I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid. a 1578 Lindesay
(Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) 1. 158 Alexander .. was
send to France to learner the leid witht wher lettres.

Proverb. 1808 Jamieson, Ilk land has its ain leid.
b. The speech of a person or class of persons,
talk interance: manner of speaking or writing:

send to France to leairne the leid witht wither letties. Proverb. 1808 Jamieson, Ilk land has its ain leid.

b. The speech of a person or class of persons, talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing; phraseology, 'patter'. Obs. exc. Sc. a 1300 Body & Sonl 21 in Map's Poems (Camden) 334 Swere is all thi michele pride, And thi lede that was so loud? 13... Sir Tristr. 1004 Tristrem... schortliche seyd in lede: We no owe be nolving. c 1375.5c. Leg. Saints ix. (Errholomens) 68 Al langage spek he cane, & vadirstand al leyd of mane. a 1400-50 Alexander 2007 In qualkyn manir of lede sall me bir treits sware? 1560 Rolland Cit. Tenns Prol. 284 The ofter that 3e it reid, 3e sall the better tak baith the sence, and leid. 1599 Jas. 1 Baox. Dapon (1603) 115 Not using any rusticall corrupt leid, as booke language. 1746 E. Erskine Serm. Wks. 1871 III. 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular leed. 1790 D. Morison Poems 77 Let Matrons round the ingle meet.. An in a droll auld farran' leet, 'Bout fairys crack. 1826 G. Beattle John o' Arnha 22 To hersel' this leed she mutter'd, 'Frae the east—fra the wast' (etc.). a 1828 'Hynd Horn' xviii. in Child Ballads (1882) I. 207/1 Auld man, come tell to me your leed; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. 1850 W. Jame Stray Efficient 146 Nat plantflow intil a leed, an out o' that he cudna get'.

c. poet. applied to the 'language' of birds.
a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 27 The lutel foul hath hire wyl on hyre lud to sing. 184. Lang in Il histle-Binkie (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 374 That wonderfa calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has its lied.

Leed 2 (Ird). local. The grass Glyceria aquatica. 1697 Cambers Brit. 360 Cum aquaese in suos alueos receprint, Extissing organine & funo crassiori (Lid vocant) ita luxuriat. 1878 MILLER & Skretelly Fenland x. 298 lAfter quoting Camden on Lid) This grass is most likely heard, as the gowk has its fied.

Leed 2 (Ird). local. The grass Glyceria aquatica. 1697 Cambers Brit. 360 Cum aquaese in suos alueos receprint, Extissin

A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 DANA Min. 704. Leef, obs. f. Leaf, Lief; var. Leve v. 1 Obs.

Leefekie, variant of LYFKIE Obs., bodice.

Leefekie, variant of LYFKIE Obs., bodice.

† Leefkyn. Obs. rare-1. [a. obs. Du. lief-kyn: see LIEF a. and -KIN.] = 'Darling'.

1540 PALSGR. Acolastus III. v. Rjb, I must nedes enbrace the my lyfe, i. O my leefekyn.

Leefsel, variant of LEVESEL, bower.

Leefsel, variant of LEVESEL, bower.

Leeftail, a. dial. Forms: 7 leftal, 8 lieftel, leave-, 9 leef-, leevetail. [? repr. OE. léoftale high in favour, desirable, f. léof LIEF, dear +-tæle, f. root of tellan to count, TELL.] Much in demand; baving a quick sale.

f. root of tellan to count, Tell. Much in demand; having a quick sale.

1674 RAY N. C. Words Collect. 30 Lestal [read leftal]; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verh Lift, as I suppose. 1781 HUTTON TOUT to Caves 92 Leavetail, being a great want of, or demand for. 1790 ANN WHEELER Dial. 58 En wur a varra lieftel Market. 1847 HALLIWELL, Leeftail, quick sale. Cumb. 1860 Lonsdale Gloss, Leeftail, Leevetail, much in demand. Leef tenaunte, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

+ Leeful, a. Obs. Forms: a. 3 leeful, leafful, 4-5 leveful, 5 lieveful, 5-6 leveful(e. B. 4 leffel, -ol, li(e)fful, leyfull, leoful, leefful(1, leifull, 4-7)

lefulle, 5 laifull, lefful, 4-6 leful(1, leifull, 4-7

leeful(1, 5-6 leafull, 6 lieful(1, leiffull, leyfull, lyefull. [ME. leveful, f. leve, Leave sh. +-full. Some of the forms may be due to association with Lax sh.3] Permissible, right, lawful; just.

association with LAY sb.3] Permissible, tight, lawful; just.

1205 LAV, 3033 [Heo] nom hire leaf-fulne hure [c 1275 labfolne ob]. Fold. 10854 For he wes swide leafful, alle Brut luueden. c 1374 Chauche Boeth. 1. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Ne I trowe nat by the Iugement of socrates bat it weere Leneful to me to hide the sothe. c 1386 Wyclif Scl. Wks. 111. 84 Wijb Pre condictions it is leafful to swere. 1387 Therms Higden (Rolls) IV. 431 Wherto wilt bon lyve while it is not covenable, nober leaful [c.vr. Troy 2948 bof it be laifull to ladys and ober less wemen. 1445 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) l. 14 It sal he lieveful to the alderman and balyheis for to tak letc.]. a 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not lefful to 10. 32 seyn, No maner man for to slen. 1485 Let 1 Hen. I'II, c. 10 § 10 That it be lecful to youre Highnesse to graum to youre seid besechers youre lettres of saufconduyt. 1508 Denrah Gold. Targe 106 Leneful! Company, and Honest Besynes. 1526 Tindale Matt. xii. 12 It is lefull to do a good dede on the saboth days. 1530 Lyndess Test. Pappingo 274 Halkyng, hountyng, armes, and leifull to us to put our handis thairto quhen we pleis. 1600 Holland Livy viii. x. 288 It is not leaful the enemie to seise thereon. 1614. J. Davies Eclogue in Browne's Sheft. Pipe G6b, Hence forward then I must... com My lecre in leefull lore. 1802 Scott Minstr. Seet. Rord. (1803) 111, 77 Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her leaful lord! 1814 — For a' that an' a' that, The true and leifful cause,

§ b. Leeful lane: substituted for Lee-Lane. (Cf.

§ b. Leeful lane: substituted for LEE-LANE. (Cf.

LEESOME a. J. b.)

a 1758 RAMSAY Address Thanks xviii, Whilk gart some aft their leeful lane, Bring to the world the lickless weam.

tage-5g Lang in Whistle-Hinkie (Scot. Songs) Sr. 11. 9

The anld gadewife gade out at e'en, An' owre the craft her beefel lines.

Hence + Lee fully adv., permissibly, lawfully; + Lee fulness, lawfulness.

† Lee fulness, lawfulness.

c 1340 Hamfole **Proce Tr.* (1866) 20 Worldely men or women the which hauntene lenefully worldely goodes, c 1360 Wester **Hist.* (1880) 12 In many cases suggets may leftly wilpholde tiples. **c 1440 Proces **Repr.* in, i. 130 Leefulnes and vinleefulnes. **143 Cath. Angl. 212 1 To do Leefullness (A. to do Vinlefulnesse), **Histeriove. 1490 Caxtos **Finedos** ii. 14 His sone yolus ... beyinge... **soo fayr... it may leefully be sayd that nature hadde doon her denoyr. **1534 More On the Passion Wes. 13;6/1 The liefulnesse thereof, was knowen and taught by the tradicion of thapostless theymselfe. **1540 in W. H. Turner **Selve** **Rev. Oafront 159 Leffally chossen and elected Bayllyffs. **1548 Grist Tr.* **Massib.** By b. Then could not brone leytully call yone part of the sacrament a substance but an earthlye accidente.

Leeger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leek 'l/k'). Forms: 1 léac, 3 lec, 3 5 lek, 4 lik, 4-6 leke, Sc. leik(e, (5 pl. lecus), 5-7 leeke, 6 like, 7 lieke, leake, 8 leak, 4-leck. [OE. leac str. neut. - MDu. looc (Du. look neut., OHG. louh (MHG. louch, mod.G. lauch mase., ON. lauk-r (Sw. lök, Da. løg: -OTeut. *lauko-, whence Finnish laukka, OSl. lukŭ; no affinities outside Teut. are known.]

1. A culinary herb, Allium Porrum (N.O. Liliacea), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves

flat and broad.

llat and broad.

c1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 234 Gebeat bæt leac & þa rudan zegnid togædere. c1265 Voc. Plants in Wr.-Wilcker 555/7 Vorius, poret, lek. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints M. (Vinian) 404 ln þe 3ard [he] sone has sene cnile & leikis faire & grene. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 291 Wil þe inys of a strong oynoun, or wiþ ius of lekis. c1420 Liber Cocerum (1862) 47 Grynd þy lecus in morter fre. 14.. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 710 23 Ilic bilbus, a lekes hed. 1528 PANNEL Salorne's Regim. (1535) 31 a, Garlike, oynions, and also likes are nat holsome for temperate bodyes. 1597 Gerarde Herbal I. lxxxvi. 138 The Leeke is hot and dry, and doth attenuate. 1656 Cowley Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt i, But we, alas, the Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots below. 1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6043/2 All the Company wore Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. 1807 Grabbe and reedy stem. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. xviii. (1852) 428 A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand]..; it was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species

2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species 2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species of Allium, as Stone Leek, the Welsh onion, A. fistulosum (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called Holleke, q.v.; Vine Leek (†leek of the vine), A. Ampelofrasum (Treas. Bot.); Wild Leek, A. ursinum; French Leek (see French a. 5). b. Bulbous plants of other genera, as † Corn-leek (see quot. 1551); dog('s) leek, (see Dog sb. 18 a).

(see quot. 1551); dog('s) leek, (see Dog sb. 18 a). Also Crow-Leek, House-leek.

1551 Turner Herbal I. G v b, Enlbine . may be called in English Corne leeke or wyldeleeke.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 60 The headed or sette Leeke . in Latine Capitatum. Iost Cottor, Oignon sawrage. the wild field Onyon, Bulbine, . Corne Leeke. Ibid., Porreau dechien, Dogs Leeke, wild Leeke, French Leek, Leeke of the Vine. Porreau sectil, ou tondu, the cut Leeke, maidens Leeke, blade Leeke, voset Leeke. Porreau lestu, the headed or knobbed Leeke, set Leeke, vncut Leeke. 1953 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 198 Allium ursimum. Ramps: Wild Leeks. Moist woods and deans, abundant and gregarious. 1874 C. Geikie Life in Woods xiii. 205 The wild leeks in the bushes.

† 3. Taken as a type of something of little value. Also a leek's blade, a leek's clove (CLOVE 51, 1).

13. Guy Warv. (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no noust ber-of No is noust worp a lekes clof. c1386 CHAUCER Merch. T. 106 Every man that holt him worth a leek. — Can. Irom. Prol. § T. 242. a 140-50 Alexander 422 3 our lare of a leke suld neuire be les worth. c1460 Townelry Myst. i. 129 Now, therof a leke what relects vs? a 1483 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 278 Thay were not of thayre entent the nere of a leke. 14.. Childe of Bristowe 8 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a lekys blade, but men wol tende ther-tille. a 1520 Skelton Col. Cloute 183 They make her wynche and keke, But it is not worth a leke. 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To lenve a Leek to your unthankfull Race. c1600 Montgomerie Cherrie § Slae 1374, I knaw na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. ? a 1800 Willie's drowned in Gamery iii. in Child Ballads (1890) IV. 181/1, I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national

the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. As clean as a leek (Sc.):

the colour of the leek, to his being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. As clean as a leek (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 65 As a leek that hedde i-leigen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes lourede he foule. 2a 1366 Chauch Rom. Rose 212 Full sad and caytif was she eek, And also grene as any leek. c1366 — Recve's Prol. 25 To have an hoor heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 43 A lewid frere that men callen frere Daw Topias, as lewid as a leke. c1430 Syr Gimer. (Roxb.) 7684 To his face she leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yse or leke. 1546, 1589 [see Lark sb.] 1c], 1575 Giscotone Dan Barthohnev Poems 1869 1. 137 His flecked cheekes, Nowe cherrye redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. 1604 Dekker Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 103 Tho my head be like a Leeke, white: may not my heart be like the blade, greene? 1714 Gav Sheph. Week, Monday 83 Leet to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. 1719 D'Urfer Pills 1872 111. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and toasted Cheese. 1725 Ransay Gentle Sheph. 1. i, For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. To eat the (or one's) leek: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the

humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the

humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Slaks, passage below).

1599 Shaks, Hen. V, v. i. 10 Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and hid me eate my Leeke. 1835 Disraell Let. 20 Aug. in Corr. Sister (1836) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the (Corporation leek. 1859 All Year Round No. 29. 61 The Welshmen very humbly ate their leek. 1882 Stevenson New Arab. Nis. (1834) 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it. † 5. A cant term for a Welshman. Obs. 1900 Street Robberies Consider'd, Leake, Welshman. 1725 New Cant. Dict., Leaks, Welshmen. † 6. (See quot.) Obs.

1925, New Cant. Met., Leavs, Weissmen.
46. (See quot.) Obs.
1688 R. Holme Armonry 11. 172/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye [in Cows] is a swelling tumor in the eye.
7. Green-leek (parrot): see Gireen a. 12 b.
8. attrib. and Comb., as leek-bed, -blade, -colour,

garth, -green sb. and adj., -porridge, -pollage, -seed,

O. alivio. and Comb., as there-bed, -badae, -colour, garth, -green sb. and adj., -porridge, -pollage, -seed, -worf, † leek-head (see quot.).

14. Foc. in Wr-Wilkker 604 to Porretarium, a *lekhed.

1573-80 Baret Alc. L.285 A leeke bed, or a place set with lekes. 1886 Edworthy B'. Somerset Word-bk., Leek-bed, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed.

1538 Edwor Dict., Porraccus, of the coloure of *leeke blades. 1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Ins. 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a *leek colour. 1570 Levins Manip. 34/12 Ye *Leekegarth, porretum. 1662 Merrett Iv. Neris -irt of Glass xxxii, A very fair Sea-green, called *Leek green. 1864 R. F. Burton Dahome 58 A broad leek-green swamp. 1865 Rotte Plato I.i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, nut-brown. 1726 Dict. Rust. (ed. 3). *Leek-Heads, a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. 1795 Woctor (P. Pindar) Lonsiad Iv. Wks. 1812 I. 281 *Leek-porridge, stir-about, we'll sooner want. c 1440 Promp. Para. 295/2 *Leek pottage. 390-rada. 1781 [C. Joinstons) John Tomper II. I. vii. 176 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. Xiii. 190 Lynneseed and *lik-seed and lente-seedes alle Aren nouth so worthy as whete. 1528 Payrel. Salerne's Regim. (1535) yorth, The. lense of henbane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6999 It wolde finde hom lee & worten [u.rr. *lek worten, like worten, lekwort] inowe hi þe 3ere.

Leek(e, obs. form of LEAK, Like.

Leek(e, obs. form of LEAK, LIKE.

† Lee kish, a. Obs. [f. LEEK + -1811.] Resem-

† **Lee'kish**, a. Obs. [f. Leek + -1811.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex. II. v. 133 b, There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leeke.

† **Lee'ky**, a. Obs.

[f. Leek + -y 1.] = prec.

1552 Huloet, Leeky or of leekes, porraceus. 1607

NAKINGTON Opt. Glass 108 The second is... of a leeky nature or greene coulour. 1662]. Chandler Van Helmont's Orial. 227 It had confected or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint. the greater Flint.

Leel, obs. Sc. form of LEAL.

Lee-lane. Sc. [An emphasized form of lane Lone. The first element is of doubtful origin; LONE. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has liefu' lane in the same sense: see LEFFUL.] Only in phrase ly (one's) lee-lane: quite alone, by (one)self.

1898 STEVENSON Merry Men ii, Praying. that God would remember. fower puir, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee-lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Lee-lang, Sc. form of LIVELONO.

Leeliehe, obs. form of LEALLY.

Leelite (liloit). Min. [Named by Clarke, 1818,

after J. F. Lee, from whom it was received; see -LITE.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 Ann. Philos. IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than those of petalite. 1868 Dana Alin. (ed. 5) 356 Leelite. is a deep, flesh-red variety.

LeeH, -ich(e, -y, obs. forms of Leal, Leally, Leem, obs. f. Leam; Sc. form of Loam, Loom, Leeming, variant of Leaming, Lemming, Leem, obs. f. Lean, Lend v.², Lin v., to cease. Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. Lend, Leanness.

Leenge, Leeper, obs. ff. Ling, Leper. Leepwynke, obs. form of Lapwing.

† Leer, sb.1 Obs. Forms: 1 hléor, hlíor, 2-4 † Leer, 50. Obs. Forms: 1 hléor, hlíor, 2-4 leor, 3-5 ler, lire, 3-6 lere, 4 lure, lewre, 4-6 lyre, 5 lyr, leyre, 5-6 lyer(e, 6-7 leer(e, [OE. hléor, hlior neut. = OS. hleor, hlear, hlier (MDu. liere, MLG. ler), ON. hlýr (only pl.). Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. πλευρόν side; but the z-umlaut in the ON. form indicates an OTeut. type *hleuzo* :-pre-Teut. *kleusón; E. Zupitza suggests that this is the neuter of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. *kleusó-ear (root *kleu- to hear; see Listen).]

LISTEN).1

1. The cheek.

c 1000 Sar, Leechd, 1, 86 Gif hwylcum wentzbræde weare
on þam nosum oðde on þam hleore. c 1000 Æffrig Gloss, in
Wr-Wülcker 157/8 Malae, hleor. c 1205 Lar, 30066 Urnen
þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. a 1300 Floria & Bl. 501
þe tieres glide of hire lere. c 1300 Harelok 2918 The
heu is swilk in hire ler, So the rose in roser. 13., Metr,
Hom. (Vernon MS.) in Archiv Stud. new, Spr. LV11. 273
As he eode wiþ leores weete. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warva, 842
Of þin eigen þe hote teres þat goþ adoun bl þine leres, 1336
Trævisa Earth, De P. R. v. viv. (Tollem, MS.), 'Mala' is
þe lower, and in þe face hen twey lewres þat schetteþ in
nyþer side of þe nose. c 1410 Sir Cleges 153 Hys teris ...
That ran dovn be his lyre. 1470-85 Malony Arthur 1x.
xxii. 371 This lytel brachet. lyched his learys and his erys,
1582 STANYHURST Æneis 1 (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful
he blubbred. 1586 J. Hooker Hist. Irel. in Holinshed
11. 106/1 The tears trilling down his leeres.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appear-

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as lovely or lovesome

Often in alliterative phrases, as lovely or lovesome of leer, lily leer.

a 700 Epinal Gloss, 438 Frons, hleor. a 1000 Guthlae 305 ponne he to cordan on pam naade hleor onhylde. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 316 pi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti mud murie. a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launterne a nyht. e 1350 Will. Palerne 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. 1377 Langl. P.Pl. P. x. 2 A wyf ... That lene was of lere nnd of liche bothe. e 1400 Townley Myst. xxxi. 145 Youre rnd that was so red, youre lyre the lylly lyke. a 1520 Skelton E. Rummyng 12 Her lothely lere Is nothynge clere. — P. Sparowe 1031 The whytnesse of her lere. 1588 Shaks, Th. A. Iv. ii. 119 Fie trecherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close enacts and counsels of the hart: Heer's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Looke how the blacke slaue smiles your live father. 1806 Jamieson Sir Olnfin Whitelaw Sc. Ballads (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your live sae blae and wan?

3. ? Temper, disposition.

1806 J.MIESON Sir Olu/in Whitelaw. Sc. Eallads (1875) 466/1
Whnreto is your lire sae blae and wan?

3. ? Temper, disposition.
(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.)

a 1575 Wyle Lapped in Morrelles Skin 1109 in Hazl. E. P.
P. IV. 202 Thus endeth the iest of Morels skin, Where the curst wife was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she serued in this maner.

Leer (11°1), sb.? [f. Leer v.] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyncss, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. I. iii. 50 Shee discourses: shee carues: she giues the leere of inuitation. 1667 Milton P. L. IV. 503 Aside the Devil turnd For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1681 Orway Soldier's Fort. III. i. Whs. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang-dog Leer was that. 1712 Arbutnor John Bull III. ii. The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. 1735 Pope Prol. Sal. 201 Dann with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1743 Fielding J. Wild III. vii. She accompanied these words with. so wanton a leer, that letc.]. 1851 Lavard Pop. Acc. Discov. Ninevek xiii. 353 Old Gouriel, the Kinyah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. 1863 Whyte Mellum. With a villanous leer.

Leer, sb.3 Glass-making. Also 8-9 lear, 9 lier. An annealing-furnace. Also attrib., as lear-annealing; leer-pan = Frache.

ing; leer-pan = FRACHE.

ing; leer-pan = Frache.

1663 Merrett It. Neri's Art of Glass 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels...) comprehends two purts, the tower and leer.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Furnace, The leer is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. 1739 P. Wakefield Meutal Improv. (1801) I. 143 The lear or third furnace. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) VII. 768/2 The third oven or leer. 1832 G. R. Portrae Porcelain & Gl. 158 The nanealing oven, or lier, is a long low rectangular chamber "furnished with numerous shallow iron trays... These trays are called lier pans, or fraiches. 1839 Ure Dicl. Aris 579 The cooling or annealing arch, or leer, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace... The leer pans or trays of sheet iron. 1890 Gordon Foundry 140 The tunnel is the 'leer', and the process is known as lear-annealing.

Hence Leering, treatment in the 'leer'.

Hence Leeving, treatment in the 'leer'.

1889 Standard 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from lead being used, instead of lime, for 'learing', the lead 'learing' being more expensive, + Leer, 5t.4 Obs. exc. dial. [?repr. OE. lira the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the bollow under the ribs.

the hollow under the ribs.

c 1386 CHAUCER Sir Thopas 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1732 Lond. Gaz. No. 6327/2 Stolen. . . n. . Mare, . several white Spots on her Body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. 1746 Exmoor Courtship 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Vulch in tha Leer. 1777 Horae Subsective 249 (E. D. D.) Under the leer. 1886 Exworns W. Somerset Word-bk., Leer, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (liv), a. 1 Forms: 3-7 (9) lere, 5 ler, 6 leare, 6-7 leere, 7 leir, 7, 9 dial. lear, 9 dial. lair, 4-leer. [OE. *lére (implied in lærnes emptiness) = OS., OHG. lâri (MHG. lêre, mod. G. leer, MDu. laer, Du. laar): -WGer. *lâri, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an O'Teut. *læzio-.

origin; according to some repr. an OTeut. *l&zjo-, cogn. w. Goth. lasiws weak.] +1. Empty. Also, clear of. Of a burden: Use-

less. Obs.

† 1. Empty. Also, clear of. Of a burden: Useless. Obs.

1250 Oul & Night. 1527 [He] haveth attom his riste spuse, Wowes weste [an] lere huse. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1800 po was bruteine pis lond of romeins al mest lere. 1367 Territas. Higden (Rolls) 11. 23 3ff pey fyndep it [Fortone's horn] empty [n.x. leer], pinne bey makeb sorwe. Ibid. 111. 311 How longe schil a fool bere lere fardelles? 1398 — Barth. De P. R. XVII. CXXXV. (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therfore the hole is voyde and lere. c 1430 Two. Cookery-bks. 50 Take pin cofyns, & put in pe ovynne lere. c 1440 Gesta Rom. Isi. 252 (Harl. MS.) 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler tonne, withe oute onye delaye'. 1519 Horman Vulg. 158 b, Let all your leere pottis [L. vasa inania] stande the mouthe downwarde. 1567 Turber. Orid's Eb. 6b, Some lustfull lasse will not permit Achylles coutch be leave. [1864 Sta J. K. James Tasso xix. xxx, Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leer.]

b. Proposed as a Pathological term.
1893 S. Gee Auscult. & Percuss. iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda. distinguishes percussion sounds necording as they are full or leer. Ibid., nobe, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse

Having no burden or load; said also of a horse

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. Obs. exc. dial.

1397 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 413 Pe foot man lere leptinted lerely lynge to fore pe heef. 1542 UDALL Erasm. Apoph. 8 Went he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? 1591 Harington Orl. Fur. XXXV. Ixiv, The horse runs leere away without the man. 1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXII. XI. 94 Leading also ofter them in hund one lere horse. 1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. i. (1623) Biv, Bees.. that are leave. 1604 C. Butler Fem. Mon. i. (1623) Biv, Bees.. that are leave. 1654 PALAEMON' Friendship 32 An Asse... overbutthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse.. led leer by him, to ease him by bearing a Part. 1688 Wood Life 7 Nov., 66 horsmen went thro' Oxford,—with leir and sumpter horses. 1787 Gross Prev. Gloss., Leer, empty. Wilts. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. 1886 Tip Cat XX. 199 They were on the top of a load.. on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. 1891 Athenxum 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladea' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. dial. a. Of the stomach: Empty of food. b. Of persons and animals: Having an emply stomach;

Of persons and animals: Having an emptystomach;

Of persons and animals: Having an emptystomach; hungry, faint for want of food.

1848 Kinosley Saint's Trag. 1. ii. 83 Then what's the frinr to the starving peasant? Just what the abbot is to the greedy noble—A scarecrow to lear wolves. 1853 Akerman Wills. Tales 97 His bill was zharp, his stomach lear, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair. 1862 Hughes in Macm. Mag. V. 243/2 'Em be aggravatin' birds, plaguey cunnin' let 'em be never zo lear. 1870 Lady Verney Lettice Liste 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' broth, or summat. I feel so leer. 1878 Jefferies Gamekeefer at H. 15 I'm rather lear at supper.

Proverb. 1860 Reade Cloister & H. 1. 312 Better a lean purse than a lere stomach.

† Leer, a. 2 Obs. In 7 leare, lere. [app. f. Leff Leer, J. Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

† Leer, a.2 Obs. In 7 leare, lere. [app. 1. LEER v.] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1639 B. Jonson New Inn IV. i, lie to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Loue, if th' house And your lere drunkards let me. 1633 Earle Microcosm. (Arb.) 103 A Suspitions, or lealous Man Is one that watches bimselfe a mischiefe, and keepes a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. a1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Leresense. Pid. 459 He has a lere Trick... to cry down all those Paces which he wants. a1830 Ving. Musgrave viii. in Child Ballads (1885) II. 249/1 The laddie gae a blythe leer look, A blythe leer look gave he.

Leer (lie1), v. Also 6 lere, 6-7 leare, leere.

Leer (lies), v. Also 6 lere, 6-7 leare, leere. [Perh. f. Leer $s\dot{b}$.] in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to

glance over one's cheek'.]

1. intr. To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eyc. Also

immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as aside, up, back; occas. with clause. 1530 Palsgr. 606/2, I lenre or lere, as a dogge dothe underneth a doore. Te regarde de longue veue. 1575 Gamm. Gurton I. iii. 32 By chaunce asyde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she spied ouer hend and eares. 1576 Gascoigne Philomene (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. v. 1012 Even as a wolf, .Flyes with down-hanging head, and leareth back Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track. 1597 SHANS. 2 Hen. IV, v. v. 7, I will leere yoon him, as he comes by: and do but marke the countenance that hee will glue me. 1647 H. More Song of Soul I. II. xcv. Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. 1663 Butler Hud. I. iii.

6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 GAY Tales, Madi-dog 35 They leer, they simper at her shame. 1735 Pope Ep. Lady 9 Here Fannia leering on her own good man. 1821 LAME Elia Ser. I. Grace bef. Meat. C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first silly leering down the table, '1s there no clergyman here?' 1851 THACKERAY Ep. Hum. vi. (1858) 310 The foul Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 KINGSLEY Hypatia xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. a 1745 Swift (J.), I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

† 2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink away. Obs.

† 2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink away. Obs.

1586 Ferne Blaz. Gentrie 260 He came learing softly on the other side the hedge. a 1634 RANDOLPH Muses Looking-gl. II. ii, Who knows but they come learing after us To steale away the substance? 1666 Bunnan Grace Ab. 7-144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did lear and steal away from me, as heing ashamed of what he had done. 1682 71, I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Leer, to go or sneak away. North.

3. trans. 8. To give a leer with (the eye).

1835 MARRYAT Jaa. Faithf. xi, Leering his eye at his father. 1838 D. Jerrolo Men of Char., Matthew Clear ii. (1851) 141 [A parrol] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce to by leering.

1681 DRYDEN Sp. Friar 1. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

a man to ruin.

Hence Lee ring vbl. sb.

1619 FLETCHER M. Thomas IV. ii, Footra for leers, and learings. c 1685 in Roxb. Ballads VII. 426 She knew him a Knave by his learing.

Leer e, obs. form of Lear sb.²

Leere, var. Lere v. Obs., to teach, learn. Leereboord, obs. form of Larboard.

Leereboord, obs. form of LARBOARD.

Leering (livrin), ppl. a. [f. LEER v.] That leers, or looks with side glances.
1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 57 My cats leeryng looke.
1598 Florio Ital. Dict. To Rdr. Avb, There is another sort of leering curs, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 RowLands Greenes Glost 18 All the while he is telling his tale, he cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake.. or anie other bootie. 1697 DRYDEN PRYFER Past. III, 13 We know.. what the Goats observ'd with leering Eyes. 1746 SMOLLETT Reproof 139 Behold the leering belle, cares: dhy all. 1859 W. Collins Q. of Hearts (1879) 49, I. managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Ilence Leeringly adv.

Hence Leeringly adv.

1702 Br. Nicolson Let. to Dr. Kennet o He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 THACKERAY Major Gahagan i, 'How do you do?' said the old had leeringly. old hag leeringly.

Leerne, obs. form of LEARN.

Leerness (lie mes). [f. Leer a.1 + -ness.]

Emptiness.

Emptiness.

\$\cappa\$ toos \$Sax\$, \$Leeckd\$, II. 60 Se micla \$\text{geoxa..cym\delta}\$, of to micelre [ylle, odde of to micelre larnesse. \$1398\$ Trevisa \$Barth\$, \$De P. R. \$xiv\$. ii. (Tollem. MS), Mounteynes ben sumtyme withinne ful of holownesse, and of dennes; and so by cause of voydenesse and of lerenesse it draweb and soukeb in water. \$Ibid\$, vii. \$\text{xiv}\$, \$(1495) 257\$ Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of lerenes and voydenes. \$1656\$ Ridgley \$Pract. \$Physick 25 Arthrite..often causeth learness with weaknesse of the joynts. \$1893\$ S. \$Gee \$Auscult\$, \$\text{x}\$ \$Percuss\$. iii. (ed. \$4\$) 62 The prime property assigned by \$Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fulness or its leerness. is in fact a compound perception.

**Leery* (\$\vert{lo}\$ vii), \$a.\vert\$ \$Obs. exc. \$dial\$. Forms: \$7\$ leery, \$9\$ leary, \$leery, \$9\$ lairy. [f. \$Leer a.\vert\$ \$1.\vert\$ \$1.\vert\$

leirey, 8-9 leary, leery, 9 lairy. [f. LEER a.1 + y1.] = LEER a.1 in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.) 1676] Beaumont in Phil. Trans. XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 787 Grose Prov. Gloss., Leary, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 W. Masshall. W. Eng. 1. 228 Lear or Leary, empty, as an unloaded cart or waggon. 1874 W. Conv. Lett. & Fruls. (1892) 372 My cart goes 'leery' (=empty) to fetch coals. 1889 T. Hardy Mayor Casterbr. xx. I've heen strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leery. 1891 — Tess (1900) 44/1 And he so leery and tired that 'a didn't know what to do.

Leery (liori), a.2 slang. Also 9 leary. [? f. LEER a.2 + y1.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'. 1796 Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Leery, on one's guard. 1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Leary, synonymous with fly. 1817 Sporting Mag. I. 118 Frequently dropping their hands when at leary distance. 1820 Ibid. VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was had. 1883 Five V. Penal Servit. iii. 71 A 'leary look', in which fear, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1838 Bazaar 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 Oxford Mag. 24 May 384/2 The leery lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence Lee'rily adv., in a leery manner. 1836 Farrar I, Home 242 No, you very leerily managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

Lees, obs. f. Leach sb.1, Lease, Leash, Less. Lees, pl. (dregs): see Lee sb.2. † Leese, vl. Obs. Forms: (1-160san), 2-4 leosen, (3-ien), (3 2nd pers. sing. lust), 2-5 lesen, 3-4 leose, (Kent. 3 liese, 3-4 lvese. 2rd sine, 3-6 leosen, (3-ien), (3 2nd pers. sing. lust), 2-5 lesen, 3-4 leose, (Kent. 3 liese, 3-4 lvese. 2rd sine.

leosen, (3-ien), (3 2nd pers. sing. lust), 2-5 lesen, 3-4 leose, (Kent. 3 liese, 3-4 lyese, 3rd sing. pres. lyest, liest), 3-6 lesse, 4 lyese, 3rd sing. pres. lyest, liest), 3-6 lesse, 3, 5-6 lease, 4 Sc. leiss, 4-5 les, 4-7 leese, (5 lesyn, ?lyse), 5-6 lesse, leze, lees, Sc. leis, 6 leeze. Pa.t. a. strong. (1-léas), 3 læs, las, leos, 3-4 leas, (pl. and subj. Vol. VI. 3 lure, 3-4 lore, 4 pl. lorn), 4 lese, lees, Kent. lyeas, (5?lyse), 6 Sc. leis. B. weak. 3 leosede, Kent. liesed, 4 leste, leest, 4-5 lest, Sc. lessit, -yt. Pa. pple. a. strong. (I -loren), 3 i-loren, 3-5 ilore, 4 yloren, lorin, loson, -in, 4-5 ylore, ylorn(e, lore(n, 5 ylore, 4-7 lorne, 4-lorn (see Lorn ppl. a.). B. weak. 3 ileosed, 4-5 lest(e, 6 Sc. lesit. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. -llosan, only in compounds, bellosan, forlosan (-léas, -luron,-loren) corresponds to OFris. ur-liasa, OS. far liosan (Du. ver-liceen). OHG. vir-liosan (Aleas, Auron, Loren) corresponds to Offis, ur-liasa, OS. far-liosan (Du. ver-liczen), OHG. vir-liosan (MHG. verliesen, mod.G. verlieren, influenced by the pa.t. and pa. pple.), Goth. fra-liusan; other derivatives of the root (*leus-: laus-: los-) are Leasing sb., -Less, Loose a. and v., Lose v., Lose. The root *leus- is usually regarded as an extension of the *leu.* *lu* in Gr. Au*eu, L. so-lv-lr to loosen.]

leu-, *lu- in Gr. λύ-ευς, L. so-lv-ère to 100sen.]

1. trans. = Lose, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage.

gain or secure; to fail to proint by, to spend (time unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also refl.

a. In present stem,
c1205 Lay, 20112 Pat he scal pat lif leosen & leosien his freonden. Did. 2,3014 Idelnesse makeo mon his monscipe leose [c1275 lease]. a1225 Amer. R. 102 Pe cat of helle... makede hire to leosen bobe God & mon, mid brod schome & sunne. c1250 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 26 He was ofdred for to liese his king riche of ferusalem. a1300 Cursor M. 6 Pere many thosand lesis per liff. a1300 Eket (Percy Soc.) 850 Thu must do su. Other thu lust thi hischopriche: other peraventure thi lyf. 1340 Ayenh. 52 Pos he lyest al his time, and be nigt and hane day. 1362 Laxel. P. Pl. A. III. 131 Heo doth men leosen heore lond and heore lyues after. 2a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose. 448 For a little glorie veine, They lesen god and eek his reine. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 49 He is wordy to lese [MS. y luse] his heed. 1308 — Barth. De P. R. XII. XXXII. (1495) 432 The pecok lesyth his fetheres whan the fyrste tree lesyth his lenes. Plid. XIV. XIV. 483 This mount is perylous to stranges that knowe not the wayes therin, for they may lightly lese themself. 2a 1400 Arthur 231 As pu wold nat leze by lyf. Fulfylle bys wythoute stryff. c1430 Hymns Virg. 46, I leese on him so myche tranaile. 1485 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 384 To lesse and forfayte one hundred shillinges. 1523 Lo. BERNERS Froiss. I. celix, 384 He that all coutet hal leseth. a 1547 EARL SURREY in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 7 Farre of I burne, in both I wast, and so my life I leze. 1553 Donglas Æncis XI. viii. 75 Thou sall neuer leis [cd. Small los]. Sic ane peuische and catine saule as thine. a1568 ASCHAM Scholm. 1, (Arb.) 63, I do not meene. that yong lentlemen. by vsing good studies, shold lease honest pleasure. c1600 Shaks. Sonn. v, Flowers distil'd., Leese but their show, their substance still lines sweet. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 168 Mans memorie... offentimes it assaieth and gooth about to leese it selfe, cuen whiles a mans bo

b. In pa. t. and pa. pple.

a. strong.

D. In pa. t. and pa. pple.

a. strong.

c 1305 Lav. 15519 Pe King his swinc læs. Ibid. 18202 Ne les [c 1275 leos] he næmere leouere mon. Ibid. 20463 Penne (wes) heore wurðscipe iloren a þissere worlderichen. a 1225 Ancr. R. 54 Heo leas hire meidenhod, & was imaked hore. c 1375 XI Pains Hell 139 in O. E. Misc. 151 Heo heore mayden-hod lure. 1397 K. Good. (Rolls) 6287 He dradde wanne he lore þat lif, & were ybrott to deþe. a 1300 Body & Soul in Map's Poems (Camden) 337 Al mi love on the I las. a 1300 Cursor M. 714 (Gott.) To win þat bliss þat he ha lorin [Fair/, lorne]. 1307 Elegy Edv. I, ix, Jerusalem, thou hast lore The flour of all chivalerie. 13. Sir Tristr. 1116 Þai lorn all her swink. 1340 Ayenb. 85 Ac þis lhordssip he leas be zenne. Ibid. 203 Be huam he wes onercome, and be huam he lyeas his miste. 1375 Barbour Brace VII. 44 [He] Persauit the hund the sleuth had lorn. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 26 If that olde bokis werp aweye I-loryn were of remembrance the keye. Ibid. 945 Didø, By the weye his wif Crusa he les [v. r. lees]. 1303 Langl. P. P. C. VIII. 132 The sonne for sorwe ther-of lees lyght for a tyme. c 1400 Beryn 3731 Fond this blynd seching. . Grasping al aboute to fynd that he had lore. 1406 Hoccleve Misrule 349 My purs his stuf hath lore. c 1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 892 As dyde the knyght. That slew his hounde and lyse hys lyfe, For a worde of hyse wyfe. 1447 Boken and Scyntys (Roxb.) 39 Here shal I hope no labour be noun, and the raid quhar. I leis my fadir.

β. weak. B. weak.

B. weak.
c 1205 LAV. 10629 Da Pohtes weoren uuele, he leoseden heore adele. Ibid. 26360 While pine aldren France ieoden ...and seoden heo hit leoseden [c 1275 losede]. Ibid. 28337 Nu ich ileosed habbe mine sweines leole. c 1250 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 30 Alle po .. bet .. burch yemer i.wil liesed bo blisce of henene. a 1300 Cursor M. 2084 Nine hundreth 3ere and tensith fine Was noe wen he lest his line. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. o Allas I I leste hyr in on erhere. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 269 Ich leyne, for thy lacchesse thow leest meny wederes. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochas 1. L (1544) 2 b, They lost the dominacion Of Paradise. Their fredome lest, and became mortal. c 1470 HENRY Wallace X. 477 Feyll lessyt thar lyff apon the Sotheroun sid. a 1555 Lyndesay Tragedie 120 Efter that boith strenth and speche wes lesit.

2. absol. and intr. To lose, be a loser.
c1275 LAY. 12492 We habbeb for oure loue ilore of [c1205] ilosed yere leode. 1375 Barbour Bruce xii. 347 Thai haf tald. how thai lessit off thair men. 1481 CANTON Myrr. 1.
iii. to He may wynne by doyng well and also lese by doyng euyll. 1484 — Fables of Anian xviii. Suche supposen to wynne somtyme whiche lesen. a 1592 Greene Goo. a Greene (1599) D 2 b, To know whether we shall win or leese. 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. 1. 68 Whereby the Empire of Constantinople leeseth, and is like to leese. 1695 BAON Adv. Learn. 1. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 Copies cannot but leese uf the life and truth. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 59 All things [are] to follow in an easie and expedite course if you win, but all against you, if you leese.

3. trans. To destroy; to bring to min or perdition; to spoil. = L. perdere.

win, but all against you, if you leese.

3. trans. To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = L. perdere.

a 1326 Prose Psatter v. 6 pou shalt lesin [L. perdes] alle bat speken lesyng. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warve. 130 Purw pat sinne he was lorn. c 1350 Will. Patterno 988 perfor, comeliche creature. les nou3t is liif 3ut for a litel wille. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints Prol. 52 Hou pat crist ves of hire borne, to ransone mankynd pat ves lorne. c 1420 Pattad. on Husse. It. 462 Oyl pausia, whil hit is grene is best, But sone in age hit is corrupt & lest. c 1460 Fortsect Abs. A Lim. Jon. xix. 11885 155 It is no pretogatyff or power to mowe lese any good, or to mowe wast, or put it awey. c 1485 in E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 30 Sone after the speris with a dredly speche Begane to crye and sayd,—I am lorne! 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) 1. viii. 30/2 The fendes that ben besy nyght & daye to lese us. 1553 Donglas' Æneis x. vi. 64 Syne smate he Lycas, and him has al to lorne [cd. Small torn]. That of his dede moderis wame furth was schorne.

b. With dative: To cause (a person) the loss of. 1550-3 Decaye of Engl. (E.E.T.S.) roo It leseth the kings Maiesty in prouision for his noble housholdes,...v. thousande markes by the yeare.

4. intr. To come to ruin, to be 'lost'. rare. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 100 Vniseli bid be 3itsere be burb his iselifide leosad. c 1470 Henry Wallace xi. 646 To succour thaim that was in poynt to leis.

5. To fail to do something, rare.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 887 pay lest of Lotez legging any lysoun to fynde.

4. 6. Spenser uses the vb. in the str. pa. t. and pa. pple. (love, lorn) incorrectly with the sense 'to lorsake, desert, leave'. Cf. the corresponding sense

pa. pple. (lore, lorn) incorrectly with the sense 'to forsake, desert, leave'. Cf. the corresponding sense

of LORN a., which first appears in the 16th c.

1590 Spenser F. Q. I. iv. 2 After that he had faire Una
lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.* iii.

14 Neither of them she found where she them lore.

† Leese, v.2 Forms: 1 liesan, lýsan, 16san,

4 lese(n, 4 les, lais'e, layse, 5 lesse, 6 Sc. leis, 7 leese. Pa. t. 1 lýsde, 3 lesede, 4 lais e)d. [OE. liesan wk. vb. = OS. lősian (MDu. lősen, lózen, Du. loozen), OHG. lősen (MHG. læsen, mod. (S. lisen), ON. lyssa (Sw. lösa, Da. löse), Goth. (and OTeut.) lansjan, f. OTeut. *lanso-: see Loose a. The forms laise, layse, are from ON. Cf. ALESE.]

1. trans. To set free, deliver, release (in material

1. trans. To set free, deliver, release (in material and immaterial senses).

a 900 Cynewule Crist 1209 Hu se sylfa cyning mid sine lichonan lysde of firenum burh milde mod. c975 Rushw. Gosp. Luke xii. 58 Sel zeorolice datte du se zilesed fran him [L. da operam liberari ab Ille]. c115 Lanb. Illom. 71 Lif and saule beon. ilesed ut of sorgen. e1200 Trin. Coll. Illom. 69 Ure helendes wille be lesde us of deade. a 1300 Cursor M. 16442 He barabas, es laisd o prisun. Ibid. 18327 For us artu hider soght Fra ded of hell all to lais us. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. vii. 29 Levedy, of alle londe Les me out of bonde. a 1340 Hambolt. Psalter cxxv. 5 We ere lesyd of syn. c 1430 Syr Genze, (Roxh.) 7342 Generides was lessed of his thoght. 1560 Rolland Crt. of Tenus 11. 558 Peranenture thay wold 30w leis of cair. 1607 Midoletion Five Gallants iv. viii, keep thou thine owne heart, thou liu st vnsuspected, I leese you againe now.

2. To loosen, unloose; to unfasten, open; to relax (the body).

Z. To loosen, unloose; to unfasten, open; to relax (the body).

c1250 Gen. § Ex. 3152 Heued and fet. lesen fro de bones and eten. a1300 Civisor M. 18640 Leon o rightwisnes has raised Himself, and his prisun laisd [Pairy, laused, Gött. laised]. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 836 Lesande be boke with leuez sware [=square]. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 16 lo myche sleepinge. coldip & lesih al his bodi. 71507 Communyc. (W. de W.) A iij, Lorde, let these werkes lesse my landes.

Leose, obs. form of Linguist 1.

Leese, obs. form of Leach sb.1, Lease, Leash.

Leese, obs. pl. of Lee sb.2

† Lee ser 1. Obs. Also 4 lesar, -er. [f. Leese $70.1 + -ER^{-1}$.

1. A destroyer. (Cf. Leese v.1 3.)
c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 31 pe fals world bat is leser of alle bat it loven.
lbid. 470 Lesars of mennys soulis.
2. A loser.

2. A loser.

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 366 The Protestantes ar leesers by the withdrawinge of theyr armye. a 1575 R. Cheney Let. in Abp. Parker's Corr. (Parker Soc.) 139 If your pleasure be that I only shall be a leeser. I will hold me content with 40. loss. 1591 Harington Orl. Fur. XXIII. XXVII, Then winners bost, when leesers speake their fill.

11. Lee'ser? In 4 leser. [f. Leese v.² + -erl.] A deliverer.

12. a 1300 E. E. Psalter cxliii. 2 Mi helper and leser mine.

12. Leeshance, dial. form of LICENCE.

13. Leesha, obs. form of LEASH.

Leeshe, obs. form of Leash.

Lee shore. [Lee sb.1] 1. A shore that the wind blows upon.

1. A shore that the wind blows upon.

159-80 North Phitarch (1595) 127 Themistocles.. knew theoremies must of necessitie fall ypon the lee shore for harborow. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. (1729) 1.498 Never did poor Mariners on a Lee-shore more earnestly long for the dawning Light. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. x. 104 To keep clear of this

lee-shore. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit, India 11. v. v. 5 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.

attrib. 1871 WHITTLER Sisters 26 If in peril from swamping sea Or lee shore rocks.

ing sea Or lee shore rocks,

† 2. A shore that affords shelter from the wind,

**Pintole Tran. xliii. (1663) 171 W 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav., Aliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and., put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek. 1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) 111. of To retire under the lee-shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

Lee side. Also dial. lew side. [Lee sb.1]

That side of any object which is turned away from

That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to reeather-side.

1577-87 Holinshed Chron, 111.815/2 The Carrike was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lie side. 1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. i. (1623) Civ. They fly alow by the ground. in the ..lee-sides of the hedges. 1748 Anson's Vey. In. v. 340 The proa. has. her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. 1833 Markyar P. Simple xii, I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. 1855 Marky Phys. Geog. Sea 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry. 1894 Q. Rev. Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lew' side of the prevailing winds. fig. 1812 Scott Fam. Lett. (1894) I. viii. 240 Vou see I keep on the leeside of prudence.

+ Lee sing, vbl. sb. I Obs. [f. Leese v. I + -ING I.] Losing, loss. Also occas. destruction, perdition. 1362 Lang. P. Pl. A. v. 93 Of his leosinge I lanhwe. Ac for his wynnynge I wepe. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 369 It is .. mooste lykynge to be fende and lesynge of soulis. 1400 Eanfranc's Cirurg. 37, I suppose but a wounde be compound wip holownes & lesynge of fleisch & of skyn. 1440 Promp. Para. 29/8 Lesynge, or thyngys loste, ... perdicio. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 133/2 She ... conceyned the sonne of God and was delytheryd without leesyng of her viggnyite. 1523 Lh. Berners Froiss. I. xevili. 119 They of Vannes were in moost ieopardy, and in peryll of lesyng. 1585 Parsons Chr. Exper. 1 v. 149 The offence of God, that is, the leesing of his friendship by that sin if we do it. † Lee sing, vbl. sh. 2065. [f. Leese v. 4 + Ing I.]
a. Deliverance; redemption. b. Loosening. 4950 Lindis/. Gosp. Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde lesing

† Lee'sing, vbl.sb.? Obs. [f.I.EERE.7.? + -ING1.]
a. Deliverance; redemption. b. Loosening.
2950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde lesing
folces his. c 1440 Promp. Parn. 298/2 Lesynge, or losynge
of a thynge bowndyn. solucio.
† Lee'sing, vbl.sb.3 [? f. lees pl. of Lee sb.? +
-ING1.] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine .
c 1460 J. RYSELL Bk. Nurture 116 3iff swete wyne be
seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

Leesome (IF.5m), a.1 Obs. exc. Sc. Also 3
lefsum, leofsum, 6 lesum, 8 leisum. [Early
ME. leofsum, f. loof Lief a. + -sum -some.] Lovable: pleasing: pleasant.

ME. leofsum, f. leof Lief a. + -sum -some.] Lovable; pleasing; pleasant.
c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 181 Wowe bed winsum beih hit ne bie naht lefsum. a1225 Juliana 17 Towart te liniende godd mi leofsume leofmon. 1535 Siewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 195 He culd nocht find that he had far misgane. Sen lesum wes to haif ma wyftis nor ane. 1792 Burns 'In simmer collen the hay was mawn' v, The tender heart o' leesome five, The gowd and siller canna buy. '2a 1800 Thomas o Yonderdale x. in Child Ballads (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome blew the wind. 1819 W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie-dows, That saw The leesome la'rick's wae.

*D. Leesome lane: a variation of Lee-lane.

(Cf. LEEFUL b.)

1824 Scott Redgauntlet let. xi, There sat the Laird his resome lane.

t Lee'some, a.2 Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms: 4 5 lefsum, Sr. 5-6 lesum, (6 lesume, 7 lesome), 6 leifsum (?), le(i)uesom, 6-7 leasum, leasom(e, leisoum, leisom(e, 7 leisum, 8 leesome. [ME. lēfsum, f. lēf Leave sb. + -sum -some.] Lawful,

lefsum, f. lef Lenve sb. + -sum -some.] Lawful, permissible, right.
?a1400 Langland's P. Pl. B. XI. 92 MS. B. [reads lefsum for licitum of other texts; MS. O has leneful]. 14. Henryson in Bannatyne Poems (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance. Lasti with lesum lufe. 1513 Douglas Ænets IV. iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramane In spousage bund. 1552 Lyndshay Monarche 6079 The Secretis quhilik he saw Thay wer nocht leifsum [? leissum] for to schaw To no man. 1500 Rolland Crt. Venus 1, 776 To set ane Court in leissum time and place. 1500-78 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leasome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall. a 1578 Lindbay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 15 Puir men labouraris hauntand to thair lesum bussenes. a 1600 Montgomerie Somn. Ixx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leesome love by lechery and lust. 1681 Act Scott. Peace Kingd. Scot. in Lond. Gaz. No. 1648/4 His Majesty. Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leisum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. a 1758 Ramsan 7enny Nettles iii, The leel and leesome gate o't. Hence Lee somely adv., lawfully.

Hence **Lee somely** adv., lawfully.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 21 We may lesundie desyre o' God our necessarie sustentationn. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 46 He may lesonelie distrenzie them, for the releiue and service aucht to him for his lands.

Leesse, obs. form of LEACH 5b.1, LEASH.

Leest(e, Leester, obs. ff. Least, Lest, Leister. Leet (ln), sb.1 Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 5-6 lete, 6-7 leete, 5- leet. [ad. AF. lete or AL. leta, of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. let : see LATHE sb.1 Prof. Skeat conjectures that it represents an OE. *liete connected with lietan LET v.1 (cf. LEET sb.3). but no evidence of this has been found.]

1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = COURT-LEET.

1798

1292 Year Bks. 20 Edw. I (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke yl ad une lete en tel luy, a la quele presente fut ke Jon deynz la purceynte de sele lete fut resident. 1294 Abbr. Placit. 22 Edw. I, Norf. 107. 2. 291 (Du. Cange) Et quia predicta transgressio ... magis sonat injuria senescalli quam injuria eorum qui fuernnt praesentatores, nec prassentacio in Leta calicujus facta, est fundamentum judicii [etc.]. 1303 Year Bks. 31 Edw. I (Rolls) 399 Par la resonn qe presente fut a lour lete de tiel lieu par deceyners qe [etc.]. 1240 Promp. Parv. 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, amercio. 1486 Nottingham Rec. 111. 243 Expenses at ij. Letes at Snaynton. 1523 Fitzherb. Surv. 36 b, Suite of court from thre wekes to thre wekes and to the two great letes. 1538 — Just. Peas 80b, The lorde in his Lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquere and to have for every defante xx4. 1577 Str. T. Smitzn Commun. Eng. (1633) 164 The Leet and Law day is all one [in a manor]. This Leet is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. 1583 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. (1832) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and letes, as they call them, enery moneth. 1603 Owen Pembrokkshire vi. (1891) 52 And in those sheeres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Earon or leetes kept or holden. 1643 Sir J. SPELMAN Case of Affairs 2 Every single man of twelve yeares of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majestie. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Rummey Marsh, Priveleges of leet, lawday, and tourn. 1846 McCulcon Acc. Brit Empire (1854) H. 153 Inferior courts of known jurisdiction. such as a leet or n civil court within a borough. 1854 Tourn. Smith Parish (1857) 100 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. 1870 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod.

† b. transf. Used in pl. as transl. of L. comitia. 1600 HOLLNO Livy 1, xliii. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates.

†

1665 J. Buck in Peacock Stat. Cambridge (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain priviledged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Priving Leet.

2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district

over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider

area, often that of the hundred.

area, often that of the hundred.

1477 Paston Lett. No. 807 111. 211, I trow it to the lord of the soylle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothyng of hyr. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 30 § 16 Whiche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appurtenannes the seid John Vynter purchased. 1509 KISDON SUPT. Devon § 308 (1810) 316 All this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. 1671 F. Phillips Reg. Necess. 291 Where I Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. 1710 Act 8 Anne in Lond. Gaz. No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) 11. 293 The courts of the tourn and leet were erected.

† b. transf. A district generally. Obs.
1505 Golding Ovid's Met. viii. (1593) 206 For fate for biddeth famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.

3. attrib., as leet-court, -day, -jury, -juryman;

3. attrib., as leet-court, -day, -jury, -juryman;

3. attrib., as leet-court, -day, -jury, -juryman; leet-ale, a drinking of ale at the time of the leet. 1781 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry 111. 129 note, "Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a courtleet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. 1691 W. G. Cowel's Inst. 66 To goe twice a year to the Sherifis Courts, or "Leet Courts. 1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 517 Whole court or 'leet-days. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 13, 1167 So, all's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day! 1720 Strype Stow's Surv. Lond. 1. 11. 11. 25 The "Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield. 1766 Entick London 1V. 398, 20 inquest or "leet jurymen.

Leet (In), 56.2 Now chiefly Sc. Also 5, 7, 9 lite, 6 liet, lyet, lytt, 7 lyte, leit. [app. an aphetic form of Elite 5b.2 (a. OF. eslite, eslete), election. (With the phrase to be in leet cf. OF.

election. (With the phrase to be in leet cf. OF, estre en estile 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. Lite sb. = Elite sb., (bishop) elect.]

1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. Phrases, to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet, etc. Short leet: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or

a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.

1441 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 7 Quhasaeuer that happynnis to be put furth at lites to be chosin alderman. a 1550 Ordinances in Boyle IIcdon (1855) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the other of his cowncell, shall nayme two men to be that daye in liet of the mayre, and iiijo's men to be in liet us baylyffis. And when suche lyetts are writtyne, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrst tell to the towne clerke, and cawsse hym writte, which of them as is in lyet shalle chosyne the mayre by hyme, and so the baylyffis, 1612 Sc. Acts Ins. II (1816) 1V. 518/1 To present ane Leit to my Lord [of] aucht persones. 1614 Br. Cowrer Dikaiologie 180 Vou will not finde any Bishop of Scotland whom the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and ginen vp in lytes to that effect. 1613 W. Scotland whom the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and ginen vp in lytes to that effect. 1613 W. Scotland whom the general Assemblie put in leits the said Mr. Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont. [and] ordained edicts. 16 re the admission of one of them to the superintendentship. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministrie, that his Majestie may make choise of two of them to be niinisters in his houss. 1639 in Baillies Lett. (Banantyne Club) 1. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of n new Moderator. 1718 Wodrow Corr. (1843) 11. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. 1823 GALT Provost vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. 1865 Reader 21 Oct. 450/2

The chair of Scots Law. is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. 1884 SIR A. GRANT University Edinb, 11. 279 The Town Council. placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.

2. pl. The candidates forming a 'leet'.

The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is

2. pl. The candidates forming a 'leet'.

The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Ilull. Four 'lites' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.

1533 Bellenoene Iv. Livy III. (1822) 208 The candidatis and new litis [tr. L. candidati].

1532 Sellenoene Iv. Livy III. (1822) 208 The candidatis and new litis [tr. L. candidati].

1533 in the counsale and nuld counsale to convene on Fryday. and cheis the litis to the offices.

1t is of. auld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar litis to that samin office for the zeir to cum.

1583 in Maitland Edin. (1753) 232 To proceid to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistratts and Officemen.

1 Leet. 3b. 3 Ohs. [repr. OE. (2022a) schirle =

the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistratts and Officemen.

† **Leet**, sh.3 Obs. [repr. OE. (wega) geléte =
OHG. kalâz (dero wego) junction (of roads):—OTent.
type *galktjo*n, f. *ga- together + *l&t-: see Let v.¹
A form relet given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of three elect, four-elect, repr. OE.
*préora geléte, *fouver-geléte. (See Skeat in Academy
2 Mars. 1878.)]

*priora gelétie, *féover-gelète. (See Skeat in Academy 2 Mar. 1878.)]

A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in two-, three-, four-way leet.

[c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to wega gelætum.] 1603 Hassner Fopish Imposture 134 Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a Churchyeard, or a three-way leet, 1608 Golling Epil. Frossard in 95 Arriving at a three-way leet, and consulting among themselues which way was to be taken. 1618 Bolling File Frossard in 195 Arriving sit were in a two-way-leet, 1656 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unil. § 923, 289 There are four principal ones—the Heathenish. Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way-leet, to take an Historical short delineation. 1674-91 RAy S. & E. C. Words 105 A Three or four-way-leet, where three or four ways meet.

Leet (IR), sb.4 dial. [Of uncertain origin: by some referred 10 OE. (*hiltee) hilte, ON. hilpyti share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see quots.).

only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see quots.).

1744-50 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire. the same Morning the Grass is mown. we ted. it. the same day... it may be... raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets. then put it into Bastard-cocks. 1793 Statist. Acc., Scot. V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. 1892 Blackw. Mag. Oct. 475 Carage, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

Leet (lit), v. Sc. Also 7 leit, 8 lytt. [f. Leet sb.2] trans. To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence Leeted ppl. a.; Leeting vbl. sb.

Leeting vol. sh.

Lee ting vbl. sb.

183 in Mailand Edin. (1753) 231 Theirefter the said Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, sall nominate, and lytt three Persones. of the saids fourten Crafts. 1612.5c. Acts Yas. VI (1816) IV. 518/1 To leit and present twa personnes with the and thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietie. Ibid., To have the free leitting and elections of thair said prosest deane of grid baillies and thesaurar. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi, Thair wer six persones leitit to be sent to the King that he myght chuse ane of them for that kirk. Ibid. 290 Stiting doune as moderator without any leeting or voycing. 1647 in Baillie's Lett. (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood. hes pressed soe a new way of leeting the moderator for time to come, that letc.]. a 1670 SPALDING Troub. Chas. I (1792) I. 314 They referred their leeted [Bannatyne Club ed. listed] men with eiking paring or changing to the next provincial assembly.

Leet, obs. form of LET v.; dial. var. LIGHT.

Leethwake, obs. form of LEATHWAKE.

Leethwake, obs. form of LEATHWAKE. Leetle (li't'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating

Leetle (lit'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of LITTLE.

1755 JOHNSON Grammar in Dict. c), There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of sugmenting them [sit] by enlarging, or even lengthening it; .as. little pronounced long, leetle. 1835 B. HOFLAND in L'Estrauge Friendships Miss Milford (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. 1838 Dickens O. Twist ii, Just a leetle diop, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. 1849 G. W. APPLETON Co-respondent 1.45, I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† Leetor. Obs. rare-1. [f. Leet sb. 1 + or.]

A member of a leet; one bound to appear at a leet.

1714 Scroogs Courts-Leet (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the leetors, and mark every one that appears.

Leeve, variant of Leve Obs.

Leevetail, variant of Leeftall dial.

Leeves, variant of Leef Loss.

Leevetail, variant of Leef Lal.

Leeward (Îrwğid, liñrəid), a. (sb.) and adv.

Forms: 6 leaward, Sc. leuart, 7 le(y)ward, 7leeward. Also see Leewards. [f. Lee sb.1 + -WARD.]

A. adi.

1. Of a ship: That makes much leeway. Obs. a1618 RALEIGH R. Navy 13 The high charging of ships it is that..makes them extreame Leeward. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 127 What makes her Leeward or kep a good Wind. 1766 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Leeward ship, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled, and consequently loses much ground.

2. gen. Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to Windward. Const. of. Hence occas.

Sheltered. Leeward shore = LEE-SHORE. Leewardtide, -trade (see quots. 1721, 1735). Leeward-way = LEE-WAY

r666 Dk. Albemarle in Quartich Rough List Oct. (1900) 102 Being Leeward of them standing to ye eastward. a 1687 Petty Pol. Arith. iii. (1691) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than vice versa. 1696 Phillips, Leeward Tide, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 4113/2 The Wind slackened upon a Leeward Tide. 1727 Abruthnor Tables Arc. Coins, Navig. Ancients 230 Because of the great quantity of leeward way. 1735 Balley, Leeward Trade, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way. 1762 FALCONER Shipur. Introd. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a leeward shore. 1804 Navud Chron. Xl. 340 There was a small island leeward of the launch. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles 1. xxv, For our storm-toss'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this leeward creek. 1853 Phillips Rivers Forksh. v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount...on the windward side as on the leeward side of a mountain. 1893 Academy 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainus can be leeward of deer and not be scented by them.

3. absol. or quasi-sb. = Lee sb.! 2, 2 b. In phrases on, upon, to (the) leeward (of).

3. absol. or quasi-sb. = Lee sb. 12, 2 b. In phrases on, upon, to (the) lecward (of).

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 41 Heise the myszen, and change it ouer to leuart. 1595 Maynarde Drake's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.)

22 We saw a shippe on the leaward of us. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe Upon the leeward still. 1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Dowglass.. was necessitated to Fight to Leeward. 1748 Anson's Voy. In. v. 341 The proa.. as she appears when viewed from the leeward. 1800 Weems Washington xiv. (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. 1859 Jephson Brittany vi. 77 The priest.. exhorted the lazar. not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. 1872 BAKER Nile Tribut. viii, 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

the fire.

1846 Scott Woodst. xxii, His friend..ought not..to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. adv. Toward the lee (see Lee sh.! 2).

1858 Burns Death # Dr. Hornbook v, Tho leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

Leewardly (Iëwondli, liñendli), a. [f. Leeward Leeward v, I of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward.

Opposed to Weatherity (1950) at So leewardly a Ship.

1858 Harks Callet, Van. 1, (1950) at So leewardly a Ship.

Opposed to Weatherly.

1833 Hacke Collect. Vop. 1. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way better than N. by W. with this Sea. 1801 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1843) 1V.

274 She was such a leewardly ship...that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. 1865 Examiner 18 Mar.

163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

165, 1890 Clark Russell My Shipm. Louise II. xxiv.

216 There's the Whole Dooty o' Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

Leewardmost (Ir wouldmoost), a. [f. Leewardly + Most.] Situated furthest to leeward.

Leewardmost (Prwolamously, a. [I. Leewardmost MARD + -MOST.] Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 Lond. Gaz. No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. 1726 G. Roberts 4 Vears Voy. 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) H. 341 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxvi. 86 We. were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

† Lee wardness. Obs. [f. as prec. + NESS.]

The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to

1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia III. iii. 50 Such was the lewardnesse of his Ship. by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. a 1642 Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts IV. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot beat it up, because of their Leewardness.

+ Lee wards. Obs. [f. LEEWARD + advh. -cs,

† **Lee wards**. Obs. [I. LEEWARD + advn. -εs, -s.] = LEEWARD A. 3.

1574 BOURNE Regiment for Sea xv. (1577) 43 b, Whether the shippe goeth to leewardes, or maketh hir way good.

- **Lee · way**, **lee way**. [f. LEE sh. + WAY.]

The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also To make, fetch up, make up lee-way. Angle of lee-way: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel,

make, fetch up, make up lee-way. Angle of lee-way: the angle made hy the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURNY Mariner's Mag. II. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made.

1743 Phil. Trans. XLII. 414 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. 1762 FALCONER Shipur. II. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 8 Aug., To fear that the tide would fail before we should fetch up our lee-way.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast Gloss., When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no leeway.

1883 STEVENSON Trens. Isl. v. xxiii, Do as you pleased, she lithe boat! always made more leeway than anything else.

1867. 1847 SCOTT frnl. 2 Dec., Laboured to make !?read make up! lee-way, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. 1835 W. Irvus in Crayon Misc. (1849) 196 He. made great leeway toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize.

1871 L. Stepher Player. Europe iv. 221 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its leeway. 1884 Daily News 16 Feb. 5/1 We have a great deal of leeway to make up with the Australians.

1802 Leeze me. Sc. Also 6 leis(s, 8 leez. [Short for lief is me dear is to me.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am l with'. Const. for, on.

15. Woving of Tok & Tynny 15 in Bannatyne Poems (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. a 1568 Cleek Ibid.

207 Fow leiss me that graceles gane. 1744 Ramsay Teat.

Misc. 1733) 1. 25 Leez me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nansy. 1794 Burns Bessy & Spinning Wheel, Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock and reel. 1861

RAMSAY Remin. Ser. 11. 29 Leeze me abune them a' .. for you auld clearheaded man.

Lef(e, obs. form of LEAF, LEAVE, LIEF, LIVE v. Leffel, -ol, -ul, variant forms of LEEFUL a. Obs. Leffly, lefally, variant forms of LEEFULLY Obs. Lefsilver, Obs.: see Lessilver.

Lefsum, obs. form of LEESOME.

Left (left), a., adv., and sb. Forms: 2-4 Iuft, 3 leoft, 3 5 lift(e, 4-5 lyft(e, 4-6 lefte, 4- left. [ME. left. lift:—OE. left (Kentish), lyft, occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, left' (Mone Q. & F. I. 443), and in the comb. lyft-adl paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. luf, Du. dial. loof, and the derived suss KIS. 1115, 1111, GIAL 100f. and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu. LG. luchter, lucht, luft, North Fris. leeft, leefter.
Cf. further (though conoexion is very doubtful) OE. left weak, léfung paralysis, zeléfed weak, old, OFris., OS. léf weak, OS. gilebod lamed.]

A. adj.

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see LEFT HAND), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas, of their clothing, as in left boot, glove, sleeve); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body

pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to right.

c 1205 Lay, 27693 [Hel] small Leir hene corl sære a ha lift side burh ut ha heorte. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wyf hat [looked] ouer her lyfte schulder. 1340 Hantone Pr. Consc. 818 Pe lefte eghe of hym han semestes And narower han he right eghe es. 1393 [Langl. P. Pl. C. IV. 75 Let nat by lyft half, oure lord techeb, Vwite what how delest with by ryht syde. 1449 Peoock Refr. 530 Thei baten scrows in her forehedis and in her lift arme. 1550 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 27 Orions left foote. 1657 MILTON P. L. VIII. 465 Who stooping opind my left side, and took From thence a Rib. 1709 Streele Tatler No. 127 * I With his Hat under his Left Arm. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 13 Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot. 1895 Punch CVIII. 49 I The peculiar striping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. Left side, *half (also LEFT HAND), used (with a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a 1135 Lamb. Hom. 141 per stod a richt balue and a luft alse an castel wal.

1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 He setted be synfulle on his lifthalf. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 698 Alle be iles of Anglesay on 19th half he haldez. 1362 LANGL. P. P. A. 11.

120ke on be lufthout', quod beo... I lokede on be luft half as be ladi me tauhte.

1210 Maundev. (1839) iv. 31 On the lift syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne. 1474 Caxton Chesse 16 She shold sitte on the lift side of the kyog.

2. +a. In various obsolete proverbial expressions, e.g. to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand, implying inefficiency in performance; to take a thing by the left ear (cf. quot. \alpha 1684). + b.

To go over the left shoulder: to be squandered. c. Over the left shoulder, now over the left simply, a slaug phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is

It is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c 1450 tr. De Initatione III. xliii. 114 Pat beholden binges transitory wip be lifte eye ande hevenly binges wip he rist eye. 1650 B. Discolliminium 14 Some of our new Architectors, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. a 1684 Leight To Comm. 17et. iii. 1.(1653) 225 Taking all things by the left Ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. 1705 Rec. Hartford County Court (U.S.) 4 Sept. in Newcastle Daily Yinl. 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa I. 218 With t'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; But an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and oever will pay. 1837 DICKENS Pickus. xlii, Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feetle expression of 'over he left'. its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. 1843 W. T. Moncriff Scamps Loud. 1. i, I think she will come. Ned. Yes, over the left—ha, ha, ha! 1852 R. S. Surters Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty. 'He's come gammonin down here that he's a great man. but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which

reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. of; in attributive use now chiefly

nse with const. of; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by Left-Hand, exc. in certain special collocations, as left wing (of an army), left branch (of a stream). Left bank (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xi. 128 Uppon the lyfte way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome lordane. 1670 Eachbard Cont. Clergy 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1838 Therework. Left coeeded along the left bank of the Tigris. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 28 A prison. the ruins of which long after, remained on the left hank of the Scine. 1882 Cussans Her. (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. Mod. The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. Left side, left wing (the latter by confusion

with the military use), in politics, —Left side, left centre see Centre sb. 15.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. vi. ii. 308 The Left side of the Assembly is also called the d'Orleans side. 1898 Bodder France II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. Comb.: parasynthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb proce efficient than the right'.

the left limb more efficient than the right'; as left-eyed, footed (hence left-footedness), legged hence left-leggedness); also left-sided, rwitted (see

(hence left-leggedness); also left-sided, -witted (see quots.). Also LEFT-HANDED.

1622 MASSINGER Virg. Mart. IV. ii, I wud not give by the cloake of your service to meet the splay-foot estate of any "leftey'd knight about the Antipodes, because they are whicky to meet. 1900 Vestm. Gaz. 20 Jan. 5/2 [Horifle-shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. 1891 Sir B. Willson Right Hand 169, I am myself "left-footed. Ibid., Right and "left-footedness prevailed about equally. 1928 Pork Dinc. 11, 68 Bernard., 'left-legged Jacob seems to emulate. 1829 Markyat F. Mildmay xvi, He was left-legged as well as left-handed. 1890 W. K. Sieller vio 19th Cent. May 773 (art.), 'left-leggedness. 1880 Barwell. Ancurism 84 The "left-sided destination of fibrinous contreta. 1616 B. Josson Horace's Art of Poetry 389. O I "left-witted [A.P. 301 o ego lævus], that purge every spring For choller!

B. adv. On or towards the left side.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21630 Ouer and vnder, right and left,

B. adv. On or towards the left side.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21630 Ouer and vnder, right and left.
In pis compas godd all has left. 1796-7 Instr. & Reg.
Cavadry (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! 1832 Prop.
Regul. Instr. Cavadry 1. 35 Rear Divisions left incline.
1833 Regul. Instr. Cavadry 1. 125 Draw back the body and
'Left Parry'. 1884 Times 3 Mar. \$/3 'Troops, left about',
was sounded immediately. 1888, R. Bringers Eras & Psyche,
Illarch 23 She., Lookt left and right to rise and set of day.
1886 Manch. Exam. 14 Jan. 5.6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. \$h.

11. A mean, worthless person. Obs.
137 LANGL. P. P.R. B. IV. 62 Conscience hym tolde, Pat wronge was a wikked luft. c1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 1284
His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deth that

nis wy, ma cursic specification in graph.

2. a. = Left hand. Often in advb. phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A 1 b', where it is now apprehended as merely absol. of the adi.

of the adj.

a 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 257 pc middel stibituhe rilit and luft. a 1300 Crosser M. 246; Queder bou ches, on right or left, I salt a me bat bou haues left. 1667 Mir ros P. L. vi. 558 Vangard to Right and Left the Front infould. 1669 Sturwy Mariner's Mag. v. 73 If the Shot graze to the right or left. 1697 Drydes Fineidix. 864 Jove. thunder'd on the left, 1842 Trayson Vision Sin 138 In her right a civis wreath, In her left a luman head. 1855—Charge Light Brig. iii. Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, ... Velley'd and thunder'd. 1859 Field Ever. Infantry 35 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. 1868 Paily News 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Sharkey's face. b. Mil. The left wing (of an army). Also in pl., the men whose place is on the left.

b. Mil. The left wing (of an army). Also in pl., the men whose place is on the left.

1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4334/4 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1780 A. Hamilton II ks. (1886) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. 1796-7 Instr. 8 Reg. Cavalry (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. 1832 Prof. Regul. Instr. Cavalry II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. 1881 Henry Cornet of Horse xvi. (1888) 165 He formed. a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those

a situation which is by eustom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. noiding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence applied transf. to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see Centre 86. 15.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. v. ii. 285 Still less is a Cett Gandhe wanting: extreme Left. 1898 Booley France II. 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove boot sta for the left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1864 F. LOCKER My Mistress's Boots vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldice's were frights. Hence Le ftness, the condition of being on the

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leftnesse, garcheté. 1887 W. James in Mind Jao. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from

Left (left), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of Leave v.]
1. In senses of the vb. Now rare exc. in left-luggage (office, etc.).

luggage (office, etc.).
c1386 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. LIX. vi, They babling prate,
How my left life extinguish may Their deadly hate. 162777 FELIHAM Resolves II. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the
lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony.
1724 RAMSAN UVyle of Auchtennuchty xii, The twa left
gaislings gat a clank. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON Pract. Obs.
Surg. (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty
repast from the left provisions. 1888 Lo. HERSCHELL in
Law Reports, Ho. Lords XIII. 53 Left-luggage offices for
luggage brought to the station.
2. With advs. or advh phrase: see LEAVE 2t. 144.

2. With advs. or advh. phrase; see Leave v.1 14.
1783 Cowper Let. to Newton 17 Nov., He came to thank
me for some left-off clothes. 1844 J. T. Hewlett Parish
Clerk 1. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown. 1852

R. S. Surtees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. 1861 SALA Dutch Pict. xxi, 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. 1888 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) II. 211 The town is the queerest left-behind sort of a place.

b. absol. passing into sb. Chiefly colloq. 1890 Standard 14 Apr. 2/6 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

Leftal, obs. variant of LEFFTAIL a. dial. Leftenaunt, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Left hand. Forms: (See LEFT a. and HAND.)

Left hand. Forms: (See Left a. and Hand.)

1. (See Left a. 1.)

1. (See

2. In phrases. On, to the left hand (of): on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also fig. To take the left hand of : to place one-self on the left side (of). + To give (a person or thing) the left hand of friendship: to deal unfriendly To marry with the left hand, to contract

thing) the left hand of friendship: to deal unfriendly with. To marry with the left hand, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence a wife of the left hand (see quot. 1727-41 in 1); (a daughter) by the left hand, one born of such a marriage (in quot. used for 'illegitimate').

1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 37 pe get... an ure louerd ihesu cristes lift hond. 1200 Carsor M. 6323 On his left hand loked he. 1300 thid. 2304 (Edin.) Pe wik in tuin on his left hand. 1450 tr. De Initiatione iu. xl. 110 pou art impugned on he right honde & on he lifte honde. 1483 Caxton Dialogues iv. 49. A le main senestre, on the lyfte honde. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) III, iii. 145 Unto theym the whiche shall be on the lyfte hande. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1533) 21 And neyther declyneth on the ryght hande, ne on y' lefte hande. 1528 B. Browne Answ. Cartwright I Some being enemies will give it their left hande of friendshippe. 1613 Pedectas Pilgrimage (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yeelde Gold. 1665 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1v. 203 The Figures to the left hand signific Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. 1720 Mist's Weekly Trul. (1722) 1. 252 When once a Man has been any Fine on the left Hand of Gain, it must be [etc.]. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) 1. 237 On the left-hand. 1818 I. W. Crowke Frn. 1, 79 Elace of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 1788 C. Lores Hoyle's Games Impr., 75 Place of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 183 L. W. Crowke Frn. 1, 70cc. in C. 124 prs (1834) 1. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fixherbert with the left hand. 1881. W. Crowke Frn. 1, 70cc. in C. 124 prs (1834) 1. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fixherbert with the left hand. 1883 L. R. Gowen My Kemin.

3. attrib. (usually hyphened left-hand) passing into adj., chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: left-hand blow, one delivered with the left hand; left-hand man, +(a) a left-handed man; (b) one who has his place at one's left; left-hand marriage = marriage with the left hand (see 2); so left-hand wife, queen; left-hand rope, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † left-hand tongue, a language written from right

rope, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † left-hand tongue, a language written from right to left, as Ilebrew or Arabic.

1440 Promp. Parv. 203/2 Left hande man [M.S.S. K and S (a 1485) left handid man], mancinus. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 2771 Like to the lefthande thefe. 1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 14 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these thinges in her bull tree [tr. Virg. Ecl. i. 18 sinistra...com/1.x]. 1598 RowLands in Far S. P. Eliz. (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Vpon the left-hand side. a 1632 SIR J. Whitelocke Liber Famelicus (Camden) 13 An obscure...man...but expert in all the lefthaed tongs, as hebrew [etc.]. 1635 QUARLES Embl. vi. v. 197 If left-hand Fortune give thee left-hand chances, Be wisely patient. 1650 Baxter Saints' R. 111. \$26 (1651) 127 God...hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are...put off with common, and temporal, and left-hand-Mercies. 1664 Holden F. v. 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. 1669 Stirmw Mariner's Mag. v. 202 Put down the Title of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. 1683 Thron Way to Health xix. (1697) 429 Most Men inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Vnelanness. 1687 DENDER Ulind & P. 1. 353 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] weds the dame. 1711 S. Sewall Diary o Feb. (1879) II. 300 His place at the Council Board...will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. 17... Burns Epitaph Holy Willie i, His saul has ten some other way, 1 fear the left-hand road. 1818 J. W. Croker Trul. 7 Dec. in C. Paper's (1884) I. iv. 123 The lady. affected...scruples, which the left-hand marriage...silenced. 1828 J. H. Moore Pract, Navig. (ed. 20) 173 Find...the given latitude in the

left-hand column. 1860 Tyndal. Cluc. 1. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. 1872 Lever Ld. Kilgobiin lxvii, Regrets that beset us for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. 1894 Frances Elliot Rom. Gossip iv. 127 The beautiful villa. where lived his left-hand queen.

Left-handed, a. (Stress variable.) [-ED 2.]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference. a 1485 [see Left Hand 3]. c 1530 L. Cox Rhet. (1899) 62

The yonge man after warde was named Secuola, whiche is as muche to say in Englyssh as left handed. a 1627 Middleron & Rowley Changeling III. iii. 121 Fll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. 1709 Steele Taller No. 50 75 They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. 1892 Pall Mall G. 4 July 6/1 Perhaps some physiologist can explain ... why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bat.

2. fg. + a. Crippled, defective. Obs. b. Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. L. lævus, F. gauche.) + c. Characterized by underhand dealings. Obs.

ward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. L. lævus, F. gauche.)
† c. Characterized by underhand dealings. Obs.
a. 1629 Leather 10 How many. Manuall Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather. Dee taken from them.
1636 J. Taylor (Water P.) Catal. Tavernes (1877) 52
Chertsey. there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.
b. 1613 Braum. & Fl. Captain III. v, That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one Of a left-handed making, a lanck thing. 1655 Fuller Hist. Camb. (1840) 110 A good artist is left-handed to no profession. 186-7 J. Bersford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xviii. 197 A minor critic. puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. 1863 A. Blowfield Mem. Bp. Blomfield I, vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller. that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.
c. 1694 MOTIEUX Rabelais v. v. (1737) 19 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Godlings and Vejowes. 1707 J. Stevens tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1709) 328 Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.
3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

1612 Str G. Paule Life Alip, Whiteift 44 [They] are close hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policic. 1625 Gill. Saw. Philos. 1, 39 For the avoyding of some left-handed opinions concerning Him. 1650 B. Discolliniaium 17 They are dextrously pragmatick in all Left-handed worke. 1735–8 Bolingeroke On Parties 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. 1775 Abart. Amer. Ind. 432 Lest necessity should compel her. 10 pay., dear for her left-handed wisdom. 1804 Med. 4 Phys. 7rd. XII. 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of crystpelas. 1807–8 W. 18vins Salmag. xiii. (1800) 307 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas Iv. vii. § 18, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. 1824–9 Landon Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. 1881 Saintsbury Drydeni. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. 1892 Nation N. V. 122 Dec. 481/3 Dr. White. Inad to put up with a left-handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. 1899 Law Yrd. 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption. was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. Of a deity:

a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. Of a deity:
Unpropitious. (Cf. 1. levus.)? Obs.

1609 B. Jonson Sil. Wom. III. ii, That would not be put off with left-handed cries. 1650 T. B[vney] Worcester's -1909h. Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed stroaks of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. 1678 Develors & Lee Chélipus 1. D. S. Wes. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy. It dashed with gall By some left-handed god. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas vi. 1. P. 9 Was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: Literally, one in which the

5. Of a marriage: Literally, one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage.

in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage. Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring.

a 1642 Killicher Parson's Wed. 1; 10 you not know he's married according to the Rogue's Liturgy? a Left-handed Bridegroom. 1653-4 Whitelocke Jrnl. Swed. Emb. (1772) 1.280 He marryed the king of Denmarke's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called. 1760 Foote Minor I. Wks. 1799 1.235 A left-handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. 1788 II. Walfold Remin. 19 The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. 1835 Southey Cowper's Life & Wks. 1. 102 IIIs mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. 1839 Left. fr. Maitras xxv. (1843) 274 The half-caste young left-handed adies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. 1861 Thackeray Four Georges i. [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. 1885 Manch. Exam. 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Bauer. represents herself. as having. become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

Ag. 1865 Lowell. Scotch the Snake Prose Wks. 1890 V. 260 Shall we succeed better in trying a second left-handed marriage between democracy and another form of aristocracy?

8. In various uses. a. Of an implement: Adapted

6. In various uses. a. Of an implement: Adapted

6. In various uses. a. Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person. b. Placed on the left hand. c. Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand.

a 1653 G. Daniel Idyll v. 42 Rather then want a Target, Perkins Tous Are Search't vp. for Left-handed Implements. 1752 Hume Ess. & Treat. (1817) II. 450 II is drawn only. from the left-handed vessel. 1814 Shorting Mag. XLIV. 240 Itall met him with a left-handed facer. 1825 Knarr & Baldw. Nerogate Cal. IV. 335/1 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left: producing

by a direction or rotation to the left; producing

such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. LEVO-.)

(Cf. Levo.)

1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sci. & Art I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. 1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 143 If the stone revolves the other way... the mill is termed a left-handed one. 1831 Brewster Optics xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1851-6 Woodward Mellusca 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. c 1865 J. Wylde in Orr's Circ. Sci. I. 84/2 If. these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. 1884 F. J. Britien Watch & Clockm. 141 [A] left-handed movement. Ibid. 227 [A] Left Handed Fusee.

Hence Leftha ndedly adv., Leftha ndedness. a 1631 DONNE Poems (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handednesse Be angracious; yet we cannot want that hand. 1854 Scoffen in Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem. 82 The amount of 1854 SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem. 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1872 O. W. Holmes Poet. Breakf-t. viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. 1882 Atheneum 30 Dec. 994/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere. holding out .. left-handedly enough, a problematical scaring ægis.

Left-hander. [f. Left Hand + - ER!.] a. One who uses the left hand instead of the right;

spec. in Cricket, one who bats or bowls left-handed. b. In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. c. Λ blow

left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. **c.** A blow delivered with the left hand. **a.** 1881 Standard 28 June 3/2 The left-hander was immediately hit to leg for four. 1900 Daily News 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-hander had withstood the Middlesex bowling. **b.** 1869 BOUTELL Arms & Armonr ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century was called a main gauche (a left-hander) was a dagger especially used in duels. **c.** 1861 Macn. Mag. Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hander at the doctor. 1884 Graphic 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hander in the chest that sent him back reeling.

Left-handiness. nonce-wd. [f. * left-handy adj. (f. LEFT HAND) + -NESS.] Awkward mannet. Cf. F. gaucherie.

1749 CHESTERF Lett. Cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address,

1749 Chesterek Lett. cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education.

Leftmost, a. Also leftermost. [f. Left a. + -MOST.] Situaled furthest to the left.

1863 KINGLAKE Crimea II. 443 The Grenadiers.. were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. 1875 Ibid. (1877) V. i. 269 The leftermost portion of them, under the direction of Serjeant O'Hara. 1894 O. O. Howake in Voice (N. V) Sept., Mansfield.. pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† Leftsomes, adv. Obs. rare-1. In 4 liftsoms. [f. Left a. + Some, with advb. -s.] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1398 Trevisa Earth. De P. R. ix. i. (1495) 345 Streyghte and forthryghte menyage is ryghtsoms other liftsoms.

Leftward (leftwyid), adv. and a. [f. Left a. + -WARD.]

A. adv.

On the left hand. Also to (the) leftward (of). 1. On the left hand. Also to (the) leftward (of).

1483 Cath. Angl. 212/1 Leftwarde, leuersum. 1509 Barella Shyp of Folys (1570) 89 Many a thousande Fast runneth leftwarde, but fewe on the right hande. 1848 Chough Bethie ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward Say, I will go to the right? 1864 Ld. Derry Hiad XII.

218 A sign from heav'n Appear'd, to leftward of the astonish'd crowd. 1895 Blackro. Mag. Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. 1808 G. W. Steevens Egypt in 1808, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also to (the) leftward.

(the) leftward.

(the) leftward.

1579 Dioges Stratiot. 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward.

1791 Cowfer Iliad XII. 150 Leftward he drove furious.

1814 Casy Daute, Purg. xxx. 43, I Turn'd me to leftward.

1829 Scott Anne of G. ix (end), We have yet, keeping leftward..nearly a mile to make.

183 Century Mag. XXVII. 33 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward.

1885 Miss McConkey Ilero of Cowfers XIII. 118

He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the rivershark. ·bank

B. adj. Situated on the left. Also occas.

Directed towards the left.

1813 Scott Trierm, III. xxiii, Against the leftward foe he flung The ready banner. 1825 Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 452
Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. 1886 W. R. Evans Rustic Walking Rontes 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

Leftwards, adv. [f. as prec. with advb. -s] = LEFTWARD adv.

= LEFTWARD adv.

1863 KINGLAKE Crimea II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream. brigade. 1893 Horse & Hound 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 389 If the aneurysm. extends backwards. to to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

Leftwise (le'ft_Iweiz), adv. rare—1. [f. Left a. +-wise] Toward the left.

1860 T. Martin Horace, Epode ix; Steering leftwise [L. sinistrorsum] o'er the sea.

Leful, lefulle, variants of LEEFUL a. Obs.

Lefve, variant of Leve v. Obs.

Leg (leg), sh. Also 3-7 pl. legges, (4-7 leggis, leggys), 4-5 lege, 6-7 legge. [a. ON. legg-r leg, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. lägg, Da. læg, calf of the leg):—OTeut. type *lagjo-z.

Cf. Lombard lagi 'coxa super genuculum' (Ed. Roth. 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root *laq- of Gr. λακτίζειν to kick, L. lacertus arm.]

I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; esp. one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the

in an animal body; esp. one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

Abdominal or false leg, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. Barbadoes leg: see Barbadoes. See also Black-leg6s.

Leg5 Lav. 1876 Hii soten hire legges [c 1205 sconken].

K. Alis. 1808 He drawith leg over other. c 1340 Cursor M. 7449 (Fairf.) Goly. of body grete of leggis lange a 1400-59 Alexander 5473 Wormes As large as a mans lege.

Lyog. & Burgh Secrets 2681 Smale leggys be tokne of symple konnyng. 1530 Palser, 238/2 Legge fro the kne to the fote. 1588 Shars. Tit. A. iv. ii. 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. 1667 Milton P.L. x. 512 His Leggs entwining Each other ... down he fell, A monstrous Serpent. 1837 Dickens Pickw. xis., What's the matter with the dogs legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. 1864 Tennyson Grand-mother iii, 'Here's a leg for a habe of a week!' says doctor. 1836 Newton Dict. Birds s.v. Stork, Its contrasted plumage...with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object.

Proverb. phrase (vulgar). 1662 Wilson Cheats II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg.

D. esp. with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1838 Wyells Be civilii 10, He shal not hap will in the

b. esp. with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1382 Wyclif PS, cxlvii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; ne in the leggis of a man shall be well plesid to hym. 1555 J. Proctor Wyat's Rebell. 14 b, He., ranne away no faster than his legges could carye hym. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 11. ii. 6 Ves your legs, take the start, run awaie.

1638 Brome Antipodes 1. vi. Wks. 1873 Hl. 248 Mandevile went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read of. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones vii. vii. I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. 1839 Sir C. Nater in Bruce Life iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. 1867 Baker Nile Tribut. xi. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

17ansf. and fig. 1590 Pasquil's Apol. 1. C iv b, He perceineth not., that I have his leg in a string still. 1597 J. Payne Royal Exch. 15 Buyenge and sellinge is one of the leggs wherepon enery common welthe dothe stand. 1635 QUARIES Embl. 1v. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinewstrengthning Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soule both legs and leisure. 1652 COLLINGES Caveat for Prof. xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher. saves himselfe upon the legs of his old distinction. a 1700 Dryoen Oriets Met. vitt. Baucis & Philemon 148 They haste, and what their tardy Feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd. 1780 Cowree Progr. Err. 561 One leg by truth supported, one by lies, They sidle to the goal.

2. Phrases. B. General references. All legs and wings said of an overgrown awkward young person:

by lies, They sidle to the goal.

2. Phrases. a. General references. All legs and wings, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also Naut., of an overmasted vessel. On the leg, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. The boot is on the other leg (see Boot sb.3 1 b). To pull (or draw Sc.) a person's leg, to impose upon, 'get at', befoot him (colloq.). + To fight at the leg (see quot. 1785). To give a person a leg up, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence fig., to help over a difficulty. To have a bone in one's leg (see Bone sb. 9). To have one's leg over the harrows, to be out of control. To lift, lift up for heaves lift, lift up (or heave up) the leg: said of a dog

eg over ine narrows, to be out of control. To lift, lift up (or heave up) the leg: said of a dog voiding urine.

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. IV. iV. 41 When did'st thou see me heave vp my leg, and make water against a Gentlewoman farthingale. 1602 and Pt. Return fr. Parnass. IV. ii. 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous curr shall dare To lifte his legge against his sacred dust. 1785 GROSE Diet. Vulgar T. s. v. Leg, To fight at the leg, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by back sword players to strike at the leg. 1816 Scort Old Mort. viii, 'She has her leg ower the harrows now', said Cuddie, 'stop her wha can'. 1837 DICKENS Picku. xvi, The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. 1837 MARRYAT Dog-fiend x, [He] came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. 1867 Anderson Riymes 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatherins o' our Aunty Meg. 1867 SNYTH Sailor's Wordble, Legs and wings: see Overmasted. 1888 Churchward Blackbirding 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that chap Mike. He is always trying to do me. 1890 W. E. Norris Misadventure iv, She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. 1893 Kennel Gaz. Aug. 213/3 A little dog.. with.. good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. Ibid. 215/2. 1899 Pall Mall Mag. Ap 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running.

b. With reference to walking or running. To change leg, (of a horse) to change step. To have the legs of, to travel faster than, to outrun. To put (or set) one's best leg foremost, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. To shake a leg, to dance. To shake a loose (or free) leg, to lead an irregular life, live freely. To stretch one's logs, + (a) to increase one's stride, walk fast (obs.); (b) to exercise the legs by walking. To take to (or betake oneself to) one's legs, to run, run away; so to take leg (lit, and fig.), give legs.

1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I flye a waye, je me mets en fuyte.

1579 Tomson Catvin's Serm. Tim.

17/2 They, set the Better legge before. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. 1. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But euery man betake him to his legs. 1653 Walton Angler i. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hil to overtake you. 1790 J. Fisher Poems 83 When ance her chastity took leg. 1834 Answorth Rookwood III. ix. (1678) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! 1844 W. H. Maxwell. Sports y. Adv. Scalt. xii. (1655) 116 We have landed to., 'stretch our legs'. 1846 Mayhew Gl. World Lond. 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. 1857 G. A. Lawrence Gry Liv. ix, He (the horse) is in a white lather of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. 1861 Hughes Yom Brown at O.cf. xli, The beggar had the legs of me. 1881 Bebant & Rice Ten Vrs. 'Penant v., It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. 1882 Besant All Sorts & Cond. xviii, explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act; ... or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. 1833 Daily News 15 May 72 The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than lottering. 1886 Honart Sk. Life 135, I knew we had the legs of her [a gmhoat].

C. On one's legs: (a) in a standing attitude; said esp. of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly on one's hind legs; (b) well enough to go

esp, of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly on one's hind legs; (b) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (c) fig. in a prosperous condition, established, esp, in to set (a person) upon his legs; also transf. of things. To full on one's legs: to be lucky or successful. To get on one's hind legs: lit. of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. To stand (or + come) upon one's own legs: to be self-reliant. Not a leg to stand on: no support whatever.

son, to go into a rage. To stand (or † come) upon one's own legs: to be self-reliant. Not a leg to stand on: no support whatever.

1624 Sanderson Nerm. I. 251 A pound, that would, put him into fresh trading, set him opon his legs, and make him a man for ever. a 1628 Press to Refectual Faith (1631) 54. Then a man cometh upon his own legs. 1666 Press Diary 7 Jan., I do fear those two families. are quite broken, and I must now stand upon myown legs. 1667 Collies Innuor. Stage (1730) Pr.f., Throwing in a Word or two; to. keep the English upon its Legs. 1760-72 H. Bedorke Fool of Qual. (1809) HI. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. 17 Apr., I. might have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. 1792 Aneal. W. Pitt. 1797 I. xii. 249 Mr. Pitt. upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged lete. 1. 1793 Med. 1801 G. Rose Diaries (1860) I. 321 We found Mr. Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. 1818 Cobbet 1 Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destinate of talent could never expect long to stand upon its own legs. 1841 Lytion N. 4 Mora. m. ii. II. 12 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. 1884 Sat. Rev. 7 June 731/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt. on her legs again. 1889 Mivaker Truth. 131 The latter hypothesis. has not a leg to stand on. 1897 Daily News 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with. force. 1897 W. E. Norris Marieta's Marr. xxx. 217 Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty composedly.

d. One's last legs, the end of one's life; fig. the

d. One's last legs, the end of one's life; fig. the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly on or ufon one's last legs.

1509 Massinger, etc. Old Lawy, i, Engenia. My husband goes upon his last hour now. 1st Courtier. On his last legs, I am sure. 1669 Divides Evening's Love n. i. Wis. 1883 111. 287 He had brought me to my last legs. 1764 Foote Mayor of G. n. Wis. 1790. 1. 184 Von was pretty near your last legs. 1846 De Quincer Syst. Heavens Wis. (1854) 111. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. 1857 A. Trontone Barchester T. i. The bishop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. To dame (run, valk, etc.) a person off his legs: 100 cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

e. To dance (rim, voals, etc.) a person off his legs: to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

1663 Butler Had. I. iii. 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. 1668 Person Diary 25 Nov., These people. will run themselves off of their legs. 1736 Anssworth Lat. Dict. II. s. v. Hag, I am hagged off my legs. 1800 'Rolf Bullerwoon' Col. Reformer (1891) 150 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. 1894 Fenn In Alpine Valley I. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

F. Put for the power of using the legs. 2 as in to

205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. Put for 'the power of using the legs', as in to feel (Feel v. 6 d), find one's legs. To keep one's legs, to remain standing or walking. Sea-legs: see Sea.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, It. 147 We must have you finde your Legges. Sirrha Beadle, whippe him till he leape ouer that same Stoole. 1706 [E. Wari] Wooden World Dissected (1708) 5 They. walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldon can keep their Legs long, when they get upon Terra firma. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Ling. Xii. III. 233 The fighting men. were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs.

1858 Mrs. Carlylle Left.

11. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

12. In high leg: in high spirits, exalted.

g. In high leg: in high spirits, exalted.

1808 Svo. Smith Let. to Lady Holland & Oct. Mem.
855) II. 38 The Mufti in high leg about the Spaniards. 55) II. 38 The Mufti in high leg about the Spaniares. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or

3. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food.

1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe II. i. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge.

1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner Aa, A breast or legge of Mutton. a 1625 Beaum. & FL. Bondica II. iii, What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirha? 1722 DE FOE Col. Jack (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. 1875 A. Woon Havard's Dead Cities Znyder Zee 75 The butcheress...still had a leg of veal.

b. Leg-of-mutton adj. phr., resembling a leg of mutton, esp. in shape. Leg-of-mutton sail, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail). so lev-of-mutton rie. Leg-of-mut-

mutton sail); so leg-of-mutton rig. Leg-of-mutton sleeve, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 P. Parley's Ann. I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [ctc.]. 1883 Harper's Mag. Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg-of-mutton sail. 1884 Girl's Own Mag. 29 Mar. 410/1 The old-fashioned 'gigot', or leg-of-mutton sleeve. 1885 F. Gordon Pyotskaw 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. 1894 Outing (U. S.) May 148/1 The leg-of-mutton rig.. is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase to make (rarely cast away, scrape) a leg. Now arch or includer.

and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase to make (rarely cast away, scrape) a leg. Now arch. or jocular.

1589 Tri. Love & Fortune v. (Roxb. Club) 141 Hang rascall, make a leg to me. 1596 Nashe Saffron Walden (Grosart) 111. 146 Whither. haue you brought mee? To Newgate, good Master Doctour, with a lowe leg they made answer. 1599 Hakuvi Voy. H. 1. 152, 1 turned me to the Basha, and made a long legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior. 1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. m. ii. 1212 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges, for one good Christmas meale. 1606 Sir G. Gosecaphe iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. 111. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legge, and setled looke. 1609 Derker Grille Horne-bk. 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. 1629 P. Shart Holy Commun. Durham Cath. 14 To teach the Coristers going up to the Altar to make legs to God. a 1654 Selden Table-T. (Arb.) 85 Tis good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomly. 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 97 The governor gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1839 Longe. Hyperion 1. vii, He is one that cannot make a good leg. 1857 Fixlotor. Earchester T. xxlii, Each made a leg in the approved rural fashion.

fig. 1858 Sat. Rev. 31 July 98 The India Bill came simpering on. and made its little leg to an applauding public.

public.
5. slang. Short for BLACKLEG 2.
1815 Sporting Mag. XLV. 39 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf. 1837 DICKENS Pickus xlii, He was a horse chaunter: he's a leg now. 1884 H. SMART From Post to Finish xxiii. 132 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.
6. Cricket. a. Leg before wicket: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, leg

have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, leg before. Abbreviated l.b.av.

1770 rifa striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting his wicket by it the is out!) 1795: cf. lbav. under L. che letter 7.1 1850 bl. Cricket Man. 47 The hitter is given out as. 'leg before wicket.' 1862 Littewarte Cricket Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before wicket' Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before wicket' Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before wicket' Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before wicket' Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before wicket' Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before wicket' Scores L. 191 In this match fin 1793; 'leg before to hillywhite.

b. (Also the leg.) 'a) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in

side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) to a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) to (the) legs. (b) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

a time with, the Datsman. Chiefly in (a 111) to batsman stands.

184 1843 'A WKRIAMIST' Pract, Hints Cricket Frontisp. The 'long on'... is for the most part done away with, and placed either... between the slip and cover-point, or to the 'leg'. Phid. 17 The hitting to the leg is by far the most effective. 1857 Henrs Tom Branon in. viii, A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the ... unfeeling Jack... hits right round to leg for five. 1866 be. Fanu All in Dark I. viii. 66 William, whose hit to leg was famous. attrib. 1882 Daily Tel. 24 June, 'The South Australian got his first ball to the leg houndary.

(b) 1843 'A WKRIAMIST' Pract, Hints Cricket 17 As soon as ever the ball is pitched to the leg. 1851 Pycroff Cricket Field is. 1815 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin, will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 All Fear Remal No. 13, 306 The first hall they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1888 Cricket (Badm. Libr.) vii. 282 Fauner Miles.. howled under-arm his balls curling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldsman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsman so placed. Long, short, square leg, the fieldsman, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in Box Eng. Game Cricket (1877) 34 Leg, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. 1856 'Bar' Cricket Man. 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. 1857 Chambers' Inform. 11. 688/2 Leg should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. 1877 Box Eng. Game Cricket Gloss., Short Leg, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. 1880 Times 28 Sept. 11/5 The men were placed thus:—Mr. Javis, wicket-keeper; ... Bannerman, leg [etc.]. 1804 Ibid. 23 May 7/3 He was taken at short-leg.

11. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7.

or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; esp. in Her.
c1500 Sc. Poem Heraldry in Q. Ellt. Acad. 100 Thire be
also raschit, as lege or heid. 1725 Coats New Dict. Her.,
Legs are born in Coat-Armour, either maked, or shod, or
hooted. 1797 Engycl. Brit. (ed. 3) VIII. 487/a 'Gules,
three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Fess-point'.
.This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man... 'Or, three
Legs couped above the knee Sable'; borne by the name
of Hosy.

† b. Sc. Short for leg-dollar. Obs.
1887 [see leg-dollar in 17].

1687 (see leg-dollar in 17). 8. An artificial leg. Also cork leg, wooden leg: see the adjs.

1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 23199, I made me a leg of tre.

9. (See quot.)

1747 BOYER Eng. Fr. Dict. s.v. Leg, A Leg of Wood to out in a Stocking, forme, pour enformer les Bas.

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg.

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg. 1880 Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary XVII. 171/2 It. for a payre of boote Leggs to mende bawdrycks, vijid. 1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. ii, To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; esp. in Shipbuilding and Mining.

1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 324 Carpenters which made the seid ledders and legges of tymbre. 1690 Dampier Vay. II. 1. 73 One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 81 Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves .. put into as many Sockets below the Ball. .. The lesser sort .. require but one Leg. 1883 Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg. 1. S[cotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. V[orckshire] A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C. Lesles Sca-painter's Legiv. 68 The yacht is likely to fall over, and, breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage. ous damage.

serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.

1896 Law Times Rep. LXXIII. 634/2 The engine then brought the other waggon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 Daily News 30 June 4/5 A pair of steel legs eighty seven feet in height, which had a lifting power

12. One of the comparatively long and slender

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.

1680 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 177 The Legs and Cheeks are to be fastned with Braces to the Floor.. of the Room the Lathe stands in. 1784 Cowers Task 1. 19 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. 1837 Dickens Picken. xliv, 1 was always used to a four-poster afore 1 came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. 1861, Avli, Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 175 Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Shammy, They [skins] are.. laid on a wooden leg or horse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.

curved object.

curved object.

1883 Moxon Mech. Exen., Printing xiii. * 4 The Legs of a Carpenter's Joynt-Rule.

1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I.

1490 Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and bent, . the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal AC is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg Pc.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Compasses of three legs.

1801 JEFERSON Writ. (ed. Ford) VII. 482

A rainbow, therefore, . plunges one of it's legs down to the river.

1848 J. H. Moore Pract. Navig. (ed. 20) 18 The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radii of a circle.

1866 Croquet to A ball is Wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening.

1893 SLOANE Flectr. Dict., Leg of circuit, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

1890 Due of the sides of a triangle, viewed as

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. σκέλος); one of the

standing upon a base (so Gr. σκέλος); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve. Hyperbolic, parabolic leg (see quot. 1727-41).

1659 Moxon Globes vi. i. (1674) 184 The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1702 Ralphson Math. Dict., lessecks Triangle is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Curve, Lastly, the legs of curves . are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind: an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote. asymptote

asymptote.

e. Gold-mining. One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef.

1890 Melbourne Argus 16 June 6/1 In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper.

15. Naul. a. A name applied to various short copes (see good 1.20). Leg along these cond. 1865.

15. Naul. a. A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). Leg along (see quot. 1867). 1627 CAPT. SMITN Scaman's Gram. v. 24 Legs are small ropes put thorow the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, hauing a little eye whereunto the mattnets are fastened by two hitches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 143 Cat-harping Legs. 1794 Rigging & Seamanship I. 169 Legs, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, huntiline-legs, crowfoot-legs, &c. 1860 Merc. Narine Mag, VII. 113 The two meet and fall to deck in one leg. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Leg along, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in long, short leg. A good leg, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster,

1807).
1807).
1807).
1807 in Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.
1802 H. Hutchinson Fairway Island 20 I'll fetch down on a long leg, and eatch the Pengelley on a single tack.
1805 Daily News 8 July 8/6 Valkyrie. . preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

1807 Simple attrib. and Camb. Simple attrib., as leg

III. 16. attrib. and Comb. Simple attrib., as leg bath; objective and obj. gen., as leg-maker, -tripping; locative, as leg-tired, -weary adjs. (so legweariness); also leg-like adj.
1869 CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure 56 *Lcg Bath. The
thighs and legs. ought to be put into a bath. 1897 19th
Cent. Aug. 297 Others unmistakably *legilke. 14. Nom.
in Wr.-Wulcker 686/29 Hic tibiarius, *legmaker. 1737
BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 149 If he .. change his
Feet, it denotes he is *Leg-tired. 1871 B. TAYLOR Faust
(1875) II. 11. 211 He overcame In *leg-tripping. 1886 W.
DAY Racehorse xix. 183 Horses often pull up lame from
*leg-weariness. 1755 Shebbeare Lydia (1769) I. 243 The

exciseman began to be *leg-weary. 1890 'ROLF BOLDRE-wood' Col. Reformer (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-

weary jog.

17. Special combinations: leg-bird, a dial. name for the Sedge Warbler; leg-bone, the shin-bone, tibia; leg-boot, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; leg-business slang, ballet-dancing; leg-dollar (see quot. 1687); leg-foot, the foot of a post or the like; leg-guard, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; leg-ill, a disease of sheep, causing lame-ness; leg-iron, a shackle or fetter for the leg ness; leg-iron, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence leg-ironed adj.); leg-lock = prec.; † leg money (see quot.); leg-muff, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or 'tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (Cent. Dict.); leg-pad Cricket = leg-guard; † leg payment (see quot. and cf. Leg-Bail); leg piece, † (a) in pl., greaves; (b) Theatrical slang (= F. pièce aux jambes), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; leg-rest, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; leg-rope v. (Austral.), to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; † leg-saw animal by the leg with a noosed rope; +leg-saw (meaning obscure); leg-shield, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in justing; leg-splint, a plate of armour to protect the leg; leg-wood dial., large branches cut from trees (also attrib.); leg-worm, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also

cul from trees (also attrih.); leg-worm, the GUNEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also Leg-Harness,

1848 Zoologist VI. 2290 The sedge warbler, a "leg bird".

1885 in Swainson Prav. Names Birds. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 1003 The whirle and the "Leg-bone are ioyned by adarticulation. 1871 Mas. Ann. Edwardes Ought we to visit her? III. i. 11 She was. in the "Leg Business", your Grace. 1670 Proclam. in Cochran-Patrick Coinage Scot. (1876) II. 158 These dollors commonly called "leg dollors. 1687 A. Haiti in J. Russell Haigs xi. (1881) 331 To Daick, ... a rex-dollar and halfe a legg, which is £04.06.0. [Note, A rix-dollar was worth £2 188. Scots, or 4s. 10d. sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16s. or 4s. 8d. sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] Ibid. 332 A "legg-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1893 Stevenson Catriona iii. 29 Old daft limmers sit at a "leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 "Bat" Cricket Man. Advt., Gauntlets, "Leg Gaards [etc.]. 1807 Ess. Highl. Scc. III. 431 "Leg ill. 1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. xvi, A convict's "leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. Vates Recoll. 1. iii. 115 Convicts... handcuffed and "leg-ironed. 1860 [Mas. W. P. Byrkef Undercurrents Overlooked II. 218 Manacles and chains, whips and "leg-locks. 1812 Ex. aminer 7 Sept. 575/1 If not able to pay "leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 "Bat. Cricket Man. 51" Leg-pads. 1611 Cotgr., Payer en gambades, to make "leg-paiments, to runne away in debt. 1676 Hobbes Hiad (1677) 151 His "leg-pieces be down to th' anckles ti'd, With silver buckles leg-pieces of brass. 1860 Geo. Eltor Mill on Fl. III. 8 Tom advanced before him, carrying the "leg-test. 1889 "Rote Boldrewood Robbery under Arms (1890) 7 We could milk, "leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1662 Stat. Irel. (1765) II. 164 "Leg-saws the piece 6s. 8d. 1860 Hewitt Arm. Arm. III. 1890 Toe-gasws the piece 6s. 8d

on or breaks from the leg side; leg-bye (see BYE 1); leg hit, stroke, a hit to leg (hence leg-hitter,

1); leg hit, stroke, a hit 10 leg (hence leg-nitier, -hitting sbs.).

1882 Daily Tel. 27 May, The new-comer .. immediately afterwards had his *leg-bail removed. 1830 Miss Mittore Village Ser. IV. 29 He missed a *leg ball of Ned Smith's 1836 in 'Bai' Cricket Man. (1850) 100 Pilch .. wrote down three with a *leg hit. 1843 'A Wykhamist' Pract. Hints Cricket Iy He will soon become an effective *leg-hitter. Ibid., On *leg-hitting. 1833 C.C. Clarke Nyren's Cricketer's Guide (1888) 23 A bail .. pitched on the inside of the *leg stump. stump

Leg (leg), v. [f. Leg sb.]
1. intr. To leg it: To use the legs, to walk fast

1. intr. To leg it: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply to leg (Sc. and dial.).

1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels 3 Let vs legge it a little. 1700 D. Morison Poems 7 The wives leg hame an trim their fires. 1837 Halberton Clockm. Ser. 1. xxiv, He was a leggin it off hot foot. 1809 R. Kipling Stally & Co. 1. 4 We're goin' along the cliffs after butterflies... We're goin' to leg it, to 'make a leg. To leg unto, to bow to (indirect passive in quot.). Obs. rare.

1638 Sir F. Hobart Edw. II, colii, They] Are legg'd and crouch'd nuto for feare they sting. 1633 Sirifley Bird in a Cage v. i, He'l kisse his hand and leg it.

3. trans. To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also to leg

to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also to leg through.

1836 Sir G. Head Home Tour 144 Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through, 1861 Smiles Engineers 1, 441 note, The men who 'leg' the boat...lie on their backs... and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. Hid. Ik. 421 After legging Harecastle Tinnel...the men were usually completely exhausted. 1883 Harper's Mag. May 863/1 To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1891 V. C. Cores 2 Girls on Barge 86 A little...boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. To leg up (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.

4. 10 leg up (a yacnt): 10 shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.
1886 R. C. Lestie Sea-painter's Log iv. 68 To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.
5. To hit on the leg. (Cf. Wing v.)
1852 Blacktw. Mag. LXXII. 303 Those [pebbles] aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.
6. dial. and slang. To trip up (a person) by saizing his leg.

Saizing his leg. 188a Nat. Rev. 22 Apr. 488/1 The policeman ordered them to move on... Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

fell to the ground.

Legable, a. rare—o. [ad. mod.L. lēgābilis, f. L. lēgāre to hequeath.] (See quot.)

1721 Balley, Legable, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

Legacy (legasi), sb. Forms: 4 legasy, 4-7-cle, 6 cye, -sey, (pl. legaces), 7 leagacie, 5-legacy. [a. OF. legacie a legateship (see 1 b), esp. legacia, ad. med.L. lēgātia (see -acy) the district of a legate, [legātius] Legate sb.] district of a legate, f. legatus Legate sb.]

I. Legateship, legation.
†1. The function or office of a delegate or de-

† 1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. Embassy 1.) Olss.

1382 Wyclif 2 Cor. v. 20 Therfore we ben sett in legacie
[L. legatione fungimur].. for Crist. 1555 Eden Decades
133 As I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcayr.
1563-83 Foxe A. & M. II. 1178/1 Who. conferred.. with
Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacie.

† b. spec. The function or office of a papal

† b. spec. The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. To send in legacy: to send as legate. Legacy of the cross: see Legate sb. 1.

1387 Treevis A Higden (Rolls) VIII. 260 pis Baldewyn had be office of legacie of the cros [L. crucis legatione fungens].

1537 Trirogomorron Let. to Croinwell in Fronde Hist. Eng. (1858) III. 228, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacy. a 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 448 Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacye Adryan of Castella. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH Wolsey (1893) 174 A strawe, quoth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacye. 1577-87 HALLSHED Chron. III. 290/1 Two great crosses of siluer, the one of his archhishoprike, the other of his legacie. 1726 FIDIOS Wolsey 11. 189 There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacy.

† 2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. Ols.

1550 BALE Eng. Votaries 11. 75 b, His legacye there per-

delegate or deputy. Obs.

1550 Bale Eng. Votaries 11. 75 b, His legacye there perfourmed, and all his bagges wele stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 Eorn Decades 75 Quicedus and Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared theyr legacie in his presence. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 602 God gave to bame gifts mair large Thair legacie for till discharge. 1599 Minshey Sp. Dict., Legacia, a legacy, an embassage, a message from a Prince. c 1611 Chapman Hiad Vil. 349 He came, and told his Legacie. 1654 tr. Martini's Cong. China 113 This Legacy comming to nothing, .. both parties prepare to take the Field.

+3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as

† 3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. EMBASSY 3.) Obs. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Yacobus Minor) 555 In bis sammyne tyme com legasy to vaspaciane renerently. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) Luke xiv. 32 Otherwise whiles he is yet farre of, sending a legacie, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1508 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 125 Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend. be his friend.

II. +4. The action or an act of bequeathing = Bequest 1. Also legacy parole, nuncupative bequest. Obs.

1494 FABYAN Chron. vi. cciii. 213 Henry, than duke of Burgoyne .. bequethed his dukedome vnto Kyng Robert; hut the Burgonyons withstode that legacy. 1606 HOLLAND Sueton. 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacie parole.

Steelon, 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacic parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = BEQUEST 2. + Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.

6. 1460 Hehryson Test. Cressid 597 Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite Hir legacy and lamentation. 1514 Pace Let. to Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 111. 1. 176 To thintent they be not deprivide off suche legaces as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. Bullinger's Decades. 11. 1. 176 To thintent they be not deprivide off suche legaces as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. Bullinger's Decades. 11. 1. 176 thou art left wealthie enough bythy fathers legacie, if y't thou art godly, painful, heedful and honest. 1590 Swin. Burne Treat. Testaments 14 A Legacie. .is a gifte lefte by the deceased, to bee paide or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 Shaks, Jul. C. III. ii. 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. a 1660 C. Mauno in Wood's Life (O. H. S.) I. 350 note. I have given Mr. Powell 5th. for a legacie. 1770 Junius Lett. xl. 204 Von have paid . . his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) I. 528 It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 Ld. St. Leonard Handy Bk. Prop. Law xx. 155 The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. transf. and fig.; esp. = anything handed

b. transf. and fig.; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXXIX. X, His sonnes...
Shall find like blisse fur legacie bequeathed. 1697 DRYDEN

Encid x. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Bus'ness is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 166 r 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind. 1845 Ford Handbk. Spain 1. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was letc.]. 1850 TENNYSON In Men. LXXIV. Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fail from off the globe. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE Better Days Working People v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has left sundry legacies behind it.

6. attrib. and Comb., as legacy-duty; legacy-hunter, -monger, one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy: so

rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so

rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so legacy-hunting.

1810 W. Cambell (title) The Value of Annuities.. with the amount of the several Rates of *Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. 1894 Lell Stat. Pract. Utility 1263 note, Foreign or colonial personalty is liable to legacy duty if [etc.]. 1693 T. Power in Dryden's Juvenal (1693) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Ilæredipete, or *Legacy-Hunters. 1828 Miss Mittork Village Set. 111, 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. 1794 Charlotte Smith Wand. Warvick 105 To stoop to the pitful expedient of *legacy-hunting. 1647 Stapyliton Juvenal 289 Which made Coranus, like a common capitator or *legacy-monger, court his owne sonne. †Legacy. v. Obs. Also 6 legace, -asy. [f.prec.] 1. trans. To send as a legate.

1563 Fore A. & M. 1373/2 You are legasyd by thautoritie of the Pope.

2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. b. To bequenth a legacy to.

2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. b. To bequeath a legacy to.

1546 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced not gynen.

1594 NASHE Union. Tran. Wks. (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet lining, hee night behold his flesh legacied amongst the fonles of the aire.

1623 tr. Favine's Theat. Ilon. IX. vi. 302 Inheritances might be legacied to them.

1643 Sig T. Buowne Relig.

Med. IL § 3 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be Legacied among my honoured Friends.

1798

JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb. (1833) II. XV. 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legacied hereafter.

1886 A. G. Musdocu Realings Ser. L (ed. 2) 29 The ten pounds legacied to .. Kate Dalrymple.

Legal (IF găl), a. [ad. L. lēgālis (perh. through

Legal ($l\bar{r}$ găl), a. [ad. L. $l\bar{e}g\bar{a}lis$ (perh. through F. $l\bar{e}gal$, recorded from 14th e.), f. $l\bar{e}g$ -, $l\bar{e}x$ law. The popular OF, representative of the L. adj. was loial: see LEAL, LOYAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to law; falling within the province of law.

province of law.

1529 More Dyaloge L Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the daie legall, so that it maie be chaunged, yet wil..no man thinke letc.]. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Reft. Introd. Pref. (1848) 29 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder..the Publication. 1671 MILTON Samson 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomso it pleases him.. From National obstriction, without taint Of sia, or legal debt. 1748 Venners Sincere Penitent Pref. 7 Sharp rehukes and legal severities. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. i. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. 1818 Cauise Digest (ed. 2) Vl. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. 1838 THRIWALL Grece IV. 135 One Mencles having raised some legal objection to the decree. 1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India 1. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iv. I. 452 His legal knowledge. was merely such as he had picked up. 1861 GRAHAM Eng. Word Bk. Introd. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. 1888 Eclectic Mag. LXVII. 603 Protected..by skillful legal advice.

advice.

B. Legal man: = Law Latin legalis homo, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed,

excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. So legal person.

1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither. with legal men of that province. 1689 S. Joilsson Rein. Sherlock's Bl. 40

The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissionated is that be be a Legal Person.

c. Belonging to or characteristic of the profes-

sion of the law.

sion of the law.

1819 BYRON Juan 1. clxiv, As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal face.

1837 DICKENS Pickto, Iv, As all this here property is a wery great temptation to a legal gerl'm'n. Mod. Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

d. nonce-uses. Observant of law; devoted to law.

1872 BAGEHOT Physics & Pol. (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation—in a word, more legal than the one before it.

1873 STUBBS Const. Hist. Eng. (1856) II. xiv. xii Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving anthority from law.

Legal charity: relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

J. Such as is required of appointed by law, founded upon law; deriving authority from law, legal charity; relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God xxt. viii. (1620) 793
What more legall and fixed order doth any part of nature keepe? 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 14 It [a marriage] is not compleat till the legall conjunction or solemnizing. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1750) 1. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. 168. in Somers Tracts 1. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; fur a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 153 P 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. 1771 Junius Lett. xliv. 239 There is no.. legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. 1834 Ht. Martheau Moral 11. 67 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India 1. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. 1875 Jevons Money (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain..packages of goods.

b. Legal tender: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered

creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also attrib.

1740 W. Douglass Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer. 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. 1816 Act 56 Geo. III. C. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale... to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. 1833 Act 3 § 4 Will. IV. C. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the .. Bank of England .. shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. 1865 II. Pulllers Amer. Paper Curr. II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental hills a legal tender. 1870 Act 33 Vict. C. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money .. shall be a legal tender—In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount: In the case of silver coins for a payment of any amount not exceeding forty shillings. . In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. 1870 N. Amer. Ker. Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

C. That is such in the eye of the law.

1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xxxvi, Miss Brass. .had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 Cause Dicket Legal Charles of legal-tender of legal-tender laws.

her life in a kind of legal childhood.

d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises II. 153 A general devise of read estate. passed the legal estate in lands of which the devisor was mortgagee in fee. 1875 Digny Keal Prop. vii. § 4. 293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the cestui que trust, who has the equitable estate.

3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful.

1647 Clarendon Hist, Reb. 1. § 11 It is as legal. for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. 1671 I. Addison W. Barbary 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of ..., which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. 1691 Locke Lover, Interest (1692) 9 The Lender. will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.]. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled to a return of premium]. 1844 H. II. Wilson Brit, India III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gaol-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps iv. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

4. Theol. 8. Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. b. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the

existing under or founded upon that law. b. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i.e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. + Of persons: Upholding

the law of works.

the law of works.

?a 1500 Chester Pl. viii. 290 Rites Ceremonial of the old Testament, with legall obsernacon shall vitterly cease. 1640.

J. Dyke. Worthy Comman. 195 Paul. for legall righteousnesse, a man before men unblameable. a 1652 J. Smill Sel. Disc. vii. 349 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. 1659 Prasson Creed (1839) 184 Neither could he he opposed to the legal priest, as not dying himself, but giving another. 1666 Bennan Grae Ab. 145 These [Ranters] would ... condemn me as legal and dark. 1766 Law Lett. Import. Subj. 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. 1786 A. Gia Nacr. Contempl. 1. m. ii. 124 A legal hias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life. 1884 Fairearan Catholicism (1899) 26 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

5. quasi-sb. Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in Sc. Law,

legal formality; a legal notice. Also in Sc. Law,

legal formality; a legal notice. Also in Sc. Law, short for legal reversion: see REVERSION.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyees, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. 1822 Scott Fort. Nigel x, If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. 1896 Daily News 30 Dec. 10/2 A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals and Auctions Legals, and Auctions.

Legalism (Irgăliz'm). [f. Legal + -18M.]

1. Theol. Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

that doctrine.

1838 Fraser's Mag. XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. x. i, The frigid legalism of the creed of Islam. 1861 Tarken 7 Ch. Asia 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. 1876 Macm. Mag. XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. 1901 Expositor Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

1878 R. H. Hutton Scott i. 3 That disposition towards.. legalism of mind. 1885 Diery Lect. Stud. Law Const. 160 Federalism, lastly means legalism.. the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people. 1898 Atlantic Monthly LXXXII. 444/2 Englishmen and Americans.. are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism.

Legalist (ligalist). [f. Leoal + Ist.]

1. Theol. An adherent or advocate of legalism;

one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of

pustification by works.

1646 E. F[ISHER] Mod. Divinity Title-p., Wherein every one may cleerly see how far he . . deserveth the name of Legalist. 1651 BAXTER Saints' R. t. i. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. 1678

R. Barclav Apol. Quakers viii. § 8, 252 There were no difference. betwixt those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. 1836 J. Jav Chr. Contemplated u. 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. 1850 Trence Serm. Westm. Abb. xxxii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. 1879 Farrar St. Paul 11. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

2. A stickler for legality.
1865 Pall Mall G. 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

1829 SOUTHEY All for Love IX. XXII, A sorry legalist were he Who could not in thy boasted plea Detect its fatal flaw.

1838 D. Jerrold Men Charac., 7. Runnymede ii. Wks. 1864

111. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. 1867 Gen. P. Thomson Andi All.

111. clxvi. 187 No legalist dares maintain that Jeto. 1897

Fairbairn Catholicism (1899) 473 The whole attitude was .. that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

b. An officer of the law; a bailiff. jocular, 1835 Blackw. Mag. XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist .. lay motionless.

11 ence Legalistica., of or pertaining to a legal-

Hence Legali'stic a., of or pertaining to a legal-

ist; characterized by legalism.

1882-3 Schaff Euryel, Relig. Knowl. 111, 1770 Legalistic
Jewish Christians.

1894 Thinker V. 439 Malachi was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic stand-

Legality (ligarliti). Also 5 legalite, 6 legalitee. [ad. directly or through) F. légalité, med. 1. légalits, f. L. légalits LEGAL.]

1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.

I. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.
c 1460 G. Asimy Dicta Philos. 1126 Poems 94 A[nd] for trouthe a[nd] noble legalite [L. et propter veritatem et legalitatem]. 1656 Blown Glossogr, Legality, the keeping the Law. 1849 Russin Sev. Lamps iii, \$ 3. 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. 1859 Mill. Liberty ii. (1863) 29 1 It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.
b. Theol. Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free type. Also berganified.

reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also personified.

1678 Bunnan Pilger, 1. 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. 1771 FLETCHER Checks Wks. 1795 II. 200, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

c. The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; pl. points of manner or exceeds in all catting of this.

speech indicative of this.

1880 W. Cory Mod. Eng. Hist. 1, 225 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays. 1893 D. C. MURKAY Time's Retronges 111. Alvii. 268 Their militarisms and legalities made the more ... sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

ther ill at ease.

2. The quality of being legal or in conformity

| Description | Des with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legiti-

macv.

with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legilimacy.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 22 § 1 The right legalitee of the succession. 1637 C. Dow Innov. Charged upon Ch. 5, State Pref., The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions. 1642 FULLER Holy 5-Prof. St. III. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assumed first of the legality of them. a 1677 BARON Poly 5-Suprem. (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation. concerning. the legality of their Ordination. 1792 Sir W. H. ASHUSSI in Term Rep. IV. 595 The expences of litigating the legality of the fine. 1838 Therem. Act of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. 1863 H. Cox Instit. i. ix. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings. against him. 1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

3. pl. Obligations imposed by law.
1855 Cornovall 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its legalities.

4. slang. The name of a gambling game.
1888 Pall Mall G. 30 May 2/2 Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality'... At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I letc.].

Legalize (Ir gălaiz), v. [f. LeGal + -IZE.]

1. trans. To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize,

to invest with the authority of law; to authorize,

to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

a 1716 SOUTH Serm. (1723) VII. 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes.

1791 MACKINTOSH Find. Gallic. Wks. 1846 III. 143 It. could not..legalise the acts of the body which created it. 1844 - 5p. Ho. Com. 1 June ibid. 410 We may now be said annually to legalise military law. 1860 Hook Lives Alps. I. i. 2 There was a period in our history..when oppression was legalised. 1884 Sir H. HAWKINS in Law Times Rep. L. 816/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise..mere games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law.

games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law;

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. rare.

1774 FLETCHER Grace & Justice Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

3. intr. To practise as a lawyer, nonce-use.

1855 Cornwall 244 Jobson still legalizes in Gray's Inn.

Hence Legalization, the action of legalizing.

1805 W. Tayloa in Ann. Rev. III. 286 As soon as he has completed the form of legalization. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ.

111. xxxiii. § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. 1862 M. Hopkins Hawaii 373 The open encouragement and legalization of vice.

Legalized (li-găləizd), ppl. a. [f. Legalize

1. Made legal, sauctioned by law. Of a wife:

1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife: Legally married.
1788 II. WALFOLE Remin. ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the duchess.. seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 Weekly Polit. Rev. 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalized crimping. 1828 SEWELL Oxford Price Ess. 2 Legalized facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 Downen Stud. Lit. 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.
2. Implied with the legal price.

The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

18.18 Scott Ifrt. Midl. ix. The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Saddletree.

Legally (Irgali), adv. [f. Legal + -ly2.]

In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; from the point of view of law.

1561 T. Norton Cadvin's Inst. in. xxii. (1654) 460 Hec., hindeth not himselfe with a certaine law to call all men legallie. 1622 T. Scott Belg. Pismire i That man might persense actions. legally according to a rule. 1647 CLARNDON IIISt. Reb. ii. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had. 1713 lerkeley Hylas & Ph. iii. Wks. 1871. 332 Putting a criminal legally to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. If. xxii, I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) VI. 24 His trustees would be legally seised according to the uses of his will. 1834 Pringle Afr. Sk. v. 190 The laws of Holland had.. prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

Legalness. vare. [f. Legal + NESS.] = Legalness.

Legalness. rare. [f. Legal + -NESS.] = Legalness. rare. [f. Legal + -NESS.] = Legalness. rare. [f. Legal + -NESS.] = Legalness. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled vo. the Spirit (1867) 387 They impute legalness, as they call it.. to the ministry, under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in Balley (vol. 11).

Legantine (legentin), a. [as if ad. Lat. type

Legantine (le'gientin), a. [as if ad. Lat. type *lēgantīmis, f.ēgant-, pr. pple. of lēgāre: see Legate and -1NE.] Incorrect synonym of Legatine. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. I'II., c. 21 § 1 Jurisdictions legantine. a 1562 G. Cavendish Wolsey (1893) 65 There was made a solempne procession, and my lord Cardynall went preently in the same, apparelled in his legantyn ornaments. 1641 MILTON Animadi. Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending.. Bishops and Archhistops.. with a kind of Legantine power. 1759 Hume Ilist. Eng. (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey.. erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 Robertson Chas. V, III. NI. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 Vrowhilt Anc. Brit. Ch. Xi. 118 The summons.. to attend a legantine Council. 1868 Stanley Westm. Abb. vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met., under his [Wolsey's] Legantine authority.

Legar, obs. form of Lebger.

† Legatarrian, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. med.L.

Legar, obs. form of LEDGER.

† Legatarian, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. med.L. lēgātāri-us (f. lēgātus Legate) +-an.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 Anory J. Binele (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

Legatary (legātāri), a. and sb. Also 6-7 legatarie, 6, 8 legatory, (7 ligatory, 8 legotury). [ad. L. lēgātārius, f. lēgāt-um a bequest, f. lēgāre to bequeath.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

nature of a bequest.

1676 R. Dixon Two Testaments 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 CRUISE Digest words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

B. sb. One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee.

B. sb. One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee. 1542 Record Gr. Artes (1575) 41 The mind of the Testatour is to be taken fauorably, for the ayde of the legatories [1646 ligatories] when there ry-seth suche doubts. 1570 Dee Math. Pref. 11 Contributed by the legataries to the beire. 1615 Donne Serm. cxlii. V. 538 latt if those goods be liable to other debts, the legataries shall have no profit. 1700 Rhode tsl. Col. Rec. (1883) 111. 444 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear. upon the complaint of a legatory. 1726 Antiffer Parergon 21 As when a Man makes his Debtor his universal Heir or Legatary. 1795 Wythe Decis. Virginia 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatary to have continued. 1802 Levity & Sorrow II. 148 (F. II.) Legatary.

Legate (leggt), sh. 1 Also 2-7 legat, (6 lyget).
[a. OF. legat, ad. L. lēgātus, pa. pple. of lēgāre to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. + Legate of the

and armed with his authority. † Legale of the cross: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 O. E. Chron, an. 1123 (Laud MS.) On ha ilca tyma com an legat of Rome Henri was zehaten. c1205 Lav. 24501 Of Rome he wes legat and of han hirede prelat. a 1300 Cursor M. 29358 Alle haa lais hand on clerk behouis ga to be pape or his legate, to soilled be. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 11. 115 Bonefas, archebisshop of Canterhury, hat was legat of he croys. 1516 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cartdenall. 1595 Shaks. John v. ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 Penit. Conf. xii. (1657) 323 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. a 1745 Swirt Hist. Stephen in Lett. (1768) IV. 201 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legate in England. 1754 Hume Hist. Eng. (1762) I. 244 The Pope .. made the archbishop of Canterbury his legate. 1875 Tennyson O. Mary III. i, I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

b. The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

vinces of the Papal States.

1653 H. COGAN Scarlet Gown 85 Urban...sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1756-7 Ir. Keysler's Trav. (1760) III. 43 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Cursi being legate... of

c. Legate a (or + de) latere (+ also in semi-English or English form, of latere, of the side): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the

Pope himself.

Pope himself.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. 1239
Which wer forboden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate
de latere o. the See apostolique.

1528 Roy Rede me (Arh.)
50 He hath a tytle of S. Cecile, And is a Legate of latere.
a 1550 Image I poer. Iv. 28 in Skelton's W'ks. (1843) II. 439
And then the Cardinall With tytles all of pride, As legates
of the side.

1554 Act. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary c. 8 & 1 The Pope's
Holiness...sent hither...the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate de
latere.

1670 G. II. tr. Hist. Cardinals 1. III. 77 Any Cardinal that goes Legate a latere to any Foreign State.

1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4444/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sendling a Legate Latere to her Majesty.

1839 Keightley Hist.

1872 Li 133 A further hardship was the sending of special
ministers, legates 'a latere:

1873 Lyrang' 1618 T. Adams Heaven made sure Wks. (1629)

1874 Yilles (God's ministers) are Legatia latere—Dispencers
of the Mysteries of Heauen.

2876 Lyrang' 1876 T. Adams Heaven messenger.

2. gen. An ambassador, delegate, messenger. 2. gen. An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 Wyclif Isa Ivii o Thon. sentist thi legates aferr.

1400 Destr. Troy 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters aftir him went. 1579 Lyly Enphues (Arb.) 146 A certeine Gentleman heere in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. Addison Wr. Burbary 110 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. Patrick Answ. Touchstone 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 Cowfer Task ii. 383 There stands The legate of the skies. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. in. v. 11. 291 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return. with their heads upon their shoulders.

3. Rom. Hist. The deputy or lieutenant of a

3. Rom. Hist. The deputy or lieutenant of a

3. Kom. 1918. The deputy or heutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also transf.

1474 Canton Chesse 45 The rookes hen vycayrs and legates of the kynge. 1577-87 Harrison Descr. Brit. x. in Holinshed Chron. 1. 31 It (Wight) was.. wonne from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Comma. (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemen as Legats or providitors, who never shire from the side of the captaine Generall. 1869 Rawlinson Anc. Hist. 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers. the frontiers.

† Legate, sb.2 Obs. Also legatte. [a. OF.

**He 'gate, sb.2 Obs. Also legatte. [a. OF. legat = it. legato, ad. L. legatum, neut. pa. pple. of legate 10 bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

147 Rolls of Parl. V. 120/2 John Brokley. by his Testament. made other diversez Legatez to diversez persones, grete and notable. 1479 J. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 849 111.267
The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 Bury Wills (Camden) of These my legattes herin contenynth truly fulfyllyd. c1530 Pol. Rel. 6 L. Poems 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servanntis.

Legate (lig²1t), v. Also 6 leggett. [f. L. legat-, ppl. stem of legatre.] trans. To give by will, to bequeath. Often, to give and legate.

1546 Will in Trans. Cumbid. 4 Westmid. Arch. Soc. X. 26, I gif and legget vnto Richerd my sonn all my housholde stuf. 1582 Will of R. Milles (Consistory Crt. Canterbury). The towe hundred ponness to then legated shall. come wholy vnto my sonne Thomas. 1671 True Nonconf. 497 Legating peace as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 MURHEAO Gains Digest 528 There were four forms of legating,—vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 Law Rep., Ho. Lords X111. 376 The oval inlable I legate to—.

+Legate, pa. pple. north. Obs. [ad. L. legat-

+ Legate, pa, pple. north. Obs. [ad. L. lēgātns, pa. pple. of lēgār-re to bequeath.] Legated,
disposed of by will.

1533 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 111 The resydne of
my goodes not legate nor bequest.

my goodes not legate nor bequest.

Legatee (legati'), sb. [f. Legate v. + -EE l.]
A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas. (Camden) of Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse. 1693 T. Power in Dryden's Juvenal xii. (1697) 313 The former Legatees are blotted out. 1781 Cowper Charity 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 Ilazitit Tablet. I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 Murrhad Ulpian xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence † Legatee v. rare—1, trans., to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will.

over to a legatee, to transfer by will.

1997 Stat. Acc. Scott. XIX. 189 A mortification, legated by Mr. John Kemp.

by Mr. John Kemp.

Legateship (le'getsip). [f. Legate sb.1 +
-ship.] The dignity and office of a legate.
1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some
tyme archebyshoppe of Cantorbery... was desgraded of hys
leggatsheppe. 1653 H. Cogan Startet Govin 86 In his
Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely, 1774
J. Collyer Hist. Eng. 11. 203 The cardinal Anagni...had
succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 Tennyson Q. Mary
v. v, The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our
cousin Pole.

1827 CARLYLE Germ. Rom. 111. 212 She was., his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess a Latere for his domestics.

Legatine (le gătin), a. [f. Legate st. 1+-INE].
Substituted for the earlier Legantine and Lega-

TIVE.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. Legatine constitution (see quot. 1765). Legatine synod: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1690 tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz. Introd. 3 The Bishops. had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in prejudice of the Kings preminence. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Covt. Eng. 1. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod. 1754 Hume Hist. Eng. (1761) I. viii 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1965 Blackstone Comm. 1. 22 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 Miss Yorke Cameos IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. Bearo Reform. 1x. 308 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

Legation (Vgā'on). Also 5-6 legacion, yon. [ad. L. Legation-em, n. of action f. lēgāre: see Legatrs sb.! Cf. F. legation, Sp. legacion, Pg. legação, 1t. legazione.]

1 The action of sonding a deputy or representa-

Pyon. [add. I. legation-em, it. of action is legate; see Legates so, C. C. F. legation, Sp. legacion, Pg. legação, It. legazione.]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, † to send in legation.

1460 Cafgraye Chron. (Rolls) 260 To whech Parlement cam the duke of Gloucetir fro Yrlond expressing the Kyngis costs in Yrlond; and his legacion was so acceptabil, that the clergy graunted him a dyme, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 11. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 Warburton (title) The Divine Legation of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. 111. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was .. bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470-85 Malory Arthur v. viii, [They] wente toward Rome and shewed theyr legacyon & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 Caxton Encydos xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontynent towarde eneas, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. clix. 148 The sayde Lewys... game answers concernying theyr legacions and messagys. 1530 Palson. 238/1 Legation, a message, legation. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 144 Alfred...could not give any assent to their legation. 1656 MILMAN Lat. Chr. xi. ii. (1849/ V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. concr. The body of deputies sent on a mis-

3. concr. The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in secretary of legation) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'.

minister has not the titular rank of "ambassador".

1603 North's Plutarch (1612) 1161 (Casar Augustus) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambassade. 1619 VISCT. Doncaster Let. in Eng. & Germ. (Camden) 148 To give him thankes for honoring this legation thus. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Tran. (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation ... supplying their place. a 1859 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

b. The official residence of a diplomatic minister. 1863 Fortume Yedo & Peking iv. 72 His Excellency...gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 Miss Gordon Cumming Wand. China 11. 257 Really good robes...are..offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 Allen Siege Peking Legations v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

c. attrib.

c. attrib.

e. all'710.

1886 Miss Gordon Cumming Wand. China 11. 337 The recently restored Legation huildings. 1900 Martin Siege in Peking v. 34 The marines ... were occupying commanding points on the legation walls, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 ALLEN Siege Peking Legations vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive,

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see Legate sb.1, 3); a legateship.

1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 93 By vertue of his Legation it belonged vnto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. a 1639 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Soot. II. (1671) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1701 W. Wotton Hist. Rome 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Afric. That Legation being performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. VII. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had. received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. Forsyth Cicero (1867) 438 He wrote.. to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal

He wrote... to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. III. 30 Deputies... assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenese duchy into a commonwealth.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hisl. Ten Y. I. 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified..his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

† 6. A gift by will, a legacy. Obs. rare—1.

1586 Ferre Blaz. Gentric 301 He..is bounde to beare the name... by cause this is a condicional legation or gift.

Hence Legation v. intr., to go on a legation.

Legationary a., of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. Ibid. 506 Plenty of legationary Sieurs. 1865 Ibid. V. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

Legative (legătiv), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. ligātivus, f. lēgāre: see Legate v. and -ative.]

tīvus, f. lēgāre: see LEGATE v. and -ATIVE.]

A. adj. a. In legative bull, commission : Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. b. Of or pertaining to a legate. c. rarely. Of or pertaining to an am-

bassador.

1537 Irish Act 28 Ilen. VIII, c. 19 § 1 Appeales, jurisdictions legative, ... and instruments of sundry natures. a 1548 Ilal Chrom., Hen. VI, 100b, By a Bull legatyve, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so muche treasure, that letc.]. 1613 Sharss. Ilen. VIII, III, III. 333 All those things you have done of late By your power Legative Imod. edd. legatine] within this kingdom. 1631 J. Burges Answ. Rejoined 86 If the Church have a ministery to appoint ... then must shee needs have a commission legative. 1638 Str. R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 27 Thus did Cardinall Wolsey with Wareham the Arch. Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdome after hee had got his Legative power. 1886 Law Times LXXX. 146/2 An attaché, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

The sb. ? Something entrusted with a message.

1657 J. Perrus in Loveday's Lett. (1659) Aiv, The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their raggs, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our human enfairs.

† Legatnait. Sc. Obs. rare—1. [ad. med. L. lēgāt-us nāt-us lit. 'legate born', i.e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. F. légat-né.] An archbishop (e.g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a

papal legate.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 1 Johne Archbischop of sanct Androus Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scot-

| Legato (legāto), a. (adv., sb.) [It.: lit. bound', pa. pple. of legare to bind:-L. ligāre.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as adj. or adv., esp. as a

the successive notes; used as ad, or adv, esp. as direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as sb. (Opposed to staccato.)

1811 in Busby Dict. Mus. (ed. 3). 1815 European Mag.

LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. 1848 Rimsouth 1848. Plano 91 Legato, in a smooth and connected manner. 1885 W. GLOVER Mem. Cambr. Chorister 1. xxiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

Legator (ligēlitor). [a. L. lēgātor, agent-n. f. legare to bequeath.] One who gives something by

will; a testator.

1651 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. 1687 Davoben Hind & P. 11. 375 A fair estate, Bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. 1845 M*CULLOCH Taxation 11. vi. \$ 3 (1852) 298 The greater number of legators might have defeated the tax. 1878 J. STARK Scot. Claims 18 The residue of the legator's estate. Hence Legatorial a., of or pertaining to a legators of the legator of a legatory of the legator of a legatory of the le

tor or testator.

1883 J. PANN Thicker than Water HI. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

Legatory, obs. form of LEGATARY.

+ Legature. Obs. rare-1. [f. Legate sb.1 + -ure.] The dignity and office of a legate;

legateship.

a 1674 CLARENDON Relig. & Policy vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament .. forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

Legaunce, legauns, obs. forms of Ligeance.

Leg-bail. Used in the jocular phrase to give
(Sc. take) leg-bail, to run away, decamp: see Bail

50.1 5 c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure,

this phrase) = unauthorized absence of departure,

'French leave', etc.

1774 Fergusson Poems (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and
ran awa Wi' pith and speed. 1785 Grose Dict. Vulg.

Tongue s.v. Leg, To give leg bail and land security, to run
nway. 1808 Sporting Mag. XXXII. 122 We have more
occasion. for leg-bail than they have. 1861 HUGHES Tom
Brown at Oxf. xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail
as hard as he could foot it. 1889 Century Mag. Feb. 632/1
Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail
or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

Lege, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.

**Lagrange 1. Ohe Aphetic f Allegerance 1.

Lege, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.

† Legeance I. Obs. Aphetic f. Allegeance I.

13... Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxix, He felede no legaunce of his peyne.

† Legeance 2. Obs. Aphetic f. Allegeance 2. c1425 Saint's Lives Prol. in Anglia VIII. 107 Legeanns and auctorites of holy writte. c1425 Sl. Mary of Oignies Prol. ibid. 134 Amonge his writynge.. hee puttib legeanns and figuratif spekynges.

Legea(u)nce, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Legea-bell = lich-hell: see LICH. body, corpse.

Leged, obs. pa. t. Lay v.; obs. f. Leged., + Lege de moy. Obs. ? Also lege moy. App. the name of some dance.

the name of some dance.

a 1529 SKELTON Col. Cloud 953 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [MS. a lege moy]. — E. Rummyng 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy [v.v. lege moy].

|| **Legem pone**. Obs. The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Matins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter day), and Vol. VI.

hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment

hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

1573 Tusser Hush. x. (1878) 22 Use (legem fone) to paie at thy daie, but vse not (Oremus) for often delaie.

1592 Harvey New Letter 18 Without Legem fone, wordes are winde and without actuall performance, all nothing.

1594 Barnfield Sheph. Content xxxix, If legem fone comes, he is receaved, When Vix hand haboo is of hope bereaved.

1611 G. Ruggele Ignoramus II. vii. (1630) 64 Ilic est legem fone; hie sont sexcentse coronas.

1618 Mynshul. Ess.

1618 Prison 26 All their speech is legem fone, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee.

1624 MOTIEUX Rabelais 19. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the Legem fone.

1626 Legen, obs. form of Laggin.

1630 Laggin.

1630 Also 5 legeans. Add.

+ Legence. Obs. Also 5 legeans. App. =

TAICECONCE.

14. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, lf. 44 (Halliw.), If he myst have legeans For his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thouste to take. 1518 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 94

The legence gevin to vnfremen to saill with merchandeisc.

Legend ledgend), sh. Forms: 4-5 legand e,

4, 6 legeand, 4-7 legende, 5-6 -ent(e, 6 -eant, 5- legende, [a. F. legende (recorded from 12th c.) = Sp. legenda, Pg. legenda, lenda, It. leggenda, ad. med. L. legenda 'what is read', f. legger to read. For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. med. L. fravérenda 'prebend', it. laranda washing, etc.]

1. The story of the life of a Saint.

1. The story of the life of a Saint.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xiii. (Marcus) 108 To sancte march
turnand myn hand, as I in his legand fand. c 1386 Chaucer
Nun's Pr. T. 301 In the lyf of seint kenelm, I rede. how
... I hadde lenere than my sherte That ye hadde rad his
legende, as haue I. c 1430 Life St. Kain. (1884) 65 Thys
glorious virgyn seynt Kateryne had alle these seftes as hir
legende sheweth tofore. 1500-20 Dunnar Poems xxx. 21
In haly legendis haif I hard allevin, Ma sanctis of bischoppis,
nor freiris, be sic sevin. 1507 Hooker Feel. Pol. v. xx. § 9
Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but
heapes of friuolous and scandalous vanities.

2. A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a
similar character. The Levend. sdec. a medie-val

similar character. *The Legend*, spec. a medieval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called the Golden Legend (Legenda Aurea), the name popularly given to it in

genda Aurea), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

c 1340 Cursor M. 2000 (Fairf.) Qua wille have mare of bis mater rede be legende & 3e mai here. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 344 Aftir bileve of hooli writt. Pat tellip of Petre and obir apostlis.. taken we biside bileve of many obir bat be legende spekij of. 1483 Canton (colophon) Thus endeth the legende named in latyn legenda aurea, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. 1611 Cotok, Legendier, the golden Legend; a booke of the lines of the Saints. 1612 Bacon Ess., Atheisme (Arh.) 330, I had rather beleeue all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this valuersall frame is without a minde, 1649 Alcoran p. ix, They [Mohammedans] invoke their Saints, of whom they have a large Legend. 1662 Stillingel. Orig. Sacr. I. v. § 5 The next Legend the world hath should be called Legenda Orientalis. 1740 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Ponfret 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

† 3. A story, history, account. Obs.

Let. to Laily Pomfret 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

† 3. A story, history, account. Obs.

c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 473 The moste partye of thyn lyf spende in makynge of a gloryous legende of goode wemen. c 1386 — Shifpman's T. 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I have suffred sith I wasa wyf. 1508 Dunbar Tua mariti wemen 504 This is the legeand of my lif. 1506 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 653 Allegeand baith the ald and new Testamentis Historyis, Scriptouris, & vtheris lang legentis. 1601 Chester in Shaks. C. Praise 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. 1613 Jackson Creed II. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hathleft us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. 1616 BULLOKAR, Legend, a story of olde matters. 1645 HOWLL Lett. (1650) 98 Those rambling letters. are nought else than a legend of the cumbersom life and various fortunes of n cadet. 1671 MILTON Sausen 1737 Acts enroll'd in copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

† 4. A roll, list, record. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. P. B. x. 376 pat I man made was and my mame yentred Iu be legende of lyf longe er I were. 1536 BELLENGEN Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit amang the legend of papis. 1601 Alarston Pasquit & Kath. 1. 356 Sir, I enrowle you in the Legend of my intimates.

5. Eccl. A book of readings or 'lessons' for use

5. Eccl. A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. Obs. exc. Hist.

ture and the lives of saints. Obs. exc. Hist.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 203/2 Legende (S. boke), legenda.
1459 Paston Lett. 1, 489 Inprimis, ij. antyfeners. Item, i.
legande of hoole servyce. 1482 Will of M. Paston ibid.
111. 283 A compleet legende in oon book, and an antiphoner in an other book. 1549 Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c.
10 § 1 All Bookes called. Processionalles, Manuelles,
Legends, Pyes, Portuyses, Prymars.. shalbe. abolished.
1556 in Warton Life Sir T. Pope (1772) App. xvi. 319
A fair legeant of parchmente lymned with gold. 1605-6
Act 3 Yas. I. c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes,
and Lives of Sainctes. a 1746 Lewis in Gutch Coll. Cur. II.
165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be
read at Mattins. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. xii. 212
The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ,
and the works of the fathers, read at matins.
6. An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp.
one handed down by tradition from early times

one handed down by tradition from early times

one nanned down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 506 That yee mny know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man. had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love.

1685 STILLINGFL. Orig. Brit.

i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. 1687 T. Brown Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730 I. 77 The kingdom... is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-trollops to have lived there. 1768 H. Walfole Hist, Doubt's & note, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. 1883 Thermall Greece 1. 89 To Æolis himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. 1860 Hook Lives Alpis, I. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. 1900 G. C. Brodrick Mem. & Impressions 156 It was deliberately and skilfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend. 1901 Spectator 23 Feb. 27/2 The Cracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends. b. in generalized sense.

1847 Emerson Repv. Men. Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transmigrating votary of Indian legend. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. IV. X. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint. 7. A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly spec. in Numimatics, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

upon a coin or medal.

In Numismatics, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish legend and inscription, not now recognized by numismatists, see quots. 1611, 1727-41.

1611 Cotors, Legende, a Legende, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. 1702 Addison Dial. Medals iii. 153 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. Sw., In strictness, the legend differs from the inscription; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures. ... Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Eng. xxi, As. their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. 1863 Renalen 4 July 5 Who is Griffiths? is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. 1869 FREFMAN Norm. Comp. (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or effigy marks the graces of these royal Ladies.

D. gen. Written character; writing. rare.

1822 SHELLEY Fragm. Unfin. Drama 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam crases half, and half Leaves legible. 1826 Carm. Wiseman Sci. & Redg. II., viii. 67 The learned. .. applied themselves to the study of the enchorial or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

Misused for Legion.

1598 Share. Merry W. 1, iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Pursee in hath a legend of Angale. - 202 Mer.

demotic legend.

[I Misused for Legion.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. 1. iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse: he hath a legend of Angels. 1682 Mrs. Benn Romatheadsv.i, A Legend of his Divels take him for t.

8. altrib, and Comb., as legend † book, lay, -maker, -monger, tale; legend-circled, -like, -stored adjs.

1495 Decress of York in Wills Dector's Comm. (Camden)

4, I geve to Sir John More, a *legend boke and a colett boke. 1842 Farer Styrian Lake etc. 316 Thou *legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! 1821 Joansa Ballie Metr. Leg., Wallace ii, My *legend lay receive. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 80/1 They seem more *legendlike storys. 1621 Fletcher Wildgoose Class II. 1, A glorious talker, and a *Legend maker Of idle tales. 1820 W. Tooke tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 Fletcher Wildgoose Class II. 1, A glorious tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 Fletcher Wildgoose Class III. A glorious tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 Fletcher Wildgoose Class III. A glorious tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 Fletcher Wildgoose Class III. A glorious tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 Fletcher Wildgoose Class III. A glorious tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1871 Fletcher Wildgoose Class III. A glorious tr. Lacian I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. 1872 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend and impossible doctrines. 1803 W. C. Borlass & Regend & Regend

15. 10 tell as a legend.

1597-8 Br. Hall Sat. 1. i. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandring knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. 1647 Traff Comm. Kom. xi. 2 Some have legended of him Isc. Eliasl, that when he drew his mothers brests, he was seen to suck in fire. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. 11. Wks. 1831 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

Legendarian (ledzěndě o rian). [f. Legendary

+-AN.]
+1. The writer of a legendary. Obs.
1677 W. Hugnes Man of Sin Pref. Biva, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here.
2. One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.
1882-3 in Schaff Encycl, Kelig, Knowl. I. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought. also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

Legendary (le dzěndări), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. legendarius adj. and sb. (F. légendaire, OF. also as sb. legendier), f. legenda: see LEGEND sb. and ARY.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. Legendary period, age: one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

legends.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. 1641 Milton Prel. Episc. Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the lives of the Saints. does bear the name of Polycrates. 1679 J. Good Man Penitent Pardoned III. iv. (1713) 332 These things are no Romances, nor have I dressed up any legendary Hero. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. ix. 393 The character given of them in the legendary accounts of the Roman Missionaries. 1762-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. 1796 Br. WATSON Apol. Bible 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been

rejected as a legendary tale. a 1854 H. Reeo Lect. Eng. Ilist. ii. (1853) 47 The legendary period of British history. 1856 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. ii. (1858) 132 The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) 1. 26t The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomh. 1900 J. G. Faazea Pausanias, etc. 45 Relics of a mythical or legendary past. absol. 1871 Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue 25 Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.
1646 Str. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. viii. 33 Not to meddle at all with miraculous Anthours, or any Legendary relators. 1685 STILINGEL. Orig. Brit. 1, 45 These Proofs. depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. 1748 Anson's Voy. It. viii. 212 These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.
2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.
1830 E. Hawkins] Anglo-fr. Coinage 9 Between the outer angles and the inner legendary circle.

B. 56.

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints;

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints;

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; occas. = the Golden Legend.

1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2586 Amonge her systers all She caused to be redde.. The swee legendary, for a memoryall. 1571 Grindle. at York Biv, Antiphoners, Masse bookes.. Processionals, Manualles, Legendaries, 1537 DE L'Isle (title) A Legendarie conteining an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends.

1625 Jackson Creed v. xxxii. § 3 The Legendaries, the latter lewish Rabbines, and the Poeticall Encomiasts of heather Gods or Heroikes. 1630 W. T. Yinstific. Relig. Professed v. 80 Their shamelesse Legendaries report indeed, that we haue put men into Benres skinnes, and set dogges to worry them. 1663 J. Spence Prodigies (1665) 398 The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied onely to make their Relations miraculous enough. 1749 Br. Lavington Euthus. Methodists & Papists (1752) 57 The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. 1849 Jas. Gannt Kirkaldy of Gr. vii. 67 A...monastery, built ... by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

† 3. A legendary or unhistorical personage. Obs. a 1662 Herven Land (1668) 474 The expunging of some Saints (which they falsly call Legendaries) out of the Kalendar.

Legended, a. rare. [f. Legend sb. + -ED 2.]

Kalendar.

Legended, a. rare. [f. Legend sb, + -eD².]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

a 1849 Poe Ulahune viii, The door of a legended tomb.
1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 595 The land of the legended fan and the lacquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends.

2. Celebrated in legends.

1893 Illustr. Lond. News Christm. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

† Legender. Obs. rare—1. [f. Legend sb. + -ER 1.] A writer of a legend.

1611 Speed Illist. Gt. Bril. 18. vi. § 11. 487 Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

Legendist (ledzéndist). [f. Legend sb. + -1ST.] A writer of legends.

1654 Il. More Myst. Inig. 472 Lying Legendists.

1832 Southev Lett. (1856) 18. 312 This was decidedly an invention of the legendist.

1859 Rie. V. Lier Liber Albus Pref. 10 The Legendist. the Romancer, and the Poet.

Legendize (ledzéndist), v. rare—0. [f. Legend sb. + -12E.] Irans. To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend.

1889 in Century Dict.

sb. +-IZE.] Irans. To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend. 1889 in Century Diet.

Legendless, a. rare-1. [f. Legend sb. + -LESS.] Of a coin: Bearing no legend. 1884 TRAILL New Lucian 130 That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless. † Legendous, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Legend 5b. +-OUS.] Legendary. 1686 Spec. Beatæ Virginis 29, I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

Legendrian (Itd zendrian), a. Math. [f. name of Adrien Marie Legendry (1752-1833), an eminent

of Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833), an eminent French mathematician.] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.

1882 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 414/1 The theory of the Legendrian Coefficients.

Legendry (le'dʒĕndri). [f. LegenD sb. + -RY.]
Legends collectively.

Legends collectively.

1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps iv. § 8. 100 In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. 1880 T. Sinclaia in Academy 3 Apr. 247 Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. 1882 Bears. Hore Brandreths II. xxix. 226 The broidure bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

† Leger, 50. Obs. Also legier, lieger. 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought

coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Legering vbl. sb.

Hence † Le gering vbl. sb.

1591 Garene Disc. Cosnage (1592) D2b, The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliars ahuse the Commonwealth withall, in haning vnlawfull sacks. Ibid., The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. Ibid., He carryeth the countrey colliar home to his legering place, and there at the hack gate causeth him to vnloade, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. 1592 — Upst. Courtier Eij b, I am. a Collier of Croyden, and one sir that have solde many a manne a false sacke of coales. .. Indeede I haue beene a Lieger in my tyme in London, and haue played many madde pranckes, for which cause .. the Pillory hath eaten off both my cares.

† **Le'ger**, a. Obs. Also 6 lieger, lyger, 7 leagar. [a. F. léger (=Sp. ligero, Pg. ligeiro, It. leggiero):—popular L. type *leviārius, f. levis light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also,

light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **Le'gerly** adv.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxh.) 425 Item, my Lord payde to the armerer of Flannderes apon his leger harnes vis. vijid. a 1533 Lo. Berness Huon cxi. 382 Huon, who was lyger and light, lept by the syde of the serpent and game hym a great stroke. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Agilis, misble, light, lieger, quicke, quiner. Hoid., Agiliter, nymbly, lightly, liegerly, quinerly. 1598 Dallington Meth. Trav. G iv h. By his Physiognomy ye would indge him leger and inconstant.

Leger, obs. form of Ledoer.

+ Legerdeheel. Obs. nonce-wd. [An altera-The gottened. Oss. Monte-war. Rail affects it on of leger demain by the substitution of heel for the last syllable.] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

1605 Chamman All Foots Plays 1873 L. 151 If your wines play leger deheele, though you bee a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forheads.

Legerdemain (le:dzəɪd/mēl·n). Forms: lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerde-mayn, 6 legerdemane, -dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, ledgerdemaine, -mayne, ligier de meyne, -demayne, du mayne, legier du mane, ligerdemayne, lieger-du-mayne, liger, legyier, lygier demaine, 6-7 legerdemaine, -mayne, -mane, legierdemain(e, -dumain(e, leigerdnmain, demaine, 7 leger du main, mein, leiger du mayn, legger-, legeirdemaine, 8 leidger demain, 6- legerdemain (in 6-8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [a. F. léger de main, lit. 'light of hand': cf. Leger a.]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks

which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery;

Notes that the numble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

14. LVDG. Danne of Macabre, Lygarde-de-mayne now helpith me right noughte. c 1475 Cath. Angl. 212/2 (Add. MS.) To play lechardemane, pancraciari. 1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 114 O churche men are wyly foxes More crafty then iugglers boxes To play ligier du mayne teached. 156a BULLEYN BR. Simples 30a, Many Inkepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdemain: can make a pecke of draffe and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Pease or Beanes. 1524 R. Scott Discon. Witcher, xiii. xxii. (1886) 263 The true art... of juggling consistent in legierdemaine; to wit, the nimble conveiance of the hand. 1506 Stenses F. Q. v. ix. 13 For he in slights and jugling feates did flow, And of legierdemayne the mysteries did know. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3). Legicrdemaine, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conneiance. 1622 Braum. & Fl. Beggar's Bush III. i, Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, leigerdemaine? 1707 Fraquina Beans. Strat. v. v. What's here? Legerdemain 1 By this light, my lord, our money again! 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 111. 220 The name of a magician. has.. been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. 1817 COLEKIDGE Biog. Lit. 116 The professors of legerdemain at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their month. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith II. ii. 115 The legerdemain of the skilful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. transf. and fig. Trickery, deception, hocus-

pocus.

pocus.

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 639/2 Hys lygier demaine in stealing.

1565 Jewel Def. Apol. (1611) 299 Wel may we lest at your viblandsoine and open legierdinmaine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. 1699 Hist. Petser 13 This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdemain and Knavery.

1711 Shaftess. Charac. (1737) 1. Advice to Author 1. i. 155 There is a certain Knack or Legerdemain in argument.

1796 Mas. Glasse Cookery vii. 134 By this sort of legerdemain, some fine estates are juggled into France.

1832 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 282 The theological legerdemain, hy which Craimer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience.. to the pontiff.

1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 134 We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes].. as a mere legerdemain of words.

† b. An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. Obs.

legerdemain of words.

+ b. An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. Obs.

1550 BALE Eng. Votaries ii. Iiv, Theyr preny legerdemaines wer not muche to be trusted. 1579 LYLY Euphues
(Arh.) 119, I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdemaines of a few. 1625 Gonsalvio's 59. Enguis. Contents, The treacheries and legerdemaines of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. 1663 Gerbier Counsel 48 He must with his Eyes follow. the line wherewith the Joyners work is measured, that it be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since. a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

purse. +3. A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer.

7 O. A Steight-of-Hand periodine,

Obs. rare-1.

1695 Clabea Love's Last Shift II. (1696) 25 The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I wou'd lend my Mony, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdemain, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. attrib. or as adj. Pertaining to or of the nature

4. attrib. or as adj. Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdemain or jugglery; juggling; tricky.

1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex, II, II. 101 Some luglers, & Legier du maine players. 1633 Davpon Life Plutarch Ded. 25 These legerdemain anthors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscover'd. 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 91 Jugglers, who show Legerdemain Tricks. 1742 Lond. & Country Brew. I. (ed. 4) 39 In such a Legerdemain Manner, as gulled and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. 1760 J. Rutty Spirit. Diary (ed. 2) 171 A legerdemain-man getting four guineas a day. 1812 Southey in Q. Rev. VIII. 96 Phantasmagoric and legerdemain miracles. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. ii. (1852) 47 The legerdemain kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence + Legerdemain v. intr. (also with it), to perform tricks, to use deceit; Legerdemai nish a., resembling that of legerdemain; Legerde-

a., resembling that of legerdemain; Legerdematnist, a performer of legerdemain, a conjurer. 1483 Cath. Angl. 212/2 To Legerdemayn. Aparcaiari. a 1678 Marvell. Hist. Poem in Poems Affairs State (1697) 99 Baal's wretched Chrates Legerdemain'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-board shew. 18... Woacsstea 1860 (citing Observer) Legerdemainist. 1877 F. C. Burnano Kride to Khiva 10 Vou know what a good Legerdemainist I am. 1888 Sat. Rev. 21 Jan. 71 No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdemainish fashion. 1891 Critic (U. S.) 31 Jan. 57/2 The handkerchief tricks of the legerdemainist.

Legerity. Obs.** Also 6 liger. leiger.

Critic (U. S.) 31 Jan. 57/2 The handkerchief tricks of the legerdemainist.

† Legerity. Obs. Also 6 liger, leiger, leiger, legieritie. [ad. F. legerett: see Leger a. and ITY.] Lightness (lit. and fig.); nimbleness.

1561 Throckmoron Let. to Eliz. 29 Apr. in Tytler Ilist. Scot. (1864) III. 146 Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legerity, inconstancy, and corruption.

1508 Barr Theor. Warres 1. ii. 12 A signe of great ligeritie and lightnesse. 1509 Shars. Hen. V, 1v. 1. 23

The Organs..newly mone With casted slongh and fresh legeritie. 1509 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Ilum. 11. i, 1 have..the Leigeritie, for [certain feats of legerenain].

1600 Dr. Dodypoll 111. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 133 The elgiritie of her sweet feete. 1640 it. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. II. 164 Considering that his legerity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. 1822 W. Tennant Thane of Fife vi. 37 Worming his way with strange legerity. 1830 Gatt Lawrie T. 111. xv. (1849) 138 Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legerity.

† Legge, v. Obs. rare. [Aphetic form of Allege v.] trans. To alleviate.

1 Legge, obs. form of Ledge v.1

Legge, obs. form of LEDGE v.1

Legg(e) aunce, obs. forms of Ligeance.

Legged (legd), a. [f. Leg sb. + -ED 2.] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs., as BAKER-legged, bare-legged, black-legged, Bow-LEGGED, crook(ed)-legged, long-legged, two-legged,

BAREN-legged, bare-legged, long-legged, two-legged, etc. In Heraldry, having legs of a specified tincture.

1470 Sir J. Paston in P. Lett. No. 637 II. 394 He is legged right i now, and it is reportly data bys pyntell is as long as hys legge. a 1529 Skelton E. Kummyng 50 Legged lyke a crane. 1523 Huldet, Legged crokedly and ill fauored. c 1570 Pride & Low.! (1841) 64 But he were legged as was Actason. 1572 Bossewell Armorie III. 26 An Owsell d'Argente, beaked golde, legged gules. 1610 Shaks. Temp. II. ii. 35 Leg'd like a man. 1652 Gaule Magastrom. 186 The spindle legd are fearful; hairy legg'd, lustful; stump legg'd servile; bow-legg'd, various. 1697 tr. Le Comte's Mem. China ii. (1737) 39 A row of enunchs. stood on each hand close legged. 1765 Treat. Dom. Pigeons 134 The Trumpeter is a Bird. very feather-footed and leg'd. 1822 Scott Pirate vii, Triptolemns was a short, clumsy, dack-legged disciple of Ceres. 1864 Boutell. Her. Hist. 4 Pop. xv. § 15 (ed. 3) 204 Three popinays or, collared and legged gue. 1898 Daily News 24 Nov. 2/2 Stiffbacked, legged chairs, legged sofas. are out of place in an Eastern house.

b. Legged dollar = leg-dollar (see Leg 3b. 17). 1672 Corshill Baron-Crt. Bk. in Archaol. & Hist. Coll. Ayr & Wigton (1884) IV. 104 Withholding from him ane leged dolour, at 5s., anent the niffer of ane horse. c 1689 Depred. Clar Campbell (1816) 100 Ane leggit dollor.

Hence Leggedly adv.
1693 Torkinno, Gambescaménte, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

1659 TORRIANO, Gambescamente, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

Legge(n, obs. form of Lay v.

Legger (leggal). [f. Leo v. + -er l.] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

thrusting his legs against the walls, 1836 Sir G. Head Home Tour 143 These men. are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other, 1841 Brees Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin., Leggers, the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tinnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

Legger, variant of LEDGER.

Leggery (legeri). nonce-wd. [f. Leg sb. + -EHY.] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

1830 COLERIDGE Const. Ch. & State 212 That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's Leggery, crawl, delve, and nestle.

Leggett, obs. form of LEGATE v.

† Leggiadrous, a. Obs. rare. [f. It. leggiadro light, sprightly + - ous.] Graceful, elegant, 1648 Jos. Beaumont Psyche xviii. xl, Those beams of leggindrous Courtesy Which snil'd in her Deportment. Ibid. xix. xvii, The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

Legginess (le gines). Leggy condition.

1893 Kennel Gas. Aug. 213/3 She [a bitch].. was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

Legging (legin), sb. Chiefly pl. Also 8-9 pl. leggins. [f. Leo sb. + -1NG 1 (but cf. -ING 3).] In pl. A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the

ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

1763 in F. B. Hough Siege Detroit (1860) 200 The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggins, &c. will be sufficient. 1809 A. HENNY Trav. 156 A pair of leggings, or pantaloons, of scarlet cloth, which..cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. 1821 CLARK Vill, Minstr. 11. 26 With leather leggings on, that stopt

the snow. 1839-40 W. IRVING Wolfert's R. (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin. and leggins of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 415 Long leggings reaching over the knees, and made of half-tanned leather.

and made of halfstande leather.

Hence Legginged a., having leggings.

1837,1852 [see leather-legginged in Leather 6.5 d]. 1891

Miss Dowle Girl in Karp. 39 My yellow legginged feet.

Legging (legin), vbl. sh. [f. Leg v. + -ING 1.]

Making a 'leg' or obeisance.

1872 BLACKHORE Maid of Sk. (1881) 160 All the bowing and legging 1 had seen in the Royal Navy.

Legging, fpl. a. [f. Leg v. + -ING 2.] That makes a 'leg' or obeisance.

1602 W. Bas Sword & Buckler B, A legging foote, a well-embracing hand.

Leggy (legi), a. [f. Leg sh. + -v.] Conspicuous for legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

lanky-legged.

1787 G. GAMBADO 'Acad, Horsemen (1809) 32 If you are a short man, you sput the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1827 Sporting Mag. XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers. have always been too leggy. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sq. (1886) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the read. and in the road.

and in the road.

b. slang. Characterized by a display of legs.

1866 Daily Tel. 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival.. has been pitiably vulgarised.. by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques.

1887 Pall Mall G. 17 Oct.. 1/2 Leggy burlesques.

Legh, obs. form of Lee sb.1, Lie sb.1, Lye.

Liegh, obs. form of Lee sb.1, Lie sb.1, Lye. † Liegharness. Obs. Forms: see Leg sb. and Harness sb. Armour for the leg. 1388 Weller 15 Sam. xvii. 6 And stelyn legharneis [1388 bootis of bras] he [Goliath] hadde in the hipis. 1426 Lyog. De Guil. Pilgr. 8178 Legharneys ys left be-hynde, That how mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartys and hyr brondys fle. 1513 Douglas Æneis xti. vii. 114 Hys lymmis in legharnes gold begane, Claspyt full clos. 1601 Holland Pliny 11. 514 Nailes, studs and tackes imploied about greenes and legharneis. a 1653 Gouge Comin. Theb. x. 36 Shooes, or leggharnesse, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828-40 Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) 11. 67 Armed with legharness, sword, spear, and dagger. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 130 Good hope his legge harneys sholde be.
Lieghed, obs. form of Lexque sb.1, Lie. Leghed, obs. pa. t. Lay v., Lie v.2

Leghed, obs. pa. t. LAY v., LIE v.2 Leghere, obs. form of LIAR.

Leghorn (legē'ın, le'ghēn). [Use of the placename *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16-17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name Liburnus.

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both simply and in attrib. use, as Leghorn bonnet, chip, hat, plait.)

1804 European Mag. XLV. 412/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 Trans. Soc. Arts XXIII. 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c. Ibid. 231
A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured..in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 Laov Morgan Autobiog. (1859) 64, I bought myself a chaptan de soleil, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn. 1813 Spirit Publ. Frals. (1829) I. 6 She.. split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist. 1833 PEEL Spen Valley 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so bighly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.

highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl. 26. The name of a breed of the Gomestic fowl.

1869 Rep.U. S. Commissioner Agric. 485, 15 here, mostly
Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. bid., Mixture of Leghorn
and native breed. 1874 L. Wright Illustr. Bk. Poultry
423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns
are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as
layers. bid. 425 The white Leghorn cock.

Legia(u)nce, obs. form of Ligeance.

The commission of Ligeance.

layers. Ibid. 425 The white Leghorn cock.

Legia(u)nce, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Legibility (ledgibi-lity). [f. Legible: see-ITY.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1679 J. Goodman Penitent Pard. 1. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater lines of vertue and vice, by the plain legibility of his providence.

1812 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. LXXIX. 181 Perhaps they... should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatigning to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility.

1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. iv, The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading.

1862 Land Llanover in Mrs. Delany's Corr. Ser. II. 111.

289 note, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw.

1880 Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

Legible (ledgib'l), a. (sb.) Also 4 legeable, 5 legibylle. [ad. late L. legibilis (6th c.), f. legire to read: see -BLE.] That can be read.

2. Of writing: Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

2. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xlii. (Agatha) 283 And wrytine ves in bat tabil rycht fare lettire & legeable.

1483 Cath. Angl.

212/2 Legibylle, legibyllis, 1560 Warde tr. Alexis' Sccr. II.

3b, Dresse the letters after thys maner.. and they shalbe

legible. 1620 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES IT. Olearins' Vey. Ambass. 403 Strange Characters... so eaten out by time, that they were not legible. 1719 Swift To Ying. Clergym. Wks. 1755 Jl. II. 11 Their heads held down... within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE. Mod. Par. Churches 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers

inscription.

b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers (nonce-use); also, easy to read, readable. rare.

1676 W. Hubbarn Happiness of People Pref., For their sakes who.. were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditory, I have condescended to make it Legible. 1820 Shelley Lett. Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in ottava rima the Hymn to Mercury... My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 Mh.l. Diss. & Disc. (1859) II. 121 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

c. Iransf. and fig.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. iii. \$ 2.16 That excellent correspondence, which is betweene Gods revealed will and his secret will. is not legible to the Naturall Man. 1649 Bilther Eng. Infrava. Infr. (1653) To. Rdr., I have.. endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. (O. H. S.) III. 112 His epitaph is legible in the larg volumes of his workes. 1703 College Ess. II. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 Infrarespondence of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Superammated Man, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

d. as sh. fl. Matter for reading. rare -1. 1864 Realm to Feb. r. National education too much resembles the powerful winch of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightening the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

Hence Legibleness, legibility. 1727 in Bulley ed. II.

Legibly levelziblit, adv. [f. Legible + LY 2.]

1729 in Batter vol. 11.

Legibly de dzibli, adv. [f. Legible + -LY 2.]

Legibly leadzibli, adv. [f. Legible + -t.v. 2.] In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also fig.

1386 Warner Alb. Eng. n. lxi. (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in gold King Edwards Cozen Elenor was legibly inrould. 1664 H. More Myst. Into. 77 Whether written in the ontward Word, or legibly engraven upon the lable of his Heart. 1699 Bentley Phal. 240 It's yet legibly and plainly HPΩTOΣ ΩΣ. 1799 Stelle & Additional Table. 1833 Act. 3.4 & Will. IV. c. 46 \$ 8 a. The rules. shall be legibly painted upon boards. 1859 Kingsley Misc. (1860) L. 364 Whether his books treat of love or political economy, theology or geology, it is there, the history of man legibly printed. 1869 Free Man. Norm. Cong. (1870) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

Legicide (leadzisaid). rare—1. [f. L. lēgi-, lēx law + -CIDE 1.] A destroyer of laws.

1081 THE L. A destroyer of laws.
1089 TETERS Heroick Poem 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legides... Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and Fought.
Legier, obs. form of LEDGER; var. LEGER sh. Ohs.

Legierdemain, etc., obs. ff. LEGERDEMAIN. † Legifer. Obs. [a. L. legifer, f. legi-, lex

† Legiter. Obs. [a. L. legiter. I. legit., lew + fer bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1602 W. Watson Decaderdon 53 Thus have all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of every person. 1604 T. Wright Passions v. iv. 213 That the Legifers should have no lesse regard to Love, then to Lawes. 1612 T. James Jesuits' Davanf. 57 Such Lords, lawlesse Sirs, and Legifers they take themselves to be.

+ **Legi ferous**, a. Obs. o [f. prec. + ous; cf. FEROUS.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount -FEROUS.] 'The Glossogr. 1656).

Legific (lidzifik), α. [ad. L. type *lēgificus, f. $l\bar{e}g\bar{l}$ -, $l\bar{e}x$ law + -ficus: sec -FIC.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. Grote Treat. Mor. Ideas x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

veguu iu pare power.

† Legiformal, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. assumed
L. *lēgiform-is (f. lēgi-, lēx law + forma Form
sb.) +-AL.] ? Of a legal form or character.
a 1693 Urguhart's Rabelais iu. xlii. 344 There are Heaps
of these Legiformal Papers.

*Legiformal Papers.

The gify, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. lēgi-, lēx law + FY.] intr. To make laws.

1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right nor foundation should legify amongst us?

that have no right nor foundation should legify amongst us?

Legion (li'dzon). Also 3-5 legiun, 4 legioun, 1 legioun, 4-5 legyoun, 5-6 legyon. [a. OF. legiun, legion (mod.F. legion), a. L. legion-em, legio, f. legère to choose, levy (an army): cf. -10N.]

1. Rom. Antiq. A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

21205 Lav. 6024 Werren on alche legiun pus feole leodkempen, six busend & six hundred & sixti iferen. 2130 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz falle thei brought a gonfaynoun pat Saynt Morice in bataile [bare] befor be legioun. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genuis be queene. legious of Rome were i-sende in to Irlond, bo was Caerleon a noble citee. 1494 Fabyan Chron. III. Iv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghtes into Irlande to rule that Countre, and retourned hym selfe to Rome. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the auncient Romaines,

was certaine companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6 oo footenen, and 300 horsemen. 1606 Shaks. Aul. & C.T. III. vii. 72 You keepe by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1611 — Cymb. IV. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1607 Devden Virg. Georg. II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 Annoto Hist. Rome 1. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Ability Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 Rawlinson Am. Hist. 398 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

1. D. Applied to certain military bodies of modern times. Foreign legion [= F. légion étrangère]: a

times. Foreign legion [=F. legion étrangère]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on

the 19th century, employed in the olonies or on distant expeditions.

1508 [see Legionary B.] 1802 James Millit. Dict. s.v., The British legion which served in America. Ibid., The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army. 1809 Wellington in Girw. Pesh. V. 219 A legion is 1 understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1815 [bid. X II. 31] It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expence of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 Mintray's Handebk. N. Germ. 151 The Farm of La Haye Sainte. . was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. a 1877 Mrs. Norton Kingen on the Khine, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

2. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men. c 1325 Chron. Eng. 633 (Ritson) The spere That Chaulemanne we wonet to bere Tofore the holy legioum. Pa 1400 Morte Arth. 605 The lege-mene of Lettow with legyons ynewe. c 1440 Partomofe 2691 Wyth hym a legyonn Of his knyghis. 1595 Shaks. Yoln n. 1. 50 The adnerse windes... haue ginen him time To land his Legions all as soone as 1. 115-20 Poops. Had xim. 485 Nor knew great Flector how his legions yield. 1738 Grover Leonidus it. 318 With lightening blast their legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence

things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq, of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

**a 1300 Curson M. 1800 If i mi fader wald be-seke, I moght wit-viten lett Haf inchee thusand legions. 1302 Langl. P. M. 1. 1800 I mi far with legionus level it in heuene. \$\cappa\$ 1300 Curson M. 1800 I mi fader wald be-seke, I moght wit-viten lett Haf inche thusand legions. 1302 Langl. P. M. 1800 Myells \$\cappa C. M. 18. III. 264 Many lygionus of aungels. 1413 Phys. Scale (Caxton) v. xiv. (1850) 79 No doute but many a legyon wenten to the foote of Olynet, ordeyaying they procession to brynge hym therupon. 1500-20 In Man Prans. viii. o With angelhs licht, in legionis, Thow att illumynit all about. 1605 Shake. Ma. h. v. iii. 55 Not in the Legions Of horid Hell, can come a Dinell mole damn'd In embs, to top Macbeth. 1634 Caxie Meess. Sefart. 1649) 234 To sustain even a legion of reproaches. 1667 Mil 100 P. P. L. 201 He... called His Legions, Angel Forms, who lav intrans.d. 1751 Johnson Kamber No. 60 F. o. Immunerable legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. IRVISC T. Prans. H. 19. A Lappras hed the house, a legion of whelps salided out. 1865 J. H. Newmay Gerontrus \$4 So now his [Satans] legions throng the vestibate. 1865 Licky Katon. L. i. 25 The air was filled with unholy legions.

b. In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; csf. in the (somewhat inaccurate) allusive phrase their name is Legion = \cap they are innumerable? 1302 Mye 115 Mark v. 9 A legioun is name to me; for we are many. 1605 Stars. Twel. X. ti. v. 05 If all the dinels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe posest him. 1665 Granvitt. Seepsis Sci. xviii. 116 The same undivided essence. is her multiplyed into Legion. 1848 Dickens Doméry xlv, 'Their name is Legion, she replied. 1873 Hells Annn. & Mast. vi. (1875) 131 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. Legion of Honoure [= F. Egion d'honneur]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for

parte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or

parte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 Scott Nafolcon V. 63. 1837 Marryat Olla Fodr.

xxix, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Nom. & Keal Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. Nat. Ilist. (See quot.)

1859 Page Handbk. Geol. Terms, Legion. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a class and order. A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. altrib. or adj. = Innumerable, multitudinous.

1678 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 282 Ry this it [Pride] becomes a Multiplied, a Legion evil. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc x. 443 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece. The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1891 C. James Rom. Rigmarole 148 The poor curate's wife...with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

Legionary (17d3) panir), a. and sh. [ad. L.

Legionary (17 dzənări), a. and sh. [ad. L. legionarius, f. legion-em Legion sh.: see -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to a legion.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. 1. 37/2 Ostorius. had no legionarie souldiers, but certeine bands of aids. 1581 SAVILE Tacitus Hist. Annot. (1591) 52 In former times. the Legionary Cohorts were equall, of fue hundreth a piece. 1646 Six T. Browner Pstud. Ep. v. x. 249 Of the foure principle or Legionary standards, that is of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 11. 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 Arrold Hist. Rome (1846) 1. xiii. 223 The whole multiude of legionary soldiers. 1893 Archæologia Lill. 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.

b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating

b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

Legionary ring (Rom. Antiq.): a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 100, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. III. iii. 38 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. Ibid. 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics.

1869 Forthum in Archaol. Yrnl. XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring'... on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

legions.

1070 Milton Hist. Eng. 11. Wks. 1851 V. 55 The Silures.

1081 Legionarie Bands to appoint Garrisons.

1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 E. (1860)

1. 1. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men.

1827 De QUINCEY Murder Wks. 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force.

1871 Farrar With. Hist. iii. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

1872 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iii. 12 Too many betwist jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionarie body of errour.

18. 5b. A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion

a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 Dallington Meth. Trav. Lb, As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries... 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe sive thousand. 1608 E. Grimstrone Hist. France (1611) 675 Twelue thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. xxx. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. 1827 Scorr Napoleon xxxi. Wks. 1870 Xl. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. 1832-4 De Quincer Casars Wks. 1859 X. 154 The cowering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. 1892 Pall Mall G. 26 Oct. 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

Legioned (1742) and). a. poet. [f. Legion + -ED 1.] Arrayed in legions.

1818 Shelley Rev. Islam x. xxxii, An Iberian Priest... who led the legioned West. 1818 Keats Endym. II. 43 So once more days and nights aid me along, Like legioned soldiers. 1820 - Fire St. Agnes xix, While legion' fairies paced the coverlet. 1822 Shelley Hellas 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air. 1851 J. B. Hume Poems 150 The clarions of all the legion'd winds! + Legionary soldier.

1879-80 NORTH Plutarch (1595) 992 The legioners did couer themselues as they had done before with their shields. + Legionet. Obs. rare—1. [f. Legion+-ET.] A small legion.

1600 Holland Livy xxxv. xlix. 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legionets [L. legiuncula], and those but lame ones neither.

+ Legionize, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. Legion + -IZE.] trans. To form into legions.

T Le gionize, v. Obs. rare 1. [1. LEGION + -1ZE.] trans. To form into legions. 1609 J. Davies Holy Rood 14, Descend sweet Angels (Legioniz'd in Rankes).

Legionry (li'dzenri). [f. LEGION + -RY.]

Legions collectively.
1827 POLLOK Course T. VII, To drive away From earth the dark infernal legionry Of superstition, ignorance and hell.

Legior, obs. form of LEDGER.

Logiolato (Ledwistin) c. Deal formation.

from LEGISLATION, LEGISLATION.]

1. trans. To make law from the state of the state

1. trans. To make laws for. rare-1.
1719 D'Urrey Pills (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate. Legislating the Nation.
2. intr. To perform the function of legislation;

to make or enact laws.

to make or enact laws.

1805 BP. WATSON Charge (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. 1841 W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl. II.

119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. 1846 McCulcon Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II.

247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. quasi-trans. To bring or drive by legislation into or out of. Also rarely trans. to bring about or control by legislation.

into or out of. Also rarely trans. to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see Legislated \$\frac{\phi}{2}l.a.\$ below]. 1847 R. W. Hamilton Disg. Sabbath ii. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. 1840 Tait's Mag. XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions...should be educated, and not legislated into usefulness. 1854 Act U.S. A. Congress in Encycl. Brit. (1866) XXI. 442/a Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. 1859 W. Chauwick Life De Foe iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty. 1889 Ringe Haggan Jess i. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence Le gislated ppl. a., Le gislating vbl. sb.

Hence Lie gislated fpt. a., Lie gislating vol. so. and fpt. a., 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. viii. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. 1890-1 J. Orr Christian View God (1893) 131 The .. presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 16 May 2/1 The legislated depreciation of this one estate .. had cost him.. not less than \$120,000. 1899 A. E. Garvie Ritschliau Theol. 33 He analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

Legislation (ledzislē¹fən). [a. late L. lēgis-

lātion-em, properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (lēgis, genitive of lēx law + lātiān-em bringing: see Lation). Cf. F. legislation.]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this. a 1655 J. Goodman Winter Even. Conf. Int. (1795) 116 Let me to intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation. 1675 Baxter Cath. Theol. II. 1. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act at all. 1747 Lo. Lyttleton Observ. Convers. Paul 18 Pythagoras, who join'd Legislation to his Philosophy, and. pretended to Miracles. to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. 1828 Caroline Fry Script. Radr.'s Guide ix. 124 When the inspired historian tells his story of .. the wars and legislations of other ages. 1876 Freeman Norm. Conq. V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king. † 22. A legislative body, a legislature. Obs. 1693 Humours Toron 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

the whole body of enacted laws,

1838 THERWALL Greece viii. I. 297 A legislation in which,
as in that of Moses, religion is . . the main element.

1872
VEATS Graveth Count. 137 The acts . . are largely taken up
with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence Legislational a., pertaining to legisla-

1829 BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice 2 A legislational proceeding.

Legislative (le dzislětiv), a. and sb. [Formed after Legislation, Legislator, by substitution of suffix: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. ligislatif (recorded from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. legislativo; a med.L. *lēgislātīvus probably existed.]

A. adj.

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

Legislative assembly (Fr. Hist.), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1249.

1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 269, I have learned to distinguish between .. the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1654 Rowmell. 59. 12 Sept. in Carlyle, It is the conversion of a parliament .. to a legislative power always sitting, 1674 Baker's Chron. 584, 17 The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. ii. 146 If halt of the members met, and half absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? 1797 Encycl. Epril. (ed. 3) XVI. 173/t On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly .. dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. 1858 J. B. Norson Topics 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

of laws.

c 1641 Denham On Strafford's Trial & D. 25 Their Legislative Frenzy they repent, Francting it should make no President. 1651 HOBBES Leviath. II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Soveraigne... to præscribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evill... and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. 1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. 1795 Burke Scarcity Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances... in order.. to elicit principles... to direct a practical legislative proceeding. 1870 D. Macrae Amer. at Home II. x. 151 All the Legislative IIalls throughout the country.

b. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xiii. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. 1872 Veans Growth Comm. 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. 1878 Lecky Eng., in 18th C. II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature.

body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. Now rare.

1642 Jer. Taylor Epis. (1647) 292 What authority is equall to this Legislative of the Bishops? 1689 W. A. Ed. Chie, Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. 1689 Locke Govt. 11. § 141 xi. (1604) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. 1712 Berreley Pass. Obedience § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. 1836 Alison Hist. Europe (1847) V. 26 It (the Polish constitution) fell when the legislative became more corrupt then the executive.

4.2. Something appointed by legislative enact-

+2. ? Something appointed by legislative enactment, Obs.

ment. Obs.

1650 ELDERFIELD Civ. Right Tythes xvi. 04 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred,.. from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatives of West-Saxony.

Legislatively (le'dzisle'tivil), adv. [f. prec. +-LY².] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN Case of Affairs in Law 6 Whatsoever passed before, it the absolute supreme Court) fro re nata legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH Exerc. Usurfed Towers 27 Those who assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively.

1820 Ann. Reg. 1. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter.

1869 Tall Mall Co. 8 July 3/2 Our national characteristic is..a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

Legislator (le'dzisle'tən). [a. L. lēģis-lātor, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (lēģis, genitive of lēx law + lātor, used as agent-n. to ferre

genitive of lex law + lator, used as agent-n. to ferre

to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

legislative body.

1605 Sylvester Du Barlas II, iii. III. Law 168 This Boat.. saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichy. II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authoritie of Man, not from God as he is God, but as he is Legislator only. 1651 Hosbes Leviath. II. xxv. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Lawes were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1711 Pore Temp. Fame 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. 1809-10 Collerioge Friend (1855) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. 1878 Jewos Frim. Pol. Lew. 17 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

17 1821 Byron Two Foscari IV. 1, I will be a legislator in this business. 1831 Brewster Revuton (1855) 11. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. 1873 Symons Grk. Poets i. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death.

11 1600 Heroet Legislatorship, the position of legislator.

lator.

1654 J. SPITTLEHOUSE Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men 19 Do they not. dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislatorship and Judicature? a 1695 Lo. HALIFAX Cautions Choice Members in Parlt. (1699) 16 There ought to he a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislatorship. 1890 J. HATION By Order of Caar I. n. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislatorship.

Legislatorial (ledgisletorial), a. [f. as next

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legis-

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 12..the managers..proposed that the same Sir Charles [Wolseley] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Binningham'. 1841 De QUINCEY Homer Wks. 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislatorial founder of Athens. 1882 Encycl. Brit XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislatorial body or person.

2. Of or perlaining to a legislator or legislation. 1774-5 BENTHAM Commonplace Bk. Wks. 1843 X 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislatorial Style. 1829 Examiner 306/2 A capital legislatorial feu d'esprit. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislatorial duties.

Ilence Legislatorially adv.

Hence Legislato rially adv.

Hence Legislato'rially adv.

1827 Westm. Rev. VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

† Legislatory, a. Obs. [ad. mod. L. type *lzgislatōrius, f. lēgislātor Legislator.] = prec.

a 1639 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. II. (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes, . Legislatory actions [etc.]. should be committed to the Bishops.

Legislatress (le'dzisle'itrés). [f. Legislator.

Legislatress (Ic dzisle ites). [I. LEGISLATOR + -ESS.] A female legislator.

1711 SHAFTESN. Charac. (1737) II. II. ii. 252 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesom Laws of this Legislatress it has obtain d its Liberty! 1771 H. WALPOLE Lett. to C'tess Ossory (1848) I. 24 That lamb and legislatress the Czarina would suffer no patriot orations. 1846 Mrs. Gore Eng. Char. (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdest of legislatresses. 1885 MAINE Pop. Govt. 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

Legislatrix (le:dzislātrix). [L. fem. of lēgislātor.] A female legislator.

Legislatrix (leedgisle'trix). [L. Iem. of legislator.

1677 Gale Crl. Gentiles IV. 53 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of al human affaires. 1797 W. Tooke Cath. // (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. 1832 Austin Furisp. (1879) II. xxx. 565 Laws supposed to emanate from. the fancied legislatrix nature.

Legislature (leedgisletius). [Formed after Legislatore by substitution of suffix: cf. -ure. Cf. F. legislature, cited by Hatz.-Darm. from 1789.]

1 'The power that makes laws' (L.): a body of

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; spec. (U.S.) the legislative hody of a State or Territory, as distinguished

laws of a country of state; spec. (C.S.) the legislative hody of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a 1676 Hale Hist, Common Law (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. 1708 Swift Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man Miscell. (1711) 131 By the Supreme Magistrate is properly understood the Legislative Power.. But the Word Magistrate seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplyed to the Administration. 1716 Addison Freeholder No. 16 P6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make..new Laws. 1781 Cowper Fable 9 Twas April, as the bumpkins say, The legislature called it May. 1782 Gentt. Mag. LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislature called it May. 1782 Gentt. Mag. LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislature called it May. 1782 Gentt. Mag. LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislature called it May. 1782 Gentt. Mag. LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislature called it May. 1782 Gentt. Mag. LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend to the Legislature of the respective States. 1821, 10, Addish in C.Davies Metr. Syst. Int. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1839 Keighter Hist. Eng. 11. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 11. 4, 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade. attrib. and Comb. 1829 Bentham Yistice & Cod. Petit. 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature made law—stuck in. 1843 Marknat M. Violet xx, He once said to them in the legislature of Matagorda letc.)

† 2. The exercise of the function or power

a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution

in the same hands. 1724 Swift Drapiers' Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 30 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. a 1734 North Lives II. 395, I think them very considerable in the science of legislature. 1765 Blackstone. Comm. I. 46 For legislature. 1816 Since Sin

+Le gister 1. Obs. Forms: 4-5 legistre, -ystro, 5 legistery, 6 legistere, 5, 7 legister. [a. OF. legistre variant (influenced by ministre, etc.) of legiste

legistre variant (influenced by ministre, etc.) of legiste LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. Brunne Handl, Symne 5410 Lordynges cunseylours Wykkede legystrys [F. legistre] or fals acountours, 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. vin. 62 3c legistres and lawyers 3c witen where I lyse. 1893—8 T. Uss Test. Lowe in ii. (Skeat) I. 69 Amonge legystres there dare I not come. 14. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 680/43 Hic legista, a legistery. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochas in. xviii. (1554) 90 a, Legistres folowying their ententes Greatly reioyce in lucre. 1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. Yames (1818) 26 He was. a grete legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civille bothe. 1555 Abr. Parker Ps. lx. 170 Juda legistere. 1616 Bullokar, Legisters, Lawyers. 1656 in Blount Clossogr.

+ Lecister² Obs. [App. f. L. lecire to read

+ Le'gister2. Obs. [App. f. L. legère to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a numery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14. in Aungier Hist. Syon Monast. (1840) 374 Whan al be sette, anone the legister schal begyn to rede. And sche muste rede suche mater as the abbes or chauntres assignethe.

| Legit. Obs. [L. légit he reads, or légit he has read, pres, or pa. t. 3rd pers. of legire to read.]

Claim to Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a reset of the Bible. of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 BAXTER Chr. Concord 16 They took the drunken Readers (that could scarce yet have a Legit to save their necks, if they needed it) to be fitter men then we to edefice the Flocks.

Legitim: see LEGITIME.

Legitim: see Legitime.

Legitimacy (lidzi timăsi). [f. Legitimate: see -acv.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1. The fact of being a legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. 1754-62 Hune Hist. Eng., Hun. III., II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858)

1. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

+ b. transf. Genuineness. Obs.

1055 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine bodies vindicated... I now re-assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or

The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; occas. the principle of

derived by regular descent; occas. the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine.

1817 J. Scott Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 233 No one. . will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. 1818 Lady Morgan Autobiog. (1859) 215 We were seated near the princesses. in the very foyer of ultra legitimacy. 1825 Macaulay Milton Ess. (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of Legitimacy. 1872 J. L. Sanford Estim. Eug. Kings 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixed praise. 1884 A. R. Pennington Wichif'vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. gen. Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In Logic, conformity to sound reasoning.

3. gen. Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In Logic, conformity to sound reasoning.
1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. 1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. 1885 J. Rae in Contemp. Rev. June 904 An argument .. in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours. 4. Austral Japan (See quot). Obs

14votr of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

4. Austral. slang. (See quot.) Obs.

1827 P. Cunningham 2 Vrs. N. S. Wales I. i. 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. Note, Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

Legitimate (l'azi tim't), a. Also 5-6 legyt-tymat(e, 6-ytymat, -ittimat. [ad. med.L. lēgiti-māt-us, pa. pple. of lēgitimāre to declare to be

lawful, to cause to be regarded as lawful offspring,

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = Legitimes In English, however, it has taken the place of the older Legitime, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participal sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense

of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 FABNAN Chron. VII. CCXXV. 253 This Kynge Wyllyam vsed alwey lemmans, wherfore he dyed without issul legytlymat.

1555 EDEN Decades 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to bee not legitimate. 1602 MABSTON Autonio's Rev. v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 141 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue.

1683 Brit. Spec. 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. 1754-62 HUNE Hist. Eng., Hen. HI, II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: By the canon law they were legitimate.

1827 JARMAN Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving... no legitimate children. 1841 LANE Arah. N. N. I. 62 The offspring of his female slave...if begotten by him...he may recognise as his own legitimate child. 1882 A. Macfarlane Consanguin. 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

14. Legitimate co-parent of a child.

15. It ansf. Genuine, real: opposed to spurious'.

+ b. transf. Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'.

Obs.

1551 Bible. Apecrypha To Rdr., They are not receaued nor taken as legyttymate and leafull, as wel of the Hebrues as of the whole Churche. 1634 T. Johnson Parcy's Chirurg. xxvi. (1678) 633 By the Taste..we. distinguish the true legitimate [Medicans] from the adulterate. 1699 Benley Phal. 327 Mr. B. maintains Astypala to be a legitimate word, because we read it \(^{1}\alpha\text{Lypala}\) to be a legitimate word, because we read it \(^{1}\alpha\text{Lypala}\) to be a legitimate copy of Scylax. 1804 \(^{1}\text{Lirap}\) Mag. XIV. 347/z The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. 1818 Tops, Legitimate...2. Genuine; not spurious; as a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an thor.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. II.) 13 An evill that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. 1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therfore uses this phrase, that they shall be one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-bed. 1664 II. More Hyst. Init. 257 A Legitimate Husband. 1830. W. Irvins Alhambra 1.79 They [Moors] are a nation ... without a legitimate country or a pame. 1849 Macallay Hist. Eng. vii. II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate selfdefence. 1852 H. Rogers Ecl. Faith (1853) 436 There is ... a legitimate way of influencing the will. 1859 J. Cumming Ruth ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular: conformable to a recogn-

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; † spec. of a gun (cf. BASTARD a. 6 a); † of a disease (= EXQUINITE). In Sporting, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. The legitimate drama: the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also

a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (Theatr. slang) the legitimate.

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. 64 Gunners call them Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their Bore doth require. 1684 tr. Bonel's Marc. Compil. v. 161 The Physician must not use astringents, in a legitimate Burning fever. 172-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Delivery, A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i.e. in the tenth lunar month. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xiv. III. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. 1877 Era Almanack 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. 1884 YATES Recoll. I. v. 211 Mly youthful admiration of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. 1888 Sportsman 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

C. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a

principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. Coleridge Ess. (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the Legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs.

1847 DISRAELI Taucred III. vi, But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate.

1860 Sat. Rev. 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober carnest, that we express our belief, that any throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its .. existence.

1885 FAIRBAIN Catholicini iii. (1899) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanticism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory.

2 Sanctioned by the laws of responing. Logical

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logic-

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferrible.

1797 Encycl, Brit. (ed. 3) x. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted.

1814 D. STEWART Hum. Mind II. iii. § 1. 247 Every such process of reasoning.. may be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. 1840 MILL Diss. § Disc. (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. 1850 McCosu Div. Govl. III. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. 1855 Prescott Philip II., I. ii. ix. 249 This bloody catastropbe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised.

43. quasi-adv. Obs.

+3. quasi-adv. Obs.

1578 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 427 Both he and his chyldren of his body legytymat begotten. B. 5b. 1. a. A legitimate child.

1583 STUBBES Anal. Abus. I. (1879) 97, I had rather we had many legittimats than many illegittimates. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD R. Sawage (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates do them small honour, sometimes. 1865, Dublin Univ. Mag. I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf.

N. 2 C.

1821 H. COLERIDGE Ess., On Parties in Poetry (1851) I. 6

Willer, a true Legitimate in polities. 1830 Gen. P. Thomeson Exerc. (1842) I. 268 T°-e experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied... by a small class of legitimates.

+c. Austral. slang. (See quot. and ef. LEGITI-

MACY 4.) Obs.

1827 P. Cunningham 2 Yrs. N.S. Wales II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England... Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breds,—namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

+2. Something to which one has a legitimate itle. Obs. rare-1.

title. Obs. rare

1649 Mil.Ton Eikon. (1770) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom beside to instance.

Legitimate (Mdzi:timett), v. [f. med.L. legitimāt-, ppl. stem of lēgitimāre (see prec.). Cf. F. légitimer, Sp., Pg. legitimar, It. legitimare.]

1. trans. To render (a bastard) legitimate; to

establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an au-

establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 Beard Theatry God's Indgem. (1631) 280 With the Popes arouch, who legitimated him. 1663 Perss Diary 9 Nov., It is much talked of that the king intends to legitimate the Duke of Monmouth. 1701 De For Power Coll. Body People Misc. (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. 1809 J. Adams Wiss. (1854) IX. 317 What is impressment of seatmen?. No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. 1818 Hallam Mid. Ages (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitimate the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children. 1868 Freman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to the law. legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

parents.

fig. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus ii. 15 Straining their wittes to legitimate bastardly broods of opinions. a 1640 Jackson Creed xt. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential ts of honour.

To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or

legal character to; to authorize by legal enact-

legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim to (something).

1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. n. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legittimate one to temperall thynges.

1586 Warner Allion's Eng. n. kvii. 285 With Marrage, that legitimates our Propagation.

1687 T. Walt. Charac. Engine.

1715 Bennier Serm. x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated.

1728 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXV. 366 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times.

1869 Pall Mall G. 1 Sept. 10 He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

heir use. 3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as

justification for.

ize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. Sclater Key (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legitimateth, wilfull rebellion against the law of God. 1621 Jer. Taylor Holy Dying iii. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. 1681 Flavel.

Meth. Grace xxvii. 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. 1713 Nelson Life Bp. Bull 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. 1719 De Foe Crusoe 1. xvii. (1840) 367 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives. c1750 Shenstone Economy 1. 170 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. c1820 Fusel in Lect. Paint. xii. (1848) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrilege. 1824-9 Landon Imag. Cour. Ws. 1846 1. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. 1846 Trench Mirac. Introd. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission. Hence Legitimated fpl. a.

1670 Cotton Espernon II. viti. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. 1723 Lond. Gaz. No. 6161/1 Paris. . The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes. 1790 W. Tooke View Russian Empl. 11. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 1. 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimatedley Inchart of Land.

Legitimately ($lI_1dz_1 \cdot tim I_2tii$), adv. [f. Legitimate a. + -LY 2.] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety;

legally, properly.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought vp. 1651 Hobbes Govt.

§ Soc. vii. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in bis

Government. 1794 SULLIVAN Victo Nat. I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 NVERS Cath. Th. 1v. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

Legitimateness (l'idzi timétnés). [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

timate, in various senses.

1618 Barnevell's Apol. D. If New-kerke... will gine you a Testimonie of your legitimatenesse, I will easily beleeve it. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. Apol. 336 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimateness of the lustrament. a 1677 Barrow Pope's Suprem. (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople.. highly asserting the legitimateness of his Ordination. 1831 Southey in Q. Rev. XLV. 181 Babeuf.. maintained the merit and the legitimateness of the Constitution of 1793.

Legitimation (li/dzitime) [Jatimate of Legitimaters of Legitimation.

lēgitimātion-em, n. of action f. lēgitimāre to Legi-

1. The action or process of rendering or authori-

1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1460 Cargrave Chron. 263 The duke of Lancastir purchased a legitimacion for the childyn that he had hegoten of dame Katerine Swynforth. 1543 Extracts Alexd. Reg. (1844) 1. 188 The lettres of legitimation maid to the said Robert. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron. 111, 1093/1 Cranner alledging manie reasons .. for the legitimation of both he kings sisters. 1611 Guillim Heraldyn II. v. (1660) 63 By such legitimation they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. a 1683 Sidney Disc. Govl. III. Navi. (1704) 342 The intricacys of his Marriages, and the legitimation of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 Ayliffee Pareryon 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy. 1791 Boswell. Johnson 22 Mar. an. 1776, I talked of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland. 1845 Polson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop. 11. 843/t Nor can his agnates succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimation from the king.

+2. The condition of being legitimate; legiti-

macy. Obs.

1335 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) III. 392 The quhilk wedding wes bauchfull probatioun Of his barnis legitimatioun.
1595 Shaks. John 1. i. 248, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimation, secluding him awhile from enjoying any Soveraigntie. 1666 Bosts Scut. Reg. 50 That Son giveth cause of suspition of his Legitimation who will not mourn at his Mothers death. 1689 Locke Gewt. 8 123 (1694) 202 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Conculine.

what in Nature is the directive asserting a cubine, fig. 1672 Marvell Reh. Transp. 1. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimation.

the utmost term of legitimation.

b. transf. Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. Now rare.

1635 E. Bagshave To Rdr. in R. Bolton Two Serm. (1635) A ij h, These Sermons are truely his owne. There are hundreds of people ... who... can with me.. attestate their legitimation. 1640 lip. Hall. Episc. 11. xi, We are yet beholding to him for asserting the truth, and legitimation of these seven Epistles of our Martyr. 1670 WALTON Lives III. 238 In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers. I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimation. 1884 D. Henter tr. Keuss's Hist. Canon x. 167 The legitimation refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

word,

+ 3. The action of naturalizing (an alien) Obs.

1579 J. Sturres Caping Gulf Cjh, The most large and most benificial Legitimation made to any alien.

+ 4. The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. Obs.

a 1550 Image Ipoer, 11, 376 in Skellon's Wks. (1843) II. 427

He robbeth all nations With his fulminations. Legittimations. 1726 AvLIFER Parergon 219 A Dispensation is ... in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation.

5. gen. The action of making lawful; authorization: rarely cauge, a document of authorization.

5. gen. The action of making lawful; authorization; rarely concr. a document of authorization.

1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit.t. v. A direct uncharitableness... which can receive no warrant or legitimation by the intention of the propounder. a 1680 Eutler Rem. (1759)

11. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of tipling Houses. 1799 Carlton Ho. Mag. 293 The legitimation of tipling Houses. 1799 Carlton Ho. Mag. 293 The legitimation of especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Peck Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 Herein is the legitimation of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 Daily News 1 Dec., Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

Legitimatist. rare. [f. as next + -18T.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1860 WORCESTER cites Month. Rev.

Legitimatize (11/1dzi timătoiz), v. [f. Legitimate a. + -1ZE.] trans. To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, esp. to render (a child)

lawful, in various senses, esp. to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 Mackintosii Vind. Gall. Wks. 1846 111. 32 The approbation of the men legitimatizes the government. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1876) 1. [11.] 1. iii. 115 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seized. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) 11. vii. 138 She might have been legitimatized by act of parliament. 1868 Frouders Ch. Creed or Cronoi's C. 60 The wily forger... sought to legitimatise them by the high authority which he claimed. 1883 Daily Tel. 20 June 7/4 The alteration... wilt have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence Legi-timatized ppl. a.

1856 Doran Knis. 4 their Days xvii. 285 The legitimatised son of himself (Louis XIV) and Madame de Montespan. 1885 Athenxum 20 Aug. 271/2 Joan Beaufort, the legitimatized daughter of John of Gaunt.

Legi-timature. nonce-wd. [f. Legitimate a. + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

mate claim.

1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. xvi. ii. (1872) Vl. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legitimatures and dignities.

Legitime (le dgitim), a. and sb. Also 6 logytym, 6-7 legittime, 8-9 legitim. [a. F. légitime adj. and sh., ad. L. légitimus, f. lég-, lex LAW.] + A. adj. Obs.

1. = LEGITIMATE a. 1. In early use absol. or

1. = LEGITIMATE a. 1. In early use absol. or quasi-sb.

1393 LANGL P. Pl. C. XI. 210 De grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyme. 1536 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to be legitime. 1568 Mary Let. Jan. in II. Campbell Lowe Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 30 To.. cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeid unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. transf. Genuine: = LEGITIMATE 1 b.
1614 W. BARCLAY Nepenthes in Arh. App. to Yas. I Counterbl. 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legitime Tabacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

c. 1430 Filgr. Lyf Manhode 111. cxlii. (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime mariage. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 1V. xxi. 258 If after the legittime appellacyon he hath proceded in cause. C1530 I. Cox Rhet. 1890) 46 Arisotle deuideth Justice in .ii. kyndes, one, legitime or legall, and an other, equyte. 1660 J. LLOVO Prini. Episc. 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordunary prayer. 1669 Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk. Savoy in Magens Insurances (1755) II. 630 To constitute Sir John Finch Kut. his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 Marvell. Mr. Smirke 1 iii, The Elders and Brethren. were assembled in a legitime Council at lerusalem. 1795 Wythe Decis. I Tryinia 50 A Species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons: Obedient to law.
1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles v. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodnesse of the mind consistes, we cal legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

orderly.

C. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. Prestwich Hippolitus Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

annea Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. Cox Khet. (1899) 82 State legitime is whan the ontrouersy standeth in definicyon.

B. sb. Civil and Sc. Law. (See quot. 1845.)

B. sb. Civil and Sc. Law. (See quot. 1845.)

= L. légitima (pars).

a 1768 Ersking Inst. Law Scot. (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sonetimes, from the Roman law, styled the legitim, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 Poisson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop. 11. 851/ Children are entitled. after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or bairns' part of gear. 1881 Times of Feb. 10 The Yorke Prize for 1880. was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

Legitimism (Légitime: see next and -18M.) In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 Chr. World 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism, 1883 MAINE Early Law & Custom v. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism. is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

Legitimist (II₁dgi⁺timist). [ad. F. *legitimiste*, f. *legitime*: see Legitime and -IST.] A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; spec. in France, a supporter of the elder

descent; spec. in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. Spalding lialy & It. Isl. 111. 66 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 Mapper Brigand Life 1. 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 Examiner 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 Sat. Rev. 2 Apr. 430 Isabella 11. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b. attrib. or adj. Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments.

their sentiments.

1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. 11. xviii, 190 The accession of the house of York was strictly a legitimist restoration.

Hence Legitimistic a., inclined to the opinions of the legitimist.

of the legitimists.

1877 Tinsley's Mag. XX, 381 He is too Legitimistic for

Legitimity. rare-1. [ad. F. légitimité, f. légitime: see Legitime a. and -ITY.] Legitimacy. 1828 Landon Imag. Conv. III. 457 Ferocious. .man, enemy to legitimity and religion!

Legitimize (I/₁dzi^{*}timəiz), v. [f. L. lēgitim-us (see Legitime a.) + -ize.] = Legitimatize.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Elanc's Hist. Ten Y. II. 148
The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimise my child.

1859 G. Mereoith R. Feverel xl, He seemed to

be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. Bruce Apologetics III. x. 495 Such a comparison is not indispensable to legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus. Hence Legitimization, the action of legitimization.

legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence Legitimization, the action of legitimizing.

1860 Froude Hist. Eng. VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would letc.]. 1886 in Antiquary Feb. 70/2 In consideration of .. 25.000 crowns .. his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

† Legitimously, adv. Obs. rare -1. [f. *legitimous adj. (f. L. legitim-us + -0US) + -LY 2.]

In a lawful or proper manner.

1657 W. Morice Coena quasi Kouri xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimously administred for matter and form.

Leglen (leglen). Sc. Also 8-0 leglin, 9

leglan. [? variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also attrib. leglen-girth, the lowest hoop upon a leglen. To cast a leglen.girth: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph. 11. iv, [When] I to milk the ewes first tried my skill, To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. c1750 Miss ELITO Song. Flowers of the Forest' ii, Ilk ane lifts her leglin, and hies her away. 1822 Scott Let. to Yoanna Baillie to Feb. in Lockhart, Miss Edgeworth... carries her literary reputation as .. easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 182a — Nigel xxxii, Ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of .. casting a leglin-girth, or the file. 1887 SANOS Sketches of Trauent 20 A leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer.

Legless (lergles), a. [f. LEG sb. + -LESS.]

pail of excellent small beer.

Legless (leglés), a. [f. Leg sh. + -Less.]
Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 Middleton Wisdom Solomon ix. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. Lanman Angler in Canada 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 Lubbock Sci. Lect. iii. 69 The larvæ of ants.. are small, white, leg-less graph.

Leglet (leglet). [f. Leg sb. + -LET.]

Leglet (le'glèt). [f. LEG sb. + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 424 High raised in air to ., wap his [a jointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view.

1855 Fraser's Mag. Ll. 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After armlet, etc.)

1836 Caroline Fox Irnl. (1882) 9 Numbers of anklets and leglets.

1866 Livingstone Last Irnls. (1873) 1. viii. 198

11 [wire] is used chiefly as leglets.

1887 Rider Haggard

K. Solomon's Mines 200 A pair of sandals, [and] a leglet of goats' hair... made up his equipment.

Leguan (levitin). [2a. F. Liviane (ignane)

Leguan (legiñan). [?a. F. l'iguane (iguane iguana, with def. art.).] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE Afr. Sk. vi. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana.

1877 J. A. Chalmers l'iyo Soga xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan. a serpent, or a leguan.

Leguleian (leginli an), a. and sb. [f. L. lēgulei-us a pettifogger (f. lēg-, lex law) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to petty questions of

law or to law language; pettifogging. rare.

1677 Needham and Pacquet Adv. 21 It is a small matter with our Factious Leguleian Scriblers to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of Law. 1847 De Quincev Protestantism Wks. 1858 VIII. so It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

18 ch. A prettifoggren: a contemptions term for

B. sb. A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for

B. sb. A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 BP. Webbe Quietn. (1653) 254 Our spruce aturnies, and upstart Leguleiaus. 169a Washington tr. Millton's Def. Pop. ix. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again .. which some silly Leguleiaus now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 Macm. Mag. Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So Legulei ous a. = Leguleian a.

1666 H. More Myst. Godl. IV. xiii. 131 The leguleions Cavils of some Pragmatical Pettifoggers.

Legume (legium, ligiū'm). Also 7 legum. [a. F. ligume, ad. L. legūmen, f. leg-ĕre to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered

in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand. I

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a legu-

by hand.]

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. b. By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in pl. a. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 621 The boyling of Legums. 170 Collect. Voy. (Churchill) III. 1/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 172a Arautunor Rules of Dict 263 Fartinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 179a A. Voung Trans. France 443 Chesnuts, maiz, harricots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption. b. 1693 Evelvn De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Pref., in those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1745 Bradler Fam. Dict. s.v. Turnifs, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces, 1824-9 Landor Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a teuth of the corn, but not a tenth of ... hay or legumes. 1875 Jowett Plata (ed. 2) III. 696 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

† 2. A leguminous plant. Obs.

1693 Robinson in Phil. Trans. XVII. 826 The Arachydua's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 Bradler Fam. Dict., Legumes, .. in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant. 1785 Markyn Rousseau's Bot. iii. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1787 Fam. Plants 1. 29 Legume long, compress'd, cloath'd with a double bark. 1811 A. T. Thomsson Lond. Disp. (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.

1863 BATES Nat. Amazon viii. (1864) 230 The fruit.. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

Legumen (ligiu men). Pl. legumens, || legumina. [a. L. legumen: see prec.] a. = Legumen 1a. b. = Legume 2. Also collect, sing. e. = LEGUME 3.

= Legume 3.

a. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Greynes that hen. gretter. thanne greynes of whete other of barly be properly callyd legumina. 1680 Bovie Produc. Chem. Princ. II. iv. Some legumens, as peas, or beaus; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort. will. afford. an acid spirit. 1721 Chamaerlavne in Phil. Trans. XXXI. 200 These Vessels. are more easy to be discovered in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

discover'd in Beans and Pense, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 EVELVN Terra (1676) 7: The haulm of beans, pense, and other legumina. a 1722 Liste IIIsb. (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. 1. 15. The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. WHITE Selborne XXXIV. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-heans or any legumens.

are to be met with in gardens on kiddley-beams of any legumens.

C. 1766 J. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. vi. (1765) 13 Legumen, n Pod. . is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one auture only. 1776-96 Withering Brit. Plants (ed. 3) 111. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 Veg. Subst. Food Man 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod. . of two valves.

Legumin (ligiārmin). Chem. Also legumino. If Legume + 1 N. 1. A proteid substance resembling

Legumin (llgiūmin). Chem. Also legumino. [f. Legume +-in.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminons and other seeds.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodics 690 A peculiar principle, to which hel Braconnot) has given the name of legumin.

1865 Circ. Sci. 1, 329/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine. 1866 A. H. Chukeu Food Grains Ind. 119 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

Leguminar, a. Bot. [f. L. legūmin-, legūmen + -AR.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture. In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminiform, a. [f. as prec. +-(1) Form.]

Le:gumi'niform, a. [f. as prec. +-(I)FORM.] Having the form of a legume. In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminose (l'giũ·minδos), a. [f. as next +

-OSE.] = next.

1693 in Phil. Trans. XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of them pomiferous or leguminose.

1713 PETIVEA ibid. XXVIII. 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants.

1837 WHEWELL Hist, Induct. Sci.

(1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants.

Leguminous (ligit minos), a. [f. l. leguminose plants.]

min-, legumen + -ous.]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of

pulse. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1767 A. Young Farmer's Lett. to People 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1827 STEDART Planter's G. (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 Allbut's Syst. Med. V. 591 Meat, leguminuus vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. Bot. Of or pertaining to the N.O. Leguminose, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

which bear legumes or pods.

1677 Grew Anat. Plants IV. III. V. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 MARTYN Ronsseau's Bol. iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the leguminous or pulse tribe. 1807 J. E. SMITH Phys. Bol. 446 Linnaus. .. asserts ... that 'among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found'. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bol. 88 Myrospermum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 Hookea Himal. Trais. I. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous ree. 1850 A. R. WALLACE Darwinism 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

plant.

1688 R. Holme Armonry II. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1725 RapLiey Fam. Dict. s.v., Sainfoin, They are leguminous Flowers, White and sometimes Red. 1830 CLINGLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

Legyor, obs. form of Ledger.

|| Lehm (lēm). Geol. [Ger. = Loam.] = Loess. 1833 Lyell Princ. Geol. III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne... This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 Page Adv. Text. Bk. Geol. xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

Lehmanite (lēmāneit). Min. Also lem-[Named by J. C. Delamétherie, 1797, after Lake Lehman (Leman), its locality: see -1TE.] An obsolete synonym of sanssurite.

Lehman (Leman), its locality: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of sanssturite.

1811 PINKERTON Petral. 1. 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quarts, from Coruwall.

1837 DANA Min. 293 Lemanite.

Lehmannite. Min. [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. Lehmann, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER Phillips' Min. 557 Lehmannite.

Lehrbachite (Ferbaxoit). Min. [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Lehrbach in the Harz Mountains. Its locality: see -ITE.]

bach in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ITE.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER Phillips' Min. 153 Lehrbachite

..decrepitates when heated. 1885 ERNI Min. 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lend.

Lehter, var. Lahter Obs.; obs. f. Laughter.

† Lehtrie, v. Obs. [OE. leahtrian, f. leahtor Lahter, viec.] trans. To reproach.

c 1000 ÆLFRIG Gram. xxv. (Z.) 144 Criminor ic leahtrie. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 215 Pat he .. lehtrie þo þe on sinne lö.

Lehyen, obs. form of LAUGH v.
Lei, obs. form of LAUGH v.

Leibnitzian (laibnitsian), a. and sb. Leibnitian, -isian. [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) +-1AN.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philoso-

A. adf. Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods.

1765 Maclaine tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. (1768) V. 23

1006; The Leibnitian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 Milner

10 Phil. Trans. L. XVIII. 362 The Leibnitian doctrine. a 1818

Colerioge Lit. Rem. (1838) III. 73 The Leibnitzian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God. .from the will or personal attributes of God. .1877 E. Cane Philos. Kant II. xiii. 504 The Leibnitzian Monadism. 1884 Miller Leibnitz 211 The great body of Leibnizan and Kautian thought.

B. sb. A follower of Leibnitz.

1914 Dict. darks & Sci. II. 1808 Septe Leibnitians do not

1754 Dict. Arts & Sci. II. 1293 Some Leibnitians do not assume...that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1882 W. Wallace Kant tor Still the Leibnitians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence Leibnitzianism, the doctrines of Leibnitz

llence Leibnitzianism, the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 Morris tr. Überweg's Hist. Philos. II. 120.

Leicester (lestor). [The name of an English county town.] Used attrib. or adj., and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 YOUATT Cattle vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do larger, the improved Leicesters are gone. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 2012 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

Leiche, Leicht, obs. forms of Leech, Light.

Loid(e, obs. pa. t. and puble. of LAY 2.

Leid(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LAY v.

Leide, obs. form of LEAD. Leidger, obs. form of Ledger.

Leidyite (lai dijait). Min. [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph Leidy: see A complicated hydrons silicate found in fine

yellowish-green scales. 1878 in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 84. 1882 DANA Min. App. 68 Leidyite...consisting of fine scales with silky

Leie, obs. form of Lay, Lie. Leif, obs. f. Leaf, Lief, Live; Sc. f. Leve v.2

Leifull, leiffull, variants of LEEFUL.

Leige, obs. form of Liege.

Leigeance, obs. form of Ligeance. Leiger, obs. form of Leaguer, Ledger.

Leigeritie, variant of LEGERITY Obs., lightness.

Leigeritie, variant of LEERRIY Obs., lightness.
Leigh, obs. pa. t. of Lie v.¹ and v.²

† Leighster. Obs. rare ¹¹. [repr. OE. type
*liegestre, fem. agent-n. to liozan, f. Lie v.²; see
-STER.] A female liar.
c1325 Lai le Freine 106 Vif ich say ich hudde n hi-leman
. Than ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.
† Leighton. Obs. Forms: 1 léc-, léah-, léhtun, 3 ley(h)tun, leighton, 4 lahtoun, leig-, leyston, lectun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton, losyton, lectun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton, carlier *liantin, f. bac. LEEK + time.

levaton, lectun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton. [OE. léahtún, earlier *léactún, f. léac Leek + tún enclosure: see Town.] A garden.

c 950 Lindisf, Cosp. Luke xiii. 19 Ongelic is corne senepes pætte zenumen wæs monn sende in lehtune his. c 1050 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 460/30 Ortus olerum, leahtun. c 1275 Passion Our Lord 291 in O. E. Misc. 45 Iwis þu were myd ihesu crist in þe keyhtune. 13. Childh. Yesw 1618 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1875) 54 Jacob.. bad him go.. A non right doun into þe leightone, For to bringuen heom wuyrtone. a 1327 Treat. Dreams in Rel. Ant. 1. 264 Lahtoun make ant to-delve. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xin. xvi. (Tollem, MS.). Some of pondes beþ stremes to water and moyste gardines and leigtons [ed. 1535 corcheyardes]. Ibid. xvii. 1, Some tren and herbes growep in leystons [ed. 1535 corches]. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 30 Liten, a Garden. 17. R. Richardson in Leland's Itin. (ed. Hearne 1745) I. 140, I have met with several British Words that nre still in use, such as Laghton for a Garden. 1775 Warson Hist. Halifax 542 Laighton, a Garden.

Lene - Leightonward, a gardener.

c 1000 Ælfric Gloss, in Wr.-Wülcker 127/14 Olitor, lectunward. c 1275 Passion Our Lord 576 in O. E. Misc. 53 Heowende bit were þe leyhtunward þat to hire spek.

Leigier, obs. form of Lye, lixvinum.

Leihe, obs. form of Lye, lixvinum.

Leihe, obs. form of Lye, lixivium. Leihter, obs. f. Laughter; var. Lahter Obs. Leik, obs. form of Lich, Like. Leil(e, leill, obs. forms of Leal.
Leime, obs. Sc. form of Leam sb.¹
Lein, Lein(e, obs. forms of Lay v., Lean.
† Leind, sb. Obs. Also lend. [a. ON. Lynd, f. Lyna: see Lain v.] A hiding-place, refuge. a 1300 Cursor M. 9652 Aha! bat wreche wit-vten freind, bat on na side mai gett him leind [Gött. lend]. Ibid. 24728 We prai bat liuedi be vr leind [Edinb. lend]. Leind, variant of LEND v. 1 Obs.

Leing, obs. form of LYING.

Leint, obs. Se. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN v.1

Leio- (loi'o), also lio-, comb. form of Gr. λείος smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodere** (loi'odioi) Zool. [Gr. δέρος skin], one of the genus Leiodera of American ignanoid lizards (Cent. Dict.). **Leioglossate** (-gl ρ 's&t) a. [Gr. $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$ tongue], having the characteristics of the group Leioglossa of octopod cephalopods, which have no radula. || **Leiomyoma** (-mɔiōu'mă) Path. [see Myoma], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). **Leiophyllous** (-frləs) a. Bot. [Gr. φύλλον], having smooth leaves. **Leiotrichous** (ləiρ'trikəs) a. [Gr. τριχ-, θρίξ bair], smoothhaired, belonging to the group || **Leio'trichi**, one

naired, belonging to the group | Leiotricht, one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 Hexkey Freh. Rem. Caithn. 132 Bory de St. Vin cent's two primary divisions of the genus Homo, the Leastricht, or smooth-haired, and the Ulatricht, or crisp-haired.

1881 When in Fred. Bed. X. 113 This species belongs to the orthocarpous leiophyllous Hypnaceae.

Leiotropic, erron. form of Leotropic.

Leip(o)-: see Lip(o)-. Leir, obs. form of Lair, Lere v., Liefer.

Leir, var. Learl, learning; Lear² Obs.

Leirne, obs. Sc. form of Learn.
Lois, Sc. var. Lease a. and sb.2, Leese 7.1,
Leeze (me), Lese(-MAJESTY).

Leisar, leisour, obs. forms of Leisure.

Leisch, Leiser(e, obs. ff. Leash, Leisure, Leish, obs. f. Leash; var. Lisse, fine thread.

Leisk, Sc. form of Lisk, flank.

Leisom(e, leisoum, variants of LEESOME. Leispound, variant of LISPOUND.

Leiss, Sc. var. Lease, Leese v.1, Leeze (me. Loist, obs. form of Least, Lest, List.

Loist, obs. form of Least, Leest, List. Leist, obs. and sing. ind. pres. of Lay 7:1

Leister (lista). Also 6 leyster, 6, 9 lister, 7-8 leester, 9 liester. [a. ON. lisser (Norw. dial. lisser, 5w. ljuster, Da. lyster), f. lisses str. vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. 1711, c. 7 No. person. shal. take. in..any. crele, raw web, lister, fier, or any other engine .ithe yonge frie. of any kinde of salmon. 155 Transe. Herbal t. F. vj. Their leysters or sammon speres. 1638 N. Riding Rec. IV. not A yeoman presented for that he did kill. with a certain engine called a leister much salmon. 1788 Burss Death Dr. Hornbook vi, A three-taed kister. 1834 M. Scott Craize Midge xi, [14] came running up the stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. Scrott Salmon Fish. Towed xi. 239 The men. wielding their long leisters. 1895 Chamb. Frm. XII. 753/2 Celebrated... as a poncher and as a great hand at the leister in autumn. b. Comb., as leister grain; leister-shaped adj. 1634 Acts Durham High Comm. Crd. (Surtees) 102 Did see Mr. Haslehead take upp the leester graines and throw them awaie. 1863 Atranson Stanton Grange (1862) 23 Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five harbed prongs.

Leister, v. [f. Leister sb.] trans. To spear

Leister, v. [f. Leister sb.] trans. To spear with a leister.

with a leister.

1834 Hogg Dom. Mann. Scott (1882) 11 He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering kippers in Tweed. 1861 J. Brown Horz Subs. 11. 243 The poaching wenver who had the night before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon. Hence Leistering vbl. sb. Also Leisterer. 1843 W. Scrope Salmon Fish. Tweed xi. 237 The side on which the leisterers strike the fish. 1867 Times 30 Dec. 9/6 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. Ibid., The process of salmon leistering by night with the nid of torch and spear. Leistum. Variant of Leesome a.

Leisum, variant of LEESOME a.

Leisurable (leˈʒlˈurãb'l), a. [f. Leisure sb. + ABLE; perh. on the supposed analogy of comfortable, honourable: cf. pleasurable.]

1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurely, deliberate.

deliberate.

[a 1540 implied in Leisuard.v.] 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osov. 479 Chosing rather to broyle him with leasurable tormentes...then to kill him at once. 1618 Bolton Florus IV. ii. (1650) 264 His [Pompey's] over-great power. moved envy among the leisurable [L. chiosos] Citizens. a 1601 Bovle Hist. Air xiii. (1602) 81, I shall humbly reserve [this] to a more leasurable inquiry.

2. Not requiring haste; leisure (time). rare.
1607 Markham Caval. V. (1617) 40 You must doe it by such leasurable times, that nature hauing no more then she is able to digest, may...come to be orderly satisfied. 1643 Sia T. Browne Relig. Med. Pref., This I confesse... I had at leisurable bours composed. 1848 Fral. R. Agric. Soc. IX. II. 261 A leisurable period of the year. 1885 PATER Marius the Epic. II. ix. (ed. 2) I. 149 Such a theory, at more leisurable moments, would, of course, have its precepts to propound.

Leisurably (leˈʒˈtirãbli), adv. Now rare. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a 'leisurable' manner; leisurely, without haste, deliberately.

a 1540 BARNES Wks. (1573) 358/2 If thou wilt leasurably lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. 1658 Sik T. MAYERNE Receipts Cookery exl. 90 Let it boyl leasurably. 1695 Br. Rochester Disc. Clergy 13 Setting forth the public Prayers to all their due Advantage, by pronouncing them leasurably, fitly, warmly, decently. 1806 Med. Frnd. XV. 172 Let him speak leisurably. 1889 Longm. Mag. June 164 He. pricked leisurably down the slope.

Leisure (le'3iú, lr'3iúl). Forms: 4 leisere, leysir, Sc. lasere, 4-5 leiser, leysere, Sc. lasair, -0ur, -ure, layser, leyser, Sc. laser, -are, 5 laisir, -our, -ure, laysar,-ir, leyzer, soure, lesure, 5-6

-our, -ure, laysar,-ir, leyzer, -soure, lesure, 5-6 leysar, St. lasar, 6 laisere, -ure, layso(u'r, -ure,

-our, -ure, laysar, -ir, leyzer, -soure, lesure, 5-6 leysar, Sc. lasar, 6 laisere, -ure, layso(u'r, -ure, leisar, -our, leaser, -our, leesar, leser, leysour(e, leys'8) or, Sc. laseir, lasar, lasar, laisar, 5-7 leysure, 6-8 leasure, 7 liesure, leizure, 6-leisure. [a. Of. leisir (mod. F. loisir), subst. use of the infinitive leisir, repr. L. licēre to be permitted. In Fr. the word has undergone much the same development of sense as in Eng.]

† 1. Freedom or opportunity to do something specified or implied. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Syme 28 pe seruyng man patserupe yn pe zere Owel to come when he hab leysere. c 1330—Chron. (1810) 229 Whan pou sees leysere, bat he ne perceyne pi witte... with be knyfe him to smite. In 1366 Chancer Rom. Rose 462 No more was there. To elothe her with ... Gret leyser hadde she to quake. c 1386—Miller's T. 107 She wol been at his comandement. Whan that she may hir leyser wel espie. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3119 Pai hade laisure at lust here likyng to say. c 1440 Promp. Parr. 205/2 Leysere, oportunitas. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xliii. 169 Sadoyne folowed hym of so nyghe...that with grete peyne gaf them leyser to saue hem self. 1500—100 Unbar Poems ix. 8, 1 cry the mercy, and lasar to repent. 1513 Douglas Ameis ix. x. 83 Quhy will thow nocht fles spedely be nycht, Quhen for to haist thow hes laisar and mycht? a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon xci. 231 Huon mette with hym so hastly that he had no layser to stryke hym. 1640 Br. Hall Chr. Moder. 1, viii. 75 The Jewes. hold, that after twenty yeares of age, who so finds (the lezer) in himselfe, is bound under paine of sin to marry.

† b. An opportunity. Obs. c 1386 Chaucer Syr.'s 7, 485 Whil þat 1 haue n leyser

bound under paine of sin to marry.

† b. An opportunity. Obs.

1386 Changer Sgr.'s T, 485 Whil bat I have a leyser and a space Myn harm I wol confessen. 1390 Gower Conf.

II. 95 If so is, that I may hent Somtime amonge a good leiser. Ibid. II. 242 That she with him had [= might have] a leiser To speke and telle of her desir. 14. Epiph. in Immlade's Vis. (1843) 116 They have a leyser found To take hor leyve. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Troy I. v. Ever eff on him she cast an eye Whan that she founde a leyser opportune. 1430-40 — Bechas IX. XXXIII. (1554) 212 h. To their entent a leysure they did spie.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

ε1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iii. (St. Andrew) 999 Waitand bot lasare quhen he mycht purchess oportunitie. 1375 Βακβουα Βειακ Χ. 234 Gif God will me gif Laser and space so lange till lift. ε1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb.) XXX. 137, I... saw all bis ... and mykill mare ban I hafe layser for to tell. 1489 CANTON Faytes of A. t. XXII. 70 Noo layser they had to putte hem self in ordynaunce. 1526 Tinxhate Mark iii. 20 They had nott leesar so moche as to eate breed, 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. Ep. Alj, I traveyled so muche as my leasure myghte serve therunto. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado iii. ii. 84 If your leisure seru (d. I would speake with you. 1667 Militon 7. L. X. 510 He wonderd, but not long Had leasure, wondring at himself now more. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 418 * 5 It does not give us Time or Leisure to reflect on ourselves. 1791 Miss. Radcliffer Rom. Forest ii, They had leisure to laugh at their late terrors. 1857 Buckle Civiliz. I. ii. 38 As long as every man is engaged in collecting the materials necessary for his own subsistence, there will be neither leisure nor taste for higher pursuits.

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before it is too late. Now rare.

153 Bale Vocacyon 41 More than xxyj. dayes of layser for the payment therof [of the ranson] might not be graunted. 1555 Eden Decades 100 That Tumanama...myght have no leasure to assemble an armye. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 1331 The Turkes had scarce leasure to leape to land, and to flie into the country. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 3 F. xxxi. 111. 259 The unfortunate youth had scarcely leisure to deplore the elevation of his family. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India 11. v. v. 547 The authority of the government of Batavia, for whose sanction there was no leisure to wait. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxix, He found himself unexpectedly in Eachins close neighbourhood, with scarce leisure to avoid him. 1846 J. Banter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) 1. 383 The young blades in the field have leisure to expand and grow again before the scythe returns to cut then down a second time.

3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; 3. The state of having time at one's own disposal;

time which one can spend as one pleases; free or

time which one can spend as one pleases; free or unoccupied time.

13... K. Alis. 234 Heo thougte heo wolde him y-here, Whan heo was of more leisere. 1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 413, I... praye [them]. .nt theire ceasons of leysoure to rede...this present boke. c1540 Gardiner in Strype Cranmer in. (1694) 75 To spend some of my laysor to wryte...to your Glracel who hath lesse laysor. 1576 Fleening Panegl. Epist. 255 To the perfourmance of such an enterprise, much leasure and labour is required. c1600 Snaks. Sonn. xxxix, Oh absence what a torment wouldst thou proue Were it not thy soure leisure game sweet leane To entertaine the time with thoughts of lone. 1672 Temple Ess. Goot. Wks. 1731 1.97 Where Ambition and Avarice have made no Entrance, the Desire of Leisure is much more Natural, than of Business and Care. 1780 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 25 Aug., 1 am not grown, I am afraid, less idle; and of idleness I am now paying the fine by having no leisure. 1830 D'Israell (Chas. I, III. vi. 21 Charles commanded his Lordship to employ some of his leisure in a dramatic composition. 1887 Ruskin Praterita II. 143 The first volume of 'Modern Painters' took the best of the winter's leisure.

personified. 1632 MILTON Penseroso 49 And adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of unoccupied time. Now rare.

2149 PECOCK Rept. II. XV. 236 That thei go in pilgrimage thanne or in sum other leiser which thei wolen to hem silf point. a 1535 Fisher Wks. (E. E., T. S.) 432 To spare neysoure for hym to here the bottom of his mynde. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 115, I will then take my leaue of you for this time, till my next leisure. 1654 R. Codrigoston tr. Instine 1. 2 In the leisures which in this City I enjoyed. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 110 It is because he (Bacon) had imagination, [and] the leisures of the spirit. that he is impressive to the imaginations of men. 1873 Lowell Among ny Bks. Ser. II. 181 In keeping with that sense of endless leisures which it is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

C. To tarry, attend or stay (upon) a person's

is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

C. To tarry, attend or stay (upon) a person's leisure: to wait until he is unoccupied; to wait his time. Also fig. arch.

1517 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 4 note, If ye be not contente to tary my Leysure, departe when ye wille. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxxilli, 14 (16) O tary thou ye Lordes leysure.
1595 Shaks. John 11. 1. 58 The aduerse windes Whose leavine I have staid, have given him time To land his leagions all as soone as 1. 1596 — Merch. V. 1. i. 68 Wee'll make our leysures to attend on yours. 1605 — Mach. 1. iii. 148 Worthy Macheth, wee stay vpon your leysure. 1656 Jeanes Fuln. Christ 91 Not contented to wait the Lords Leisure.

4.4 Leisureliness deliberation. Ohs

†4. Leisureliness, deliberation. Obs.

† 4. Leisureliness, deliberation. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 29370 Pe toper [case] es of dorward or porter. hat clerk wit laiser smites oght. 1450-80 Secreta Secret. 25 Ete with leyser and good masticacioum. 1486 Surfees Misc. (1888) 55 Sex kinges. with certaine convenient laisour, avisedly shall commyt a ceptour unto Salamon. 1563-7 Висиалал Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 8 Tellyng... to thayme the lettres... in sik lasar that the barnis may easely write ftyr his pronunciation. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 123 Much leisure and accurateness were used in filling the Tube. 1677 Markell. Corr. cocvi. Wks. 1872-5 11. 563, I having presented him your letter, he read it with great leisure.

5. Phrases. a. At leisure: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with

5. Phrases. a. At leisure: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. Also with qualifying adjs., as all, best, convenient, full, less, more.

1340 Cursor M. 7239 (Trin.) Hir tyme she toke a leiser bere And whil he slepte kut his here. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce V. 390 He.. sat and ete at all lasare. 1386 Chaluer Pars. T. P 761 Som folk stonden of hir owene wyl to eten at the lasse leyser. 1444 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 229 Whoo hath no dyneer, at leyser must abyde, To staunche his hungir abyde upon his flood. 1450 Merlin 7 Goyoure wey, and anothir tyme, we shall speke more at leyser. 1522 SKELTON Why nat to Courte? 622 My lorde is nat at layser. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. IV. i. 100, I will debate this matter at more leisure. 1598 Epulario H IV. And so let it bake at leisure, strawing Sugar. vpon it. 1613 Herwood Silver Age I, i. Wks. 1874 III. 92 The full circumstance I shall relate at leasure. 1655 FULER Ch. Hist. I. V. \$ 17 We for the present are well at Leisure, we will present the Reader with the Description of their severall Principalities. 1687 CONGREVE Old Bach. V. i. (1603) 50 Marry'd in Haste, we may repent at leisure. 1813 BYRON Juan XIII. VI, Men love in haste, but they detest at leisure.

Const. for; also info or a clause introduced by that. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 1250 They were not at liesure now to send such great forces as they had before used, into Hungarie. 1669 CLARENDON Ess. Tracts (1727) 95 We complain. of those who are in place and authority. that they are never at leisure that we may speak to them. 1732 BERKELEY Alciphr. VI. § 20, I am not at leisure to peruse the learned writings of divines. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. vii, The dinner being now fairly sent in, the whole kitchen was at leisure to gossip with her. 1875 JOWET Plato (ed. 2) V. 334 The wardens. shall be men of ability, and at leisure to take care of the public interest.

D. At one's leisure: when one has unoccupied time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in

time at one's disposal; at one's ease or conveni-

time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in a.

1481 Caxton God/rey Prol. 5 To whom I humbly beseche, at they leyzer and playsyr, to see & here redde this symple book. 1483 — G. de la Tour Div, Wherfore atte his best leyser he shewed her his deceyable purpos, c 1503 Shaks. I'en. & Ad. 518 A thousand kisses buyes my heart from me, And pay them at thy leisure, one by one. 1601 — Jul. C. m. i. 5 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) that his humble suite. 1605 — Macb. 11. i. 24 At your kind'st leysure. 1605 — Lear II. iv. 232 Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leisure, 1636 Sanderson Sermi. (1681) Il. 48 [They) think they can continue in their sins.. and then repent of them and forsake them at their leasure, whensoever they list. 1901 Kipling the mid leisure. † C. By leisure (also by good leisure): with deliberation, in a leisurely manner; at one's leisure; in course of time, by degrees; slowly. Also (= Gr. \(\sigma \chin \text{N} \text{Chaucer Melib. r 65 Thilke luge is wys that soone} \)

σχολη), barely, not at all. Obs.

c 1386 Chaucre Melib. F 65 Thilke Iuge is wys that soone understondeth a matiere and Iuggeth by leyser. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochas (1544) Prol. 34 From the truth shall I not remoue But on the substance, by good leysar abyde. c 1483 Caxron Dialogues viii. 46 William the brusshemaker Selleth the brusshes by leyser. 1522 More De quat. Novist. Wks. 99/1 By the stuffing of his pannch so ful, it bringeth in by leysour, the dropsy [etc.]. 1555 in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. xxxiii. 87 Let him tary, and. work by leysure. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. 1. i. 301 He trust by Leisure him that mocks me once. 1589 R. Harvey Pl. Perc. (1590) 20 Though it take fire quickly, yet it takes light by leisure. 1607 Collins Serm. (1608) 41 He game order to Salomon to see to the execution of them by leasure. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 1 Not all together and at once, nor in this perfect form, at first. but

by leisure and degrees. c 1700 To Celia in Coll. Poems 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure, Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure: + d. In (good) leisure: at leisure. Obs.

Leg. Saints iii. (St. Andrew) 904 Pe bischope. made hym chiffe In gud lasere to here hyr schrift. Ibid. xxix. (Placidas) 4 He pat. penance to do here wil begyne & in gud lasere mend his syne.

6. attrib. often passing into adj. a. Of periods of time: — Free procupied: ecces compared

of time: = Free, unoccupied; occas. compared with more and most. + b. Leisurely (obs.). c.

Leisured.

with more and most. † b. Leisurely (obs.). c. Leisured.

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. IV. 161 Some will expect.. other sort of Questions.. For them, and their leisure-time, I have inserted these.. following. 1673 O. WALKER Educ. (1677) 112 The product of his leasure hours. 1681 Dryden Abs. & Achit. 612 If any Leisure time he had from Pow'r. 1694 Atterbury Serm. (1723) I. 90 It did not establish it self like other kingdoms in a slow and leisure manner. 1712 Arbeuthor John Bull III. vii, In his leisure minutes, he was posting his books. 1742 Lond. & Country Brew. I. (ed. 4) 34 By the leisure Putting over the Bowls of Water, the Goodness of the Malt is the more extracted and washed out .. than if the Wort was drawn out hastily. 1772 Ann. Reg. 198 This was the most leisure time of the year. 1785 Burns To Jas. Smith iv, Hae ye a leisure-moment's time To hear what's comin? 1869 Campelli Gertr. Wyom. II. xiii, His leisure proc. 1841 Catlin N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. xxiv. 194 A more leisure occasion. 1845 Athenaum 1 Feb. 110 That the leisure classes are not more misled and perverted than they are. 1850 H. Miller Footpr. Creat. (1874) 325 They are in part the fruits of a leisure fortinght spent this autumn. 1859 Smiles Self-Help x. (1860) 258 This is an advantage which the working classes..certainly possess over the leisure classes. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 249 Let us pass a leisure hour in story telling.

Leisured (1c/3) in Characterized or accompanied by leisurc.

by leisurc.

by leisurc.

1631 Heywood 2nd Pt. Faire Maid of W. Ded., Wks.

1632 Heywood 2nd Pt. Faire Maid of W. Ded., Wks.

1874 H. 2 Please you at any of your more leisured hours to vonchafe the perusal of these slight papers. 1647 Boyte.

Let. to Hartlib 8 Apr., Wks. 1772 L Life 39 The particulars. do not only ask a profound knowledge.. but likewise a leisured and a great multiplicity of reading. 1899 All-butt's Syst. Med. VI. 56 A leisured and level life, free from excitement, hurry and physical exertion or fatigne.

2. Of persons: Having ample leisure, esp. in the leisured classies.

leisured class(es.

leistured class(es.

1794 Gentl. Mag. II. 1132 Foliage opining to the day
Courts the leisur'd mortal's stray. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ.

11. ii. § 4 (1876) 140 The services which a nation having
leistured classes is entitled to expect from them. 1877
Morley Crit. Misc. Ser. 11. 347 The leistured student. 1891
A. Caldecott Eng. Colonia. 101 The absorption of energy
in the making of fortunes has prevented the formation of
any such leisured class.

Leisureful (leˈʒiŭɪfŭl), a. [f. Leisure +

1839 Blackev, Mag. XXVI. 147, I thought you might have a leisureliness at tea-time. 1863 J. Brown Horz Subs. (ed. 3) 144 There was a fine leisureliness and vague stare, 1879 FARAR St. Paul (1883) 133 The habitual leisureliness of Eastern travelling.

Leisurely (le'3'hill), a. [f. Leisure + -LY 1.]

1. Of persons: Having leisure or unoccupied time, receasing without beste.

1. Of persons: Having leisure or unoccupied time; proceeding without haste.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 515 With these and manifold other antiquities, Gillius can best acquaint the more leasurely Reader. 1816 Colleging Lay Serm. 318 The men of leisurely minds. 1824-9 Landor Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 11. 236 The leisurely and rich agriculturist, who goeth out afield after dinner.

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leisure or without haste; deliberate.

1604 E. Germstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies vii. ii. 500
They spent fourescore yeares in this manner of leisurely travell, the which they might have done in a moneth. 1711
Addison Spect. No. 155 P 4 Upon a more leisurely Survey of it. 1746 Berneley Sec. Let. Tarawater § 10 Wks. 1871
111. 475 The same medicine.. is a leisurely alterative in chronical disorders. 1875 J. H. Bennet Winter Medit. 1V. xix. 614 A leisurely journey across the south of France.

Lei surely, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] At leisure, without haste; with deliberate or leisurely motion or action.

leisure, without haste; with deliberate or leisurely motion or action.

1486 Bk. St. Albans Biv b, Than softe and layserly fall oppon yowre kneys. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, That he syngeor saye his duty distinctly and leyserly.

1598 Ephlario Gj, Let it broile very wel and leisurely.

1690 MILTOH Hist. Brit. Wks. 1738 II. 2 After the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations, as they journey'd leisurely from the East. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery v. 53 Let it do leisurely, keep it basting. 1807 Wordsw. Misc. Sonn. 1. xiv, A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by One after one.

1860 TYHDALL Glac. 1. xvi. 105 In the afternoon we.. proceeded leisurely with our two guides up the slope.

Lei sureness. rare. [f. Leisure (taken as

adj.) + -NESS.] Leisureliness.

1742 Loud. & Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) 18 The Leisureness of their Drying endows them with a Softness. 1867 C. Paitchard Anal. Progr. Nat. & Grace i. (1868) 6 The majestic leisureness of unbounded power.

Leit, variant of Lait Obs.; obs. form of Let.

Leitaeamp, variant of LETACAMP Se. Obs.

Leitche, obs. form of LEECH.

Leith, obs. f. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LAY v. 1 **Leith,** obs. form of Lith, LOATH.

|| Leitmotiv (lai:tmotif). Mus. Also-motif, -motive. [Ger., f. leit-leading-+motiv Motive.] In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a

a theme associated Ihronghout the WORK With a particular person, situation, or sentiment.

1876 Stainer & Barret Diet. Mus. Terms, Leitmotif.

1880 Parret Green Diet. Mus. 11. 115/2 When these situations recur, or the personages come forward in the course of the action, or even when the personage or idea is implied or referred to, the figure which constitutes the leit-motif is heard.

1881 F. Hueffer Wagner (1883) 120 Another feature of the score of Parsifal is the variety and number of its representative themes, or 'leit-motives'.

Leiv, Leivin, obs. ff. Leave, Leven lightning).

Lek (lek), v. [? 2. Sw. leka to play: see Lake

Lek (lek), v. [? a. Sw. leka to play: see LAKE v.1 (cf. quot. 1884 s. v. LAKING vbl. sb.1).] intr. Said of grouse: To congregate. Also Lek sb., a

athering or congregating.

1871 DARWIN Desc. Man xiv. (1883) 405 As many as forty or fifty, or even more birds congregate at the leks. The lek of the capercailtie lasts from the end of March to the. end of May. 1884 Dixon in H. Seebohm Hist. Birds 11.

436 Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black gronse] congregate, or lek, as it is sometimes called

Lek, obs. form of LAC 2, LEAK. Lekame, variant of LICHAM.

Leke, obs. form of LAKE 56.3, LEAK, LEEK. Lekerous, variant of LICKEROUS.
Lekk, Lekkege, obs. ff. LEAK, LEAKAGE.
Lekyn, obs. form of LIKEN.

Lel, Lelalie, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leland(e, obs. form of Lea-Land. Lele, Leleli, -ly, leli(k, obs. ff. Leal, Leally.

Lelile, -y, obs. forms of LEALLY.
Lell, obs. form of LEALLY.
Lell, obs. form of LEAL; variant of LILL v. Obs.

Lelli, -ich (e, -ik, -yche, lelly, obs. ff. Leally. Lely, obs. form of Lily. Lely, lelyly, obs. forms of Leally.

Lem, obs. form of LEAM sb.1

Lemaille, obs. variant of Limail, filings. Lemaille, obs. variant of LIMAIL, filings.

Leman (lemăa, lēmăn). arch. Forms: 3 lef-, leof-, leove-, levemon, 3-7 lemman, -on, 3-4 lefman (pl.-men), 4-5 lemmone, 4-8 lemmane, 5 lemanne, lemone, lemone, lemonde, limman, 5-6 lemane, 5-7 lemon, 6 leymon, lemonde, lefeman (pl.-men), Sc. lamen, 7 leyman, leiman, leaman, lemain, 3- leman. [Early ME. leofmon, f. leof Lief, dear + Man.]

1. A person beloyed by one of the opposite sex:

f. leof LIEF, dear + MAN.]

1. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a lover or sweetheart; † oceas. a husband or wife. c1205 LAV. 1861 TO Tintaieol he sende his leofmon [c1275 wif] ha wes hende. c1206 Gen. & Ex. 782 Do sente he after abram, And bi-taate he him is leman. a 1300 Curson M. 4315 'loseph,' sco said, 'to be lemman, Hendest of all i mak mi man. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxiv. (Alexis) 494 My blyse, my held, my lef-man dere. c1386 Chaucra Reeve's T. 320 Now deere lemman quod she go fareweel. 480 Caxton Chron. Eng. clxxxviii. 166 Maydens of englond sare may ye morne for ty3t hane ye lost your lemmans at bannokesborne. 1513 Douclas Eneis xii. Prol. 198 Ane sang, The schip salis ouer the salt fame, Wil bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 106 And ilk 30ung man in courtlie caroling With his lamen thairfoir to dance and sing. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. viii. 40 He.. offeed kingdoms unto her in vew, To be his Leman and his Lady trew. 1601 Shaks. Tavel. N. 11. iii. 26, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon, hadst it? 1725 Song, 'The Cock-laird' i, Thou'-se be my ain lemmane Jo, Jennie, quo he. 1739 MELMOTH Fitzosò. Lett. (1763) 291 The tender parley which these lemans held. † b. Often used, in religious or devotional language, of Christ, the Virgin, etc. Obs.

a 1225 Juliana 17 Mi luue... towart te liuiende godd mi leofsume leofmon. c120 Hali Meid. 5 Godes spuse, Jeshu cristes brude, be lauerdes leofmon. a 1900 Curson M. 10664. To godd ban haue i giuen me.. O bair husband mai i haf nan, Of him haf i made mi leman. 1bid. 20517 Cums wit me to mi lemman, Mi moder es scho, hir sun i am. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 69 Ihesu, mi lemman 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 80 In Iherusalem was my lemman slayn. c 1460 Towneley Myst. x. 65 Hayls that madyn, my lemman, Asheyndy as thou can. Ibid. xxviii. 337 Mercy, ihesu, rew thi leman, mans saull, thou bought full soure.

2. In bad sense (cf. paramour): One who is loved unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly 1. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex;

unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly applied to the female sex. c1275 LAV. 6356 Peos Damus...hadde a lemman bende [c1205 ane chiuese]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7069 He...huld ire as is lefmon, as wo seip in hordum. Ibid. 10206 Alle clerkene lefmen in prisoun the king broughte. c1340 Cursor M. 8887 (Trin.) Quenes had he hundrides seuen, bre hundride lemmons [Cotton concubins]. c1366 Chaucer Maneiple's T. 100 His wyf anon hath for hir lemman sent Hir lemman? certes this is a knauyssh speche. 1393 LANGL VOL. VI.

P. Pl. C. IV. 188 And prestes hue menteyneb To holde lemmanes and lotehyes at here lif-dayes. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) to On a derke night, as she yede towardes her lemman to foly. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 693 With my gud will I wyll no lemman be To no man born. 1515 Nottingham Rec. 111. 343 We present Wyllyam Perkynsun and hys leymon for bawdre. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 28 b, They founde greater gaines by priestes lemmans then they were like to haue by priestes wives. 1598 Greenwer Tacitus' Ann. IV. i. (1622) 90 He [Sejanus] putteth away Apicata his wife. lest his lemmon should haue her in iealousie. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 237 It is a bravery much used to their Wives and Lemons. 1671 H. M. tr. Erasm. Collog. 21 It may be his wife ith mean time had got her self another Lemon and therefore she acknowledged not her husband. 1794 MATHILAS PURS. Lit. 187 And Rochester's address to lemans loose. 1812 Byron Ch. Hur. 1. ix, Vea! none did love him—not his lemans dear. 1833 H. Colerioge Pacms 1. 50 Hope Love's leman is, Despair his wife. 1871 Dixon Tower IV. v. 45 A lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat. Ilence Lemanless a., without a leman. Lemanry (in 6 Sc. lamenry, ie), illicit love.

1483 Cath. Angl. 213 A Lemanry, concubitus, concubinatus. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 481 Gif sicilk lafe cummis of 3 our Lamenrie. 15.. Priests of Peblis (1603) C4 b, Ile beddit nocht richt oft, nor lay hir by, Bot throw lichtness did lig in Lamenry. 2 a 1755 Edom of Gordon xwiii. in Child Ballads III. 434 And mony were the fair ladys. Lay never your love on lemanry. 2 a 1830 Lady Margery xxiii. in Child Ballads III. 434 And mony were the fair ladys. Lay never your love on lemanry. 2 a 1830 Lady Margery xxiii. ind. 111, 119/2 I'll make many lady lemanless.

Leman, obs. form of LEMON sb.!

Lemanite, var. LEHMANITE, Min.

Lembeck, -bike, etc., obs. fi. LIMBECK.

Lemen, obs. f. LEMS sb.! and v.!, LIMB sb.?

+ Lemeke, lem(0) ke, lempke, leomeke.

**Lemeke, lem(o)ke, lempke, leomeke.

Obs. (See Brooklime.)

c 1265 Voc. Plants in Wr. Wülcker 556 '13 Fanida, faucde, leomeke. c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich 85 Take groundeswele, lemke, chiken mete. c 1450 Alphi'a (Ane d. Oxon.)

61/2 Fabaria agnatica, angl. . lempke. Ibid. 86/2 Iposnia
.. lemeke uel lemoke.

Temel mod. technical form of Limits, filings.

Lemel, mod. technical form of Limail, filings.

Lemma ¹ (lemä). Pl. Iemmas, || lemmata (le mätä). [a. (either directly or through Lat.) Gr. $\lambda \hat{\eta} \mu \mu a$, pl. $\lambda \hat{\eta} \mu \mu n \tau a$ (f. root of $\lambda a \mu \beta \acute{a} \nu \epsilon \nu$ to take, pf. pass. είλημμαι) something received or taken; something taken for granted; an argument, title. Cf. F. lemme.

1. Math., etc. A proposition assumed or demonstrated which is subsidiary to some other. See also

strated which is subsidiary to some other. See also quot. 1837–8.

1570 BILLINGSLEY Fuclid II. XXXIII. 347 The Mathematicall occasion, whereby ... Hippocrates ... was led to the former Lemma. 1656 Hobbes Six Less. Wks. 1845 VII. 209 The sixth definition is but a lemma. 1678 Cupworu Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 3. 104 We must first lay down this lemma or preparatory proposition. 1748 Thil. Trans. XLV. 367 From these Lemmata .. are deduced the following Propositions. 1822 Whately Coumpl. Bk. (1864) 73. I lay down, then, these Lemmats: 1st [etc.]. 1837–85 ik. W. Hamilton Logic xiv. (1866) I. 267 Lemmata, that is, propositions borrowed from another science in order to serve as subsidiary propositions in the science of which we treat. 1845 DE QUINCEY Hacilitt Wks. 1862 XI. 299 Whatever is—so much I conceive to have been a fundamental lemma for Hazlitt—is wrong. 1885 Leudesdore Cremona's Proj. Geom. 189 The foregoing lemma.

2. a. The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a beading or title; also, a

position, prefixed as a beading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. b. The heading

position, prefixed as a beading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. b. The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss.

1616 B. Josson Poetaster To Rdr., I will onely speake An Epigranime I here have made: It is Vinto true Sondiers. That's the lemina. Marke it. 1623 Cokerram, Lemma, an argument. 1660 tr. Amyraidus' Treat. conc. Relig. Pref. 9. The Discourses seem to divert a little from the subject which the Lemma's of the Chapters promise. 1679 T. Barlow Popery 25. The lemina or title to that impious extravagant of Pope Boniface the eighth. 1722 Swift Let. to Earl Oxford 11. Oct., Wks. 1765 XVI. 185, I have hitherto taken up with a scurvy print of you, under which I have placed this lemma: Veteres actus primamque [etc.]. 1778 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry II. 201 note, In the year 1445, several pageaunts were exhibited.. with verses written by Lydgate, on the following lemmata. Ingredimini et replete terram [etc.]. 1890 W. G. RUTHERFORD Schol. Arishoph. I. p. vii, Adequate information about.. the lemmas, the spelling, the accentuation [of scholia]. Ibid. p. xxvii, He marks off the lemma from the body of the note in cases in which a lemma is given.

Lemma 2 (lemā). Pl. lemmata (lemātā). [ad. Gr. λέμμα, f. λέπ-ειν to peel.] † a. The husk or shell of a fruit. b. Embryol. (See quot.)

a. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Lemma, in pharmacy, a term used to express the husk or shell of certain fruits, as the almond..; and in general, whatever is taken off in decortication. Thus the husks of oats, barley, &c. are the lemmata of those seeds.

b. 1880 Pascoe Zool. Classif. (ed. 2) Gloss. 280 Lemma,

b. 1880 PASCOE Zool. Classif. (ed. 2) Gloss. 280 Lemma, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle.

Lemma, erroneous variant of LEMNA.

Lemman, obs. form of LEMON 36.1

+ Lemma-tical, a. Obs. [f. Gr. λημματ-, λημμα LEMMA + -10 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lemma; of the nature of a lemma.

lemma; of the nature of a lemma. 1665 Barrow in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 45 Some short scholiums, that might be conveniently interserted, as lemmatical and preparatory to their demonstrations. 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2260 Of those five Lectures the two first are Lemmatical. 1704 Ibid. XXV. 1608 Lemmatical Pro-

Lemming (lemin). Also 8 leming, 9 leeming. [a. Norw. lemming; other forms are Sw. lemmel, 16th c. lemb (pl. lemmar), Norw. lemende,

limende; cf. Lapp. luomek (lhre).]

1. A small arctic rodent, Myodes lemmus, of the family Murida, resembling a field-monse, about long, with a short tail, remarkable for its prolific character and its annual migrations to the sea. Also lemming-mouse, -rat.

It is so the same to saminar migrations to the sea. Also lemming-monse, -rat.

Itses Olaus Magnus Hist. de Gentibus Septentr. xviit. xx. 617 Quod.. in Noruegia.. euenit, scilicet vt bestiolæ quadrupedes, Lemman, vel Lemmus dictæ, magnitudine soricis, pelle varia, per tempestates & repentinos imbres è cælo decidant.] 1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts 727 There are certaine little Foure-footed beasts called Lemmar, or Lemmus, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes. 1713 Derriam Phys. Theol. 56 note, A kind of Mice. (they call Leming...) in Norway, which eat up every green thing. They come in such prodictious Numbers, that they fancy them to fall from the Clouds. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. II. 283 The leming... is often seen to pour down in myriads from the Northern Mountains. 1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) I. 376 The Lemming Rat. These animals feed entirely on vegetables. 1822-50 De Quinchey Confess. 1862) 60 Under such a compulsion does the leeming traverse its mysterious path. 1862 H. Marraya Fear in Sweden II. 225 In Elfdal, says the chronicler, on the 2nd of August 1635 there rained from the sky a fall of lemmings. 1884 Gunney & Myres in 19th Cent. May 807 The migratory instinct that carries the lemming into the deep sea.

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or allied genera. Banded lemming (Lydekker, Nat. Hist. 1894 III. 136); Collared or Snowy lemming (Riverside Nat. Hist. 1885 V. 105),

Cuniculus torquatus.
Lemmon, obs. form of Lemon.

Lemmon, obs. form of LEMON.

Lemma, lemna). Also 8-9 erron. lemma. [a. mod. L. (Linnœus) lemna, Gr. λέμνα.] A genus of aquatic plants; = DUCKWEED.

[1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Lemma..is...the name of a small water plant well known to the antients... confounded by late writers among the duck weed kinds.] 1802 Binchey Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 490 The Convallarian Vorticella is frequently found on the stalks of the lemma or duckweed. attrib. 1882 G. F. Armstrong Garland fr. Greece 80 Not hid...under...thick Lethe's lemna-scum.

Le'mnad. Pot. [f.LEMNA + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. Lemnacem | Duckweeds), 1846 Lindley Feg. Kingd, 123, 124 [in text Lemnod; corrected in Index].

Lemnian (lemnian), a. [f. I. Lēmni-ns, Gr. $\Lambda \dot{\eta} \mu v - os$ (f. $\Lambda \dot{\eta} \mu v os$ the island Lemnos) + -As.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos. Lemnian earth (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGIDE. Lemnian reddle (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGIDE. Lemnian reddle (see quot. 1865). Lemnian smith: Hephæstus or Vulcan. 1611 Cotgr., Spargitide. Terre spar. Lemnian smith Sweats at the forge for hire. 1625 Massinger Firg. Mart. III. i, The Lemnian Smith Sweats at the forge for hire. 1625 Harr Anat. Ur. II. iy. After the taking of a little Lemnian earth [he] did revouer. 1665 Brathwalt Com. Chamer (1901) 63 It seems our Venus had been at her Lemnian Forge. 1797 Enzyel. Brit. (ed. 3) IX. 784/2 Lemnian Earth, Terra Lemnia, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour. It derives its name from the island of Lemnos, whence it is chiefly brought. 1816 W. Phillips Min. (1829) 54 Lemnian earth is yellowish grey, or white, frequently with ochreous spots on the surface. 1865 Page Handbk. Geol. Terms (ed. 2), Lemnian reddle, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian Earth, and used as a pigment. † Lemniscus, Ohs. Also 8 Iemnisk. [ad. L. lemniscus, Gr. λημνίσκος in sense 1.]

1. A ribbon.

a 1706 EVELYN Sylva (1776) 397 The ends and stalls of the tender branch were tied together with a lemnisc or ribbon.

2. = LEMNISCUS 1.

1718 PRIOEAUX Connect. O. & N. Test. II. 1. 55 The Lemnisk was a strait line drawn between two points (as thus ÷).

Lemniscate (lemnisk& ... Math. [ad. mod. L.

lēmniscāta, fem. of L. lēmniscātus adj., adorned with ribbons, f. lēmniscus: see LEMNISC.] a. Geom. The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. b. Alg. Used attrib. in lemniscale function, one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss (Werke III. 404), in connexion with formulæ re-

(Werke III. 404), in connexion with formulæ relating to the properties of this class of curves. 1781 Chambers' Cycl. (ed. Rees), Lemnisicate [sic]. 1801 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 74/2 Lenniscate. 1837 WHEWELL Hist, Induct. Sci. xv. v. 218 The rings and lemniscates produced by dipolarizing crystals. 1873 G. SALMON Higher Plane Curves ii. (1879) 44 The curve being then known as the lemniscate of Bernouilli. 1879 CAYLEY in Coll. Papers (1896) XI. 65 The formulæ given by Gauss.. for the lemniscate functions sin lemn (a±b) and cos lemn (a±b). 1891—ibid. (1897) XIII. 191 The elliptic function sid of the lemniscate form.

|| Lemniscus (lemni·skžs). Pl. lemnisci

(-ni sai). [L.; see LEMNISO.]

1. The character ÷ used by ancient textual critics

in their annotations.

1849 W. Fitzgerald Whitaker's Disput. 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci.

2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of

the generative pores of some entozoans.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. xi. 652 The development of the Echinorhyncus now approaches completion. The lemnisci appear.

Lemon (leman), sb.1 Forms: 5-7 lymon, 6 leman, lemonde, limone, pl. lemmanz, 6-7 lemmon, limmon, 6-8 limon, 7 leamon(d, leimon, lemond, 7- lemon. [ad. F. limon (now restricted to the lime; formerly of wider application) = Sp. limon, Pg. limão, It. limone, med. L. limon-em, related to F. lime: see Lime sb.2 The words are prob. of Oriental origin : cf. Arab. ليدون laimūn, Pers, līmūn, Arab. ليم līmah, collective ليم līm,

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery

and acid juice. Largely used for making a overlage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Pai enoynt pam.. with be ins of be fruyt bat es called lymons. c 1430 Lyng. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 15 Orengis, almondis, and the pomegarnade, Lymons, datez. 1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe (1539) 43b, The inyce of orenges or lymons may be taken after meales in a lyttell quamitie. 1575 Laneham Let. (1871) 8 Poungarnets, Lemmanz, and Pipinz. 1594 Ladv Russell in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 46, 1. drank.. water and limmons, by Phistions advise. 1645 Waller Summer Islands 1. 6 That happy Island where luge Lemmons grow. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. ii. (1682) 79, I cut a Limon asunder and put both halfs into two Recievers. 1695 Congreve Love for L. IV. xvi, Safer.. than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 664 The lemon and the piercing lime. Their lighter glories bliend. 1772 Golinss. Stoops to Cong. I. ii. Pil be with yon in the squeezing of a lemon. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 Veats Nat. Hist. Comm. 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since lines and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (Citrus Limonum) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. lemon-tree in 7.

1515 G. Sandys Trav. (1621) 3 Groues of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Figtrees [etc.).

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit, Sweet lemon: the Citrus Lumia, enlitivated in the South of Europe (Treas. Bot.). Water lemon: 1891. App. 317 Water Lemon, Passiflora. 1882 Garden 25 Feb. App. 317 Water Lemon, Passiflora. 1882 Garden 25 Feb. App. 317 Water Lemon, Passiflora. 1882 Garden 25 Feb. App. 317 Water Lemon, Passiflora. 1882 Garden 25 Feb. App. 317 Water Lemon, Passif

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow—the purest. 1907 Speaker 12 Jan. 396/2 The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses. form a charming bouquet of colour.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as lemon-bloom, -bush, -colour, -decoction, -flower, -garden, -grove, -hue, -juice, -kernel, -orchard, -peel, yitch, pip, tea, water; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as temon-cake, cheesecake, cream, ice, pudding, puff; b. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as temoncoloured, -faced, -flavoured, -scented, -tinted, -yellow

coloured, faced, -flavoured, -scented, -tinted, -yellow adjs.

1820 Shelley Fiordispina 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and *lemon-blooms. 1884 Leisure How Feb. 82/2 Entangled its long fleece in a thorny 'lemon-bush. 1769 Mes. Raffald its long fleece in a thorny 'lemon-bush. 1769 Mes. Raffald Mes. Glasse Cookery xvi. 142 To make *Lemon Cake. 1747 Mes. Glasse Cookery xvi. 142 To make *Lemon Cheesecakes. 1758 Florio, Lemonino, a kinde of *lymond colour. 1797 Mortimer Husb. v. xvii. (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Vellows and Limon-colours. 1758 Rein t. Macoper's Chem. 1, 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in *lemon-coloured flowers. 1747 Mes. Glasse Cookery xvi. 143 *Lemon Cream. 1868 P. Manson Trop. Dis. vi. 126 Crudeli speaks highly of *lemon decoction.. as a prophylactic [for malaria]. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. v. 178 The unfortunate husband of that *lemon-faced woman with the white ruff. 1819 Shelley Rosal. 4 Hel. 1250 Bowers, 0f blooming myrtle and faint *lemon-flowers. 1864 M. J. Higgins Ess. (1875) 188 The celebrated *lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 Tennyson Recoll. Arab. Nis. 67 Far off, and where the *lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung. 1845 Budd Dis. Liver 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided *lemon hue. 1617 F. Monyson Lin. 1. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded .. with tunnes of *Lemons Juyce (which the Turks drinke like Nectar). 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4581/4 Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. III. 19 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees. 1731 Gentl. Mag. I. 40 Sow Orange and *Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1611 Florato, Linuadro, a *Lemon hort-yard. 1875 J. H. Ennmer Month, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 Blackw. Mag. June 815/2 His round face the colour of lemon-peel.

1769 Mas. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of *lemon pickle. 1889 T. Hardy Mayor of Casterbr. i, Grains of wheat, swollen as large as *lemon-pips. 1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. *Honsekpr. (1778) 309 To make a *Lemon Posset. 1852 Reade Peg Woff. (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain *lemon-pudding. 1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. *Housekpr. (1778) 277 To make *Lemon Puffs. 1868 Hotme Lee B. *Gadfrey Xilit. 234 A bushy *lemon-scented geranium. 1725 Watts Logic I. iv. \$4 (1822) 64 Tea... is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as... *limon-tea &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 288 It is this pigment involving to take the edge of th' sea off, Pray speak. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem. (ed. 3) II. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives. a *lemon-yellow clour. 1906 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg. XI. 40 With bis pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. quasi-adf., short for *Lemon-coloured.* So in names of pigments, *Lemon cadmium, *Lemon chrome. 1875 J. D. Heath *Croquet I'layer 89 The finest vermilion drop black, and 'lemon chrome, 'for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1882 *Garden 22 July 64, The Evening Prim-rose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1886 *Vork Herald 7 Aug. 8/2 A Lemon and White Setter Dog.

7. Special combs. 1 Lemon-balm, the *Melissa*

7. Special combs.: lemon-balm, the Melissa officinalis (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); lemon-bird (see quot.); lemon-cutting, the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; lemon-drop, a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon the state of features. with lemon; lemon-grass, a fragrant East Indian grass (Andropogon schonanthus) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also attrib.; lemon-kali, a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescing drink; lemon-plant (Aloysia citriodora), the so-called lemon-scented verbena; lemon-rob (see quot.); lemon scurvy grass, the Cochlearia officinalis (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855); lemon-squash, a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; lemonsqueezer, an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; lemon-thyme, a lemon-scented variety of thyme; lemon-tree, (a) = sense 2; (b)= lemon-plant; lemon-verbena = lemon-plant; lemon-walnut, 'the butter-nut (Juglans cinerea), so called on account of its fragrance' (Cent. Dict.); lemon-weed = SEA-MAT; lemon-wood, a New Zealand tree, the Tarata.

Iemon-weed = SEA-MAT; Iemon-wood, a New Zealand tree, the Tarata.

1885 Swanson Prov. Names Birds 65 Linnet (Linota cannabina)...*Lemon bird (West Riding). A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 Daily Nevos 21 June 6/1 In 'lemon-cutting the most dexterous performers were [etc.]. 1837 Rovie Ess. Antio. Hindu Med. 82 Andropogon Schemathus or 'Lemon-grass. 1859 Tensent Ceylon (1860) I. 25 These sunny expanses... are covered with tall lemongrass. 1889 Moloney Forestry W. Afr. 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon-grass oil. 1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, 'Lemon-kati, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 ANSTEO Chanuel Isl. W. xxi. (ed.) 499 The Aloysia citriodora of botanists, the common 'lemon plant, formerly called a verbena. 1867 Snyin Sailor's Word-bk., 'Lemon-rob, the inspissated juice of linnes or lemons, a powerful anti-scorbutic. 1876 World V. No. 115. 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of 'lemon-squash. 1875 KNIGH Dict. Mech., 'Lemon-squeezer. 1884 Health Extable Catal. 1to Lemon Squeezers. 1713 J. Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXVIII. 193 Its Leaves plain and small as 'Lemon Tyme. 1573 BARET Alv. L. 445 A 'Limon tree, citrea. 1621 LADY M. Worth Urania 302 They went into an Orchard beyond.. the trees being Orange and Lemond trees. 1879 BRITEN & HOLLAND Plantin., Lemon Tree, a frequent name for Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves. The verbena. 1883 Wood in Good Words Sept. 603/1 Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or 'lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class. 1879 J. B. Arnstrong in Trans. N. Zealand Instit. XII. 329 The tarata or "lemonwood, Pittosporum cugenioides, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

Lemon (lemon), sb. 2 [app. a. F. limande.] Used altrib. in lemon-dab, lemon-sole, names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

of plaice or flounder.

given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London lemon-sole is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole. In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with Lemon sol. to a flat-fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 [Envise Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim. 457 Platessa microcephala, Flem. ('Lemon Dab.) 1884 St. James's Gaz.

18 Jan. 6' The..lemon-dab or queen. belung to that strange family of fish. 1876 Trans. N. Zealand Instit., VIII. 215 Aminotretis rostratus... a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of 'Lemon Sole'. 1880 E. P. Ramsay Food-Fishes N. S. Wates 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Plagustia micolor.. is known under the name of the lemon sole; it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1890 Daily News 8 Jan. 2/6 Prices... Soles, is to 18 40 per lb..lemon soles, 6d per lb.

Lemon (lemon), v. [f. Lemon 4b]. trans.

To flavour with lemon. Hence Lemoned ppl. a.

1767 Mrs. Glasse Cookery 352 To make a lemoned honeycomb. 1869 Pall Mall G. 21 Aug. 10 The Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1883 P. Ronnson Sinners & Saints xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

Lemonade (lemənē¹·d). Also 7-8 limonade. [ad. F. limonade, f. limon lemon.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar. In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1663 KLILGREW Parson's Wed. Iv. v. (2ptain, make some Lemonade. 1667 C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav. (1706) 2 We wanted not for Limonade, and other refreshing waters.

1712 Arbuthsot John Bull Iv. vi, Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens, .. drink lemonade. 1791 Giffsono Buviad 51 With lemonade he gargles first his throat. 1812 T. Moore Intercepted Lett. vi. 33 A Persian's Heav'n is eas'ly made, 'Tis but—black eyes and lemonade. 1817 Byrron Betho lav, Her lover brings the lemonade. 1823 J. Davies Manual Mat. Med. 63 It sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 Laov Herbert Cradle L. vi. 159 Delicionsly cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

Hebbert Cradle L. vi. 150 Delicionsly cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal. † Lemona'do. Ols. [ad. Sp. limonada, f. limon Lemon. See -ADo.] Lemonade. c 1640 Shirley Capt. Underwit iv. i. in Bullen O. Fl. II. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser witts too, doth much refine. 1668 T. St. Seafe Tarago's Wiles 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonado. 1676 Shadwell Libertine 1. 9, I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris. Lemonish (lemonif), a. Also 8 limonish. [f. Lemon sb. I + -18H.] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.
1719 London & Wise Compl. Gard. 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue.

Lemony (lemoni), a. [f. Lemon sb. I + -v.]
Resembling the smell of the lemon, tasting of lemon. 1859 W. H. Grecow Egypt II. 293 [They] ordered our sherba, no soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever. 1894 Fenn In Alpine Valley I. 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

Lempeck, lempet, Sc. forms of Limpet.

Lemur [7:1051]. Pl. lemurs, | lemures. [lemiúrīz]. [a. L. *lemur, pl. lemures.]

Lemur (Γιποῖ). Pl. lemurs, || lemures (le miǔτῖ). [a. L. *lemur, pl. lemures.]

1. In Roman mythology: pl. The spirits of the

departed.

departed.
[1555 EDEN Decades 26 In these they graue the lyuely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquitie cauled Lemures.] c 1580 JEFFERIE Bugbears III. iii. in Archiv Stud. neu. 58r. (1897) 68 Harpyes, Gogmagogs, lemures. 1629 MILTON Kativity 191 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1657 H. PINNELL Philos. Ref. 26 To the Earth doe belong Gnoms, Lemurs, Sylphs [etc.] 1834 LYTTON Pompeti IV. vi, Lest he heheld one of those grim lemures, who... haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed.
2. Zool. A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family Lemuridæ, found chieffy in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed mnzzle like that of a fox: an animal of this genus.

allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed mnzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 tr. Thunberg's Cape Gd. Hope (ed. 2) 11. 206 This species of Lenur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets. 1863 Lyell.

Antiq. Man xxiv. 474 His order Primates .. embraced not only the apes and lemurs, but the bats also. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi x. 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

Lemuridous (l/miū-ridəs), a. [f. mod. L. Lemuridæ (see Lemur 2) + -ous.] Belonging to the family Lemuridæ.

1830-1 Proc. Zool. Soc. 100 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex., 1879 in Webster, Suppl.

Lemurine, a. and sb. [f. Lemur + -ine 1.] = Lemurold.

= LEMUROID.

1864 Spectator No. 1875, 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontestably proves the lemurine . affinities of Chiromys. 1877 LE CONTE Elem. Geol. iii. (1879) 495 In the Fort Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds .. some Lemurine Monkeys.

Lemuroid (le miŭroid), a. and sb. [f. Lemuroid A. adi P. Resembling the lemuros pertains.

+-oid.] A. adj. Resembling the lemurs; pertaining to the sub-order Lemuroidea, of which the

ing to the sub-order Leminroidea, of which the genus Leminr is the type.

1873 Mivary Man & Apes 70 They are the largest animals of the Leminroid sub-order.

1886 HAUGHTON Phys.

1883 G. Allen in Knowledge 368/1 The fruit-bats seem to be.. specialised leminroid animals.

1873 Mivary Man & Apes 69 All the Leminroid sat vegetable food or insects.

1885 Riverside Nat. Hist. V.

481 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original bone of the leminroids.

Temvet. obs. form of LIMIT.

the original home of the lemuroids.

Lemyet, obs. form of LIMIT.

† Lemyre, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. leme LEAM, after glimmer.] intr. To glimmer.

c 1435 Torr. Portugal 291 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyred ase gold bryght.

Len, obs. variant of LEND sb.2 and v.2

Lenard (lemard). Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 6
lenarde, 7 lenaret, 9 dial. len(n)ard. lennert, linnard, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of lin flax: cf. the OF. linereul and linet linnet] = INNET.

linot, linnet.] = LINNET.

1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lenarde a byrde, linette. 1615

BRATHWAIT Strappado (1878) 87 When the cheerful Robin,
Larke, and Lenaret, Tun'de vp their voices.

+ Lench, sb. 1 Sc. Obs. [Sc. variant of LAUNCH,

sb.1] A leap, spring.

1606 BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall (1833) 37 That being prevented by death (as he was by the lyons lench) he should neuer see

Tench, sb.² dial. Mining. (See quots.)

1747 Hooson Miner's Diet. Liij b, Lench. These nappen in Shafts or Sumps, and may happen by the Vein taking some small leap, or by letc.]...in which Cases the best or softest part of the Vein flyes more to one Hand, and there stands jutting out a part of the Side within the Shaft, Sump or Gate... this we call a Lench. 1886 Cheshire Gloss., Lench, salt-mining term; the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof Rock; usually from four to six feet thick. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Lench or Lencheon, a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

† Lench, v. Ohs. intr.

c 1325 Old Age in Rel. Ant. II. 211, I lench, I len. on lyme I lasse. 1847 HALLIWELL, Lench, to stoop in walking. Linc.

1900 'Not known to our correspondents' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).]

† Lench, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: fl. r lendenu,

+ Lend, sb. Obs. Forms: pl. r lendenu, lendenu, lendu, 3 lendin, Orm. lendess, 3-4 lenden, 4-5 lendes, -is, -ys, leendes, lyndes, 6 lenden, 4-5 lendes, -is, -ys, leendes, lyndes, 6 leyndis, 7-lends. sing, 3-5 lend(e, 4-5 leend(e, 5-6 lind. [OE. *lgnden (only in pl. lgndenn) = 0 OFris, lenden fem., OS. lendi- (in lendibrêda kidney), MDu. lendene fem. (Du. lende fem.), OHG. lentin fem. (MHG. lende, OHG. lende), ON. lend, pl. lendir (Sw. länd, Da. lend, land); the OTeut. form is perh. *landwinjä:-Pre-Teut. *londhwwhence L. lumbus (whence ultimately Low) OSI whence L. lumbus (whence ultimately Loin), OSI.

whence L. lumbus (whence ultimately Loins), OSI. ledvija. An ablaut var. is ON. lumdir loins.] Chiefly pl. The loins; also, the buttocks. c975 Rushw. Gosp. Matt. iii. 4 [lohannes] hafde hrazl of olbendena herum & fellen gyrdels ymb his lendu [.-les. Gosp. lendenu, Hatton landene]. a 1100 Voc. in Wr. Wilcker 202/13 Lumbos, landenu. c1200 ORMIN 4772 And cnes, & fet. & shannkess, & lende, & lesske. a 1300 Christ on Cross 9 in E. E. P. (1862) 20 His lendin so hangih as cold as marbre stone. a 1300 Cursor M. 22074 Right sua be deuil sal descend, In anticrist moder lend. 13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. c1366 Chaucer Miller's T. 31 A barm-cloth Vp on hir lendes, ful of many a goore. c1440 Gesta Rom. xxxii. 126 (Harl. MS.) Gurdibe youre lendys in chastite. 1508 Kennedik Flyting w. Dumbar 45. Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1513 Douglas Æneis xxi. ii. 90 And with thar holl luyffis gan thame cheir, Did chap and straik thare leyndis to mak thame stere. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. vi, He lap quhill he lay on his lendis.

b. altrib, as lend-bone.
c 1000 Ælfrik Goss. in Wr.-Wülcker 159/23 Sacra spina, lendenban neopeweard. c1220 Bestiary 360 Oc leigeð his skinhon on oðres lendbon.

Lend lend), sb. 2 Sc. and north. dial. Also Sc. lenne, len. [f. Lend v. 2 (Not rept. OE. læn:

Lend lend), sb.2 Sc. and north. dial. Also Sc. lenne, len. [f. Lend v.2 (Not repr. OE. lén: see Loan sb.)] A loan.

cists Balfour's Practicks (1754) 197 margin, Quhat is ane lenne, and of the restitution thairof. 1594 Sc. Acts

Jas. VI (1816) IV. 70/2 Quha cuir committis varie. (That is to say) takis mair profitie for the len [1597 leane] of money. 2a 1598 Fergusson Sc. Prov. xxix. (1785) 3 A borrowed len should come laughing hame. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 47 Debt may be aweand, be borrowing and lenning, or be buying and selling; or he reason of ane lenne. 1826

I. Wilson Nact. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 246 Do ye think Mr. Awmrose could gie me the lend of a nichtcap? 1876 Whitby Gloss, Len, the loan. 'I thank you for t'len on't'.

**Lend. vil. Obs. Forms: 1 lendan. 2 lænde.

† Lend, v.1 Obs. Forms: 1 lendan, 3 lænde, Orm. lendenn, 3-6 lende, 4 lenden, 4-5 leende, 4-6 leind, lend, leynd(e, 5 leend, (lynd). Pa.t. 3 lænde, lende, 4 lend, lended, -id, -it, -yd, -yt, 4-5 lente, 4-6 lent, 5 leende. Pa. pple. 4 lende, lente, 4-6 lent. [OE. lendan = OHG. lenten (MHG. lenden), ON. lenda:—OTeut. *landam LAND sb. Cf. LAND v.]

(MIIG. lender), ON. lenda:—OTEH, 'landan', I. **lando** LAND sb. Cf. LAND v.]

1. intr. To arrive, come. Also refl.
Sometimes conjugated with the verb lo be.
11. O. E. Chron. an. 1036 Man hine leaded to Eliz byriz swa zebundenne, sona swa he lende, on scype man hine blende, crizoo Ormin 2141 Swa batt he [be steoressman] mughe lendenn ribht To lande wibb hiss wille. a 1300 **Chrsor M. 1868 De schipp on land bigan to lend. lbid. 22053 An angel.:i sagh lendand Wit a mikel cheigne in hand. 13.. Sir Benes 427 (MS. A.) Pai lende ouer be se beliue, At Soubhamtoun bai gonne vp riue. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 201 Of what londe art bou lent. a 1400 Octonian 613 The seuende day har schyp lente At Japhet. Allit. P. C. 201 Of what londe art bou lent. a 1400 Octonian 613 The seuende day har schyp lente At Japhet. a 1400-50 Alexander 573 Than lendis him vp be leue kyng his lady to vysite. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4488 To morne or none to be leendys Fyue hundreth' of bi best frendys. 15. Geste Rob. Hode vit. Ali, Now shalte thou se what lyfe we lede, Or thou hens wende, Than thou may enfourme our kynge, When ye togyder lende.

b. To go, depart.
[a 1310: see 2.] a 1375 foseph Arim. 207 A child cominge borw, his come was nout seene, Siben lenges a while and a-zein lendes. Hold. 700 Pei lenden of be toun and leuen hit bere. e 1430 Hynns Virg. 105 Lete fleischeli knowynge from bee be lent.

2. To light (up)on. lit. and fig.

This would seem to be the crivial meaning and in the

This would seem to be the original meaning and in the common ME, alliterative phrase love is lent, but the verb may have been subsequently otherwise interpreted as π lean, to incline; in some contexts it was perh. associated with ext vb.; cf. Lenn v. 2 2 α (quot. 1430).

α 1300 Cursor M. 4214 Al mi luue on him was lend. Ibid. 10776 A duu þat was fra heuen send þare lighted dun, and þar-on lend. α 1310 in Wright Lyric P. vi. 28 From alle wymmen mi love is lent ant lyht on Alysonn. Ibid., Levedi, al for thine sake longinge is y-lent me on. c 1340

Cursor Jl. (Cotton Galba) 29322 pe ellenynd poynt [of cursing] opon bam lendes bat witandly with-haldes tendes. c1400 Melayme 1044 Thynk appon Marie brighte, To whayme oure lufe es lent. c1430 Hymns Virg. 28 Longinge is in me so lent. c1460 Tenure 404 The kynges love on her was lent. c1460 Tenureley Myst. xxv. 35 Sich light can on vs leynd In paradyse full playn. 1508 Dunnar Tua Mariit Wemen 498 Gif his lust so be lent, into my lyre quhit.

3. To tarry, remain, stay; to dwell, abide. a1300 Cursor M. 2966 He dred pe folk was ful o pride, Quils he war lendand pam biside. c130 R Brunne Medit. 1039 A! sone, here may y no longer lende. 1352 Minor Poems vii. 36 Thai lended thare bot litill while, Til Franchemen to grante thaire grace. 1375 Barbour Bruce 111. 747

Poems vii. 36 Thai lended thare bot litill while, Til Franchemen to grante thaire grace. 1375 Barbot R Bruce 111. 747
And, quhill him likit thar to leynd, Euirilk day thai suld him seynd Wictalis for three hundred men. c 1450 St. Cultivert (Surtees) 129 On englisch marche sall! c 1460 Towneley Myst. xi. 352 Thus long where haue ye lent?
1573 DOUGLAS ÆBIES IV. x. 9 Quhatsumevir in the braid lochis weir, Oramang buskis harsk leyndis ondir the spray.
1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 26140 That we ressaue him alway for oure freind, At oure plesour in oure landis to leind.

h. Conjugated with the yeb to be To be Lett.

b. Conjugated with the vb. to be. To be lent = sense 3. Lent (pa. pple.) = remaining, abiding, dwelling."

dwelling.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1084 Aungelles. Aboutte my lady was lent, quen ho delyuer were.

13. Gave. & Gr. Kint. 1319 be lorde of be londe is lent on his gammez. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Swints xxi. (Clement) 229 With me is lent a 3 ung man, callit to nam clement. c 1400 Pestr. Trop 1,857 He fiaynit. In what lond he was lent. a 1440 Sir Eglam. 87 Evyr syth thou were a chylde Thou haste byn lente wyth me. c 1475 Ranf Colfgar 501 Thair was na leid on lyfe lent in this land. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 3207 Theyr company and mynysters that were there lent. 1513 Douglas Encis vitt. Prol. 14 Langour lent is in land, all lychnes is lost.

or refl. To make one's abode, settle. rare.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2479 Abram lendid him o-nan Biside be

4. causal. To cause to come; to bring, place a 1200 Moral Ode 122 God seue fet vie ende bo god and wite bet he vs lende [Egerton MS. lende, later copy lenne]. c 1205 LAV. 1989 Neh him he heom lænde [c 1275 lende].

Lend (lend), v.2 Pa. t. and pa. fple. lent. Forms: Infin. a. 1 lénan, (3rd sing. pres. ind. lén e p, lénp, 2-3 leanen, 3 lene(n. (2nd sing. læn e p, lenp', 2-3 leanen, 3 læne(n. (2nd sing-pres.ind. lenst ,3-4 lenen, 3-6 lene, 3, 7 leane, 4 lyne, 4-5 leen', e, leyn'(e. Also Sc. and north. (with short vowel) 4-6 len, lenne, 6 lenn, 8 9 len', len. B. 3-6 lende, (4 3rd sing. pres. ind. lent), 5 leendyn, 6 lind, 4-lend. Pa. t. a. 2 6 lende, 4 lened'(e, 5 land. B. 4, 6 lante, 6 leant, 6-7 lended, 3-lent. Pa. pple. a. 2-3 ilænd, ilend, 3 lenedd, ile(a)net, 3 5 lend, 5 iland, lande, lende. B. 3-5 lant'(e, lente, 5 lendid, 5-6 lentt'(e, 7 lended, 3-lent. [OE. lénan, f. lén (see Loan sb.). The other Tent. langs. have vbs. derived from the sb., but they differ in conjugation from the OE. vb.; cf. OFris. lèna, lènia. Du. leenen, OllG. lèhanên (MIIG. lèhenen, mod. G. lehnen to enfeoff).

Dn. tecnen, OHG. Whanôn (MHG. Whenen, mod. G. lehnen to enfeoff).

The substitution of lend- for lên- in the present-stem, which began early in ME., is explained by the fact that the pa. t. lende would regularly correspond either to lênen or lenden in the infinitive, and the preponderance of analogy (cf. Lend v.), also bend, rend, send, wend) was on the side of the latter form. The Sc. and northern form len, lenner, owes its shortened vowel to the influence of the part, and pa. pple.]

1. trans. To grant the temporary possession of (a thing) on condition or in expectation of the return of the same or its equivalent. Also with second (datival) obj. of the person; hence rarely

return of the same or its equivalent. Also with second (datival) obj. of the person; hence rarely in indirect passive.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxiv. (Z. 135 Læne me ða boc to rædenne. c1200 [see 1 d a]. a 1225 Ancr. R. 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen. c1275 Læv. 25178 For to bi-3eten þin rihtes ich leane þe ten þousend enihtes. a 1300 Sarmun in E. E. P. (1862) 3 þog man hit [i. e. wealth] hab, hit nis nogt hits; hit nis llend him bot alone fort to libbe is lif. a 1300 Cursor M. 15107 þat he yow wald len sum place, To mak vr mangeri. c1386 Wclure Scrm. Sel. Wks. II. 153 Lene þou me þre loves. c1386 Chaucer Can. Yeon. Prol. § T. 473 Leene me a marc quod he, but dayes three And at my day I wol it quiten thee. c1400 I waine § Gaw. 737, I sal lene the her mi ring, Bot yelde it me at myne askyng. 1470-85 Malcor Arthur xvini. x, I wold praye yow to lene me a shelde that were not openly knowen, for myn is wel knowen. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. 1. cccxiv. 481 So the kynge lende or gaue him, I cannat tell wheder, a lx. thousande frankes. 1595 Duncan App. Elymol. (E. D. S.), Prassto, to len. 1608 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 213 That neyther the Clarke nor Sacriston shall lenn or carrie forthe of the churche any ledders. c1630 P. Voux gi n Lett. Lit. Men Camden) 144 Desire his Worship to leane me Marianus his Chronicon. for the tyme he is in the countrie.

B. c130 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 135 Fifty bousand marcs had he lent abbeis pat wer in pouerte. 1467 Waterford Arch. in 10th Rcp. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 304 Women that borowid or lendid any manere of goodes. c1491 Caxron Chast. Goddes Chyld. 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme to yelde rekeninge of hem how they ben spended. 1573 Baret Afv. L275 To lende one his house to solemnise a mariage of hem how they ben spended. 1573 Baret Afv. L275 To lende one his house to solemnise a mariage in 1593 Shars. 2 Hen. VI, III. i. 77 Is he a Lambe? his Skinne is surely lent him, For hee's enclin'd as is the Rauenous Wolues. 1653 Watton Angler iv. 95 T

1785 H. Walfole Let. II. Mann 3 Feb., 1 have very lately been lent a volume of poems. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge ii, Lend it me for a moment. 1893 Sir J.W. Chitty in Law Times Rep. 1.XVIII. 420/1 The lease... had been lent.. to the plaintiff.. for perusal.

b. spec. "To grant the possession and use of

the plaintiff. for perusal.

b. spec. "To grant the possession and use of (money) for a fixed charge; to let out at interest.
c. a 900 Kent. Glass. in Wr.-Wülcker 74/34 Fenerator, lend. a 1300 Cursor M. 14033 It was a man quilum was wont Penis for to lene vin-stunt. c 1440 Fork Alyst. xxxii.
354 If it ware youre lekyng, my lorde, for to lene it, xxx penis I wolde 3e lente on-to-me. a 1450 Myke 1203 Hast bou I-land any thynge To haue the more wynnynge? c 1483 Cxxron Dialogues viii. 39. Neuertheles leneth he The pound for thre halfpens. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) w. xxi. 227, I lenne the an hondred crownes. §. a 1300 Cursor M. 28404 Agains will I lent my thing. And quillum tok par-for okeryng. c 1440 Promp. Parra 2506/1 Leendyn, presso, fenera. 1506 Shaks. Merch. I. i. iii. 123 You cald me dog: and for these curtesies He lend you thus much moneyes. 1607 Midoleton Five Callants 1. i. Lent the fift day of September to mistresse On-set you her gowne. three pound fifteene shillings. 1611 Bibble Ler. xxv. 37 Thou shalt not. lend him thy victuals for increase. c 1648-50 Brathwart Barnalees Jond. In (1818 61 What I spent the miser lended. 1776 Adam Smith H. A. n. iv. (1869) I. 353 The stock which is lent at interest is always considered as a capital by the lender. 1818 Curtise Digest (ed. 2) IV. 498 All bonds, contracts, and assurances whatsoever, for payment of any principal money to be lent.
† c. With cogn. obj. (loan). Obs.
a 1240 Sateles II arde in Cott. Hom. 257 Se riche lane. 1 at hand ilcanet him. a 1300 Cover M. 7506, I had na help b t me allan, And drightin bat me lent his lan.
d. absol. or intr. To make a loan or loans.
a. crooo Ags. Gosp. Luke vi. 34 Gyf ge lænaþ ham þe ge eft et onfoð hwyle þanc is eow? e 1200 I lees A Ljirtus 11

d. absol. or intr. To make a loan or loans.

a. \$c\$ 1000 Ags. Gost. Luke vi. 34 Gyf ze lænaþ sam þe ze eft æt onfoð hwyle þane is eow? \$c\$ 1200 Vices a Virtues 11 Dat we sculen bliðeliche zinen and leanen. alle ðe. us for his luue besecheð of ðan ilche gode de he us hafð ilænd.

a 1340 Hamode Psalter xxxvi. 27 All day he has mercy & lennys. ? a 1366 Chalcer Róm. Rose 156 That is she that for usure Leneth to many a creature. \$c\$ 1491 Caxton Chast. Goddes Chyld. 22 They ben soo harde inta neyther thei wyll yeue ne lene. \$1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxiii. 4 And with thy nychtbouris glaidly len and borrow. \$1572 Salir. Poems K. form. xxxiii. 24 To borrow and hen glaidlie.

\$\beta\$. \$1388 Wychip Exod. xiii. 36 The Lord 3af grace to the puple bifor Egipcians, that the Egipcians lenten to hem. \$1535 Coverbale Vs. \$\chix\$. Wel is him that is mercifull. & lendeth gladly. \$1573 Baket Alr. L276 To lend vpon a bill or an obligation. \$c\$ 1600 Staks, Somn. iv. 3 Natures bequest giues nothing but doth lend, And being franck she lends to those are free. \$1612 Bibbe Prov. xix. 17 Hee that hath pity yoon the poore, lendeth vinto the Lord. \$1625 Bacon Ess., Of Usary (Arb.) 545 Let there be Certaine Persons licensed to Lend, to knowne Merchants, yoon Vsury at a Higher Rate.

e. To lend out (or \$forth): \$=1, 1 b\$; now esp.

e. To lend out (or + forth): -1, 1 b; now esp.

e. To lend out (or † forth): -1, 1 b; now esp. used of lending libraries.

1550 Crowley Last Trump, 1118 To lende thy geodes ont for valawful gayne.

1580 Ectrals Burgh, Rec, Edinh, (1889) IV. 183 Nane of the saidis buikis sall be mawayis lond furth. bot vpon the conditioun (f.c.). 1596 Suxes. Mer.h. I.

1. iii. 45 He lends out money gratis. 1637 8 in Willis & Clabert Cambridge (1886 I. 120 If he should lend out this Lodgingshimselfe. 1681 R. Knox Hist. Relat. Cepton uv. vii. 140 I perceived a Trade in use among them which was to lend out Corn. 1734 Berkkeley Let. 10 Telmson 4 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 221 As to lending out the books of your library 1855 Browning Fur Lippo 307 God uses us to help each other so, Lending our minds out. 1890 Spe. later 14 June, 20,000 books of reference (which are not, of course, to be lent out.

2. To give, grant, bestow; to impart, afford.

2. To give, grant, bestow; to impart, afford. (The obj. usually denotes something which though capable of being bestowed by the subject is not in his possession, or which is viewed as an adventi-

capable of being bestowed by the subject is not in his possession, or which is viewed as an adventitious or temporary possession or attribute.)

a. a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 2059 (Gr.) Ece drihten each milite act pam spereniõe spede laman. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 5 We ahte.. ponkien hit ure drihten þe hit us lende. thid. tos pet nion wisliche spene þa þing þe him god lene on þisse liue to brukene. c 1200 Orains 5159 Affterr þatt little witt tatt ne Min Drihtin hafeþþ lenedd. c 1205 Lay. 228 þis lond he hire lende. Ibid. 11494 Læn (c 1275 lean) me Mauric þinne sune þe is a swiðe wis gune. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1084 36 fle nere soð godd. hu mahte he lenen lif to þe deade? c 1340 Cursor M. 4882 (Fairf.) Lorde lene grace atte hit so be. a 1400-50. dlex. ander 3108 With all þe lolyte & loy þat Inbiter vs lenes. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 23 lhesu, þat me loue hast lende. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 23 lhesu, þat me loue hast lende. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 23 lhesu, þat me loue hast lende. n 1510 Douglas K. Hart 351 Sythen scho ask, no licence to her len. 1538 Starker hafdant t. iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng, but havyng of some to many, and of some to few, lene much enormyte. 1508 Sytyester Du Bartas II. iI. 1. Babylon 532 A zeal to len A gainfull pleasure to my Countrymen. a 1600 Montgomerie Sonn. kilv. 9 Let Mercure language to me len, With Pindar pennis, for to outspring the spheirs.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 649 þe mikel ioy þat þam es lent. c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS.B) 342 My lyue, my lymmes þou has me lent. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 106 He [God] hab lan belyf and liht. 1500-20 Dunsar Poems Ixxxiii. 26 Welcum, my benefice, and my rent, And all the lyflett to me lent. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arh.) 40 He rested satisfied with her answere, and therupon lent her a kisse. 1592 Shaks. Ven. § Ad. 539 Her armes do lend his necke a sweet imbrace. 1613 — Hen. VII, III. ii. 151 And euer may your Highnesse yoake together, (As I will lend you cause) my doing well, With my well saying. 1623 Middlend a voice to these following words. 1634 Millton Conturs 938

1805 Scott Last Minstr. 1. ix, And many a flower and many a tear Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent. 1832 Tennyson Lady of Shalott iv, God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 MACAULAY Itist. Eng. v. 1. 536 Grey, who.. was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1871 R. ELLIS U. Calullus Xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 GLIMOUR Mongols xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace.

absol. or intr. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 LANGL P. Pl. A. VII. 210 Loue hem, and lene hem so the lawe of kynde wole. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love III. (Skeat) l. 78, 1 pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oyntmentes, mennes wittes to clere. a 1529 SKELTON E. Rummyng 131 Wyth all theyr myght runnynge To Elynour Rummynge, To hane of her tunnynge: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with acc. and inf. or clause: To grant. Obs.

To Elynour Rummynge, To have of her tunnynge: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with acc, and inf, or clause: To grant, Obs.

The sense closely resembles that of Leve v.; in MSS, it is often uncertain whether the word is lene or lene (leve).

**2150 Gen. 4 Ex. 4150 In swite dewes lene us to cumen.

**c1340 Cursor M. 27820 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgif man kyn. c1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1750 (Harl. MS.)

God lene vs for to take it for the beste. c1385—L. G. W. 2083 Ariadne, God. lene (2rr. leve, leen, lyve, lene) here aftyr that I may 30w fynde. so kynde. ?a1500 How Merchande 40d Wyfe betray 215 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyr wolde!).

† c. To hold out (a hand) to be taken. Obs. c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 2224 Lene me youre hond, for this is oure accord. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. III. i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will giue thee mine. 1601— All's Well v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611—Wint. T. IV. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, lle helpe thee.

d. To lend an ear or one's ears: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. + To lend

attention; often with qualifying adj. + To lend a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. + Also to lend

d. To lend an ear or one's ears: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. + To lend a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. + Also to lend audience, hearing.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxx. (Theodora) 92 Pane wald scho... til hym len a def ere ay. 1380 SINNEY Ps. xxii. ii, O God... to my plaint thou hast not audience lent. 1583 STUBES Anat. Abus. ii. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouser is it to lend hir our eares. 1597 SHARS. Lover's Compl. 278 Lending soft audience to my sweet designe. 1601 - Ful. C. iii. ii. 78. 1602 - Ham. i. v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vufiold. 1671 Milton P. R. iv. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 WATSON Philip H (1793) I. ix. 351 The King... lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him. 1843 Mrs. Carkive Lett. 1. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blane's Hist. Ten Y. I. 1. 36 Charles X. ... lent a cold ear to the ... reports brought him by the general. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romola xxi, The young king seemed to lend a willing ear.

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body); esp. in to lend a hand (or a helping hand), to render assistance, assist, help.
1598 Florio Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then ... lendes a hande oner a stile. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. II. i Wks. 1896 I. 91 Too squemish to.lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. v. i. 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yet but kneele by me. Oh Isabel; will you not lend a knee? 1608 — Per. v. i. 264 Sir, lend me your arme. 1632 Massinger City Madam I. ii. I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1694 Motteux Rabelais IV. xx. (1737) 85 Lend's a Hand here. 1763 Foote Mayor of G. I. Wks. 1799 I. 168 Thinking that this would prove a busy day. I am come.. to lend you a hand. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas I. xiii. P 2 Lend a helping hand. 1813 Shelley of G. I. Was. 1790 I footen happen for this your of pooten for the shave-soldier lends His arm to murderous deeds. 1816 I. Wilson C

g. 10 spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) to. rare.

1697 Dryden Æneid vii. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at evry Stroke [L. dant animos plagae]. 1809-12 Mar. Edgeworth Absenter xiii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lash. 1878 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. 11. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. reft. To accommodate or adapt oneself to.

Of things: To admit of being applied to a purpose

or subjected to a certain treatment.

or subjected to a certain treatment.

1854 S. Brooks Aspen Crt. 1. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 227 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 Carpenter Ment. Phys. 1. vi. § 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions. 1879 Froude Casar xii. 150 Casar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 Manch. Exam. 3 Nov. 5/1 He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

policy. **Lendable** (le ndăb'l), a. [f. Lend v.² + -ABLE.]

That may be lent.
1611 COTGE, Prestable, ... lendable, which may be lent.

1807 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) II. 13, I shall direct Artaxerxes to send you a copy, for it will be more lendable than the quarto. 1813 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 196 A government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens. 1887 Standard 12 May, Money was lendable yesterday at 2 per cent.

† Le nded, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Lend v. 2 + -ED 1 .]

The huse, read a LENT ppl. a.

1592 Wyrkey Armorie 145 Let no man then shee [viz, Fortune] seemes to fanor most To highlie of her lended funnings bost. 1650 Fuller Pisgah III. xii. 346 As he [viz. Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a bornward sample free.

Lender (le'ndai). Forms: a. 1 lénere, 4 Belleerer, 4-5 lener, 5 leyner, 5-7 lenner. B. 5 lendare, 6- lender. [OE. léwner, agent n. f. lénan Lend v.² The mod. word is a new formation on Lend v.² + -ER¹.] One who lends; esp. one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

interest.

a. c 1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21

creditor, lænere. 1340 Ayenb. 35 Per is anober lenere corteys þet leneb wyþ-oute chapfare makiinde. 1483 Cath. Angl. 213/2 A Leyner (MS. A. Lenner), accomadator. 1487 Act 3 Hen. V'l, c. 6 § 3 The same forfeyture to renne upon the Seller or lener therof. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 227 As yf.. the lenner were in domage. 1633 Sc. Acts Chas. (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenners to pay the same yeirlie and termlie.

B. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 296/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thynge, fenerator. 1520 Tindake Linke vii. 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 Shaks, Ham. t. 1i. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1625 Bacon Ess., Of Usnry (Arb. 1546 Let these Licensed Lenders be in Number Indefinite. 1781 Ginbon Pecl. 4 F. xliv. (1869) II. 638 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk.

† Lending, vibl. sb.! [f. Lend v.! + -Ing l.]

the action of LEND v.¹; in quot. concr. dwelling-

place, abode.

place, abode.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor) 1170 One a bere brocht till a kirk þat befor to þaim lendyng was.

Lending (lendin), vbl. sb.² Forms: a. 4 lennynge, lynynge, 4-5 lening, -yng(e. \(\beta\). 5-lending, 5-6-ynge, -inge, etc.). [f. Lend v.² + -ING¹.]

1. The action of Lend v.²; esp. the letting out of process of interest.

1. The action of LENIV.2; esp. the letting out of money at interest.

a. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxxvi. 27 [The rightwis] lennys, lerand and gifand almusdede till pore .. and that is hot lennynge til god. 1340 Ayenb. 35 pis is be uerste manere of gauelynge bet is ine leninge kueadliche. c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 277 Pat.. borwyng & lynynge be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. c 1440 Jacob's Well 204 Peencres pat bou takyst for be lenyng. 1474 Caxron Chesse III. iv. Gij, Hit is sayd in reproche whan I lene I am thy frende, and whan I axe I am thyn enemye; as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the denyll atte rendryng. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312 Yf wynnynge come frely to the lener for his lenynge without conenaunt.

B. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 206/1 Lendynge, mattwacio. 1316 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 397 The lendinge or sellinge of anny the said vessells. 1561 Honses Leviath. It. xxii. 171 It is left to mens own inclinations to limit lending. 1785 Palley Mor. Philos. III. x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money. 2. concr. Something lent; a. gen. (fig. in plural).

plural).

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. IV. V, Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trew friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heavens. 1605 Shaks. Lear III. IV. 113 Vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animal as thou art. Off, off you Lendings: Come, vubutton heere. 1884 H. D. Traill in Macm. Mag. Oct. 430/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions .. is itself not considerable.

† b. spec. pl., money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. Obs.

† b. spec. pl., money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. Obs.

1593 Shaks. Rich. II, t. i. 89 Mowbray hath receiv'd eight thousand Nobles, In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers.

1599 Missheu Span. Dialog. 59/2 The other flucatel was taken out for lendings. [Note, Succors or lendings which they give souldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 Cotca., Capesoulde, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinarie Lendings; also extraordinarie Lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. Stateford Pac. Hib. 1. xviii. (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. Monro Exped. II. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange given us for one and twentie lendings more.

3. attrib., as lending-department; lending-

3. attrib., as lending-department; lending-house Hist., applied spec. to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate

to the poor.

1797 W. Johnston tr. Beckmann's Invent. 111. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses... place it.. from 1464 to 1471. 1890 Spectator 14 June, 34,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library]. 1897 Tablet 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 15th century... recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

Lending, ppl. a. [f. LEND v.2 + -1NG 2.] That lends. Lending library, a library from which books are lent out.

books are lent out.

books are lent out. c 1586 C'IESS Pembroke Ps. CXII. v, He is .. Most liberall and lending. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAVNE St. Gt. Brit. III. Xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book

he wants. 1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge III. 401 The .. collection was .. divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

+ Lene, a. and sb. Phonetics. Obs. [ad. L. lēnis smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers,

voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U.S. Dicts, the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as a. L. lēne, neut. sing. of lēnis: but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 WESLEY W.S. (1872) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which π, κ, τ, are termed lenes. Ibid., A lene consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate.

1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. ii. 107 P, b, t, d, k, g, s, z, are Lene; f, v, h, δ, κ, γ, σ, ζ, are Aspirate.

1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. iii. 107 P, b, t, d, k, g, s, z, are Lene; f, v, h, δ, κ, γ, σ, ζ, are Aspirate.

1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. iii. 107 P, b, t, d, k, g, s, z, are Lene; f, v, h, δ, κ, γ, σ, ζ, are Aspirate.

1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. iii. 107 P, b, t, d, k, g, s, z, are Lene; f, v, h, δ, κ, γ, σ, ζ, are and with the exception of s and z, all the Lenes are Explosive.

18. D. R. Goodowin (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean letc.]

Lene, obs. f. LAIN v., to conceal; obs. f. LEAN.

Lene, obs. f. Lain v., to conceal; obs. f. Lean. Lenefie, obs. form of Lenify.

Lenefie, obs. form of LENIFY.

+ Lenend. Obs. In 1 lémend, 4 Kent. lynend.
[Substantival use of OE. pres. pple. of léman (see
LEND v.2).] A lender, usurer.

a 1000 Ags. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 Fenerator,..
lænend, uel strude. 1340 Ayenb. 35 Per byeb zeue manere
gaueleres: lenynde bat leneb ze leuer uor opren [etc.].
Lenerste (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. LANNERET.
Lenesse, obs. form of LEANNESS.

**Long adm. Obs. Alexa t. leneral change.

Lenesse, obs. form of Leanness.

† Leng, adv. Obs. Also 1 leneg, 4 lenge.

[OE. leng = OS. leng:—OTeut. *langiz, adverbial comparative of *lango-Long a.] Longer.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xvi. 2 Azyf pine scire, ne miht pu leng tun-scire bewitan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Exod. xix. 19 And bære hyman sweg woox swa leng swa swiöor. c 1205 LAV. 11015 Hit heold hine bi þan ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13.. Sir Beues 3808 (MS. A) Out of þe renge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng [MS. O. lenger] abide. c 1386 CHAUCER Reeve's Prol. 18 That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree,

† Lenger 21 Obs. Forms: 1 langen 2-c langen

+ Leng, v. Obs. Forms: 1 lengan, 3-4 lengen, A lengin, 1 cost. Forms: Tiengan, 3-4 lengen, 4 lengin, ling, 4 lengh, 4-5 lenge, 4-6 lenge, lynge, 6 ling. [OE. lengan wk. vb. = OS. *lengian (MLG., Du. lengen), OHG. lengian (MHG. lengen, mod.G. längen), ON. lengia:—OTeut. *langian, f. *lango Long a. The normal mod. form, if the word had survived, would be ling.]

mod.G. längen), ON. lengja:—OTeut. *laygjan, f. *laygo-Long a. The normal mod. form, if the word had snrvived, would be ling.]

1. trans. To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 Cadmon's Daniel 646 Ne lengde ha leoda aldor witegena wordewyde, ac he wide bead metodes mihite. 1175 Land. Hom. 13 penne beod hime dages lienged. a 1275 Prov. Ælfred 391 in O. E. Misc. 127 Ne mist bu hi lif lengen none wite. a 1300 Cursor M. 12108 We sal it lengh [Gött. lenth, Fairf. lenght, Trin. lenghe] a quantite. a 1346 Hamrole I salter exix. 5 Wa til me for my wonynge is lenghid [Vulg. prolongatus est]. 1340 Ayend. 198 Hi habbeb ylengd het lyf of pe poure be hare elmesse.

2. intr. To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also const. inf. Sometimes conjugated with the verb to be.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1850 On messager hat lengs lang to bring answare. Ibid. 12127 hat wat i wel.. hu lang hi life sal last. For to be lengand in his werld. c 1340 Ibid. 14138 (Trin.) In his sekenes he lenged so hat he had no fote to go. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1457 he grete lordes of 3001 land heh lenged now here. 1393 LANGL. P. Pt. C. VII. 158 Ich haue no lust.. to lenge a-mong monkers. a 1400-50 Alexander 461 Now hafe I...all to lange lengid fra hame. Ibid. 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 415 (Douce MS.) If hou be curteys knigte, Late lenge [Thornton MS. Lyghte, and lende] al nyste, And tel me bi nome. c 1440 Ipomydon 1014 At this tyme I will not lynge. 1522 World of Child (Roxb. Club) Bj, With hym I loue to lynge. a 1386 in Matiland Poems (1786) 163 Mony gay gelding Befoir did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely on. rare—1. c 1400 Destr. Troy 12320 All hat left were on lyue, lengand hat tyme. c 1440 Sir Amadace (Camden) lxix, Fere 1... my lenging is no lengur her.

Lenge, obs. form of Ling, the fish.

+ Lenger, a. and adv. Obs. [OE. lengra, neut. and fem. lengre:—OTeut. *laygizon-, compar. of Long a.]

A. adj. Longer. c OTeut. *laygizon-, compar. of Long a.]

A. adj. Longer. con to some hade s

present hande coulde staie no lenger tyme.

B. adv. Longer.

C1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 Do ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. C1290 Beket 219 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 113 Pis child wolde lengore gon to scole, ake is fader him nolde finde. c 1340 Cursor M. 3948 (Trin.) lacob. So shal pi name no lenger be [Cott. Sal pou na langer hetten sua]. c 1385 CHAUCER Anel. & Arc. 129 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5296 Pe scottys

bare na lenger duell. 1521 FISHER Serm. agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyon lenger continued than the other twayne. 1533 More Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1047/t These folke do not long to eate and drincke, to lyue the lenger, but long to liue, to eate and drincke the lenger. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed light?

b. Farther. rare-1.

c 1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's 10 An hospitall howse a littll lenger of from the chirche by hymself.

+ Lengest, a. and adv. Obs. Also 3 lenguest, 4 lynguste. [OE. lengest:-OTeut. *langisto-, f. *lango- Long a.; cf. prec.]

*lango-Long.a.; cf. prec.]

A. adj. Longest, very long.
c1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark xii. 40 Pa onfoo lengestne [Lindisf. lengra] dom. c1200 Michael 313 in S. Eng. Leg. 308
'Longueman hatte be middleste [sc. fingner] for he lenguest
is 13. E. F. Allit. P. B. 256 And lengest lyf in hem
lent of ledez alle oper. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VIII.
65 Arthures scheen boon. was lenger by bre ynches
ban be leg and be kne of be lengest man pat was poo
i-founde. c1400 Destr. Troy 3776 A large man of lyms,
lengest of stature. c1449 Pecock Kepr. 133 Bi eeldst and
lengist vee of bileeuyng in the Chirche. 1530 R. Whytrord Werke for Househ. A, The lengest lyfe of this worlde
is very short. is very short.

B. adv. Longest.

B. adv. Longest.
a 1000 O. E. (Krom. an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæsse þa ob
he ofsloz bone aldormon þe him lengest wunode. a 1250
Prov. Ælfred 351 in O. E. Misc. 124 So me may þane lobe
lengust lede. a 1300 Cursor M. 26652 Qua lenges {Fair/,
langest} lijs in sin Vnnethes he mai þar-vie win. c 1380
WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 18 Rancour and enyl wille dwelliþ lengest
amonges hem of alle obere men. 1387 í revisa Higdau (Rolls)
VII. 427 And wheber of hem lyvede lengest (MS. y lynguste)
schulde be obere heyre. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur XVIII.
xviii, They began fyrst and lengest endured.
+Lengh. Obs. Forms: 1 leng 0, lengu, 1-2
læng, 5 leyngh, 4-5, 7 lengh(e. [OE. leng u.

Thengh. Cos. Forms: 1 leng. 0, lengu, 1-2 leng, 5 leyngh, 4-5, 7 lengh(e. [OE. leng u. leng wk. fem. = OHG. langi MillG. lenge, mod.G. länge), Goth. laggei:-OTeut. *langin, n. of quality f. *lango-Long a.] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. At the length; in the long run.

itt was troublesome.

Length (leng), sb. Forms: 1 length, lengto, Length (lenp), 50. Forms: I lengp, lengpo, 3-7 lengthe, 4 leinth, lenkith, leynthe, lingpe, lyngpe, lynt(h, 4-5 lenkpe, 4, 6 linth, 4-6 length, lenthe, 4-8 lenth, 5 laynth, lennthe, 5-6 lenketh, 4-length. [OE. lengou fem. = Du. lengte, ON. lengd (Da. lengde, Sw. längd):—OTeut. *langipå, noun of quality f. *lango-Long a. Cf. Length 1

LENGH.

I. Quality of being long.

1. The linear magnitude of any thing as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimen-

1. The linear magnitude of any thing as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1122 (Land MS.) Hi sægon on norð east fir micel & brad wið bone eorðe & weax on lenghe. c1275 LAV. 21993 Hit his on lenghe four and twenti mundes. a 1300 Cursor M. 8244 A-bonte þat tre, A silher cercle son naild he... to... knau þe wax o gret and length lother MSS. lenght, lenthel. 12... Gave. & Gr. Knil. 210 þe hede of an elngrede þe large lenkþe bade. a 1400 Octonian 407 The Frensch seyd he was of heghth Ten foot of length. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) ii. 6 þe crosse... was of lenth viii. enbits. 1434 E. E. Wills (1882) 101 Another bordcloth...in lenkethe ij serdes, & on halfe large. 1526 Tindale Rev. xxi. 16 The length and the breth, and the heyght off hit, were equall. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 25, 1 gather the lengthe of a degree to be the .360. parte of the heaven. 1570 Billingslev Fuclid 1. Def. ii. 2 A line... is conceaued to be drawne in length onely. 1653 Walton Angler viii. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean. Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. 1774 M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv. 11 Taking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1777 PRIESTLEN Philos. Necess. 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have length, breadth, and thickness. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xvi. 117 The full length of the rope between us.

† D. In length and (in) breadth (or brede), length and breadth, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 174 Ich babbe on brede and ek on lengbe Castel god on mine rise. c 1250 S. Eng. Leg. I. 88/138 Ne scholde no man so euene a brov3 in lengbe and in brede. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7911 pat folc.. robbede Wircestressire In lengbe & in brede. a 1200 Cursor M.

2130 Pe folk, fild be werld o lenth and brede. 1bid, 5027 Lauerd., þat., taght adam on lenth and wide. 13.. Sir Beues 537 (MS. A) A fairer child neuer i ne si3, Neiþer a lingbe ne on brade. 1350 Will. Palerne 3055 Deliver þi londes agen in lengbe & in brede, 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. III. 196 He hedde beo lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede [1377 — B. III. 202 A lengthe and a brede]. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xiii. (Marku) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. 21400 Octoulan 548 Ten schypmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lengthe and brede. 1470 Henry Wallace v. 20 About the park thai set on breid and lenth. All likly men. 1500-20 Dubbar Poems laxii. 65 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymnis langar wax. 1535 COVEROALE Gen. xiii. 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the length and bredth [1611 in the length of it, and in the breadth of it].

c. Phrases. To find, get, know the length of one's nose, lether: see Nose, Tether.

d. with a and pl. An instance of this. 1709 Berkeley Th. Vision § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, stated lengths. 1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 1531 Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengths of those sides. 1853 Sir H. Douglas will, Bridges (ed. 3) 227 Three lengths are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e. g. of a period of time, a series or entimeration a world a speech

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2. Extent from beginning to end, e.g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. + In length of time: in course of

time.

a 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott, Hom. 261 Pe imeane blisse is seonenfald lengbe of lif. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 425 Pe lenhe of Noe lyf. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 414 To... leden herinne our lif be lengbe of our daies. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvi. (Aycholas) 882 God hym lent lynt & space hyme to repent. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. ccxxxxii. 519 The length of the siege. 1577 It. Bullinger's Decades 15929 363 The equinoctial is, when the daie and night is both of one length. 1697 Dryden Firg. Georg. 11. 273 In length of Time produce the lab'ring Yoke. 1726 Leon. Albert's Archit. 1. 31/1 The Stone has in length of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley. 1860 Mrs. Carkyte Lett. HI. 34 A stay of any length there would not suit me at all. Mod. The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of

The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, esp. a long period.

1697 DENDEN Virg. Georg. 111. 717. After such a length of rowling Years. — .Fneid x11. 1280 She drew a length of sighs [L. multa geneus]. 1786 A. Gis Savr. Contempl. 1. iv. 52 There are consistent delays of it for various lengths of time. 1824-8 Landor Imag. Conv. Ser. 1. Wks. 1846 I. 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a length of absence. 1838 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (1839) IV. xx. 348 He had to bear a length of years in loneliness. 1877 L. Morris Epic Hades 1. 8 The weary lengths of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. + Of length: long. 1388 Wells Ps. xcl. 16, 18 chal fille hym with the lengthe of daies (Coverdale & 1611 long (e life]. 1593 Shars. Rich. II, IV. 1. It Is not my arme of length, That reacheth from the restfull English Court As farre as Callis. 1666 — Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 136 To end a tale of length. 1611 Bidle. 706 xii. 12 With the ancient is wisedone, and in length of dayes, vinderstanding. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvi. 139 Such Customes have their force, onely from Length of Time. 1667 Million P. L. xi. 778 Peace would have crowned With length of happy days the race of man. 1762 Lid. Kames Elem. Crit. (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the length of an Hexameter line hath a majestic air. 1805 Wordsw. II aggrover 11. 146 'A bowl, a howl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of length!' Mod. The length of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now rare.
1593 Shars. Rich. II, v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedding it, there is such length in Griefe. 1666 — Ant. & C. V. xiv. 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and Weepe for my pardon. So it must he, for now All length is Torture. 1781 Cower Conversat. 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words. Decide no question with their tedious length. 1791 Burke Let. Member Nat. Assembly Wks. Vl. 67 Excuse my length: 875, Jowert Plat

4. A distance equal to the length of something

be preferred to length.

4. A distance equal to the length of something specified or implied. At arm's length: see ARM spl.1 2 b. Cable('s) length: see CABLE sb. 2 c.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) W. xxvi. 71 A litel how whiche hath in enery side skars a nannes lengthe. 1474 Waterford Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V.

311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the citie. a 1574 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 223 Nott two payre of boot lenthis distant frome the tonne. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 11. i. 88 He tooke me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the length of all his arme. a 1674 Clarendon Hist. Reb. XII. § 89 When they come within little more than a horse-length. 1686 J. Dunton Lett. fr. New Eng. (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's length before us. 1717

11t. Fresier's Voy. 261 Adom'd with Porticos of Timber Work, the Length of the Building. 1722 DE FOR Plague (1840) 19, I might.. have gone the Length of a. Street. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius xli, Six spears lengths from the entrance Halted that deep array. 1851 MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt. Xxxi. 241 They had got the mustang some fifty lengths of himself out on the prairie. 1885 Sir C. P. Burt in Law Times Rep. Littl. 61/1 The look-ont...saw... at a distance of two ship's lengths, a red light on board the smack.

b. One's length: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

a 1586 Sidner Arcadia II. (1500) 118 b. Laying all her faire length ynder one of the trees. 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. III. ii.

torm from head to fool or end to end.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia II. (1590) 118 b, Laying all her faire length under one of the trees.

1590 Shaks. Mids. N. III. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed.

1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

1784 Cowper Task vi. 74 The

roof, though moveable through all its length As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Und. 11. 507 The serpent that would clasp her with his length. 1847 Tennyson Princess v. 56 All her fair length upon the ground she lay. 1870 Ramsay Remin. iv. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my length.

c. Sfort. The measure of a boat, a horse, etc., engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring

engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 BULLER HILL. III. 1100 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And heat, at least three lengths, the wind.

1700 DEVOEN Cingras & MJr. 381 Time glides along with undiscover of haste, The Future hat a Length behind the past.

1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a length.

1834 MEDWIN Angle II. 116 Owen.. was some lengths behind in the last hundred yards.

1837 O.W. HOLMES 100 Days Europe is 52 One (horse) slides by the other, half a length, a length, a length and a half.

1894 Times 19 Mar. 12 2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word:

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word:

a length and a half. 1894 Times 19 Mar. 12 2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. The length of: as far as. Now Sc. c1450 Merlin 161 Ve myght here the strokes half a myle of length. La 1850 Mery Jest Myther of Alympton 77 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1898 HUNSIS in Par. Dainty Devices 2 They be the lines that lead the length, How farre my race is for to runne. a 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. VIII. 8 of Hersel had marched to the length of Exciter. 1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2251 4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Ships had got our length. 1726 SHELVOKER Voy. Pround Horld (1757) 73 We had found it very cold, before we came this length, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1700) IV. 1198 When you get that length, you are very carefully. to explore, such rivers. as may appear to be of considerable extent. 1870 RAMSAY Remin. V. (ed. 18) 111 The loan of a horse 'the length' of Highgate. 1886 K. OLIPHANI New English I. 205 In Scotland they say, 'I will come your length.

In. 1753 Sects Mag. Jan. 8 2 That (treaty) never came any great length. 1837 Chattake Let. 28 Mug. in Allanni Monthly (1888) LXXXII. 305 'You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you.

D. fig. in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.; the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, to go (to) the length of, to go a (great, etc.) length, to go all, etc.) lengths.

1699 Colling Humor. Stage i. 1730 6 The Royal Leonora. runs a Strange length in the History of Love. 1718 Hickes & Nelson J. Kettlewell in Lavi. 351 Others who could not. go their lengths. 1719 De. For Crusse in X. (1840) 224 They had not come to that length. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones XVIII. vii, Think you went lengths indeed. 1779 Herm in H. Calderwood Hume (888) iii, 30 Your spirit of Controversy ... carries you strange lengths. 1792 WASHINGION Let. Wii,

† 6. The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. Obs. c 1400 Destr. Troy 6573 Er he he led out of lenght, & lost of your sight. 1608 Shaks. Per. 1, i. 168 If I can get him within my Pistol's length. 1628 Diesy Voy. Medit. (1868) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the length of our ordinaunce.

7. Archery. The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 ASCHAM To.roph, II. (Arb.) 106 Phi. Howe manye thynges are required to make a man ener more byt the marke? Tox. Two. Phi. Whiche twoo? Tox. Shotinge streyght and kepynge of a lengthe. Phil. 150 The greatest enemy of shootyng is the wynde and the wether, wherby true kepyng a lengthe is chefely hindred. 1801 T. Roberts Eng. Bowman 290 Length, the distance shot.

8. Pros. Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to shortness).

1762 LD. Kames Elem. Cril.(1774) H.10 The emotion raised by the length or shortness, the roughness or smoothness, of the sound. Ibid. 103 The different lengths of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. 1894 A. Gosset Fr. Prosody i. 1 Some theoriests forbid hypnes between syllables, whose difference of length is marked by a circumflex accent.

†9. = LONGITUDE. Obs.

19. = Longitude. Obs.
1981 W. Stafford Exam. Compl. i. (1876) 24 Without moveledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and

knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and the length, by other starres.

10. Cricket. The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = length ball.

1776 in C. C. Clarke Nyren's Cricketer's Guide (1888) 14

Ye bowlers. measure each step, and be sure pitch a length.

1833 C. C. CLARKE ibid. 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a length. 1850 BAT Cricketer's Man. 41 Good lengths depend entirely on the pace. 1897 Daily News

18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 runs were made.

11. Concrete senses.

II. Concrete senses.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1395 SHAKS. John 1. i. 105 Large lengths of seas and shores Betweene my father, and my mother lay. c1600—

Sonn. xliv, To leape large lengths of miles. 1697 DRVDEN

Virg. Georg. W. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground. 1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. 1715-20—Iliad II. 649 Down their broad shoulders falls a length of hair. 1784 Cowper Task 1. 252 Not distant far, a length of colonnade Invites us. Ibid. W. 355 He

brandishes his pliant length of whip. 1847 Tennyson Princess 1. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, espone cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 Rec. Dedham, Mass. (1892) 111. 112 Samll Milles hath libertie to cut 400 lengthes of hoopes poles on the common. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing ii. P.2 The Compositer may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1703 — Mech. Exerc. 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. 1832 Hr. Martineau Hill & Valley iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. Theatr. slang. A portion of an actor's part,

12. Ineatr, staing. A portion of an actor's party consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 Fielding Pasquin I. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxiii, I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. 1865 Lb. Broughton in Edin. Rev. CXXIII. 293 Kean said [c1815] that 'lago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines

13. Brewing. (See quot. 1830.)

10. Drewing. (See quot. 1830.)
1742 Lond, & Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. 1743 /bid. 11. (ed. 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. 1830 M. Dosovan Dom. Econ. 1. 159 A.. copper boiler, .. sufficiently large to., boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. .. By the word lengths the brower means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

TII Phreses

III. Phrases.

14. At length. a. To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also at full,

fully, in full; without curtailment. Also at full, great, some, etc. length. † Rarely, at the length. c 1500 Sc. Poem Heraldry 30 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 94 The ...most populus, mortal were, wes at thebes, quinche at linth I did write. c 1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. 157 Whan Arthur had red wel at length these letters. 1530 Baynron in Palsgr. Introd. 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declareth some thyng at the length in his thyrde looke. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 16 The Catechismus buke Declairis it at lenth. 1713 Steele Englishman No. 4. 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. 1727 Swift Let. Eng. Tongue Wks. 1755 11.

1. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint and languid. 1827 Jarnan Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this. 1838 Trevelvan in Life Macanlay (1876) II. vii. 33 Macanlay gives his impressions at greater length. 1882 J. H. Blust Kef. Ch. Eng. II. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament. 1886 Athenarum 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also at the length.

D. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also at the length.

1535 Ln. Berners Froiss. (1812: II. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawen into the castell, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde.

1526 Skelton Magney.

1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of theyr strength.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfeccion

1590 Spenser

1611 Bible Prov. xxiv. 21 He that delicately bringeth yp his seruant from a child, shall haue him become his sonne at the length.

1631 Massinger Emperer East III. iv, This was the mark I aimed at; and I glory, At the length, you so conceive it.

1671 Milton P. R. IV. 566 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew.

1753 Washington Jrnl. Writ. 1889 I. 31 They. pressed for Admittance... which at Length was granted them.

1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks III. Wks. 1799 II. 271 Thou wilt find, at the length, that the first will do us best service.

1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch! you are wise'.

† C. (a) At a distance; (b) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (c) of a portrait = Full Length I.

† e. (a) At a distance; (b) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (c) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH 1.

c 1611 CHAMMA Hind xx, 503 Now no more Our fight must stand at length [Gr. αποσταδόν], but close. 1628 Digsv Voy. Medit. 1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that gallies could not hurt mee att length. 1642 FULLER Holy of Prof. St. 1. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. 1712 Lond. Gaz. No. 5384 ito Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. 1786 W. Herrer Ames' Typogr. Antig. 11. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually at (one's) full length.

extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually at (one's) full length.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage, Descr. India (1864) 7 [They] pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out.

1607 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 120 The.. serpent.. is never seen at his full length till dying.

1809 Makin Gil Blas IV. vi. 74 We. discovered two men stretched at their length in the street.

1818 Byron June.

1. xc, He threw Himself at length. 1887 Bowen Virg.

Eclog. vi. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

+15. In length. a. Lengthwise. b. To the full length or extent. c. To a long distance; for

a long time. Obs.

a long time. Obs.

z 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 45 If but a senewe were wounded in lenkle [Add. MS. in lengbe, L. per longum]. 1580 BLUNDEVIL Curing Horses Dis. IXXVII. 37 b, The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and neuer couet to lie downe. 1581 SAVILE Tactitus' Agric. (1612) 108 Agricola..fearing, lest he should be assailed on the front and flanckes both at one instant, displaied his army in length [L. diductis ordinibus]. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts 757 Their position runneth all in length. 1609 Bible (Donay) Num. ix. [x.] 5 But if the

trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. si autem prolixior alque concisus clanger increpuerit]. † 16. On length. a. At length, finally. b. To a distance, away. c. To the full extent of the body. Obs.

body. Obs.
c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. III. xi. § 3 On lengõe mid him he bezeat ealle þa eastlond. c1220 Bestiary 552 Wo so listneð deueles lore, on lengõe it sal him rewen sore. 13. Gaw. § Gr. Knt. 1231 My lorde & his ledez ar on lenþe faren. 1340 HAMDEL Pr. CONS. 7946 Pe lyght of þe som. May fleghe fra þe est tylle þe west on lenthe. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love II. xiv. (Skeat) l. og She streight her on length and rested a while. c1400 Destr. Troy 8173 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle, And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come. Ibid. 13561 Fowle folowet the hert, Thurgh the londes on lenght. c1440 York Myst. xxxvi 379 Laie hym on lenthe on þis lande. c1450 Bk. Curtayy 188 in Babees Bk., Fro stryf and bate draw þe on lengþe.

17. † To draw (out) in, into, at, or on length: to prolong, protract; rarely with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (obs.). Now only to draw out to a great, etc. length.

to delay, prolong the stay of (obs.). Now only to draw out to a great, etc. length.

a 1300 Cursor M. \$806 He sal me drau wit lite and lenth [Götl. lith and lenkth, Trin. drawe forb on lengbe]. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxix. (Placidas) 9 Men cesis... to spedful pennance to begyne, bot drawis It erare in to lynth, di of his body falzeis strinth. 1483 Cath. Angl. 107/t To Drawe on longe or on length, crastinare, prolongare, differre. 1565 Coorea Thesaurus, Ambages.—a circuite of woordes, a tale drawen in length. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. xii. (Arh.) 134 A sound is drawen at length either by the infirmitie of the toung [etc.]. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. ii. 23, I speak too long, but 'its to peize the time..and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xxxvi. 10 O continue [marg. draw out at length] thy louing kindnesse vnto them. 1611 Cotor., Alonger, to. draw out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 Rible Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1787 [Efferson Wirt. (1859) II. 101 They will draw their negotiations into length. 1893 Temple Bar XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. attrih. and Comb.: length ball Cricket, a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † length compass, ?a ship's 'log' (see quot.);

fast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. altrib. and Comb.: length ball

Cricket, a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10);
† length compass, ? a ship's 'log' (see quot.);
† length keeping Archery (see sense 7).

1833 C. C. Clarke Nyren's Cricketer's Guide (1883) 19
The reaching in to stop a 'length-ball will prevent it from
rising or twisting. 1851 Pycaotr Cricket Field vii. 99
All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length
balls,' and 'not lengths'. 1627 Drumm. of Hawth. Lit.
de Fabr. Machin. Allitiar. Wks. 1971) 233 [List of D.'s
inventions] Instrumentum quoddam, quo itineris marini
quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinis locorum differentitie. Mynobeiskryn, vulgo le 'Length Compass appellatur.
1845 Ascham Toxoph. II. (Arb.) 151 Howe muche it (the
wynde] wyll alter his shoote, eyther in *lengthe kepynge,
or els in streyght shotynge.

† Length, v. Obs. [f. Length sb.]

1. trans. To lengthen, prolong.

a1300 Cursor M. 5400 Now haue we noght ware-wit we
mai length our line wit fra bis dai. Ibid. 21090 Thomas
soght bat estrin thede. And tar he lenthid his sermon,
Bituix-and til his passion. Ibid., 28850 Almus. it lenkithes
man in life to lende. c 1350 Will. Paterne 4;53 Lengbep
now my lif for loue of heuene king. 1303 Langl. P. P. C.
xxi. 53 And beden hym drynke Hus deb to lette and hus
dayes lengthen. c 1440 Tacob's Well 166 Lengthe pou be
handyl of pi penanus wyth bis iiij. spanne of lengthe, pat is,
of restitucyoun. a 1450 Story Mexander in Alexander
(1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes lines
enerlastyng whan he may not lennthe hys awne life one
houre? 1513 Douglas Æneis in xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis
likit lynth my life langar space. 1530 Palusa. 606/1, I
length a thyng, I make it longer, je alongis. 1610 Daniel.
Tethys Festiv. F 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part,
Thought must length it in the hart. c 1614 Siz W. Mtexe
Dido & Æneas ii. 472 A rod he bears, by which he ...
Lenthes and abridges life, as he desires. 1622 J. Tavlor
(Water P.) Water-Cormorant Wks. (1630) iii.

Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (lenjt), a. rare. [f. Length sb. +-ED 2.] Having length; only in Comb. as equallengthed, + well-lengthed.

1494 Faryan Chron. vt. evi. 144 His body was .viii, foote long, and his armes and leggys well lengthed and strengthed after the proporcion of yo body. 1870 Contemp. Rev. XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equallengthed and compact, Mr. Garnett's version.

Lengthen (lenjon), v. Also 6 Sc. lenthin, 7 lenthen. [f. Length sb.; cf. Length v. and -EN 5.]

1. trans. To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elonwhether in material or immaterial seuse; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with out († rarely oi).

1500-20 Dunbar Poems Ixix. 6 Quhen that the nycht dois lenthin houris.

1555 Eden Decades 215 All suche as sayled towarde the West dyd greatly lengthen the day.

1503 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, I. ii. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is 't too short? He lengthen it with mine.

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. III. Ville 1886 I.

13 This vengeance... will lengthen out My daies unmeasuredly.

1611 Birle 1 Kings III. 14 Then I will lengthen thy dayes.

164-15 Acc. in Willis & Clark Cumbridge (1886)

11. 437 For lenthning a wymble. c1700 To Celia in Coll. Poems 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 112

13 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalms, half a Minute after the rest of the congregation have done with it. 1712 W. Rogers Foy. 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast four Foot and a half. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian i. (1826) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. 1805 Wordsw. Prelude Xiii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4. 11. 77nls. (1872) I. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 101 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. 1885 Spectator 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1606 [see Lengthenning vbbl.sb.]. 1755 Johnson Gram.,

Of Vowels, It [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glove, live, give. 1891 H. Bradley Stratmann's ME. Dich. Pref. p. viii, A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† c. Used for: To cke out, cause to last longer.

Also with out. Obs.

Also with out. Obs.

1670 Narrosough in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1711) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions. 1712 W. Rogers Voy. 255 We agreed for the Gallapages to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. 1748 Ansovi's Voy. 11. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service. in lengthning out our store of provision.

of great service... in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. intr. To become longer.

1695 Locke Further Consid. Value Money 21 One may as well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.].

1790 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. 1725 Pope Odyss. xxiv. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. 1798 Landor Gebir 1. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. 1813 Shellev (). Mab v. 52 The chain That lengthens as it goes. 1877 MARCH Gram. Anglo-Saxon 26 Under the sample vowels a, i, u, lengthen by prefixing a and â. 1878 M. A. Brown Nadeschda 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

1802 James Milit. Dict., To lengthen out, in a military sense, means to stride out.

Hence + Lengthener.

1866 Misogonus v. 1. 188 (Brandl Quellen 482) Thou art

Hence † Lengthener.

**e 1560 Misogomus IV. i. 158 (Brandl Quellen 482) Thou art the lengthere of my lif, the curar of my care.

**Lengthened (length), ppl. a. [f. Lengthener.]

**v. + -En l.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long; (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

**1594 Shars. Ki.h. III. I. iii. 208 After many length ned howtes of griefe. for — Cymb. V. iii. 13 Cowards liung To dye with length ned shame. 1705 Bosman Guinea 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened? .. Wherefore 'tis high time to end the same. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 431 At once he darts along, Deepstruck, and runs out all the lengthened line. 1776-96 WITHERING Bril. Plants (ed. 3) II. 498 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. 1788 J. Nay Yrnd. & Lett. (1872) 67. I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. 1844 Scoffern in Opr's Circ. Sci., Chem. 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. 1867 GLAOSTONE Sp. 15 Apr. Financ. Statem. (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. 1871 SMILES Charac. ii. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview.

**Lengthening* (length) int), vbl. sb. [f. Lengthenening of the dayes. 1611 Bible Dan. iv. 27. 1663 Grabber Counsel F v. a. Yon might... have been invited for the lengthening of the dayes in this world. 1666 Dayoes. Ann. Mirab. Pref., Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. 1748 Anson's For. III. III. 18 The Lengthening of the lengthening of the lengthening of the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the

c 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 66 They are distinguished as. futtocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers, 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 1. 12/2 A 'lengthening-har'. is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 1. 12/2 A 'lengthening-har'... is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compars.

Lengthening (le'njh'nin), fpl. a. [f. Lengthen. 2. + -1NG 2.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb. 1764 Golosm. Trav. 10 My heart... drags at each remove a lengthening chain. 1797 Mas. Radelifie Idian vii, He heard only the lengthening echoes of his own voice. 1865 J. H. Newman Gerontius § 2 Is this peremptory severance Wrought out in lengthening measurements of space 2 a 1872 Is. HARTE Lost Galleon 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Lengthenment. rare. [f. Lengthen v. + -MENT.] The fact of being lengthened.
1814 Ann. Reg., Chron. 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by letc.].

Lengthful (le'njh'il), a. Poet. (Now rare.) [f. Lengths b. + -Ful.] Of great length, long.
c 1611 Chapman Iliad XI. 182 He... shooke his lengthful dart. 1621 G. Sannys Ovids Met. XIV. (1626) 295 The lengthful keele. 1715-20 Pore Iliad XI. 359 The driver whirls his lengthful thong. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil 1. 30 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (le'njhil), adv. [f. Length. -+
LY 2.] In a lengthy manner; at length.
1787 Jerfersons Writ. (1850) 11. 334, I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr. Madison. 1827 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily,—to borrow an Americansm...that her father has promised her hand. 1866 Geo.
Eliot F. Holt II. xvi. 33 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. 1886 Manch. Exam. 21 May 5/4 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (lenyphies). [f. Lengthy a. +
NESS. The quality of being lengthy: polixity.

Lengthiness (lempinės). [f. Lengthy a. + NESS.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

[1812]. POLLENFEN in Examiner 28 Dec. 828/2 (In pseudo-archaic spelling) If the pledyng bee of ordynarie longthynesse.] 1829 BENTHAM JUSTICE & Cod. Petts., Abr. Petts. Justice 31 in lengthiness of delay...vying with...the equity courts. 1853 Lytton Caxtoniana 1. ix. 144 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. 1871 EARLE Philof. Eng. Tougue 8 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. 1875 MASKELL Ivories v. 44 Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† Lengthing, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. LENGTH v. + -ING l.] = LENGTHENING vbl. sb.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (Baptista) 223 Pat tyme of be 3ere.. quhene bat be dais takis linthynge. c 1450 Hot. EARD Hovolad 34 Bot all thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is, it war prolixt and laug, and lenthing of space. 1493 Bury Wills (Camden) 85 All the resydew of mony. 1 wyill it be bestowyd vpon the lengthyng of the north yle. 1543 Privy Purse Exp. Press Mary (1831) 114 Payed to Mabell the goldesmyth for the lengthyng of a girdle of goldesmyth worke, and a pomandur lxxs. 1595 in Norf. Antiq. Miscell. (1883) 11, 330 P4 for the Lengthing of owle bares ijs.

Lengthy. Hence Lengthsomeness.

Lengthy. Hence Lengthsomeness.

1836 in Fraser's Mag. (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters.

1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. iv. 21 This music of the Allehnia at the gradual,

+ Lengthway. Obs. [f. Length sb. + Way.]

The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (the lengthway of . . .), and

attrib. (quasi-adj.) = LENGTHWISE a.

1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 121 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. 1763 Museum Kusticum I. 3 A notch, in which. lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame.

Lengthways (lenghwēiz), adv. [f. as precwith advb. -s.] In the direction of the length rso H. Buttes Dyets die Dimer M 4b, Cat lengthways in halfes, and applied to the soles of the feete. 1634-5 Break-ton Fran. (Chetham Soc.) 45 A long table. placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 Hogabrays in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 Hogabrays by a very fine saw. 1822 Colleringe Lett., Convers. etc. xxvi. 11.68 A hollow tube split lengthways. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times xv. (1878) 56: The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways. + b. quasi-sb. Obs.

1702 Providence Rec. (1894) V. 168 The lengthwayes of the said land lieing Eastward and westward. 1703 Ibid. 150 The lengthwayes of this sd Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and sonthward.

Lengthwise (lengwaiz), adv. and a. [See

Lengthwise (lenghwoiz), adv. and a. [See -WISE.] A. adv. = LENGTHWAYS.

c1880 [EFFERER Brugbars III. iii. in Archiv Stud. neu.

Sfr. (1897) 90 Slend thys square sticke length-wyse into two.

1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. I. 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward length-wise for about a thousand miles.

1842 Act 5 & 6 Fic.

c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger. a space. of sixteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat.

1894 HALL CAINE Manxman IV. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

18 adi. Following the direction of the length:

B. adj. Following the direction of the length;

longitudinal.

longitudinal.

1871 TYLOB Prim. Cult. I. 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD Dynamics 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line. 1891 C. James Rom. Rigmarole 133 That wretched driver. was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

Lengthy (length), a. Also 9 lengthey. [f. LENGTH 5b. + -v. Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

stances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have to examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quot. 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America.]

Characterized by length; having unusually great length. a. Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc.: Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence occas.

etc.: Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence occas. of a writer or speaker.

1759 J. Adams Diary 3 Jan., I grow too minute and lengthy. 1773 Faanklin Lett. Whs. 1887 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about them (such remote countries as America) if it appears a little lengthy. 1793 Bril. Critic Nov. 266 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—'more lengthy', for longer, or more diffuse. 1796 Paine Writ. (1855) III. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself in reserve to vindicate every thing. 1812 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. VIII. 320 That, to borrow a trans-atlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. 1816 Bertham Chrestomathia App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplext proposition. 1823 New Monthly Mag. VIII. 476, I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly skimmed the poems. 1827 Scott Chron. Canongate Introd. ii. The style of my grandsire. was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. 1824—3 SOUTHEY Doctor clx. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotatious. 1837 Dickens Picken. xxxviii, This address. was unusually lengthy for him. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India 1. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. 1871 Freeman Hist. 1879 Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf. P. 200 But I grow lengthy. b. said with reference to physical length. rare exc. U.S. and techn. of animals.

exc. U.S. and techn, of animals.

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1760 P. Coffin in N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register (1855) IX.
341 There is an Hill.. the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. 1795 in W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog. II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. 1803 J. Davis Trav. U. S. 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman. He is a great, lengthy fellow. [Author's note: Lengthy is the American for long, 1806 M. Lewis in Lewis & Clark's Exped. (1893)*994 note. Down a steep and lengthey hill. 1808 Pike Sources Mississ. II. App. (1810) & Which would still leave the Arkansaw near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. 1849 Thoreau Week Concord Riv. (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. 1850 Scorksby Cheever's Whalem. Adv. vii. (1859) to Dealing his blows unsparingly. with all the force of his lengthy frame. 1878 H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont. II. xii. 347 On our left. 1802 a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. 1890 'Rolf Boldhewoon' Col. Reformer (1891) 312 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. 1893 Kremel Gaz. Aug. 213'3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† Le niate, v. Obs. [f. L. lēni-s mild + ATE.] trans. To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.
1622 Strangling Gl. Turk 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. 1624 T. Scott Belg. Souldier 26 Those hearts ... were leniated with a more instifiable triable [triacle?]. 1657 Tominson Remon's Disp. 15 Others [catharticks] which onely by leniating and solving the belly, educe homours.

† Lenic, a. (sb.) Mining, Obs. rare — [? f. Gr. Awae wine supers + 21 C. Scot and []

† Lenic, a. (sb.) Mining. Obs. rare-1. [?f.

The file, a. (30.) Mining. Cos. Pare [1]. Gr. λην-όs wine-press +-1c.] (See quot.)

1612 S. STERIEVANT Metallica 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallical instruments which worke their opperation and effect by pressing, impressioning, or moulding. There is great vse of these Lenick instruments, for the tempering and commixing of Sea-coale and Stone-coale.

Lenient action or behaviour, indulgence.

Lenient action or behaviour, judulgence.

1796 Anna Sewarn Lett. (1811-1V. 163, 1 am indebted rather to this skiey-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. 1815 Homory S. Substance Lett. (1816) 11. 211 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. 1826 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) 1. 84 To look with lenience on the faults. 1876 Gpo. Eliot Dan. Der. IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

Leniency (Irmichsi). [f. Lenient: see -enve.]

The quality of being lenient.

1786 Mad. D'Arbilay Lett. 9 June, After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. 1794 Coleratore Lett. (1895) 1. 71 All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. 1868 E. Edwards Religh I. iii. 38 Leniency to malefactors. was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects.

Lenient Winient), a. and sb. [ad. L. lonientem, lēniens, pr. pple. of lēnīre to soothe, f. lēnis soft, mild.]

soft, mild.]

A. adj.

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. + Const. of.

Somewhat arch.

Somewhat arch.

1652 FRENCH Forksh, Spa viii. 74 Taking...a little Cass'a, or some such lenient medicament. 1671 MILTON Samson 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought. 1732 ABBUTHNOT Rules of Diet 271 One should begin with the gentlest Remedies at first, as the lenient, relaxing, dilluent, demulcent. 1760 Dodd Hymn to Good-Vature Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love... the heart morose. 1781 E. D.REWIN Bot. Gard. 1. 1792) 84 The rapturous God... With lenient words her virgin fears disarus. 1805 FOSTER ESS. IV. viii. 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time, 1810 Crabbe Borongle viii. Wks. 1834 III. 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Offsoothing life in the desponding hour. 1832 Bayant Poems, Hymn to Death 103 When thy reason.. taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. Const. to, towards.

1787 Winter Syst. Husb. 170 The lenient laws of this happy isle do not compel men to get or save. 1828 D'Isabell Chas. I, I. vi. 133 This venerable Protestant was... disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen.

1832 Ht. Martineau Ella of Gar. vii. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr. Callum. 1857 Bucklik Civiliz. I. iv. 201 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge. 1870 Dickens E. Drood Xiii, We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other. 1879 Froude Carsar Xii. 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† B. sb. A soothing appliance; an emollient.

1672 Wiseman Wounds I. ix. 99, I... cleansed the wound, and drest him up with lenients. 1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Contifit. In. 50 In the Stone in the Kidneys... I think it safer to use Lenients. 1767 Goocht Treat. Wounds I. 205 How necessary it may sometimes he found... to use lenients and anodynes.

Toniently (Eniëntli). adv. If, prec. +-LY².

Leniently (li niëntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Leniently (Iř niěntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.
1845 S. Austin Raukė's Hist. Ref. II. 247 He. exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal. had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. 1884 Spectator 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

Lenify (Iř nifá), v. Also 6-7 lenefie, -ifie. [f. L. lēni-s soft, mild +-FY.] +1. trans. with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body): to render

soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). Obs.

1574 Newton Health Mag. 29 Egges., poched.. do asswage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly]. 1612 WOOALL. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder-flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. a 1640 Jackson Creed x. xxi. § 7 He must., enforce himself.. to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. 1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden Ix, The Mucilage [of Fleawort]. helps to lenifie the drynesse of the mouth and throat. 1664 EVELYN Pemona Gen. Advt. (1720) 55 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hogshead of Cider.. sometimes rarely lenifies and gentilizes it. 1664 SALMON Bate's Dispons. 1. (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral.. lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarsness. absol. 1710 T. Fuller Fharm. Extemp. 145 The uses of this [Emolsion] are great.. summarily to Lenify, Supple. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs 1. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to levigate and lenify.

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain. suffering, etc.). Also, to miti-

soften, soothe (pain. suffering, etc.). Also, to miti-

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain. suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). Now rare.

1568 tr. P. Martyr's Comm. Rom. 355 The feare is cyther lemified, or els sometymes ytterly layd away. 1569 Painter Pal. Pieas. 13751 II. Ep. Ded., Mosike. Lenifyeth sorrowe.

1594 Nashe Unfort. Tran. 76 She hung about his knees, and .. desired him the sentence might be lenefied. 1622 Fletcher Sp. Curate iv. v. This Cataplasme of a well coven'd Lawyer, Laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. 1656 Banke Reformed Paster 447 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. 1681 Evelyn Mem. (1857) Ill. 260 Lord Treasurer Clifford.. could not endure I should lenify my style. 1697 Dryden Amid XII. 394 These first infused, to Lenifie the pain. 1707 Reflex. upon Kidicule 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slandeeres. 1822 Gd. Il ords 786 She was able to look on the whole blunder with calminess. lenified in the humility it brought.

Hence Lemifying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1633) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 51 Cowmilke.. is.. proper for. all manner of Lenifyings. 1650 Baxter Saint's K. II. (1654) 250 The lenifying of exasperated and exulcerated minds. 1662 H. Struw Ind. Nectariii, 37 This he reputes to be hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature. 1758 Pesco. Thames 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving Nature.

† Leniment. Obs. rave = 0. [ad. l. Lēnīmentum, f. Lēnīre (see Lentitue). [as if ad. l. **lenītion. Obs. rave = 1. [as if ad. l. **lenītion. no assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. Copland Galter's Terap. Fiji b. But of the cure

assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. Copland Galpen's Terap. Fiji b. But of the cure of phlegmon by barly meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

Lenitive lenitiv), a. and sb. Also 7 lenative, lenetive; also corruptly lenety, lenity. [ad. med.l., lēnītīv-us (cf. l. lénitif), f. l., lēnīre to soiten, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. LENITY +-IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tend-

1. Of medicines and medical appliances; Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in lenitive electuary.

1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirung, 100 h/2 Lenitiue clysters & suppositories. 1562 W. Tushin Bathes to Cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitine or gentell purger. 1610 Markham Masterp. 1. xcii.179 This [glister] is lenitiue and a great easer of paine. 1621 Bushon Anal. Med. 11. ii. 1. (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electronics [etc.]. c1622 Dudge Pore Mans Talenti (1881) 43 A Clister lenety made of the decoction of malloweis [etc.]. 1642 Fuller Holly & Prof. St. v. xix. 4,6 As if she meant to entre a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaister. 1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compil. 11. 52 Lenitive Purgers should be made use of. 1723 Arbuthnsor Rules of Dit 1. 246 Apples are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive. 1822-34 Govel's Study Med. ed. 4 1. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† 2. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Displaying leniency, gentle. Obs. 1620 Swetham Arraiged (1880) 73 Old lago is a froward Lord, Honest but lenatine. 1625 Purchas Pilgrims 11. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour. a 1652 Brone Loveske Crl. 1. i, He has been Too long too lenetive. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. x. Ded., Such Writers. . use the most lenitive language in expressing distastfull matter.

1 A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also fig.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also fig.

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also fig.

1. So T. Gale Enchirid. 14 (Stanf.) Suppositorie, clyster or ientle lenytine. 1593 Q. Eliz. Boeth. 1, pr. vi. 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenitiues, & meane fomentations. 1641

Earl Monn. tr. Bionai's Civil Warres iv. 87 The gangren'd sores of their sonles were not to be cured by Lenities. 1681

Devoen Abs. & Achit. 926 But Lenitives fomented the Disease. c1720 W. Gheson Farrier's Dispens. v. iii. (1734) 137

It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. 1751 Earl. Oberen Remarks Swift (1752) 74. The gentle lenitives of virtue... might have proved healing ingredients to so deep... a wound 1788 New Lond. Mag. 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. 1822 LABE Elia Ser. I. Praise Chimneysw., Nature... caused to grow out of the earth her sassafiras for a sweet lenitive. 1866 Motley Netherl. (1868)

11. xv. 240 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative. 2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative.

1614 A. Jackson (title) Sorrow's Lenitive.

1640 Howell

Dodona's G. (1645) 72 Soul-solacing Lenitives of the Gospel.

1677 Hale Contempl. 11. 179 He hath under his greatest

Misery the Lenitive of Hope. 1715 tr. C'tess D'Aunoy's

1Vks. 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any

Lenitive. 1743 FIELDING Journey 1. xxi, It wants the

lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity.

1781 Mad. D'Arblay Let. to Mrs. Thrade 12 Nov., This

consanguineous fondness. I consider. one of the lenitives

of life. 1825 R. Hall Wks. (1833) I. 376 Friendship.. the

lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys.

1878 Downen Stud. Lit. 412 Against the artificial he used the artificial as a lenitive, 1891 Shorthouse Blanche Lady F. 205 Mindane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence Le nitively adv., Le nitiveness

If ence Le nitively adv., Le nitiveness:

a 1627 Middleffon Anything for Quiet L. 1.; Yet should these waste you but lenatively. 1726 Pesn Life Wks. 1. 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. 1727 Balley vol. 11, Lenitiveness, softening or assuaging Quality.

Lenitude (le nitiūd). rare. [ad. L. lēnitūdo, f. lēnis soft, mild.] † a. In a material sense: Smoothness. Obs. b. = Lenity (in the first quot. perh. misused for lentitude).

1627 W. Sclater Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. 1656 Blourt Glossogr., Lenitude, the same [as Lenity]. 1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 34 Some [purge] by lenitude as viscid..medicaments.

Lenity (leniti). Also 6-7 lenitie. [ad. OF. lenitē or L. lēnitāt-em, lēnitās, f. lēnis soft, mild.]

Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition

Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition

Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark xii. 1-8 But they now made worse through his lentite and gentlenes, cast stones at him. 1592 Nobody & Someb. in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 300 Hee is the verie soule of lentite. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. m. ii. 103 A little more lentite to Lecherie. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus ii. 6 That he do not there exercise lentite, where the case required securite. 1649 Br. Reynolds Hosea v. 38 Such stiffenesse and sownesse as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness. 1692 E. Walker Epictetus Mor. (1737) xvi, If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. a 1711 Ken Lett. Wks. (1838) 93. To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease. 1748 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is. too great lenity and indulgence. 1779 JEFFERSON Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. 1833 I. Taylor Fanat. i. 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? 1853 Geo. Elior Romoda Iviii, Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

Lenity, obs. incorrect form of Lenitive.

Lennesse, Lennet, obs. ff. Lend she, Lander.

Lennesse, Lennet, obs. ff. Leanness, Linnet. Lennilite (lemileit). Min. [f. Lenni in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + -LITE.]

A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1866 Proc. Philad. Acad. 110 'Lennilite'. 1868 Dana Min. 356 Lea has named... a greenish orthoclase...l.ennilite.

Lennow, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 lenow, 9 dial. lennaow. [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has lennock in the same sense (see

cashire dialect has tennock in the same sense (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).] Flabby, limp.

1889 R. Robinson Gold. Mirr. (Chetham Soc.) 61 My lennow limnes grow dry and stiffe. 1611 Cotor, Garache, lennow, flaggie, limber. 1616 Surft. & Markh. Country Farme 607 The branch falleth broad, lenow, and soft. 1882 W. Worcester Chrs. s.v., When I were young an' lennaow I'd a gambailed over that stile like one o'clock.

Lennthe, obs. form of Length.

Lennthe, obs. form of Length.

Leno (līno). [Possibly a corruption of F. linon (pronounced linon).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also attrib.

1851 Mayrew Lond. Labour 1. 383 Twenty year ago... 1 bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. 1866 Mrs. H. Wooo St. Martin's Ete ix, 1874 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face. 1881 G. Macdon ald Mary Marston 1. is 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. 1894 Daily News 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away ... and filled in with fine net or leno.

† Leno cinant, a. Obs. [ad. L. lēnēcinantem, pr. pple. of lēnēcināri to pander, wheedle, f. lēno pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. xv. 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant Leaders. 1848 in Crang; hence in later Dicts.

† Leno cinate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. lēnēcināt-, ppl. stem of lēnēcināri: see prec.] intr. To

ppl. stem of *lēnōcināri*; see prec.] intr. To wheedle. Hence † Leno'cinating ppl. a. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babilon). † Leno'ciny. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *lēnōcinium* allurement, f. *lēno* pander.] An enticing medicine.

allurement, i. Letto pander.] An enticing medicine, 1657 Tomlinson Remon's Disp. 140 We mix benevolent lenocinyes with purgatives. † Leno nian, a. Obs. rare—°. [f. L. lēnōni-us (f. lēno a bawd) + -AN.] 'Belonging to a bawd'. 1656 in Blount Glossogr.

Lenow, variant of Lennow Obs.

Lens (lenz). Pl. lenses; also 8 lens, lens's, and in Latin form lentes. [a. L. lens lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular conver-gence or divergence of the rays of light passing

through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than thuse of light, as in aconstic lens, electric lens.

1693 F. HALLEV in Phil. Trans. No. 205. 960 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1704 Newton Opticks 1. (1721) 8 A Glass spherically Convéx on both sides (usually called a Lens). Phil. 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. 1719 DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.

XXX, 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex Lentes. 1726
tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 347 By the help of Speculums or
Leus. 1781 COWER Charity 385 He claps bis lens, if haply
they may see, Close to the part where vision ought to be. 1831
BREWSTER Optics v. § 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses
in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors.
c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sci. 1. 65/1 The Coddington lens
is an equally valuable little microscope. 1881 ROUTLEDGE
Science xii. 279 The property of a lens to form an image
depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.
b. spec. A lens or combination of lenses used in
photography

photography.

. 1841 Fox Talbot in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. Anat. a. = crystalline lens (see CRYSTALLINE

2. Anal. 8. = crystalline lens (see CRYSTALLINE a. 6). b. One of the facets of a compound eye.

8. 1719 QUINCY Lem Physico-Bled. (1722) s.v. 1806 Med.

7rnl. XV. 106 Indistinct vision...can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. 1840 G. Ellis Anal. 96 It is this artery. that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 54 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat.

b. 1863 Duncan Insect World Introd. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses.

3. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1, 1 h) lens-shutter, the lens like a capabel adis to (sense 2) lens capabel.

-tube; lens-like, -shaped adjs.; (sensc 2) lens-capsule, -matter, -sector; lens-eye = 2 b; lens-form = Lentiform.

= Lentiform.

1874 G. Lawson Dis. Eye 128 The *lens-capsule may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it. 1839-47 Todo Cycl. Anat. 111. 769/1 The *lens-eyes of insecta. 1878 Fam. Plants 1. 16 Seeds solitary, *lens-form. 1836-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. 11. 650/1 It [i.e. the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or *lens-like. 1874 G. Lawson Dis. Eye 157 In cases where there is some *lens matter enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule. 1879 Kep. St. George's 1951/1, 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal *lens-sectors strongly marked therein. 1839 Lindley Introd. Bot. (ed. 3) 447 *lens-shaped...; resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of Amaranthus. 1887 W. Phillips Brit. Disconyectes 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped. discs. 1891 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. IV. 158 Vour *lens shutter, note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets. 1890 Itial. 111. 198 The hood is.-arranged to slide out and in on the *lens tube.

Hence Lensed a., provided with a leus or lenses.

Hence Lensed a., provided with a lens or lenses.

Hence Lensed a., provided with a lens of lenses. Lensless a., having no lens or lenses.

1859 Sala Tw. round Click (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many-lensed lorgnette. 1892 Illustr. Lond. News 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. 1899 Capsy tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn. i. (ed. 4) 80 The lensless spectroscope consists of two tubes.

† Lense, v. Obs. [OE. hlánsian, f. hláne lean; cf. clénsian to cleanse.] a. trans. To make lean; to maccrate. b. intr. To become lean.

to macerate. b. intr. To become lean.

a 1000 in Napier CE. Glosses 32/1156 Macero..ic hlensize.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 147 Mon lensed his fleis hwenne he him
sefed lutel to etene and lesse to drinke. c 1200 Trin. Coll.
Hom. 207 Mannes lichame ihalsned [Lamb. MS. lensed]
iwis, benne me hine pined mid hunger and mid burste.

Hence + Le nsing volt. sb., macerating.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 147 Ac he nuneged us an oder rode to

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 147 Ac he muneged us an oder rode to berene bet is inemned Carnis maceratio fleises lensing, c 1200 Trin. Call. Hom. 207 An oder [rode]. bat is cleped Carnis maceracio bat is lichames hlensing.

Carnis maceracio bat is lichames hlensing.

† Lensher. Obs. App. early Sc. f. Landshard.
1672 Sc. Acts Chas. II (1820) VIII. 139 2 Lenshers, aqueducts... water workes, and others vsefull and necessar for winning and ypholding of the saids coalls & coallhewghs.

Lent (lent), sb. Forms: 3-5 leinte, leynte,
4-6 lente, 6- lent. [Shortened from Lentent]

1. The season of spring. Obs. exc. in Comb. (see 4).
c 1475 Lav. 20626 Par after com leinte [c 1205] einten] and
dages gonne longy. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 107
pe evenes of be day and of be nyst is ones in be Lente, and
efte in hervest.
2. Eccl. The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve. ob-

tending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the

commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. † Also Clean Lent.

c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 229/352 Fram bulke tyme forto in leinte no lond huy ne i-seige. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII.
350 As wel in lente as oute of lente. c 1400 A. DAVY Dreams 117 On Wedenysday in clene leinte. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 12 Ao 3 if if it be in lente, left pe 3 olkys of Eyroun. 1527 Warden's Acc. Morebath, Dervon, The 2 Sonday in clene Lente. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 241 The first Sondaie in Lent, Stephyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Paules crosse. 1592 Suaks, Rom. & Yul. 11. iv. 1434 An old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. 1616 R. C. Tirtes' Whistle IV. 1434 Cocus... hath an intent, To curry favour, to dresse meat in Lent. 1769 Grav in Corr. avith Nicholls (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE Three Graves xix, Ellen always kept her church All church-days during Lent. 1861 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) 1. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent...was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

fied year.

1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VII. 251 But be nexte Lente (MSS. α and β leyntel berafter he wente into Normandie.

1538 COVERDALE N. T., Ded. to Croniwell, This last lent I dyd with all humblenesse directe an Epistle vnto the kynges most noble grace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, II. iv. 376 What is a Ioynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? 1740 GRAV Let. Poems (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. 1842 TENNYSON St. Sim. Styl. 179 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

C. transf. (cf. 3 b) and fig.

1598 TOFTE Alba (1880) 102 The Carnonale of my sweet Love is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last, 1599 Fl. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner A a iii, Spice sweetens White-meats Lent. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Descr. India (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. 1634 Bp. Hall Charac. Man (1635) 6 If, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a chearful Easter of our raising and exaltation. 1642 Fuller Italy & Prof. St. v. xiii. 408 He is half stary'd in the lent of a long vacation. 1660 Milton Free Commu, Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Serviude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherin to speak freely. 1713 Swift Cadenus & Van. 90 There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. pl. At Cambridge: The Lent-term boat-races. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 27 Feb. 11/2 In the Lents' on Saturay both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious

†3. In extended senses. a. A period of forty days, esp. in lent of pardon, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 158 b/2 There is seuen yere and seuen lentys of pardon. 1502 ARNOLDE Chron. 146 And aboue this is granntyd xxviij. C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or karyns. 1535 Goddy Primer Admon. to Rdr., Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentes of pardon

+b. A period of fasting prescribed by any

† b. A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. Obs.

1380 Wyc.Lif Eng. Wks. (1880) 41 Po holy lenten pat hygynneh fro be twelle day of cristemasse to be fulle fourtidaies. 1555 Eden Decades 99 They have observed a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holinesse inioyned. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 541 They observe their houres, and two Fasts or Lents. 1653 Greaves Seragilo 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day lent. 1718 Laov M. W. Montagu Let. to Citess [Bristol] Lett. 1887 1. 241 Their lents. are at least seven months in every year. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v., The antient Latin monks had three Lents; the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of S. Martin; and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of S. John Baptist: each of which consisted of forty days. 1755 Hume Ess. Nat. Hist. Relig. (1817) II. 446 The four lents of the Muscovites. 1781 Graon Decl. 4: F. xlvii. (1788) IV. 604 Five annual lents, during which both the clergy and laity abstain .. even from the taste of wine [etc.].

4. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) lent-corn, -crop, grain(s; lent-sown adj.; (sense 2) Lent-diet, -fast, -meat, -provisions, -season, -seed, -sermon, -stuff,

-grain's; tent-south aul; (sense 2) Lent-ate; -fast, -meat, -provisions, -season, -seed, -sermon, -stuff, -time; † Lent-cloth, a cloth hung before images in Lent; lent-lily, (a) the yellow daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus; (b) adj. of the colour of this flower; lent-rose = lent-lily (a); also, in S. Devon, N. biflorus (Britten & Holland); Lentterm (at the Universities), the term in which Lent

term (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls.

1495-6 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 45 Pro anulis pro le *lentecloth coram S. Nich. Ep. iijd., et pro factura eiusdem iiijd. 1552 Inv. Ch. Goods (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canves cauled Lente clothe. 1523 FTRIERE. Insb. § 148 Vnto the tyme that thou have sowen agayne the wynter-corne & thy *lente-corne. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gless., Lent-corn, barley and oats; also heans, if sown in the spring. 1744-50 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. II. I. 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or *Lent-Crop, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop. 1855 Mowron Cycl. Agric. II. 721/2 Breach or Lent Crops (East Eng. &c.), all spring crops. 1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 286 In a *Lent Diet People commonly fall away. 1651 C. Cartweigher Cert. Reifg. 11, 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the *Lent-fast in respect of the time. 1744-50 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. II. 1. 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called *Lent-Grains, as being to be sown about Lent time. 1869 Lonsdale Glost., Lent-grain, the spring crops. 1826-7 K. Digev Broadst. Hon. (1846) II. 364 The early daffold iwas *Lent-lily. 1892 Tennyson Gareth & Lyn. 911
A silk pavilion... all Lent-lily in hne. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 Ete nu *leinte mete and enes o dai. 1433 Caxton Gold. Leg. 375 b/1 In aduent he ete nener but lente mete. 1663-4
Prevs Diary to Feb., My wife. being with my aum Wight to day to bny *Lent provisions. 1796 W. Masshatt. W. Eng. 1. 328 *Lent rose... the Narcissus or Daffodil. 1573
LANGL. P. Pl. C. XIII. 190 Lynneseed and lik-seed and *lente-seedes alle. a 1695 Woon Ath. Oxon. (1890) III. 178
And therin doth the Vicechancellour sit, to heare the *Lent-sermons preached. 1795 Gentl. Mag. 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the *Lent-sown seed. 1573 Tussee Husb. Ivi. (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride *Lent stuffe to pronide. 1721 Amhteest Terra Vil.
No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations.. are so ord

they last all "Lent-time."

+ Lient, sb. 2 Obs. Also lente. [ad. L. lent-em, lens.] collect, sing. Lentils.

182 WYCLIF Ezek, iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent. 1388 — 2 Kings xxiii. 11 Forsothe there was a feeld ful of lente.

sothe there was a feeld ful of lente.

Lent, sb.3 Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 lente, 7 lenth, 9 length. [I. lent, pa. pple. of Lend.]

The action of lending; loan.
14.. in Arnolde Chron. 281 That for y* most part the conuenable seson of themploynge of the good lente was passed. 1646 Mass. Col. Rec. (1853) II. 163 Maior Nehemiah Bourne. is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchestr. 1682-3 Hartland Ch. Acc. (Hartland Gloss.), Pd for the lenth of two sarges is. 6d. a 1704 De La Pryme Diary (Surtees) 163 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. 1740 Twells Life Pocack (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy. 1797-1805 S. & HT. Lee Canterb. 7. 111. 456 Owens offered him the lent of his scythe. 1883 Hampsh. Gloss., Lent, length, the loan of a thing.

Lent (lent), a. Also lente. [a. F. lent, ad. L.

lent-us.] +1. Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. Obs. +1. Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. Obs.
14.. in Lanfranc's Cirurg. (1893) 297 note, Boile hit with a lente fyre. 1590 Barrough Meth. Phisick 392 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fire. 160 B. Josson Alch.
Ini. ii, We must now encrease Our fire to Ignis ardens, we are past Finus equinus, Baluci, Cincris, And all those lenter heates, 1658 Baillie in Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers (1855) App. 36/2 A lent feaver and defluxion. 1662 — Lett. 47 Jrnls. (Bannatyne Club) III. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is.. to get the deacons... created of their side; .. but this lent-way does no satisfie. 1732 Arbuthsor Rules of Diet (1736) 342 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.
+ b. quasi-sb. Slowness, delay. Obs.
1435 Torr. Porlugal 2561 Withoute lent, They wesh and to mete went.
2. Mus. = Lento. Now rare.
1744 [see Lento]. 1726 Balley, Lent [in Musick Books] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as Largo. 1876 Stanker & Barrett Diet. Mus. Terms, Lent (E.), Slow, Lento. 1883 Jas. Walker Junct to Auld Reckie, etc. 31 Wha played like thee a lente solo, Reel or Strathspey.

Lent (lent), ph. a. Also 4-5 lant(e. [pa. pple. of Lend v.2] In senses of the vb. Lend.

Formerly often used where we should now say

(Formerly often used where we should now say borrowed?).

13. S. Erkenvolde 192 in Horstm, Altengl, Leg. (1881)

270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes burghe sum lant goste, lyfe of hyme bat al redes. c 1420 Sir Amadace (Camd.) xxxviii, For gud his hutte a lante lone, Sum tyme men haue hit, sum tyme none. 1500 Becon New Catech.

Wks. 1564 I. 402 Examples. which may assertain vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us. 1610 C. Brooke Ghost Rich. III, H 3, In happy howre, I pai'd th' arrerages of his lent Good. 1631 A. Crauge Fifer. 8 Heremite 5 When pale Ladie Lunn, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

**T.ent. 71. Obs. [f. Lvul., obs. pa. pple. of

Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

† Lent, v. Obs. [f. lent, obs. pa. pple. of Lean v.] intr. To lean.

1638 A. Fox Wurtz' Surg. v. 363 A Child overturning himself or lenting backward. may soon get hurt.

Lent, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Lean v.!

-lent, suffix, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The L. ending -lentus (which in some words has an alternative form -lens) has approximately the sense of the Eng. FUL. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix -ento-, -ent- (cf. cruentus gory) to derivative stems in ·lo- or ·li-; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of gracilis slender, whence gracilentus † gracilent), and in classical times -lentus was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by u, as in turbulentus turbulent, pulverulentus pulverulent (see -ULENT); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary sb. appears, as pestilentus (-lens) pestilent, f. pestis plague, and some which have an unexplained o. as violentus (-lens) violent, f. vi-s force (cf. violare to violate), sanguinolentus bloody, f. sanguin-, sanguis blood.

+ Lentally. Her. Obs. [Origin and meaning

obscure.] (See quots.)

1485 Bk. St. Albans, Her. b iij b, Lentalli is calde in armys
whan y cootarmure is Endentid with ii, dynerse colowris in
the herde of the cootarmure. 1562 Leigh Armorie (1597) 79
He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dented.
This is called Lentally. 1586 Ferne Blaz. Gentric 208 The
second manner of Endentelies, was called Lentally, and
that was, an indenting of the coate with two divers cullors
in the bend of the coate armor.

| Lentamente (lentame nte), adv. Mus. [It.,

| Lentamente (lentamente), aav. Mus. [11., f. lento slow.] Slowly, in slow time.

1762 Sterne Tr. Shandy VI. xi, What Yorick could mean by the words lentamente—tenutê [sic].—grave,—and sometimes adagio.—as applied to theological compositions. I dare not venture to guess. 1876 in Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms, Lentamente.

| Lentando (lentando). Mus. [It. pr. pple.

of lentare to become slow.] A direction to the

not interest to become slow.] A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 J. W. Moore Encycl. Mus., Lentando, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

+ Lented, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lent sb.1 + -ED.] That shows traces of Lent or fasting;

emaciated.

1504 WILLOBER Avisa (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

Lenten (le'nt'n), sb. and a. Forms: a. I lencten, leng(c)ten, lenten, -on, 2 læng-, lengten, 2-3 leinten, 3 læncten, Orm. lenntenn, 4 lentene, -in, -oun, 4-5 lentone, 5 lentyn(ne, 5-7 lenton, 4-lenten. \(\beta\). Sc. and north. 4 lenteryne, lentrine, 4-5 lentryn(e, 4-6, 9 lentrin, lentrone, 5 lenterne, lentyren, 6 lantern, lentern, lenterane, lentran, lentren(e, lentroun, 6-7 lentron. [OE. lencten str. masc. corre-

sponds to MDu. lentin, OHG. lengizin (manoth) shortened lenzin; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as MLG.,

MDu., Du. lente fem., OHG. langiz, langaz str. masc. (MHG. langez, mod.Ger. dialects langis, Vol. VI.

etc.), also OHG. lenzo wk. masc. (MHG. lenze, mod.G. lenz). The shorter form (? OTeut. type *langito, *langiton-) seems to be a derivative of *lango- Long a., and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the longer form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an OTeut. *tino-day, cognate with *-tîno- in Goth. sinteins daily, and with Skr. dina, OSl. dini, Lith. denà day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other Teut langs, the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordinary sb. lenten has been superseded by the shortened form Lent sb.1; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and With the β forms of the ONorthumbrian Eleme WS. Afen, Fastern = Festen, western = westen.] \uparrow **A.** As separate sb. Obs.; superseded by Lent sb.1 is now apprehended as an adj., as if f. lent + -EN4.

5h,1

1. Spring; = Lent sh,1 1.
c1000 Sax, Lecchd, 11, 148 Nis nan blodlæstid swa god
swa on foreweardne lencten. a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886)
1X. 262 On længtene eregian and impian. c1200 ORMIN
8891 Illke Lenntenn forem þeng Till Jerrsalæmess chesstre
A33 att te Passkemesseda33, c1205 [see Lent sh,1], a 1310
in Wright Lyric P. 43 Lenten ys come with love to toune.
2. = Lent sh,1 2. Also clean lenten. Lenten's
dav: ? Easter-day.

day: ? Easter-day.

2. = Lent sb.1 2. Also clean lenten. Lenten's day: ? Easter-day.

a. a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom. Iviii. (Napier) 305 Pe ma, be man mot on lentene... flæsses brucan. a 1225 Ancr. K. 70 Holdeð silence...iðe leinten þreo dawes. 1340 Ayenb. 175 Efterward ine one time þanne in an-oþre ase in lenten oþer in ane heye messedaye. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 106 Ve seconnde (morwespechel shal bene ye first sunday of lentone. 1303 Langle. P. Pl. C. N.W. 81 To lene ne to lere ne lentenes to faste. 14... Customs Malton in Sartees Misc. (1888) 60 Exceppyd Burgese b' sellys heryng in Lentyn. a 1450 Myrc 75 Leste he forzet by lentenes day [v.r. ester day]. 1492 Bnry Wills (Camden) 74, I wole that the seyd prest abyde in Rome alle Lenton. 1513 Brausslaw M. Werburge 1. 2083 Truly for to fast the holy tyme of Lenton. 1553 Brecos Reliques of Rome (1563) 244 The fyrst Sonday in cleane lenton.

8. 1375 Barbour Bruce N. 815 Fra the lenteryne, that is to say, Quhill forrouth the Saint Johnnis mes. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Fgifciane) 1735 Pe next lentryn, quhen begonnyn was þe fastine. c 1425 Wyntows Cron. vill. xvii. 2608 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held hys Lentyren in reawté. c 1440 Hr. Rytsvoo Mor. Fid. ix. (Wolf of Fed.) viii, 'Schir', said the fox, 'it is lenterne, ye see; I can not fische' 1500-20 Dundar Poens xii. 1 Off Lentren in the first mornyng. 156 Bellensnen Cron. Scot. (1821) I. xxiv, Passand, in the time of Lentroun, throw the seis Mediterrane, ay selland thair fische. 1562 Wissper Cert. Tractates iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 The zeidle abstinence of fourty dayis afore Pasche, callit Lentren. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lentren.

B. attrib. and as ad/.

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in Lenten day, discirline, fast,

Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lentren.

B. attrib. and as ad/.

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in Lenten day, discipline, fast, indult, lecture, pastoral, penance, sermon, tide, time. e 1020 Rule St. Benet xli. (Logeman) 73 On lenetene festen of eastran. e 1050 Byrhtferth's Handbee in Anglia (1885) VIII. 312 Uer ys lengten tima. e 1175 Lamb. Hom. 25 In leinten time uwile mon gad to scrifte. a 1300 Cursor M. 12921 Til he had fasten his lententide. 1532 Mork Confut, Tindale Wks. 514/1 By these tradicions have we the holy Lenton faste. 1563 Winser Four Score Thre Quest, Wks. 1888 1. 127 Quily obeyt 3e nocht 30ur selfis the last lentrene tyme 30ur magistratis. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 1. 46 Sermones hie had tawght befoir the haill Lentrantyde preceding. 1610 Willet Hexapla Dan. 39 Pintus vpon this example gronndeth the lenten-fast of 40. daies. 1628 W. PEMBLE Worthy Receiv. Lord's Supper 16 As Popish Postillers and Preachers doe in their Lenton Sermons. 1638 Suriket Puké's Mistress u. C.4, To read morrall virtue, And lenton Lectures to you. 1644 Milton Arcop. (Arh.) 42 And perhaps it was the same politick drift that the Divell whipt St. Jerom in a lenten dream, for reading Cicero. 1703 Maunrell. Jonn. Jerus. (1732) 75 This heing the day in which their Lenten disciplines expir'd. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. u. Inxviii, Vet mark their mirth—ere lenten days begin. 1876 Spurgeon Commenting 44 To listen to these sermons must have afforded a suitable Lenten penance to those who went to church to hear them. 1901 Edin Rev. Apr. 440 The Lenten Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

2. Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance,

visions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance,

meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., monthful-looking, dismal.

1577-87 Holinshed Chron. 11. Descr. Scot. 7/2 For the Lenten prouision of such nations as lie vpon the Levant seas. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. i. v. 9 A good lenton answer. 1602—Ham. 11. i. 29 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Man, what Lenton entertainment the Players shall receive from you. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. Houest Man's Fort. v. v. in Who can reade in thy pale face, dead eye, or lenten shute, The liberty thy ever giving hand Hath bought for others. 1660-61 Pepts Diary 10 Mar., Dined at home on a poor Lenten dinner of colewurts and bacon. 1687 Driven Hind & P. 111. 27 Meanwhile she.. with a lenten salad cooled her blood. 1722 Prol. to Steel's Conscious Lovers, Believe me 'tis a Lean, a Lenten Dish. 1745 Wesley Wks. (1872) I. 189 He was welcome.. if he could live on our lenten fare. 189 He was welcome.. if he could live on our lenten fare. 1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 702 There were large quantities of Lenten food, particularly herrings. 1840 Barnan Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. St. Nicholas xiv, His lenten fare now let me share. 1855 Browning Twins v, For Dabitur's lenten face No wonder if Date rue.

3. Special combs. and collocations: †lenten-

3. Special combs. and collocations: †lenten-

chaps, contemptuously applied to a person with a lean visage; †lenten-cloth = Lent-cloth (Lent sb.1 4); Lenten-corn, corn sown about Lent; lenten-faced a, lean and dismal of countenance; lenten fig, $\uparrow(a)$ a dried fig; (b) dial. a raisin; Lenten-grain = lenten-corn; lenten-kail Sc, broth made without meat; Lenten lily rare = Lenten. lily (LENT sh. 1 4); lenten man nonce-wd., an observer of Lent; lenten pie, a pie containing no meat; †lenten stuff, provisions suitable for Lent; server of Lent; lenten pie, a pie containing no meat; †lenten stuff, provisions suitable for Lent; †lenten top, some kind of toy, ? used at Shrove-tide; Lenten-veil=lent-cloth (Cent. Dict. 1889).

1622 FLETCHER SP. Curalev. ii, I'll have my swindge upon thee; Sirha! Rascall! You "lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mockt me. 1485 Inv. in J. M. Cowper Churchu. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury xii, ; *Lentyncloth called a vayle. 1546-7 in Swayne Churchu. Acc. Sarum (1866) 274, vij yardes of Oscon brigges for to make Seynt Thomas a lenton' clothe at iiijd the yarde. 14... Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb. (1890) 44 *Lenten corne as. .otys pecys barly & soyche ober graynes. 1901 Times 11 Feb. 3.1 Warm seed-leds for Lenten corn are likely to be the exception. 1604 T. M. Slack Bk. C tb, Hee., was conducted through two or three lungry roomes. .by a *Lenten faced Fellow. 1611 Cotor., Figue de Caresme, a drie fig, a *Lenten fig. 1669 WORLIDGE Syst. Algric. (1681) 266 This is a principal Seed-month for such they usually call *Lenten-Grain. 1805 A. Scott Lentrin Kail Poems 30 (Jam.) O *lentrin kail, meed of my younger days. 1820 Scott Albot xiv, Monks. .are merriest.. when they sup best-brewis for lenten-kail. 1896 A. F., Housman Shropshire Lad xxix, And there's the *Lenten lily That... dies on Easter day. 1698 M. LISTER Journ. Paris (1690) 21 And the Flesh Eaters will ever defend thems-lves, if not Leat the *Lenten Hen. 1592 Sinass. Rom. & Yul. 11. iv. 130 No Hare sir; vnlesse a Hare sir in a *Lenten pie. 1494 Farvan Chron. vnl. 638 *Lentyn stuffe for y' vytaylynge of hyr hoost. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. 17 (1809) 147 The most part of the carriage was herying & Lenten stuffe. 1630 J. Tavkon (Water P.) Praise (Chron. Henticell (Jentisel). [ad. mod. L. lenticella

Lenth (e, obs. form of Length.

Lenticel (lentisel). [ad. mod.L. lenticella
De Candolle, F. lenticelle), dim. f. lent-em, lens

lentil: see LENS.]

1. Bot. A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata.

1870 Bentley Bet. 61. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs'
Bet. 91 Lenticels are a peculiarity of cork-forming Dicotyledons.

2. Anat. A lenticular gland.

11888 in Syd. Soc. Ler. 11cnce Lentice late a., producing lenticels;

liaving corky spots on the bark.

1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lenticellatus, ... lenticellate.
1870 Hoores Stud. Flora 174 Viburnum Opulus...
Guelder105e... branches slender, lenticellate.

Lentick e, obs. form of LENTISK.

Lenticular (lenti kin la1), a. and sb. L. lenticularis, f. lenticula, dim. of lent-, lens lentil: see LENS. Cf. F. lenticulaire.]

A. adj.

1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; re-

1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex. 1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Ins. Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal. 1691 Ray Creation 11. (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure. 1777 Lightfoot Flora Scot. 11. 1049 The lenticular seedvessels white. 1811 PINNERTON Petral. 1. 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened. 1830 R. KNON Bicklard's Anal. 46 Hewson. found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. viii. (1858) 151 It [duckweed] consists of lenticular floating fronds. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers Astron. I. vii. 93 The Zodiacal Light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sach's Bot. 38 Lenticular grains (e.g. in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular bed Geol.,

b. Special collocations: lenticular bed Geol., 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (Green Phys. Geol. 1877); leuticular bone = the orbicular bone (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); +lenticular fever, a fever attended with an cruption of small red pimples (Worc. 1860 citing Dunglison); lenticular ganglion = ciliary ganglion (see CLIJARY); lenticular gland, (a) = LEXTICEL 1; (b) one of the lentiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; lenticular instrument, knife, a scraper used in osteotomy; lenticular loop, a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; lenticular nucleus, the lower of the two grey nuclei of the corpus striatum; lenticular ore (see quot. 1862); lenticular process, a process on the incus of a mam-

cular process, a process on the incus of a mammal; lenţicular stereoscope (see quot. 1869).

1849 Murchison Siluria viii. 176 Including some *lenticular beds of conglomerates.

1793 Young in Phil. Trans.

LXXXIII. 174 The *lenticular ganglion. 1840 G.V. Ellis Anat. 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. 1835 Linotev Introd. Bot. (1839) 67 *Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. 1672 Wiseman Wounds 1. ix. 95 This is to be done by the *Lenticular instrument made for that purpose. 1846 Brittan It. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg. 167 The dies of bone having been removed, and the edges levelled with a *lenticular knife. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 501 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar

nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex.. and in particular of the outer segment of the *lenticular nucleus, 1862 Dana Man. Geol. 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called *lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. 1869 Tyndall. Notes Lect. Light 31 The instrument most used by the public is the *Lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. rare.

1875 Bedfords Sailor's Pocket Bk. v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores. . . is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of

the eye.

the eye.

1822-44 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 165 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. 1X. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity.

3. Comb., as lenticular-shaped.

1835 Poe Adv. Hans Pfaatl Wks. 1864 I. 17 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon. called the zodiacal light. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 63/2 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 191 These pendulums have generally lenticular shaped bobs.

† B. sb. Obs.

a. A lenticular glass or lens. b. = A lenticular

a. A lenticular giass or iens. b. — A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 tr. Porta's Nat. Magic xvii. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. 1758 J. S. tr. Le Pran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 68 We.. contented ourselves with removing some Asperties at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. 1802 Med. Int. VIII. 434 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

Taking lands and Magic ff. prec. + LY 2. In a

Lenticularly, adv. [f. prec. + -Lv 2.] In a lenticular manner; after the fashion of a lens.

1833 Herschel Astron. xii. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sup.

Lenticule lemtikiul). [ad. L. lenticula lentil.]

A lentil-shaped body. 1884 in OGILVIE.

Lenticulite (lenti-kiŭloit). [f. L. lenticul-a
see Lenticular) + -tre.] A fossil shell of a lenti-1848 in CRAIG. Hence in later Dicts.

Lentiform lentiform), a. [f. I. lent-, lens lentil + - I FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

of a lens.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Lentiform Prominences. 1830
LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Rol. 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous.
1850 H. MILLER Footpr. Creat. (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit.. was lentiform in the Coccostens.

Lentigerous (lentidgéros), a. [f. L. lenti-, lens + -ger- carry + -ous.] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs.
1889 in Century Dict.

Lentiginose (lenti dzinous), a. [f. as next +

-OSE] (See quot.)
1866 Treas. Bot., Lentiginose, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Lentiginous (lentidzinəs), a. Also 9 lentigenous, [f. L. lentigin-, lentigo + -ovs.] Full of freekles; affected with lentigo. Also absol. 1597 A. M. Guiltemean's Fr. Chirurg. 52/1 Of the lentiginouse, theire bloode is to sharpe or tarte. 1681 in Bloowr Classagr. 1755 in Johnson. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. 418/2. 1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex. || Lentigo (lentoirgo). Pl. lentigines (lentidziniz). [L. f. lent-cm, lens lentil.] A freckle or pimple; now usnally collect. for an affection of the skin (see quot. 1876). skin (see quot, 1876).

skin (see quot. 1876).

1400 Lanfrave's Cirurg. 190 Lentigines ben purgid wib a strong purgacionn. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lentigo, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. 1842 Burgess Man. Dis. Skin 244 Lentigo generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. 1876 Dunring Dis. Skin 336 Lentigo consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin-head or peasized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

Lentil (lentil). Forms: 4-6, 8 lentille, 5 lentylle, 6 lintell, lyntell(e, 6-8 lintel, 6-9 lentile, 7 lentill, lintile, ?lintle, 3-lentil. [a. F. lentille:—popular L. *lenticula* (= class.L. lenticula*), dim. of lent: see Lens.

The other Rom. forms represent the class. L. word with unchanged quantity: Sp. lenteja, Pg. lentilla, 1t. lenticidia.)

1. Chiefly pl., in early use occas. collective sing. The seed of a leguminous plant (Ervum lens, Lens esculenta); also the plant itself, cultivated

for food in European countries.

for food in European countries.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1483 Iacob An time him seo a mete Dat man callen lentil sete. c 1428 Foc. in Wr. Wülcker 664/25 Hec lens, lentylle. 1548 Turnea Names of Herbes 47 Lentilles are sowen in come fieldes and growe as Tares do. 1577 Harrison England II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Horssecorne, I meane, beanes, otes, tares and lintels [etc.]. 161x Bible 2 Sam. xxiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentiles. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 331/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Lintels which are in it. 1747 tr. Astracts Fevers 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as hig as a lentille. 1795 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. Add. 47 Beans, pease, vetches, lintels. 1826 Hoo Up Rhine 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and lentils! 1853 Sover Pantroph. 58 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to lentils! 1877 C. Geikhe Christ I. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentiles.

+ b. A name for DUCKWEED (Lemna).

† b. A name for Duckweed (Lemna). More fully, Water lentil [= F. lentilles d'eau]. Obs.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes 47 Lens palustris. is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duch wasser linse. 1579 Langham Gard. Health (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. 1579-80 North Plutarch (1893) IV. 69 Water lintels which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. 1597 Gerarde Herbal u. ccci. (1633) 829 Ducks Meat... some term it.. Lentils.

+2. pl. Freekles or spots on the skin. (Cf. LEN-Obs.

TIGO). Olis.

1558-68 WARDE IT. Alexis' Secr. 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water.. will not go out. 1578 Lyte Dodoens III. xxxiv. 365 The luyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all lentils and other spots of the face. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 80 Wheat flower..cleanseth the face from lentils and spots. 1694 SALMON Bate's Dispens. (1713) 689/1 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin truubled with Lentils.

† 3. A lentil-shaped metal disc. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1770 Phil. Trans. LX. 363 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Para 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for recti-ying alcohol. In mod. Dicts. fying alcohol.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. attrib. and Comb., as lentil-broth, form, formidge, foldage, seed, soup; lentil-grey, shapedadjs, lentil-dew [a. F. lentille d'eau] = sense 1 b; lentil-ore, -powder (see quots.); lentil-pulse = 1; lentil-shell (Zool.), the genus Ervillia.

1820 W. Tooke tr. Lucian 1. 553 note, The *lentil-broth was boiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. (1833) I. 345 *Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed. in old herbuls. 1900 Daily News 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A... was dressed in *lentil grey cloth, 1836 Chester Dict. Names Min., *Lentil-ore, an early name for liroconite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Aly. 1. 275 Vpon fish-dayes we had a messe of *lentill porrige. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gf. Exemp. 11. Disc. xiv. 27 He prefers a dish of red *lentill pottinge before a venison. 1885 Cassell's Encycl. Dict., *Lentil-powder, Pharm., a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. 1660 Howell. Lex. Tetragl., A *Lentil plese, or lentile; lentille. 1555 Edeas Decades 102 Certayne smalle graynes of golde no bygger then *lintell seeds. 1607 Torsell. Hist. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lintel seed. 1795 Witherins Bril. Plants (ed. 3) IV. 11 Tabercles lentil-shaped. 1831 Woodward Mollusca 373 Ervilla, Turton, *Lentil-shell. 1820 W. Tooke tr. Lucian I. 553 That the cook may. from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their *lentil-soup.

† Lentile, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. lent-, lens lentil +-ILE.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil. 1763 Bril. Mag. IV. 103 A gentleman...produced a circular piece of ice., which he reduced to a lentile form.

† Lentiner. Obs. Also lentiner. [? f. LENTEN + -ER 1.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk.

piece of ice... which he reduced to a lentile form.

† Lentiner. Obs. Also lentner. [? f. Lenten.

† Lentiner. Obs. Also lentner. [? f. Lenten.

1-ER 1.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk,

1575 Turber. Faulcourie 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, bycause they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like meanes. 1655 Walton Angler (1661) 14 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentners. 1677 Lond. Caz. No. 1219; 4 A Lentiner Faulcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 24 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. 1727 in Bradler Fam. Dict. s.v. Havok.

Lentiscine, a. rare. Also 5 lentescyne. [ad. L. lentiscin-us, f. lentiscus: see next.] Of or

belonging to the mastic-tree.
c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 11. 428 Oyl lentescyne. Ibid.
433 As oyl lauryne is lentiscyne of take. 1656 in BLOUNT
Glossogr.

433 As oyl lauryne is lentiscyne of take. 1656 in Blounr Glossogr.

| Lentiscus (lenti'skös). Pl. lentisci, lentiscus's. [L.: see Lentisk.] = Lentisk.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xxv. (1495) 619 Cypres is a medycynall tree and hyght Lentiscus by a nother name. 1587 Mascall Govt. Cattle, Oxen (1627) 85 The buds or branches of Lentiscus and wild olive trees. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. Mar. (1699) 13 Such Plants... as ... Lentiscus, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. 1698 M. Lister Journ. Paris (1699) 04 Lentiscus's and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. 1717 Berkeley Let. to Pope 22 Oct., Thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed Zero xiii, Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of lentiscus and myrtle. Comb. 1882 Garden 23 Sept. 273/t The Lentiscus-lenved Ash... is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit.

Lentisk (lenti'sk). Forms: 5-7 lentiske, 7-lentisk, 7-lentisk, 7-lentisk.

Ientick(e, 7, 9 lentisc, 8 lentisck, 7- lentisk. Also 7 in It. or Sp. form lentisco. [ad. L. lentiscous. Cf. F. lentisque.] The mastic tree (Pis-

Also 7 int. of 15p. Interests. The mastic tree (Pistacia lentiscus). Also attrib.

c1420 Pallad, on Husb. 11. 429 Lentiskis greynes fele and ripe a slepe Thou brynge a duy and nyght to hete yfere. 1562 Tunner Herbal 11. 29 The rosine of yo lentiske tree called mastick deserueth... prayse. 1616 B. Jonson Devil an Ass iv. i, Oyles of Lentisco. 1624 Cart. Smith Virginia. 1. 2 The Lentisk that beareth Mastick. 1625-6 Purchas Pilgrins 11. 1277 The Lenticke tree.. is well nigh onely proper to Sio. 1644 Evelin Diary 30 Sept., Rosemary, lavender, lentiscs, and the like sweet shrubes. 1664 Morteux Rabelais iv. Ixiii. (1737) 225 Gymnast was making Tooth-pickers with Lentisk. 1751 Sia J. Hill Mat. Med. 694 The Lentisc Wood, distill d by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. 1766 Fawkes tr. Theocritus Idyl vii. 154 Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline Of lentisk, and young branches of the vine. 1840 Browning Sordatlo IV. 390, Where I set her Moorish lentisk, by the stair, To overawe the aloes. 1866 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 540 Lentisk and beach-loving myrtle, both ex-

ceeding green and bushy. 1894 P. Pinkerton Adriatica, Dream, By the lentisks of Taormina.

Lentitude (lentitiud). [ad. L. lentitūdo, f. lentus slow. Cf. F. lentitude (Cotgr.).] Slowness, slnggishness.

1623 COCKERAM, Lentitude, slownesse. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. II. viii. § 3. 207 Lentitude, Stupor. 1832 I. TAYLOR Saturday Even. (1833) 210 There is a serenity—night we say a lentitude of the physical temperament. 1862 Mas. Speid Our Last V. Ind. 41 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental lentitude.

Lentitu'dinous, a. rare. [f. L. lentitūdin-, lentitūdo (see prec.) + -ous.] Slow, sluggish.

1801 W. Tavl.or in Monthly Mag. XI. 646 The . rehearsal of the lentitudinous representations of Rastadt.

+ Lently, adv. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lent a. + -tr2.] Slowly.

1654-66 Earl Orrers Parthen. (1676) 154 He therefore past lently the River Vulturnus.

Lentner, variant of Lentiner Obs.

1 Lento (lenta) Mus. [lt] A direction in-

Lentner, variant of LENTINER Obs.

|| Lento (lento). Mus. [lt.] A direction indicating a movement slower than Adagio.
1724 Explic. For. Words Mus., Lent, or Lento, or Lentement, do all denote a Slow Movement.
1736 in Balley (fol.).
1876 in Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms.
Lentoid (lentoid), a., [f.l..lent-LENS+-01D.]
11 aving the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.
1879 in Webster, Suppl. 1880 Alhenzum 21 Aug. 245/2
The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands. 1884
SAYCE Anc. Emp. East 230 The lentoid gems. are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittile carved stones. 1900
A. S. Murray in Bril. Mus. Return 64 Haematite lentoid scal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.
Lento(o, Lenton(e, obs. fi. Lean-to, Lenten.
Lentor (lental, lentor (sense 1), f. lentus slow.]
1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscidity. Now rare.

1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscidity. Now rare.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction have enermore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compit. xiv. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or sliminess. 1699 Evelyn Acetaria 36 Arborescent Holi-hocks.. by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Sallet. 1744 Berkelley Siris § 25 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. 1797 J. Downing Disord. Horned Cattle 3 This medicine.. extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. 1822-34 Good's Study Ared. (ed. 4) I. 560 That lhypothesis] of Hoerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

† b. concr. A viscid component of the blood.

† b. concr. A viscid component of the blood.

2 1720 W. Gibson Farrier's Guide ii. viii. (1738) 38 A great deal of Lenter may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. 1722 Quincey Lex. Phys.-Med. (ed. 2), Lentor hath been used.. to express that sixy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels.

2. Slowness; want of vital activity.

2. 1763 Shenstone Wks. & Lett. (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have... a lentor which wine may naturally remove. 1779 J. Lovell in T. Addams' Wks. (1854) IX. 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind.. that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. 1847-9 Topo Cycl. Anat. IV. 297h The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions.

Lentoun, obs. form of LENTEN.

+ Le'ntous, a. nonce-wd. [f. L. lent-us slow

+-0US.] Clammy, viscid.

+-0US.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. II. i. 54 Chrystall .. is a minerall body.. made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Lentous, soft, tender.

Lentran(e, -tren(e, -trin(e, obs. ff. Lenten).

Lentran(e, -tren(e, -trin(e, obs. ff. Lenten.

Lentran(e, -tren(e, -trin(e, obs. ff. Lenten.

† Lentrinware. Sc. Obs. Also 5 lentrynvar, lentrinva(i)r, lenterwar(e, 6 lentrenvare, lentreneveyr. [f. lentrin, Sc. form of Lenten+
Ware.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called lentrins' (Jam.).

1435 Exch. Rolls Scott. IV. 604 De custuma 760 pellium que dicuntur *lentrinware. 1492 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 47 A lettre, vnder the sam seil, of the freing of the custum of lenterwar, futevel, and other sic. 1493 bid. 49 ij dusane lentrinvair... j dusan of lentrinware. 1496 Hally Burton Leager (1869) 115, 2 sekis skynis contenand g86 skyns, and 350 lentrynvar, and 300 futfell. 1535 Aberd. Reg. (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrene veyr skynnis. 1593 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1874) 111. S80/2 Skynnis vndirwrittin callir in the vulgar toung Scorlingis, scaldingis, futefaillis, lentenvare. Lentron(e, lentroun, obs. ff. Lenten.

Lent-stock, variant of Linspock.

† Lentular, a. Obs. rare—1. [as if L. *lentul-185, dim. of lent-em Lens+-AR.] Lens-shaped. 1761-9 tt. Voltaire's Wks. XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A lentular spectacle glass.

L'envoy, lenvoy, sb. See Envoy sb. 1 1.

spectacle glass.

L'envoy, lenvoy, sb. See Envoy sb. 1.

1430-40 Lydg. Bochas viil. xxv. (1494) E iij b/r Make a
Lenuoy that men all may it rede. [The 'Lenuoye' follows.]

1570 Barclay's Ship of Fooles 2b, The Lenuoy of Alexander Barclay Translation. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1509 has always The Enuoy or Thennoy.] 1588 Shaks.

L. L. III. 181 Pag. Is not lenuoy a saline? Ar. No. Page, it is an epilogue. a 1625 Beaum. & FL. Wit avithout M. II. iv, After these, a Lenvoyto the Citty for their sinnes? 1636

Massinger Bashf. Lover iv. i, Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lenvoy. a 1656 Ussher Annals vi. (1658) 276

Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 130 left all paid, with this lenuoy over and above of Curtius [Latin:

a Curtio etiam hoc adjecto epiphonemate), So that, saith he, that army..brought yet more honour and glory, then spoil and riches out of Asia.

and riches out of Asia.

Hence + Lenvoy v. trans., to give (a person) his lenvoy; to say farewell to him.

1506 NASHE Saffron Walden 134 Wee shall lenuoy him, and trumpe and poope him well enough if .. he will needes fall a Comedizing it.

Leny(e, obs. form of Lean v.1

+ Lenye, a. Set. Obs. Also 6 lenge, linge, 7 lenyie. [a. OF. ligne, linge, thin, slender (said both of textile fabrics and of a person's figure: see Godef.):—L. lineus made of linen, f. linum

see Goden):—L. titheus inside of lines, i. tithium flax.] Fine, thin, slender.

1513 Douglas Æneis vii. 1. 30 Rych lenge [L. tennes] wobbis natly weiffis sche. Ibid. viii. 1, 73 A linge wattry garmond dyd hym vaill [L. enn tennis glanco velabat amictu Carbasus]. ?16. Barbour's Bruce (1616) 1. 387 His body wes weyll maid and lenge [MS. has a blank; ed. 1670 lengie].

Lenyn, obs. form of Linen.

Lenyn, obs. form of Linen.

Lenzinite (lenzinait). Min. [Named by J. F. John, 1816, after Dr. J. G. Lenz: see -IN and -ITE.]

An opal-like variety of halloysite.

1823 W. Pinilirs Min. (ed. 3) 87 Lenzinite.. has been divided into two varieties.

1837 Dana Min. 250 The Lenzinite of John, from Kall, ...in Prussia.

divided into two varieties. 1837 DANA Min. 250 The Lenzinite of John, from Kall,...in Prussia.

"Leo (\$\vec{1}\vec{v}\oldsymbol{o}\), Astron. [L: see Lion.] The Lion, the Zodiacal constellation lying between Cancer and Virgo. Also, the fifth sign of the Zodiac (namer! from this constellation), entered by the sun about the 21st of July. I co Minor, a modern constellation containing stars of minor magnitude, lying between the Great Bear and Leo. a 1000 Ags. Man. Astron. in Pop. Treat. Sci. (1841) 7 An beara tacna vs ge-haten aries, fifta kee; systawinge. c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. n. § 6 As thus enery degree of aries bi ordre is nadir to every degree of libra by ordre & .. leo to advante lete.]. 1611 Cotter, Lion, a Lyon; also, the (Zodiacall) Signe Leo. 1667 Milton P. L. x. 576 Thence down amaine By Leo and the Virgin and the Stales. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) 11. 548/1 Hevelius's Constellations made out of the unformed stars. Lyns, The Lynx. Leoning, The Little Lion. Ibid. 568/1 When the sun is in Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, the north pole of the earth is enlightened by the sun. 1868 Lockeker Elem. Astron. 135 The pole of the globe being represented by a point in the constellation Leo.

Leo, OE. and early ME.: see Lion.

Leo, obs. form of Lee sb.1, Lo int.

Leof, Leofsum, obs. ff. Leaf, Lief, Leesome.

Leof, Leofsum, obs. ff. Leaf, Lief, Leesome. Leoful, variant of LEEFUL.

Leom(e, obs. form of Lean sh.1 Leon, obs. f. Lion; rare obs. var. I.Yam, leash. Leon, obs. f. Lion; rare obs. var. Lyam, leash. Leonard(e, var. Lannard) Obs., a kind of falcon. 1550 J. Coke Eng. & Fr. Heralds viii. (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonerettes, fawcons [etc.]. 1623 Cockeram Eng. Dict. iii. Hawks, A Leonard, the male is called a Leneret. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Leonard Hawk, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by Fowlers. Leone, obs. form of Lean v. 1

*Leonell, a. Obs. rare-1. [app. a derivative of L. Lôn-Lion.] Of or resembling that of a lion. 1625-6 Purchas Pilgrims ii. 1495 They themselues are of darke yellow colour, commonly called Leonell colour. Leonerett. obs. f. Lannarett. a kind of falcon.

Leonerett, obs. f. LANNERET, a kind of falcon.

1550 [see Leonard].

Leonhardite (lī_lŏnhā·ɪdəit). Min. [Named by Blum (1843) in honour of C. C. von Leonhard:

by Blum (1843) in honour of C. C. von Leonhard: see -iTE.] A variety of LAUMONTITE, containing less than the usual amount of water.

1848 in Craic. 1868 Dann Min. (cd. 5) 401 Leonhardite.

Lustre of cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere vitreous...

Usually whitens on exposure like laumontite.

+ Leonic, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. leōn-Lion +-iC.] Pertaining to the constellation Leo.

a 1858 CLEVELAND Engag. Stated 14 The Sign's in Cancer and the Zodiack turns Leonick.

Leonid (lɨ önid). Astron. Also pl. in L. form Leonides (lɨŋrɨndɨz). [f. L. leōn-Lion (Leo) +-iD.] One of a group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Leo.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS Astron. 793 The Leonids and the Andromedes of November 14 and 27. 1878 Times 25 Nov., Knowing thus.. the true velocity of the Leonides as they rush into our air. 1880 Proctor Rough Ways 116 If the path tends from that particular part of the constellation Leo. the probability of the meteor being a Leonid is increased. attrib. 1899 Edin. Rev. Oct. 319 A practised observer can thus distinguish an Andromede from a Leonid meteor.

+ Leonine, sb. Obs. Also 8 lionnine. [and lawing app. form of leōniques (see part)]

+ **Leonine**, sb, 1 Obs. Also 8 lionine. [admed.L. $l\bar{e}\bar{o}n\bar{i}na$, app. fem. of $l\bar{e}\bar{o}n\bar{i}na$ s (see next), but the reason of the name is not clear; cf. quot. 1749.] A counterfeit coin, of the reign of Edward I, brought into England from abroad.

brought into England from abroad.

[21350 W. Hemingburgh Chronicon (1849) II. 187 Monetas plurimas et pessimi metalli, pollardorum. Leoninarum dormientium, et aliorum diversorum nominum.] 1577-87 Holinsburgh Chron. III. 309/tThere were diuerse monies in those daies [1300] currant within this realme, as pollards, crocards, staldings, eagles, leonines,... and all these were white monies, artificiallie made of silver, copper, and sulphur. 1749

J. Simon Ess. Irish Coins 15, note, These... foreign chins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries,... &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from ... beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

Leonine, sb.2: see Leonine a.2

Leonine (lī'ŏnəin, -nin), a.1 [a. L. leōnīn-us, f. leōn-Lion. Cf. F. léonin.]

1. Resembling a lion or that of a lion; lion-like.

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1. Resembling a lion or that of a lion; lion-like.

1. Resembling a lion of force leonyne.

1. Resembling Reathwait Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 338 Neere resemblance had Leena's name with her Leonine nature.

1. Recent Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 338 Neere resemblance had Leena's name with her Leonine nature.

1. Recent Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 338 Neere resemblance had Leena's name with her Leonine nature.

1. Recent Funeral Dr. Browning (2 y) b, And bring them from that which in their Physiognomy is. Leonine (6 or so we read some men had lionly looks).

1. Recent Engles Worse.

1. Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard!

1. Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard!

1. Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard!

2. Redoubted King, of courage leonine a man.

1. Recent Engles Resembled Resemb

(Cent. Diet.). Leonine seal: ? the SEA-LION.

1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. 1. 185 Leonine Seals are found in great numbers on the eastern shores of Kantschatka... The Leonine Seal has the head and eyes large... and along the neck of the male there is a mane of stiff curled hair.

and along the neck of the male there is a mane of stiff curled h.ar.

2. Of or relating to a lion.

1500-20 Dunbar Poems xlviii. 91 And first the Lyone.

With visage bawld, and curage leonyne. 1755 Johnson,
Leonine, belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

Ibid., Tiger, a fierce beast of the leonine kind. 1794 G.

Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. III. xxx. 59 As is the piper's
art to the pipe. so is the soul of the lion to the body leonine.

1861 Genkie & Wilson E. Fordes ix. 248 They styled themselves 'Red Lions', and, in proof of their leonine relationship, made it a point of always signifying their approval or
dissent by growls and roars.

3. Roman Law. Leonine convention or partner
ship [1. Leonina societas] (see quot.).

Cf. Sp. contrato leonine, in S. America a contract in which
the advantage is, in the judgement of the Court, manifestly
and unfairly one-sided; such a contract may be held void.

1875 Poste Gains in. Comm. (ed. 2) 426 Aristo records
the decision of Cassins that a partnership on the terms that
one should take all the profits and another hear all the loss,
which he calls a leonine partnership; is not binding.

4. Comb.: leonine-coloured adj.

a 1697 Aubber Lives, S. Butler (1898) 1. 138 He was of a
leonine-coloured haire, middlesized, strong.

Hence Leoninely adv., in the manner of a lion.

1731 J. Harbers Hermes 1. xi. (1765) 209 Adverbs may be
derived. Afford Schaffer and some hear a lion, keorrolog,

1751 J. Harris Hermes 1. xi. (1765) 209 Adverbs may be derived. from Substantives, as from λέων, a Lion, λέοντωδώς,

Leonine livinoin, -nin', a.2 and sb.2 [ad. L. leonin-us, f. Leon-, Leo proper name: see -INE.]
A. adj.

1. Pertaining to one of the popes named Leo. *Leonine City* [mod.L. *Civilas Leonina*], that part of Rome in which the Vatican stands, which was

walled and fortified by Leo IV (c850).

1870 N. & Q. Ser, IV, VI. 294 I In describing the present course of events in Italy, constant mention is made by the papers of the 'Leonine City'.

1892 Daily News 16 Dec. 5/2 The Pope's plea for jurisdiction over the Leonine City.

2. Leonine verse: a kind of Latin verse much

used in the Middle Ages, consisting of hexameters or alternate hexameters and pentameters, in which the final word rimes with that immediately pre-

the final word rimes with that immediately preceding the easural pause. So leonine poet, rime. [Prob. named from some medieval poet called Leo for Leonius) who made use of this kind of versification; for conjectures as to his identity see Du Cange.]

1658 W. Burton Itin. Anton. 61 These rimedoggrill verses, not Leonine, as I think they are usually called. a 1771 Gray Corr. (1843) 276 If the date of this poem be true, the general opinion, that the Leonine verse owes its name to Leonius, seems to be false. 1837-9 Hallam Itis. Lit. (1847) I. 1. § 87. 77 Those who attempted to write verse have lost all prosody and relapse into Leonine rhymes. 1845 Encycl. Metrop. XXI. 385/1 Sir A. Croke has given examples from more than fifty Leonine poets from the IIId to the XVth centuries. 1862 II. B. Wheatley Anagrams 15 Leonine verses were invented, according to Camden, in the reign of Charlemagne.

B. sb. pl. Leonine verse.

B. sb. pl. Leonine verse.

1846 Wright Ess, Mid. Ages 1. v. 186 Its author has mixed leonines with his elegiacs.

1861 Sat. Rev. 21 Sept. 366 The Speculum is not. written either in classical metre or in leonines.

Theonneeux: see Lionceau.

|| **Leontiasis** (lipontoirasis). Med. [mod.L., a. Gr. λεοντίασις, f. λεοντ-, λέων Lion: see -asis.] A

Gr. Acovitatis, 1, Acovit, Acovitatis, 1, Acovitatis, 1, Acovitatis, 1, Acovit, Acovitatis, 1, Acovit, Acovitatis, 1, Acovit, Acovitatis, 1, Acovitatis, 1,

Sive appearance very appropriately designated 'leontiasis.'.

|| **Leontodon** (λίρ nt δάρη). [mod.L., f. Gr. λεοντ-, λέων Lion + δδοντ-, δδούς tooth: a transl. of Dandelion.] A plant of the genus Leontodon, of which the Dandelion was the original type.

1807 Crabbe Par. Reg. 1. Wks. 1823 I. 64 There Arums, there Leontodons we view.

Leonys, obs. form of LIONESS. Leopard (lepaid). Forms: a. 4 labarde, lubard, 4-6 lebarde, libarde, lybard, 4-8 libard, 5 leberde, labbarde, 5-6 lybarde, lybbard(e,

lyberd(e, liberd(e, 4-7 (and 8-9 arch.) libbard. \$\beta\$. 3 leupar, 3-5 lepard, 4-5 lupard(e, 4-6 leparde, 4 lepart, lip(p)ard, (5 lupart, lupaerd, parde, 4 lepart, lip(p)ard, (5 lupart, lupaerd, lyepart(e, lyppart, 6 lyparde). γ. 4 leopard(e, 4-5 leopart, 4, 6 leoparde, 4, 6-leopard. [ME. leopard, also lebard, lubard, leupard, etc., a. OF. leopard, lebard, leupard, etc. (mod.F. leopard), ad. late L. leopardus (Hist. Aug., ad. late Gr. λεύπαρδος (S. Ignat., Galen), also λεοντύπαρδος (and λεοντοπάρδαλος, ? 4th e.), f. λεοντ-, λέων Lion + πάρδος PARD. πάρδος ΡΑΚΟ.

The animal orig, so named was supposed to be a hybrid between lion and 'pard'; cf. Plin. N. //, vnn. xvii, '[Leones] quos pardi generavere'.]

quos pardi generavere'.]

1. A large earnivorous quadruped, Felis pardus, otherwise called the Panther, a native of Africa and southern Asia. Its coat is yellowish fawn shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In popular language, the name is often restricted to the smaller varieties

shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In popular language, the name is often restricted to the smaller varieties of the species, the larger being ealled panthers.)

Black leopard, a black-coated variety of the leopard, formerly regarded as a distinct species, found in Southern India and the Malay peninsula. Java, etc.

a. 13.. Coer de L. 2182 Then answered Kyng Richard, In deed lyon, in though libbard. 2130 R. Buense Chron.

Wine (Rolls 13705 Was neuere lubard ne lyoun ... but was so wol. 2136 Charteke Manks. 2 Tyr Leons, leopardes, 12. r. lebards, luperdes] and Beres. a 1400 Isuarbras 18. A labarde ther com and tuk that othir. 2140 Promp. Parv. 2012 Labbards. 4, 54. Pebbard, leopardia. 2140 Gesta Rom. 1 ks. 246 (Hall MS) A little He, fulle of lionnes, leberdes, berys, and obere wylde bestes. 1531 Ervot Gov. 1, xviii. In the vacation season from waries they hunted lions, liberdes, and suche other bestis. a 1599 Seinsper F. Q. vii. vii. 29 He in forrest greene Had hunted late the Libbard or the Bore. 1613 Purchas Prigrimage vii. 1, 446 The Librard is not burifull to men except they annoy him: but killeth and eateth Dozges. 1635 Swan Sfee. M. (1670) 306 There is no Leopard or Libbard but such as is begotten hetween the Lion and the Panther, or the Panther and the Lioness. 1784 Cowere Trask vi. 773 The hon, and the libbard, and the bear, Graze with the fearless flocks. 1820 Kealis Lamia 11. 125 Twelve sphered tables. rear'd On libbard's paws.

B. a1290 S. Eustare 410 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1°31) 210 Lionus and leuparz. And bestes suije felfle. a 1300 Crosor M. 1638 Moder, he said, haf pour as ward, Nofer o leon ne o lepard (Gott, lippard). 1340 Ayreb, 14 Vor let bodi of be beste wes ase lipard. 2136 Charter Kudis' T. 1328 Aboute this kying ther ian on euery part ful many a tame leon and leopard. 1387 Traviss Migden (Rolls) I. 153 Camelion is. in colour liche to a lupard. 2 1430 Lyde. Reas, A Sens. (Le E. T. S.) 3294, I wot thou loupest twying And library as 11 shal. deno

as American Leopard, the jaguar, F. onca; Hunting Leopard, the chectah (see HUNTING 7bl. sh. 3 b); Snow Leopard, the ounce, F. irbis.

Hunting Leopard, the cheetah (see Hunting wh. sh. 3 b); Snow Leopard, the ounce, F. irbis.

2. With reference to its spotted eoat, as a type of unchangeableness, after Jer. xiii. 23.

1382 Wyclif Pref. Ep. St. Ferome vii. 71/1 [Mentions feremials allusion to] the leparde spuylide his colours. 1560 Biber (Genev.) Jer. xiii. 23 Can the blacke More change his skin? or the leopard his spottes? 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. 174. 1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 573 They have washed off their Libbards spots. 1631 Brathward Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 308 The Blackmoore may sooner change his skin, the Leopard his spots.

3. A figure of a leopard in painting, heraldry, etc.

13. Coer de L. 5121 Many wer the fayre geste Theron were wryten, and wylde beste, Tygrys, dragons, leons, lupard. 121366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 834 With briddes, bybardes, & lyouns, And othir beastis wrought ful welle. 1400 Destr. Troy 1573 And all of marbill was made with meruellus bestes, Of lions & Liburdes & other laithe wormes. 1523 Skelton Garl. Lauret 590 Wheron stood a lybbard crownyd with golde and stones. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 551 With Libbards head on knee.

b. Anc. Her. A lion passant guardant [F. lion leoparde], as in the Arms of England.

12100 Siege of Carlaverock (Nicolas 1828) 22 En sa baniere trois luparte. 1 c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 305 Pei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand bre lebardes. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 24 The said King Henry the seconde bare in armes frome that day forthe the saide libarde of gold withe the other two libardis of the same that is borne for Duke of Normandie. 1525 Lu. Berners Froits. II ccii. [cxviii.] 623 He lefte the beryng of the Armes of Englande, or the lybardes, and flour delyces quarterly. 1614 Selden Titles Hou., In royal blazonry leopards and lions were synony-

mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles vi. xxxv, Though ne'er the leopards on thy shield Retreated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, ε1344; and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France. In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called 'a gold coin with one leopard', and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called leopardus auri is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange α1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The leopard's (i.e., lion's) head seems to

+ d. The leopard's (i. e. lion's) head seems to

dated by Du Cange a 1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The leopard's (i. e. lion's) head seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. Obs.

1423 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 257/1 That no Goldsmyth. . nor other Man that worketh Selver Hernois, put noon therof to the sale . or that it be touched wyth the touche of the Liberdisheed.

† 4. The fur of the leopard. Obs.

1430 Will of Peyton (Somerset Ho.), Gown. . furred wilybbards. 1506 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynyt with leopardis.

† b. ? quasi-adj. = leopard skin.

1712 Town & County Mag. 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard sourtout.

5. Sea leopard = leopard-seal: see SEA.

6. altrib. and Comb., as leopard skin, whelp; leopard-coloured, -like adjs.; leopard man, one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 Cotor. Leopardé, 'libbard-like. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard-like. 1390-1 Earl Derly's Exped. (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candelis et pro allis expensis, per le 'libardman ibidem, j scnt. 1599 Hak. LUYT l'oy. II. 1. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of 'Libard skinnes. 1730 Will in Payne Eng. Calk. (1880) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe. 1848 Symonos Shaks. Predecessors vii. § 3. 262 She... led lyric poetry, like a tamed *leopard-whelp.

b. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as leopard cat, (a) the African wild cat. Felis Serval: (b) the wild

b. In the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as leopard cat, (a) the African wild cat, Felis Serval; (b) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, F. bengalensis; (c) the American ocelot, F. paralalis; leopard-mackerel, a scombrid fish, Scomber leopardus Shaw, Cybium interruptum Cuv., common in India : leopard math, a callector's name for a in India; leopard moth, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, Zeuzera asculi or Z. pyrina; leopard-seal, -shell (see quots.); leopard-tortoise, Testulo pardalis; leopard wood, the wood of a S. American tree, Brosimum Aubletii.

1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 219 The 'Leopard Cat. 1863 Speke Discov. Nile 273 A... young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat. tied round his neck. 1884 Riverside Nat. Ilist. (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (Felis bengalensis) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species. 1862 Beveride Hist. India I. Introd. 12 The 'leopard-mackerel and the mango fish. 1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 246 Zeuzera Esculi (wood 'leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S. Clifford in Eng. Mech. 21 Jan. 449/3 A memorable wood-boring..caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (Zenzera Esculi). 1894 Royal Nat. Hist. (ed. Lydekker) II. 142 The 'leopard-seal (Qigmorhims leptonyx') may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas... The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard. 1711 Phil. Trans. XXVII. 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the 'Leopard Shell. 1880 Cassell's Nat. Hist. IV. 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the 'Leopard Tortoise (Testudo pardalis),... and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 Handbk. Turning 41 Partridge and 'leopard woods.

Leopardess (lepeades). Also 6 libardesse. [f. Leopardess (lepeades). Also 6 libardesse. [f. Leopard - Ess.] The female of the leopard. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest of The Lion and Libardesse [having conjunction] bring forth a third kind. 1883 Mrs. Lyn Lindon lowell. xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of .. a leopardes.

4 Leopardine, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Leopard. 141]. Jackson True Erang. T. 1. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvish, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Empero in India; leopard moth, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, Zeuzera asculi or

represented as passant guardant.

represented as passant guardant.

176a tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. 1, 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gules.

Leopardling (le paidlin). rare-1. [f. Leo-Pard + Ling.] A young leopard.

1861 Du Chaillu Explor. Equat. Afr. xii. 167, I beheld an immense leopard... with a tiny little leopardling near her side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 lyberdes, libardis, leopardes bayn(e, libardbain(e, -bayne, 7 lib(b) ard, libbard's bane, libbardsbane, 6-leopard's bane. [See Bane 161 2 h] A plant

7 lib(b)ard, libbard's bane, libbardsbane, 6—leopard's bane. [See Bane sb.1 2 b.] A plant of the genus Doronicum, esp. D. Pardalianches. Also applied to Arnica montana, Paris quadrifolia (Herb Paris), etc.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconium] is called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardbayne or one bery.

1551 — Herbal 1. Bij, Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr viterly amased and Num.

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 739 Libardbain or Wolf-bain.

1608 B. Jonson Masque Queens, Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane.

1658 Rowland Monfel's Theal. Ins. 909 The venomous herb called Lib-

bardshane, or Wolf-wert. 1682 WHELER Journ. Greece VI. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion. 1785 MARTYN Konsseau's Bot. xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane, a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 37 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (arnica montana) may be found useful. 1882 Garden 15 Apr. 247/1 The Leopard's-bane. grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (lɨ öpouldəit). Min. [Named from Leopoldshall in Prussia, its locality.] = SYLVITE. 1882 Dana Man. Min. Gen. Index, Leopoldite v. Sylvite. Leorne, obs. form of Learn.

Leos, str. pa. t. Leese v.1

Leos, str. pa. t. Leese v.1

Leose(n, variant of Leese v.1

† Leoth. Obs. [OE. léoð str. neut. = Du. lied, OHG. liod (MHG. liet, inflected lied., mod.G. lied), ON. lióð, Goth. *liuþ (in awiliuþ thanksgiving):—OTeut. *leuþa**.] A song.

Reorwith 1159 (Gr.) Leoð wæs asungen. c1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 188/29 Poetma, leoð. c1200 Triu. Coll. Hom. 163 De defles sed is.. hoker and scorn, spel and leoð. c1205 Lav. 22078 þer suggen beornes seolende leoðes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 Hali Meid. 21 Ah schulen weimeres leod ai mare in helle [singen].

b. Comb., as leoth-scop, a poet.

b. Comb., as leoth-scop, a poet.

c 1205 LAV. 22976 Ne al soh [read nis al sod] ne al les bat eod-scopes singed.

Leou, obs. form of Lo int.

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. Lion, Lioness. Leouwe, obs. form of LEE st. 1

Leove, variant of Leve v.2 Obs.; obs. f. Lief.

Leowse, obs. form of Loose. Lep, obs. or Sc. form of LAP, LEAP,

Lepadoid le pădoid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. λεπαδ-, λέπας limpet + -010.] a. and so. [I. Gr. Λέπας λέπας limpet + -010.] a. adj. Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. b. sb. A lepadoid animal. 1843 Owen Invertebr. An. I. xiii. 155 The Cirripedes are divided... into two primary groups,—viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids.

Lepal. Bot. [f. Gr. λέπις scale, after petal.

sepal.] A barren stamen transformed into a scale, after petal, sepal.] A barren stamen transformed into a scale, regal. I bundley Introd. Bot. (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens lepals: lepala; a term which has not yet open adopted. 1880 in Gray Struct. Bot. 418/2.

Lepamine (le-pāmain). Chem. [f. Lep(IDINE

1. AMINE.] (See quot.)

1865 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 571 Lepamine, a volatile base containing the elements of 1 at. diamylamine and 1 at. lepidine; C₁₀H₂₃N. C₁₀H₃₀N. 2, produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. Ibid. 573 Diamyline-lepidine; C Lepamine, and containing the containing the

Lepard(e, -art, obs. forms of LEGPARD.

lepidine or Lepamine.

Lepard(e, -art, obs. forms of Leopard.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of Lap, Leap.

† Le'per, sh. Obs. Forms: 3-6 lepre, 4-6 leper, 5 lepyr, -ur, leepre, 5-6 lepir. 6 lypper, lipper, lippre, leaper. [a. Ol'. lepre, liepre (mod.F. lèpre), ad. L. lepra, a. Gr. λέπρα, properly fem. of λεπρόs adj., scalv, f. λέποs scale.] Leprosy. c 1250 Gen. & Er. 3690 Dor wurð she ðanne wið lepre smiten. c 1250 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 31 Si lepre hetokned þo grete sennen þet biedd dialdiche. c 1380 Wyc.th Wiss. (1880) 67 þe leper of maaman cleuyd to hym... ettere aftir. c 1400 tt. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 8: Wyn þat ys takyn ahundanly... norsshes gretnes of body, and... brynges yn lepre. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 92, ii. yonge yrgyns... ful sore infecte with the grete plage of lepur. 1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. H. xlii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so yt his flesshe fell in peces. 1562 Turner Baths 9. The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1565 Jewell Def. Apol. (1611) 152 He pronounced not, who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour.

fg. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medicyn of satisfaccion; and theme bon shalt be clansyd fro all synfull lepr. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius Catech. 90 Nocht to indge of ye lepre of ye body bot of ye saull.

Leper (le'pə1), sb.² and a. Forms: 4 lepyre, 4-6 lepre, 5 leepre, lepere, lypre, 5-6 lipper, 6 lippir, lepar, liper, 6-8 leaper, 7 leeper.

[Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of Leper sb.!; the

leper. [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of LEPER sb.1; the ending -er would naturally confirm the tendency

adj. from the attributive use of Leper sb.1; the ending -er would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

A. sb. One affected with leprosy; a leprousperson.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper bat was incled. c1440 Gesta Rom. kix. 317 (Harl. MS.) De brothir of hure husbond.. was a foul lypre. 1514 Barclay Cyl. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. li, Sometime a leper is signed to thy bed. 1545 Brinklow Compl. xxiv. (1874) 65 Pore blind peple, which thynck themseluys to be healed, whan their emayne lepers stylle. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, 11. ii. 75, I am no loathsome Leaper, looke on me. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1891) 21 Gave certaine landes to the Mawdens of Tenbye towardes the relieffe of the Leepers. 1611 Bible 2 Kings v. 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 De Foe Plague (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 Trench Mirac. x. (1862) 217 note, When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the messes for the dead. 1871 J. Miller Songs Italy (1878) 75 Lonely... as a leper cast our. fig. 1525 Latiner Serm. 3rd Sund. Epiph. (1584) 310 Euen as he was a leper of his body, so are we lepers of our soules. 1832 R. Nessti in Menn. 1. (1885) 23, I have. been afraid to join the society of the pious... I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 Tennyson Princess IV. 203 A moral leper, 1, To whom none spake.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leper asylum, centre,

lodge, spital; leper-house = LAZAR-HOUSE; leperjuice, the liquid matter of a leproma; † leper's herb, a name for St. Paul's Betony, Veronica serfyllifolia; leper('s) window, name given to

herb, a name for St. Paul's Betony, Veronica serpyllifolia; leper('s) window, name given to a supposed hagioscope for lepers.

1898 P. Manson Trop. Discases xxvi, 384 The rulers and clergy... took measures by instituting *leper asylums... to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. Hurchinson in Arch. Surg. IX., 381 As the caunity was ... a *leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 Surei... & Markit. Country Farme 204 The distilled water of Paules Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie... this is the cause why this hearbe is called the *Leapers hearbe. 1855 Stankey Mem. Canterb. ii. (1857) to 4 This hospital, or *leper-house, ... was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Discases xxvi, 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of 'leper juice' which exndes from the puncture. c.1480 Henryson Test. Cres. 438 This *lipper ludge [ed. Thynne leper loge] tak for thy burelie bour. 1891 C. Creichton Hist. Epidemics 99 The *leper-spitals of Scotland. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 111/1 'The *Leper's window' through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 Hardy in Proc. Berno. Nat. Club IX. No. 3. 470 There was a leper window at Elsdon church.

B. adj. Leprous.

1388 Wyclif Lev. xiii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre [1382 leprows, Vulg. leprosus] and vuclene. 1427 Sc. Acts Yas. I (1814) II. 16/1 Pat na lippir folk nothir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na hurghe. 1429 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 78 It' to ye lepremen of Newcastell xls. c1480 Henryson Yest. Cres. 372 He luikii on hir ugly lipper face. 1483 Canton G. de la Tour F. vij h. God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre. 1508 DUNARA Flyting av. Kennedic 154 Ane laithly luge that wes the lippir mennis. 1562 Winger Cert. Tractates Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand. the part of lippir Giezi in this mater, sayand, Quhat wyll ye geve me? a 1600 Montoomer. Sonn. xxxiv, Cative Cresside

ize v. trans., to smite with leprosy; + Leperness,

ize v. trans., to sume with reprose, pleprosy.

c 1550 Cheke Matt. viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was cleased. 1502 Sylvester Tri. Faith iv. vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 Cornh. Mag. Aug. 141 Curiosities of Leperdom.

Leper, v. [f. Leper sb.?] trans. To affect with leprosy; fig. to infect, taint.

1850 CLough Dipsychus t. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutes me his, and for a whole sick day Lepers me.

Leper, obs. form of Lopper v., to curdle.

† **Lepered**, a. Obs. [f. Leper sb.1 or v. + -ED.] Affected with leprosy; fig. foully infected. 1598 E. Gullin Skial. (1878) 34 This sinne leapered age. 1602 Marston Antono's Rev. 1. v. Wks. 1856 1. 87 If he is leapered with so fonle a guilt.

1602 MARSTON Automo's Rev. I. v. Wks, 1856 I. 37 If he is leapred with so fonle a guilt.

† Le*perhead, -hood. Obs. Also 6 lepored, lypored. [f. LEPER a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Leprosy. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. vii. lxiv. (1493) 279 The fourth manere leprehede cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the membres with Melancoly. 1493 Fistivall (W. de W. 1515) 101 h, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 BOORDE Dyetary xxxi. (1870) 293 The .xxxi. Chapytre treatyth of a dyete for them the whiche lame any of the kyndes of lypored. He that is infectly wyth any of the iiii. kyndes of the lepored [etc.].

Leperous, obs. form of Leprous.

† Lepery, a. Obs. rare-1. In 6 leparie. [f. Lepers, b.1 + -y1.] Leprous.

1528-68 Warde tr. Alexis' Secr. 8 b, By this same secret hane bene healed certaine persons; which had their faces as it were Leparie [lt. il viso come leprosol.

† Lepi, a. Obs. [See Anleri, Onelepi.] Single. a 1300 E. E. Psalter xiii. 2 [xiv. 3] Whilke pat gode dos es pare nane, Es pare nane to lepi ane. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 9147 Ne slepte onely a lepy wynke.

Lepid (le*pid), a. Now rare. [ad. L. lepid-us.]

Lepid (le'pid), a. Now rare. [ad. L. lepid-us.] Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes,

Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 Sir S. D'Ewes College Life (1891) 73 In gues ing at the lepid derivation [of English words]. 1649 BULWER Pathomyot. II. i. 84 From this Tonique motion Taurellus took his Lepid Paradox. 1658 Phillips, Terra filins, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at Oxford. 1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. I. XXXIII. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. a 1677 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some.. figures.. of thetorick.. are not ensily differenced from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist. 1691 Wood Alh. Oxfor. I. 22 He was..estended.. for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 49. 3/2 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 Edin. Rev. III. 339 These histories. are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose. 1807-8 Syo. Smith Plymley's Lett. Wks. 1839 II. 163/1 As for the joyous and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frands (etc.).

Hence Lepidly adv.
1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly deides an old Woman, who.. would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (le pidein), sb. Chem. [f. mod.L. Lepidium, a botanical genus, ad. Gr. λεπίδιον, dim. of λεπίs scale; see -INE.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1856 Fownes Chem. (ed. 6) 580 Lepidine contains C20H2N, cryptidine C22H11N. 1862 MILLER Elem. Chem. vi. 456.

Lepidine (le pidoin), a. [f. Gr. λεπιδ-, λεπίς

scale + -INE.] Composed of scales.

1850 Topo Cycl. Anat. V. 481/2 In C the scale widening..
the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact
with the agencia bare.

with the ganoin layer.

+ **Lepi dity.** Obs. [ad. L. type *lepiditās, f. lepid-us: see LEPID a. and -ITY.] Facctiousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 84 For Levity, read Lepidity. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. Lepidity, delectableness, or good grace in speech. 1694 Howe Wis. (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

Lepido- (le pido), repr. Gr. λεπίδο-, combining form of λεπίς scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Le pidochlore** (-klō⁹1) Min. [Gr. χλωρός green], an impure chlorite containing mica. Le pidocrocite (-krōwsəit) Min. [Gr. κροκίς fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. Le pidode indroid (-de indroid) droid) a., pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus Lepidodendron; sb., a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also Lepidodendron (-dendron) [Gr. δένδρον tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also Le pidoga noid (-ga noid) a. Ichthyol. [see GANOID]. pertaining to the Lepidoganoidei, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; sb., a fish of this group. Le pidoganoidean a. = prec. adj. Lepidomelane (-necle'n)

Min. [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν-ος black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. Lepidomorphite (-mρτfoit) Min. [Gr. μορφή form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester Dict. Min. 1896). **Le-pidophæite** (-fr̄-pit) Min. [Gr. φαιόs dun], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Le-pidosan rian** (-s̄̄ō riān) [sce Sauria of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integundant of Reptiles, the sauria of Reptile ment; sb., one of the Lepidosauria. | Le pidosirren Ichthyol. [see Siren], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. Lepido steid (-\rho sti_i)d), Lepido steoid (-\rho sti_i)d), Lepido steoid (-\rho sti_i)d) a., pertaining to the family Lepidosteide of rhomboganoid

(-p'sti₁id.), **Lepido'steoid** (-p'sti₁old) a., pertaining to the family Lepidosteide of rhomboganoid fishes; sb., a fish of this family.

1850 C. V. Shefard Rep. Mt. Pisguh 6 (Chester) *Lepidocholre.

1823 H. J. Brooke Crystallogr. 476 *Lepidokrokite.

1863 Dana Min.(ed. 5):79 Scaly-fibrous, or feathery columnar... the Lepidocrocite.

1863 — Geol. 395 The large *Lepidodendrids of the Coal era.

1877 LE Conne Elem. Geol.

(1879) 316 Gigantic Lepidodendrids and Sigillarids.

1876 PAGE Adv. Text.bb. Geol. xiii. 223 Year after year these *lepidodendroid stems are becoming better known.

1872 Nicholson Palasout. xliii. 475 The Lepidodendroids and Sigillarioids have now [in the Triz.] completely disappeared.

1875 W. C. Williamson in Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot.

1821 The Lepidodendroid plants.

1836 Buckland Geol. & Min. Consid. 1. 468 The internal structure of the *Lepidodendron.

1857 H. Machillan Bible Teach. iv. (1870) 82

Lepidodendrons and Sigillarias were intermediate between pines and club-mosses, though approaching more nearly the former.

1861 *Henry Gloss Sci. Terms, *Lepidoganoid, a sub-order of fossil fishes.

1863 Dana Geol. 279 Scale-covered Ganoids, or *Lepidoganoids.

1844 — Min. (ed. 2) 322

*Lepidomelane...was named in allusion to its structure and color.

1879 *Rutley-Stud. Rocks x. 136 Lepidomelane occurs in small disc-sided tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales.

1854 Owen Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat. 1. 172 The *lepidosiren, and many fossil fishes.

1848 *Carpenter Anim. Phys. ii. (1872) 99 The Lepidosiren or mud fish.

Lepidodid (le*pidoid), a. and sb. Lehthyol. [f.

Lepidoid (le pidoid), a. and sb. Ichthyol. Gr. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale + -010; cf. Gr. λεπίδοειδής scale-like (Galen).] a. adj. Scaly; pertaining to the Lepidoidei, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. b. sb. A fish helonging to this family.

to this family.

1836 Buckland Geol. & Min. Consid. 1. 282 (heading)
Lepidoid Fishes. Ibid. note, The Pycnodonts, as well as
the fossil Sauroids, have enamelled scales, but it is in the
Lepidoids that scales of this kind are most highly developed.
1854 A. ADAMS etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 562 All the lepidoid
and sauroid fishes which [etc.].

Lepidolite (lepidolit). Min. [f. Gr. λεπιδο-,
λεπίs scale + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing
lithia.

Inthia.

1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 208 Lepidolite, Lilalite of some.

1837 DANA Min. 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name lepidolite.

1863 Forunes Chem. 208 The best material for the preparation of rubidium, is lepidolite, which has been found to contain. .02 per cent. of that metal.

1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks x. 134 Before the hlowpipe lepidolite colours the flame purple-red.

Lepidopter (lepidopter). Ent. [ad. mod.L. Lepidoptera (see next).] One of the Lepidoptera.

1828 in Webster. 1863 Dana Geol. 420 note, Lepidopters have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. 1881 Elwes tr. De S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr. 1. v. 120 This gigantic lepidopter, when young, feeds upon the grasses.

npon the grasses.

|| **Lepidoptera** (lepido ptera), sb. fl. Ent.
[mod.L., f. Gr. λεπιδο-, Lepido- + πrέρον wing.]

A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

[1735 LINNEUS Syst. Nat. (1758) I. 458.] 1773 T. P. YEATS Inst. Entomol. 18 Lepidoptera, which have four wings, all membranaceous, and imbricated. 1866 DK. AROYLL Reign of Law i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar-loving Lepidoptera.

Hence Lepido pteral, Lepido pteran adjs.,

lepidopterous.

1828 Webster, Lepidopteral, belonging to the order of Lepidopters.

1855 Hyde Clarke Dict., Lepidopteral, lepidopteral, levans, levan.

1865 Wood Homes without H. xix. 400 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain lepidopteran

Lepidopterist (lepidφ ptěrist). [f. Lepidop-TER-A + -187.] One who studies the natural history

of Lepidoptera.

1826 Kirby & Sr. Entomol. xliii. IV, 192 If a Lepidoprefrist goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. 1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakfet, ii. (1885) 48 Great competition. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Lepidopterous (lepido pters), a. [f. Lepi-

DOPTER-A + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

doptera.

1797 J. Abbott (title) The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia.

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 533 With regard to setting Lepidopterous insects. 1835 Frans. Zool. Soc. Lond. I. 188 mote, A detailed generalization of the Lepidopterous wing.

1861 W. Barris in Macm. Mag June 131 The lepidopterous insect 'colias edusa', is bright with orange and green.

Lepidote (lepidout), a. Bot. [ad. mod.L. lepidol-us, a. Gr. λεπίδατός, f. λεπίδ., λεπίς scale.]

Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also

Le pidoted a., in the same sense.

1836 Penny Cycl. V. 253/t. Lepidote, covered with a sort of scurfiness. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. i. (1858) 19 Scurfs (lepidots) are roundish minute scales, attached to plants by their middle..; a part covered by them is said to be lepidote. 1860 WORCESTER, Lepidote, Lepidoted. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora xvi, Eleagneæ... Shrubs with lepidote scales.

scales.

Lepocyte le possit). [ad. mod.L. le foeyla, f. Gr. λέπος scale + κύτος cell.] 'A nucleated cell provided with walls' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888.

Lepolite le politi). Min. [Named, 1847 le foliti, by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. λέπος husk + -LITE.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in Cassell's Encycl. Dict. 1896 CHESTER Dict. Min.

Lepored: see LEFERHEAD.

Leporicide. nonce-red. [f. L. lefor j)-, lefus hare + CIDE 1.] A killer of hares.

1788 BCRKE Corr. (1844) 111. 77 If he could pay the duty. he would cut off every soul of all the hares in the country. He will depute a gamekeeper; and then, lo you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a leporicide and a gentleman.

tleporidde and a gentleman. **Leporide** (leporid). [ad. F. leporide, f. L. leporide, f. L. leporide). [ad. F. leporide, f. L. leporide, f. leporid between a hare and a rabbit.

between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. VIII. 817 Leporide, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. 1886 Encycl. Brit.

XX. 193/1 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as leporides or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

Leporiform (le porifom), a. [f. L. lepor.i]., lepus hare +-FORM.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphic.

Tenvarine leporation, a and she fad L. lepor.

lagomorphic.

1889 in Century Diet.

Leporine (leporoin), a. and sb. [ad. L. leforinus, f. lefor, lefus hare: see -INE!.]

A. adj. Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphic.

Leporine seat: perh. Phoca barbata (Fabr.).

1656 Blount Glossogr. Leforine, of or pertaining to an Hare. 1781 Pennant Hist. Quadrufeds II. 523 Leporine Seal, Phoca Leforina. Seal with five soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Leforines, hare-like; leporine; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. 1877 Coues & Allen V. Amer. Rod. 44 The large, leporine, grooved incisor species of South America.

B. sb. = Leforide.

1862 Melhourne Leader 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included. leporine, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

Leppey, a. Mining. ? Obs. Soft.

1747 Hooson Miner's Diet., Lether. This. Upid. U ij b. We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppey.

1 Lepra (lepra). Path. [Late L., a. Gr. Kampa: see Leper sb.!] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (a) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy (Lepra cutanea or Elebhantiasis Graveorum).

for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy

for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy (Lepra eutanea or Elephantiasis Græcorum).

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P.R. vii. lxiv. (1405) 279 In foure manere wyse Lepra meselry is dynerse as the foure himmonrs ben passyngly and dynersly medlyd. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 196 Lepra is a foul sijknes pat comep of malancolic corrupt. 1671 Salmon Sym. Med. 1. xlviii. 114 Lepra the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 132 Scrofulons swellings, lepra, and some other cutaneous diseases. 1864 W. T. Fox Skin Dis. 43 Lepra and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. (ed. 6) 439 The

common form of Lepra is characterized by a nodular formation. 1881 Med. Temp. Trnl. XLVI. 76 Attended with lepra or psoriasis.

attrib. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic lepra-cells. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxvi. 391 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the lepra bacillus. Ibid. 412 A Sandwich Islander.. was inoculated from a lepra tubercle.

b. Bot. 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosus'. Trace Bot. 1866)

leprosy' (Treas. Bot. 1866).

Lepre: see Leper and Lepry.

| Leprechaun (leprexχ̄ο̄'n). Irish. Forms: 7 lubrican, 9 leprehaun, lepreehawn, lepreehaun. [Written lupracán, lugharcán, lugracán, in O'Reilly Irish Dict. Suppl.; in the body of the Dict. it is spelt leithbrágan, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the sprite being 'supposed to always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (leith half, brog brogne); O'Reilly also gives luacharman as a synonym. In some mod liish books the spelling lioprachán occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish luchrupán (Windisch Gloss., altered form of Olish luchorpán Stokes in Revue Cellique I. 256), f. lu small + corp body.] In Irish folk-lore,

form of Oliish luchor pain Stokes in Revue Cellique I. 256), f. lu small + corp body.] In Irish folk-lore, A pigmy sprite 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly Irish Dict. Suppl. 1817.

1604 Middleron 2nd Pt. Honest Wh. III. i. Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that spirit Whom by preposterious charms thy lust bath rais'd In a wrong circle. 1620 Dekker Dreame (1860) 23 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran With mandake-shirkes, and like a lubrican. 1627 Dekker Dreame (1860) 23 Mounted on a spirit back, which ran With mandake-shirkes, and like a lubrican. 1627 Dekker Dreame (1860) 13 Mounted on a spirit back, which ran Andrews of the Lubricans sad moanes. 1818 Law Morgan Fd. Ma arthy (1819) I. v. 289 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprehaums, with their cathah heads, and their burned skins. 1860 Air Vicar Round No. 38. 252 A little, lisping, attenuated fabetto voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish leprechaem. 1885 M. BLAROW Strangers at Liscomed 231 A little ould lepreelawu.

Cemb. 1883 W. BLAROW Strangers at Liscomed 231 A little ould lepreelawu.

Cemb. 1883 W. BLAROW Strangers at Liscomed 231 A little ould lepreelawu.

Cemb. 1883 W. BLAROW Strangers at Liscomed 231 A little ould lepreelawu.

Lepress. Cls. [I. Leper sh.² + -ESS.] A female leper. Also quasi-adj.

1541 R. Copland (hydrogen Spect. Chirurg., Exam. La. arcs Qijb, Yf the mother be a lepresse. Phid. Qiii, Than ought ye to enquyre yf he hath had ye company of any lepresse woman. A woman is nat so damagerous to be a lepresse to habyte with a lazarous woman.

Lepric leprik, a. rare — [ad. mod.l. lepric-us, a. Gr. λεπρικώς, f. λέπρα Lepra. See Lepres, belonging to lepra. 1855 in Minne Expos. Lev. 1864 J. Thomas Med. Dict., Leprelogist.] A medical expert in leprous diseases.

160 Eril. Med. Yrul. 12 May 1164 With the assistance was a legresse to man to the condition of the processe to the condition of the processe.

co) Logist, Jenje 100 3181. Park 1. Lepan 7. co) Logist. J. A. medical expert in leprous diseases. 1900 Brit. Med. Tril. 12 May 1164 With the assistance of a number of well-known leprologists.

Leproma lepromatoly Park. [f. Lepan, on the analogy of words like sarcoma.] A leprous tubercle. Hence Lepromatous a., of the nature

r898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxvi. 385 The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. Itid. 397 The eyes also lin a leperl are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

Lepron, var. LAPRON S.C. Obs., young rabbit.

1501 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott. (1900) H. 112 Ane man that broth lepronis. to the King.

Leprose (leprons), a. Bot. [ad. L. leprosus, f. Lepra.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote; esp. said of crustaccous lichens in which

the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. Lindsay Pop. Hist. Lichens 34 Leprose species are also exceedingly common from our sea-coasts to our mountain summits. 1871 Lichtons Lichen-flora 46 Thallus leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form leproso-, with the

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form leproso-, with the meaning 'leprose and . . . '
1871 Leighton Luthenflora 228 L[ecanora] erysibe . . . leproso-grannlose, thin, diffract. Ibid. 258 Thin, effuse, leproso-pulverulent.

† Le' prosed, le' proused, a. Obs. [f. L. leprosous or Eng. I. EPROUS a. + -ED 1.] Made leprous. 1550 Bale l'otaries ii. (1551) 96 So many sycke.. leprosed . hanged, and deade. 1656 S. H. Golden Law 61 Miriam was leprous'd as white as snow. a 1839 J. Galt Demon of Destiny vii. (1840) 49 And you, ye lepros'd ills.. Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

Temposied (lepplosid). a. rare. [f. LEPROSY

Leprosied (leprosid), a. rare. [f. Leprosy + -ED 2.] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. fig.) 1700 Brit. Apollo II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with legandal.

+ Leprosity. Obs. [ad. med. L. leprositātem, f. leprosus Leprous. Cf. OF. leprosité.] Leprous quality or condition. In Alchemy, metallic impurity

purity.

1555 EDEN Decades 28, With the .. tortoyses of this Ilande, many leprous men are healed and clensed of theyr leprositie.

1626 BACON Nat. Hist. § 326 If the Crudities, Impurities and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1635 A. READ Tumors § Viters 222 The Grecian leprosity may be thus described.

Leprosy (leprosi). Also 6 lepresie, 6-7 leprosie, 7 leaprosie, leprousie. [?ad. med.L. *leprosia (Du Cange has leprosia leper-house), f. leprosus Leprous. Cf. It. lebbrosia.]

1. A loathsome disease (Elephantiasis Gracorum), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shiping white scales on the skip common in

shining white scales on the skin; common in

mediaeval Enrope. In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. מרשה נְמֹדׁלּבּמֹלּגּתׁ,

mediaeval Enrope.

In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. מרוש gārdeath, Gr. λέπρα, which seem to have been used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.

1535 Coverdale Lev. xiii. 3 Then is it surely a leprosy [1382 Wychif a plaage of lepre]. 1563 Mirr. Mag., Buckingham ci, Thy deare doughter stroken with leprosye. 1597 Morely Introd. Mus. 163 Like vnto a hereditarie lepresie in a mans hodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1613 Purcuas Pilgrimage (1614) 216 They say it procureth the Leprosie in the children which are then gotten. 1673 Ray Tourn. Low C. 71 These Waters dry up and heal. Leprosie and other Affections of the Skin. 1798 Colebroge Anc. Mar. III. xi, Her skin was white as leprosy. 1801 Colebrooke Yrrll. in Life (1873) 176 Last month, a young man. was going to be buried alive, on account of the leprosy. Mid. 177 When one of the family dies of a leprosy. 1863 Baring-Gould Incland 176 The people suffer severely from scorbutic attacks and leprosy.

b. fig.

1598 Rowlands Betray. Christ 14 My leprosie is a defiled soule. a 1623 W. Planue II ks. (1635) 9 The tongues, the pens, the practises of not a few discover unto us this leprosie of Atheisticall contempt of God's wisdome arising in their foreheads. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. 215 Such men as are cleansed of the Leprousie of Sin hy Faith. 1751 I. Brown Shaftesh. Charac. 237 What this leprosy of false knowledge may end in, I am unwilling to say. 1781 Cowere Expost, 96 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'This in the church the leprosy begins. 1836 Hor. Smith Tin Trump. (1876) 202 Idleness is a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart.

† C. A similar disease in horses. Obs. 1180 Blusdey. Order Curing Horses Dis. iii. 2 The cankred mangenesse, most commonlie called of the old

†C. A similar disease in horses. Obs.

1580 BUNDENTE Order Curing Horses Dis. iii. 2 The cankred mangenesse, most commonlie called of the old writers the Leprosie. Ibid. cliv. 65 b, The Leprosie or vanitersall manginesse, called of the old writers Elephantia. d. attrib. and Comb.

1648-60 HENHAM Dutch Dict., de Kleppe van een Lazarus, the Clicket which a Leprosie man beggs with 1795 Loud. Gaz. No. 4166/4 His Cordial Antidote for eradicating all. Leprosie Humours out of the Blood. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 62 The leprosy bacillus is by no means evenly distributed throughout the body. Ibid. 69 Instances of transmission in leprosy-free countries.

2. A leper-house. rare-1.

1834 L. Ritchie Wand. by Scine 85 A malady for which a few centuries ago there were more than twenty thousand lararettos in Europe. In the fourteenth century, in the domains of the Seignenr de Courcy alone, there were ten of these leprosies.

Leprous leprosi. A. Forms: 3-5 leprus, 3,

Leprous lepros', a. Forms: 3-5 leprus, 3, 6-7 leperous, 4-5 leprows, -ros, -rys, 5 -rose, leperus, ? luprus', 5-6 leprouse, 6 leporous, e, lyporous(e, 7 leap c rous, 3- leprous. [a. OF. lepros, leprous mod.F. lepreux), ad. late L. leprosus, f. lepra leprosy.]

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy.

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy.

1. Simon leprous 'is a common ME translation of Simon leprosys of the Vulgate (Matt. xxvi. 6, Mark xiv. 1) = 'Simon the leper' of the A. V.

1225 Anter. R. 148 Moiseses hond. hisemede obe spitelvuel, & puhte lepross. 1232 Wettar Lev. xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprows and vndeene. 1238 Wettar Lev. xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprows and vndeene. 12400-50 Alexander 1533 As pa hat lepros ere & lame. 1483 Canton Cold. Leg. 216 b/1 The hous of Symon leprous where as our lord dyned. 1535 Coverdale 2 Kings v. Contents, Gehasi Eliseus sernaunt is made lepronus. 1535 Act 27 Hen. I'll. e. 25 All leprouse and pore heddred creatures. 1611 Bhills Exod. iv. 6 And when hee tooke it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snowe. 1722 Berrelley Alciphe. V. § 24 Leprous Egyptians, driven from their country on account of that loathsome distemper. 1876 Busrowe Theory Pract. Med. (1678) 275 The children of leprous parents are more likely to become affected (with leprosy) than are the children of healthy parents.

then of healthy parents.

† b. Causing or inducing leprosy. Obs.

1542 Boorne Dyetary xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe... doth ingender melancolye and leporouse humoures. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. t. v. 64 And in the Porches of mine eares [he] did poure The leaperous Distilment.

c. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying,

leprosy.

1635-56 Cowley Davideis II. 619 Leprons scurf o're his whole body cast. 1774 Golosn, Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 241
That the whiteness of the Negroe skin. might be called rather a leprons crust than a natural complexion. 1827-35
WILLIS Leper 125 The dull pulses... heat beneath the hot And leprons scales. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 669
Generating leprons eruptions and similar diseases. 1808 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxvi. 421 Nerve stretching.. has been strongly advocated.. for the cure of leprons neuralgia.

d. fig.

been strongly advocated. for the cure of leprous neuralgia.

d. fig.

1598 DALLINGTON Meth. Trav. Bjb, Who so bringeth home a leprous soule and a tainted body. 1629 Milton Nativity 138 And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. 1632 SANDERSON Serm. 493 The leaprous humour of Popery. 1697 Jos. WOODWARD Ket. Soc. Lond. x. (1704) 176 Head my leprous soul. 1796 COLERIDGE SOM., Thyself redeeming from that leprous stain Nobility. 1868 FARRAR Silence & V. iii. (1875) 65 Her literature... a leprous fiction which poisoned every virtue.

2. transf. Having a surface resembling the skin of a leper; covered with white scales. In Bot. = LEPROSE.

LEPROSE.

1620 MARKHAM Farew. Husb. xiii. 100 Myst and fog, which being naughty vapours, drawa from the infected parts of the earth, and falling vpon the corne, doe.. make the graine leprous. 1820 Sheeley Sensit. Plant 111. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous scam. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 68 Its leprous leaves, superior fruit, and apetalous flowers, will at all times distinguish the Oleaster tribe. 1830 — Introd. Bot. (ed. 3) 470 Leprons..; covered with minute peltate scales. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge exxii, One old leprous screen of faded Indian leather. 1842 G. Turnell in Proc. Bervu. Nat. Club 11. No. 10. 8 Where lichens make the trunks all leprous.

+ b. Alchenv. Cf. Leprosity. Obs.

Where lichens make the trunks all leprous.

† b. Alchemy. Cf. Leprosity. Obs.

1605 Timme Quersit. 1. xiii. 58 The phylosophers have the same [sc. lead] in great esteeme, ... they cal it their sunne or leperous gold. 1660 tr. Paracelsus' Archidoxis. 1. v. 38 The Quintessence of Gold is as to its Quantity, exceeding small; and the residue of it is a leprous body.

† 3. absol. (quasi-sb.) A leper. Obs.

21250 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 31 Swo kam a leprus, a sik man. c. 1325 Metr. Hom. 129 This forsaid leprous was mad: hale. c. 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 205 Pei hen... lemmans of foule sathanas hat is foulere pan ony mesel or leprons in pis world. 1464 Rolls of Partt. V. 521/1 Certeyn Leprus of oure menials Servauntez.

Hence Leprously adv., Leprousness.

Leptus of oure menialx Servauntez.

Hence Le'prously adv., Le'prousness.

1471 Rutley Comp. Alch. vn. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Clensyng theyer Leptosenes. 1527 Annrew Brinstwyke's Distyll.

Haters Bij, The same water. preserveth the body from leprousnes.

1547 Boorde Brew. Health Pref. 6b, Leprousnes and many other infectious sicknesses. 1607 Tourskus Rev. Trag. v. iv, How leprously That Office would have cling'd vnto your forchead. 1611 Cottos., Lepresevie, leaprousnesse. 1893 Harper's Mag. Aug. 464/2 It shone leprously white and blue.

Leproused, variant of Leprosed a. Obs.

+ Lower Obs. Forms: 5-7 leapny price: 5-7

Leproused, variant of Leprosed a. Obs.

Leproused, variant of Leprosed a. Obs.

Leproy. Obs. Forms: 5-7 lepry, -rie; 5
leperiz, 6 leprye, -raye, leaperie, 6-7 leprey,
leaprie, -ry. (For the form lepre, which may
possibly in some instances belong to this word, see
Leper 1.) [f. Leper sb.2 + -v.] = Leprosv.

1430-40 Lyde Bochas II. xviii. (1554) God... smote him with
leprie [cd. 1494 lepre]. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.

14790) 43 If any of this courte be infected with leperiz or pestylence. 1545 Brinklow Lament. 24b, No parson, ones having
theleperye, shuld come amonge the congregacion of the whole.

1563 Hvit. Profit. Art Garden. (1593) & To heale a red
leapry... Lay ypon the blisters and leaprie.

1587 Harrison

England II. xxiii. 14878 II. 350 This [spring] is good for scabs
and leaperie.

1607 Torsell Hist. Foney. Beasts 503 The
dust of a mole being brent, mingled with the white of an
medicinable remedy against the Leprie which comment
offentimes vyon them. 1621 Answorm Annot. Pentat.

(1639) 66 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body.

1660 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body.

1660 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body.

167. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 35 Where is worse
lepry than property in religyon. 1586 Utress Pennerok.

1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 17 Their breath is contagious,
their leprey spreading.

1658 Torsell. Hist. Serpents (1658) 663 Rough,
hard, mangy, or leprie-like nails.

Leptandra + 1N.] A bitter glucoside obtained from

Leptandrin (leptændrin). Chem. [f. mod.L. Leptandra + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from

Leptandra +-1N.] A bitter glucoside obtained from Veronica (or Leptandra) virginica.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. VIII. 318 The resinoid extracted from it [leptandra or veronica virginica] has the name of leptandrin in the books and at the drug-stores.

Lepto-, combining form of Gr. λεπτόs fine, small, thin, delicate, used in many terms of Zoology and Botany: Leptocardian (-kā'ɪdiān) a. Zool.

[Gr. καρδία heart], belonging to the Leptocardii, the lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart; sb., a vertebrate belonging to this group (Cent. Dict. 1889). Leptocephalan(-se falian), cephalid(-se falid) Ichthyol. [GI. κεφαλ-ή head], a fish of the family Leptocephalidæ. Leptocephalic (-sfæ'lik) a., having a narrowskull; exhibiting leptocephaly; Ichthyol., as the designation of certain flat-fish (cf. prec.). Leptocephaly (-se fali), narrowness of skull. Leptodactyl (-dæ'ktil) Ornith. [Gr. δάκτυλος toe] a., having thin or slender toes; sb., a bird with slender toes. Leptoda'ctylous. a. [-ous]. = prec. a. Leptoes. Leptoda etylous, a. [-018], = prec. a. Leptodermous (-d²·məs) a. Bot. [Gr. δέρμα skin], having thin skin, said of moss-capsules when pliable (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). Leptoglossal (-g|φsål) a. Zool. Soc. Lex. 1888). Leptoglossal (-glφ·sǎl) a. Zool. [Gr.γλῶσσα tongue], of orpertaining to the division Leptoglossa of lizards, having slender tongues (Cent. Dict.). Leptoglossate (-glφ·sæ) a., leptoglossal; sb., a lizard of this group (ibid.). || Leptomeninglits (-menindʒəiˈtis) Talh., inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (the leptomeningss). pia mater and the arachnoid (the leptomeninges).

|| Leptophloem (-flowem) Bot. [see Phloem], in certain mosses (see quot.). Leptophyllons (-fi·lss) a. Bot. [Gr. φύλλον leaf], slender-leaved (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Leptoprosope (-prφ·soup) [Gr. πρόαωπον face], narrowness of face; the condition of having a long narrow-faced skull (Cent. Dict.). Hence Leptoprosopic a., having a long narrow face. Leptorrhine (leptorin) a. [Gr. ρίν-, ρίς nose], having a long narrow nose; having a nasal index of 47 or under; also Leptorrhinian,

-rhi nic adjs. Le ptosperm (-spēxm) [Gr. σπέρμα -rhi-nic adjs. Le ptosperm (-spōim) [Gr. σπερμα seed], a plant of the genus Leptospermum of myrtaceous shrubs (Cent. Dict.). Le ptospora-ngiate (-sporæ-ngiðt) a. Bot. [see Sporangium], having sporangia which are developed from a single epidermic cell. || Leptothrix (le ptopriks) [Gr. θρίξ hair], 'a fungus belonging to the Order Schizomycetes, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); also attrib. Leptoxy'lem Bot. [XYLEM], a struc-

naycetes, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (5yd, 5oc. Lex.); also attrib. Leptoxy'lem Bot. [XYLEM], a structure in certain mosses (see quot.).

1842 Brande Dict. Sci. etc., "Leptocephalans, Leptocephalids, the name of a family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head, of which the genus Leptocephalis is the type. 1886 'pp. Sci. Monthly XXIX. 14 Many young flatfish... assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as 'leptocephalic. 1882 Q. Ker. Jan. 23 'These 'Leptocephalids are small, narrow, elongate. 1864 Vog's Lect. Man ii. 30 Platycephaly stands opposed to 'leptocephaly, though connected with it by gradual transitions. a 1864 Hitchcock icited in Worcesterl, "Leptodactyl. Leptodactylous. 1855 Manne Expos. Lex., Leptodactylus, "leptodactylous. 1856 A. Flint Princ. Mod. (1830) 693 Sometimes inflammation of the pia mater is denominated 'leptomeningitis, in distinction from pachymeningitis which is inflammation of the dura mater. 1889 Bennett & Murray Cryptog. Bot. 146 A 'leptoploem or rudimentary phloem, in which the storing up and conduction of the food-material takes place. 1889 Gansson in 'Trul. Anthrop. Inst. XVIII. 23 The midfactal index. in the three Vasiness skulls. is very constant and averages 54'2, making them dolichofacial, or 'leptoprosopic. 1880 DAN KINS Early Manv iii. 1927 The 'leptorhine rhinoceros. 1880 HANKINE Early Manv iii. 1927 The 'leptorhine rhinoceros. 1884 J. E. Lee Romer's Bone Caves Ofcoru 31 In both the Wierzchow skulls the nose is leptorhine. 1878 Bartley tr. Topinard's Anthrop. 11. ii. 257 The 'leptorhine rhinoceros. 1937 The official comminicates documents on the nasal index of the living ... 494 per cent. .. were leptorhinian ... and 43 per cent. mesorhiniaa. 1887 Ganssey Goebel's Classif. Plants 193 Two divisions of the Filicineae, the "Leptopoproagaite and the Eusporangiate. 1877 Bennett tr. Thome's Bot. 1950 April 1960 April +Lepto logy. Obs. [ad. Gr. λεπτολογία subtle

TLEPTO 10GY. Unit. [ad. Gr. λεπτολογία subtle + choγία: see -Logy. Cf. F. leptologie.]

1681 Blount Glossogr., Leptology. a description of mean and sordid things. 1823 in Crabb; and in mod. Dicts.

|| Lepton (lepton). Pl. lepta (-ā), erron. leptas. [Gr. λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα coin), neut. of λεπτός small.] a. An ancient Greek coin of the value of about one-fourth of a farthing; the 'mite' of the Eng. versions of the N.T. b. The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-

[app. f. Gr. $\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \dot{\nu} \nu - \epsilon \iota \nu$ (see next) + -ITE.] The

[app. 1. Gr. λεπτυν-είν (see next) + -ITE.] The same as granulite.

18. Dana (Worc.) Leptynite. 1879 Rutley Stud. Rocks xii. 211 Granulite (Weiss-stein or leptinite) is also composed of felspar and quartz, the felspar being orthoclase.

+ Leptyntic (leptintik). Med. Obs. Also leptuntie. [ad. late L. leptyntic-us, a. Gr. λεπτυντικ-όs, f. λεπτύνειν to make thin, f. λεπτόs thin.] An attenuant.

1721 BAILEY, Leptunticks, attenuating cutting Medicines which Part the Crass and viscous Humours, with their acute Particles.

Ler: sec Leer, Lere.

Lerbord, Lerch, obs. ff. LARBOARD, LURCH. + Lere, v. Obs. Forms: 1 leran, Kentish leran, 2-4 leren, 2-3 learen, 3 leren, Orne. lerenn, 3-4 lare(n, 3-6 lere, 3-5 ler, (4 lerin), 4-5 leere, 5 leryn, Sc. leyr, 5-9 Sc. leir, 5-8 lear(e. Also pa. pple. 3 i-læred, -learet, -lered, 4-5 y-lered. [OE. keran = OF is. ktra, OS. kerian (Du. keren), OHG. keran (Ger. keren), ON. kera (OF), keran (Ger. keren), ON. kera (OF), keran (Ger. keren), ON. kera (OF), keran (Keran), ON. keran (-O'Teut. *laizjan (for which Goth. has laisjan), f. *laisa Lore sb.]

1. trans. To teach; = LEARN v. 4. In various constructions: To give instruction to (a person); to teach (a person something, or to do something);

to teach (a person something, or to do something); to give instruction in (a science, art, etc.).

coo tr. Bæda's Hist. IV. iV. (1890):272 He wæs sended Ongolþeode Godes word to bodienne & to læranne. 'a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886) IX. 260 Ac ic lære þæt he do swa ic ær cwæð. c 1175 Lamb. Hon. 95 3if þe halia gast ne learð þes monnes heorte. c 1200 Ormin 18147 Sannt Johan Bapptisste comm to lærenn þe follt to rihhtenn here lif. c 1205 LAV. 4312 þeo alche dæie hine larden luðere craftes. a 1250 Owl & Night. 1053 þu.. lærdest hi to dom schome And unriht of hire lichome. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1934 Constantin let also ia ierusalem cherchen rere & wide aboute elles ware cristendom to lere. c 1320 R. Brunne

Medit. 13 Y wyl be lere a medytacyon. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxx. (Theodora) 700 He., be barne in with hyr tuke to lere. 1393 LANGI. P. Pl. C. iv. 162 Hue., lereb hem to lecherie bat lonyeb here 33 fies. a 1400 Prymer 97 The wey of thi ritwesnesses lere thou me. c1400 Apol. Loll. 33 Prestes schal be dampned for wickidnes of be peple, if bei lere hem not wan bei are vnkunnand. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 100 þe kyng thotht to do lere him vpon sciences. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1856 Of alle thre bou oghtist be wele leerid. c1449 PECOK Kefr. 426 He is... tau3t and leerid of an holi man. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E j, Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere. 1513 Douglas Theis viii. Prol. 145, I sall leir the ane lessoun to leys all thi pane. 1556 LAUDER Tractate (1864) 151 And, now, geue that 32 wald be leird To bruke and to Inioye the eird. 1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. vii. 37 Able to... leir thame to knawe thair dutie. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso Kii. Xl. 221, I did thee leare A lore, repugnant to thy parents faith. 1833-52 MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 42 Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink, To leir ik

b. To show the way to, lead, guide; to lead

(the way).

c1320 Sir Tristr. 400 To wite be rist way pe styes for to lere. c1304 P. Pl. Crede 343 Lere me to som man my Crede for to lerne. c1420 Chron. Vilod. 25 For Hengestes was be first duke of hem, And into bis lond he dede hem lere. c1470 Henry Wallace IX. 1753 Graith gydys can thaim levr.

leyr.

2. To inform; = LEARN v. 5. Const. rarely of; chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21494 Me war lener yow for to lere
Quar lijs yonr lauerd rode-tre. 1430-40 Lyng. Bochas Prol.
(1554) 7 In which processe, like as I am leared, He [etc.].
c 1435 Torr. Portingal rino, I wort welle ye are leryd, My
lordys dowghter shalle be wed To a man off myght. c 1470
HAROING Chron. LXXII. XXII. A (Arthure) also gate, as Chronycles haue vs lered, Denmarke [etc.]. ? a 1500 Chester
Pl. viii. 122 It is good that we enquyre if any the way
can vs leere. 1513 Douglas Ences III. ii. 156 Apollois
ansueir speir, Beseiking him of succouris ws to leir. a 1643
W. Cartweight Ordinary IV. i. (1651) 60 Lere me whylk
way he wended.

3. To learn acquire knowledge of (something):

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn to do something.

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn to do something. Also with clause as obj.

c1220 Eestiary 328 And 3ingid him õus õis wilde der So 3e hauen nu lered her. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 354 Nn wot adam snm-del o wo, Her-after sal he leren mo. c1300 Havelok 796 Y wile with be gange, For to leren sun god to gete. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 270 Thanne wrouzte I nnwisly with alle the wyt that I lere! c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vi. (Thomas) 398 Wyt is bat gerris be fynd Ite, Pat bu lerit [nocht], & memore syne Is bat bu laris, hn nocht tyne, & vndirstandynge is [etc.]. c1400 Eeryn 790 Yf yee lnst to lere Howe they were I-clepid. c1400 Maunbev. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 All be lews... lerez for to speke Hebrew. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1548 He bade him lere John evangelist. 1466 Eurgh Rec. Peebles (1872) 155 Master Jhon Doby swld haiff all the skwll, owttakand thai that leyryt to syng. 1500-20 Dunnar Poems Ixili. 54 Thay... will at na man nurtir leyr. 1552 Abp. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 5 Ane scholar quhilk is to leir ony special science. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 87 Leir him to dreid, and traist in till him syne. 1585 JAs. I Ess. Poesie (Arb.) 37 Then ye your self, in teaching men shall leir The rule of lining well. 1596 Dalrwapple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 8 They hane leirer nocht to defend thair townes wi wallis. 1600 Fairrax Tasso x. xnv. 184 On that sad booke his shame and losse he leared. 1713 Ramsay Prol. to Orphan 8 And lear—O mighty crimes!—to speak and act! 1224—Some of Contents Evergr. v, The sons may leir, How their forbeirs were unacquaint with feir. a 1818 MacNenil. Poems (1844) 124 Twas then my native strains ye leared.

4. absol. and intr. To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = Learn 2, 3 c. Const. of, on, at.

4. absol. and intr. To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = LEARN 2, 3 c. Const. of, on, at. a 1300 Cursor M. 1832 Pai wald noght lere on noe lare. Ibid. 1938 Pat he moght of his craftes lere. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (Baptista) 958 Of bir barnis herrod send twa to rome, to lere. c 1384 CHAUCER II. Fame II. 3 And listeneth of my dreme to lere. 14.. Parlt. Love 3 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 48 Now see that wall of love lere, 1 connsell you bat se cum nere. c 1455 Lyoc. Assembly of Gods 887 Lothe to Offende, and Louyng ay to Lere. c 1460 Urbanitatis 1 in Babees Bk., Who-so wylle of nurtur lere, Herken to me & es shalle here. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vit. 671 Lerand at scule in to thair tendyr age. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems XII. 21 Be 25 so wyiss that vderis at 30w leir. 1552 Lyndes Ay Monarche 6326 Wald God, said 1, 3e did remane all 3eir, That 1 mycht of 3our heniallye Lessonis leir. 1552 Winsper Cert. Tractates Whs. 1888 1. 24 Childer of happy ingynis, mair able to leir than 1 wes to teche. 1711 KELLY Scot. Prov. 13 As the old Ceck crows, the young Cock lears. Lete? 1911. A 20 Lered, ppl. a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 2 Lered,

Lered, ppl. a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 2 læred, 3-6 lerd, 4-5 Sc. leyryt, 5-6 lerid, it, 9 leared. [pple. of LERE v.] = LEARNED. Also absol., esp. in lered and lewd.

in lered and leved.

c 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 De biscopes & lered men heom cursede æure. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 129 De bisshupes, and be oore lerede be winden in be lond. a 1300 Cursor M. 24806 Dis abbot. Was chossin. A lerd man o mikel lare. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxii. (Laurentius) 782 Quhethyre bai leyryt ore lawit ware. c 1386 Chaucrr Dector's T. 283 For be le lewed man or elis lered. c 1450 Holland Howlat 122 Patriarkis and prophetis, of lerit the laif. c 1450 Abce Aristotill 21 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 65 Bothe lewid And lerid, Magnifie his mageste bat most is of myght. 1500-20 Dunsaa Poems Ix. 41 The lerit sone of erll or lord. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars of Lond. (Camden) 85 The lerdemen of both the universytes. 1855 Ronnson Whithy Gloss. s.v. Lare, He was, after all, a mensefully leared man.

† Lerer. Obs. [f. Lere v. + -ER 1; cf. OHG.

† Lerer. Obs. [f. Lere v. + -ER 1; cf. OHG. lêrari (mod.G. lehrer), Sw. lärare, Da. lærer, Goth. laisareis.]

1. A teacher.

1. A teacher.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21179 Spellers o trouth, lerers o lede.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter cxxxiv. 7 Cloudis are lerers of goddis worde. c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B) 164
Bothe bo reders & po herers has mykli nede, me benk of lerers. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 297/2 Lerare, ... doctor.

2. A learner, disciple. rare.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 297/2 Lerare, or lernare, or he pat receyvythe lore, ... discipluts.

Targed Legregoess obs. Sc. ff Larger Aress.

receyvithe lore, ... discipulus,
Lerge, Lergeness, obs. Sc. ff. Large, -ness.
† Lering. Obs. [f. Lere v. + -1NG]. Cf. ON. laring.] a. Learning. b. Instruction, teaching;

doctrine.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14811 For til him was be lai bi-taght, bat he him thoru lering laght.

1340 Hamfolf Pr. Cense.

170 For a man excuses noght his unkunning That his wittes uses noght in lering.

1357 Lay Folks Catech. 28
And all the knawing bat we have in pis world of him, Is of heryng, and lering and teching of othir.

1377 Langl.

P. P. B. x. 16 Anima that lady is ladde bi his leringe.

1460 J. Russfll. Bl. Nurture 831 Youre sawes to make y shalle geue yow leringe.

+ Lerion. Obs. [? corruptly a. F. liron.] ? The grey dormouse.

grey dormouse.

grey dormoise.

c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. v. (Parlt. Beasts) xvii, The metrik. The bowranbane and eik the lerion.

Leripoop(e, -pup, variants of LIRIPOOP.

Lerk: see LIRK sb. and v., dial.

Lerkere, obs. form of LURKER.

**Lerm, v. Obs. rare=1. [ad. OF. lermer, larmer to weep, f. larme a tear.] intr. To weep. c130 Lo. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 268 Whan Arthur sawe...the bysshop mytred and all barefoted, hysherte lermed and wepte for pyte.

Lern, obs. form of LEARN. **Lernæan** (Jamřán), a. and sb. Also lernean. [f. L. Lernæ-us, Gr. Λερναίος (f. L. Lerna, Gr. Λέρνη, the name of a marsh in Argolis) + -AN. The

mod, use is prob, an allusion to the Lernean Hydra,

a monster inhabiting this marsh.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the Lernwa, a Linnwan genus of parasitic entomostracans, now limited to

certain species infesting the gills of the eod, 1835 Kirry Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xiv. 25 A very remarkable Lernean parasite. 1852 Dana Crust. 1. 4 The most degraded Lernean forms have the sluggishness. of the lowest worms.

B. sh. One of the genus Lernwa.

B. 50. One of the genus Lerman.

1835 Kinn Vlab. & Inst. Anim. 11. xiv. 22 The Lerneans

...he [Cnvier] has placed...in his first order of Intestinal
Worms. 1876 Reneden's Anim. Tanastas 97 The Lerneans
also have females excessively various in size and appearance.

Lernæoid (lain? oid), a. [f. mod.l.. Lernæa

(see LERN.EAN) + -010.] Having the appearance of

(see LERN.EAN) + 10.11.] Having the appearance of a Lernœans; resembling the Lernœans.

1846 DANA Zooph, vii. (1848) 107 The Lernœans.

Lernilite, erroneous form of LENNILITE.

Lernilite, erroneous form of LENNILITE.

Lerot (lerpt). Zool. [a. F. lérot, f. loir, repr. pop. L. glir-em (L. glir-em, glis) dormouse.] The garden dormouse (Myoxus nitela).

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. v1. i. (1862) 1. 453 The middle [Dormouse, which he [Buffon] calls the Lerot. 1849 Sk. Nat. Hist., Hammalia IV. 29 The Garden Dormouse, or Lerot...The greater Dormouse of Shaw.

Lerot (1870). Also laap, leurp. [Native Australe 1975]

Lerp (15rp). Also laap, leurp. [Native Ausralian.] 'A kind of manna secreted by an insect, Psylla eucalypti, and found on the leaves of the Mallee (Eucalyptus dumosa) Morris Austral Eng.

1848 W. Westgarth Australia Felix vi. 73 The natives of the Wimmera prepare a luscious drink from the laap. 1878 R. B. Smyth Aborig, Victoria I. 211 Lerp.

Lerre i poop, variant of Liripoop.

Lerret (lerêt). dial. Also lerrett, -it. [Etymology unknown.] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast about the Isle of Portland.

used on the coast about the Isle of Porlland.

1828 New Sailor's Mag. 155 The 'Portland Lerret', or boat adapted for approaching this extraordinary isthmus, 'Chesel Beach'... A lerret of large size, about five tons burden. 1869 Daily News 14 Sept., Pilot George Brown, with a crew of four men, went in a 'lerrit' to her assistance. 1877 Times 13 Sept. 4/3 In the face of such a sea. none other than the well known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached. 1880 T. Hardy Trumpet-Major III.xxxiv, 120 The trip in the stern of the lerret had quite refreshed her.

Lerrice, lerry: see LURRY.

Terrocch variont of Larrock Sc.

Lerroch, variant of LARACH Sc. Lerrup, dial. variant of LARRUP. Les, obs. form of LEASH, LESS; var. LEESE.

Lesar, variant of LEESER 1 Obs.

Lesarde, obs. form of Lizard.

Lesbian (lezbián), a. [f. L. Lesbi-us, Gr. Λέσβιος + -ΛΝ.] Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the northern part of the Grecian archi-pelago. Lesbian rule: a mason's rule made of pelago. Lesbian rule: a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle Eth. Nic. v. x. 7); hence fig., a principle of judgement that is pliant and accommodating. (Very common in 17th c., but app. not

always correctly understood.)

1601 S. Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton 131 That Lesbian square, that building fit, Plies to the worke, not forc'th the worke to it. 1605 TIMME Quersit. II. ii. 111 The composition and

wonderful nature thereof is, as it were, a certaine example and Lesbian rule of our worke. 1606 Sylvester Du Barlas II. iv. II. Magnif. 1117 Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire Deep under ground (for the Foundation) joyns Well-polisht Marble. a 1628 Presson New Cart. (1630) 233 Thou goest not by a straight rule, but by a leaden Lesbian rule. 1703 Rowe Ulysses II. 1945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 1711 W. King tr. Naude's Rej. Politics v. 188 It [artificial, politic Justice] is soft and pliant enough to accommodate itself as the Lesbian rule to human and popular weakness. 1727-41 Chambers (ycl. s.v. Cymatium, Lesbian cymatium, according to Vitravius, is what we otherwise call talon.

Lescun, lescoun, obs. forms of Lesson.

Lescun, lescoun, 12 Leagu 1812 and 211 Leagu Leagu.

Lese, obs. f. Leach sb.1 and v.1, Lease, Leash.

Lese, obs. f. LEACH sb. 1 and v. 1, LEASE, LEASH.

Lese, variant of LESE v. 1 and 2.

Lesed, fa. pfle. and pfl. a. Sc. Also 8 lessed.

[f. L. las-as. pa. pple. of laddre to hurt + ED 1.]

That has suffered LESION, q.v.; damaged injured.

16.. in Hector Judicial Rec. (1876) 100 (E. D. D.) To assy the the sd John Bair as the pairty lesed. 1708 Chambert of the sd John Bair as the pairty lesed. 1708 Chambert of the party, he who thinks himself lesed, may get Redress.

1744 Dr. Houstou's in Phil. Trans. XXXIII. 12 The Elasticity of these lesed Parts was ... impair d. 1747 A. Modro Anat. of Nerves (ed. 3) 34 The lesed Part of the Body.

Lese-majesty (Iř z₁mæ dzěsti). Civil Law. Also 6 lease-, leis-, 7 læse-, 8-9 leze-. [ad. F. Rese-majesté, ad. L. kwsa möjestás hurt or violated

Also 0 lease-, leis, 7 læse-, 8-9 leze-, [ad. F. liste-majesté, ad. L. lassa mējestās hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people.] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason.

[1430-40 Lyot, Bochas iv. xii. (1494) sig. piij, Lyst he were accused to the states of cryme called less magestatis.]

[1536] BPLIENDEN Coon. Scot. (1821) I. 12 No. hiwithstanding quhatsumever offence of less majeste committi he thaim. a 1578

Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 397 G. D... was banischit in Ingland ffor certane crymes of leis-maiestie, 1609 Skerk Reg. Maj. 6 The crime, qublik in the Civill law, is called the crime of less Majestie. a 1651 CALDERWOOD Mist. Kirk (1843) II. 336 The conspirators ashamed to expresse the king's murther, committed this fained rapt, a crime of less-majestie. 1726 CAVALLIE Mem. IV. 332, 1 confess I am loaded with the Crime of Lees Majesty, 1818 Scott Hirt. Midl. xi, Perduellion is ... muckle warse than less-majesty, or the concealment of a treasonable purpose. 1830 Bentham Const. Code Wks. 1243 IX. 33 Under a representative democracy ... there can be no less majesty. 1835 Londer, I'a 3 side Inn. Rhyme Siy Christopheroo Not having been at court Seemed something very little short Of treason or less-majesty.

transf. a 1649 Dremm. or Hawrin. Hist. Tas. I, Wks. (1711) 9 King Henry (8th) was. .a rebel guilty of less-majesty.

**Both in Fr. and Eng., the first member of this word has been treated as a verb-stem, to which a sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outtrage.

sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outrage upon the rights or dignity of' what is expressed by the sb.). So in Fr. lese-catholicité, lese-faculté. by the sb.). So in Fr. lese-catholicité, lese-faculte. lèse-société, etc. see Littré); the Eng. examples below are mere nonce-wds.

below are mere nonce-wds.

1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 104 Persons whom the leze nation might bring under the administration of his executive powers. 1814 Souther Lett. (1850) II. 361 All flogging in schools is prohibited, as a crime of leve-liberty in a free country. 1831 GER. P. Thomsson Eleve. (1842) I. 424 There is scarcely an honest or independent man among them, who has not in some way or other been guilty of Lèse-Toysim. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1852) 570 To enfeeble them [classical studies] would., he., in a certain sort, the crime of lese-humanity. 1870 Lowell Poems, Cathedral, I was a poacher on their self-preserve Intent constructively on lese-anglicism.

Lesenge, obs. form of LOZENGE.

Tesenge, var. Leeren 1 Obs.; obs. f. Lizard.

Leser(e, var. Leeser 1 Obs.; obs. f. Lizard.

Lesewe, variant of Leasow dial. Lesh(e, obs. form of Leach sb.1 and v.1, Leash.

Leshpund, variant of LISPOUND.

Lesion (17 30n). Also 6 St. lessioun, 9 lession. [ad. F. lésion, ad. L. læsiön-em, n. of action f. lædëre to hurt.]

1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether ma-

1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether material or immaterial.

1452 DK. York in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 1. 11 What . lesion of honour, & villany is said & reported generally unto the English nation. c1460 G. Ashuy Dieta Philos. 659 Yfye finde any spotte, fylth, or lesion In any personne or in creature, Dishonnour hym not with derision. 1858 Times 5 Oct., Looking for faults, for lesions, for bubbles in the gutta-percha. 1859 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 89 If the hand after being dipped [in boiling water] shew any sign of lesion, the offence is proven. 1875 BLACKMORE A. Lorraine 1. xxvi. 292 Nay, nay, Struan, be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or

be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now only in legal use; chiefly in Civil and Scots Law, applied to such injury involved in a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for set-

a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for setting it aside.

1582-8 Hist. Yas. 171(1804) 161 Snm men of his., distroyed all his coirnes and housses, to his great enorme lessioun.

1839 W. O. Manning Law Nations v. vii. (1875) 352 The contingency of lesion to the rights of those who are not parties to the contest.

1875 Poste Gains 1. (ed. 2) 152 The first condition is a Laesion by the operation of civil law, i.e. a disadvantageous change in civil rights or obligations brought about by some omission or disposition of the person who claims relief.

3. Path. Any morbid change in the exercise of

3. Path. Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 tr. Astruc's Fevers 301 The physician should. examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs.

1808 Med. Frill. XIX. 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the lesion of a nerve. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med.

(1830) 185 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

fig. 1835 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H. Rogers Orig. Bible ii. 93 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of Leach sb.1, slice.

Leske, obs. form of Leach sb.1, slice.

Leske, obs. form of Leach sb.1, slice.

Leske, obs. form of Leach sb.1, slice.

Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 Lindis Gosh. Luke i. 68 Foron gesolite & dyde lesuise (975 Rushu. lesnisse) folces his. c 1200 S. Eng. Leg.

1. 273/73 Pou most in lesnesse of pine sunnes: habbe pine lesuise of pine sunnes: habbe pine is aslawe is dep him sal be In lesnesse of al is sinne. 1340 Ayenb. 14 Pe enlefte [article of the Creed] is to leue be lesnesse of renne.

Lespund, variant of Lispound.

Lespund, variant of LISPOUND.

Less (les), a. (sb.), adv., and conj. Forms: 1 inflected adj. læssa (læsse fem. and neut.), Northumb. léassa, uninflected læs, 2-5 lasse, 2-7 les, nmb. 16assa, minflected 16es, 2-5 lasse, 2-7 less, 3-7 lesse, (4 lass, 4, 6 Sc. lese), 4-5 las, 4- less. [(1) The OE. lés adv. (occas. used quasi-sb. and as uninflected adj.) corresponds to OFris. lês:—OTeut. type *laisiz, f. *laiso-(not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + -iz comparative suffix (see -ER 3), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in BET, LENG advs. (2) The OE. léssa adj. corresponds to OFris. lêssa:—OTeut. type *laisizon-, f. *laisiz: see above, and cf. -ER 3 A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer, change of zinto r: the OFris. léssara to the WGer. change of z into r; the OFris. léssera

is doubtless, like ling. LESSER, a new formation.

The OTent type 'laiso-, pre-Tent.' loiso-, appears to be cogn. w. lith lesa-s:—'leiso-, small. Whether there is any comexion with 'leid., 'lid- in Goth leitils little is very doubtful. Cf. the alleged Crim-Gothic lista 'parum'.]

A. adj. Used as the comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood, 1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc.; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to greater. Obs. with reference to material dimensions (superseded by smaller); still

mod. Eng.,) to greater. Obs. with reference to material dimensions (superseded by smaller); still current with reference to number, degree, etc. c1000 AELFRIC Gen. 1. 16 Pet mare leoht to be degree, etc. c1000 AELFRIC Gen. 1. 16 Pet mare leoht to be degree, etc. c1000 AELFRIC Gen. 1. 16 Pet mare leoht to be degree, etc. c1000 AELFRIC Gen. 1. 16 Pet mare leoht to be degree lihtinge and bet lesse leoht to bere nihte lihtinge. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 17.9 Pe more fishes in ple se eten be lasse. 129 R. Glove. (Rolls) 11689 Pe bissop... prechede hom pat hit adde of deb pe lasse fere. ? a 1300 Shires, etc. Eng. in O. E. Misc. 145 On engle londe syndon two and brytti schire, summe more and summe lasse. a 1300 Cursor M. 436 Gött. Summe of less [e.xr. lesse, lasse] and sum of more prise. 1398 Tresvisa Barth. De P. R. in. iv. (1495) 51 The soule is noughte more in a more body, nother lasse in a lasse body. c1400 Destr. Troy 5961 The light wax las. c1440 Gesta Rom. 1. iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Hit is wreten that of too Evelis pe lasse Evill is to be chosyn. c1440 Peccok Refr. 1. xiv. 74 Herfore it is the lasse merveil. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 49 Akoniton... hath leaves like the Cucumher, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 Yong Diana in. 70 Other kindes of lesse trees... twyning about the greater. 1610 Sliass. Templ. 1. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 Ray Tourney Love. C. 38 Shags... are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R. I. Estrange Fables xix. 1793 26 Rather then bear a Less Misfortune to Hazzard Greater. 1718 Praor Henry & Emma 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 Jos. Harris Coins 44 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20. 1794 S. Williams Vermont 83 The female is less than the male. 1816 Byron Prisoner Chillon viii, And then the sighs he would suppress... grew less and less. 1871 Moreley Voltaire (1886) 1 The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less d

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much.

Opposed to more.

Opposed to more.

c1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 1697 In lasse while ban but was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xl. (Nintim) 443 Pan to be catel bai tuk les kepe. 1484 CAXTON Fables of Anian xxv, Somtyme the children whiche ben preysed and loued done lesse good than they whiche ben despreysed and hated. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI. 1v. 1v. 34. 1 owe him little Duite, and lesse Loue. 1596 - 2 Hen. IV. 1v. v. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse, 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 1x. 1. § 44 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, then to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. Weba Stone-Heng (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he such. 1669 Milton P. L. 1v. 854 More glorie will be wonn, Or less be lost, 1669 Stummy Mariner's Mag. v. 72 With less Trouble and Charge. 1653 Brimmey Ess., Bleak House 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 Glaistonk Sp. 18 Apr. Financ. Statem. (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000.

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of læs adv. (quasi-sb.) with

a partitive genitive. Now regarded as incorrect. c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxv. § 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid ma, swæðer we hit gereccan mazon. 1481 CAXTON Godfrey. c222 By cause he had so grete plente of men of hys owne countre, he called the fewer and lasse to counsey!

of the noble men of the Cyte, 1579 Lyly Euphnes To Gentl. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Vninersities that have lesse faultes than Oxford, many that have more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. Obs. exc. in phrases like no less a person than. c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xi. 11 Sede intedlice læssa (Rusku, lessal is in ric heofia mara is of dæm. a 1200 Morat Ode 390 Al þat is & al þat wes is wurse þenne he [God] and lesse. a 1300 Cursor M. 12166 Noght yee ne inderstod for-þi Less i wat er yee þan i. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. l. 19 þis seconnde feste was algatis lasse. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2948 Ladys and oþer les wemen. 1444 Rolls of Partt. V. 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse l'enentz. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 14 To poure gentilmen, or to other of lasse degre. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xx. 24 'As ofte tymes as I was amonge men, I come a lasse man', þat is to say les-e holy. 1609 Bible (Douay) Hos. Cumm., Foure are called the greater prophetes, and twelve the lesse. 1652 Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 40 Cotzensis and Moses Maintonides besides others of a less neconnt. 1869 Tensyson Coming of Arthur 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, Wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

† b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. Obs. rare—1.

† b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. Obs. rare—1.

1685 Earl Halifax On Death Chus. II, 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

† c. Less of, in: inferior in point of. Obs.

1307 Elegy Edio. I, x, God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht.

130. E. E. Allit. P. A. 598 Pe lasse in werke to take more [is] able.

1375 Sc. Legs. Saints ii. (Paulus) 49 Paule wes less of dingnite.

1536 Coverdale 2 Esdras v. 55 Ve are lesse of stature, then those that were before you.

1593 Snaks. Rich. II, II, iii. 15 And hope to loy, is little lesse in loy, Then hope enioy'd.

1594 — Rich. III, w. iv. 299 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, Then is the doting Title of a Mother.

1654 Earl. Monm. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority.

3. Used spec. to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = 1. minor. (Cf. lesser.)

+ Less Britain, + Britain the less: Brittany. Obs. exc. in the designation James the Less, and occasional imitations of this.

sional imitations of this.

sional imitations of this.

c950 Lindisf. Cosp. Mark xv. 40 Dæs iacohes leasse [Jacobi minoris]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2120 To be lasse brutaine ber ne come aline none. a 1300 Cursor M. 13209 pe less jam and sant Thomas. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXV. 259 Vinde the lesse. 1432-50 t. Higden (Rolls) 1. 145 Asia the lesse toweheth in the este parte Capadocy. c 1550 Lloyo Treas. Health (158) Sij, With ix graines of leasse spurge or of Pioni. 1599 Morkey Introd. Mins. Annot., Betwixt mi and fa is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma: and therefore called the lesse halfe note. 1598 Sylvester Du Barlas II. ii. vv. Columnes 490 The Tyrant of lesse-Asia. 1613 Zouch Dove 39 Allan, the Earle of lesse Brittain. 1614 Sellens Titles Hon. 344 Barons with the rest ypward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie. 1843 MACALLAY Mine. D'Arblay Ess. 1865 111. 310 Dr. Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvanian Dr. Franklin, . . but Dr. Franklin the less.

+ b. The less world = Microcosm.

The less world = MICROCOSM.

† b. The less world = MICROCOSM.

a 1300 Cursor M. 552 Man es clepid be lesse werld. 1308
The Visa Barth. De P. R. VIII. i. (1495) 203 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he shewyth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 88 It holdys yn him alle be elymentz, and it is callyd be lesse world.. be Eye [i.e. egg] of Philosophers. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. dw. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes, so yo lesse worlde, that is man, is made.. perfecte by grace in these vij spirituall dayes.

† c. Less age (Sc.): minority.

1524 Arran in St. Papers Hen. VIII, IV. 158 Not as ane pupile in juvente and less aige, bot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfit mature nige. 1531 Hen. VIII ibid. 500 Laying apart thexcuses of mynorite and les age. 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wis. (1846) I. 403 Money, cumpeit in our Soveraneis less age. 1609 SKENE Reg. Majest. II. IXX. § 2 Gif she being of les age, falles in the warde of her over-lord.

4. Preceding (+ formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied;

note that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied;

= Minus. Also transf., used (like minus) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E. Chron, an. 641 (Laud MS.) He rixode twa læs. xxx. geara. c 1000 Eltraic Gram. xlix. (2.) 287 Man cweð enc undeniginti an læs tweniz, duodeniginti twam læs wentiz, duodeniginti twam læs wentiz, duodeniginti wam læs wentiz, duodeniginti wam læs ventiz, duodeniginti wam læs to Trin. saue oon læs. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 2508 Tvelmoneth þre woukes las. 1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. kiii. 34 This siege endured a long season, the space of a xi. wekes, thre dayes lesse. 1695 Alikoham Geom. Epil. 1, a-b is thus read a less b, or the remainder after b is taken from a. 1886 Golow. Smith in Atlantic Monthly 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

¶ 5. Used peculiarly by Shaks. with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. Less adv.

1611 Shaks. Wint. T. m. ii. 5, f. I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to game-say what they did, Then to performe it first. — Cymb. I. v. 23 To fortifie her indgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. absol. (quasi-sb.)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantival uses nay be referred to the adj., though in OE, some of them originated from the adv., and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

8. The less: that which is smaller (of two things

6. The less: that which is smaller (of two things

compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

who are less.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1501 Shaks. Two Gent. 111. i. 372 The haire that coners the wit, is more then the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1504 Daniel Cleopatra 111. Wks. (Grosart) 111. 59 Nemesis., Who.. Duth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 Bhile Heb. vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. Newman Gerontins § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (than one that is specified or implied). Less than no time: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short lime.

that is specified or implied). Less than no time:
a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short lime.
c 1000 Elfric Exod. xvi. 17 And Israhela bearn dydon swa
and gaderodon sum mare sum læsse. c 1006 Byrhtferth's
Handboe in Anglia (1835) VIII. 304 zif þær beo læs þon
seofon. a 1225 Ancr. R. 6 Sum. mei. paie god mid lesse.
1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VIII. 403 zif þær beo læs þon
seofon. a 1225 Ancr. R. 6 Sum. mei. paie god mid lesse.
1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 403 zif þær beo læs þon
seofon. a 1225 Ancr. R. 6 Sum. mei. paie god mid lesse.
1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 403 zif þær beo læs þon
seofon. a 1225 Ancr. R. 6 Sum. skis far less than
has tervis. 1591 Siaras. Two Gent. 1. i. 111 Lesse then a pound
shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1700 Danden Pal.
A Arc. 111. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809
MALKIN Gil Blas Iv. vii. 7 11 Trust me for sinking, burning,
and destroying him in less than no time. 1844 STANLEY
Arnold (1853) I. v. 030 Our little may be more inexcusable
than their less was in them. 1850 Trennvoso In Mem. cxi,
Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd
to be. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1876) 192 The Turks
of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877
SPURGEON Serm. XXIII. 588 The less said about her the
better. 1879 Whitner Sanskrit Gram, 236 Less than thirty
roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. Holmes
Emerson i. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.
b. Qualified adverbially by far, little, much,
nothing, something, or phrase denoting quantity.
Also no less = 'nothing less'; for examples see No.
It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations
nothing less, something less, the former word is used advb,
or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with
tess used absol. The combination nothing less than has
two quite contrary senses; in the use here treated it means
'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning
see B. 3.
c 1200 l'ices & Virtues (1888) 45 5if he arrer dede litel te
gode, ðar

(For the fuller treatment of these phrases see

UNLESS.)

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Na man schall come nere him but lordes, o less ban he call any man till him.

1414 Rolls of Partl. 11. 22/2 [That] no Lawe be made of lasse than they yaf therto their assent.

146 Beware that ye aventure not your person. by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person cannot be sure there as ye ar. sure there as ye ar.

B. adv.

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as none the less, no less, not the less: see No,

phr., as none the less, no less, not the less: see No, NoT, etc.; also Natheless, Nevertheless, etc. c900 tr. Bada's Hist. v. xiiji. (1890) 424 Oder [dæl] wes nohte hon læs unaarefndlice cele hægles & snawes. c1890 S. Eng. Leg. I. 205/176 Pe lasse he was of heom a-drad. a1300 Cursor M. 11207 lhesu crist hir barn sco bar, Hir child, and maiden neuer less [Gött. neuer be lesse]. c1386 Chaucer Pard. Prol. § T. 274 If that a prince use hasardrie... He is ... Holde the lasse in reputacioun. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse stronge. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 102 No goode woman shulde.. sette the lasse bi hym for ani sikenesse that God sendithe. 1508 Dunbar Tuanariit wennen 322 The mair he loutit for my luf, the less of him I rakit. 1541 BECON News out of Heaven Prol. (1542) Av b, His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Subboth-day... But what do they lesse? 1566 DALRWHELE T. Lestile's Hist. Scot. I. 5 He fand heit and calde lesse vehement in Scotlande than in france. 1667 MILTON P. L. W. 478 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiable milde, Then that smooth watry image. 1701 De Foe True-born Eng. 147 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1798 Colerange Anc. Mar. vi. xvii, The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1868 Scott Marm. I. ii, As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj. used attrib.: often hyphened.

b. Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj. used attrib.: often hyphened.

1503 Shaks. Rich. II., u. i. 49 The enuy of lesse happier Lands. 1664 H. More Nyst. Iniq., Apol. 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. a 1674 Mitton (title) A Brief History of Moscovia: and of other less-known Countries. London. 1682. 1689 Burnet Tracts I. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 Shaftesb. Charac. (1737) II. 255 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 Cobbett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 108 In the less-enslaved cities and towns. 1856 M. Aanold Thyrsis xv, The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. Tucker E. Europe 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. Much less, still less († formerly also simply less): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been

as still more unacceptable than one that has been

already denied.

1632 B. Josson Magn. Lady III. iii, You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 Geasten Counset Giv b, Dimensions and Formes, which are not to be mended, lesse

contradicted. 1671 MILTON P. R. III. 236 The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory. 1718 HICKES & NELSON J. Kettlewell App. 55 It is not easily to be expected that any should contradict those Inclinations, less that the Generality should do so. 1719 DE FOE Crusse n. xv, It had no power to help itself, ..much less help them. 1721 RAMSAY Content 250 Mere empty spectres. Which merit not your notice, less your care. Mod. 1 do not even suggest that he is negligent, still less for much less that he is dishonest.

3. + Nothing less: least of all things, anything rather (than the thing in question) (obs.).

rather (than the thing in question) (obs.). Nothing less than: far from being, anything rather than; = F. rien moins que. (Now rare.)

1548 Gest Pr. Masse I viij b, Therfore the before mencioned boke is nothinge lesse then canonical. 1551 Robbison tr. More's Utop. 1. (1895) 29 He retorned again into hys countreye, nothynge lesse then lokyd for. 1567 Harman Careat (1860) 31 Hee.. saythe that he woulde be glad to take payne for his lyuinge, althoughe he meaneth nothinge lesse. 1593 SHARS. Rich. 11, 11. in. 34 Bush. Tis nothing but conceit (my gracious Lady). Qu. "Tis nothing lesse. 1598 Grenewer Tacitus' Ann. XII. X. (1622) 169 The Barbarons people know nothing lesse then engines and subtile deuises in besieging and assayling of fortresses, 1656 R. Robinson Christ all 158 Pretending themselves to be the companions of Christ, when indeed they are nothing less. 1827 Scott Napoleon Xxvii, Who, trusting to the laws..., expected nothing less than an attack.

4. For OE. by lies be, early ME. bi les be, see Lest on.

LEST conj.

+ C. conj. Unless. In early use less than, less

LEST conj.

+ C. conj. Unless. In early use less than, less that, Sc., less nor. Obs.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 137 Lasse than a kynge ...dred god...he shall...fall...in a shorte tyme. 1442 Rolls of Parlt. V. 60/2 Lesse ban... [bei] leve a sufficiannt man...in heir stede. c1470 Hensa Wallace III. 304 That thai sall do him nocht..less it be on thaim socht. 1513 Douglas Æncis. 1. Prol. 233 Les than wyse autouris lene [t.e. lle]. 1553 KENNEDY Compend. Tractive in Wodrow Soc. Misc. (1844) 128 Les nor this medicyne be applyit dewlie, it is not profitable. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. vii.. 28 Les schamefullie thair office thay abuse. 1601 B. Jonson Poetaster Dial. Hor. & Trebatius, Less learn'd Trebativs censure disagree. 1632 Milton Penseroso 56 And the mute Silence hist along. Less Philomel will daign a Song. 1640 GLAFTHORNE Wit in Constable III. Wks. 1874 I. 206 For Musicke, lesse the Virginalls, I never car'd for any. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) II. 7, I am sorry...my nothings should be talked of, less it should intimate that other people are less ostentations. † Less. v. Obs. Also 3-0 lasse, 4 lessi. [ME. lasse, lessi, f. lasse, lesse LESS a.]

1. intr. To become less, decrease.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1718 Pe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne lesseð, ah leasteð aa mare. ?c.1325 Old Age vii. in E. E. P. (1802) 149, I lench, i len on lyme, i lasse. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 414 His men lassed alway tho. c 1450 Cor. Myst. xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 223 My grett desesse I hope xall lesse. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. cxcvii. 174 Syr Thomas men lancastre lassed and slaked. 1483 — G. de la Tour E vij. And thenne shalle lasse the pestylence and pees shalle be. 1496 Dives & Paulp. (W. de W.) 1 x lvii. 88/1 Our synnes alwaye encreaseth & lesseth not. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men. (W. de W. 1560) v. ii. 357 That (the firel of hell is eternall, & neuer lesseth. 1523 Lo. Benners Froiss. I. ccxlix. 369 The englishmen were sore displeased, for their strength dayly assed. 1602 T. Frizherber Apol. 36 The samin lessed when seuen of Sauls offs

2. trans. To make less, lessen, diminish. occas. const. of = by (a certain amount).

a 1300 E. E. Psalter xi. 2 Lessed ere sothenes fra mennes sones. c 1315 Shoreham 127 Hyre poer nys nougt y-lessed. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 55 His dedys shall be defamyd, and his empir lessyd. 1429 in Rymer Feedera (1710) X. 420/2 Nowe that the Poeple of this Land is Lessed and Decressed of late tyme, by Mortalite. c 1450 Merlin 401 Holy cherche was lessed full sore of xx¹¹ thousande peple that ther was slain of oon. 1481 CAXION Godfrey 164 They had ben mynysshed moche and lassed in the batayle. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems lxiii. 76 It wald me sumthing satisfie, And less of my malancolie. 1534 More Conf. agst. Trib. I. Wks. 1168/2 Wee. . shall. fynd our heartes lighted, and thereby the grief of our tribulacion lessed. 1562 Turner Herbal 11. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1633 P. Fletter Poet. Misc. 77 But silence thou mayst add but never lesse it.

never lesse it.

b. To lower in position or station; to humble,

degrade.

degrade.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (Baptista) 233 In-to man lessit are we, to god bat we ma grewande be. a 1400 Prynner (1891) 18 Thou hast lassed hym a litel fro angeles. 1483 CAXFON G. de la Tour Lvij, Yf she tooke hym her parentes and frendes shold hold her lassed and hyndered.

c. pass. To decrease (in respect of).

7. pass. To decrease (in respect of).

7. pass. To decrease (in respect of).

7. pass. Barclay Jugurth 19 But for all this suffrance of Adherball: the mynde of Jugurth was nat more pacified, nor lessed of his cruelte.

-less (lès), suffix, forming adjs. The OE. léas, like its equivalents in the other Teut. langs. (see Lease a., Loose a.), was used in the sense 'devoid (of)', 'free (from)', bothas a separate adj., governing the genitive as in freque least free from crimes, and the genitive, as in firena leas free from crimes, and (more frequently) as the second element of compounds, the first element being a sb., as in fáculeas guileless, wisleas without a wife. The adj., as a separate word in the relevant sense, did not survive into ME., and the ending -léas became a mere suffix, which was, and still is, very freely attached to sbs. to form adjs. with privative sense.

In many instances the sb. to which the suffix was attached was a noun of action, coincident in form

with the stem of a related vb., and some of the Vol. VI.

adjs, so formed had the sense 'not to be -ed', 'un-—able', as in countless, numberless. On the supposed analogy of these words, the suffix has been appended to many verbs, as in abashless, dauntless, describeless, expressless, quenchless, resist-less, tireless, +topless (= not overtopped), weariless.

Of the very common recent use of the suffix in the formation of nonce-wds. a few examples are

subjoined

subjoined.

1840 THACRERAY Catherine iv, Moneyless, wifeless, horseless, corporal-less.

1870 FURNIVALL Boorde's Introd. etc. Pref. 14 The possibility that the undated dedicationless Wyer was issued before 1542.

1885 Atherwam 12 Dec. 764 Butcherless, backless, tailorless, coblerless, doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless... jungle.

1892 W. H. Hudson Nat. La Plata 136 These peaceful gnatless days.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 341, 'I have not brought my card-case with me.'..! said I was similarly card-caseless.

1888, obs. form of Leach 5b.

1888, var Lease a and 5b. 2, 13. Leese 7.

Lesse, obs. form of LEACH 56.1

Lesse, var. LEASE a, and 56.2, v.3, LEESE v.1

† Lessed, fpl. a. Her. Obs. In 5 lassed. [f. LESS v.+-ED1.] (See quot.)

1486 Bh. St. Alban's, Her. bij h, A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. A lassed cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman hauyng lyuelode weddyd to a man hauyng noo cootarmure.

Lessee (les r.). Also 6-7 leas(s)ee, 7 lesse. [a. AF. lessee, OF. lesse', pa. pple. of lesser, lessier, mod. F. laisser to leave: see LEASE v.3 and -EE.]

A person to whom a lease is granted: a tenant A person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant

under a lease.

under a lease.

[a 1481 LITTLETON Inst. § 57 Il y ad le Feoffor, & le Feoffee, le Donor & le Donee, le Lessor & le Lessee.] 1495
Act 11 Hen. I'II, c. 9 § 2 Lessees.. [shall] fynde goode and suffycient suertie. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. V'III, c. 8 The lessees.. shall defalke, abute, and reteine.. as muche of the rentes dewe to the lessours, as thei can proue, to haue expended on the same pauinge. 1587 HARRISON England II. xii. (1877) 1. 242 If the leassee be thought to be worth an hundred pounds. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 260 The Lesse most leandly the rent did retaine. 1683 PETTUS Fleta Min. II 17 The Leasees of our Society did work the Mines of Consumbock and Talibont. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prins (ed. 4) II. 1209 If executrix of lessee for years of a rectory take husband, the husband and wife may letc.]. 1884 YATES Recoll. I. v. 187 The lessee... placed my name on his free list, and for years I went to his theatre once or twice a week.

Ilence Lessee: ship, the condition or position of

Hence Lessee ship, the condition or position of

a lessee.

1812 Holt in Examiner 28 Dec. 831/2 That lesseeship was worth nothing.

1884 Vales Recoll, 1. v. 186 Mr. E. T. Smith... in his time entered on theatrical lesseeship on a large and varied scale.

1812 Lessen (les'n), v. Also 4 lasnen, 5 lessyn, 7 leasen.

1813 Lintr. To become less in size, quantity, amount, according to the degrage.

1. intr. To become less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to decrease.

13. F. E. Allit. P. B. 438 Penne lasned be llak bat large watz are. Ibid. 441 Penne lasned be lo3 lowkande togeder.

1423 Jas. 1 Kingis Q. 187 Quhen lessen gan my sore.

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. iv., For kyng Goffarus peple might every day encrease mo & mo & Brute's lessen.

1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1sl. 1. xli, The world might die to live, and lessen to increase.

1725 DE Foe Vey. round World (1840) 262 The river.. lessened every step we went. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Foss. 1. (1729) 1. 51 A Flint of Cylindric Figure, only lessening a little toward each end.

1745 Wesley Answ. Ch. 10 My Regard for them lessen'd.

1758 Landor Gebir 1. 182, 1. . seemed to lessen and shrink np with cold.

1821 Lama Elia Ser. 1. New Year's Eve, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten.

2. To decrease in apparent size by the effect of distance: orig. said with reference to a bird's flight

distance: orig. said with reference to a bird's flight

(also refl.).

(also refl.).

1611 SHARS. Cymb. v. v. 472 The Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft Lessen'd her selfe, and in the Beames o' th' Sun So vanish'd. 1660 FULLER Mixt Contempl. v. 9 The wealth of the Land doth begin (to use the Faulconer's phrase) to flie to lessen. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) IVks. (1753) I. 93 Away she flies...She lessens to us, and is lost at last. a 1771 Grav Ode Pleas. fr. Viciss. ii, The sky-lark... lessening from the dazzled sight Melts into air and liquid light. 1795-7 SOUTHEY Award & Minor P. Poet. Wks. II. 56 As the white sail is lessening from thy view. 1807 J. Barlow Columb. I. 195 Spain, lessening to a chart, beneath it swims. 1859 Kings-Ley Mirc. (1860) I. 145 The warm dark roof lessening away into endless gloom.

3. trans. To make less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to diminish.

3. trans. To make less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to diminish.

a 1400-50 Alexander 5368 Ser, if bou lessen my life, na lowere bou wynnes. c 1440 Jacob's Well 196 To lessyn his blood in blood-letyng. 1530 Palsgr. 607/1 His treasure is lessened sythe I knewe hym first. 1632 Herwood 1st Pt. Iron Age 1. Wks. 1874 111. 283 It could not.. Leasen my zeale to you. 1651 Hobbes Leviall. IV. Alvi. 373 Other things that serve to lessen the dependance of Subjects. 1713 Steele Englishm. No. 34. 220 The late Tax upon Books and Pamphlets will lessen the Number of Scriblers. 1748 Ansorts Voy. I. vi. 60 We once or twice lessened our water to lorty fathom. 1793 Blackstone's Comm. I. 277 note, The increase of our paper has only a tendency to lessen the value of money at home. 1850 Hawthorne Scarlet L. xv. (1879) 199 She upbraided herself for the sentiment, but could not overcome or lessen it. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 64 It is one thing to lessen the hours of work; it is another thing to increase the rate of wages per hour.

absol. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. III. iii. 13 Consider, When you aboue perceiue me like a Crow, That it is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

+ b. Math. ? To reduce (an equation). Obs. 1676 GLANVILL Ess. iii. 15 How to convert the false Roots to true, to avoid Fractions, and to lessen Equations. +c. pass. To suffer loss or curtailment of; to

† C. fass. To suffer loss or entialment of; to be reduced in (some quality). Obs.
c 1400 tt. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 114 Kepe be fro vehe mysauentrous man, bat ys lesnyd of any membre.
1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xvii. (1730) 34 The Lords thus lessened in their judiciary power. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 38 Lessened. in that only quality upon which our Friggats most value themselves. 1793 NFLSON 21 Feb. in Nicolas Disp. 1845) 1. 301, 1 will not suffer any poor fellow to be lessened of his due.

4. To make less in estimation, represent as less:

fellow to be lessened of his due.

4. To make less in estimation, represent as less; to extenuate, palliate (faults); to disparage, cast a slur upon. Obs. or arch.

to extenuate, palliate (faults); to disparage, cast a slur upon. Obs. or arch.

1585 Fetherstore it. Calvin on Acts xxvi. 12. 564 They goe about to lessen or paint[L. extenuare ant fucare] these thinges, for which they ought humbly .. to craue pardon.

1612 T. Tavior. Comm. Titus ii 14 They obscure the brightnesse of this our sunne of righteousnesse, and lessen the merits of his sufferings. 1677 Wycurely Pl. Dealer 1. i. 2, I never attempted to above, or lessen any person, in my life. 1714 Sielle Lower No. 24 (1723) 143 Whenever. you have the evil Spirit upon you to lessen any Body you hear commended. 1769 Junius Lett. xxviii. 129, I am far from wishing to lessen the meit of this single benevolent action. 1799 Nelson 9 Nov. in Nicolas Disp. (1845) IV. 96 Your Royal Highness will not believe that I mean to lessen the conduct of the Army; I have the highest respect for them all. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant Makers Flor. xii. 200 The meaner pleasure with which the ordinary observer often exerts himself to lessen a heroic figure.

† 5. To lower the dignity, position, or character of; to humble; to degrade, demean. Obs.

a 1654 Selden Tablet. (Arh.) 69 The making of new Lords lessens all the rest. 1667 Milton P. L. 111. 304 Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Mans Nature, less'n or degrade thine owne. 1706 Prior Ode to Queen 192 When swift-wing'd rumour told. . How lessen'd from the field Bavar was fled. 1706 De Foe Jure Dir. xii. 243 King Charles the First. when ever he invaded their Priviledges, had the Misfortune to see his Mistake, and lessen himself, by undoing all he had done before. a 1715 Burket Own Time (1724) I. 245 It lessened him much in esteem of all the world. 1788 Disinterested Love I. 102 (F. H.).

Lessened (le's'nd), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Lessened (les'nd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Diminished.

1676 Dryden Aureng-c. 1. 12 Von hold the Glass, but turn the Perspective; And farther off the lessen'd Object drive. 1811 W. R. Sperser Poems Ded., My eyes Upon its lessen'd garland casting. 1817 Dawson in Parl. Deb. 6. The prospect of a lessened expenditure. 1880 Bridges Landon Snow, Shorter P. III. ii, With lessened load a few carts creak and blunder.

Lessening (les'nin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + ING 1.] The action of LESSEN v., in various senses.

INC. 1] The action of LESSEN v., in various senses. Diminution; † a degradation, disparagement.

1428 Surtes Miss. 1888) 8 Lessenyng of ye sumes of ye paymentes. 1631 Massinger Beleeve as you list v. ii, I take it as A lessening of my torments. 1661 Pervs Diary 12 Nov., Though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening to it. 1662 Locke Edue. § 214 Their Thoughts run after Play and Pleasure, wherein they take it as a Lessening to be controlled. 1714 Mandeville Fah. Bees 1725 I. 292 We contribute to the relief of him we have compassion with, and are instrumental to the lessening of his sorrows. 1732 Sir C. Wogan in Swift's Wiks. (1841) II. 669/1 The very distinction [of English and hish] carries in the face of it a lessening, and strikes the fancy with the ungrateful idea of misery. 1891 Athensann 18 Apr. 503/3 There is no lessening of this defect, but rather increase.

† b. See LESSEN v. 2. Obs.

this tester in the decrease of this tester of this

Le ssening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.] +1. In transitive senses: Disparaging; degrading.

†1. In transitive senses: Disparaging; degrading, lowering. Obs.

1674 N. Fairen Bulk & Selv. 138 This kind of leaping not being successive, but all together, tis but even a lessening and underly way of speaking to call it Motion. 1704 J. Trapp Abra-Bluk IV. 1. 1965 Till strip off this vile lessing Habit And deck myself with all the Pomp of War. 1706 Berrette Comm. Pl. &t. Wks. 1871 IV. 426 The most lessening, vilifying appellations. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 255 P. 8 Such Indecencies as are lessening to his Reputation.

No. 255 P 8 Such insections as an extension.

2. In intr. senses: Growing less, diminishing.

1730 Swift Power of Time, If Mountains sink to Vales, if Cities die, And less ning Rivers mourn their Fountains dry.

1792 S. Rogers Picas. Mem. 11. 45 From Guinea's coast pursue the lessening sail.

1810 Scott Lady of L. I. iv, And of the trackers of the deer Scarce half the lessening pack was near.

1895 P. White King's Diary 8 Amongst the lessening throng of dancers.

Lesser (le'sol), a. and adv. [A double comparative f. Less a. + -er 3.]

parative, f. Less a. + -ER 3.]
A. adj.

A. adj.

1. = LESS a. Chiefly, and now only, used attrib.

1459 Inv. in Paston Lett. 1. 478 Item, ij. pillowes of lynen clothe of a lasser assyse. Ibid. 487 Item, ij. aundyrys, grete, of one swrte. Item. ij., lasse, of anothyr sorte. Item, ij. lesser anndris. 1554 HULORT, Beate.. a thynge, wherby to make it lesser or thynner. 1561 T. Norton Catvin's Inst. 1. 29 To offer Sacrifices to spirites, lesser Gods or dead men of honor. 1611 BIBLE Gen. i. 16 The greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. 1698 Ferse Acc. E. India & P. 171 Setting the lesser Lords at variance with their Prince. 1756 BURRE Subl. & B. IV. xxiv, These lesser and if I may say more domestick virtues. 1787 WINTER Syst. Husb. 83 The less the height of their descent, the lesser is the resistance they meet with in the

air. 1842 TENNYSON Locksley Hall 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea (1876) 1. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 1866 Howells Impressions of Exp. 250 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

cllipt. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. H. XX. 135 Thre other gonnes where one grete and two lesser. 1504 BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph. H. Iv. For lesser cease, when greater griefes begin. 1660 BARROW Enclid t. iii, To take away the right line BE equal to the lesser A. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Ref. IV. xiv, The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes ii. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES M. Ernstein I. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me. + b. Followed by than. Obs.

1579 FULKE Heskins' Parl. 115 This is in nothing lesser then that. 1673 RAY Journ. Low C. 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be..lesser than one half of London. 1692 S. PATRICK Answ. Touchstone 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes ii. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical.

2. In special or technical use, opposed to greater.

8. Astron. in the names of certain constellations, and the constant of the leaves the law of the party.

a. Astron. in the names of certain constellations, as the Lesser Bear. + Also lesser circle, a 'small circle' of a sphere (obs.). Also Geog. in Lesser Asia (now arch.), Asia Minor. b. Mus. Applied to intervals which are now usually called Mixor. c. in the names of plants and animals. d. Anat. e. For

tervals which are now usually called Mixor. C. in the names of plants and animals. d. Anal. e. For lesser excommunication, line, litany, see the sbs.

a. 1551, 1727-51 [see Greather a. 4a]. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 39 The iii]. lesser Circles, which are the tropicke of Cancer, the tropick of Capricome, the circle Articke, and the circle Antarticke. 1594 [see Circles sb. 2a]. 1613 J. Dennys Secr. Angling III. xxi, When cold Boreas. Lookes out from vnderneath the lesser beare. 1676 Moxon Tutor Astron. (ed. 3) 221 Canis Minor, the Lesser Dog. 1768 Hume National Char. Essays xy. Throughout. Greece, the Lesser Asia, Sicily [etc.].

b. 1674, 1727-51 [see Greater a. 4 b]. 1818 Bush Gram. Mus. 232 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third. 1855 Browning Toccata Galupp's vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1873 Bridges Shorter P. L. xiv, But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan Of sinking semitone. 1876 Stainer & Barkett Dict. Mus. Terms, Lesser, minor, as: with the lesser third, in the minor key: lesser sixth, a minor sixth.

c. 1678 Ray Willinghty's Ornith. 144 The lesser Reed-Spariow. 1822 Couch in Linuaran Trans. XIV. 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MacGilliway Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 341 Lesser Cast-stail or Reed-mace. 1861 Mirss Prattr Flower, Pl. V. 170 Common Frog-bit. This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily.

d. 1842 E. Wilson Anal. Vaide M. (ed. 2) 413 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mivar Elem. Anal. 180 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mivar Elem. Anal. 180 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mivar Elem. Anal. 180 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mivar Elem. Anal. 180 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mivar Elem. Anal. 180 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mivar Elem. Anal. 180 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisherg. 1872 Mi

pose. Obs.

pose. Obs.

1594 Shaks. Rich. III., in. iv. 54. I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome Can lesser hide his lone, or hate, then hee. 1611 — Cymb. v. v. 187 He true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Then I did tuly finde her.

21635 FLETCHER Laws Gandy H. J. I was an eare-witness When this young man spoke lesser then he acted, And had the souldiers voice to helpe him out.

† Lesserness. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lesser +

-NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser. 1540 Str. T. Wyat in St. Papers Hen. VIII, VIII. 241 In the original it hathe no such relation to lessernes or gretternes of parsones.

+ Lesses, sb. pl. Hunting. Obs. Also 7 leasses. [a. obs. F. laisses (also laiz in Godefroy; cf mod. F. laisses), quasi 'leavings', ?f. laisser to leave.]
The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or beat.

ne dung of a Tavenous animal, as a wild hoar, wolf, or bear,

14... Master of the Game (MS. Bodl. 546) If. 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a hukke and of be roo bukke, of be wilde hoor, & of hlake beestys, & of wolfes, he shal clepe it lesses. 1576 Tururav. Venerie 97 In heasts of rayyne or pray, as the bore, the heare and such like, they shall be called the Lesses. 1611 Cotor., Laisser, the lesses (or dung) of a wild Boare, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 Bullo-Rar, Lesses, dongue of a ramenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see Fiants]. 1711 Puckle Club (1817) 90 At last falling upon the fumets of a deer, the 1.ses of a badger. 1807 Sportsman's Dict. s.v. Bear, [Bears] cast their lesses sometimes in round croteys.

Le'BSest, a. Obs. or dial. [f. Less a. + -est, after lesser.] Least. (Also absol.)

1553 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563) 200* Betwene two enils the lessest is to be chosen. a 1564 — Humble Supplic. Wks. 111. 25 If these spiteful spiritual Sorcerers can not do the lessest, we can neuer beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1833 Moor Suffolk Words 513 Lessest, least. Sometimes leasest—lessest—little, and littlest.

Lesshe, obs. form of Lease 5b., Leasil.

Lesshe, obs. form of Lease sb.!, Leash.
† Lessian, a. Obs. [f. name of Leonard Lessi-us (died 1623) +-AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessius, esp. in Lessian diet (see quot. 1656).

1655 Bayly Life Fisher i. 3 Austerely curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1656 Bloonst Glossofp. Lessian, pertaining to Lessius, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet. 1677 Temple Ess., Gout Wks. 1731 1. 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. a 1694 Tillorson Serm. Evil Covetonsness Wks. 1717 1. 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which

he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

Dine with him.

† Lessilver. Obs. [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form lef-silver in 1706, possibly the original, would point to Leave sb. Cf. Lady-Silver (Indesilver), lathe silver (s.v. Lathe sb.¹ b).]

1287 Placit. Essexi Rot. 6 in Placit. Abbr. (1811) 212 De ... alis pascentibus. pro quolibet eqno ii den. pullano ... quinque bidentibus i den. que præstacio vocatur Lessylver. c1300 Battle Abbey Custumals (Camden) 60 Dehet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali ætate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptista unum denarium quod vocatur Lesselver. 1706 Philitis (ed. Kersey), Danger. In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Must-feeding. In some Places, it is call'd Lefsilver, or Lycf-silver.

† Lessing, vbl. sb. [f. Less v. + -ing ¹.] The action of the verb Less; lessening, diminution; abatement.

abatement.

abatement.

c 1340 Hampole Prose Tr. (1866) 4 This es full joye..and if we vse it we sall be fyllyde ener withouttyne lessynge.

1357 Lay Folks Catech, 335 In lessyne [Lamb, MS, lessyng] of payne. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xli. (Agnes) 5 As of habundance is na lessing na of his riches ne mynissing.

1438 Buke Alex. Great 107 To get lessing of my torment. c 1440 Jacob's Well 196 A lessyng of blood doth awey be maladye.

1500-40 DUNBAR Poems lxvi, 100 Quhilk is ane lessing of my name.

Lessioun, obs. Sc. form of Lession.

Lessit, -yt, wk. pa. t. Leise v.1

Lessive (le'siv). rare. [ad. F. lessive:-L. lixīva neut. pl. adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-

nashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

1826 [J. R. Best] 4 Vrs. France 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it. 1875 FORTNUM Majolica vi. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

Lessness (lessnes). rare. [f. Less a. +-NESS.]

Lessness (le'snes'. rare. [I. LESS a. +-NESS.]
The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.
1635 Gill. Sacr. Philos. 59 Otherwise there should bee a
greaternesse in being, and a lessenesse in working. 1889
MOULE Secr. Prayer v. (1890) 84 Unspeakable lessness,
dependence and obligation.

Lesson (le'son, les'n), sb. Forms: 3 lescun,

3-5 lessoun, lessun, (4 les c) zoun, 5 lession, lessown), 4-5 lessone, 5, 7 lessen, 4- lesson. [ad. OF. lecon, F. lecon: L. lection en, n. of action f. legère to read. Cf. Lection.]

† 1. The action of reading. Obs.

1382 Wyclif Ecclus, Prol., After that hymself he 3af more to besynesse of lessoun [L. ad diligentiam lectionis] of lawe, and of profetes.

+ b. A public reading; a lecture; also, a course

† b. A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. Obs.
c 1340 Cursor M. 10123 heading (Laud), Lystyn now to my lesson That wille here of the concepcion. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Panins) 61 Ierome ws sais in his lessone þat letc.]. a 1470 Grægory Chron. (Camd.) 230 Doctor Ive kepte the soolys at Poulys... and there he radde fulle nobylle lessonnys to preve that Cryste was lorde of alle. c 1500 in Peacock Stat. Cambr. (1841) App. A. p. xxx, The Bedell shall fett every Inceptour in Arte to Scolys to rede his solemn Lesson. 1546 R. Smith Def. Savam. Altar titlep, Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universitie of Oxforde. 1500 J. 16 More in Wordsw. Eecl. Biog. (1853) II. 52 He red openly in S¹ Laurence churche London, S¹ Austin's booke De Civitate Dei... His lesson was much frequented. 1744 R. Worsow Life Jas. Wodrow (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr. Robert Baillie.
transf. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. Eecl. A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

writing read at divine service.

21. Eccl. A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.
Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O. T. (first lesson) and to that of the N. T. ('second lesson') appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For proper lesson, see Proper a.) In the technical language of ritual, the word lesson is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle. a 1225 Ancr. R. 22 Siggeð Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, & mit þreo lescuns eueriche niht sunderliche. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warne. 500 þu most hen ofte in orisoun And in reding of lesson or a storie. c 1400 Table in Wyclif's Bible IV. 623 Here higynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible 3e mai fynde the lessouns, pistlis, and gospels, that hen rad in the chirche al the seer, after the vss of Salishire. c 1422 Hoccleve Learn to Die 925 The ixe, lesson which is rad In holy chirche vpon all halwen day. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Ord. Holy Script., The olde Testament is appoynted for the first Lessons. . the newe. for the second Lessons. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the Kalendar. 1802, 1865 [see Lectrosary]. 1883 Cath. Diet. (1897) 554/2 Our Breviary lessons for the first nocturn. Ibid. 555/1 Their (the Greeks') daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture. 1895 H. Littlehales Prymer Pref. x, Dirige (Malins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns; each composed of:—3 Psalms... 2 Lessons.
3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Il cnec, something that is or is to be learnt.

studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher.

studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Ilence, something that is or is to be learnt.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 66 Euc., told hire [the serpent] al bet lescun bet God hire hefde ilered. a 1300 R. Baunne Handl. Symme 422 Catun., techyb chyldryn bys lessun, 'Seue no charge to dremys [etc.].' 1362 Langle, P. Pl. A. v. 118 Furst I leornede to lyse a lessun or tweyne, And wikkedliche or to weie was myn ober lessun. c 1374 Chaddea Troylus 111. 34 (83) His lesson, bat he wende konne, To preyen hire

get not this lession for thyng that may fall. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 180, I beshreve his hertey taught the that lesson. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado 1. 1. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 605 This Psaphon. had let them flie into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they inchanted the rude people. 1716 BOLINGBROKE Refl. Exile (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago. 1727-41 CHAMBERS (Cycl. s.v. Helps, Helps in the manage.—To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, rod [etc.]. 1818 BYRON Ch. Har. IV. Laxy. The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word. 1838 JAMES Robber IV, The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. Eurono Childr. Ch. at Home iii. 47 They should be industrious at their lessons. † b. Iransf. Subject of discourse. Obs. 21300 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 318 Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen lessoun. 21350 Will. Palerne 1944 But for to telle be atiryng of þat child... It wold lengeþ þis lessonn a ful long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. To give, take lessons: to give, receive systematic instruction in a specified subject. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of such length as to

occas, in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously.

21300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 437/216 Euereche dai bi custome he seide bis oresun, he noide bi-leue for no scole, ne for no lessoun. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 2 In the fyrte lesson that i toke thenne i lerned a. and b. And other letters by her names. 1660 Pervs Diarry 21 June, Mr. Blagrave. did give me a lesson upon the flageolette 1732 Leotard Sethos II. 18, 305 The conversation. was..not less profitable. than their lessons, 1854 Thackeany Newtonnes I. ii. 22 A distinguished officer..engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. 1bid. Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. transf. An occurrence from which instruction

b. transf. An occurrence from which instruction may be gained; an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of

or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 11. (1590) 119 b, She woulde give her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.]. 1822 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Dist. Corresp., The kangaroos., with those little short fore puds, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket. 1850 L. Hunt Autobiog. I. iii. 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a lung handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time. 1882 J. L. Watson Life R. S. Candlish xiii. 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson. 1900 R. T. Drummon Apost. Teach. 9 Teach. of Christ ii. 27 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life.

† 5. Mus. a. An exercise; a composition serving

ii. 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life. † 5. Mus. a. An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. b. A piece to be performed, a performance. Ols.

1593 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 Shaks. 1593 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 Shaks. 1393 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lesson. 1596 Shaks. 1396 Shaks. 1396

lesson-piece, a piece of material on which to prac-

lesson-piece, a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. Blackie Retter Days Wrking, People i. (1864)
25 Superior "lesson-books.

1890 "L. FALCONER" Wille Ixe
1. 24 Her "lesson-book on till the afternoon.

1847 Menwin Life Shelley II. 39 Receiving. part of the "lesson
money.

1830 Plain Hints Needlework 36 Let each child
work a. button-hole on her "lesson-piece in blue cotton.

Lesson (lesson), v. [f. Lesson sb.]

1. trans. To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct teach, to admonish rabule. Const. in or-

struct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. in, on,

1. Prans. 10 give a lesson of lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. in, on, and with inf. or dependent clause. Also, To bring into or to (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W. Watreman Fardle Facions 11. x. 223 He yet both harkened the complainte of his felowes, and lessoned them againe. 1586 J. Hookea Hist. Irel. in Holinshed 11. 87/1 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 110 Metaneone. had before hand lessoned him what he should say. a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Kent (1662) 11. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness. 1682 tr. Erastus' Treat. Excommun. 20 The Disciples. had been severelylesson'd by the Synagogue. 1763 Charachitt. Duellist 11. Each Stripling, lesson'd by his Sire, Knew when to close, when to retire. a 1774 GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos. (1776) 11. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular succession, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 Burke Lett., to R. Burke Wks. 1844 11. 459 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 11. Ixviii, To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Doth lesson happier men. 1856 Miss Warkea Hills of Shatemuc xxviii. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble. 1 will thank you much for that. 1873 Symonds Grk. Poets vii. 196 Oedipus has been

purged and lessoned to humility before the throne of Zeus. 1887 Ruskin Praterita II. 230 There was yet another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose. absol. 1807 D. Gilson Serm. Pract. Subj. x. 211 The apostle lessons well when he says that the man who provideth not for his own hath denied the faith.

2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson, to inculcate. 1821 [see the ppl. a.].
Hence Lessoned ppl. a.
1821 Joanna Baillie Metr. Leg., Columbus xlii, Better than lesson'd saw.

Lessoning (le'səniŋ). [f. Lesson v. + -ING 1.]

Lessoning (le'səniŋ). [f. LESSON v. + -1NG ¹.] The action of the vb. LESSON; the action of giving a lesson or lessons; instruction, admonition. 1583 Gotong Calvin on Deut. cxxxii. 811 No longer any lessoning or warnings to be hearkened vnto. a 1619 Fotherer Atheon. II. i. § 1 (1622) 171 As being conscious vnto himselfe, euen by Natures inward lessoning, that his seruice is due vnto him [God]. 1791 MAD. D'Arrian this seruice is due vnto him [God]. 1791 MAD. D'Arrian pleave-taking, bills-paying, and lessoning to Mdle. Jacobi. 1812 W. Taylor in Mouthly Mag. XXXIII. 239 Our national usages and lessonings. 1887 RUSKIN Praterita II. 206, I never needed lessoning more in the principles of the three great arts. **Lessor** (lesē 1). Also 6 leas(8) or. -our. 6-7

Lessor (les@1). Also 6 leas(s'or, -our, 6-7

Tessor (leső'i). Also 6 leas(s'or, -our, 6-7 lessour(e), 7 leaser. [a. AF. lessor, lessour, f. lesser: see Lease v. and -or.] One who grants a lease; one who lets (property) on lease.

[1278 Act 6 Ed. 1, Stat. Glouc. c. 4 Establi est qe'apres les deus anny passez eit le lessour accioun a demander la terre en demeine. a 1481 LITTLETON Inst. § 57 Le Lessor est properment lou un home lessa a vn auter certaine terres ou tenements purterme de vie ou pur terme des ans, ou a tener a volunt.] 1487 Act 4 Neu. 171, c. 16 The Occupier and termer of theym from thense he discharged ayenst his lessour of the rente reserued vpon the same lesses. 1533-4 [see Lessee]. 1593 West 1st Pt. Symbol. § 43 Where the leases graunteth his lands or other things to the leasee. a 1646 Bacon Max. § Uses Com. Law xii. (1636) 52 If tenant for life and his lessor joyne in a lease for yeares. 1715 Act 1 Geo. I, Stat. 11. c. 55 § 1 A Verdict shall be given for the Lessor of the Plaintiff in such Ejectment. 1813 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon 442 Tenants for lives are now most commonly obliged, on the death of certain persons ammed in their leases, to surrender to their lessors their best beast. 1880 BLACKMORE Mary Anerly II. Ii. 27 The lessee being bound to a multitude of things, and the lessor to little more than acceptance of the rent.

Lessow, obs. form of Leasow.

Lest (lest), conj. Forms: I þý læs þe, þe læs

Lessow, obs. form of Leasow.

Lest (lest), conj. Forms: I pý læs pe, pe læs pe, pe læste, 2 pi les & 3, 3-5 last(0, lest 3, les, 5 lesse, 4-8 leest, 4-5 lyst(e, 6-8 Sc. leist, 6-9 least(e, 4- lest. [OE. phrase by læs fe, lit. 'whereby less' = L. quōminus (fy instrumental of the dem. and rel. pron. + læs Less a. + fe relative particle). In ME. the first word of the phrase was dropped, and les fe became les te in accordance with the general rule that f after s changed into t.]

1. Used as a negative particle of intention or purpose, introducing a clause expressive of something

pose, introducing a clause expressive of something to be prevented or guarded against; = L. nē, Eng.

that .. not, for fear that.

to be prevented or guarded against; = L.nē, Eng. that..not, for fear that.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. John v. 14 Ne synga bu be-læs be le on sumon bingon wyrs zetide. a 1100 in Napier O.E. Glosses 1. 3675 Ne..offenterit, be læste zehremde. c1175 Claub. Hom. 117 Vnderfoð steore bi les õe god ikuriðe wrað wið eou. a140 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 200 Ne bi-hold bu ham [mine sunnen] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me. c1330 Spec. Gy Warw. 856 Go, man, while þat þu hnst liht, L73 Pritishe, lkept. flul streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1393 Langt. P. Pi. C. xxi. 337 Ich sotelide how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym martrye. a1400-50 Alexander 732 (Ashm.) Haue a gud e3e, Les [Dublin MS.] lest] on þine ane here-efterward þine ossyngis list. Ibid. 1372 (Dubl.) And band hir. Lest sho flechett of faylett with fyfe score ankers. 1526 Tindale Mark xiii. 5 Take hede lest eny man deceave you. 1567 Gude & Godile B. (S. T. S.) 41 That he my fyve brether aduerteis may, Leist thay in to this cairfull place discond. 1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner A iv b, The which least I should seeme only idlely to wish, I have [etc.]. 1677 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 41 Forge your work as true as you can, least it cost you great pains at the Vice. 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. 175 But, least you should be alarmed, if I don't come home by ten, don't expect me. 1795 Burns *Last May a braw woozer' vi, But owre my left shouther I gae him n blink Leest neebours might say I was saucy. 1797 JEFFERSON Writ. (1850) IV. 174 Nobody scarcely will venture to buy or draw hills, lest they should be paid there in depreciated currency. 1815 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, least I should misremember. 1855 Cornwall 262 Look to the Purser well, lest he look to himself too well. 1897 Kletter Fild. Lest that: in the same sense. Obs.

Lest we forget, lest we forget.

† b. Lest that: in the same sense. Obs.

**c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 43 Noust to hot a medycine, leste bat he make be lyme toswellyn. 1426 Lydg. De Gnil.

*Pilgr. 8204 Lyst that she were wroth with me, 1 suffrede.

**c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. 9 Leest that ye lese him in your owne defawte. 1559 W. Cunsingham Cosmogr. Glasse 115 Least that the difficultie of the thing mighte somwhat discouragie you, I will [etc.].

† C. Lest when = L. nequando: lest at any time.

**a 1300 E. E. Psalter ii. 12 Gripes lare, leswhen [Vule.

**argunando] lauerd wrethide be. **a 1340 Hamfole Psalter exxxix. 9 Forsake me noght leswhen [I. ne forte] bai be heghid.

2. Used after verbs of fearing, or phrases indicating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause

cating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause

expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to

expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to the L. nē, and in Eng. often admitting of being replaced by that (without accompanying negative).

c1000 ÆLFRIC GCN. XXXII. 11 For pam be ic hine [Esaul swide ondræde, be lass be he cume and ofslea bas modra mid hiora cildum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10415 Pe king was nei for drede wod. Laste be king of fraunce & mansing him ssolde ssende. c1350 Will. Palerne 953 He was a-drad to be deb last sche him dere wold. 2a 1400 Arthur 289 We dowteb last he weld do soo, For he ys Myghry know ber-too. a1533 Lo. Berners Huon lxii. 214 My hert trymbleth for fere leest he be deed. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 270 There is daunger, lest or euer they be ready, the enemy wyl haue inuaded his countrey. 1596 Dalrymplett. Lestie's Hist. Scot. 1.95 A reuerend feir. Leist thay offend in things of honestie. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 42 All the dauger is least we take too much liberty herein. 1750 H. Walfolk Lett. (1846) II. 316 Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infanta should vex herself sick. 1823 F. Clissold Ascent Mt. Blane 20, 1 felt a strong inclination to sleep, and feared lest 1 should drop down. 1881 Punch 29 Oct. 198 Fearing lest they should succumb.

Lest, obs. form of Last, Least, List sb. and v. Lestage, Leste, obs. ff. Lastage, I East.

Lestage, Leste, obs. ff. LASTAGE, I EAST. Lest(e, wk. pa. t. and pplc. of Leese v.1 Leste(n, obs. form of Last v.1, Listen.

Leste(n, obs. form of Last v.1, Listen.

Lestercock (lestonkpk). dial. [f. OCornish lester a ship, Breton lestr, Irish leastar small boat + Cock sb.3] (See quots.)

1602 Carry Cornicall 34 Upon the North coast where want of good harbours denieth safe roade to the fisher boats, they have a device of two sticks filled with corks and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a saile; to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulter. 1880 II. Cornio. Glass., Lester.o.k, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks. † Lestrigon. Cbs. [ad. L. Læstrygon-es pl., Gr. Λαιστρῦγον-es a cannibal people of Italy (Hom. Odyss. x. 116).] An inhuman monster, a cannibal. So Lestrigo nian, in the same sense.

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas i. vi. 388 Inhumane Monster,

So Lestrigo nian, in the same sense.

1591 Syrvaster Pu Burlas I. vi. 388 Inhumane Monster, hatefull Lestrigon. 1565 Broust Glossogr, Lestrigons, a kind of giants or fierce people of Italy, often mentioned in the Odysses of Homer. 1693 Dryden's Juvenal xiv. (1697) 342 Lest., their Sons should... become... Tyrants, Lestrigons, and Cannibals to their Servants. a 1887 JEFERIES Field & Iladgerow (1889) for They were perfect cannibals with the tongue, perfect Lestrigonians.

† Lesty, a. Sc. Obs. rare—1. [? repr. OE. *listig. f. list skill.] Skilful, sagacious.

1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. clvii, There sawe I... The lesty beuer, and the ravin bare.

Lesue, obs. form of Leasow.

Lesum. Sc. form of Leasow.

Lesum, Sc. form of Laksome.

† Lesure. Obs. [ad. late L. lasūra, f. L. ladēre, lasum to hurt.] Hurt, injury, wound. Cf. Lest N. c1420 Fallad. on Husb. III. 733 And XXX foot assonder for lesure Is hem to sette. 1447 BOKENHAM Sepritys (Roxb.) 46 He venquyshd þat causyd þe lesure. c1460 G. Asiny Dicta Philos. 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

Lesur(e, -uwe, leswa, -w(u)e, obs. ff. Leasow.

Dicta Philos. 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

Lesur(e, -uwe, leswa,-w(u)e, obs. ff. Leasow.

Let (let), sb.1 Forms: 2-6 lette, pl. letten, 4 leet, leit, 4-5 late, lete, 4-6 lat, 4-9 lett, 5 lytt, 6 leatte, 4-let. [f. Let v.²] Flindrance, stoppage, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now arch: most common in phrase let or hindrance. (Cf. ME. Lite.)

In ME. verse the phr. withouten let (sc. lnt let) is frequent, often as a mere expletive.

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 230 Oder hit wro 3 ewasse if er pine of be deade be he her baleo oder efter mid edelice lette. (1275 Lav. 4572 He bohte habbe Delgan owene of Denemarche ach him com mochel lette [c 1205 letting] ase him was alre lobest. a 1300 Cursor M. 7395 (Gött.) Pai did him fett widnten lett. Hid. 8123 (Cott.) On nan-kyn lim ne had bai lett, For in bair sted ilkan war sette. 1375 Barbour Brace 11. 179 Syne to Scone in hy raid he, And wes maid king but langir let. 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) II. 321 Moyses. hadde a lette of his tonge. 1390 Gower Conf. II. 92 Ther ben othre vices slowe, Whiche into love don gret lette, If thou thin herte upon hem sette. 1432 Taxim Lett. I. 31 For the . eschuyng of eny thing that mighte yeve empeschenent or let therto. 1513 Douglas Aineis v. xii. 142 Quhat is the let 1 may the nocht embrace? 1545 Raynold Byrth Mankynde 1. ii. (1634) 21 By which meanes the foresayd muscles. haue the lesse impediment or let in their motion. 1540 Act 3 & 4 Edua. If a. i § 2 The said Offices have remained void for a long Time, to the great Let of Justice. 1562 BULLEYN Bk. Simples 55b, The herbe wil growe in Englande also, if idlenes wer not the let. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 118 After which so great a victorie. the Turks without let or stay overran all the country. 1607 Middles. habelmas Term Iv.; He may undoubtedly enter upon it without the let or molestation of any man. 1635 Barrier Mil. Discipl. xev. (1643) 306 Vneven, rough, bushie, and hilly grounds, are all lets and impediments to the horse. 1640 Browe Sparagus Gard

without let or hindrance. 1875 STUBBS Const. Hist. 111. xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels .. to the let and disturbance

without let of inflorance. 1075 STBBS Const. Hist. 111.
xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels... to the let and disturbance of the common law.

2. In Fives, Rackets, and Lawn-tennis. Obstruction of the ball in certain ways specified in the rules, on account of which the ball must be served again.
1871 'STONEHENGE' Ruval Sports (ed. o) 635/1 [Rackets.]
After the service... a ball hitting the gallery-netting, posts, or cushions, in returning from the front wall, is a let. 1885 Lawn Tennis, It is a let if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good... In case of a let, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again. 1890 A. C. Anger Fires in Tennis, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 405 Rules. A 'let' may be claimed when a player is in any way prevented from returning or impeded in his attempt to return the ball by one of the opposite side.

attrib. 1890 PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE Rackets in Tennis, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 403 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

Liet (let, sb.? [f. LET v.]] A letting for hire

Cladm. Libr.) 403 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

Let (let, sb.² [f. Let v.¹] A letting for hire or rent. (The sense in the first quot, is doubtful.)

1684 in A. Nora Royds Reg. Par. Felkirk (1856) 3 By ye Ancyant Lett it amounts to 35 Pounds Yearly. 1838

Dickers Nich. Nick. xxiv. We've had a pretty good Let, said Mr. Crummles. 'Four front places in the centre, and the whole of the stage-box.' 1868 Perth. Irin.! 18 June, John Dewar, at the Faim, will show the Boundaries; and the Conditions of Let may be learned on application. 1878

Paily News 24 Oct. 6/6 The reason the stair was not included in the lease was that the executors wanted to utilise it for the empty rooms, and make a separate let of it.

Let (let), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. let. Forms:

1 Letan, Northumb. léta, (3rd sing. pres. ind. léttes, 2-3 læten, (Orm. enin., 3 leaten, leoten, (3rd sing. lat, let), 2.4 leten, 3.4 laten, 3.6 late, lete, latt(e, lette, 3-8 lett, 3-9 (now dial.) lat, 4 leet'e, 4-5 latyn, 4 6 Sc. leit, 5 lait, laatyn, leett, 3- let. Pa. 1. 1 lét(t, léot, Northumb leort, (2nd fl. letten', 3 liet, 3.5 lett, leet.

lastyn, leett, 3-let. Pa. L. 1 lét(t, léot, North-umb. leort, (2ml fl. letten), 3 liet, 3 5 lett, leet, (3rd fl. lætten), 3 6 lete, lette, 4 leite, lat, 4-5 Sc. leyt, 4 6 Sc. leit, 5 late, 6 Sc. lnit, luit, lut(e, 8-9 St. loot, 2- let. B. weak: 5-6 letid, 5 lettid, 7 -ed. Pa. pple. 1 (3e) letten, 3 ilete,n, ilet, i late, 3-5 letten, -in, 5 lecten, 3-5 latin, 3-6 i late, 3-5 leten, -in, 5 lecten, 3-5 latin, 3-6 laten, 4 ylat, ylet e, ilaten, 4-5 (y lete, lattyn, 4-6 lattin, 5-7 lett, 5-9 (now dial. letten, 6 letton, lat(t)ne, lette, leate, 7, 9 Sc. latten, 9 Sc. lotten, looten, 7-9 lett, 4-let, [A Com. Tent. reduplicating str. vb.: OE. lucian (Northumb. lita), pa. t. let, leort (chiefly Anglian and foet.), pa. pple. gelieten, corresponds to OFris. lita, pa. t. lit, lit, pa. pple. gelieten, corresponds to OFris. lita, pa. t. lit, lit, pa. pple. gelieten, OS. litan, pa. t. liet, pa. pple. gelaten, OHG. lazan, pa. t. liez, pa. pple. gelazan (MHG. lazen, pa. t. liez, also shortened liin, pa. t. lie, pa. pple. geliasan (Sw. lita, pa. t. liez, also shortened liin, pa. t. lie, pa. pple. gelassen). ON. lita, pa. t. lit, pa. pple. litenn (Sw. lita), Da. lade, Goth. litan, pa. t. lailit. The root, Tent. *lāt-:-pre-Tent. *lād-, is related by ablant to Tent. *lāt- (whence Latea.):-pre-Tent. *lad- (whence L. lassus weary); Brugmann compares Gr. ληδεῦν (Hesychius) 'to be weary'. The primary sense of the vb. would thus seem to be to let go through weariness, to neglect'; cf. the development of the Romanie synonym (F. laisser:-L. laxāre, f. laxus loose). In all the Tent. langs, however, the word has the same senses as in OE.

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of MHG. läzen into mod. G. lassen) laten, 4 ylat, ylet e, ilaten, 4-5 (y)lete, lattyn,

nowever, the word has the same senses as in OE.

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of MHG. lizen into mod.G. lassen) has not been satisfactorily explained, and no precisely analogous instance has been found, though in the vbs. fret and get the normal lengthening of OE. e in open syllables has not taken place before t, and the OE. e, ear very generally shortened before d and p, as in dread, bread, breath.]

I. To leave; to allow to pass.

+1. trans. To allow to remain; to leave behind; to abstain from taking away, using, consuming,

to abstain from taking away, using, consuming, occupying, etc. Obs.

971 Elickl. Hom. 125 Hwilce hwile hims will Dritten her on worlde lætan. c 1205 LAV. 14778 Saxes. letten i þissen londe wines & heore children. c 1270 Bestar): 777 Amonges men a swete smel he let her of his holi spel. c 1300 Havelok 1924 Summe in gripes bi þe her Drawen ware, and laten þer. 13. Coer de L. 4136 Stondyng hous wyl he non lete. 13. Cory Warve. (A.) 1620 Herhaudes bodi wilh him he bar, For he nold it noust lete þar. c 1336 Spec. Gy Warve. 218 And 3af to man fre power. Þe euel to late and god to take. 1374 Chaucer Beech. IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) As to the wyse folk ther nis no place lleten to hate þat is to seyn that ne hate hath no place amonges wyse men. c 1400 Rom. Rose 6556 If men wolde ther-geyn appose The naked text, and lete the glose. 1561 Hollynsta Hom. Apoth. 32 In that ponder growe little wormes, let the same therin. 1611 Shaks, Wint. T. 1. ii. 41 Ile giue him my Commission, To let him there a Moneth, behind the Gest Prefix'd for's parting. 1651 tr. De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise 76 He asked me where I let my traine.

† b. To loose one's hold of, let go. Obs. c 1320 Gra. § Ex. 1811 Quad iacob, de ne leate ic nost, Til din bliseing on me bed wrost.

† 2. To leave undone, omit to do; lo leave out, omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negators.

omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negative complement, to leave undone, etc. See also let alone (18 b). Obs.

27 - 2

LET.

c 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. Pref. (1830) 4 pæt ic sylf ongeat, ne let ic bæt unwriten. a 1215 Ancr. R. 8 Peos.. beoð alle ine freo wille to donne ober to leten hwon me euer wule. Hist. 38 Hwo se buncheð to longe lete þe psalmes. c1230 Hali Meid. 17 þu wult lete lethliche & abeore bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest. 1340 Ayenb. 74 flit ne is nagt yno3 to lete þe kueades: bote me lyerny þet guod to done.

† b. with inf. as obj.: To omit or forbear to do something. Cf. Let v.2 2, to which some of the instances given here may belong. Obs.
c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 80 Chefe justise he satte, þe sothe to atrie, For lefe no loth to lette þe right lawe to guye. c1350 Will. Palerne 1186 Lettes nougt for 30ure liues 30ur lord forto socoure. c1400 Maundev. iv. (1839) 27 311 thou lette to go, thou schalt have a gret harm. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4918 It was nyght, þarfore he lett to fyght, bot bade day lyght. 1535 Coveroale Ecclus. xviii. 22 Let not to praye allwaye. 1538-68 Warde tr. Alexis' Secr. 4th, Let not in the meane tyme to use other remedies. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 10 Colatine.. did not let To praise the cleare vnmatched red and white. 1604 Edmonus Observ. Cæsar's Comm. 78 Thereupon he did not let to put them in mind of his opinion. 1620 Braddor Plymouth Plant. ix. (1856) 75 Ther was a proud and very profane yonge man [who] did not let to tell them [the sick], that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end. 1653 H. Coan tr. Pinds's Tran. ii. 4 How violent soever the Tempest was.. we letted not to discover the isles of Curia [etc.].

† c. absol. and intr. To desist, forbear. Const. of, from. Cf. Let v.2 2. Obs.
c1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 75 pe haueð michel sineged and nele lete ne bete. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxxvii. 103 Thus hit geth bituene hem tuo, That on saith, let, that other seyth, do. c1374 Chaucer Troylus 11. 1451 (1500) Now spek, now prey, now pitously compleyne, Lat not for nive shame, or drede, or slouthe. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 24 'Let of þy speche' þe Erl hy

intr. (const. of).

intr. (const. of).

c 1205 LAV. 25069 Lete we nu of Costantin... and speken of Maximizen. c 1300 Havelok 328 Of Goldehoru shul we nou laten c 1350 Hill. Palerne 382 But trewely of hem at pis time be tale y lete. a 1400 Octonian 1159 Now schull we lete here of Clement And telle how [etc.]. ?a 1400 Arthur 636 On be frensch boke...he schalle fynde... pynges þat y leete here.

† 4. To leave to some one else. Ohs.

†4. To leave to some one else. Ohs.

a 1000 in Earle Land Charters 203 Ic habbe ealle åa space to Ælfhæe lasten. 1207 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7659 Hii ...lete þe king þe maistrie & flowe to scotlonde. a 1325 Prose Psatter skvilifi. 10 Hij shal laten her riches vn-to stranges. c 1386 Chauce R Pars. 7. 7833 So heigh a doctrine I lete to dinnes. c 1400 Rom. Rose 6908 Alle desertes, and holtes hore. I lete hem to the Baptist folan. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 174 Smale thynges thay lettyn to Smale men. 1590 Spenser F. Q. I. vi. 16 She [the lily]. nether spinnes nor cards. .. But to her mother Nature all her care she letts. 1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. 64 King Hemie the seuenth had sent neither horse nor foote hither, but let the Pale to the Guard and defence of the fraternitie of Saint George.

† b. To bequeath. Obs.
1340 Ayenb. 101 Hi hedde y-write ine hare testament þet hi let a þousend and vyf hondred pond.

† c. To let to borgh (Sc.): to hand over upon

+ c. To let to borgh (Sc.): to hand over upon security. Obs.

1482 Acta Audit. (1830) 100'2 For be wrangwis takin . . of 1 scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of hefore be the lordts of consale to haue bene lattin to borgh to be saide

+5. To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon

alext. +5. To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon to (the flames). Ohs.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 39 Leted eower stale and eower reaflac. a 1200 Moral Ode 337 Lacte we be brode strets, and be wei bene. c1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 725 Thare let hur, and deden he nam, And wulde to lond canahan. 13.. K. Alis. 5812 The kyng lete the waye of the est, And by a ryuer tourned west. c1330 Spec. Cy Warve, 902 It is noht eucles to to biginne, For drede of pine to late bi sinne. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Xt. 22 Til thow be a lorde and haue londe leten the I nelle. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 411 Leteth youre ire, and beth sumwhat tretable! c1386—Pars. T. P. 768 A man shal lete fader and mooder, and taken hym to his wif. c1430 Hymns Virg. 30 If bat bou wolt bi synnes leett. 1430-40 Lyde. Bochast 1. i. [1544] 3 b, God bad us not our countreyes for to lete To underfong thinges impossible. 1599 Massnogre etc. Old Law v. 1, Eneas. Who letting all his Jewels to the flames. tooke his bedrid father on his back.

† 6. To lose (one's life, virtue, honour, etc.). Ohs. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 181 Hie god welnein to hire lives ende, and fele here lif fulliche lated. a 1225 Juliana 75 Pis lif 3e schulen leoten & nuten 3e neauer hwenne. a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 273 Ofte moni wunnmon letes hire mensket burh be lune of wepmon þat is of heh burde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10883 Isabel is wif. let at hercamstude þat lif. c1430 Syr Gener. (Roxh) 9244 Many a knight his lyve lete. 1530 PALSER. 607/2, I lette my lyfe, I departe out of the worlde. 1577-87 HOLISBERU Chron. 111. 1165/1 His...testament, which he made not long before he let his life.

† b. intr. To abate, allow a deduction of. Obs. c 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 213 pe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe and be beggere ecned his bode.

7. To allow the escape of (confined fluid); to

shed (tears, blood); to emit (breatb, sounds, etc.).

shed (tears, blood); to emit (breath, sounds, etc.). Also, to discharge (a guñ). To let blood (Surg.): see Blood sb. 1 d. Obs. or dial.

c1000 Sax, Leechd. 11. 46 Læt þu him blod on ædre.
c1000 Sax, Leechd. 11. 46 Læt þu him blod on ædre.
c1000 Lav. 18080 þa cnihtes scullen suggen.. þat þu ært ilete blod. 1207 R. Gloov. (Rolls) 8507 þe teres þat hil lete so rive. c1374 Chaveer Boeth. 11. 50 (Camb. MS.) The wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. c1390 Gower Conf. 1. 268 Tho was ther manye teres lete. 14.. A. B.C. on Pass. Christ 202 in Pol., Rel. 47 L. Poems 249 þe blod þat cryst let for mankende. 1553 Bale Voca-cyon 40 Than caused the Captaine a pece of ordinaunce to be fiered, and a gunne to be lete, to call backe the purser. 1559 Morwyrk Erohym., Take the bloud of sanguin yong men using a good diet whyles it is newly letten. 1600 Holland Livy xxvi. xiv. 504 Before they let their last breath. 1662 J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 190 Overreaching her self to take a flaggon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to let a wind backwards. 1712 Arbuttor Jóhn Bullut. v, The oak, that let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a wedge of his own timber. 1715 Rahsay Christ's Kirk G. II. i, The bauld good-wife. 1. loot an aith. 1785 Burns Halloween xxiii, He.. loot a winze. 1820 Suelley Cedipus 1. 266 I'll slyly seize and Let blood from her weasand. 1832 Lyttron Eugene A. i. v, Mr. Walter ...wants to consult you about letting the water from the great pond.

† b. intr. Of blood: To issue. Obs. rare.
c1330 R. Brenne Chron. (1810) 36 þe blode was boþe warme and fresh, þat of be schankes lete 145, le samk þur

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 36 Pe blode was bobe warme and fresh, bat of be schankes lete [AF. le sannk pur veirs issist].

e. To let at (now Sc.): to discharge missiles at; to assail; to aim at. Also to let into (slang): to

to assail; to aim at. Also to let into (slang): to attack,

1598 Grenewey Tacitus, Ann. 11. v. (1622) 39 The Captaine... commaunded the sling-casters... to let freely at them and drive them from their fence. c. 1800 Christmas Ba'ing in Skinner Poet. Pieces (1800) 42 He first leit at the ba'. 1851-61 Maynew Lond. Labour 111. 138 They got from six to nine months' imprisonment; and those that let into the police, eighteen months. 1871 W. Alexander Johnny Gibb xxii. (1873) 131, I see brawly fat ye're lattin at 1872 Punch 2 Mar. 89/1 The Premier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.

8. To crunt the tempograph procession and was of

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of

1872 Timeh 2 Mar. 38/1 The Fremier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of (land, buildings, rooms, movable property) to another in consideration of rent or hire. † Formerly also, to lend (money) at interest. (For to let to hire, to farm, see the sbs.)

909 in Birch Cart. Sax. (1887) II. 289 Eadward cyning & pa hiwan in Wintan ceastre letað to Dænewnlfe bisccope twentig hida landes be Ticceburnan. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 852 (Laud MS.) On þis tima leot Ceolred. Wulfrede to himde fet land of Sempigaham. 1340 Ayonh. 42 Pe vífte [bo3 of auarice] is ine ham bet be markat makinde letep hare benefices. 1485 Naval Acc. Hen. 171 (1866) 57 The said ship was letten on marchaundise... to S' William Capell of London marchaunt. 1558 Galvay Arch. in 10th Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 388 We... have gyvin, grauntid, and for ever more leate unto John Lynch... a parcell of our ground. 1593 Shaks. Rich. 17, 11. i. 10 It were a shame to let his Land by lease. 1616 W. Haughtfor Englishmen for My Money 1. i. By the sweete loude trade of Usurie, Letting for Interest, and on Morgages, Doe 1 waxe rich. 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2109/4 The Blackamoor's Head in West-Smithfield is to be Lett. 1690 Child Disc. Trade (1694) 242 If Money were let as it is in other Countries. 1709 Tatler No. 88 v. 12 She had... let her Second Floor to a very genteel youngish Man. 1780 A. Youke Taur Fred. I. xvi. (1892) 368 The farmer who lets the cows must [etc.]. 1815 Shelley in Dowden Life (1887) I. 522 Whether there is in any remote and solitary situation a house to let for a time. 1833 Bickness Nich. Nick. ii, A quarter of the went... to let his labour where it would obtain a better reward. 1838 Dischess Nich. Nick. ii, A quarter of the town that has gone down in the world, and taken to letting lodgings. 1844 L. Hurr Bhe-Stocking Revels 1. 50 A 'House to Let', facing Hyde Park.

b. intr. in passive sense = to be let.
1855 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XVI. 1. 156 Lands let at fr

+9. To set free, liberate; also with complement,

† 9. To set free, liberate; also with complement, to let free, at large. Obs. (but cf. let loose, 19).

**c 1000 ÆLFRIE Exod. xxi. 26 Late hig frige. a 1400 Octonian 767 As glad as grehond y-lete of lese. 1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. chii. [-liii.] 433 To let the ladyes and danioselles at large. 1582-8 IIIst. Jus. IV. (1804) 74 Being taken prisoner [he] was condemnit to the death, bot thairefter was lattin free. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 4 In other pleyes of felonie... he quha is accused vses to be lettin frie. 1679 Narnorough Int. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1711) 33, I let the Greyhound at them.

10. To allow to pass or go: to admit to into a

10. To allow to pass or go; to admit to, into a place. Also occas. (with notion of let down, 29)

place. Also occas. (with notion of let down, 29) to lower gradually over, through something.

1400 Maundev. (Roxd.) xi. 49 Scho lete ham over he wall. by a rape. 1697 Potter Antiq. of Greece II. iv. (1715)

223 Such Persons were purified by being let thro' the lap of a Woman's Gown. 1844 Lin. London Lin. Malmesbury's Mem. Ex-Minister (1884) I. 49 They would not let a single Englishman on board of her. 1856 Miss. Browning Air, Leigh II. 50 The creaking of the door, years past, Which let upon you such disabling news. 1894 Haring-Gouto Deserts S. France I. 140 The proprietor absolutely refused to let me over it [a factory].

† b. To let to bail (Sc. borgh): to admit to bail. 1454-5 Chart. Edinburgh 12 Jan. (1871) 81 Nocht be ill pittit na prisonyt bot lattyn to borgh gif he has ony borowis. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 14 Suche person.. may he letten to baile by the ordinaries. 1581 Lambarde Eiren.

III. ii. (1588) 339 Justices of the Peace might... have letten to baile such persons as were indited of Felonie. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 4 He may be latten to borgh, be the Kings letter.

11. When construed with certain prepositions

the verb assumes senses which it has with the cog-

nate adverbs.

a. To let into: (a) to admit to, give entrance to, allow to enter (lit. and fig.); + also absol. and in indirect pass.; (b) to insert in the surface or substance of; +(c) to introduce, bring to; (d) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, + to let into one's know-

stance of; †(e) to introduce, bring to; (d) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, † to let into one's knowledge. (Cf. let in, 31.)

(a) 1596 DALRYMPLE II. Leslie's Hisl. Scot. 1x. 201 Sum latne in to the castel haldeng the forme and schaw of a parleament. a1599 Spenser F. Q. vii. vi. 11 She bid the Goddesse downe descend, And let her selfe into that Ivory throne. 1615 G. Sandys Traz. 111 A spacious Court, let into by a number of streets. 1646 Boyte Let. to Marcombes 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 I. Life 33 To let new light into the understanding. 1671 L. Addison West Barbary 56 The Avenue that let into Gaylaus Country. 1680 Let. to Person of Ilenom 20 It is not possible he should be further let into the Government. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 411 F5 A Man of a polite Imagination is let into a great many Pleasures, that the Vulgar are not capable of receiving. 1860 Tynohll. Glac. 1. xvii. 119 The mass turned over and let me into the lake. 1860 Dickers Uncomm. Traz. xvi, He lets us into the waiting-room. 1873 Black Pr. Think xix, He let himself into the bouse by his latch-key. 1885 Dally News 16 July 4/7 If we let the Conservatives into office again. 1885 Law Rep. 14 Q. Bench Div. 956 B. W. M. .. was let into possession under this agreement.

(b) 1623 GOUGE Serm. Extent God's Provid. § 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it [the maine Summier]. 1604 Acc. Ser. Late Voy. II. (1711) 215 Which colour they let into the Skin, by pricking it with a sharp Bone. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. & II. Truls. 1859 Jernson Brittany xviii. 291 A slab let into the wall. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpin.

(c) 1654 Cronwell Sp. 12 Sept. in Carlyle, That which I have now to say to you will need no preamble to let me into my discourse.

(d) c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson 21 It is time that I let into your knowledge that splendour which let.]. 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. in IV. 238 He says he w

off 32 c.)
1885 Sir H. Cotton in Law Times Rep. L11. 336/2 The judge .. only lets the man off imprisonment on the terms of his paying the costs.
11. Uses requiring a following infinitive (nor-

12. trans. Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow.

12. trans. Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow.

971 Blickl. Hom. 5: Hwat dest bu be zif Drihten... be læteb bone teoban dæl anne habban... a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886) IX. 260 Ne læte he næife his hyrmen hyne oferwealdan.

12. in Trin. Coll. Hom., 28 Let vs. [ouerd, comen among hin holi kineriche. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2123 Ich schal... leoten toluken bi flesch be fuheles of be lufte. a 1300 Cursor M. 2018 Haf þis palme.. Kepe it wel i prai it te, Lat tu neuer it be fra þe. c 1330 R. Bronne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 4821 Hys. pleyn londes he let hym haue. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 289/1 Latyn, or sufferyn a thynge to been. c 1500 in Denton Eng. in 15th C. Note D (1883) 318. I thynke for dyuers consyderacions it were better to lett the tenantes haue it. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV. 23 Ye kyng gave hym faire wordes, and let hym depart home. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 53 Love of your selfe... and deare constraint, Lets me not sleepe. fooz Life T. Cronneuft 1. ii, Your son Thomas will Not let us work at all. 1611 Bible Acts xxvii. 15 When the ship was caught, and could not beare vp into the winde, we let her driue. 1634 Milton Comus 378 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. 1675 E. Willson Spailaer. Dunelm. 64 If it he let stand and settle any long time. 1734 Pope Ess. Man iv. 356 Let thy enemies have part. 1816 Scort Old Mort. X. I loot næbody sort it but my ain hands. 1834 J. H. Newman Lett. (1891) 11. 24, I was not let see him. 1840 Thackeray Pendennis vi. Bows had taken her in hand and taught her part after part... She knew that he made her: and let herself be made. 1885 Law Rep. 29 Ch. Div. 539 Lomer., was right in letting Newman have the funds.

¶ b. A few examples of the use of to before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods:

¶ b. A few examples of the use of to before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods;

now chiefly when let is used in the passive.

153 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. vii. 6 That he shuld let the quene his suster to purchas for her selfe frendis.

1560 WHITEHORNE Machiavel's Art of Warre 90 Some have vsed to devide the enemies force, by lettyng him to enter into their countrie.

1671 H. M. tr. Erasm. Colloq. 43, 1 pray him not to let his pretious bloud to be shed for me in vain.

LET.

a 1677 BARROW Serm. Wisdom Wks. 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances... to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1678 Cuvworm Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1713 Stelle Englishm. No. 17. 186 He was one of those mad Folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 Moore in Mem. (1853) I. 266, I never am let to write half so much as I wish. a 1866 Keble Lett. Spir. Counsel (1870) 201 If they be indulged and let to run wild.

c. with cllipsis of the infinitive.
a 1560 Christis Kirke Gr. iv. He wald haif hift, scho wald not lat him. 1681 Dryden Sp. Fryar v. 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 Lytton My Novel1. xiii, I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. Morros ix. 172 A. declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.
† d. absol. To allow, give permission. Obs. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. vii. 95 Sum douts... of quhilk rycht faine, Gif laser lat, I wald revoluit be. 1725 Ramsav Gent. Shepl. I. ii, The maist thrifty man could never get A well-stor'd room, unless his wife wad let.

13. To cause. Now only in to let (a person) know = to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. 6. Assen.

coo tr. Bxda's Hist. III. xiv. [xviii.] (MS. Ca.), He sette scole, & on þære he let cnihtas læran. a 1123 O. F. Chron. an. 1102 He let þær toforan castelas gemakian. c.175 Cott. Hom. 221 Se almihti sceappende... hi alle... let befallen on þat ece fer þe ham searcod was. c. 1200 Osmin 6;62 To letenn swingenn himm. c. 1205 Lav. 586 He hine leatte well witen. 1225 Lav. 586 He hine leatte well witen. 1226 ham. 125 They were let to vnderstande, what plots and meanes were made. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 11. 260 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may

14. The imperative with sb. or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows

often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot. 1423 below, in which let may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function us an auxiliary.

1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 498 Lat me to the state on me, And bring this land out off thyrllage. 21386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Romayn Emperour. 1423 Jas. 1 Kingis Q. xcix, Vnto 30ure grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1470-85 Malory Arthur 1v. il. Lete vs set ypon hym or day. 1500-20 Dubbar Poems xix. 49 Latt every man say quhat he will. a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Diij. Leat vs call to memoric, the princes of times past. 1535 Coverdale Song 3 Child. 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde: yee lett it prayse him. 1583 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessarie. 1588 SHARS. L.L. L. v. ii. 228 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 Aconson Pres. St. H'ar Misc. Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1743 Richardson Pamela II. 300 But come. I must love him I Let's find him out. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop xii, Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

1 b. Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1 b. Occasionally the nominative has been in-The Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 Malory's Arthur iv. iii, Let we [1485 lete vs] hold us together till it be day.

1647 T. Hill Paul (1648) A Letter aij, Finally, let you and I counsell, encourage, watch over, and pray much one for another.

1650 Chevy Chase (Percy MS.) xxiii, Let thou and I the battell trye.

1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc vii. 424 Awhile Let thou and I withdraw.

1875 DASENT Vikings III. 131 Let thou and all Bui's men do their best.

c. with ellipsis of go. (Very common in Shaks.; now arch.)

now arch.)

1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. III. i. 95 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611—Cymb. IV. ii. 152 lle throw't into the Creeke Behinde our Rocke, and let it to the Sea. 1634 MILTON Comms 599 But com let's on. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 Cowper Iliad VI. 595 Then let me to the tomh, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 Scott Ivanhoe i, Let us home ere the storm begins to rage. 1822 SHELLEY Farst II. 326 When one dance ends another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.

† 15. intr. To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make

as though, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. to let lates (cf. ON. lâta lâtum). Obs.
c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xx. 20 Da sendun hiz mid searwin þa de riht-wise leton [Hatton Gosp. lætenn; Vulg. qui se justos simularent]. a 1023 Wulfstan Hom. Ivi. (1883) 298 He..læt him eadelice ymbe þætt. c 1200 Obmi. 1296 Bule lateþi modilia, & berejþ upp hiss hafedd. c 1220 Bestlary 429 He lat he ne wile in nott hiswike. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2168 He let he knew hem 1031. a 1300 Cursor M. 12466 (Cott.) De late þai thoru þe cite let. Ibid. 14608 (Gött.) Als wittles men sil late þai lete. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyf to-lene, such lotes lef me leten! a 1340 Hanfolæ Psalter kxvii. 12 Pai let as þai armyd þainn to stand wilp god. a 1350 St. Laurence 137 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 114 He saw þann al lat sarili. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawnches theme thorowe. c 1400 Faston Lett. II. 9 Sche letteth as thow sche wyst not where he were. c 1470 Henry Wallace xi. 502 Wallace assayed at all placis about, Leit as he wald at ony place brek out. 1508 Dusbar Tra marrit wemen 228, I cast on him a crabbit E. And lettis it is a lufblenk. 1320 RASTELL Pastyne. Hist. Brit. (1811) 103 Vortyger. letid as thoughe he had been wroth with that deede. 1787 Grosæ Prov. Gloss. Suppl., Leeten, yon Pretend to be. Chesh. You are not so mad as yon leeten you.

† 16. To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) of (occas. by, to, OE. embe). To let well of: to be glad of, welcome. Obs.

not so mad as you leeten you.

† 16. To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) of (occas. by, to, OE. embe). To let well of: to be glad of, welcome. Ohs.

c1000 Inst. Polity c. 6 in Thorpe Laws II. 310 Eala fela is. pera be.. embe bletsunga obde unbletsunga leohtlice lettad. a1200 Moral Ode 260 Pet lutel let of godes borde, and godes worde. c1200 Orani 3750 Patt te birrb., lettenn swipe unnorneli3 & litell off pe sellienn. c1230 Itali Med. 33 3if pu him muche luuest & he let lutel to be. c1325 Metr. Hom. 43 He..lates of poner men hetheli. c1330 K. Brunne Chron. (1810) 195 So wele it was of leten. 1362 Langi. P. I. A. N. 29 Luytel is he loued or leten bi. 1375 Barbour Bruce XII. 250 Thai leit of ws lichtly. a1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 88 Pare was na lyueande lede he lete mare by. c1400 Vounne & Gav. 2007 So wele the lyon of him lete. c1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 6764 He saw comyng Nathanael, He lete therof right wel. 1496 Prives & Paup. (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/2 Adam and Eue.. well lete of themselfe byfore they ete of the tree. c1600 Moxt-gomest Cherrie & Slae 1436 Quod Danger, Let not licht. † 17. trans. with complement. To regard as. Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider to be, that (a person or thing) is. Obs.
c893 K. Flered Oros. III. i. § 5 Paet hi hi selfe leton az per 56 or heane ze for unwraste. a1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1007 Manige men leton p hit cometa were. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 125 He let hit unleflich and ne lefde hit noht. a1225 Amer. R. 130 (Heo) leteð al nouth wurð þet heo wel doð. a1300 Carsor M. 19524 Godds virtu or get prophet, Or angel elles þai him let. c1374 Chaucer Beeth. II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. M.S.) Thow shalt nat wylhe to leten thi self a wrecche. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xv. 5 Somme. leten me for a lorel. c1420 Wyntoun Chron. MII. xxx. 4556 Inglis man .. gert his folk wyth meki mapyne Ryot halyly the cwntré; And lete, that all hys awyne suld be. c1450 Holland 107 Thus leit he no man his peir. † b. absol. To think. Obs.
c1450 Holland Holland 107 Thus leit he no man his peir. † b. a

* with adj. as complement.

18. Let alone. (In OE. also létan án, ME. + let one.)

+a. To leave (a person) in solitude. Obs.

† let one.)
† a. To leave (a person) in solitude. Ohs.
13. Guy Warw. (A.) 525 pe leches gon, & lete Gij one, pat makeh wel michel mone. a 1400-50 Alexander 1828 pen lete be lord pam allane & went till his fest.

b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing), abstain from doing (an action). To let well alone: see Well.
c897 K. Filferd Gregory's Past. xxxiii. 226 Let donne an dæt sefeoht swæ openlice sume hwile. ? a 1400 Cursor M. 2808 (Fairf.) Sibbe and spoused ge lete an [Cott. tak yee nan]. a 1483 Earl Rivers Let. in Gairdner Life Rich. III (1878) App. B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke yef the foundacion and the wallis be sufficiant t... than let hym alone with his worke. 1530 Palsor, 60/1 Let that alone, laissès cela. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 265 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let nlone to live at libertie. 1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV, 11. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1601 — Twel. N. 1ii. 145 For Monsieur Maluolio, let me alone with him. 1611 Binle 2 Kings xxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 Perso Diary 30 Apr., So home... to my accounts, and finished them... they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 Adoison Spect. No. 57 ? 5, 1 would... advise all my Female Readers... to let alone all Disputes of this Nature. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) 1. 203 Why not avoid all this, as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 Dickens O. Twist v, Why don't on let the boy alone? 1838 Dickens O. Twist v, Why don't his gentle as a lamb, if only he is let alone. 1886 Mauch. Exam. 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly over their own position.

c. absol.
a 1500-50 Alexander 2688 Nay, leve, lat ane [Dubl. MS. lett bel. a 1500-60 Gen. 200-60 University of the supplementary of the supp

c. absol.

a 1400-50 Alexander 2688 Nay, leve, lat ane [Dubl. MS. lett be]. a 1592 GREENE Geo. a Greene (1599) E 1 b, For his other qualities, t let alone. 1891 H. Jones Browning as Philos. Teacher ii. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. colloq. in imper.: Let me (him, etc.) alone to (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. for, † and in early use cllipt.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anoie be na more. 11413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) t. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therfore, to do that my ryght is; for nothing skillfully may lette ne therof.] 1601 SHAKS, Tweel. N. III. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing, 1681 DRYDEN S.P. Fryar IV. 48 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. 1843 DEKENS CHr. Carol iv, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

woman alone to be the first.

e. The imperative let alone, or the pres. pple. used absol., is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the adj.)

1816 Jans Austen Lett (1884) II. 263 We shall have no bed in the house... for Charles himself—let alone Henry. 1843 Fr. A. Kenner Rec. Later Life III. 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 Thereon Proceeds 98 It. declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also. the wisest. 1892 Guardian 20 Jan. 56/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

f. as \$b\$,; now only attrib. in the sense of 'laisser-aller'.

1605 Shaks. Lear v. iii.79 Gon. Meane you to enjoy him?

'laisser-alier'.

1605 Shars. Lear v. iii. 7g Gon. Meane you to enjoy him?

Alb. The let alone lies not in your good will.

1826 Miss
Mitforn l'illage Ser. ii. (1863) 298 By dint of practising
the let-alone system.

1859 Shills Self-Helf xii. (1860) 235
The old let-alone proprietors.

1873 H. Stencer Stud.

Sociol. (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. Let loose. To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely intr.

to give way to.

1530 Palson, 607'2, I let lose, je mets an large... Lette lose your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 Fleening Tamopt. Epist. 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1582-8 Hist. James FI (1804) 286 It hes not bein the custome of England to let louse onic grip that they have hade of Scotland at ony tyme. 1592 T. Brans Theatre Gad's Judgem, (1612-430 Their tongues are let loose to opprobrious speeches. 1610 Shars. Temp. I. ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 Binks. Temp. Lii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 Binks. Temp. Lii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 Binks. Gen. klix. 27 Naphtahi is a hinde let loose. 1646 Sh T. Browne Psend. Ep. 1. x. 38 God intendeth only the care of the species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individualls. 1667 Million P. L. II. 153 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire? 1669 Causes Decay Chr. Piety 1. P. If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 Berner tr. More's Ucopia 136 When their English. ... have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit. 1711 Andrion Spect. No. 123 7 I He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1821 Lamb Ellia Ser. 1. Old & New Schevimaster, He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations. 1836 W. Inving Astoria II. 43 Like so many bedlamites or demoniacs let loose. 1877 C. Genere Christ Viii. (1879) 696 Fierce warth will he let loose on this nation.

** zwith as zwith in the intimitive. on this nation,

** with a verb in the infinitive.

20. Let be (dial. let-a-be; + also contracted labee,

labbe).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing an action; to leave off, eease from; = let alone, 18 b. + Also const. inf. crips Lamb. Hom. 57 Let pn bet nucle beon. crips of the following specific property of the letter be your bisinesse. crips Chaucer L. G. W. 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. crips Chaucer L. G. W. 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. crips Chaucer L. G. W. 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. crips Chaucer L. G. W. 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. crips Chaucer L. G. W. 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. crips Chaucer L. G. W. 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse. crips G. Malore Arthur XXI. iv, Syr late hym be. for he is vinhappy. 1513 Douglas Enests iv, vi. 159 With thi complaynis. Lat be to vex me. crips of N. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) iii. I Luvaris, lat be the frennessy of luve. 1599 Shakes. Minch Ado v. i. 207 Stepton, vi. 159 Shakes on Your lives! let be year prayer, ask not Impossibilities. 1700 Davoen Theod. & Hon. 287 Back on your lives! let be, said he, 'my prey', 1822 Shelley Fanst II. 383 Let it be. pass on. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildroston 75, I do not understand Why you should harp on Ina. Let her be. 1896 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad xxxiv, Oh, sick I am to see yon, will you never let me be?

+b. To cease to speak of; also intr. Const. of. c1205 LAY. 30455 Lette we nu beon Cadwadlan and ga we to Edwine n3an. c1430 Syr Tryam. 127 Of the quene let

c. absol.

C. absol.
c 1000 Sax. Lecchd. II. 206 Læt beon enlne dæz. a 1250
Owl & Night. 1735 Lateb beo and beob isome. c 1320
Senyn Sag. (W.) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is nede. c 1386
Chaucer Pard. T. 619 Lat be quod he, it shal nat be. 1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret. 8 God saith him sift. 'lete he, lete
be, for in me is the vengeaunce, and y shalle quyte it'.
c 1475 Rauf Coitgear 293' Lat be, God forbid', the Coitgear
said. 1526 Tinoale Matt. xwii. 49 Other sayde let be:
let vs se whyther Helias wyll come and delyver hym. 1606
Shaks. Ant. & Cl. 1v. iv. 6 Ah let be, let be, thou art The
Armourer of my heart. 1651 Clevelland Poems, Sq.-Cap
il, She replies, good Sir, La-bee, If ever I have a man,
Square-cap for mee. 1746 Exmoor Scolding 366 (E. D.
S.) Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe. .. Gi' o'er, gi o'er. 1847
TENNYSON Princess VII. 338, I waste my heart in signs: let
be. 1884 Child Ballads I. 322/2 When Thomas is about
to pull fruit... the elf bids him let be. 1891 Athenzum
1 Feb. 242/2 The good old doctrine of Let Be.

d. = let alone, 18 e. Chiefly Sc.

d. = let alone, 18 e. Chiefly Sc.

1600 J. Melvill. Diary (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse sitt, to let be stand on his feet. a 1653 Binning Serni. (1743) 619 These baser things are not worthy of an immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 Dk. Hamilton 9 June in Napier Dundee

(1859) 1. II. 333 They would scarce give me civil answers, let be to confess a word. 1816 Scott Antiq, xxxix, She., speaks as if she were a prent book,—let a-be an auld fisher's wife. 1828 Mors Mansie Wanch Prelim, p. vij, Let-a-he this plain truth, another point of argument is [etc.].

21. Let fall.

21. Let fall.

† a. To put (clothing) an a person. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 4655 be kyng... did on ioseph hand be
ring; And clathyng on him lette he fall.
b. To lower (a bridge, a portcullis, a veil);
Naul. to 'drop' an anchor; also (see quot. 1867).
c 1500 Medusine xxvi. 252 Clerevauld...lete fall the bridge.
1508 Dubbar Gold. Targe 130 Than ladyes fair lete fall
thair mantillis grene. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) II.
3 Tha... Drew draw briggis, and lute portculgeis fall. 1594
lsee Fall. v. 4l. 1627 Cart. Smith Seaman's Gram. ix. 38
Let fall your fore-saile. 1638 Six T. Herbert Track (ed. 2)
12 We let fall our Anchor. 1784 Cowfer Task iv. 248 In
letting fall the curtain of repose On bird and beast. 1867
SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Let fall! The order to drop
a sail loosed from its gaskets, in order to set it.
C. † To allow (one's anger) to abate (obs.); to
allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a
business). ? Obs.

allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a business). ? Obs.
c 1430 Syr Gener. (Royb.) 3238 His angre somdele lete he fall. 1594 O. B. Questions Profit. Concernings 31 b, It seemed better vnto him to let fall his reuenge. 1621 Elising Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 70 They lett the buissiness of Flood be lett fallen, and they to proceed no further in yt. 1677 Varranton Eng. Improv. 66 Some progress was made in the work, but within a small while after the Act passed it was let fall again. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE JOSEPHUS V. I. 11733) 102 Having lost their Labour without making any Discovery, they let the Business fall. a 1715 Burner Oron Time (1724) I. 453 Seimour's election was let fall: But the point was settled, that the right of electing was in the House, and that the confirmation [by the King] was a thing of course.
†d. To lower (a price). Obs. rare — 1. c 1475 Kanf Coilly ar 833 Sa laith thay war.. to lat thair price fall.
e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary ii. (1625) 51 The least word. that you let fall out of your overflowing venemous mouthes.

1676 Dryden Aircry 2. ii. 27 My grief let unbecoming speeches fall. 1716 Steele & Addison Tailer No. 256 74 Some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his Family.

1896 Meachar Hist. Eng. x.

11. 627 H. F. let fall some expressions which letc... 1896 Lippincott's Mag. Mar. 412 Vague hints... let fall by the dying officer. dying officer.

f. To shed (tears).

1. To shed (tears).

1816 Scort York of Hazellean, But aye she loot the tears down fa' For Jock of Hazeldean. 1822 HAZLITT Tallet.

II. ii. 20 He. lets fall some drops of natural pity over hapless infirmity.

It is of the ries that some dolps of hadman pick over hapless infirmity.

g. Of a solution, etc.: To deposit,
1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 688 On cooling it
lets fall a yellow matter similar to wax.

h. Geom. To draw (a perpendicular) to a line
from a point outside it. Const. on, upon.
1667 [see Fall v. 4]. 1774 M. Makekzie Maritime
Surv. 14 Find its Latitude, by letting fall the Perpendicular
5 b on the true Meridian drawn through X. 1825 J.
NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 9 The length of perpendiculars let fall upon the lines of direction.

Let fly: see FLY v. 1 10.
22. Let go.

22. Let go.
a. trans. To allow to escape; to set at liberty; to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to

a. trans. 10 allow to escape; to set a nocicy to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor).

a 1300 Cursor M. 16330 Pe pouste es min to spill or late ga? c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 173 Nero... pane leit paule a quhill ga. c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame in. 443 He... lat the reynes gon Of his hors. c 1440 York Myst. xxxii. 254 What, wolde bou hat we lete hym ga? 1530 PALSOR. 607/2 Let go your capestan, and some be lyke to have a knocke. 1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 10 § 4 So as they... do presentlye loose and let goe everye Fensannte and Partridge so taken. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rnde vuciuil tonch. 1630 Earle Microcosm. lxvi. (Arb.) go He... will not let the least hold goe, for feare of losing you. 1665 Str T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 150 Letting go their hold they were killed by the fall. 1704 Newton Offics III. (1721) 356 A Solution of Mercury in Agna fortis being poured upon Iron, Copper, Tin or Lead, dissolves the Metal, and lets go the Mercury. 1727 Bover Fr. Dict. sv. Go, To let go the Anchor. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) 11. 214 The oxygen of the acid combines with the carbon. and at the same time lets go a quantity of caloric. 1849 Taits Mag. XVI. 308/1 The Dauphin let go his father's hand. 1850 Ibid. 1894 Clark Russell in My First Bk. 34 A big ship... let go her anchor in the Downs.
b. intr. = to let go one's hold. Const. of.

in the Downs.

b. intr. = to let go one's hold. Const. of. b. intr. = to let go one's hold. Const. of.

c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 470 (Douce MS.) 'Let go', quod
sir Gawayne, 'god stond with be rite!' 1605 SHARS. Lear
11. vi. 241 Let go Slane, or thou dy'st. 1712 J. JAMES tr.

Le Blond's Gardening 174 A Spring that lets go immediately, and shuts the Mouth of the Trap. 1851 THACKERAY
Eng. Humourists, Steele (1853) 172 Hill let go of his prey
sulkily. 1889 Spectator 9 Mar., If once the heart lets go
of the faith to which it used to cling.

c. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abandon,

C. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abaudon, give up; to cease to attend to or control.

1535 Coverole 1 Sam, ii, 3 Let go youre greate boostinge of hye thynges. 1550 Crowlev Epigr. 110 Such..do turne into the alehouse, and let the church go. 1554 Maklowe & Nashe Dido v. ii. G 2, larbus, talke not of Æneas, Let him goe. a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vii. ii. § 3 To let go the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified. 1666 Pepys Diary 22 July, I finding

that accounts but a little let go can never be put in order by strangers. 1868 Tennyson Licrylius 113 Letting his own his go. 1878 Scribner's Mag. XV. 859/1 Do only what is imperative and let the rest go. 1886 Sir F. Pollock Oxford Lect. etc. iv. (1800) 107 Let go nothing that becomes a man of bodily or of mental excellence.

† d. To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles).

1500 Three Kings' Sons 45 All suche ordenaunce as they had they lete go at ones. 1580 Sidney Ps. vii. xii, Thou.ready art to lett thyne arrowes go. a 1670 Spalding Tronk. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) 1. 00 Ane sudden fray... throw occasion of ane shot rakelesslie lettin go.

e. To cease to restrain; to allow to take its course unchecked. To let oneself go: in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm.

1536 Tindale Acts xxvii. 15 When the shippe was caught, and coulde not resist the wynde, we let the go and drave with the wedder. 1535 Coverdale Yob vi. 9 That he wolde let his honde go, and hew me downe. 1890 Spectator 1 Nov., Once, and once only, does he let himself go, and then not till he has threatened to throw down his pen. 1893 National Observer 1 Apr. 488/2 The multitude is taking its pleasure, is letting itself go.

f. as 5b. An act of letting go.

is letting itself go.

f. as sb. An act of letting go.

1531 T. Powell Tom All Trailes 31 Shipping is subject ever, at the let goe, to bee stayed. 1702 in 12th Rep. Hist.

MSS. Comm. App. 11. 7 [A dog match] for a Guinea each Dog, five let-goes out of hand, . which goes fairest and furthest in wins all. 1885 Cholmondeley-Pennell Fishing 84 Catastrophes. averted only by an ignominious let-go of the gaff.

† 23. Let pass. Obs. as a combination; for to let

(a person or thing) pass, see Pass v. trans. To let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect;

let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect; to discontinue (a practice).

1530 Palsgr. 608/1, Hette passe a thyng, I let it go, or passe on. 1537 tr. Latimer's Serm. bef. Convocation A viij b, I lette passe to speake of moche other suche lyke countrefayte doctrine. 1577 Hanmer Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 303 Although he let passe the visaatiable tyrannie practised in the time of Diocletian, yet ceassed he not altogether from persecuting. 1598 Genewey Tacitus' Ann. II. xviii. (1622) 59 Letting passe the Hands [to] take wide and open sea. 1648 Hamilton Papers (Camden) 164 That a people so wise..can let passe ane opertunitie of so much credit and interest. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 479 Let me not let pass Occasion which now smiles. 1671 — P. R. II. 233, I shall let pass No advantage.

24. Let run. Natu. (See quot. 1867.)

1748 Anson's Poy. II. iv. 163 Having let run their sheets and halyards. 1769 Falconer Pict. Marine (1780), Faire contriv... to let run, or over-haul any rope. 1867 Sanyth Sailor's Word-bk., Let run, or let go by the run, cast off at once.

25. Let slip. (Sec also SLIP v.)

a. trans. To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a

a. trans. To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a knot). ? Obs.

1326 Tindale Luke v. 4 Cary vs in to the depe and lett slippe thy nett to make a draught. 1530 Palsgr. 608/1, I lette slyppe a thyng that is tyed fast.

b. To liberate, loose (a hound) from the leash in order to begin the chase. Also absol.

1530 Palsgr. 608/1, I let slyppe, as a hunter dothe his grayboundes out of his leashe. 1550 Shaks. I Hen. IV, 1. 1.

278 Before the game's afoot, thou still let'st slip. 1601— Yul.

C. III. ii. 273 Cry haucucy II. 186/2 Let slip the Grey-hound.

[1855 Macaular Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 517 The cry..was that Nottingham had kept his bloodhounds in the leash, but that Trenchard had let them slip.]

C. To allow to escape through carelessness; to miss (an opportunity).

c. 10 allow to escape through carclessness; to miss (an opportunity).

1550 Crowley Last Trumb. 882 Take hede by time, let not slyppe this occasion. 1611 BIBLE ILeb. ii. 1 We ought to gine the more earnest heede to the things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let them slip. 1634 MILTON Comus 743 If you let slip time. 1730 BERKELEY Let. Wks. 1871 IV. 176, I would not let slip the opportunity of returning you an answer. 1776 PAINE Com. Sense (1791) 61 Most nations have let slip the opportunity.

*** With adverbs.

+26. Let abroad. To allow to go abroad; to

permit or cause to 'get about'. Obs.

1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. Ep. Ded., In letting them abroad I desire onely to testific [etc.]. 1727 Pore, etc., Art of Sinking 76 Small beer. is. vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad.

+27. Let away. Obs.

†27. Let away. Obs.

a. To allow to go away, permit to depart.

11. O.E. Chron. an. 1011 (Laud MS.) Ælmær abbot hi lætan awez. a 1300 Cursor M. 5388 Ne i ne wil lat þe folk n-wai. Ibid. 6217 Quat ha we don, þat we let þus þis folk awai? 1826 Moore in Mem. (1854) V. 37 [1] consented on condition of heing let away early to my nother.

b. (a) To omit; to drop (a letter in a word).

(b) To put away or nside; to have done with.

a 1000 in Thorpe Dipl. Ævi Sax. 280 Da let he hone ab awez. c1000 Æleric Gram. xxviii. (Z.) 174 Das oðre lætaþ done n awez, on sopinnn. a 1250 Owl & Night. 177 Lete we a wei þeos cheste. c1275 Moral Ode 344 (Jesus MS.) þeos leteþ awei at heore wil, for godes hestes to fulle.

† 28. Let by. Sc. = let alone 18 e.
1577 Lochleven to Morton in Robertson Hist. Scot. App. 72 Your own particulars | = personal friends] are not contented lat by the rest.

29. Let down.

29. Let down.

a. To lower (a drawbridge, portcullis, steps of a carriage, etc.); in restricted sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages.

Also occas. intr. for passive.

1154 O.E. Chron. an. 1140 (Land MS.) Me let hire dun
on niht of be tur mid rapes. a1300 Cursor M. 19844

A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun. \$\cap\$1450 Lone-lich Grail xxxvi. 367 So wenten they Into the towr .. and leten hym down ful Softelye. \$\cap\$1470 Henry Wallace1. 90 Leit breggis donn, and portcules thai drew. 1530 Palsca. 607/1 Come let me downe from my horse. 1530 Tonstall Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 55 A vysion of a shete latten downe from heauen. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearins Voy. Ambass. 35 They would have let down the Anchor. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. in Sylva, etc. (1729) 207 Letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot Depth. 1737 tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China i. 12 We were let down into the hold. 1819 Shelley Cenci iv. iii. 59 The draw-bridge is let down. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge lii, A passing carriage stopped, and a lady's hand let down the glass. 1844 — Marl. Chuz. liii, Draymen letting down hig butts of beer into a cellar. 1853 Lytton My Novel. xii, Lights were brought in, the curtains let down. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood Trevlyn Hold I. 313 A large board or table which would put up or let down at will. 1881 Besant & Rice Chapl. of Fleet I. 89 Throwing the dow wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps.

fig. 1659 Gentl. Calling i. (1679) 6 We can let down our thoughts but one step lower, and that is into the bottomless pit.

h. To Louver in position intensity strength.

b. To lower in position, intensity, strength, or t value; to depress; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint.

disappoint.

1486-1504 Let. in Denton Eng. in 15th c. (1888) 318 note D, Vif ye suld support a synglere man to dryue yowr tenants owt and lett downe yowre tenandres [i.e. tenantries] as they doo. 1681 DRYDEN Sp. Fryar V. ii. 74 Every slackn'd fiher drops its hold, Like Nature letting down the Springs of Life. 1747 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) I. CXXVIII. 343 Nothing in the world lets down a character more than that wrong turn. a 1791 WESLEY SEPIN. IXI. 15 Wks. 1811 IX. 161 He lets himself down to our capacity. 1795 BURRE Let. to W. Elliot Wks. VII. 348 When I found that the great advocate, Mr. Erskine, condescended to resort to these bumper toasts. I was rather let down a little. 1798 MAG. D'ABRLAY Diarry (1846) VI. 162 Poor M. de Narbonne! how will he be shocked and let down! 1800 MRS. HENEY Mourtray Fam. I. 149 This cold laconic note, that, at once, let down all Emma's hopes of surprising her friend agreeably. 1832 Examiner 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. Xviii. IV. 187 He was ... gently let down from his high position.

† C. To reduce (overfed boef or mutton) by bleeding the animal before it is killed, Sc. Obs.
1555 Burgh Rec. Feebics (1872) 215 That all flescheouris

1855 Burgh Rec. Prebles (1872) 215 That all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce. and that thai blaw nane thair of, nor yit let it donne. 1874 Burgh Rec. Glasgow (1876) L 26 That thair be na muttoun sconit on the bak... nor yit lattin doun before [i.e. bled at the breast].

d. techn. (a) To lower the temper of (metal).

(b) See quot. 1886.

1677 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 57 If your Steet be too hard... you must let it down (as Smiths say) that is, make it softer, by Tempering it. 1875 Kinght Dict. Mech., Letting-down, the process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring which [etc.]. 1886 W. A. Harris Techn. Dict. Fire Insur., s. v., Shellac and other resins, and similar substances, are said to be 'let-down' when they are, by means of spirit-solvents, reduced or dissolved ready for use. The solvent itself is also known as 'let-down'.

6. To be let down: (of the claws of a hound) to be in contact with the ground. Also, the sinew of a horse, = 'to be broken down' (see Break v. 50d). 1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1987/4 She is a pretty large Hound, very handsome, all her Claws are let down of one of her fore feet. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1749) I. 338 If the Horse be, what the Jockies call, let down in the Sinew. such a horse can never be made so strong in that Part, but a hard Course, or Running a Race upon hard Ground, will let him down again. Ibid. (1757) II. 27 When a Horse... is quite let down (as the Jockeys call it) the Tendon is quite broken.

f. To be well let down in the girth: (of a horse, a'so of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

also of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth. (of a house, also of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 122 When a Horse is well let down in the Girth, he is a good-winded Nag... He was a Round barrell'd Horse, and did not look much let down in the Girth.

g. To let (a person) down gently or softly: to

treat considerately so as to spare (his) self-respect.

treat considerately so as to spare (nis) sent-respecticollog.

1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge xvi. (1842) 313 By way of letting him down gently, I said nothing. 1843 H. Gavin Feigned & Fictit. Dis. 32 It is always a prudent measure to afford a malingerer an opportunity of giving in.. or in the language of the hospital, to let him softly down. 1883 F. M. Crawforn Dr. Claudius vi, She would let him down easily, so to speak, that there might be no over-tender recollections on his part.

1. Of cows: To yield (milk). dial.

1863 Mrs. Gaskell Sylvia's L. xv, She's a bonny lass, she is; let down her nilk, there's a pretty! 1881 J. P. Siellow Dairy Farming 56/1 All cows will not let down their milk to strangers.

† 1. intr. To deliver a blow at, Ols.

1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. 111. 219 Taking his curtelas

1640 the his hands, he let down at Rozalmond with such force that letc.];
j. as sb. An act or instance of 'letting down':

(a) a drawback, incident disadvantage; (b) a come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (c) a

come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (c) a disappointment. slang. 1768 Woman of Honor I. 235, I met with such a let-down. 1840 Gen. P. Thomsson Exerc. (1842) V. 14 The let-down to what is known as the 'cottage and cow system', has always been, that [etc.]. 1861 Times 17 Sept., Here comes another 'let-down', really worse than any before. 1866 Lond. Misc. 3 Mar. 57 (Farmer), I don't think that's no little let-down for a cove as has been tip-topper in his time. 1894 'J. S. Winter' Red-Coats, Amyatt's Child Fr. i, It would be

hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'jet-down'—marked his pleasant fiesh face.

†30. Let forth. a. To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. b. (See quot. 1573). Olss.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) 11. 598 Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by.

1573 BARET Alv. L 292 To Let forth, or make a leasse of a piece of land, foras locitare agellum Ter. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) 1. 26 Schir James and his brother were lattin furth at the request of the chancellar. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i. 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright. 1593 — Lucr. 1020 To let forth my fowle defiled blood. 1616 BACON Sylva § 464 Pticking vines, or other trees. and thereby letting forth gum or tears. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 207 Heav'n op'nd wide Her ever during Gates. 10 let forth The King of Glorie.

31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), esp. into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence reft. to enter the house where one lives,

into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence reft. to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

croop ÆLERIC Hom. II. 382 Petrus caucode of dat hinine inne leton. a 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 257
Let him in seid wit set godd wule he bringed us gleade tidinges, a 1300 Cursor M. 18096 Hell .. open up hin yates wide, Lete in be king, wit-vten hide. ?a 1366 CHAUCEA Rom. Rose 700 She the dore of that gardyn Hadde opened, and me leten in. c 1400 Maunoev. (Roxd.) ii. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; bot the aungel wald nost late him in. 1443 Jas. I Kingis Q. cxxv, The maister portare. frely lete vs in, vaquestionate. 1509 Hawks Past. Pleas. Iv. (Percy Soc.) 21 At the chamber in ryght ryche araye We were let in. a 1550 Freiris of Berruik 154 in Dunbar's Poems (1803) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. Iv. ii. 94 There he must stay vntil the Officer Arise to let him in. 1667 Milthon P. L. vii. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates. let in The great Creator from his work returnd Magnificent. 1700 SIELLE Tatler No. 45 P. 1, I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House. 1724 Ramsay Tea-l. Misc. (1733) II. 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loot me in. c 1815 Jane Austien Persuas. (1833) II. ix. 389 Norse Rooke. was delighted to be in the way to let you in. 1889 J. K. Jerome Three Men 1804 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in. 1891 Nat. Gould Double Event 74. I have a latch-key, and I let myself in.

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also transf. and fig. 1558 Br. Watson Seven Sacram. xviii. 112 So wee maye

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also bransf, and fig.

1528 Br. Watson Seven Sacram. xviii. 112 So wee may lette in shame into oure soule. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Trenches when you lyst. 1650 Jew. Taxton Holy Living ii. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are to let in grief if the cause be innocent. 1685 Watter Divine Poems, Lust Verses, The Soul's dark Cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 Vanbrugh ## Explosed to Cottage, batter'd and seasy'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 Vanbrugh ## Explosed to Cottage, batter'd and seasy'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 Vanbrugh ## Explosed to Cottage, batter'd and seasy'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 Vanbrugh ## Explosed to Cottage, batter'd and seasy'd, Lets in new Light Throy cottage, 1979 Stantone Paraphy. 1, 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 203 F 8 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1, viii, 78 She let in the water at every seam. 1819 Chanae T. of Itall xvi, And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin. 1848 Chough Bathle ix, 96 Half awake servant-maids. letting in the air by the doorway, 1871 R. H. Hurton Ess. (1871) I. 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dawn from above.

C. To insert into the surface or substance of a

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a C. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing; see also quot. 1867. (Cf. let into, 11 b.) 1575-6 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 289 White the mason lettinge in the boltes above the quier dore 6d. 1663 H. Power Exper. Philos. of A Lead Pipe. into which at the topwas let in a short neck'd weather-glass, or both-head. 1711 W. Sutherlann Shipbuild. Assist. 26 Let in all the Halt-timbers, and then get in your Kelson. 1867 Santh Sailor's Word-bk., To let in, to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams.

d. To make a way for something to happen; to

d. To make a way for sometining to happen, to give rise to. Ols. or arch.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. v. § 19 They pleaded also that the Churlishnesse of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family.

1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery. lets in the reversion in fee after both. 1835 Sr. J. W. Chirry in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 430/1 It would. let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to goard.

e. Of ice, etc.: To give way and allow (a person)

e. Of ice, etc.: To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence fig. (colloq.)
To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. To let in for (cf. in for, In adv. 8): to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1832 Examiner 826/2 The Major. had become security for several friends, who. taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. 1837 Haliaurron Cleckm. Ser. 1. vi, An old sea captain, who was once let in for it pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. 1849 Ata. Smith Pottleton Leg. 124, I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company. 1873 Punch 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. 1886 Lucy Diary Two Park. 11. 3,38 A young man to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

1. intr. To become connected or implicated with.

f. intr. To become connected or implicated with.

I. thir. 10 become commenced.

2 University slang.

1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. 1. i. 14 He has also been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen.

but . 1 shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with

32. Let off.

† a. intr. To cease, 'let be'. Obs.
c1392 Chaucer Compl. Venus 52, I so long have been in
youre servyce, Pat for to leet of wol I never assente. 1412
t. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 182 'Lete of', he sayde, 'no
man be So hardy to do hym any harme'.

To discharge with an explosion. Hence fig.

nan be So haidy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence fig.
To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 Lond, Gaz. No. 5271/2 The Firework...will be let off.
1726 Swift Gulliver, Lillipht ii, Charging it (ny pistol)
only with Powder. I let it off in the Air. 1744 Chesters.
Lett. (1792) I. Ixxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are
different...you should let off a proverb, and say letc.]. 1817
BROUGHAM in Parl. Debates 1873 An occasion for letting off
his long meditated speech on that question. 1821 Examiner
509/2 He let off his puns with great dextenty. 1871 L.
Stephen Player. Europe vi. (1894) 133 It reminds too much
of letting off crackers in a cathedral. 1876 Geo. Extor
Dan. Der. v. xxxix, I cannot bear people to keep their
minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.
c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from
punishment, service, etc. (Cf. 11 b.)
1828 J. W. CKOKER Diary 4 Mar. in C. Papers (1884) I.
xiii. 490 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble
and penitent that he let him off. 1849 THACKERAN Pendennis lxx, I will let Clavering off from that hargain. 1866
Mrs. Olliphant Madonna Mary I. ii, 25, I am not able
for any note. Let me off for today. 1875 Jower Plato
ded. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that a
murderer or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? 1890
Times 21 Mar. 3/6 He was let off with an admonition and
foor strokes with the birch rod.
d. To allow or cause to pass away.

d. To allow or cause to pass away.

1823 J. Bancock Dom. Amusem. 21 Cocks., for letting off iment.

e. To lease in portions.

1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho. x, The house is let off in sets of chambers. 1853 Fred. R. Agric. Sec. XIV. I. 157 He mowed some worth 3l. and let off the grass of other land

at 2i. **f.** as sb. (a) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (b) A part of a property which is let off. (c) An outlet (fg). (d) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in Cricket, the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (e) Weaving. The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; concr. a contrivance for regulating this; also attrib. as let-off mechanism (Posselt Techn. Textile De-

as let-off mechanism (Posselt Techn. Textile Design, 1889).

1827 Scott Diary 1 Oct. in Lockhart, I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington; a great let-off, I suppose. 1837-40 HALBERTON Clockm. Ser. 11, viii, My old lady. 15 agont for to give our Arabella...a let off to-night. 1887 Religious Herald 2 June (Cent.), Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got... just as a let-off for the angry passions of their masters. 1893 Daily News 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off M...lad scored 102. Mod. Newspaper 21dvt., Wine and Spirit Vaults...Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. Let on. intr. To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. Const. to (a person); often with dependent clause. dial. and U.S.

U.S.

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637.

Itô37 Rutherforn Lell. (1664) xxviii. 67 He. lets a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth.] 1725 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. II. iii, Let nae on what's past 'Tween you and me. 1795 Burss' 'Last May a Braw Woor' iii, I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd. 1825 Scott in Lockhart Ixiv, I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on. 1848 Lowett. Highor P. Poems (1890) II. 109, I don't make no insinovations, I jest let on I smell a rat. 1889 'Rolf Boldberwood Robbery under Arms xiv, Don't go planting in the gully, or some one 'Il think you're wanted and let on to the police.

1893 Stevenson Catriona 225, I.. was more wise than to let on.

34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also absol.); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. + Also intr. (for refl.), to get out into the open. To let the cat out of the

from prison or confinement. † Also till. (167 refl.), to get out into the open. To let the cat out of the bag: see Bag sh. 18.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua 8 me sculde leten ut be king of prisun. a 1240 Saudes II arde in Carl. (1000). 247 Wit. . Geope 8 waschipe for8 ant maki8 hire durewart be warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 263 pat he ssolde be noble folc. Oout of seruage lete. a 1300 Cursor M. 16814+28 per. with he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett. 1382 Wyclif Gen. viii. 10 He lete out of the arke a culner. 1386 Wyclif Gen. Kitl.'s T. 348 Duc Theseus hym leet out of prison. c 1450 Merlin 206 Merlin 206 Merlin. seide than to the porter, 'Lete oute, for it is tyme'. 1533 Coveranle Isa. xlii. 7 That thou. let-out the prysoners, & them that 531 in darknesse. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. W. III. 168 A Fewer in your bloud why then incission Would let her out in Sawceis. 1611 Bible Prov. xviii. 14 The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. 1633 P. Fletcher Purfle Isl. xl. i, The early Morn lets out the peeping day. 1684 T. Hockin God's Decrees 215 The ripening of an impostumation to be let out and evacuated by the lance. 1692 Beverley Disc. Dr. Crisp 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? 21710 C. Firnner Diary (1888) 140 A demy Circle of open pallasadoe, y lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. 1715-20 Pope Hiad XII. 168 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. 1824-9 Lancon Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1853 Lytron My

Novel 111. x, Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. 1889 Times (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4
They might be let out on ticket-of-leave. 1889 Century
Mag. Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted
Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony.
b. To let out of: to permit to be absent from.
a 1300 Cursor M. 22656 Es na man in erth wroght hat agh to lat it vie o thoght [Trin. to lete hit out of his poust].
1840 Thakerran Catherine xi, He could not let the money out of his sight.
c. † To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (obs.); to give yent to: anyer, etc.).

C. † To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (obs.); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a 1250 Out & Night. 8 Eiber agen ober swal And let bat uvele mod ut al. 1582 Gosson Playes Confinted. To the Univ. A 7 b, These they very impudently affirme to be written by me since I had let out my invective against them. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 1. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tonges against him. 1685 Baxter Paraphr. N. T., Matt. v. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hurtful and uncharitable anger against any man. 1853 Lytton My Noted In. x, 'He is Mr. Egetton's nephew, and ', added Randal, ingennously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egetton at all'. 1873 Outd Newaret I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her CHOUGHES, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egeiton at all'. 1873 OUDA Pascarel 1, 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me, † d. To set free to (some action), to let loose upon;

† d. To set free to (some action), to let loose upon; to allow to go forth freely to (an object). Obs.

1613-18 Daniel (oll. Hist. Eng. (1621) 11 The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with stangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. 1646 P. BULKFLEY Gospel Cort I. 131 God being good, he will let out himself unto his people. 1659 BOYLE Hettres Love God 35 The letting out our love to mutable Objects doth but inlarge our hearts and make them... capable of being wounded in more places. 1809 Syd. SMITH B'ks. (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension... of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects.

e. To spread out. Also Naut. (see quot. 1867).

c 1380 Wyclef Scrim, Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede be boot into be hey see, and late out your nettis to takyng of fishe. 1712

W. Rockes Voy. 104 We immediately let our Reefs out, chas d and got ground of her apace. 1867 SMYIH Sautor's Wort-bks., to let out, or shake out, a Kerf, to increase the dimensions of a sail, by unitying the points confining a reei in it.

in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (?obs.; to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hiters.

out to hire;

1526 Thenale Matt. xxi. 33 There was a certayne housholder whych set a vyneyande... and lett it out to husbandmen. 1550 Crowley Figgs. 1372 A manne that had landes... Surneyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1607 Shaks. Timon III. v. 107 They have... let out Their Coine vpon large interest. 1671 H. M. tt. Frasm. Callog. 267 He... calls upon him that let out the Horses. 1660 Cinto Disc. Trade (ed. 4) 133 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. to be let out upon real security. 1734 J. Ward Introd. Math. n. xii. ed. 6) 254 What Principal of Sum of Money must be put our Let out to Raise a Stock of 3854. 135. 74d.? 1795 J. Sullivan Hist. Maine 168 The proprietors. Letted out the lands for settlement. 1859 Jepisson Brittany v. 59 A girl who let out chairs for him. 1875 Joweth Plata (ed. 2) IV. 598 The hireling who lets himself out for service. 1886 J. R. Refer Platas (fix. Il orm i. 23 The easily accessible rooms. are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divilge; freq. with clause as obj. 1833 Ht. Martineau Brooke Farm x. 114 That would be letting out my secret. 1857 Reade Coorse True Love 60 That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me still. 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton Rebel of Panalyiii, She might as well let the murder out! 1892 Mrs. H. Ward David Griete II. vii, You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly absol. or intr. To strike or lash out. Hence, to giveway to invective, use strong language.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly absol. or intr. To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language. 1840 H. Cockton Val. Vox xxxix. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means. 1869 H. J. Byroon Not such a fool as he looks 1.8 Mur. What did he do? Mou. Well, he let out. Mur. What! his language? Mou. No, his left. 1882 Daily Tel. 24 June, At length Grace let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for 4. 1883 C. J. Withs Land Lion 4. Sun 102 The horses. playfully biting and letting out at each other.

1. To give (a horse) his head. Also absol., to ride with increased speed. collog.

i. To give (a horse) his head. Also alsol., to ride with increased speed. colloq.

1885 Howells Silas Lapham (1891) 1. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back.

1889 'Rolf Bolderemood' Rolfery under Arms ix, Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek.

1. intr. Of a meeting: To end, break up. U.S.

1888 E. Eggleston Graysons x. 114 He.. would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'.

1895 Sau Francisco Weekly Exam. 19 Sept. 4/2 Q. When did the cooking class let out? A. About five minutes to 3.

k. as sb. An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. Anolos Irish.

scale. Anglo-Irish.

1836 F. Mahoney Rel. Father Pront (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

35. Let up.

a. trans. † In OE., to put ashore (obs.); to raise (lit. and fig.).

11. O. E. Chron. an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic Relet ber up ba gislas. 1400 Gamelyn 311 Gamelyn 3ede to be 3ate & lete it up wide. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4)

11. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. intr. To cease, stop. To let up on: to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble,

1882 B. HARTE Flip iv, 1 promised you I'd let up on him. Ibid., Don't go back on your promise about lettin' up on the tramps and being a little more high-toned. 1888 Century Mag. Aug. 610 This caused me to let up on the creature, when it lumbered away till it tumbled down a precipice, 1891 C. ROBERTS Advil Amer. 45 When the storm let up. 1897 Howells Landl. Liou's Head 420 What do you suppose was the reason Jeff let up on the feller? Ibid. 452 What Jeff would natch'ly done would ben to shake the life out of him; but he didn't;...he let him go.

c. as sb. Cessation, pause; release from strain or stress, relaxation. U.S.

1856 Miss Warner Hills of Shatemue xxiii. 245 'It is the habitual command over oneself that I value'. 'No let-up to it?' said Rufus. 'No'. 1833 ANNA GREEN Hand King ii, Blows like that haven't much let-up about them. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 588 Our little let-up on Wednesday afternoons, 1895 Educat. Rev. Sept. 168 Fine arts and music as a let-up with any of the severer studies.

Let (let), v.2 arch. Forms: 1 lettan, 2-5 letten, 3 letten, laten, 3-5 lat' te, 3-6 lette, 4 leitt, 4-5 lete, 4-7 lett, 5 late, (leit), lettyn, 7 Sc. 1xt, 3-lett. Pa. t. 3 lettede, 4 let, lettide, Sc. lettit,

lete, 4-7 lett, 5 late, (lett), lettyn, 7 Sc. 1st, 3-let. Pa. t. 3 lettede, 4 let, lettide, Sc. lettit, -yt, letyt, 4-7 letted, 5 lettid, -yd. Pa. pple. 3 ilet, ilette, 4 lated, y-lat, Sc. lettit, 4-5 lettid, 4-5, 7 y-let, 4-6 lett(e, 4-9 letted, 5 y-lettyd, 5-6 lettyd, (8 letten), 4- let. [OE. lettan -OFris. letta, OS. lettian (Du. letten), OHG. lezean, lezzen (MHG. lezzen, letzen), ON. letja to hinder, Goth. latjan intr. to delay, f. OTeut. *lato- LATE a.]

lezzen (MHG. lezzen, letzen), ON. letja to hinder, Goth. latjan intr. to delay, f. OTeut. *lato-Late a.]

1. trans. To hinder, prevent, obstruct, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.).

c 888 K. Ælfered Foeth. xxxvi. § 4 Ac ic be halsize 5xt 5u me no leng ne lette, ac zetzec me bone wey. c 1000

Eleric Hom. II. 336 Hwi wille ze lettan ure sibfat? c 1200 Ormin 14117 Swa summ be waterr ernelp forb, 5iff batt itt nohit ne lettelph. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 Seint lohan hit wið seide and lettede hit bi his mihte. a 1340

Hampole Psaller cxviii. 60, 1 am redy and i am noght lettid. 1375 Barrous Bruce III. 241 The rayne thus letty the fechtyn. c 1400 Maunder. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Pai schuld see na thing pat schuld lette baire deuocioun. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1141 Bot bai war lett be wynd and flode. 1526 Tindale I Pet. iii. 7 That youre prayers be not lett. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., Beyng at home, and not being otherwyse reasonably letted. 1584 Cogan Maven Health ccxii. (1636) 216 Much meat eaten at night, grieveth the stomack, and letteth naturall rest. 1647 H. More Song of Soul II. i. III. xii, And her bright flowing hair was not ylet By Arts device. 1650 Tapap Comm. Exod. 26 There was som man there .. which disturbed and letted all his doings. 1658 Bromhall Treat. Specters II. 201 [An] open plain place, and letted with no brambles or shades. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Tea, Those who have a mind to .. study by Night, will find themselves no ways letten or embarrassed. 1790 S. Freeman Town Off. 262 Persons who wilfully let or hinder any sheriff or constable. 1814 Scott L. 4. of Isles vi. xxiii, No spears were there the shock to let. 1856 Ruskin Mod. Paint, IV. v. vii, § 6 None letting them in their pilgrimage. 1867 Hoselow Story Doom w. 21 Pray you let us not; We fain would greet our mother. 1885-94 R. Bridges Eros & Psyche July ii, If 'tis so, her child Will be a god, and she a goddess styled, Which, though I die to let it, shall not be.

+ b. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action f

+b. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action

though I die to let it, shall not be.

† b. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action from which one is hindered. Ols.

a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom, Iv. (Napier) 285 Gyf bonne bissa breora binga amig hwylene man lette, bat hine to dam fastene ne onhagie. c 1205 LAV. 22009 What letted bene fisc to nleoten to ban odere. 1375 BARBOUR Brace X. 320, I trow thai sall lettit be To purchas mair in the cuntre. c 1386 Chaucer Kint.'s T. 1034 Whan a man was set on o degree He lette nat his felawe for to see. 1393 LANGL. 7. I'. C. 1v. 239 Conscience hym lette, pat he ne felde nat hus foes. 1410 Surless Misc. (1888) 14 Rutes, wedys and erthe .. the whilk lettys the water to hafe the ryght issue. 1529 Supplic. to King (E. E. T. S.) 56 Whereby they he letted to execute their offyce. 1532 Hernet Aenophon's Honsch. (1768 g What letteth you, that ye may not have the same science? 1570-6 Lambarde Perando Kent (1826) 160 Al the Popish ceremonies of espousing the Sea. cannot let, but that the Sea continually by little and little withdraweth it selfe from their Citie. 1597 Shars. Two Gent. III. i. 113 What letts but one may enter at her window? 1601 — Twel. N. v. i. 256 If nothing lets to make vs happie both. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks 1621) 282 But the consideration of this war letted that he did not at first comming oppresse him. 1612 Dravton Polyolb. xv. 17 They suddainly reply, what lets you should not see letc. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII, 129 Hee could not let her to dispose of her owne. 1590 Lennard tr. Charron's Wisd. 1. xiv. § 2. 51, 1 let no man to sing.

C. const. from, + of (OE. genitive).

a 1000 Prose Life Gutillaev. (1848) to We be been no nellañ

her owne. 1670 LENNARO tr. Charron's Wisd. 1. xiv, § 2. 51, 1 let no man to sing.

C. COINST, from, † of (OE. genitive).

a 1000 Prose Life Guthlac v. (1848) 30 We be been nu nellad lettan base bu ar zeboht haefdest. a 1225 Ancr. R. 352 Monie binges muwen letten him of his jurneie. c 1300 Havelok 2253 Mouthe nobing him ber-fro lette. ? 13. Cursor M. 27691 (Cott. Galha) And bus bai let gude nen of gude lose. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 303 What he lent 30w of owre lordes good to lette 30w fro synne. 1430-40 Lydg. Bachas 1. xviii. (1554) 33 b, Thou hast (quod he) no lordship of ye sunne; Thy shadowe letteth his bemes fro my tunne. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur vu. xxix. 260 Whan a good knyghte doth soo wel yon somme day, it is no good knyghtes parte to lette hym of his worship. a 1533 Ld. Berners Ilnon laxxviii. 280 She coulde not let him of his enterpryse, 1588 J. Unall Diotrephes (Arh.) 32 These men ... are letted and stopped from dooing those notable dueties of their calling. 1611 BIBLE Exad. v. 4 Wherfore doe ye let the people from their workes? 1666 Davorn Ann. Mirad. ccxxii, And now, no longer letted of his prey, He leaps up a it with enraged desire. 1859 Tennyrson Elaine 96 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle'. 1866 J. H. Newman Gerontins iii. 22 Soul. What lets me now from going to my Lord? Angel. Thou art not let. 1870

Morris Earthly l'ar. I. 1. 228 And let none think that any brazen wall Can let the Gods from doing what shall he.

† d. with double object. Obs.
a1300 Cursor M. 12418 Ioseph pam it letted noght. Ibid.
28253 And haue i thoru mit frauwardnes letted oper men baire mes. 1300 Gower Conf. II. 72 Ther was no ston.. Which mihte letten hem the weie. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 1583 A gret buschement hadde he (sette). And thought syre Degrivaunt lette The wayes ful grente. 1523 L.D. Bernens Froiss. I. 742 We shall fynde none that wyll let us the way.

† e. absol. To hinder, to be a hindrance. Obs.
1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. III. 152 Heo litht ageyn the lawe and letteth so faste, That feith may not han his forth hir florins gon so thikke. 1382 Wyclif Heb. xii. 15 That no roote of bitternesse vpward burionynge lette [Vulg. impediat]. 1535 Coverdale 2 Thess. ii. 7 Tyll he which nowney letteth, be taken out of the waye. 1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath III. 221, Not without advisement, and censure to speak it, what letteth? 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., You may. fall to the fourth, in the due order of the six notes, if the property let not. 1642 Rogers Naaman 16 If sin had not letted.

† 2. intr. To check or withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit to do (something). Obs.

sist, refrain; to omit to do (something). Obs.

Coincident with Let 7.1 2 b, 2 c, to which some of these examples may belong; but the instances in Chancer with weak conjugation and double t seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs

weak conjugation and double \$t\$ seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs were confused.

[c 1330 etc.: see [let v.] 2h] c 1374 CHAUCER Traylus II. 1040 (1089) Ther-with a pousand tymes er he lette, He cussed bo be lettre bat he shette. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIX. 2to Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That na man for till pay may let. c 1380 Wyche B ks. (1880) 313 Here may we see openliche hon crist lettede not for lone of petre to reprone hym sharpliche. c 1386 CHAUCER Melib. c 435 CHAUCER Melib. c 435 The cause final was for to sle thy doghter; it letted nat in as muche as in hem was. 1390 GOWER Conf. HI. 51 A gret mervaile it is forthi, How that a Maiden wolde lette, That sche hir time ne besette To haste unto that ilke feste, Wherof the love is al honeste. c 1400 Destr. Troy 934 He laid on bat loodly, lettyd he noght, With dynttes full dregh, till he to dethe paste. c 1460 Play Sacram, 848 To tell yow the trowth I wylle nott lett. 1535-1653 [see Let v.] 2b].

† b. To delay, tarry, wait. Obs. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2167 Ariadne, And in that yle half a day he lette. c 1386 C Shipman's T. 250 And doun he gooth, no lenger wolde he lette. — Clerk's T. 333 C HAUCER L. G. W. 2167 Ariadne, And in that yle half a day he lette. c 1386 C Shipman's T. 250 And doun he gooth, no lenger wolde he lette. — Clerk's T. 334 C Lett. ppl. a. rare. [pa. pple of LET v.] Cf. LETTEN.] In senses of the verb, chiefly with advs. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido III. ii, And feed infection with his let-out [printed left out] life. 187. Did. Archit. (Archit. Publ. Soc.), Let vork. When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work'. 1892 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido III. ii, And feed infection with his let-out [printed left out] life. 187. Did. Archit. (Archit. Publ. Soc.), Let vork. When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work'. 1892 MARLOWE

-let, suffix, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix -et, -ete words formed by adding the dim. suffix -el, -ele (see -ET) to shs, with the ending -el, in some cases repr. the L. dim, suffix -ellum, -ellam, and in others the L. ending -āle of neuter adjs. (see -nL). Examples are bracelet, chaplet, crosslet, forcelet, frontlet, gauntlet, hamlet, mantelet. It is somewhat difficult to see how these words gave rise to the Eng. use of -let as a diminutive suffix, as none of them, exc. the heraldic crosslet, have the appearance

them, exc. the heraldic crosslet, have the appearance of being diminutives of Eng. words; possibly Fr. diminutives like enfantelet, femmelette, osselet, tartelette, were directly imitated by some Eng. writers. An early diminutive in -let is armlet (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538); others are ringlet (Shaks.), kinglet (Florio 1603, after F. roitelet). The formation did not become common until the 18th c.; from the first half of the century we have streamlet (Thomson), from near the end of it cloudlet, leaflet. In the 10th c. the the end of it, cloudlet, leaflet. In the 19th c. the number of derivatives formed with the suffix is very great; among those recorded in this Dictionary are booklet, brooklet, courtlet, crownlet, dukelet, hooklet, jokelet, keylet; and in the formation of nonce-wds. -let is now perh. the most frequent of dim. endings.

In addition to its diminutive force, the suffix is in a few words (anklet, armlet, leglet, necklet, wristlet) appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, armlet, was perli. suggested by a false analysis of frontlet (cf., however, OF. armillet); in the formation, or at least the use, of the later words the analogy of bracelet has proh. been chiefly operative.

The tabund, a. Sc. Obs. rare-1. [a. L. lætābund-us, f. lætāri to be joyful.] Full of joy. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 11. 505 Of quhois come this nobill king Edmound, As bird on breir wes blyth and letabund. †Letacamp. Sc. Obs. Also 6 leit., let(t)-de-camp, leittacampt, lettgant. [a. F. lit de camp (lit = bed). Cf. Du. ledekant.] A campbed. Also attrib. in letacamp bed.

1494 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) I. 239 Ane harnes to turs the Kingis letacamphed. 1502 lbid. (1900) II. 36 Ane pane to the Kingis let-de-camp? 150-2 lbid. (1901) II. 36 Ane to the Kingis let-de-camp? 150-2 lbid. 134 The leit de camp. 1505-6 lbid. (1901) III. 46 For ane lett de camp to the Kingis Leitacampt and Stule to the Oist. 1574 Glasgow Burgh Rees. (1876) I. 32 Item, ane lettgant bed furnesis with Flandreis werdour, blancatis letc.]

Let-alone, sb. and attrib.: see Let v. 1 18.

Letanie, var. Lettanie; obs. form of Latten.

Letany(e, obs. form of Litany.

† Letating, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. *letate vb. (f. L. lætāre to make glad) + -1NG 2.] That makes joyful; gladdening.

1694 Motteux Rabelais v. (1737) 230 Their plaisant Notes. wake your Soul with their letating Sound.

Letation, var. Lettation Obs., a manuring.

Letch (let], sb. 1 Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 6 9 lache, 6-7 letch, 8-9 lach, 9 lach, 9 lach, leach.

[?f. OE. lecan vb.; see Leach v. 2, and cf. Leach sb. 2] A stream flowing through boggy land; a

[?f. OE. leccan vb.; see LEACH v.², and cf. LEACH sb.²] A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a hog. Also, see quot. 1781.

1138 Newminster Cartul. (Surtees) o De cruce ad crucem in Appeltreleche. 1570 Levins Manip. 5/43 A Lache, lacus. 1588 Mem. 8t. Giles Durh. (Surtees) 26 Paid for scowinge of the bridge letch, ij. 1667 Markham Caval. vi. (617) to A rotten ground full of letches. c 1630 Scot. Pasquil 8 At enery river, spring, or letch, 1 drinke. 1781 Hutton Tour to Caves Gloss., Lyring and lach, a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxiii, Withershins' latch. a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

b. transf. A pool (of blood).

1868 P. Briefley Irkdale viii. 163 He found that instrument to be broken in several fragments, one of which lay in a 'leach' of blood.

Letch (letf), sh.² [Of obscure origin; possibly f. Latch v.1] A craving, longing.

Letch (let∫), sb.2 [Of obscure origin; possibly f. l.ATCH v.1] A craving, longing.
1796 Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Letch, a whim of the amorous kind, out of the common way. 1814 Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 126/2 [Somerset wds.] Latch, fancy, wish. 1830 DE QUINCEY Eentley Wks. 1857 VII. 40 Some people have a 'letch' for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. 1834 Sir H. Taylon 1st I't. Artevelde in. vi. 134 Then will the Earl.. pardon us our letch for liberty. 1862 Sal. Kev. 4 Jan. 5 The letch for blood which characterizes the savage. 1870 Swinsurfer Ess. 4 Stud. (1875) 81 No trace.. of the fretful and fruitless prurience of soul which would fain grasp... a creed beyond its power of soul which would fain grasp... a creed beyond its power of soul which would fair Gods dead or unborn. 1893 National Observer 23 Dec. 1412 The unconquerable letch he had upon sombre sorceries.

Letch, variant of Leach sb_s^2 Letcher, -ous, -y: see Lecher, etc.

Letchi, variant of LITCHI.

Letchi, variant of Litchi.

Let-down, sb.: see Let v. 29 j.
† Lete. Cookery. Obs. Also 5 led(e, let(te, lethe. In Combs. lete lardes, lete lory, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. Leach sb. 1 leages form of Cury leviii. (1780) 38 Lete Lardes. 14.. Noble Bk. Cookry (Napier 1882) 87 To mak ledlardes of iji coloures. c 1420 in Q. Eliz. Acad. of Lete lardes. 24.9 Figed. c 1420 Liber Coornin (1862) 13 Lede lardes. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 17 Let lory. Ibid. 36 And 3if pow wolt hand in Motley, take pre pottys, & make letlardys in eche. c 1450 Ibid. 85 Lethe lory.

Lete, variant of Late sb. Obs., look.

Letew(e)s, obs. form of Lettuce.

Lete, variant of LATE 50.1 Obs., look.

Letew(e) 8, obs. form of LETTUCE.

† Let-game. Obs. [f. Let v.² + Game sb.]
One who hinders the game; a spoil-sport.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 111, 478 (527) Dredeles it cler was in be wynde of enery pye and enery lette game. 1387-8
T. Usk Test. Love t. iii. (Skeat). 124 Let games, and purpose breakers. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 299/2 Lette game, or lettare of play.

† Leth. Obs. Also 3 leose. [OE. livou, livou.OTeut. *laipipā, f.*laipb- LOATH.] Hatred, ill-will.

† **Leth.** Obs. Also 3 1e55e. [OE. kötött, kötür.]
OTeut. *laipipâ, f. *laipo- Loath.] Hatred, ill-will.
gr. Blickl. Hom. 63 Ac us is to witenne pat preora cynna
syndon morpras, 12t is bonne pat zerest, pat man to oprum
lappe hæbbe, & hine hatire. e 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 141
Ure drihten.. forgiaf hire hire sinnen for two þinge an is
muchel leðve to hire sunne oðer muchel huge to han. e 1425.
Wyntoun Cron. In. il. 225 Tyll his wyfi he kest sik leth.
Ibid. vy. xviii. 1750 Gendyre leth mare than delyte.
Testh. pariont of Lyath. Livi. Livi.

Leth, variant of Learn, Lithe.

Lethal (l̄ p̄al), a. Also 6-7 lethall, læthall.

[ad. L. lēt(h)āl-is deadly, f. lēt(h)um death.]

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now esp.

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now esp. of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death.

1613 R. Cawdev Table Alph. (ed. 3), Lethall, mortall, deadly. 1659 T. Pecke Parnassi Purp. 127 There's no more need to throw the lethal Spear. 1671 E. Panton Spec. Fuvent. 96 Among beasts some live by what is lethal to others. 1706 Maule Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. 1, 39 Lethal wounds. 1816 Southev Lay Laureate liv, There needs no outward wound! Through her whole frame henumb'd, a lethal sleep, Like the cold poison of the asp will creep. 1855 Garron Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 123 Small doses raise the blood pressure. lethal ones cause immediate paralysis of the heart. 1866 Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist. 240 Implements so terribly lethal, that the slightest puncture of the skin. is inevitably. followed by. death 1885 Huxley Addr. Roy. Soc. 30 Nov., Those lethal agencies which are commonly known as the plessures of society.

b. Resulting in death.
1850 Blackie Aschylus I. 104 The occasion. out of which the lethal quarrel arose.

c. Lethal chamber: a chamber containing gases,

c. Lethal chamber: a chamber containing gases, in which to destroy animals painlessly.

1884 Punch 27 Dec. 309/t A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in Syd. Sec. Lex. 1901 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 50/t They were quietly disposed of by enthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly;

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly; † esp. of sin = mortal.

158 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 27 Two kindes of sinne, the one veniall, the other lethall. 1603 Florio Montaigne 11. xv. 538 To rouze, and awaken. the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethall security. 1647 Warn Sing. Cobier 41 Such Epidemical and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches. 1860 Reade Cloister 4 If. Iv. (1896) 157 Discoursing of sinners and their lethal end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. Sharfham Cupid's Whirligig Iv. G4, Vengeance wings brings on thy lethall day. 1704 Colfridge Monody death Chatterton 57 On thy wan forehead starts the lethal dew.

Hence + Le thally adv., in a deadly manner.

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. 328 A. contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddainly and

matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddainly and lethaly.

Lethality (lipæ'liti). rare. [f. Lethal a. +
-ITV. Cf. F. lethalite.] The condition or quality of being lethal; ahility to cause death; deadliness; pl. (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 Bloont Glossogr., Lethality, mortality, frailty.
1735 J. Atrins Voy. Guinea (1737) 104 The certain Punishment being preferable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish.

1890 Sat. Rev. 22 Nov. 595/t Why n person surnamed 'Deathless'..should have sucumbed to such commonplace lethalities as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

Lethalize (IF pālaiz), v. rare. [f. Lethal a. +-1ze.] trans. To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 Daily Tel. 5 Feb. 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethalised, as it was unfit for work.

† Letharge. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. lētharg-us : see Lethargs.] A lethargic patient.

1615 Brathwat Strappado, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twist them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge obs. form of Litharge.

a letharge doth.

Letharge, obs. form of LITHARGE

†Lethargean, a. Obs. rare-1. [? f. LETHARGY

+ -AN.] Lethargic.

1659 J. TATHAM London's Trynmph 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethergean

Lethargic (1/pā idgik), a. and sb. Forms: 4 litargik, -yk, 7-8 lethargick'e, (6-7 lethargique), 7-lethargic. [ad. L. lēthargic-us, ad. Gr.

1 Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness.
1 Affected with slepying euyll. 1720 Wadrow Corr. (1843) 11, 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped.
b. transf. Affected with inertness or inactivity;
1 Affected with inertness or inactivity;

1390 INEVISA Barth. De P. K. XVIII. XXIX. (1495) 791 The litargik man that hat the sleppinge eupil. 1720 Wodrow Corr. (1843) 11. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped. D. transf. Affected with inertness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 DONNE Progr. Soul 2nd Anniv. 64 To be thus stupid is Alacritie; Men thus Lethargique have best Memory. a 1649 DRIMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Whs. (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargick of thy heavenly Grace. 1752 Hume Ess. 47 Treat. (1777) I. 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to lie lethargic. 1817]. Scott Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 58 The numerous, populous, bustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present .. striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities. 1835 Lytton Riemai x. vi, Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic. 1876 Bancaort Hist. U. S. I. iii. 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they intruduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.
1595 Jas. VI to Q. Eliz. in Lett. (Camd.) lviii. 111 That ye quho uas so uachfull .. as .. to foruairne me of my perrell, .should nou, in the nerrie heicht. .thairof, be fallen in so lethargique a sleip, as [etc.] a 1649 DRIMM of HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep. a 1674 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. x. §81 Ilis constitution and temper might very well incline him to the Lethargick indisposition of which be dyed. 1692 Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) II. 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fint. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 132 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 Lever T. Burke xxxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxx. (1856) 262, I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1860 MOTLEY Netherl. (1868) II. xviii. 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1870) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic char

persons, lethargical, apoplectical, or any ways senseless and uncapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

uncapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in Todo; and in later Dicts.

b. fg. of things.

1661 Cowley Disc. Cromwell in Verses & Ess. (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (assure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. More Div. Dial. II. xxii. (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow singgish and lethargical, if it were not. quickened by letc.).

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. Tavlor (Water P.) Taylor's Trav. Ded. to Coriat, Tongue-tide taciturnity should have imprisoned this worke in the Lethargicall Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of enersleeping oblition. 1840 Hoon Up Rhine 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep In lethargical sleep.

11ence Lethargically adv., Lethargicalness. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no ruine but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. Bicgs New Disk, Pref. 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. More Seven Ch. ix. (1669) 160 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowzed up out of this Tepidity and Lethargically are seen. 1693 If thether Parth. be not disabled, etc. 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party will rouse it self out of that Lethargicalness. a 1777 Fawkes Try, Planets 111 In dismal gloom here drones mactive bull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. Howard K. Reefer I, I became. lethargically drowsy. 1882 Miss Woolson. Inne 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest. † Lethargic.

1656 W. Montague Accomplished Woman 4 It is a

+ -INE.] Lethargic.

1656 W. Montague Accomplish'd Woman 4 It is a Lethargine feeling, .. they seem rather resuscitated than

1656 W. MONTAGUE Accomplish'd Woman 4 It is a Lethargine feeling, .. they seem rather resuscitated than waked.

† Lethargious, a. Obs. rare. Also 6 lytargious. [f. Lethargy + -0US.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 Hall. Chrom. Ed. IV (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargious and deceiable serpent, called hope of long life. Ibid., Iten. VII, 12 Dake Fraunces was an impotent man, lytargious, and well stryken in age. 1570 Levins Monib. 226 14 Lethargiouse, lethargicus.

Lethargize (le þāid 30iz), v. [f. Lethargy sh. +-IZE. Gr. had ληθαργίζεσθαι fasts., to be forgotten.] Irans. To affect with lethargy. Hence Lethargized, Lethargizing fpl. adjs.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Bang. v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complaines not so loud as the aguish. 1633 — Exp. 2 Peter iii. 10. 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drousie dulnesse. 1805 Suthley Madoc I. i. Some philtre. to lethargize The British blood that came from Owen's veins. 1817 Lany MORGAN France (1818) I. 53 A. sergennt was giving a sort of lethargized attention... to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 COLERIDGE Tablet. 23 May, All bitters are poisons, and operate by stilling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability. a 1834 — in Lit'. Rem. (1836) III. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the letharging hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries.

Lethargy le patid; i), sb. Forms: 4 litergi, litargi, y, lytargye, 4-6 litargie, li-, lytarge, (7)tytargie), 5-6 letargie, ye, 6 letarge, letharge, 6-7 lethargia, (6 lithargia (med.L. Hargia, 1 Argapyos forgetful, a derivative or compound of ληθ-, λαν-θάνειν to escape notice, λανθάνεσθαι to forget. Cf.

forgetful, a derivative or compound of ληθ., λαν-θάνειν to escape notice, λανθάνεσθαι to forget. Cf. F. léthargie (OF. litargie), l'r. litargia, Sp. letar-

gia, Pg. lethargia, It. letargia.

The ME. forms in -arge may represent L. lethargus, Gr. λήθαργος; the adj. was used subst. as a name for the disease.] 1. Path. A disorder characterized by morbid

1. Path. A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

Negro lethargy, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

e1374 CHAUGER Troylus, 1674 (730) What slomberyst bou as in lytargye. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Floures berof fof almonds) sode in oyle awakeh hem bat haneb be litargy, the slepynge cuel. **e1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg**, 310 And bis cauterie is good for sijknes bat ben in be partie bihinde of a mannes brayn as for be litarge. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1, xxvi., My daisit heid fordullit disselie. I raisit vp half in ane litargie. 1534 More Conf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1144/1 Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letarge. 1590 Langham Gard. Health (1633) 227 Stroake it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. Harvey Philad. 26 At last nethargy made an end of him. 1604 Shaks. Oth. tv. i. 54 The Lethargie must have his quyet course: If not, the Company and an end of him. 1604 Shaks. Oth. tv. i. 54 The Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 Cycl. Pract. Med. I. 445/1 By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep... This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rndge lxvi, He soon fell into a lethargy.

lorm of coma. 1840 Dickens Barn. Anage IXV, The soon fell into a lethargy.

2. A condition of torpor, inerlness, or apathy.

c 1380 Wyclff Wks. (1880) 372 Well myste we seuer bat slepe of litergi pat is fallen upon vs. 1593 Nashe Christ's T. 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do nothing but laugh and iest in the midst of our sleepie security. 1601 Shaks. Tacl. N. I. v. 132 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1606 Warner All. Eng. XIV. xxii, Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in Clarendon Hist. Reb. vi. \$ 196 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.]. 1672 Dryden 2nd Pt. Cong. Granada Def. Epil. 174 Falling... into a carelessness, and (as I may call it) a Lethargy of thought. 1702 Pore Sappho 228 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woc. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxix. 148 Men, roused from

that lethargy in which they had so long slept. 1837 Dickens Pickw. ii, That gentleman had gradually passed through the various stages which precede the lethargy produced by dinner. 1842 Tennyson St. Sim. Styl. 101 Oft I fall, Maybe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 Froude Casar xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement. transf. 1869 Pintlies Venn. v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano. † 3. A lethargic or sleepy person. Obs. 1634 Shirley Example 1. i, Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternal sleeper! Who would be troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer. † Lethargy, v. Obs. rare. [f. Lethargy sh.] trans. To affect with lethargy. 1605 Shaks. Lear 1. iv. 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1760 Coman Prose Ser. Occas. (1787) III. 182 If lethargy, obs. form of Litharge. || Lethargy, obs. form of Litharge. || Lethargy, a letharge of Cr. λήθη forgetfulness, f. ληθ, ablaut-var. of λαθ., root of λavθāveσθau to forget. In Gr. λήθη is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification: the river is λήθω jõna vater of

11. Lettle, a use of of ληθη torgettimess, 1. ληθ, ablant-var. of λαθ-, root of λανθάνεθαι to forget.

In Gr. Λήθη is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is Λήθης νόωρ 'water of Lethe'].

1. Gr. Myth. A river in Hades, the water of which produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past.

1. Gr. Myth. A river in Hades, the water of owhich produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past.

1. 1507 Gismond of Salern II. Chorus (Brandl Quellen 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593

PELL Hon. Garter C₃ b, The Carle Oblinion stohe from Lathes lake. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1v. iv. 250. 1667

MILTON P. L. 11, 583 Farr off from these n slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion roules Her watrie Labyrinth. 1709 Tatler No. 63 *? 5 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W. R. Giff Enigmas Life 191 Severances of Soul for which there is meither balm nor lethe. 1883 R. W. Dixos Mano I. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower.

1. 2. [?Influenced by L. lēt h um.] Death. rare*—1. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. III. i. 2c6 Heere was't thou bay'd, braue Hart, Heere did's thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy Spoyle, and Crimson'd in thy Lethee.

3. attrib, and Comb., as Lethe-flood, lake, wharf; Lethe-wards adv.

3. altrib. and Comb., as Lethe-flood, take, wharf; Lethe-wards adv.

1579 Seenser Sheph. Cal. Mar. 23 Tho will we little Love awake, That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake. 1602 Shars. Ham, I. v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe. 1613 J. Dennys Secr. Angling in. xxiii, As if that Lethe-floud ian enery where. 1820 Kears Ode to Nightingale 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, ... One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk.

† Lethe, a. Obs. rare. Also 5 leyth. [Of obscure origin: path shortened from bethy Little.]

obscure origin: perh. shortened from lethy. Lithy, or from Leathwake.] Flexible, supple.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 302 1 Lethy, or weyke (S. leyth, flexibils. 1530 Palsor. 317/1 Lethe delyver of ones lymmes, souple.
Lethe, obs. form of Leath.

Lethean (lipřán), a. Also 7-8 **Lethæan**. [f. .. Lēthæ-us (a. Gr. ληθαῖος, f. λήθη LETHE, +-AN.] Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to

Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pettaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past. c 1645 Howell Lett, III. vi. vo. I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethean quality in them. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 604 They ferry over this Lethean Sound. 1697 DEVINEN FIG. George. vv. 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethean Poppy bring. 1784 Cowper Task vv. 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil. a 1849 Poe Poems, Ulatume v, The Lethean peace of the skies. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. sliv, If Death so taste Lethean springs. 1884 A. S. Wilson Lyric of Hopeless Love Lethean peace of the skies. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. sliv, If Death so taste Lethean springs. 1884 A. S. Wilson Lyric of Hopeless Love Lethean Communication of the Science of Hopeless Love Lethean Communication of the Science of

+ Lethed, a. Obs rare = 0. [? f. L. $l\bar{e}t(h)um$

1623 (Cockeram II. Dead, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.

Letheon (l̄ pīρ̄n). [In some way from Gr. λήθη (see Lethe); perh. meant for Gr. ληθαῖον, neut. of ληθαίος LETHEAN a.] Sulphuric ether when

neut. of Aybaios LETHEAN a.] Sulphuric etter when used as an anæsthetic (see quot. 1880).

1847 N. Brit. Rev. VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least of the system of 'Letheonizing'. Ibid. 205 A convict lately. has begged to be executed while under the Letheon's influence. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y.) X. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence Letheonize v., Irans. to subject to the action of letheon

action of letheon. 1847 N. Brit. Rev. VII. 178 A Mr. H. Wells . . dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October

Lether, obs. form of LADDER sb.

Tether, obs. form of LADDER sb.

1741 Churchiv. Acc. in Rutland Gloss., For two Rounds for you per lether, 2d.

Lether, variant of LITHER Obs., evil, bad.

† Lethied, a. Obs. rare—1. [app. for Lethe'd (as printed in mod. edd.) f. LETHE + **. Ed.] ?= LETHEAN.

1606 SHAKS, Ant. & Ch. II. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite, That sleepe and feeding may prorogue his Honour, Euen till a Lethied duhesse——

Lethiferal (lipitferăl), a. rare—1. [formed as next+-AL.] Causing death, fatal. In quot. fig.

1848 LOWELL Biglow P. Ser. 1. Introd., I have noted two

hundred and three several interpretations, each lethiferal to

Lethiferous (libi feros), a. Also letiferous. [f. L. let(h)ifer, f. let(h)um death: see -FEROUS.]

11. Let (N) Her, 1. Let (N) Lim death; see -FEROUS.]

That causes or results in death, deadly.

1651 Biggs New Dish. P. 85 Lethiferous poisons.

1653 H. More Conject. Cabhal. (1713) 29 There is none... that bears so lethiferous and poisonous fruit, as the Tree of the knowledge of the good and evil. 1684 tr. Bonet's Nierc. Compit. xix. 794 Convulsion and other lethiferous accidents. 1830 Lyrron P. Cifford iii, As we murder bishops, so is there another class of persons whom we only afflict with letiferous diseases. 1866 Rose Ovid's Net. vit. 561 Pending lethiferous blasts by Auster shed.

Hence + Lethi forousness. rare—0.

1222 Balley vol. 11. Lethiferousness. Death bringing

Hence † Lethi ferousness. rare—0.
1727 BALEY vol. 11, Lethiferousness, Death bringing Quality.
Lethir, obs. Sc. f. Leather; var. Lither Obs.
† Lethy, a. Obs. rare—1. In 7 leathy. [f. Lethe++x.] = Lethean.
1613 Marston Insatiate Counters iv. G.2 A dinell. That ha's..drown'd thy soule in leathy faculties.
Lethy, obs. var. Lithy a., supple, pliant.
Letificant.—ate. etc.: see Lethean.

Lettly, oos, var. Littly a., supple, phant.

Letificant, -ate, etc.: see Lettificant, etc.

1547 Boorde Brev. Health lxxxvi. 35 Wyne moderately
taken doth letyfycate and dothe comforte the herte.

1559
R. Linche Fount. Anc. Fict. X iv b, Discreet taking of
wine dooth letificate the spirits of men.

1657 Tomlinson

Kenon's Disp. 219 It letificates man's heart.

Letil, obs. form of Little.

Hell, ODS. form of LITTLE.

† Letless, a. Sc. Obs. rare=1. In 4 letles.
[f. Let sb.! + -LESS.] Without let or hindrance.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XVI. 568 Thai all sammyn raid thame
fra, And the land letles leit thame ta.

† Letment. Obs. [f. Let v.! + -MENT.] Letting.

1574 tr Littleton's Tenares 52 If the particion so made
between them were such, y'at tyme of lettement were egall
of yerely value.

of yerely value.

Let-off, Let-out, shs.: see Let v.1 32 f, 34 k. Letony, obs. form of LITANY.

Letony, obs. form of LITANY.

Let-pass (letpu's). [f. vbl. phrase let pass: see Let v.1] A permission to pass; a permit.
1635 Cork in Strafford's Lett. (1739) 1. 423 The Abuse of Let Passes.
1647 Springer Anglia Rediv. (1854) 65 Having seen the petitions upon which a Let-pass is desired. 1657 W. Morkee Coena quasi kovén Def. xxiv. 243 Suffering none to come to the Sacrament without their Let-passe. 1767 T. Hurchinson Hist. Mass. (1768) 11. 357 All vessels took from the governor a let pass. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. v. ii. ii. (1869) 11. 498 Without requiring any permit or let-pass. 1792 Act 32 Geo. III, c. 50 \$ 2 Nothing ... shall... require any...letpass... where the ship...does not go to open sea. 1867 Smyth Sallor's Word-bk. Let-pass, permission given by superior authority to n vessel, to be shown to ships of war, to allow it to proceed on its voyage.

Letrure, variant of Lettikure Obs.

Letsome, -ness, var. ff. Latesome, -ness Obs.

Letrure, variant of LETTRURE Obs.

Letsome, -ness, var. ff. LATESOME, -NESS Obs.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt. xiii. 54 Be it but .. the letsomness of his delivery... it is enough. 1650 — Comm. Exod. 13

Slow of speech. Of a letsome deliverie, word-bound.

Lett (let). [a. G. Lette, ad. the native name Latvi.] a. An individual belonging to the people called Letts, who inhabit parts of certain of the Baltic provinces of Russia. b. The language of this people: = LETTISH.

haine provinces of Kussia. B. The language of this people; = LETTISH.

1831 For. Q. Rev. VIII. 6: The Letts, a simple-mannered and now-existing people. Ibid. 70 Henry the Lett, who wrote in the 13th century. 1862 Lond. Rev. 16 Aug. 150 The Lithuanian proper. .. The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 1884 Sat. Rev. 7 June 761/1 Any Lett could make himself understood in India.

Lett, obs. form of LATE a.1, LEAT, LET.

Lett, obs. form of LATE a. I, LEAT, LET.

Lettable (letab'l), a. Also letable. [f. LET v. I + ABLE.] That may be let.

1611 COLGR. Aftermable. letable. 1796 MAO.

D'ARBLAY Lett. Oct., We mean to make this a property saleable or letable. 1860 Trollore Framley P. xviii, Whether the house is letable or not. I do not know. 1833 Dr. ARGYLL Unseen Found. Soc. x. 308 This absence of hireable land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of letable value 'nrising'. 1894 Mrs. Fr. Ellior Roman Gossip' x. 244 A favourable position on account of. the limited number of letable quarters elsewhere.

Lettage. Obs. rare—1. In 6 letage. If LET

or retable quarters elsewhere.

† Lettage. Obs. rare-1. In 6 letage. [f. Let v.1 + -AGE.] The action or process of letting.
1530 Bury Wills (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to be leten by y churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and halfe part of the mony comyng yeerly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to [etc.].

Lettagule letagule che forme of I

Lettanie, Ietanie, obs. forms of Latten.

1648-60 Hexham s. v. Bleck, Lettanie, that is as thinne as a leafe of gold. Ibid., Eere, Brasse, Copper, or Letanie.

Lettar e, obs. form of Letter sb.3

Lett-de-camp, variant of LETACAMP.

Lett-de-camp, variant of Lett-camp.

† Letted, ppl. a. Obs. rare -1. [f. Let v.² +
-ED¹.] Hindered, impeded.

1388 Wyclif Exod. iv. 10, V am of more lettid [Vulg.
impeditioris] and slowere tunge.

† Letten, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [obs. pa. pple. of
Let v.¹] Let; demised, leased.

1767 Conn. Col. Rec. (1881) XII. 616 The rents of the said
letten premises. 1798 in Root Amer. Law Rep. 1. 463 All
his right in said letten premises.

Letter (letx), sh.¹ Forms: 3 leattre, letere,
2-5 let(t)re. 5 lettere. 4-6 lettur. (4 litter. 5

3-5 let(t)re, 5 lettere, 4-6 lettur, (4 litter, 5 lettyr), 3-letter. [a. or ad. OF. and F. lettre:— L. littera a letter of the alphabet (pl. litterw an epistle, written documents, records), also litera (in inscriptions leitera), of obscure origin; the hypothesis that it is connected with linere 'to smear

now generally rejected.]

I. An alphabetic character.

1. A character or mark designed to represent one of the elementary sounds used in speech; one of the symbols that compose the alphabet. + These letters

symbols that compose the alphabet. † These letters = this inscription. For capital, double, Roman, etc. letter, see the adjs.

a 1235 Ancr. R. 42 Pe uif lettres of vre lefdi nome. a 1240 Savoles Warde in Cott. Hom. 249 A gret boc.. iwriten wid swarte smeale leattres. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 993 His name do wurd a lettre nor .. For do wurd abram abraham. c 1300 Havelok 2481 And bare be writen pise leteres; 'pis is pe swike' Jetc.l. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xliii. (Ceile) 111 Vith goldine lettris wrytine brad. c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. 11. § 3 A capital lettre that is cleped an X. c 1400 Manney. (Roxb.) ii. 9 pai wrate letters with paire fingers. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochas II. xiii. (1554) 51 b, Cadmus found first letters for to wryte. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII, 73 Over whose hedde was written in letters of Romayn in gold, faicte bonne chere gny roundra. 1598 Greenewer Tacitus, Ann. x. iv. (1622) 145 He added and published new letters and characters. c 1620 A. Humk Brit. Tongne (1865) to Thus have I breefile handled the letteres and their soundes, 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvi. 141 In antient time, before Thus have 1 breeflie handled the letteres and their soundes, 1651 Hobbes Leviath, 11. XXVI. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use. 1709 Berkelev Theory I iston § 140 The monosyllable consisting of six letters. 1809 MALKIN GI Blas 1. 1. 2. 2 By teaching me my letters he brushed up his own learning. 1840 LARDNER Geom. 116 The letters a, b, c express respectively the sides of the triangle.

D. sing. collective for pl. Now only in before the letter (= the more usual before letters): a proof

taken from an engraved plate before the lettering is inserted.

is inserted.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 93 be cankre hab a propre sauour, be which mai not be write wib lettre. 1642 C. Vernon Consid. Excheq. 43 His Clerk. writeth upon every Tally the whole letter of the Tellers Bill, that when the Tally is cloven both the foile and the stocke thereof, may have like letter upon them. 1849 THACKERAY Pendennis xviii, Your Stranges, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

xviii, Your Stranges, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

C. Phrases. + To affect, hunt, lick the letter: to practise, or study alliteration. Letter-by-letter: taking each letter in its turn; in quốt. attrib.

1579 E. K. Ep. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal., I score and spue out the rakehelly route of our ragged rymers for so themselves we to hunt the letter). 1588 Shars. L. L. L. iv.

1605 [see Lick r. 3]. 1624 Br. Mountaged Gagge Pref. 18, I could have played the fool in alliteration and hunted the letter as you have done. 1836 Souther Comper's W.Ks. H1.

226 'In a firm and delicate hand'.. (no doubt the same letter-by-letter writing that has before been noticed).

d. A. A round game in which the players have

d. pl. A round game in which the players have to form words out of letters inscribed on separate

pieces of card or ivory.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Cov. xxi, We sat round a large table and played at 'letters', sedulously 'shuffling' the handsome capitals as we gave each other long jaw-breaking words.

2. Printing. a. pl. Types. ? Obs.

2. Printing. 8. pt. types, 1 Obs.

1563 Edin, City Rec. in Ann. Scott. Print. xv. (1890) 157
[He] desyrit thair lordschippes to deliner him the saidis imis and letteris. 1588 Marprel, Epist. (Arb.) 22 Waldergraves printing presse and Letters were takken away.

1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth. 1683 S. SEWALL Diary I. 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

Bible which he printeth. 1683 S. Sewall Diary I. 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

b. sing. Types collectively. Also, a fount of type; a particular style of printed characters.

1588 Blarpel, Episl. (Arb.) 23 Another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse. 1599

Thynna Animada. (1875) 71 Caxtone... first printed Chancers tales in one colume in a ragged letter, and after in one colume in a better order. 1618 Botron Florus To Rdr., The words... inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus. 1683 Moxon Blech. Exerc., Printing 370 By broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, ar Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called Py. 1699 Bentlev Phal. Introd. 3, I have distinguish'd the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter. 1706 Hearne Collect. 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) 1. 204

He.. is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in columns. 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1719 Swirt Baucis & Philemon, The ballads pasted on the wall.. Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1816 J. Scort Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 221 Lying pretensions..in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823

J. Baddock Dont. Amssen. 144 When the usual page of letter (fusil type) has been made ready for press, it is ... surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter.

11. Something written.

**13. 8. sing. Apything written: 2n inscription.

II. Something written.

+3. a. sing. Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority.

document, text; a written warrant or authority. b. pl. Writings, written records. Obs.
a. c1325 Metr. Ilom. 10 Malachye, And. Ysaie.. Thai scheu hathe an wit sere letter.
13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1580 Alle loked on hat letter as lewed hay were.
1375 Barbour Bruce x. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assegit, as the lettir sais, Edinburgh.
1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xt. 198 In the olde lawe, as holy lettre telleth, Mennes sons men called vs vchone.
1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyciif 136 Pei wole hat men preche fables & lesyngis & herto graunte

lettre. c 1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 218 In all that lond Magicien was noon That koude expounde what this lettre mente. c 1475 Songs & Carols 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 56 To a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wretyn upon a wal. 1524 More Trat. Passion Wks. 1316/1 Then foloweth it in the letter. 'Hee came then vnto Simon Peter' [etc.]. b. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2527 And he dat dise lettres wrot. God him helpe well mot. a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Bv, For except the diuyne letters, there is nothyng so well writen, but that there maie bee founde necessitie of correction. 1557 F. S[eager] Sch. Vertue 185 in Babees Bk. 340 If letters had not then brought them to 19th The truth of suche thynges who could nowe resyght? 1780 Brand Hist. Newcastle II. 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A missive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal docu-

to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

a1225 Ancr. R. 422 3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne undernon lettres, are writen buten leane. c1275 Lay. 4496 po sende Delgan. one deorne lettre. 13. Coer de L. 1173 Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte (A noble clerk it gan adyte). 1362 Langel. P. Pl. A. vill. 25 Vndur his secre seal Treupe sende a lettre. 1300 Gower Conf. 1. 288, I wole a lettre unto mi brother. With al my wofull herte endite. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall a letter make Unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535 Coverdale Isa. xxxvii. 14 When Ezechias had recented y lettre of the messaungers, & red it. 1630 Milton 2nd Poenu Univ. Carrier 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon. 1676 Ray Corr. (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited. by sn unknown person who sent me a letter. 2170 Frior Epist. to F. Shepherd 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 Cowerr Let. 20 Apr., I once thought Swift's Letters the best that could be writter; but I like Gray's better. 1848 in Gilhart's Treat. Banking I. 150 Government were obliged to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from the restrictive effects of the Act. 1852 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xxii, I'd teach them to .. write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them. 1885 Law Times Rep. LIII. 479/2 Her trustees..applied by letter to Messrs. Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

b. pl. with sing. meaning, after L. litteræ. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in letters dimissory, letters patent, letters rogatory, etc., for which see the adjs. Also letters of administration.

dimissory, letters patent, letters rogatory, etc., for which see the adjs. Also letters of administration, caption, ejection, fraternity, horning, etc., for

which see those words.

c 1300 Becket 1219 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 141 To be kinge of Fraunce hoo comen and lettres with heom bere fram be king of engelond. c 1350 Will. Palerne 4842 Loo here hire owne letteres to lene it be beter. c 1400 Maunor. (Roxb.) 3. 41, 1 had lettres of be sowdan with his grete seele. 1420 Rolls Parlt. IV. 345/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal. 1501 Ld. Tr.as. Acc. Scott. (1900) II. 126 Ormund pursewant, to pas to summond the lard of Fivee and his folkis with lettrez in the secund forme. 1604 Shaks. Oth. IV. i. 286 Did the Letters worke yopon his blood. 1620 Latto in Ussher's Lett. (1686) 410, I. prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.]. 1651 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 274, I had letters of the death of Mrs. Newton, my grandmotherin-law. 1838 R. W. DIXON Mano 1. xvi. 53 And I shall give thee letters unto those Who there abide.

C. In phrases and special collocations. Letter of advice (Comm.), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. Letter of attorney, a

to, the correspondent. Letter of attorney, a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of allorney'). Letter of brother-hood, = letter of fraternity (see Fraternity 4). St. Agatha's letters, letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see quot. 1563). King's Letters (see quot. 1770). Queen's Letter, a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see quot. 1715). Letters of slains (Scots law): see Slain. To run one's letters (Scots law):

Anne (see quot, 1715). Letters of status (stors law): see quot, 1861.

1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 21 Why aske ye no letters of bretherheads of other mens praiers? 1467 in Bury Wills (1850) 50, 1 will. that myn executours. make hym a letter of attorney if need be. 1563 Homilies 11. Idolatry 111. (1850) 225 Instead of Vulcan and Vesta. our men have placed St. Agatha and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 W. LLOVO in Lett. Lit. Men (Cand) 187, I desire that whenkoever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post. 1715 Nelson Addr. Pers. Qual. 120 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 Halls Henryson's Tate of Dog, Banastyne Poems 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Soverign, are still termed the King's letters. 1770 Cowers Let. 21 Apr., To receive it [a dividend] by letter of attorney. 1825 KNAP & Baldw. Newgate Cal. IV. 286/2 Having run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Justiciary. and within twenty-four hours the judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned. to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. The Letter: often.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. The tetter: often used (after St. Paul's τὸ γράμμα) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to the spirit. † After the letter: literally. † In letter; in the more literal meaning (opposed to in spirit). To the letter: implicitly, to the fullest extent.

LETTER.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 6759 pir wordes, aftir be lettre, er hard to here. 1382 Wyclif 2 Cor. iii. 6 The lettre sleith, forsoth the spirit quykeneth. c1400 MAUNDEY. (ROXB.) XY. 68 Pai vnderstand noạt haly writte spiritually, bot after le letter. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no suche bodyly membres, as this texte to the lettre dothe pretende. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 6 Cleauing as fast as we can to the letter. .let vs draw as neare as we may to the sense of Moses work. 1636 MASSINGER BASH, Lover V. i, To tread on My sovereign's territories with forbidden feet The severe letter of the law calls death. 1643 J. EATON Honeyec. Free Justif. 219 That truth which they seemed before to hold, at leastwise in letter. 1678 BUTLER IInd. III. ii. 629 To... Disdain the Pedantryo' th' Letter. 1700 ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo 1. 160 A Prince is not oblig'd by the strict Letter of the Law. 1724 A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Relig. 107 And to look on reasoning from the letter to be mean and low. 1776 BENTHAM Fragm. Gevt. Wks. 1843 I. 270 A King may... impair the happiness of his people without violating the letter of any single Law. 1809-10 COLENDOE Friend (1863) 27 He who most faithfully adheres to the letter of the law of conscience. 1821 Byron Sardan. v. it. 334, 1 shall obey you to the letter. 1844 LD. Brougham Brit. Const. xix. § 2 (1862) 311 Applying the strict letter of the law to the circumstances. 1858 Froude Hist. Eng. 111. xii. 406 The English criminal law was in its letter one of the most severe in Europe. 1886 Hugh Cosway Living or Dead iv, You had better follow your father's commands to the letter. 1888 Bruce Amer. Commun. H. liii. 326 Jefferson... without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution, protested against all extensions of its letter.

6. Literature in general; hence, acquaintance with it. learning. study, erudition.

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† a. sing. Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 624 Arystotill... one of the coronest clerkis pat euer knew letter. 1494 Fabran Chron. vt. clxxix. 176 Lower than his fader in letter and connynge.

b. pl. † Also good letters (obs.). Occasionally, the profession of literature, authorship. Man of letters [= F. homme de lettres]: a man of learning, a scholar; now usually, a man of the literary profession, an author. Commonwealth, republic of letters: see those words.

a 1250 Prov. Ælfredin O. E. Jlisc. 106 Ne may non ryhtwis king.. Bute if. he cunne lettres lokie him seolf one, hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. 1483 CAXION Cato Bjb, By letters and by seyence is the man made semblable or lyke to god. c 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 834 Well lerned in good letters. 1577 Northibrooke Dicing (1843) 54 Learning and good letters to yong men bringeth sobrietie. 1611 Bible John wil. 15 How knoweth this man letters, haning neuer learned? 1645 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 146 There were likewise the efficies of the most illustrious men of letters. 1633 Wood Life O. H. S.) IV. 50, I. have from my youth laboured in good letters. 1708 PARTRIDGE Bickerstaff detected. He was bred to letters, and is master of a pen. 1720 WATERLAND Eight Serm. 330 Such an Abuse of the Readers, as one shall seldom meet with annong Men of Letters. 1751 HARBIS Hermes (1841) 111 He has always been a lover of letters. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xiv, It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters. 1811 Scott Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 191 Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet and a native of Teviotdale. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) II. x. 188 That life of exile and privacy which religion and letters would have rendered tolerable to the King. 1855 Prescott Philip II, I. vi. (1857) 05 Letters kept pace with art. 1880 Athenaeum 10 Jan. 56 Several guests well known in letters were present. 1891 Speaker 2 May 523t.

7. attrik. and Comb. a. simple attributive, chiefly in sense 4, as letter-bag, -change, -clip, -envelope, -file, -post, -slit; b. objective and obj. gen., as letter-bearer, +-kerner, -opener, -sorter; letter-copying,

post, -slu; b. objective and obj. gen., as letter-bearer, +-kerner, -opener, -sorter; letter-copying, -writing.

1809 T. Brown in Naval Chron. XXII. 294 The *letter-bag was saved. 1838 Dickers O. Twist xlviii, The guard was standing at the door, waiting for the letter-bag. c 1340 Cursor M. 7907 (Fairf.) Al *letter-berers for-bi ta ensaumple be vry. 1846 R. Garrett in Proc. Philol. Soc. II. 233 On certain Initial *Letter-changes in the Indo-European Languages. 1859 Sall Gas-light *D. xviii. 204 *Letter-chips, portfolios, music-cases. 1858 in Abr. Specif. Patents Printing II. (1864) 3 Stands for *letter-copying presses. 1798 W. Hutton Autobiog. 24 Pencils, Cards, . *Letter-files, Maps and Pictures. 1683 Moson Mech. Exerc., Printing xiii. ?4 They. left the *Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1898 Westim. Gaz. 8 Dec. 3/1 Newideas in pencil-cases and *letter-openers. 1823 Bentham Not Paul. 286 Between Thessalonica and Athens. . there was not.. any established *letter-post. 1845 Punch VIII. 53 The Clerk..hearing a knocking at the outer door, looks through the *letter-slit. 1851 H. Melville Whale xxxi. 147 No ordinary *letter-sorter in the Post-office is equal to it. 1788 Cower Let. to Mrs. King 6 Dec., My *letter-writing time is spent, and I must now to Homer. 1791 Boswell Yohnson 8 May an. 1781 We talked of letter-writing. 1831 Lockhart Scott xlix. (1839) VI. 235 He varied his style of letter writing according to the character.. of his.. correspondents.

8. Special Combs.: letter-balance, a contrivance for ascertaining the weight of a letter; letter-board (*Printing*), a board on which matter in type is placed for convenience in handling; letter-book, a book in which letters are (+ written or) filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference; letter bound a characterized by close adence; letter-bound a, characterized by close adherence to the letter of a law; letter-box, (a) a box in which letters are kept; (b) one in which they are deposited for transmission by post or on delivery; hence letter-box v. nonce-wd., to put

(a letter) into a letter-box; letter-carrior, one who carries letters either as a private messenger or as a public official; letter-case, (a) a case to hold letters; †(b) an envelope; letter-corporal, one entrusted with the duty of fetching and delivering letters; +letter-cover, an envelope; letter-cutter, one who makes punches for type-founding; so letter-cutting; letter-drop (U.S.), a slot into which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car (Cent. Dict.); letter-dropper noncewd. (see quot.); letter-frounder, -founding, -foundry = type-founder, etc.; letter-head, (a) a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, or the like; (b) dial., a postage stamp; letter-heading (see quot.); letter hier hier description) of the same height as the ter-high a. Printing), of the same height as the ordinary printing-type; letter-house dial. = Post-office; letter-leaf, an epiphytic orchid of the genns Grammatophyllum, so named from the markings on the leaves; letter-learned, +(a) learnt from letters or books; (b) = Book-Learned; letter-learning = Book-learning; letter-lichen, a lichen of the genus Opegrapha or order Gra-phidei (see quot.); letter-lock, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters attached exter-nally so as to form the word on which the lock is set; +letter-man, one of the Chelsea pensioners who was entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign; † letter-money. in the Civil War, the money contributed to the support of the royal army in response to Charles Ps letters; +letter-mouger nonce-tod., a forger of letters; letter-office = Post-office; letter-ornament, a decoration made up of the forms of letters; letter-paper, paper for writing letters; as a trade term, restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being called note-paper; letter-perfect a. (Theatr.), knowing one's part to the letter; letter-plant = letter-leaf; letter-punch, a steel punch used in making matrices for type; letter-rack, (a' a tray with divisions to hold an assortment of types; (b) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; letter-racket slang (see quot.); *letter-receiver; the above receiver; there are the receiver in the second state of the smaller sizes have been seen as the second state of the smaller sizes have been seen as the second state of the smaller sizes have been seen as the same sizes are the same sizes are same sizes as the same sizes are same sizes are same sizes as the same sizes are same sizes as the same sizes are same sizes are same sizes as the same sizes are same sizes are same sizes are same sizes as the same sizes are same sizes are same sizes are same sizes as the same sizes are same sizes one who receives letters for transmission by post; letter-stamp, a stamp used at a post-office for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; letter-struck a. nonce-w.d., smitten with the love of learning; letter-weight = paper-weight; + letter-will Sc., one's testament; letter-winged a., of a kite, having the wings marked as if with letters (Cent. Dict.); letter-wood, the wood of the South American tree Brosimum Aubletii, which is marked with black spots resembling letters or hieroglyphics; letter-worship, an undue attention to the letter of a law or commandment; letter-writer, a) one who writes letters (hence used in the titles of manuals of letter-writing); (b) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also Letter-card,

mannals of letter-writing); (**) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also Letter-Card, letter-Repress.

1683 Moxon **Mech.** Exerc., **Printing vii, **Letter-Boards are Oblong Squares... of clean and well-season'd Stuff. 1776

J. Adams in **Fam.** Lett. (1876) 224 It would fill this **letter-book to give you all the arguments for and against this measure. 1892 Sir R. V. Williams in **Law Times Rep.** LXVII. 234/1 The letter-book satisfies me that Mr. Norton was right. 1643 Million **Divorce it.* xx, That **letter-bound servility of the canon doctors.** 1812 **Examiner 30 Nov. 766/1 The libel was found in the *!letter-box of the Newspaper.** 1849 Thiakerray 4 Spet. in *Scriiber's Mag. 1.683/1, I put the letter into the unpaid-letter box. 1807 W. Taxlor in Robberds **Mem.** II. 187 It is better.* that 1 should "letter-box it here. 1552 **Huldet, **Letter carier, ambulus, ilbellio, tabellarius.** 1697 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) IV. 304 A warrant is come from his majestie, appointing Mr. Vanhulse, the Dutch secretary, to be court letter carrier. 1828 Miss Mittford Village Ser. In. 20 Such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to that side of the village. 1672 T. Jordan Lond. Triumph. 16 By Ladies **Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place. 1790 MAD. D'Arblay Diary Nov., My memorial was always in my mind; my courage never rose to bringing it from my letter-case. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amusem. 44 Let a person choose any one of them [cards], and inclose it in a letter-case. 1836 Miss. Croker Village Tales 1 Tips to the mess-servants, the "letter-corporal, and colour-sergeant. 1742 Richaruson **Pamela IV. 233 Her Handkerchief, and **Letter-Cutting is a Handy-Work hitherto kept so conceal'd among the Artificersofit. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 50 **2 The Lipogrammatists or **Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1633 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xi. **P 23 To let you know how the **Letter-founder Cuts the Punches. 1887 T. B. Reed (litle) History of the Old English Letter Founders. 1769 Connect. Col

ILETTER.

ing (ed. Ringwalt), *Letter-Headings, lines printed at the head of sheets of letter-paper, containing the residence, and generally the name and place of business, of the party for whom such work is done. 1693 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing il. *2 In the choice of his Brass Rules, he examines that they be exactly *Letter-louse had lately acquired plant. 1649 Warn. Yac. Beem xwiii. 18 That selfer-eason which without Gods spirit is onely *letter-learned. 1770 Whiterpital Wks. (1772) VI. 30. The letter-learned. 2770 Whiterpital Wks. (1772) VI. 30. The letter-learned Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's time. 1678 R. Barclay Apol. Quakers (1841) 283. As for *letter learning, we judge it not so much necessary to the well being of one. a 1845 Hood To Tom Woodgate ix, All letter-learning was a line you, somehow, never crossed. 1856 W. L. Lindsay Brit. Lichens 245 Graphideacex... in allusion to the resemblance of the apothecia... to ancient hieroglyphics or written characters. For the same reason the Graphidea are popularly designated **Letter Lichens* or *Scripture-worts*. 1850 Chulm Locks & Krys 6 Another description of lock is that well known by the name of the *Letter Lock *. 1724 Lond. Gaz. No. 6230/2 All the Out-Pensioners (as well *Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital (Chelsea). 180. in A. H. Craufurd Gaz. Cranfurd & Light Div. (1801) 4A n increase in the pay and in the number of letter men. a 1674 Chareshow Wist. Reb. (x. § 27 The *Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1699 Bentley Phal. 171 Our *Letter-monger has Herodotus's very words. 1680 Londo. 1823 Dicks St. Placks. No. 6280/2 Roberts of the Said Robbers to the General *Letter-Office at London, shall be very well rewarded. 1711 Royal Proclam. 23 June, 1811 No. 4866/1 That .. there be one General Letter-Office and Post-Office established in the City of London. 1837 Dicks St. Placks. St. Plack

Hence Letterlet, Letterling nonce-weds., a llence Letterlet, Letterling noneconds., a little letter. Fletterly adv., to the letter; literally. c 1440 flytton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1991 in xxvi, Vf they may fulfil letterly [corrected letterally 1993] the commandementes of god. 1781 Twising in T. Papers 1887) 5 Voir reproaches about stretch-work, short lines, and letterlings. 1836 Coleridge's Lett., Concers., etc. 11. 109, 1 judge., from the numberless Letter-lets in my possession. Letter [ctal., sb.? Also 5 lettere, 8 Sc. latter. [f. Let v.! + -er. 1.] One who lets, in senses of the vb.; esp. one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire.

vb.; esp. one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire.

1552 HULDET, Letter of house or lande, canacularius.

1671 Crowne Juliana I. Dram. Wks. 1873 L. 28 By his tone
a kind of letter of lodgings. 1723 Lond. Gaz. No. 6175/6

Thomas Jenkins, ... Letter of Horses. 1851 MANHEM Lond.
Labour (1861) H. 230 The letters of rooms are the most
exacting in places crowded with the poor. 1885 Law
Reports 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation .. between
hirers and letters of private carriages. 1893 Field 10 June
832/1 Builders and letters of boats might object.

b. In Comb., as a agent-noun corresponding to
various phrasal combinations of the vb.. as † better-

various phrasal combinations of the vb., as + letter-

various phrasal combinations of the vh., as + letter-blood, letter-loose, letter-out; letter-go, one who 'lets go'; in Sc. use (letter-gae) a jocular synonym for 'precentor', after A. Ramsay (quot. 1715).

21400 Lanfranc's Civirg. 299 A man þat schal be letere blood schal be 30ng. 1611 MARKHAM Country Content. 1. vii. (1615) 104 He which was chosen Fewterer or letter loose of the Grey-hounds. 1616 B. Jonson Horace's Art Poetry 234 A careless letter-go Of money. 1671 H.M. tr. Erasm. Collop. 367 The letter out of the Horses at first was silent. 1715 RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr. 11. xvi, The latter gae of haly rhime, Sat up at the boord-head. 1729 Asion Sapph. to Cibber 8 She [Mrs. Bracegirdle] was the Daughter of a. Letter-out of Coaches. 1815 Scott Gry M. xi, There was no sae money hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-Gae's ain at this moment. 1847 Whistle Binkie (Scot. Songs) Ser. v. (1890) II. 169 The lettergae trying new tunes.

+ Letter, sh. 3 Obs. Also 4 lettere, -our, 4-6 lettar (e. [i. Let v.² + -er 1.] One who lets or hinders.

hinders.

hinders.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16888 Yond traitur, yond letter of vr lai.
1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 67 He is a lettere of loue. 1387-8

T. Usk Test. Love I. iii. (Skeat) I. 126 For soche lettours, it is harde any soche iewell to winne. 1434 Missyn Mending Life 107 Violence he doys to all his lettars. 1494 FABYAN Chron. vti. cxili. 283 The letter of this iourney. was Rycharde duke of Guyon. 1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII, c. 1 If any clothmaker.. be letted.. than the letter.. to.. forfait.. xiid. 1563 ABR. PARKER Articles. Whether your Persons, Vicars and Curates be.. letters of good religion. 1616 J. Davies Complim. Verses in Capt. Smith's Descr. New Eng., Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.

Letter (le tai), v. [f. LETTER sb.1] † 1. trans. To instruct in letters or learning. Obs. c 1460 G. Asney Policy Prince 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf god sende you children.. Do theim to be lettred right famously.

famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1668 Wilkins Real Char, IV. IV. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered. 1869 TYNDALL Notes Lect. Light 46 Fraunhofer. lettered them and made accurate maps of them. 1877 FARRAR In Days of Youthi. 3 He [God] letters it (his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

2. To offer a name or title in letters upon (a book.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book,

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe with (something).

1712 Addison Spect. No. 463 ? 7,1 observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides.

1714 Lond. Gaz. No. 5225/3

The binding each Book will be. 4s. Letter'd on the Back.
1755 JOHNSON Lett. to Warton 20 Mar. in Boswell, 1 hope to see my Dictionary bound and lettered next week.

1844 E. Warburdon Crescent & Cross (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian].

1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. IV. xxxiii, There might be a hundred Erra Cohens lettered above shop-windows.

1877 Act 40 % 41 Vict. c. 60 § 3 Everycanal boat. shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. intr. In occasional tuses.

a. To carry letters.

4. mtr. In occasional uses, a. 10 carry letters. b. To write letters.
c 1645, 1681, 1813 [See Lettering]. 1840 Dickens Barn.
Rindge xxiv, Our people go backwards and forwards..lettering, and messaging. 1851 Br. Wilberforce Diary 22 Feb. in Life (1882) III. 1. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.
Letterane, obs. form of Lectern.
| Letterato. Obs. [It.:— L. litteratus; cf. Litteratus.] A man of letters; a learned man.
1656 Earl Monm. Advi. fr. Parnass. 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.
Tettarature obs form of Literature.

Letterature, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Letter-card. [Cf. F. carte-lettre, G. karten-brief.] The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed

closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belginm in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world.

1892 (Feb.) Instructions on Letter Card, To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation.

1892 Daily News 12 Feb., Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp... are now on sale at every post-office... The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

Lettered letterd, fpl. a. Forms: 4-5 lett(e)rid(d, -yd, 4-6 lett(e)red, Sc. letterit, -yt, 5-6 letterde, 6 Sc. lettiret, -lettered. Also 4 y-lettrede.

[f. Letter sb.¹ or v. + -ed.]

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated.

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 7894 Prest wel y-lettrede ys to blame, pat fetc.]. c1350 Will. Palerne 4088 A ful louell lady lettered at be best. c1375 Sc.*Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor) 957 Twa of Irland bat... sum dele letteryt ware. a1400 50 Alexander 2241 Lettrid berne Quare-to feynys bou bis fare? 1481 Caxton Godfrey cki. 238 Peter bertilmewe, clerk and but litil lettred. 1535 Strewar Cron. Scot. (1858 II. 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on 490c. (1873) 12 Agaynst those lettered heretickes John speaketh playnly. 1571 Hanner Chron. Irl. (1033) 125 They inquired not whether. their Ministers were lettered. 1588 Starks. L. L. L. v. 1.48 Mounsier, are you not lettred? 1605 Camber Rom., Fpig., 14 A man well horne and better lettered. 1688 Evelum Rom. (1873) III. 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. 1713 Steele Gnardian No. 94 75 The lettered concombs without good-breeding give...just occasion to rallery. 1750 Johnson Kambler No. 2 14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world. 10 suspect his own powers. a1822 Shelley Del. Poetry Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 17 The bucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered that is detered clergy.

absol. 1362 Langl.. P. Pl. A. 1. 125 Lereb hit bis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweb. c1425 Eng. Cong. Trel. Ivii. 134 He... toke, both of letred & of lewed, be cursed tallages of gold & of silner. 1433 Lyde. S. Edmund App. 374 Symple and lettryd ther heedys did enclyne.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRIOR To Dr. Sherbock on Death 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught.

1715 Johnson West.

181. Wks. X. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality.

1708 S. Rogers F.B. to Friend 137
This sheltered scene of lettered talk.

1820 DISRAELI Viz.

1707 Creyt. I, He was a man of lettered tastes.

1820 HAWTHORNE SCAPLE L. Introd. (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse.

1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary II. I, He loved the more His own. letter'd peace.

2. Composed of a (specified) number of letters.

1608 WILLET HEADIA EXON. 346 That foure lettered name of God.

4. Inserthed with letters a stage of a books Having.

4. Inscribed with letters; spec. of a book: Having 4. Inscribed with letters; spec. of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters. 1665 J. Webb. Stone-Heng (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes. the Conflicts of Combatants. 1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4793/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd. 1712 Adulison Spect. No. 463 F 6, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both Sides. 1740 DVER Ruius Rome 324 Phoebus' letter'd dome. 1746-7 Henvey Medit. (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor. 1809 R. Langford Introd. Trade 80 Hervey's Meditations, calf lettered. a 1813 A. Wilson Th. Church. yard Poet. Wks. (1846) 13. I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1.82 One glance at the lettered back. 1872 W. S. Symonos Rec. Rocks vi. 169 Camden, who speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

Letteree (letəri). [f. Letter \$b.1 + -ee.]

(See quot.)

(See quot.)

1672 PETTY Pol. Anal. (1691) Advt., By Letterees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. Ibid. 2 There was restored to Letterees and Nominees .. 60 [acres].

Letteret (letteret).

[f. Letter sb.1 + -et.] A little or short letter.

ittle or short letter.

1817 Byron To Moore 25 Mar., I have written to you ... six letters, or letterets. 1822 Lamb Lett. xii. To B. Eardon 114 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. 1835 Hooo in Men. (1860) I. 107 A little letteret that cannot do any-hory any harm.

Lettering (letterin), vbl. sb. [f. Letter v. or

sb.1 + -1NG 1.]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing.

c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) II. 118 You may give the law
of lettering to all the world. 1681 Disc. Tanger 3 If 1 exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology.
1813 Byron in Moore Lett. & Truls. (1830) I. 464, I hate
lettering.

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also concr., the letters

inscribed.

2811 L. M. Hawkins C'tess & Gertr. I. 261 The letterings of his books had.. afforded her u high hope of pleasure.

1832 G. R. POKTER Porcelain & Gl. 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering.

1869 J. RAVEN Ch. Bells Cambr. (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date.

1877 Act 40

41 Fiel. c. 60. § 3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered'.. and the registered number. 1879 Miss Bradoon Viten III. 146 The book was to have.. a smooth grey linen hinding with silver lettering.

3. attrib. and Comb.: lettering piece the piece of leather.

(see quota); lettering piece, the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; lettering-tool, 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (Knight Did.

Mech. 1875).

1871 Amer. Encycl. Printing (ed. Ringwalt) 74**Lettering-block, a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. *Lettering-box, the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. 1818 Art Bookbinding 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the *lettering-piece. 1880 Print. Trades Trades (or the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering. Lettering, obs. Sc. form of LECTERN.

Letterize (letbraiz), v. [f. Letter $sb.^1$ + -1ZE.] intr. To write letters.

1824 Lamb Lett. siv. To B. Barton 134 The idea of lettersing has been oppressive to me of late.

1837 B. Barton School. (1849) 11, I have felt unequal to any letterizing.

Letterless (letbraids, a. [f. Letter $sb.^1$ + -1ESS] David of letters.

-LESS.] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; il-

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also absol.

a 16:18 Sylvesfer Quadrains of Pibrac xevii, Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-lesse. 16:53 Waterhouse Apol. Learning 12:5 A meer daring letterless Commander can. promise himself no more successe in his Enterprise then [etc.]. 17:56 Law Lett. Import. Subj. 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to .. a knowledge of God. 18:60 (P. Rev. CVIII. 22:5 Silbury Hill .. the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event. 18:80 P. Grego Ervant II. v. 50 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern. 18:34 Century Mag. XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.
18:37 Lett. fr. Madras (18:43) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [sc. visits]. 18:48 Ib. Thoron. D. Toke Christ 10:5 A London Sunday .. is absolutely letterless. 18:66 Mrs. A. Hunt That other Person II. 49 She wrote to him each day, and bemoand her letterless condition.

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.
18:81 Education Feb., The title .. was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. 18:86 Macleon Clyde District Dumbartonsh, i. 6 This ancient letterless slab.

Letterlet, Letteroun, obs. forms of Lectern.

Lettern, Letteroun, obs. forms of LECTERN. Letter-press. [f. Letter sb.1]

1. (Now commonly written letterpress.) printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also attrib., as in

what is printed from plates. Also attrib., as in letterpress printing (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758-65 Goldsm. Ess. ii, Four extraordinary pages of letterpress.

2764 Llovo Puff Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 176 Plain letterpress shall do the feat.

2772 Hartford Mere. 18 Sept. Suppl. 475 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform d. 1802-12 Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid. (1827) III. 473 note, In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 711 Plaster of Paris. is poured over the letterpress page. 1828 Miss Mitford Village Ser. III. Introd. 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. 1840 Lardner Geom.

137 In letter-press printing, the types. . are put together. with their faces upwards. 1860-1 Flo. Nightingale. Nursing ii. 11 The places where . . letter-press printers. . have to work for their living. 1861 Sat. Rev. 7 Dec. 591 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress. 1889 Spectator 14 Dec. 330 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.]

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place. 1848 C. A. Johns Week at Lizard 78 They [pieces of rock] are often worked into.. letter-presses, &c.
3. A press for taking copies of letters.
1901 Westm. Gaz. 13 June 9/2 Van Helden.. slipped a handcuff upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

Letter(r)ure, variant of LETTRURE Obs.

Lettes(se, Lettewys, obs.ff. Lettuce, Lettice.

Lettic (letik), a. (sb.) [f. Lett + -1c.] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = I.ETTISH.

Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of lan-Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called Ballic) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also absol. as sb., the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. Morris Eng. Accidence i. 8 The Lettic Languages, (1) Old Prussian. (2) Lettish or Livonian. (3) Lithuanian.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia. 1881 FREEMAN Hist. Geog. Enr. I. xi. 466 note, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed. Lettic is the most convenient.

+ Tactica. Ohe. Also I letting a proper letting 6.

† Lettice. Obs. Also 5 letuse, -uce, letvis, 6 letewis, lettus, lettewys, lettis(e, -yce, -ys, -ushe, 6-7 letwis, [a. OF. letice, -is(s)e, etc., app. a. OHG. illiisso, mod.G. illiss polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different

the application of the name has varied at different times.] A kind of whitish grey fur (Cotgr.).

[1363 Act 37 Edw. III, c. 12 Qels ne usent revers dermynes ne de letuses esclaire. 1373 in Exch. Rolls Scot. II. 440 In empcione trium timbrarum de letysses cum dimidio, et septem letisses varii precii.] a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and furres of gray meninere and letuse. 1457 Sc. Acts Jas. II (1814) II. 49/2 As to þeir gownys þ' na woman weir mertrikes nor letviss. 1502 Will of II rattesley (Somerset Ho.), My secunde cap of letewis. 1544 Inv. R. Wardroble (1815) 100 Ane gown., quhairof the slevis hes hein liynit with letuis. a 1548 HALL Chron., 25 Ilen. I'II (1805) 803 The lorde Chauncellor in a robe of Scarlet open hefore bordered with Lettice. 1662 Stat. Irel. (1765) II. 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8s. 4d.

D. attrib. and Comb., as lettice-bonnel, -fur;

b. attrib. and Comb., as lettice-bonnet, fur; lettice-cap, a cap of this fur, apparently worn as

b. attrib. and Comb., as lettice-lounct, -fur; lettice-cap, a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; lettice-ruff, a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 Minsbeu Sp. Dict., A "Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlewomen, v. Albaniga. Ibdd., Albaniga, a kind of networke cofe that women weare on their heads.]

1544 Will of R. Cressey (Somerset Ho.), "Letty cappes. 1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 69 Some weare Lattice cappes with three hornes, three corners I should saie, like the forked cappes of Popishe Priestes. 1619 Fletcher M. Thomas III. i, Bring in the Lettice cap. Von must be shaved sir, And then how suddenly wee! make you sleep. 1621 — Thierry & Theod. v. ii. K 2 Phistians, some with glisters, Some with lettice caps, some posset drinkes, some pills. 1533 Writherstey Chron. (1875) I. 20 Gownes of scarlett edged with white "lettushe furre. 1624 FLETCHER Wife for month In. vi. Is this "Lettice Ruffe your husband? Lettice, obs. form of Lattice, Lettiga. [It. lettica, lettiga:-1. lettica a litter.] (See quots.)

1805 W. Irwing in Life & Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. 1811 J. Bowuler Select Fieces (1817) I. 54 Mr. Burginan had been so good to provide me with proper mules and a larga for travelling. 1821 East Aberdenen in Sir H. Gordon Life iii. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. 1388 H. G. Knight Normans in Sicily 148 The lettiga is a small visa-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

Letting (letin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Let v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of Let v.1 in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or vent to; chiefly with adverbs, as down, in, off. Also letting blood,

adverbs, as down, in, off. Also letting blood, letting go.

1423 Jas. 1 Kingis Q. xli, Onely throu latting of myn eyen fall. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arh.) 107 The lyftyngys yppe of the crosse and the lettyngys done ngeyne. 1520 PALSOR, 239/1 Lettyng of blode, seignee. 1662 Stillingel. Orig. Sacr. 111. i. § 16 Man is formed with a mouth. for receiving and letting forth of air. 1665 Manley Grotins' Leno C. Warres 149 The letting in of the Waters, and other things. were hindred. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. ii. § 5, 38 Letting go. 1839 Balley Festins (1854) 197 The good we do is of His own good will.—The ill, of His own letting. a 1849 H. Coleridge Ess. (1851) 1.97 Some wiseacres...would think it a woful letting-down. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. ix, She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down? a 1867 Clouder Mari Magno 692, 1. knew the letting-off of steam, and rose. 1861 Thench Sev. Ck. Asia 78 Such a letting go of first love. 1864 Mrs. Gatty Parables fr. Nat. Ser. 19. 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also with out.

Also with out.

1538 Lichfield Gild Ord. (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which have or hold ony tenement of the lettyng of the master and the wardens. 1656 H. Phillips Purch. Patt. (1675) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1669 Woodhead St. Teresa II. XXII. 1329 Not the Season for letting of houses. 1790 BUKKE Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Cinnannon & Pearls ii. 25 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. 1883 R. Ritchie Ek. Sibyls ii. 83 He., reorganized the letting ont of the estate. 1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 77 & 7 If any

land is comprised in a lease for .. lives, or in a letting for a term of years. 1894 Times 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

Letting (letin), vbl. sb.2 arch. [f. Let v.2 + -ING l.] The action of Let v.2; delaying, hinder-

Letting (letin), vbl. sb.² arch. [f. Let v.² + ING l.] The action of let v.²; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also quasi-concr., a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in † but, without letting, without hindrance, without delay.

c 1020 Rule St. Benet (Logeman) & 70 der lettinge bæt he na þolige. a 1120 O.E. Chron. an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cyng syððan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer.. to lættinge. a 1240 Ureisnu in Cott. Hom. 187 þe bitternesse of mine sunnen attri is þe lettunge. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3204 Non man on hem letting dede. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3204 Non man on hem letting dede. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3204 Non without lettingue In heo 3eode. a 1300 Cursor II. 3199 O bis letting. 1375 Barbouk Bruce i. 12 The lord the bruce, but mar letting, Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iii. (St. Audrew) 974 Pat mycht be hendringe to myn fame, and lattinge als to 30re gud name. c 1380 Wycle Scł. Wks. III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye wibouten lettynge. c 1400 Melayne 1503 Go we to your company. Late ther be no Lettynge. c 1470 Henny Wallace 1x. 1133 And our he swam; for lattyng fand he nocht. 1486 Marg. C'tess Oxforo in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7. To the letting of his seid purpose. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) i. i. 8 He maye be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettynge. 1057 Dirine Lover 299 The waye is...full of...theines, and many other greate lettings. + b. Wasting (of time). Obs.
1308 Teevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xx. (1495) 616 Whiche were ouer noyouse and gretly lettynge of tyme to reherse theym here al arowe. 1494 Fanyan Chron, v. cxvii. 92 To shewe here the vayne and dissynmilyd sorowe that Fredegunde made for the Kynge, it were but lettynge of tyme.

+ Letting, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. Let v.² + ING 2.] That lets or hinders; hindering. c 1450 v. De Initatione 1. xxii. 26 Blisfull is he þat may putte awey euery letting distraccion.

Lettish (letif), a. (sb.) [f. Lett-18H.] Per-

Lettis(e, obs. f. Lattice, Lettice, Lettice. Lettish (letif), a. (sb.) [f. Lett+-ish.] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also absol.

taining to the Letts or their language. Also absol. as sh., the language of the Letts.

1831 For. Q. Rev. VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. 1841 Lamam Eng. Lang. 2 The Livonian (or Lettish of Livonia and of Courland. 1842 Prichard Val. Hist. Man 183 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthenian. 1881 Freeman Hist. Geog. Eur. 1. xi. 466 note, Lett, with the adjective Lettish, is the special name of one of the obscurer members of the family. 1888 King & Cookson Sound & Inflex. ii. 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

Lettonian (letōu niān), a. and sh. [f. mod.L. Lettōn-, Letto Lett-1-1an. Cf. Lapponian, and F. Lettone Lett.] = Lettish.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words.

Lettorye, obs. form of Lectern.

Lettorye, obs. form of LECTUARY. Lettour, obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER sb.3

Lettren, -on(e, -une, obs. forms of Lectern.
+ Lettrure. Obs. Also 4-5 letterure, (4
letrure, letterrure, lettyreure, 5 lectrure, litterure). [ad. OF. letreure, lettreure:—L. litterā-tūra, f. littera letter.]

A puriture consister health of the consistent health of the consister health of the consistent health of the

1. A writing, a written book, a story. Holy lettrure = Holy Scripture.

13. K. Alis. 3516 Ac, for that lettrure seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no mon. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 27 'Lo!' seith holy letterrure 'whiche lordes beth this shrewes. A 1400-50 Alexander 2170 Luctus it higt, be letterrure & be line bus it callis. c.1450 Lonklich Grail V. 240 In Caldev was this scripture, whiche Is to vndirstonde As be lettrure.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.

13. E. E. Allit. Poems A. 750 Ne arystotel nawher by hys lettrure Of carpe be kynde bese propertez. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter Ix. 9 For i. not knew lettyreure. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1. 137 For in lone and in letterure lith be grete eleccion. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 138 He cowde not no lettrure. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letterure. 1447 Boken-MAN Seyntys (Roxb.) 275 She of lettrure no Kunnyng had. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in lettrure.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1513 Pe lel layk of luf, be lettrure of armes.

Lettsomite (le'tsmost). Min. [Named by

A synonym of Cyanotrichite (see Cyano-).

1850 Dana Min. 523 Lettsomite.. occurs in spherical globules. 1883 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 402 Lettsomite.. loccurs in trufts of capillary crystals.

1ettuce (letis). Forms: 3-6 letus(e, 4-6 lettuse, 5 latewes, 5-6 letews, letuce, 6 let(tyse.) lettes a synonym years and specific and specific

lettes (se, -is, -us, -uze, -yee, lectuse, lacteux, -use, laictuce, Sc. lattouce, 6-7 lactuce, lettise, 6-8 lettice, 7 lectuce, 8 lattice, 6- lettuce. [ME. letuse, connected with OF. laitue (Cotgr. laictue, mod. F. laitue):—lactūca, f. lact-, lac milk, her make like scotches to the milk, injec of the the name having reference to the milky jnice of the

The exact origin of the Eng, word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a. OF, *letuse, *lattuse:-L*latetucea, an adjectival derivative of lutetuca. Palsgrave in 1530 gives lectus as a Fr. form, and a vocabulary of c1475

(Wright-Wülcker 787) gives letusa as the Latin equivalent of Eng. letuse; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus Lactuca; esp. Lactuca

Eng. Lettuse; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus Lactuca; esp. Lactuca saliva or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often collect, in sing, for the plants or their leaves. Wild lettuce: some plant of this genus growing wild; spec, in England = L. Scariola and L. virosa; in America = L. Canadensis. Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For Cabbage, Cos, Hare, Indian, Lamb's Lettuce etc., see the first member. c 1900 S. Eng. Leg. I. 18/598 A fair herbe, but men cleopez letuse. a 1300 Cursor M. 6079 Wit therf bred and letus wild. 1382 Wycuf Exad, xii. 8 Therf looves with wylde letus, c 1400 tr. Scereta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 73
Wylde letus, at feldmen clepin skarioles. c 1420 Pallud. on Husb. II. 176 Letuce is to be sette in Ianyueer. c 1483. Canton Dialogues iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes. Letews, porselane. 1533 Envor Cast. Hellhe (1539) 30 Breade steped in white brothe, with sodden lettyse, or cykorie, are good to be vsed. 1562 Tunner Herbad II. 26 Muche vse of lettes hurteth the eysight. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. I. 39 When the yong lactuse begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them. 1614 J. Cooke Greene's Tia Quoque L 3 b. Did I eate any Lettice to supper last night, that I am so sleepie. 1633 Jonnson Gerarde's Herbad II. xxxviii, 309 The greater wilde Lettuce smelling of Opium. 1651-3 Jen. Taylor Serm. for Fear (1678) 708 A dish of Lettice and a clear Fountain can cool all my Heat. 1671 H. M. t. Erasm. Collog. 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choyce ones. 1733 Pour Hor. Sat. I.i. 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 37 Lettuce. Wild, Prenanthes. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glancous vertical leaves.

† 2. Proverb. Like lips, like lettuce = 'like has met its like'; an echo of I. similem habent labra lactucah, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass cating thistles.

a 1540 Bankes Web. (1573) 1 sativa or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are

coction of lettuce.

coction of lettuce.

1897 Mary Kingsley W. Ap ha 380 The fierce currents of the wet season. play great havoc with these "lettuce beds, 1731 Gent. Mag. 1. 408 Make Planations of "Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use, 1832 Veg. Subst. Food 299 The narcotic property of "lettuce-juice has been long familiarly known. c 1540 Vicary's Anat. (1883) App. 227 Nightshade leaves, "lattuce leaves, henbayne leaves. 1816 A. Dencan in Mem. Calcil. Hortic. Soc. (1819) H. 312 A substance. which I have denominated Lactucarium or "Lettuce Opium. 1577 Mountaine Gandener's Labyriule II. 43 "Lettice seedes. 1683 Salmon Daran Med. III. 660 Oyl of Lettice Seed. 1713 Derham Phys.-Theol. 9 nate, Some Lettice Seed being sown. in the open Air. 1836 J. M. Gully Magendie's Formul. (ed. 2) 104 *Lettuce water 4 ounces. † Lettuce + Obs. rare = 1. In 6 letticer. [f. Lettuce + -ER.] (See quot.)

1562 Turner Herbal II. 45 The female (Mandrag) is called the letticer with lesse leues and narrower then lettice.

Lettus e, -uze, obs. forms of Lettuce.

Lettus e, obs. forms of Lettuce.

Lettushe, obs. form of LETTICE.

Lettushe, obs. form of LETTICE.
Lettwary, var. LECTUARY Obs., electuary.
Letty (leti), a. dial. Also 7 lette. [f. Letv.2+v.] That lets or hinders.

1642 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 110 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest time. 1836 ELWORDIN W. Somerset Word-bk, Letty-weather, showery; nainy; lit. hindering weather—i.e. hindering harvesting or out-door work.
Lettyre, vs(e, obs. forms of Lettice, Lettuce.
Lettyrequipe variant of Lettures. Obs.

Lettyreure, variant of Lettrure. Obs.

Letuare, -ie, -y(e: see Lectuary.
Letue, -uis, -us(e, obs. ff. Lettice, Lettuce.
Let-up, sb.: see Let v.1 35 c.
Letvis, letwis, obs. forms of Lettice.
Letwary(e, -werye: see Lectuary.
Letyrn, Letys, obs. ff. d.ectern, Lettice.

Lencæ thiop (lⁱusī·βiğp). Also leucoethiop. [f. Gr. λευκ-όs white (see Leuco-) + Alθίοπ-, Alθίοψ an Ethiopian.

an Ethiopian.

Some have written leucathiop, perh. influenced by the transliteration leuca Æthiopes (for λευκοί Αιθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny N. H. v. viii.)

An albino of a negro race. So Leucæthiopia, the constitution of a leucæthiop. Leucæthiopic

the constitution of a leucæthiop. Leucæthiopia.

a., characterized by leucæthiopia.

1819 W. Lawrence Physiol. 287 Their peculiar constitution. may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucæthiopia. Ibid. 510 The same parents at different times have leucæthiopic children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. 1860 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. I. 109 The people. call these leucæthiops isic; but leucæthiops in Index | Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly Leucoethiop, Leucæthiop.]

Leucæte [livke]. Chem. [f. Leuc-Ic+-ATE.]

A salt of leucic acid.

1865 WATTS Dict. Chem. 111. 576 Leucate of barium.

|| Leuchæmia (l'ukī miă). Path. Less correctly leue-, leukæmia. [mod.L. as if Gr. * $\lambda \epsilon \nu \chi \alpha \mu / \alpha$, f. $\lambda \epsilon \nu \kappa - \delta \nu$ white $+ \alpha I \mu \alpha$ blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also Leucocythæmia.

also Leucocythemia.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lew. 1873 T. H. Green Introd.
Pathol. (ed. 2) 148 Leukamia. 1876 Duhring Dis. Skin 503
Leucocythemic lymphadenoma, or leucamia. 1885-8 Fagge
& Pye-Smith Princ. Med. (ed. 2) L. 114 Leuchamia. 1898
Allbut's Syst. Med. V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocythamia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leukamia.
Hence Leuchamic a., affected with or characterized by leuchamia.

terized by leuchæmia.

1876 Clinical Soc. Trans. IX. 83 On finding the leuchsemic state of the blood I gave him pho-phorus. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 445 Leukæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

Leuchtenbergite (loixtanhāugait).

Leuchtenbergite (loixtonbō agoit). Min. [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of Leuchtenberg: see -ITE.] A variety of clinochlore, often resembling tale.

1844 Dana Min. 317. 1887 Min. Mag. VII. 222.

Leucic (l'ārsik), a. Chem. [f. Leuc-In +-IC.]
Leucic acid, a diatomic fatty acid, also called Oxyhexoic acid, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. Leucic ether, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zime-ethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 Watis Diet. Chem. III. 576 Leucic Acid... This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

Leucin [l'ārsin]. Chem. Also leucine. [f. Gr. Acus-6s white +-IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as amido-caproic acid (C₆H₁₄NO₂, one of the principal products of the decomposition

one of the principal products of the decomposition

one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 Henry Elem. Chem. II. 305 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine. 1847-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 164/2 Leucin... is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterine in appearance. 1885 Remsfr. Org. Chem. (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

attrik. 1896 Allhutt's Syst. Med. I. 177 Microscopic examination... might shew... leucin balls.

Leucite ([lir.soit], Min. Also 8 leucit. [a. G. leucit (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. λευκόs white see -1TE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in alassy tranezohedious, occurring

usually found in glassy trapezohedrous, occurring

usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius.

1799 Med. Find. 1, 3co. In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucit, he [Klaproth] found from 20 to 22 parts of potass in the hundred. 1800 Henry Epit. Chem. (1808–363 The volcanic leucite contained less potash than other kinds. 1876 Page. Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. vii, 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates. Leucite... and other precious minerals. attrib. 1878 Lawsence tr. Cetta's Ko. & Class. 735 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence Leucitic a., containing or of the nature of

llence Leucitic a., containing or of the nature of leucite. Leucitoid (Crystallogr.), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leneite. **Leuci to- phyr(e** [G. (por)phyr porphyry; cf. GranoPHYRE], 'a dark-grayish tine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (Dana

Man. Geol. 1868).

Man. Geol. 1868).

1830 Lyell Frinc. Geol. I. 352 The foundations of the town [Pompeii] stand upon the old leucitic lava of Somma.

1879 RUTLEY Study Racks x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyr which occurs near Rome. 1880 G. F. Rodwell in Nature XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

Leuco- (liū·ko), before a vowel leuc-, a. Gr. **Leuca niline** Chem., a white crystalline coal-tar base $(C_{20}H_{21}N_3)$ obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. **Leuca nthous** a.

tion and from other substances. Leuca nthous a. Bol. [Gr. ανθ-os flower + -ous], white flowered (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Leucaugite Min. [Augire], a white or greyish variety of augite (Dana, 1868). Leucoblast Biol. [-Blast], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. Leucocholy nonce-wd. [after Melancioly] (see quot.). Leucocyclite Min. [Gr. κύκλ-os + -ite], a synonym of apophyllite. || Leucocyclite ma Path. [Gr. δέρμα skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence Leucode rmic a. (Cent. Dict.). || Leucomelanous a. [Gr. μέλαν-, μέλαs + -ous], having a fair complexion with dark hair. Leucopenia Path. [Gr. πενία poverty] (see quot.); hence Leucopenic a. characterized by leucopenia. Leucophyll Bot. [Gr. φύλλ-ov leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capafound in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. || Leucopia cia Path. [Gr. $\pi\lambda\alpha\kappa$ -, $\pi\lambda\acute{a}f$ a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. Leucopiast Biol. [Gr. $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau$ -ós moulded] = next. Leucoplastid Biol. [Plastid], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. Leu coscope [-scope], an instrument contrived by Helm-lioltz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. Leu cospermous a. Bot. [Gr. σπέρμα seed + -ous], having white seeds. Leu cosphere Astron. [Sphere], the inner corona.

[Gr. σπέρμα seed + -ous], having white seeds.

Leucoxphere Astron. [SPHERE], the inner corona.

Leucoxene Min. [Gr. ξένος gnest], a white decomposition product of titanic iron; probably titanite (Cent. Dict.).

1863 Formes' Chem. 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base *leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. 1901

Brit. Med. Yrnl. 20 June 1606 A partial exhaustion of the *leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. 1742 T. Gray Let. 27 May 1Wks. 1884 II. 113 Mine... is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. 1829 Nat. Philos., Polaris. Light ix. 34 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls *leucocyclie; from the rings being white and black. 1884 Max Müller in 19th Cent. June 1017 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or *leucoderma. 1898 Allbut's Syst. Med. V. 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 [per cubic millimetre of blood] will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or *leucopenia as the condition is also named. Icid. 420 He was able to distinguish. a *leucopenic phase, or hypoleucytosis, during which the number of hamic leucocytes falls [etc]. 1865 Warts Dict. Chem. 11. 524 *Leucophyll. 1885 *Facqe & Pre-Smith Princ. Med. (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection uf the tongue often follows *leucoplacia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end several years. 1835 Goodal. Physiol. Bol. (1892) 43 *Leucophyll), such as tulers, rhizomes, etc. 1883 *Nature XXVII. 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the *leukoscope. 1871 tt. Schellen's Spectr. Anal. Vi. 272 For this envelope the name *leucosphere' has been proposed.

Leucochalcite (!¼riko]kæ-lsoit). Min. [Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. Leuco-

Leucochalcite (1th/te/ke^tlsoit). Min.
[Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. Leuco- + Gr. χαλκ-όs brass: see -1TE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles.

1883 Dany Min. App.iii.69. 1893 loid, 837 Leucochalcite..occur sa a delicate coating with malachite.

Leucocyte (1th/te/soit). Phys. [f. Leuco- + -cvte.] A colourless corpuscle, e.g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 18 note, In the absence... of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes' the vaccine poison is insperative. 1888 Allbut's Syst. Med. 4.15 At the present day, the name 'leucocyte' has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

Comb. 1879 J. R. Revnolus Syst. Med. V. 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of .. leucocyte-like corpuscles.

Hence Tenucocytal a. of or perfaming to leuco-

Hence Leu cocy tal a., of or perlaining to lencocytes. Leu cocy tary = prec. Leu cocy tic a., of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. Leucocyto'sis [after

the presence of leucocytes. Leucocyto'sis [after Gr. words in -ωσιs] (see quot. 1866).

1879 J. R. Reynolds Syst. Med. V. 217 An overgrowth of this tissue. .. may be associated with .. "leucocytal excess. 1900 Pop. S.i. Monthly Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the "leucocytary protoplasmic mass. 1879 J. R. Reynolds Syst. Med. V. 232 The albumen in "leucocytic blood is said to be diminished. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 232 The albumen in "leucocytic blood is said to be diminished. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 232 The albumen in "leucocytic blood is said to be diminished. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 232 The albutt's Syst. Med. V. 237 The recocytic infiltrations. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called "leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

|| Leucocythæmia (|| Vir kos|| Vir in || Vir i

with or characterized by leucocythæmia.

1873 RALFE Phys. Chem. 41 Gelatin.. is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythæmic patients. 1876 [see Leu-

Leucoethiop, leucœthiop: see Leucæthiop. Leucol ($l^{1}\bar{w}$ $k\rho l$). Chem. Also leukol. [f. Leu-

Leucol (l'ū'kpl). Chem. Also leukol. [f. Leuco-+-ol.] = next.

1844 Fownes Chem. 537 Leukol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. c1865 Lettiery in Circ. Sci. 1. 116 there are evolved.. aniline, leukol, picoline.

Leucoline (l'ū'köləin). Chem. [f. as prec. +-ine.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence Leucolinic (acid): see quot. 1892.

1852 Fownes Chem. 562 Chinoleine (Leucoline). 1892.

Momey & Muir Watts' Dict. Chem., Leucoline Cs17, N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown. to be identical with quinoline. Leucolinic acid Cs19, NO3. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

|| Leucoma (liukōu'mā). Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. λεύκομα, f. λευκούν to make white, f. λευκόυ white.]

A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result

A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

1706 PHILLIES (ed. Kersey), Leucoma, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye. 1802 Med. Frnl. VIII. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albugo. 1853 H. Walton Operal. Ophth. Surg. 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the

Hence Leuco maine (-melin) Chem., an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one

found in the Ilving body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (ptomaine). **Leuco matous** a., affected with leucoma.

1887 Athenzum 20 Aug. 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucomaines... in relation to scientific medicine. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucomaines and ptomaines.

Leucopathy (lⁱukρ·păpi). Also in L. form eucopathia. [f. Leuco- + Gr. -πάθεια, πάθυς leucopathia.

leucopathia. [f. Leuco- + Gr. -πάθεια, πάθως sufficring.] = Albinism. Also transf.

1841 βίακκε, Mag. L. 587 The arts are infected with a 'leucopathy', architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare. 1868 Nat. Encycl. I. 383. The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. 1875 Encycl. Brit. I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

Leucophane (\line{\text{Wire}}\line{\text{Wire}}\line{\text{Pin}}\right). Min. [Named by Esmark, 1840, f. late Gr. λευκοφάνης, f. λευκό-s white + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also Leucophanite. calcium, and sodium. Also Leuco phanite.

1844 DANA Min. 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. 1868 Ibid. (ed. 5) 260 Leucophanie..., crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. 1891 T. S. Hunr Min. Phys. 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

+ Leucophle gmacy. Path. Obs. mod.L. form leucophlegmatia. [ad. Gr. λευκο φλεγματία, f. λευκό-s white + φλεγματ- Phlegm.] 'A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid

A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1657 Physical Diet., Lewophlegmatia, a kind of dropsie.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Lewophlegmaxy, the kind of dropsy that riseth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy.

1732 Arbuthsor Rules of Diet 381 tt [Cachexy] sometimes disposeth to Consumptions, sometimes to Lewcophlegmacy.

1747 tr. Astruc's Ferrers 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon jains with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a lewcophlegmatia induced.

Leucophlegmatic (liu:ko₁llegmætik, a. [f. as prec. + 1C.] Affected with or characterized by

as prec. +-Ic.] Affected with or characterized by leucophegmacy.

leucophlegmacy.

1668 Culeffere & Cole Barthol. Anal. II. vii. 110 Leucophlegmatick persons.

1732 Arbuthol Rules of Dict 363
Old Age attended with a . leucophlegmatic Constitution.

1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. 20 Apr. (1815). He told me . my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leuco-phlegmatic.

1839 Blackie, Mag. XLV. 336 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance.

1861 T. J. Graham Pract. Med.

185 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

11ence Leucophlegmatical a. = prec.

1668 Roward Humft's There, Inc. 688 They burt not.

1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Ins. 983 They hart not ropsie persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical.

Leucopyrite (Makopaie roit). Min. [f. Leuco-

+ PYRITE.] A variety of löllingite.
1837 DANA Min. 400 Leucopyrite..occurs associated with copper nickel at Schladming, in Styria; with serpentine at Richenstein, in Silesia [etc.].

Leucorrhœa (Γū:kŏrī·ă). Path. [f. Gr. λευκό-s white + poia a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female

discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites.

1797 Encycl. Bril. ed. 3) Xl. 231/1 The Leucorrhoca, Fluor Albus, or Whites. 1875 H. Walton Dis. Eye 870 Some mothers with leucorrhoca infect all their children.

Hence Leucorrhocal, Leucorrhocic (also -rrhote, on Gr. type -poikós; cf. F. leucorrhörique, swikine) gdis. of or pertaining to leucorrhocy.

-rrhéique) adjs., of or pertaining to leucorrhea.

1804 Med. Jrnl. XII. 521 The suppression of a leucorrhoic running. 1806 J. ROBERTON Trias. Cantharides II. vi. 41
The leucorrhoxal discharge. 1835 G. H. TAYLOR Pelvic Therap. 129 A local leucorrhoxal outflow. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Leucorrhoxic.

|| Leucosis (l'ukō rsis). [a. Gr. λεύκωσις, f. λευκοου to make white, f. λευκόs white.] a. Pallor, whiteness (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888). b. The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino.

C. The formation of leucoma (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Leucosis, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body.

1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and thin

Leucosoid (l'wkosoid). Zool. [f. mod.L. Leucos-ia (f. Gr. λευκός white) the name of the typical genus + -OID.] One of a family belonging to the

tribe Oxystomata or pointed-mouth crabs.

1852 DANA Crust. 1. 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

Leucoturic (liūkotiūrik), a. Chem. [f. Gr.

Leucoturic (liŭkotiŭrik), a. Chem. [f. Gr. λευκός white + URIC, with inserted t, after allanturic.] Only in I.eucoturic acid (see quot. 1866). 1847 Turner's Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. 1866 Odling Anim. Chem. 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lantanuric acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid. Leucotus (liūkos), a. [f. Gr. λευκ-ύς white + -ous.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde. Said esp. of albinos. Also ellipt.
1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man 78 To these two varieties

we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. 1849-52 Tooo Cycl. Anat. 1V. 936/2 The leucous races of man. afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. 1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geogr. Sec. XXIX. 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

of the leucous complexion.

† Leucrocutanized, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.

[f. L. leucrocuta (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN
+-1ZE + -ED 1.] Uttered as by a 'leucrocuta'.

1500 TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph. xxvii, She soothes
with Leucrocutanized sound.

Leud (liūd). Ilist. Also in Latin pl. form
leudes (liūdīz). [repr. med.L. leudēs, a. OHG.
liudi, liuti: see Lede.] In the Frankish kingdams: A vassal or feudatory.

findi, linti; see Lede. In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

2.1756-67 Bubble Eng. Hist. Wks. X. 338 This chief of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.]. the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.].

1845 M. Pattison Ess. i. (1880) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with their swords, entered.

1863 J. White Eighteen Chr. Cent. vii. 137 The Leud, as he was called—or feudatory, as he would have been named ut a later time.

1872 Robertson Hist. Ess., Introd. p. xxxv, They had exchanged the position of Leudes.. for that of Antrustions.

Antrustions.

Leud, Leude, obs. forms of Lede, Lewd.

Leuge, obs. form of LEAGUE sb.1 Leugh, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Leuid, obs. form of Lewb. Leuk, Sc. form of Look.

Leuke, Leun, obs. ff. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.

Leungyie, obs. Sc. form of Loin. Leurne, Leuse, obs. ff. Learn, Loose v. Leuterer, -ing: see Loiterer, -ing.

Leuterer, -ing: see Loiterer, -ing: hever to raise, Levy.] That may be levied; = Leviable, f. lever to raise, Levy.] That may be levied; = Leviable.

1432 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 403. 2 If any oder .. somme, be apon any Decenne..put, that hit be for noght, voide, and noght levable. 1450 Petit. City Windlester in Archaeologia (1770) I. 91 The xv peuny or taxe is graunted to your highnesse..the whiche whenne it is levable [etc.]. 1496-7 Alct 12 Hen. VTl, c. 12 § 5 Then the levyeng and payment of the seid xv^{mo}.. [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paied.

Levain(e, Levalto, obs. ff. Leaven, Lavolta. + Towamout. Obs. 2002-19.

† Levament. Obs. rare = °. [ad. L. levāment-um, f. levāre to lighten.] (See quot.) 1623 Cocreram, Leuament, the comfort which one hath of his wife.

Levance. [See next and -ANCE.] = next. 1886 BLACKMORE in *Harter's Mag.* May 874 If.. prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right undefeasible.

Levancy (levansi). Law. [f. Levant a.: see -ANCY.] In phrase Levancy and couchancy: the fact of being levant and couchant.

fact of being levant and couchant.

1695, 1818 [see COUCHANCY]. 1866 Law Rep. 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle. 1872 Law Rep. 7 Com. Pl. 593 Levancy and conchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

Levand, obs. form of Levant, Living.

Levant (Ivw nt), sb.1 (and quasi-adj.) Also

(in sense 4 b) 6 levand, 7 leven. [a. F. levant, pres. pplc. of lever to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses I and 2. (In Milton stressed levant.)]

I. Geog. † a. The countries of the East. The High Levant = the far East (cf. High a. 3). Cloth of Levant = Bezetta (see quot. 1558). Obs. b. spec. The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with

spec. The castern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 218 A viage to be made into the levannt. 1558 Wakne tr. Alexis Secr. w. 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Leuant wherwith women vse to colour their faces. 1561 Eden Arte Naulg. II. 1. 54 b. The Hydrographers. haue chaunged the names, Callyng the Leuant or Orient, East. The Ponent or Occident, West. 1509 Hakury Vop. II. 1. 99 My voiage to the llands of Candia and Chio in the Leuant. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. It. xvi. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdums of the High Levant. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2320/3 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Levant, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 453/1 Levant. is also commonly used. to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea Ithe Mediterranean]. 1844 Kinglake Eathen v. (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediter-

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediter-

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? Obs.
1628 Digna Voy. Medit. (1868) 81 The 29, there came a fresh gale att S. E.; which... blowed constantely a strong Leuante. 1693 Dryden's Juvenal xiv. (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale... We term it at Sea, a strong Levant. 1762 MORE in Phil. Trans. L11. 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bks., Levant, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.
2 A bind of leather = Levant marger (see A b).

A kind of leather = Levant morocco (see 4 b). 1880 Times 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known...as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. passing into adj. with sense 'east-, eastern', as levant sea, wind.

r601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians, 1657 Howell Londinop, 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe, 1667 Milton

P. L. x. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 17. L. X. 704 FORTH TUSH the Levant and the Ponent Windes, 1601 Lond. Gaz. No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. 1798 LADY HUNTER 16 Nov. in 9rnl. Sir M. & Lady Hunter (1894) 13 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a levant wind. 1819 H. Busk lestriad in. 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the levant litt bim.

the ponent wind in vain ne pues, for can the levalit inthim.

b. (sense 1 h, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, taffeta, thrift (a plant).

1503-4 Ld. Treat. Acc. Scotl. (1900) II. 239 Tua gret beddis of levand fedderis. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. classyii. \$2.482 Caryophyllus Mediterraneus Leuant Thrift, or Lea cilloflower. a 1638 Beaum. & Fl. Wit without M. II. iv, A sharpe Prognostication that shal scowre them. like leven taffaties. 1701 Lond. Gaz. No. 3710/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. 1818 Hallam Mid. Ages ix. II. (1819) III. 391 Sanuto. has left us a curious account of the Levant trade. 1879 Cassell's Yeahn. Educ. IV. 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. Mod. Bookseller's Catal., Choicely bound in half crimson levant morocco.

Levant (Itvænt), sh.² [f. Levant v.¹] The action of Levant v.¹; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases to

tion of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases to come the levant, run or throw a levant.

1714 T. Lucas Mem. Gamesters (ed. 2) 111 He hath ventur'd to come the Levant over Gintlemen.

1728 Vanbr. & Cia. Prov. Husb. 1. i. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

1731 First Hending Levant throw a point with throw 1900 me.

1749 — Tom Jones VIII. xii, Never mind that, man; e'en boldly run a levant.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Levanting or Kunning a Levant.

1812 Levant (levant), a. Law. [a. F. levant, pr. pple. of lever to raise, refl. to rise.] Only in phrase Levant and couchant (= med.L. levans et cubans, in continental as well as Fing. 186). It fixing upon

in continental as well as Eng. use): lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific

and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 West 2nd Pt. Symbol. Chancerie § 100 To have common of pasture for their beasts and cattel upon the said lands levant and cowchant at all times of the yeare. 1768 Blackstone Comm. 111.9 If the lands were not sofficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot distrein them, till they have been levant and couchant (levantes et cubantes) on the land; that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed; which in general is held to be one night at least. 1864 Bruntly Enclosure Application 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant. 1872 Law Rep. 7 Com. Pl. 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough.

Levant (Ilvænt), v.1 [?ad. Sp. levant-ar to

Levant (livænt, v.1 [?ad. Sp. levant-ar to lift (levantar la casa to break up housekeeping, levantar el campo to break up the camp), f. levar :-L. levare to lift.]

1. intr. To steal away, 'bolt'. Now esp. of a betting man or gamester: To abscond.

betting man or gamester: To abscond.

1797 Mary Robinson Walsingham (1805) IV. xc. 261
She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell. 1809 Sporting Mag. XXXIV. 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. 1848 Thackeray Bk. Snobs xxxix, One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. 1863 Miss Braddon Eleanor's Vict. III. xix. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America. 1880 V. I. Cameson Our Fatture Highway I. iii. 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levant.

† 2. trans. Only in Levant me!, a mild form of imprecation. Obs

† 2. trans. Only In Levant me!, a mild form of imprecation. Obs.

1760 Foote Minor 1. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality.

Hence Leva nting vbl. sb. and fpl. a.

1788 G. A. Stevens Adv. Speculist I. 96 This [sc. gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hazard-table is called Levanting. 1847 THACKERAY Brighton ii, Guttlebury House was shut up by the lamented levanting of the noble Earl. 1855 — Newcomer 11. 314 The levanting auctioneer's wife. 1866 Miss Baaddon Lady's Mile i. I Distracted by vague fears of levanting tenants and bad debts.

Levant (livent), v.2 [f. Levant sh.1] trans. To make (leather) look like levant morocco.

1869 Eng. Mech. 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of memelling or levanting lenther? **Levanter** 1 (livæntər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]
1. a. An inhabitant of the Levant; = LEVANTINE

1. a. An innabitant of the Levant; = LEVANTINE sb. 1. rare. b. A ship trading to the Levant. rare. 1668 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 111. 211, I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpulished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. 1812 W. TENNANT Auster F. 11. xlviii, Then brought him home in hold of stout Levanter. 1893 F. F. Moore I Forbid Banns (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanters. are usually in need of cash.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediturencean (Smuth Sailor). When the 1860.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

1790 Burke Fr. Rev. 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter. 1790 Ruson 28 Nov. in Nicolas Dish. (1845) IV. 115, I shall not keep the Perseus by detaining her a moment with this fine Levanter. 1899 Markyar F. Mildmay v, We..tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levanter. 1891 HALL CAINE Scapegoat I. 155 The rippling of the levanter in her hair.

1852 1831 Blackw. Mag. XXIX. 966 The angry philosopher limself, by a fierce levanter of indignation, [was] driven westwards to America. 1873 F. HALL Mod. Engl. 334 Such is the procedure, which .. has provoked a very levanter of ire and vilification.

Levanter (I/ww-ntoi). [f. Levant v. 1 + -ER 1.]

One who absconds; esp. one who does so after

One Who adsconus; esp. one who does to live losing bets.

1781 G. Parker View Society 11. 168 Levanters, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. Ibid. 170 If the horse which the Levanter betted upon has lost.

1811

Sporting Mag. XXXVII. 303 Newmarket Levanter! 1833

New Sporting Mag. V. 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanters, 1888 Thall Will. III, iv. (1892) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal levanter.

+ Levantian. Obs. [f. Levant sb.! + -ian.]

LEVANTINE sb. 1.

= LEVANTINE 50. 1.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 380, I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantian (so they term us.

Levantine (livæntin, le vantin', a. and sh. [f. as prec. +-INE. Cf. F. levantin (masc.), -ine (fem.).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Levant; † in early use, pertaining to the cast, eastern. Also, recalling to recognitive or recognitive of the cast, eastern.

recalling or resembling the manners of the Levan-

recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant, 1649 Jer. Taxloo Gf. Exemp. 1, § 4, 43 This star did not trouble. Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousnesse of it. 1664 Exercy Sydva xxii, §6 [The seeds of the Platanus] should be gather'd late in Autunn, and brought us from some more Levantine parts then Italy. 1784 Cowrer Task in. §83 Those Ausonia claims, Levantine regions these. a 1844 Campbell. Spectre Boat iii, Where Mount Ætna lights the deep Levantine sea. 1807 Daily News 23 Sept. 8/3, I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine. 1909 Speaker 3 Mar. 599/x Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

B. sb.

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Levantines, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean. 1821 Byson Don Juan III. 8xis, The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial. 1844 Kinglake Edithen xviii. (1864) 221 Europeans seriled in the East, and commonly called Levantines. 1897 Daily News 23 Sept. 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instinctively understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

2. [F. Levantine.] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 Porter Silk Manuf. 298 Levantine is a stout, closemade, and twilled silk. 1835 Court Mag. VI. 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. 1882 Callefuld & Saward Dict. Needlework, Levantine, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and vice verad.

† Levantiseo. Obs. rare=1. [Sp. (properly adj.=1.evantine), f. Levante Levantsh. The College of the college of the college of the college.

15H.] A Levantine ship. 1597 in St. Papers, Dom. 360 There remain 70 ships of all orts: six Levantiscoes.

sorts: six Levantiscoes.

† Levantisk. Obs.rare—1. [ad. F. levantisque, ad. Sp. levantisco: see prec.] = Levantine sh. 1.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantisk. had before made a voyage that way.

Levar, Sc. f. liever comp. of Lief.

Levare, obs. Sc. form of LAVER sh.2

Levare, obs. Sc. form of Laver sh.?

† Levation. Obs. Also 4-6 levacion. [ad. L. levātiōn-em, n. of action f. levāre to lighten, raise, levy. Cf. OF. levacion (in sense 1).]

1. Eccl. The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = Elevation 1 c.

1. Eccl. The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = Elevation 1 c.

1. Eccl. The lifting up of the Host for the adoration bou behalde. 1434 E. E. Brils (1882) for At the leuacion at the hie masse. 1494 Fabran Chron. vi. ccx.

1225 In the tyme of the leuacion of y° sacrement, he laught.

1532 in Pocock Rec. Ref. (1870) II. 230 After the levation the deacon turneth to the people. 1559 Becon Dishiay. Popish Mass Wks. 1563 in. 43 b, The author of your Leuation and liftying vp y° bred aboue your head was Pope Honorius the third.

† 2. (See quot.) Obs.

1656 Brount Glossoft, Levation, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

† 3. concr. Something levied; a duty, tax. Obs.

1690 Child Disc. Trade (1694) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge.

† Levative, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. type *levā-tīvus, f. L. levāre to lighten.]

tīvus, f. L. levāre to lighten.]

a. adj. Tending to alleviate or soothe; sooth-

ing. b. sb. A soothing medicine.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 160* Gargarismes..whose facolty is either levative or repressive or evocative.

1657 Physical Dict., Levative, medicines easing pain.

Levator (livēltoi). Also 7 erron. levitor. [a. late L. levātor, agent-n. f. L. levātor to raise.]

1. Anat. A muscle whose function is to raise the

part to which it is attached = ELEVATOR I a; also

attrib., as levator-muscle.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle.

1826 Kiray & Sr. Entomol. IV. xliii. 171 Levator muscles that raise an organ, 1874 Roosa Dis. Ear (ed. 2) 56 The levator is the largest of the three muscles.

1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. vi. 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage.

2. Surg An instrument used to raise a depressed.

+2. Surg. An instrument used to raise a depressed

portion of bone; = ELEVATOR 2. Obs.

1672 WISEMAN Wounds 1. x. 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the deprest bone even with the rest. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 111. 398/2 If [acheing teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levitor helpeth to prise out the roots. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India & P. 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. 1789 T. Whately

in Med. Commun. 11, 388 With levators and nippers 1 separated it piecemeal.

separated it piecemeal.

† **Levatory.** Obs. rare—1. In quot. erron.
lavatory. [as if ad. L. *levātōrium, f. levāre to
raise. So OF, levatoire.] = ELEVATOR 2.

161a WOODALL Sing. Maie Wks. (1653) 4 The Lavatory
is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Levatory.

Levayn (e. obs. form of Leaven.

**Town obs. No. 16 Propriet / roll/offe ed. lavafor.

Too Phillis (ed. Kersey, Levatoy.

Levayn (e, obs. form of Leaven.

† Leve, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 (8e) léafa, 2 i-leafe, leave, 3 leaf, lefve, Orm. læfe, 3-4 leve. [OE. gellafa, léafa str. masc. = OFris. láva, OS. gilôbo (MDn. gelôve, Dn. geloof), OHG. giloubo (MHG. geloube, G. glaube); Goth. has galaubeins, with different suffix; related to Goth. galaubijan: see Y-Leve, Believe vbs.] Belief, faith; occas. trust. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. viii. 10 Ne fand ic sum miclo leafa [rooo Ags. Gosp. Releafan] in israhel. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Releafan in israhel. c 1000 Ags. Releafan in israhel.

MIIG., mod.G. (er louben. ON. løyfa, Goth. us laubjan, f. O'l eut *laubā Leave sh.] trans. To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (esp. of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (? orig. dat.) and inf. or clause; also absol. c 897 K. Ælered Gregory's Past. Pref. 4 We hit nohwader ne selfe ne lufedon ne eac odrum monnum ne lifdon. c 1000 498, Gosf. Matt. xix. 8 Moyses. 19fde cow ower wif to fotlerinne. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 11 Pet he us leue swal libben on pisse score line pet fetc.]. c 1200 Ormin 8873 Godd Allmahhti; lefe uss swa To forbenn Uristess wille. c 1220 Bestiary 303 Vre louerd crist it lene us dat his lase us fede. a 1225 Juliana 28 Left me pat ich mote pet teowliche linien. a 1225 St. Marker. 12 Leaf me gan. a 1225 Anc. R. 88 Vre Louerd. ne lene on neuer stinken þene fule put. c 1250 Gen. & Ær. 2532 God lene hem in his blisse spilen among engeles & seli men. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvi. (Ny. holas) 632 Pat he wald lewe þam to say þe story of sancte nicholas. c 1375 Bærbork Bruce xix 126 Of the kyngis cuttasye, That levit him debonarly Till do of his land his liking. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. H. 2083 Armáne, And lene me nevere swich a cas he falle. 1393 Laxott. P. P.C. L. 149 Crist. lene þe lede so by londe þat leante þe lonye. c 1400 Poetr. Troy 6048 And þes wordes ho warpit, as hir wo lenit. c 1400 Apol. Lell. 28 þat onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God. Left) him to vse it. c 1450 Holland Holat 534 As our Roy levit, The Dowglass in annes the bludy hart heris. c 1470 Henry Waldate w. 38 Thocht a subjet in deid wald pass his loud, it is nocht lewyt be na rychtwis racord. Pid. V. 262 Wemen thai lewit and preistis, on the morn, To pass thar way. c 1510 Gest Rob. Holat et in Arb. Garner VI. 430 God leve that he be true. 1513 Douglass Æners in, vi. 263 Wemen thai lewit and preistis, on the morn, To pass thar way. c 1510 Gest Rob. Holat et in Arb. Garner VI. 430 God leve that he be true. 1513 Douglass Æners in, vi. 263 Wemen thai lewit and preistis, on the morn, To pass thar way. c 1510 Gest

Joed (G. St. Ist.) [O.L. (Highal) 4th, (N.) 1667, a shortened form of sellifan, sellifan: see Y-Leve, Believe vbs.]

1. intr. To believe in, on, up, ufou; also to trust, give credence to a person or thing; = Believe 1, c1175, Lamb. Hom. 75 To luvene ine god mote fi ping. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 11 Cursed be be man be leved upen hwate. c 1200 Okmin 939 Huguw birth leden 31w And lefem uppo Criste. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 328 Me hwet is mare needschipe ben for to leven on him. 1377 Lance. P. Pl. B. xvii. 20 Lo here in my lappe bat leved on bat chaine, losue and ludith. 1382 Wyche Eichus. xxxii. 27 Who leeveth to God, taketh heed to the hestes. a 1400 Fixtll Sinkin 358 Who so levil [INS. A. leevel] on our lord dar hym not lese. c1430 Hymns 1 irg. 73 The, Conscience, now to pi wordis y leeve. c1430 How tood Wife tanght Dan. 159in Babes Bk., Nocht left to vantonne giglotriss. c 1450 Erle Tolous 555 My wele, my wytt, ys all away, But ye leve on my lore. c1470 Golagros & Gaw. 1107 To leif in thi laute. c 1475 Ranf Coilgear 944 My trenth I the plicht, That I sall lelely leef on thy Lord my. 1535 Stewart Com. Scot. (1858) 11, 168 That all quhilk levit vpone Christis lair, In his defence sould follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith.

his defence sould follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith, a 900 C. E. Martyral. 8 Nov. 202 Da lyfde se gode ond fulwihte onfeng. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 81 We wolden sen sum fortoone of be Warbi we mihten .. leuen. 13. 1703 Penne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawbe. a 1352 Mixor Poems iii. 16 Leves wele it es no lye. 138a Wyclif Ecclus. xix. 4 Who leeueth sone, is lişt in herte. 14.. How Wise Man taught Son in Ritson Auc. Pop. Poetry 36 Common women, as j leve Make 2019 meryle to spede. c 1440 Partonepe 83 Levyth [printed lenyth] well this ys no fable. ? a 1500 Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) 296 Ther he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leeven we.

leeven we.

2. trans. a. To believe, give credence to (a person); occas, to believe in, to trust. b. To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without that); to accept (an alleged

fact, a statement); = Believe 5-8.

971 Blickl. Hom. 11 Swa is to lyfenne þæt englas hie
georne beheoldan. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 75 þet ne leueð

nan bute be gode cristene Mon. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 430 3ef ha nalde leauen bat ha 3et lefde. c 1230 Gen. & Ex. 935 Abram leuede dis hot in sped. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6858 be kyng leuede hin welynou. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 69 be lyst of hem myst no mon leuen. 13.. Gry Warw. (A.) 1584 Allas! Alla

raise.] trans. To lift up.
c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xlix. 191 Sadoyne..leued vp

ysarme vpon him. ve, obs. form of LAVE, LEAF, LIEF, LIVE 2'. Leve, obs.

† **Le veable**, a. Obs. rare. Also 4 laevable. [f. Leve v. 2 + -ABLE.] That may be believed or

Trusted; credible, trustworthy.

1382 Wyclif 2 Chron, vi. 18 Thanne whethir leeuable
[Vulg. credible] it be, that [etc.]. a 1482 Liber Niger in
Househ. Ord. (1790) 74 Fower yomen leveable and discrete.

Levecel, variant of Levesel Obs.

Leved, Levedi, obs. forms of LEAVED, LADY. Levee (livi, levi), sh. U.S. Also glevy. [ad. F. levée, fem. of levé, pa. pple. of lever to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a river.

1. All elhoankment to prevent the overhow of a river.

1718-20 Dumont Plan N. Orleans in J. Winsor Mississ. Basin (1895) 151. 1770 P. Pittiann Europ. Settlem. Mississ. to The town [New Orleans] is secured from the inundations of the river by a mised bank, generally called the Levée. 1812 J. Cutler Topogr. Descr. Ohio 90 Here commences the embankment or Levee, on the western side of the river. 1850 B. Tanlor Eldorado i. (1862) 6 Broad fields of sugar cane..came down to the narrow levee which protects them from the floods. 1833 Encycl. Amer. 1. 197/1 The levee—or levy, as it is often written—is the name of the emlankment itself. 1805 J. Winson Mississ. Basin 158 Perier had completed his levee along the river. attrib. 1875 Burnough Faration 29 A levee tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay. 1842 H. Caswall City of Mormons 3 The landing-place (or levée, as it is denominated). attrib. 1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, Levee-dues, shipping or landing dues paid at a levee.

Levee (levvi), sb.2 Also 8 levy, 9 levée. [ad. F. levé, variant of lever (Littre lever sb. 3) rising

Levee (levi), sb.² Also 8 levy, 9 levée. [ad. F. levé, variant of lever (Littré lever sb. 3) rising (subst. use of lever inf. to rise): cf. Couchee. All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syllable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (livi) or (levi), which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.] +1. The action of rising, spec. from one's bed. Obs. 1700 Congreve Way of World IV. i, O, nothing is more alluring than a Levee from a Couch, in some Confusion, 1727 Philip Quaril (1816) 75 An old monkey. quietly waiting his levee, to entice him to come. 1784 R. Bage Barhum Downs I. 129 Their levee was honoured with the presence of the constable. 1796 Stemman Strimam II. xviii. 55 He (the planter) is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee. 1827 R. Pollok Course T. vii, Birds, In levee of the morn, dawn's advent hailed.

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed: a

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a morning assembly held by a prince or person of distinction.

distinction.

1672 Dayden Marr, à la Mode II. i, You shall be every day at the king's levce and I at the queen's. 1697 Vanibudge Relapse I. iii, Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favourite at Court, he has got so many People at his Levee. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) I. 110 At his Levy no Crowds you see, 1732 Pope Ep. Bathurst 58 Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door; A hundred oxen at your levee roar. 1765 GOLDSM. Double Transform, 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy of powder'd coxcombs at her levy. 1819 BYSON Juan I. CXXXIX, Without a word of previous admonition, To hold a levee round a lady's bed. 1820 LAMB Elia Ser. I. Christ's Hosp., The Lions in the Tower—to whose levee. we had a prescriptive title to admission. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. X. 1. 716 The levees of the Ministers were crowded with lawn sleeves. 1887 E. Dowden Life Shelley I. i. 7 Louis XVI's last levée.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative, at which men only are received. nis representative, at which then only are received in 1960-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1792) I. 210 The minister had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full levee, 1770 Publ. Advertiser 10 Mar., His Majesty's Levee hegan at a quarter past two. 1797 Mad. D'Arblav Let. to Dr. Burney 13 Sept., A levee is announced for Wednesday ... and a drawing-room on Thursday. 1809 G. Rose Diarries (1860) 11. 411 At the Levée .. Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed hands. 1825 JEFFERSON Autobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 63 My presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their levées. 1834 Macaulay Ess., Pitt (1851) 301 The King would be civil to him at the levee. 1837 THACKERAY Ravenswing vii, He goes to the Levée once a year. 1866 Law Times C. 408/1 on the occasion .. of Lord Cadogan's first Viceregal levée in Dublin Castle.

C. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irrespective of the time of day: applied (ITS) to the

spective of the time of day; applied (U.S.) to the

spective of the time of day; applied (U.S.) to the President's receptions.

1766 M. CUTLER in Life, etc. (1888) I. 12 A second grand levee at Ellis' Inn.

1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR COPP. II. 100
Several ladies attended the evening levee of the Minister of the Home Department.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. Notes viii, It was on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, Levees.

1825 Hone Every-day Bk. 1. 993 The dogs..held a levee.

†3. The company assembled at a levee; atten-

†3. The company assembled at a levee; attendance of visitors. Obs.

1701 FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair II. i, They were fisted about among his dirty Levee of Disbanded Officers.

1717 L. Howel Desiderius (ed. 3) 180 Sanctify my heart, that I may be worthy to be one of thy divine Levy.

1753 HAXWAY Trav. (1762) I. III. XXIX. 127, I was again honored with a numerous levee.

1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 171

Charlemagne received his levee in a great bath.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 5 June, Going round the levee, [be] spoke to every individual.

4. attrib and Comple as levee days advers a houst.

4. attrib. and Comb., as levee-day, -dress, -haunt-

4. altrib. and Comb., as levee-day, -dress, -haunting, -hunting, -man, -morn, -room, vow.

1726 Swift Gulliver III. vi, At every "levee-day repeat the same operation. 1789 Hamilton Wks. (1886) VII. 44 The President to have a levee day once a week for receiving visits. 1833 Markvat P. Simple xl, The day after his arrival. was a levee day. 1897 Geneal. Mag. Oct. 325 All gentlemen present wore "levée dress. 1712 Aodison Spect. No. 547 ? 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of "Levee-haunting. 1741 Warburton Rem. Occas. Reft. 143 "Levy-hunting. 1721-2 AMERIST Terre Fil. Xiii. (1726) 67 To domineer over their masters' clients, and "levee-men. 1812 Moore Intercepted Lett. ii. 20 Last "Levee-morn he look'd it through. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1800) III. 133 The earl left his young friend a while in the "levee-room at Holyrood. 1763 Churchill Duellist III. 48 The private squeeze, the "Levee vow.

Levee (IVF), v.1 U.S. [f. Levee sb.1] trans. To raise a levee or embankment along (a river);

To raise a levee or embankment along (a river; ; to raise levees or embankments in (a district.

1858 De Bow's Review Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to he protected (from overflow)? By leveeing. 1877 BURROUGHS Taxation 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the purpose of leveeing and draining a district.

† Levee, v.2 Obs. [f. Levee sb.2] trans. To

attend the levees of; to pursue at levees.

1725 Voung Love Fame IV. 129 Warm in pursuit, he Levées all the great. 1757 Mes. Generum Lott. Henry & Frances (1767) IV. 158 You may levee him fifty Times, without being admitted by his Swiss porter. 1770 Foote Lame Lover I. 7 The paltryambition of levying and following titles.

Levein, obs. form of Leaven.

Level (level), sh. Also 4 livel, 5 lewel, 5-7 levell, 6 leavell, 6-7 levill. [a. OF. livel (13th c.), later nivel, mod.F. niveau = Pr. livell, nivel, It. livello, Sp. nivel, Pg. livel, nivel:-popular L. *libellum = classical L. libella, dim. of libra bal-

ance.] 1. An instrument which indicates a line parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in determining the position as to horizontality of a surface to which it is applied.

mining the position as to horizontality of a surface to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as carpenter's, dumpy, foot, mercurial, plummet, spirit, surveying, valer level, etc.: see these words.

1340 Ayanh, 150 He deh al to wylle and to be line, and to be reule, and to be leade, and to be leade, and to be leade. 1362 LANGL. P. I'.l. A. XI. 135, I... lered hem line! [v.r. lenel] and lyne, but it lose dimme. c. 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. II. § 38 Ley this ronde plate vp. on an euene grond. & ley it euen bi a level. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Troy II. Xi, To make them it only to be yelled and by lyne. 1573 BARET Alv. L. 243 A Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. VI. (1636) 443, I. do thinke it hetter for you to have such a little levell made of purpose. 1616 Inn. of P. Oldfeild in Earwaker Sandback (1890) 136 A Levill and a staffe yil. 1793 MONON Mech. Exerc. 123 If the Plumbline hang just upon the Perpendicular dd, when the Level is set flat down upon the Work, the Work is Level. a 1796 SMENSTONE Elegy x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects the square, the level, and the line. 1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build, 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that of the carpenter. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON Electr. (1870) 20 A level is. hung on the axis of the telescope.

1828. 1738 TIMME Calvin on Gen. 281 The deeds of Men. Are. to be examined by Gods level and line. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. II. (1882) II The lawe in it selfe, is the square, the levell, and rule of equitie and iustice. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. 1v. 1. 239 We stead by lyne and lenell, and 't like your grace. 1641 Millon Ch. Govt. I. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103 Should not he. by his owne prescribed discipline have cast his line and levell upon the soule of man't 1647 WARD Should not he. 19th is owne prescribed discipline have cast his line and levell upon the soule of man't 1647 PARD. The Part. 301/t Level, rewle, perpendiculum. 1483 Cath. Angl. 215/1 A L

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 301/1 Level, rewle, perpendiculum. 1483 Cath. Angl. 215/1 A Levelle, perpendiculum (MS. A.

plemmett). 1552 Huldet, Level or lyne called a plomblyne, perpendiculum.

† C. fig. To give level to: ? to take as one's rule

or standard. Obs.

1369 J. SANFORD IT, Agrippa's Van. Artes xxvi. x66 Neither doo they alowe the Traditions of auncient Doctoures & Fathers, sayinge, that they maie be deceaued and deceaue, but they doo geue leauell to the Churche of Rome alone, which, as they saie, cannot erre.

+2. Level condition or position; horizontality. Chiefly in phrases: on, upon a level, in a horizontal

Chiefly in phrases: on, upon a level, in a horizontal line or plane; the level, the horizontal; in level, on the ground (cf. L. in plano). Ohs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3261 Now in levell, now on-loft, now on lawe vndire.

14. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 580/30 Equilibrium, a lewel. 1594 Plat Jewell-ho. II. 15 Hee commeth to spread it [dung] all oner the ground, and layeth the same in equall levill. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xiii, P3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. 1710 De Foe Crusoe I. iv, The rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little fifter, the water still rising, my raft floated again. 1716 Swift Gulliver III. iv, The current of a river whose course is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line: an

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumbline, considered as determining the position of one or more points or surfaces. On a (or +the) level

or more points or surfaces. On a (or + the) level with: in the same borizontal plane as,

1535 Act of Hen. VIII, c. 18 Suche groundes as lye within the level lof the said water marke. a 1682 Sig T. Browner.

Tracts 152 At least twenty foot in direct height from the level whereon they stand. 1712 W. Rogers Voy. 367 A Stage is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the Boat. 1717 tr. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea 93 Two natural Ditches. sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. Ibid. 313 The Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earthwork. 1774 Goldsn. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 190 It has been said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and... that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that level. 1820 Keats Ityperion. 46 To the level of his ear Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. 1860 TYNOALI Glac. 1. XV. 99 The line which marks the level of the ancient ice. 1879 Harlan Eyesight viii. 116 Light coming from below the level of the head is worse than useless. 1880 Havenon Phys. Geog. iv. 170 The level of the lake will continue to fall.

D. To find one's or its level: said of persons or things arriving at their proper place with respect to those around or connected with them.

things arriving at their proper place with respect to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalize the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free communication is established between them.

1799 J. Roderson Agric Perth 413 We have adopted a cant-phrase, That things will find their level.. It is true with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this acceptation; But with regard to population it is most incorrect. 1809 MALKIN GII Blas v.i. 76 41 It was in vain to free ahout it; and I son found my level. 1817 Coleride Lay Serm. 101 Instead of the position that all things find, it would be less equivocal.. to say that Things are always finding their level. 1822 HAZLITT Tablest. Ser. II. i. (1869) 30

A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

† C. To hold its level with: 10 be on an equality

+ c. To hold its level with: to be on an equality with. Obs.

TS96 SHAKS. I Hen. IV, 111. ii. 17 Could such inordinate and low desires. hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or intellectual matters. On or upon a level: on the

4. Position, plane, standard, its social, filoral, of intellectual matters. On or upon a level: on the same 'plaue', on an equality (with).

1609 Daniel Civ. Wars iv. xviii, Aboue the lenell of subtection. 1665 Bovle Occas. Refl. iv. xviii. (1848) 269 All these shall sink themselves to his Level. 1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. Pref., They inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. 1603 South Serm. 331 Men whose aspiring intellectuals had raised them above the common level. 1710 Swift Let. to Abp. King 10 Oct., Lett. 1767 1. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier than men of my level are likely to do. 1712 Berkeley Pass. Obedience \$20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. 1712 Andison Spect. No.295 74 Where the Age and Circumstances of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. 1, \$13 To degrade human-kind to a level with trute beasts. 1809 Makin Gil Blas 1, xii. P 5 It was only reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water. 1828 Cartyle Misc. (1857) I. 183 The popular man stands on our own level. 1832 Ht. Martiseau Life in Wilds vii. 94 The calamity. had reduced all to one level. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vii. 182 A present manness which has brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xi. 3 We must place English and Norman writers on a level. 1874 Sweet Engl. Sennds 40 Middle English is practically on a level with higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level of the contract of the suprece. Also for.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level or flat surface. Also fig.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. Falzac's Lett. 80 To affoord vs meanes to catch Trouts and Pykes, leauing them ypon the leuill [F. sur la terre]. 1725 Pope Odyss. XII. 187 The vessel light along the level glides. 1798 in Picton L'pool Munic, Rec. (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new streets improperly and irregularly laid out. 1820 SHELLEV Edipus. 1. 99 There's something rotten in us-for the level Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. 1840 MILMAN Lat. Chr. III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal dignity gradually broke up. 1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arth. 51 He, stepping down By zig. 22g paths. Came on the shining levels of the lake. 1874 Mickethiwatte Mod. Par, Churches 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps.

b. The level, the earth's surface. rare—1. 1848 Dickens Dombey ii, 'Where have you worked all

your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, 'till I got married. I come to the level then.'

1 come to the level then.

1. C. On the level: moderate in ambition or aim.
1.790 Str J. REVNOLDS Disc. xv. (1842) 269 The Caracci. formed ... a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations:

applied spec. (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. Bedford Level or the Great Level in the fen district of England; The Levels (formerly The Level), the tract including

Creat Level in the ten district of England; The Levels (formerly The Level), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1622 E. Wynne in Whitbourne Newfoundland 100 Our high leuels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 Sir C. Vermuleen Disc. Drain. Fens 4 The Levell lyeth in sixe Counties. 1661 N. N. (title) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huatingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1638 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 253 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. BARTKAN Observ. Trav. Pennsylv., etc. 64 We. crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield Chace, in Vorkshire. 1835 Penny Cycl. IV. 138/1 Bedford Level. . is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels. 1841 J. C. Booth Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland 83 The beautiful tract of land. appropriately called the Levels. 1859 All Year Romal No. 33. 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 * Rolf Boldsmemoon' Col. Reformer (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. Mining. a. A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. b. A 'drift'; often (more fully water-level) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For blind, dip-

(more fully vuater-level) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For blind, diphead, drowned, etc. level see the first member.

1721 Connect. Col. Rec. (1872) VI. 233 Any disagreement that may happen. amongst. lessees. concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts). 1805 R. Forsyth Beautics Scotl.

1. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea, ... it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 Jakman Provell's Devises II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 Greenwell Coal-trade Terms Northnmb. & Durh. 35 Level, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1860 Mining Closs. Newcastle Terms, Levels, gutters for the water to run in 1867 W. W. Smyth Coal & Coal-mining 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

+ 8. The equinox. Obs. (? nonce-use).

1548 Elyot Dict., Aguidiale, the tyme whan the dayes and the nyghtes bee of one lengthe, the level of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

+9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. To give level to: to aim (a gnn). To lay, hend, take level: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in

fig. context. Obs. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 36 b, They shotte out of their fig. context. Obs.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII, 36 b, They shotte out of their towers peces of ordinannee and hurt such as came within there levell. 1576 Fleming Panoph. Efist. 388 The thing whereat you lay the levell of your thoughtes and purposes. 1576—tr. Cains' Dogs in Arb. Garner III. 245 Missing our mark whereat we directed our level. c 1586 C TESS PEMBROKE I's. cvi. 1, O blessed they whose well advised sight Of all their life the levell straight doe bend, With endlesse ayming at the mark of right. 1587 FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III. 1321/2 Hir statelie seat is set so high, as that no leuell can be laid against hir walles. 1592 SHAKS, Rom. & 7nl. III. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead leuell of a Gun, Did murder her. 1601—All's Well II. 1. 159, I am not an Impostrue [sic], that proclaime My selfe against the leuill of mine aime. 1602 Masston Ant. & Mel. III. Wks. 1856 1, 38 If you discharge but one glance from the levell of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 SHAKS, Wint. T. III. ii. 82 My Life stands in the leuell of your Dreames. 1622 F. Markins & & War Ded. 2 All his leuels are at true Pietie. 1659 STURMY Mariner's Mag. v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordinance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 DRYOEN Sigism. & Grisc. 142 But in what quarter of the cops it lay His eye by certain level could survey. 1718 Parioa Solomon III. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. Obs. 1525 LD. BERNERS Froiss, II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways croshowes shorte so surely, that lightly they must nat of

1525 LD. Bernkers Froiss. II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways crosbowes shotte so surely, that lightly they myst nat of their leuell. 1501 Spenser Bellay's Vis. iii. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 Hewood 2nd Pt. Edvo. IV Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the leuell was, though you the marke.

the marke,

† C. fig. Aim, purpose, design. Obs.

a 1502 H. Smith Vng. Man's Tusk Serm. (1594) 239 This then is the leuel of our message. — Hunnil. Paul ibid. 465 That this should be the leuell of all our thoughts that fetc.].

1605 Play Stuckey in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) 1. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. Obs.

1611 Cotgr., Mire, the leuell, or little button at th' end of Paere.

a Pecce.

11. Surveying. † To make a level of: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land).

Obs. Also, to take a level = Level v. 5 (absol.).

[OF. livean occurs in this sense.]

1693 [see Levellea 1]. 1798 1. Allen Hist. Vermont 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expence of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839. Penny Cycl. XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been Vol. VI.

performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. Comb.: level-error (see quot.); level-point (see quot. 1839); level-range (see quot.); level-

(see quot. 1839); level-range (see quot.); level-staff = levelling staff.

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-lk., "Level-error, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the elevel-point determined on the staff at this place. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these. are called level-points. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), "Level-Range, (in Gunnery) the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordinance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 187, Dict. Archit. (Archit. Publ. Soc.), "Level staff, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot... The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (level), a, and adv. [f. Level sb.]

Level (le vel), a, and adv. [f. Level sb.] \mathbf{A} . adj.

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 Elvor Dict., Plantites, a playne or levell grounde.
1559 W. Cunniscana Cosmogr. Glasse 83 In any levell and plaine place, with your compasse make a circle.
1597 Shars. 2 Hen. IV. III. 1. 47 That one might... see the revolution of the Times Make Mountaines levell.
1637 MILTON Lycidas 98 On the level hrine. 1636 Gerbites
Counsel 21 The Hearth of a Chinney ought to lie levell, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous.
1715-20 Doff Hada Xx. 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725
DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and inhabited.
1835 Alison Hist. Europe
(1849-50) IV. xxv. 8 17. 429 Switzerland. comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura.
1840
LABDERG Geom. 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface.
1871 PALGRAVE Lyr. Proms 92 The level waves of broad Garonne.
D. fig. Oftquantities: Expressed in whole numbers.
Of a race: Showing no difference between the

b. fig. Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. Even a. 16.)

1826 Sporting Mag. XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 Grescher Gloss. Coal Mining, Level Tons, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwts. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. Level lines (Shipbuilding): see anot. 1850.

cular to the plumb-line. Level lines (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1859 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 137 Placing your Instrument (which I name a Geographicali plaine Sphere) Flat, and levell. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. 70 The first..grave of the Buillet on the Level-Line, or on the Ground called the Horizontal Plain. 1679 Moxon Mech. Fixere. 126 The Work is Level. 1227-41 Chambers Cycl. sv., When the instrument is level. 12890 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 192 Level lines. Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 187. Dict. Archit. (Archit. Publ. Soc.) sv., As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as some-

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as some-3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level with. Also fig., on an equality with; readily accessible or intelligible to.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 16 So that a man inhabiting under. th'equinoctial, do perceive both.. the North pole, and.. the South, levell with thearth. 1597

Shars, 2 Hen, IP, wi. v., Teuery thing lyes levell to our wish. 1605 — Ant. & Cl.v. xv. 66 Young Boyes and Gyrles Are levell now with men. 1642 Fuller Holf & Prof. St. 1.

iii. 8 He overshoots such low matter as lie levell to a womans eye. 1643 Carvi. Sacr. Covil. 14 All our actions ought to be levell with reason. 1793 Damfer Foy. III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 Butler Sern. 1870or. Man Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should.. apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab v. 11 When the tall trees. Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1864 Lowell & Biglow P. Poet, Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master. of a truly masculine English, level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 Sweet Hist. Eng. Sounds Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b, Level crossing: a place at which a road and

b. Level crossing: a place at which a road and

D. Levet crossing: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also attrib.

1841 Brees Gloss. Civil Engin., Level or Paved Crossing (on a railway).

1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossing gates for railways. 1879 SLAID in Daily Tel. 26 Dec., The perils of level-crossings. 1895 Law Times C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane.

another: Situated in the same level or plane.

Also fig.

1601 SHARS. All's Well 1. iii. 118 Where qualities were leuell. 1905 J. PHILLIES Hist. Inland Navig. 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 KEATS Eve St. Agnes iv, The level chambers. Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. slang.

1894 ASTLEV 50 Years Life II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying moving.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. poet., e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 MILTON P. L. II. 634 He. . Now shaves with level wing

the Deep, now soares [etc.]. 1760 BEATTIE Virg. Past. II.
108 The setting sun now hearns more mildly bright. The
shadows lengthening with the level light. 1801 CAMPBELL
II ohenlinden 21 Scarce yon level sun Can pierce the warclouds, rolling dun. 1832 IIT. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds
viii. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream.
1840 BROWNING SOACHO III. 205 The level wind carried
above the firs Clouds. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 375
The shafts, heing bent, bring the body level when at work.
1885-04 R. BRIGGES Eros & Psyche Aug. ii, The level sunheams search'd the grassy ground For diamond dewdrops.
G. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or
style; of even tenor.

6. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 1. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenour thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 Goldsm. Trav. 221 Their level life is but a mouldring fire. 1802 Sketch of Paris II. Iv. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium on level-speaking. 1841 L. Hunt Seer 11. 62 A passage... delivered... all in a level tone. 1861 (Illustr. Lond. News 7 Dec. 569/3 The best of the pair... a nice level animal. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. § Dogma (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1804 Field 1 Dec. 828/t The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 56 A leisured and level life.

18. Level-dyeing: a method of dyeing devised to

b. Level-dyeing: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter.

In recent Dicts. + 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). Obs.

† 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). Obs.
1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, II. i. 123 It is not a confident
brow, nor the throng of wordes. ..can thrust me from a lenell
consideration. 1601 — Ticel. N. II. iv. 32 Let still the
woman take An elder then her selfe, so weares she to him,
So swayes she lenell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up':
Well balanced. Orig. U. S.
1870 Orchestra 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head
is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 Bret
Harte Gabriel Comey vi. vii, There is a strong feeling
among men whose heads are level that this Minstrel Variety
performance is a bluff. 1891 — 1st Fam. Taxifara 11. 71
Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.
8. Plain, point-blank. rare.
1820 Keats Lamia 701 He look'd and look'd again a level
—No!

-No!
9. One's level best: one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. colloq, or slang; orig. U.S.
1873 E. F. Hale (title) His Level Best. 1882 Illustr.
Sport. News 29 July 467/2 His was an honest old hairy-heeled hunter, no doubt, and did her level best. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines (1887) 102 Then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.
10 Comb (chiefly parasynthetic), as level-torbed

10. Comb. (chiefly parasynthetic), as level-topped adj.; level-handed a., having the same amount in hand; level-headed a., having a 'level' head, nountally well-headed a. mentally well balanced; level-lander nonce-rod., a dweller on level land.

a dweller on level land.

1835 Ann. Reg. 49 Now we are 'level-handed, you've got \(\int_{5} \), and I've got \(\int_{5} \). 1879 Totrage Fool's Err. 1, 8 Clear-headed, or, as they would now be called, 'level-headed, were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. Lee Life Shaks, xiv. 245 The terse and caustic comments which Antony's level-headed friend Enobarbus. passes on the action. 1864 Miss Vosca Frial I. 65 Aluch you know of hills, you 'level landers!' 1796 Witnesno Brit. Plants (ed. 3) IV. 16 Crust forming cylindrical 'level-topped bundles. 1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. 172 Umbel level-topped.

+ B. adv. With direct aim; on a level with. Obs. 1601 Marston Pasquil & Kath. Wks. 1878 III. 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie levell, and knock ones braines out with thy pricking wit. 1602 Shaks. Hann. 19. 142 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison d'shot. Ibid. 19. 151 It shall as levell to your Indgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 Br. Revisolos Serm. Hosea vi. 92 If he mount a canon, and point that levell against the enemie. 1659 Gentl. Calling' 1, (1697) 4 If he chuse either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (level), v.1 Inflected levelled, levelling (U.S. leveled, leveling). Also 5-7 levell, (6 levelle, leavell, -ill, leyvel). [f. Level sb.]

I. 1. trans. To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of.

to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of. † Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

*c 1440 7acob's Well 3 Levell bi ground of bi welle benethe wyth be leuell of equyte. 1500 in Bury Wills (Camden) 112

That ye hygheway.. be made and levelde at my cost and charge we grawell and stonys. 1520 PAISCA, 609/2, 1 levell, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stones or they square them, with a lyne.. This florthe is well leavelled: cest astre est bien aplanyée. 1641-2 in Swayne Sarum Churchivo. Acc. (1896) 213 Leveling ye ground in ye body of ye Ch. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and levelled. 1795 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. Add. 40 The rubbish, &c. dug in making the canal, is to be leveled on the adjoining ground in a proper manner. 1856 Emerson Fig. Traits, Aristocr. Wks. (Bohn) 11. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 6. 92 Street and lame were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of S. Paul's.

*fig. 1812 Gen. Hist. in Ann. Rev. 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. To level out: to extend on a level; † fig. to

b. To level out: to extend on a level; + fig. to

contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. W[oddcocke] Hist. Instine xvi. 65 b [Demetrius hoped] to leanell out fit opportunity himselfe to inuade the kingdome. 1644 Millton Divorce ii. xiv. 59 To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straitest and exactest lines on either side. c1856 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 129 Levelled-out, a line continued out in a horizontal

direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines. + c. To balance, settle (accounts). Obs. 1660 in 1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1898) I. 270 Theire last Rate did not Levell all acot, But. there is still £2 17s. 4d. for y° Towne to allow, for y° clearing of all acot.

Theire last Rate did not Levell all aco¹⁶, But.. there is still £2 175. 4d for y² Towne to allow, for y² clearing of all aco¹⁸.

d. Dyeing. To make (colour) uniform or even. 1874 Crookes Dyeing, etc. 549 This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours..upon woollen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also fig.

1563 Hyll Art Garden. (1593) 14 You shall leuell your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line laide out, whereby to weede the hearbes. 1599 Broughton's Let. xiii. 44 The two passages were leuelled ypon one floore, the one leading into Elysimm, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W. Philles Speeches iii. 44 Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince. 1867 Outo A C. Castlemaine 1 Cecil Castlemaine was the beauty of her county and her line... her face levelled politics, and was cited as admiringly by the Whigs... as by the Tories.

3. fig. To level (a person or thing) with (now rare), to, † unto: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also occas, intr. for pass., to be on a par with (?ohs.), 1603 Jas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 79 Sa mon ye levell everie mannis opinions... unto you as ye finde thaine agree or discorde with the renlis thaire sett donn. 1604 Shaks. Oth. I. iii. 240 With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. a 1626 Mionteron & Rowtev Changeling I. ii, To levell him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better then he is. 1667 Canses Decay Chr. Piety v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would . level its superior with its inferior faculties letc.]. 1671 FLANEL Fount. Life v. 13 The Arians denied his Deity levelling him with other men. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) I. 86 To see a Person of Distinction. level himself with a Groom... is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 MRQ. Wellesley in Owen Desp. (1877) 739 In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks. 1824 B. Tr

To level up, down: to bring up, down to the

b. To level up, down: to bring up, flown to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also absol., and intr. for refl.

1763 Johnson in Boswell 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. 1809 Sir J. Ansireuther 3p. Ho. Commons 11 May in Cobbett Pol. Reg. 20 May 754 Another party... whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 HAWERTON Intell. Life 111, viii. (1876) 111 To which he may level up. 1807 Morkey Speech 16 Jan., To level up the beer and spirit duties.

e. simply. To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 STEELE 3/60.t. No. 485 7 1 Tis infinite pleasure to
the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his
neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also

low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also to level to or with the ground, in the dust.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World I. iii. § 5. 41 All down-right raines doe. Leate down and levell the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 Bolton Florus III. x. (1636)

205 He... levelled Alexia to the ground with fire. 1684 Oliway Windsor Castle (1683) 13 The Hero levell'd in his lumble Grave. 1713 Warder True Amazons (ed. 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses levell'd are. 1794 Mrs. Radcleffe Myst. Udolpho xxxiii, Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. III. vii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 Brownt Hiad I. IV. 106 Should I design to level in the dust Some city. 1878 Brownto Peets Croisic 12 Maydawn dews Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. Leveller. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) IV. 94, I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirlah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune.

C. transf. and fig. To reduce or remove (inequalities).

equalities)

equalities).

1642 Rogers Naaman 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812-16 J. SMITH Panorama Sci. 4: Art I. 32 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file. 1821 Lavis Elia Ser. 1. Imperfect Sympathies, The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 Sir B. Brode Psychol. Inq. 1. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

distinctions.

5. Surveying. To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also absol. or intr., to take levels.

Also disol. Of HILL, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see Levelling obt. 5b. 2]. 4712 J. James tr. Le

Blond's Gardening 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain,
is, to level the Slope of it exactly. Ibid. 189 You may level
the Hill according to the following Practice. 1727-41

CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Levelling, We are now able to level
distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also rarely, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also to level one's aim. (Freq. in fig. contexts.) Const. at, against, + toward, +to, + unto.

1530 PALSCR. 609/2 He leavelleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 Hoorer Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II. 130/1 He charged his peece, and leueled the same vnto the said Peter Carew. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado W. i. 239 If all ayme but this he leuelld false. 1655 MRO. Worcester Cent. Inv. viii, A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night ns well as by day. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 712 Each nt the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both levell'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 Burke Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks. 1842 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head. 1810 Scott Lady of L. II. XXXII, Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellions spear. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. X. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket. 1879 J. Burkouchs Lecusts & W. Hony (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano I. XV. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled nim Against the popedom. popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon). Obs.

† b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon). Ohs.

1592 Stow Ann. 235 [He] lenelled a quarrel out of a cross
howe. 1610 Holland Canden's Bril. (1632) 250 A bullet
levelled out of a great piece of ordnance. 1664 Floddan F.
viii. 72 Roaring Guns... levell'd out great leaden lumps.

C. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. Dichenson Arishas (1878) 40 To .. levell the eye
... at a gainefull, though inglorious object. 1667 Milton
P. L. IV. 543 The setting Sun... Against the eastern Gate
of Paradise Leveld his eevning Rayes. 1725 Pope Odyss.
xxi. 459 The chord he drew, Thro ev'ry ringlet levelling
his view. 1746 Fielding Tom Jones IX. V. The fair one ..
hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards.
1817 Byron Beppo lavii, Others were levelling their looks
at her.

at her.

d. fig. To aim, direct, point.

1576 Fleming l'anopl. Fpist. 273 All our actions are leveled... unto two ends. 1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 772 All his minde on honour fixed is, To which he levels all his purposis. 1690 Lor ker Toleration ii. Wks. 1727 II. 279 Vou proportion your Punishments... contrary to the Common Discretion,... which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 Hearne Dut. Hist. (1714) I. 383 Pompey... made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cassar]. 1742 Fisching J. Andrews I. xvii, This fellow's writings... are levelled at the clergy. 1856 Frouce Hist. Eng. (1858) II. ix, 235 Considerable sarcasm has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title. 1894 Solicitor's Jint. XXXIX. 2/2 II is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of finaud against any individual.

†e. Const. inf. To aim at doing something; to

+e. Const. inf. To aim at doing something; to

intend to. Obs.

intend to. Obs.

1708 Swift Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. 1755 II. 1. 65
A few men, whose designs ... were levelled to destroy the
constitution both of religion and government. 1752 Beawes
Lex. Mercat. Redire, 257 My endeavours have been levelled
.. to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas v. i.
12 This exclamation produced nll the astonishment it was
levelled to excite in the old citizen.
7. absol. or intr. To aim with a weapon; † occas.
said of the weapon. Also free transf and fix as

levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. absol. or intr. To aim with a weapon; † occas, said of the weapon. Also freq. transf. and fig. as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat arch.

c 1500 Three Kings' Sons 75 That., they shold lenelle & shote alle at ones. 1579 Spenser Sheph, Cal. Mar. 85, I levelde againe, And shott at him with might and maine.
1579 Gosson Sch. Abme (Arb.) 59 A wanton eye is the darte of Cephalus, where it leneleth, there it lighteth. 1590 Green Orl. Fur. (1599) B 3 b, 1, so they gesse but levell farre awry. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, III. ii. 286 The foe-man may with as great ayme levell at the edge of a Pen-knife.
1604 T. Wright Passions 1. i. 1 These can be no man, who works by right reason but.. he aymeth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 6
Euery Christian is obliged to levell at perfection. 1664
EULTER Hud. II. iii. 449 He to his engine flew.. And rais'd it till it levell'd right. 1699 Pomprer Poems (1724) 31 He levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 Dampier I'vy.
11. 1. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 Pope Windsor For. 1, 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye. 1728 T. Sherdina Persins iv. (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 Browning M. Relph 103 They level: a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

+ b. To guess al. Obs.

the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess al. Obs.

1580 Livi Enphices (Arb.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceine the cure of a father as 1 can lenel at the nature of a child. 1bid. 289 Since your eyes are.. so cunning that you can leuell at the dispositions of women whom you nemer knew.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. ii. 41 As thou namest them [my snitors]. I will describe them, and according to my description leuell at my affection.

Level, v.2 Obs. exc. dial. [? Corruption of Level by association with these.

LEVY, by association with prec.; but cf. OF. levaille tax; also It. livellare to levy (Florio, 1611).]

= LEVY v.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. II. 202 The chefe of the Frenche kinges revenewe is levelled uppon salte, a 1325 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Level, to assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1386 ELWORTHY W. Som. Word-bb. s.v., Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

Levelage (le vělėdz). [f. Level v. + -AGE.]

Levelling.

1882 Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S. 389 The Rara Avis Mining Company. give the best showing of any mine for development made through levelage.

1882 Rep. to Hospital States of The Preceding of the Forms of The Preceding of the Pr

† Level-coil. Obs. Forms: 6-7 level(1 coyl(e, coile, 7 levell acoile, leve le cull, leve-le-queue, [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (faire) lever le quelqu'un), to make a person rise from his seat (lever to raise, cul buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. Coll sb.4 The Fr. name of the game is leve-cul (Littré s.v. lever): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1656. Florio has an It. levaculo.] Arough, noisy game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted

game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. Level-sice. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; phr. to keep level-coil. Also used advb. = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 Nasire Unfort. Trav. 33 The next dave they had solempne disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle. 1605 Armin Fool upon Fool (ed. Grosart) 21 They., entred the Parler, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratch letc.] 1611 Florio, Leuacido, itch-buttocke, leue le cull. 1616 Braum. & Fl. Faithf. Friends 1. ii, What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 Quaries Argalus & P. 1. (1629) 18 The mothers smile Brought forth the daughters blush; and leuell coyle They smil'd and blush; one smile begate another. 1633 B. Jonson Tale Tub itt. ii, Vonng Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 Herrick Noble Numbers, To God, his gift 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this Levell Coyle. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queve, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years. 1656 Blouwr Gassoger., Level-Coile is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 Observator No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of Leve-Coll, or Level-Coyle.

Level-free, a. Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. Forsyth Beauties Scotl, III. 411 The mine.. is nearly 900 feet above the level of the valley, and must there

NOTREGIO of GRAINED By means of a level of revers.

1805 R. FORSYTH Beanties Scott, III. 411 The mine. is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore nlways be level-free, 1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-Mining, Level-free, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hillside.

Levelish (levelis), a. Somewhat level.

1894 CROCKETT Raiders (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

Levelism (levěliz'm). Also 7 levellism, 8 levillism. [f.Level a. or v. + -18M.] The principle

levillism. [f. Level. a. or v. + -18M.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use spec. the principles advocated by the 'Levellers'. 1659 Democritus turned Statesm. in Ilarl. Misc. (1810) VI. 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please; a favourer of Levellism [etc.]. 1708 S. Sewall. Diary 15 Jan. (1879) II. 210 He speaks against Levillism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 Fraser's Mag. III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the leviathan of levelism in matters ecclesiastical.

Levelization. [cheveloize¹-fan). [f. Level a. + 12ATION.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. a 1860 Gentl. Mag. cited in Worcester.

Levelled (leveld) the A. A. Soc. (leveld)

equality. a 1860 Gentl. Mag. cited in Worcester.

Levelled (leveld), fpl. a. Also 6 levyled, 7 leveld. [f. Level v. + -ed]. Made level; placed in a level position; aimed, directed. 1567 Drant Horace Epist. To Rdr. vi, A smothe, and plat leuyled poesye. 1607 Shaks. Timon 1. 1.47 No lenell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle III. 1038 The infection Of thy high leveld thoughts. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 376 Opposite in leveld West was set His mirror. 1769 Sir W. Jones Pal. Fort. Poems (1777) 23, I. fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Keg., Misc. Tr. 11/2 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second. 1823 Byron Juan VIII. xxxiv, Who kept their .. levell'd weapons still against the points of six levelled pikes. 1892 Woodbury Encycl. Photogr. 228 [it] is placed upon the. levelled glass plate.

Leveller (levellat). Also 8-9 (now U. S.) leveler. [f. Level v. + -eB.]. One who or that

leveler. [f. Level v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which levels.

1. In material senses:

which levels.

1. In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings. † b. One who aims, an aimer. † c. A level (the instrument). d. One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site '(Knight Dict, Mech. 1875). e. Pngilism. A knock-down blow. f. One who uses a level or levelling-instrument. g. 'A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table '(Knight). h. (See quot. 1891.) 1598 Florio, Scandagliatore, a sounder, a leueller, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 Cotge. s.v. Conf., The farre-off leueller shall neuer hit the white. 1693 Evelvn De la Triangular Instrument with a Lead. hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obtuse Angle. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levelers. 1814 Sporting Mag. XLIII. 68 B. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveller. 1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 548 The leveller and the shoveller. Inave taken the crown off his [a hill's] head. 1860 J. MULLAN Rep. Constr. Road to Ft. Benton (1863) 85 The level was used by myself until. sickness forced me to leave the party, Mr. Johnson taking my place as leveller. 1834 Labour Commission Gloss, s.v. Cokemen, In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveller rakes this coal level.

2. One who would level all differences of position or raphs among men. The term first arose as

2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character;

reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 Needham Case Commu. 77 Our Levellers now exclaim against the Parliament. 1647 Newsletter 1 Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638). They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and rayse a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. Harrington Prerog. Pop. Govt. 1. viii. 44 The People. are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is, because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1607 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. 1. (1700) 44, I see, you are an everlasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to

extraordinary Industry and Merit. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. 1808 V. 104 The levellers... only change and pervert the natural order of things. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers... grew clamorous for the king's death. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. 1. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics,—all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas.

3. pl. The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see quots.); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

sonmar to the Willedoys.

1762 Gentl. Mag. 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. 1763 Brit. Mag. IV. 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary; by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

walls, breaking down tences, &c.

4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality.

1659Gentl. Calling (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. 1755 Young Centuar it. Wks. (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion grown a leveller, like death? 1758 Johnson Idler No. 32 P. 5 Sleep is equally a leveller with death. 1829 Lytton Deveraux II. i, Emotion, whether of ridicile, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. 1874 Helps Soc. Press. XIII. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller.

Levelling (levelin), vbl. sb. Also 8-9 (now U.S.) leveling. [f. Level v. +-Ing I.]

1. Aiming, aim.

1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Visée, lenelling. 1607 Hirkon Wks. 1.429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to blesse my levelling, smite this Goliah in the forehead. 1627 tr. Bacon's Life & Death (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. 1796-7 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 263 In the frings, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level. 4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality.

the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below]. 1712 J. JAMES IT. Le Blond's Gardening 105 The Words Dressing, Leveling. signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and eaven. 1796 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 260 The levelling of the streets. 1861 Muscrave By roads 289 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines.

D. fig. (See Level v. 3.) Also with up, down. 1618 J. SMIH Lives Berkeleys (1833) II. 417, I have, for 550 years, traced the waies wherein they severally walked, for the hetter levelling of the life of the present lord George. 1658 J. Harrington Prevog. Pob. Goot. 1. xi. 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. 1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. 111. 476 The Jews. disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost. Contempt. 1831 LAMB Elia Ser. II. To Shade of Elliston, O ignoble levelling of Death! 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. v. iv, Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. 1869 DOWDEN Stud. Lit. (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear. 1888 Sweet Hist. Eng. Sounds Pref. p. vi, To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long es under one sound.

3. Surveying. (See quot. 1887.)

1812-16 PLAYPAIR Nat. Phil. (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles. 1830 LYEL Princ. Geol. I. 293 The levellings recently carried across that isthmus. 1to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. 1831 LARDMER Hydrost, iv, 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction of provition of horizontal lines. 1887 Gen. Walker in Encycl. Bril. XXII. 707 Lev

4. attrib.: levelling-instrument, an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level; levelling pole, rod, staff, an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling; † levelling-rule = Level sb.1; levelling-screw, a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; levelling-stand

(Photography), an instrument used to support a

(Photography), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

1690 Levbourn Curs. Math. 456 b, The *Levelling Instrument to be used in this Work. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1087 Theodolites, sextants, levelling instruments. 1598 Florito, Scandaglio, a plummet, or line to sounde with, a *leuelling rule. 1849 R. V. Dixon Heat 1. 51 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with *levelling screws. 1866 R. M. Ferguson Electr. (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., *Levelling Staves, are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Leveling-stand. 1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. 111, 220 The solution may be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

Levelling, ppl. a. Also leveling. [f. Level v. + ING².] That levels; esp. bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a 1635 SIBBES Confer. Christ & Mary (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be hrethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies. 1648 Boyle Seraph. Love xi. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. a 1674 Clarensoon Hiss. Reb. x. \$136 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party. 1763 Johnson in Reswell 21 July, 1.. showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. 1796 Burke Let. Noble Lord Wks. VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Compensation Wks. (Bohn) 1. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overhearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. 1847 DISRAEL Tancred L. vi, Ifanything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

Levelly (levell), adv. [f. 1.EVEL a. + -LY 2.] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on

Tevelly (leveli), adv. [f. level a. + -ly².]
In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; † uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 Getlein Herality II, iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried leuelly or equally thorowout the Escocheon without either rising or falling. 1628 Hobbes Thucyd. (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. 75 Every Shot.. equally Oblique or Levelly directed. 1837 New Monthly Mag. L. 470 A dense, slow-moving stream,.. flowing levelly on for a few yards. 1851 Trul. R. Agric. Soc. XII. 11. 639 See the standing corn shorn levelly low. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed Policy & P. I. viii. 175 Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

Levelness (levelines). [f. Levelle a. + NESS.]

The quality or condition of being level. 1634 Pracham Gentl. Exerc. 11. ii. 109 So you must remember to draw them to expresse their levelness with the earth. 1787 Roy in Phil. Trans. IXXVII. 190 Rommey-Marsh, from its levelness. .seeming..to afford the best base. 1824 Southey Sir. T. More (1831) II. 107 The very levelness of the political platform. 1891 J. Wisson Columbus 543 Levelness of head. 1897 Onling (U. S.) XXX. 1691 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

Level longe, obs. form of Liveling.

Leve longe, obs. form of LIVELONG. + **Levelry**. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Level a. or v. +-RY, with reference to leveller: cf. revelry.] The

principles of the Levellers.

1661 Sir II. Vanc's Politics 5 There is no State nor Seat more suitable for a Levelry then a Court-Livery. Itial. 5. From this Levelry I should never have dissented, had not the fulnesse of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

+ Level-sice. Obs. Also 6 level suse. [app.

from an altered form of the Fr. phr. lever level Level-coil), in which assise (seat) was substituted, as more decent, for cul. Skelton's form may be due to association with F. sus up.] = Level-COTL.

due to association with F. sus up.] = Levellooth.

1522 Skelton Why not to Court? 139 We have cast vp our war, And made a worthy trewse, With gup, levell suse? 1608 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iv. Iv. Decay 41 Ambitious hearts do play at Level sice forig. F. Ces ceurs ambitious ionent an boute hors?

+ Levely, a. Ohs. rare. In 3 north. levelike.

[f. Leve v.+-tv].] Credible.

a 1300 F. E. Psalter xcii. 7 pine wittenesses levelike [MS. II. Mikel levandlic: Lat. credibilia] are pai.

Levelyheede, obs. form of Livelthead.

Leven (in 4 Sc. lewine, lewyne, 6 7 leaven), clipped f. Eleventh (in 4 Sc. lewint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 4 Sc. lewint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 4 Sc. levint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 4 Sc. lewint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 5 Sc. levint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 5 Sc. levint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 5 Sc. levint), clipped f. Eleventh (in 6 Sc. levint

Leven, var. Levin sb. and v.; obs. f. Leaven.

Leven, var. Levin sb. and v.; obs. f. Leaven. † **Leveness.** Obs. Also 5 lefnesse. [app. f. Leve v. +-Ness.] Faith, confidence. e 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 622) 627 And lered hem her tefnesse. e 1440 Promp. Parv. 301/1 Levenesse, or helevenesse, fides. Levenesse, or greet troste. **Lever** (līvoi), sb.! Forms: 3 levere, 4 levor, 4-5 levour, 6-8 leaver, 5- lever. [ME. levere, levour, a. OF. *levere, leveour (F. leveur), agent-n. f. lever to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as leveur; the usual Fr. word is levier (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same vb. with different suffix; leviere fem. occurs in the with different suffix; leviere fem. occurs in the

14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less coloured by the cientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by

scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 Hii... cables vette ynowe & laddren, & leuours & uaste ssoue & drowe.

13... Coer de L. 1335 Ever men bare them up with levours.

1382 Wyclif Isa. xxvii. 1 Iu that dai visiten shal the Lord... vp on leuyathan, an eddere, a leuour [Vulg. serpenten veetem].

1433 Lydg. St. Edmund III. 1202 Oon with a leuour to leffite the doore on barre.

1481 CAXON Godfrey clxxx.

265 Other had grete leuers and plente of ropes and Cordes.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 223 An other speakes, as

though his woordes had neede to bee heaved out with leavers. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. II. xxiii. 147 Surely so heavy a log needed more levers than one. 1697 POTTER Antig. Greece III. xx. (1713) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust With Leavers. 1736 BULLER Antil. 1. i. 36 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture. 1813 SCOTT Rokely I. vi. Then clanking chains and levers tell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. a 1825 FORNY Voc. E. Anglia, Leaver, lower, a lever. 1881 S. H. HODGSON Outcast Ess. 402 (Hor. Od. III. xxvi) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying doors and warders low. fig. 1831 Society 1. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quickening love. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. (1861) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

thority;

+ b. gen. A bar, pole, or rod. Obs.

1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre. Hente an stronge lenour. c1320 Sir Benes 1861 (MS. A) He tok a lenour in is hond, And forth to the gate he wond. c1400

I waine by Gaw. 2386 The geant. bar a levor of yren ful strang. c1530 l.b. Beieness Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 366

Gonemar helde in bothe hys handes a gret lener, wherewith he layd on amonge those knyghtes. 1609 Binle (Dougy) Namb. xiii. 24 They cutte of a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leave. 1613

PURCHAS Thisrimage (1614) 504 Fish-shells..so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarse draw one of them after them.

2. Mechanics Adouted as the name for that type

2. Mechanics. Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulerum.

to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the weight, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the power. Levers are said to be of the first, second, or third kind or order according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midmost position of the three.

16.8 Wilkins Nath. Mag. 1, iv. 20 The second Mechanical faculty is the Leaver. 170 J. Clanum Rehamle's Nat. Phill. (1709 J. 43 Two Bodies hung at the Ends of a Balance or Leaver. 1803 J. Woon Princ. Mech. 18, 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum. 1812-16 Planum Nat. Phill. (1819) L. 117 Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1829 Nat. Philos., Mechanics 11, iii. § 11, 6 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. 1841 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. 163 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. 1851 Cartin Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 172 The hard envelopes . serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata, as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. Special applications. 2. A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples

naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (obs. exc. dial.).

b. Steam-engine. † (a) = BEAM sh. 1 11 (obs.); (b) a starting-bar. c. The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. d. In Dentistry and Surgery = ELEVATOR 2. In Midwifery = VECTIS (Syd. Soc. Lex.). e. The first row of a fishing-net. f. Short for lever-watch.

a. 1481-2 in Charters Finehale (Surtees) p. ccclv, Pro. meremio empto pro j lever in tenemento Roberti Jakson.

b. 1758 FITZGERALI in Phil. Trans. L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine (i.e. steam-engine) works up and down alternately. 1836 Height Englis. & Mech. Encycl. 11. 702 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1881 Isee lever-pin].

d. 1846 Brittan tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg. 74 With the Lever.—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump. naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples

With the Lever.—Its extremity is passed between two as teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. Paton in Encycl. Brit. XVII. 359/t.

4. altrib. and Comb. a. with sense 'belonging to a lever', as lever-actuation, -edge, -pin; also lever-like adj. b. with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as lever-brace, -corkscrew, -drill, -hoist, -jack, -knife, -pallet, -fendulum, -press, -punch, -shears, -spar, -valve.

1889 G. Findlay Eng. Railway 79 The frame... known as 'lever actuation. 1860 All Year Round No. 57. 162 The 'lever corkscrew gave a zest to his wine. 1884 F. I. Britten Watch & Clockm. 207 "Lever Edges... are polished in a swing tool. 1867; I. Maccracor Voy. Alone 41 The pantry is beside them with .. pepper .. mustard, corkscrew, and 'leverkinfe for preserved meat this. 1891 Atkinson Last of Giant Killers 190 The steel point of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and "lever-like pressure applied. 1825 J. Nicholson Oferal. Mechanic 524 The centre of the *lever-pallet..is in a right line between the centre of the *lever-pallet..is in a right line between the centre of the *lever-pallet..is in a right line between the centre of the *lever-pallet..is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the vere. Ibid. 326 In Ellicott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the "lever pendulum. 1881 Greeker Gun 263 Next turn out the "lever pin on top of lever. 1873 W. Corv Lett. & Yrnls. (1897) 316 The 'lever-spar of a water-lift.

5. Special combs.: lever-board, -bridge (see quots.); lever-engine, †(a) = beann-engine (obs.); (b) = side-lever engine (1876 in Knight Dict. Mech. and in later Dicts.); lever escapement (Watch-naking), an escapement in which the connexion

(b) = side-lever engine (1876 in Knight Dict. Mech. and in later Dicts.); lever escapement (Watch-making), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); lever-fly,

a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; lever-frame U.S., 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (Cent. Dict.); lever-man U.S., one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; lever watch, a watch with a lever escapement; lever-wood, the Virginian hop-hornbeam

ment; lever-wood, the Virginian hop-hornbeam or ironwood, Ostrya Virginica (Treas, Bot. 1866).

1824 R. Stuart Hist. Steam Engine 150 As the *lever-beam was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston.

1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 587 *Lever-boards, a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light; or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 Sir H. Douglas Millit. Bridges 312

That which is called a *Lever Bridge is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the buts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground.

1744 DESAGULIERS Experim. Philos. 11, 489 The *Lever Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 Pruny Cycl. XII.

303/2 *Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 141 The Lever Escapement. is generally preferred for pocket watches. 331 J. Holland Manuf. Metal 1.131

The holes... are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a *lever fly. 1901 Daily News 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving .. has been effected in the wages of *lever men. 1848 Chambers's Inform. 1. 285/2 The *lever watch is so named from the ...ver escapement of Mudge.

† Ilever, 5b.2 Obs. rare -1. [f. Leve v.2 + -ER.]

+Lever, $sb.^2$ Obs. $rare^{-1}$. [f. Leve $v.^2 + -ER^T$.] = Believer.

c1340 Cursor M. (Trin.) 18719 be leuer [Cott. and Gött. truand] & be baptized bobe Shulde be saued from alle lobe.

Lever, sb.3 Obs. rare-1. [Fr.: see Levee

"Lever, sb.3 Obs. rare-1. [Fr.: see Levee sb.2] = Levee sb.2 2.

1742 Miss Robinson in Mrs. Delany's Lett. (1861) II. 191
We do not appear at Phoebus's Levér.

Lever ([ivo]), v. [f. Lever sb.1]

1. intr. To apply a lever; to work with a lever.

1856 Kane Art. Expl. II. ii. 31 It was all in vain that
Hans and I. . lifted, levered, twisted and pulled. 1897

Daily News 16 Mar. 6/5 They delved, and levered, and
sweated.

2. trans. 2. To 16.

2. trans. a. To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with along, away, out, over, up. b. To bring into a specified con-

out. over, up. b. To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 Prefer & Sivenkicht Telegraphy 200 The hottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground. 1882 Jeffer is Bev's I. i. 11 He began to lever the raft along. 1887 Baring-Gould Garvock St. iv. 30, I flung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 Miss Downe Girl in Karp. vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 Daily Vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 Daily News 19 May 5/3 The concrete fell... and levered the pier over. 1898 Cycling 77 By passing a bar through the frame... and levering it straight.

fig. 1890 Graphic 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence Levering vbl. sb. Also attrib.

1869 Mrs. Whitney We Girls x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 Daily News 3 Nov. 6/6 Suapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

Lever, obs. f. Liver sb, Liver v., to deliver.

Lever, obs. var. liever, comparative of Lief a.

Lever, obs. var. liever, comparative of LIEF a. **Leverage** (liveredge, [f. Lever sb.1+-age.]

1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by

which lever-power is applied; also concr. a system of levers.

1724 Lond. Gaz. No. 6273/8 An Engine..., which ... by means of a Leveridge and an Horizontal Fly,...can Raise... Water. 1839 R. S. Robinson Nant. Steam Eng. 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. Leverage of a

tage gained by the use of a lever. Leverage of a force (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARDNER Mech. x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 Tonn & Bowman Phys. Anat. 1. 146 The extension of the os calcis. affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W. Holmes Edie V. xvi. (1801) 221 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. Macdonald Sir Gibbie 11. xiii. 224 The stream worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with ferce leverage. 1882 Knowledge No. 19. 403/2 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the oar's length to remain unchanged.

10. fig. Advantage for accomplishing a durpose:

length to remain unchanged.

b. fig. Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1858 Gladstone Honger III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech. produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 Helps Realmah v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1833 Contemp. Rev. Dec. 790 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. attrib.

1838 Poe A. G. Pynt Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. Stephens Bk. of Farm (ed. 2) I. 258/t This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the graip is used to lift rank wet litter.

Leveray. •ev. levere. obs. forms of Livery.

Leveray, -ey, levere, obs. forms of Livery.

Leveret (leveret). Forms: 6 leverette, leav-, lyveret, 7 leverit, levoret, levart, -et,

-it, 5- leveret. [ad. OF. levrete, levrette, dim. of levre (F. lièvre) hare.]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14. Voc. in Wr.-Wilcher 592/22 Lepusculus, a leveret. 1544 Phare Regim. Lyfe (1553) H vj b, The mawe of a yong leucrette with the inice of plantaine, is excedinge profitable. 1607 Topsell. Fourf, Beasts (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hanters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. Clayron in Phil. Trans. XVIII. 123, 1 have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the Head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 Johnson Idler No. 81 r 6 [14] is the claim .. of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 Carv Dante's Inf. XXIII. 16 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound snatches the leveret. 1835 Ganssawe Life Comper (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret, .. his neighbours supplied him with three. † 2. transf. and fig. a. A pet, a mistress. b. A spiritless person. Obs.

1617 S. Collins Def. Bp. Ely (1628) 54 Theres a Leuite of the Iesuits, or a prettie lenorite rather, to sucke a Kings heart-blood in time. 1630 Lennard tr. Charron's Wisd. 11. ii. § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters, .. leverets in dangers. 1637 Shirley Gamester I. i, Some wife will bid her husband's leverets welcome. 1640 Dk. Newcastle Country Capt. 11. (1649) 23 You meane, one wenche between us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leveretts.

3. attrib.: leveret-skin, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's

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(In recent Dicts.)

Levero(c)k, -ucke, obs. forms of LARK sb.1

Levers. Obs. exc. dial. Also 1 læfer, leb(e)r,

Levers. Obs. exc. dial. Also 1 læfer, leb(e)r, 5 levre. [OE. lafer.] (See quot. 1879.) c225 Corpus Glass. 1823 Scirpea, corisc, leber. c1000 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 278/29 Scirpia Iread Scirpeal, læfer. c1000 Sax. Leechd. 1, 382 Genim læfre neodowearde. c1450 Alphila (Aneed. Oxon.) 22 Gladiolus,... gallice glaiol, angluc leure. 1578 Lyre Dodows II. xli. 193 The wilde yellow Iris is now called... in English Lauers or Leuers. 1879 Britten & Holland Plant.n. 304 Levers,... a name applied by Lyte... to Iris Pseudacorus, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

Teves, obs. Sc. pl. of Leaf.

Leves, obs. Sc. pl. of Leaf.

† Levesel. Obs. Forms: 4 le(e)fsel, leveselle, levesel, 4-5 levesel, 5 leef-sele, levesell,

selle, levecel, 4-5 levesel, 5 leef-sele, levesell, lef-sale, lefe sal(e. [? repr. OE. *l/afsele. f. l/af Lef-sale, lefe sal(e. [? repr. OE. *l/afsele. f. l/af Lef-sale, lefe sal(e. [? repr. OE. *l/afsele. f. l/af Lef-sale, lefe sal(e. [? repr. OE. *l/afsele. f. l/af Lef-sale, lefe sal(e. [? repr. OE. *l/afsele. f. l/af Lef-sale)] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 448 Such a lefsel of lof nener lede hade. c 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 141 The clerkes horse there as it stood ybounde behynde the Mille, vnder a lefsel. — Pars. T. * 337 As the gaye leef-sel atte Tauerne is signe of the wyn that is in the Celer. c 1400 Destr. Troy 337 A playne, Full of floures. With lef-sales vppon lofte lustic and faire, Folke to refresshe for faintyng of hete. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 600 To Bachus signe & to be eluesel His yoube him halib. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 300/2 Levecel he-forne a wyndowe, or other place, umbraculum. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the lenesell of the bed vnto the morow. † Levet 1. Obs. rare. [f. leve (Leave v.1) + -ET.] Only pl. Leavings, fragments.

1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe. . Then gadder they vp their levettis. Ibid. 98 The best meate awaye they carve. . Then proll the servynge officers . . so that their levettis are hut thynne.

† Levet 2. Obs. Also 7 levett, 7-8 levit(t.

+ **Levet**². Obs. Also 7 levett, 7-8 levit(t. [? ad. It. levata 'the name of a march vpon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio) f. levare to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning. a 1625 FLEYCHER Doub, Marriage II. i, Come sirs, a queint strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

a 1625 Fletcher Doub. Marriage 11. i, Come sirs, a queint Levet. (Trump. a levet.) To waken our brave Generall.
1656 W. Meredith Narr. Passages Irel. in 8th Rep. Hist.
MSS. Comm. App. 600/1 The thenmy., were some distance from vs sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory.
a 1637 Cotton Winter xxxii. Poems (1680) 649 The Ædian Trumpetters By their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. Sewall. Diary 1 Jan.
(1879) II. 121 Col. Hobbey's Negro..sends in .. to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.
Levetenaunt, obs. forms of Levet Levets.

Levey, Leveyne, obs. forms of Levee, Leaven. Leviable (leviăb'l), a. Also 6-9 levyable. If. LEVY v. + -ABLE.

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1. Aby J. Paston in Paston Lett. III. 313 All syche money as is not levyable of dyvers of the seyd fermors and tenauntes.

1. The same some... [shall be] due & levyable immediatly uppon demannde hade and denyed. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 19 & 8 The same some... [shall be] due & levyable immediatly uppon demannde hade and denyed. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was ... due and leuiable to the kinges vse. 1622 Bacon IIen. VII Mor. & Hist. Wks. (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay, ... to he leviable by coarse of law. 1752 Carte Hist. Eng. III. 815 An aid ... due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and levyable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 All Year Round 27 July 417 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act... is now unlimited. 1881 Standard 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 Daily News 16 May 3/t The levyable expenses of a borough.

2. a. Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

payment of a contribution.

1897 Daily News 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. U.S. Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

† Le'viate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. late L. leviāt, ppl. stem of leviāre, f. levis light.] trans. To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde iv. vi. (1552) 146 b, This oft wasshing shal. leuyate and lygbten the head with al the senses therin contayned.

Leviathan (livəi apan). Forms: 4-6 levyathan, (4 -ethan), 5 lyvyatan, -on, 5 - leviathan. [a. L. (Vulg.) leviathan, a. Heb. אימן לוימן livyāthān.

Some scholars refer the word to a root איני וויין מייני וויין מייני לוויה. Some scholars refer the word to a root מייני לוויה. Some scholars refer the word to a root יויה מיינים לוויה. arvau to twist (cf. רויה) firvyāh, conjecturally rendered wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.]

1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or

imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned

imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

1382 Wyclif 308 x|[i.] 20 [21] Whether maist thou drawen out leuyethan with an hoc? 1535 Coverder Ps. ciii[i.] 26
There is that Leuiathan, whom thou hast niade, to take his pastyme therin. 1555 Eoen Peccades To Rdr. (Art.) 51 The greate serpente of the sea Leuiathan, to haue suche dominion in the Ocean. 1591 Spenser Vis. Work! 8 Van. 62 The huge Leuiathan, dame Natures wonder. 1667 Militon P. L. vii. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretcht like a Promontorie. 1713 Young Last Day 1. 35
Leviathans but heave their cumb rous mail, It makes a tide. 1725 Poep Odyss. xii. 119 She [Scylla] makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. transf.; esp. = a ship of huge size.

[?1801 CAMPBELL Battle of the Battic ii, Like leviathans

D. Wans, ; csp. = a ship of huge size. [? 1807 CAMFBELL Battle of the Battle ii, Like leviathans affoat.] 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths]. stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. clxxxi, The oak leviathans. 1828 Bright 5p, Reform 21 Dec. (1876) 312 Vour splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1822 Suff-LING Land of the Broads (ed. 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].

e. fig. A man of vast and formidable power or

enormous wealth.

enormous wealth.

1607 Dekker Kuts. Conjur. (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leuiathan promisde he should be maister. 21630 Sanderson Serm. II. 310 So can the Lord deal.. with the great.. leviathans of the world. 1782 Pennant Journ. Chester to Lond. 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget. 1796 Burke Let. Noble Lord Wks. VIII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 De Quincev Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 Punch: Mar. 97/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men. + 2. (After Isa. xxvii. t.) The great enemy of God, Satan. Obs.

† 2. (After Isa. xxvii. t.) The great enemy of God, Satan, Obs.

[1382 Wyclif Isa. xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde swerd, ... yp on leuyathan, ... a crookid wounde serpent.] c 1400 Destr. Trop 44.27 This fende was the first bat felle for his pride. .. bat lyuyaton is cald. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Trop II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leuiathan. 1447 Boken Ham Seyntys (Roxb.) 150 By the envye deceyvyd of hys enmy Clepyd serpent beheniot or levyathan. 1505 B.-Barkes Spir. Somi. Ii, Breake thou the jawes of olde Levyathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Holybes for: The oxegoism of political

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 Hobbes Leviath. (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth... This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes 20 What it is that makes up. harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1660 LOCKE Hum. Und. 1. iii. (1695) 17 An Holbist. will answer; Because.. the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees (1725) I. 195 The gods have.. design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, solud compose the strong Leviathan.

4. altrib. passing into adj. with sense: Huge.

4. attrib. passing into adj. with sense: Huge,

monstrous.

nonstrous.

1624 Middleton Game at Chess II. ii, This leviathanscandal that lies rolling Upon the crystal waters of devotion.

1751 H. Walfole Lett. (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that
this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other
chambers.

1861 A. Smith Med. Stud. 12 He has duly
chronicled every word., in his leviathan note-book, 1892
W. Beatty-Kingston Intemper. v. 32 The leviathan liquor
interests. interests.

Hence **Levi atha nic** a., huge as a leviathan, 1848 Tail's Mag. XV. 789 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain McOnhae's sea-serpent.

† Levia tion. Obs. [f. LEVY v.: see -ATION.]

The levying of a tax; quasi-coner. a tax.

1538 St. Papers Hen. VIII, 11. 544 We desire and pray youe to be now... diligent in the leviation thereof.

1681

Treat. E. India Trade 30 They... settle a Tax, which they call Leviations, upon the Trade. Ibid. 37 How shall they maintain... them? By Leviation upon Goods.

Levice Ilular, a. [f.L. lēvi-s smooth + Cellular,] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.
(In recent Dicts.)

Levie, obs. form of LEAVY.

Levier (levia). Also 5, 8-9 levyer, 6 leavier. [f. Levy v. + -er I.] One who levies (in senses of the vb.)

the vb.).

1494 Fabvan Chron. vii. 436 Of this taxe to be leuyers or gaderers was assygned y pryncypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 Flobio, Liuellatore, a leanier or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 Prinne Rights Eng. Freemen 30 Any Levier of them [sc. taxes], or imprisoner of refusers of them. 1701 De For Power People Misc. (1703) 136 You are. the Levyers of our Taxes. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers

think dependence can be placed. 1885 STEVENSON Dynamiter 203 The levyers of a., war. 1888 R. Dowling Miracle Gold II. xiv. 7, I am not a levier of blackmail.

Levigable (levigab'l), a. [ad, med. L. lēvigābilis, f. lēvigāre (see Levigate v.).] + a. That can be polished. Obs. b. That can be reduced to

powder. rare⁻¹.

1670 EVELYN Poniona viii. 24 Useful is the Pear-Tree.. for its excellent colour'd Timber, hard and levigable... especially for Stools, Tables [etc.]. 1850 Browning Christm. Eve xviii, Dust and ashes levigable.

+ Le vigate, pple. Obs. [ad. late L. levigāt-us, pa. pple. of levigāre, f. levis light.] Lightened. 1331 ELYOT Gov. I. iii, His labours beinge leuigate and made more tollerable.

made more tollerable.

Levigate(le vige't), ppl. a. Bol. and Eul. Also lævigate. [ad. L. lævigāt-us. pa. pple. of lævigāre (see next).] Smooth as if polished.

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 269 Lævigate (lævigāta), without any partial elevations or depressions.

1880 in Gray Struct. Bol. 418/1.

L. lēvigāt-, ppl. stem of lēvigāre to make smooth,

L. lēvigāt-, ppl. stem of lēvigāre to make smooth, f. lēvis (sometimes erron. lævis) smooth.]

† 1. trans. To make smooth; to polish. Obs.

1612 Woodle, Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 70 White starch.. levigateth the parts exasperated. 1620 Venner Via Recta.

1612 Venner Via Recta.

1613 Venner Via Recta.

1614 Levis (leuigate the roughnesse of the winde-pipe. 1650 Fuller Pisgah 410 Å stone turned, rolled, and tossed about, to smooth, and levigate every side thereof. 1676 Boyle New Exper. II. in Phil. Trans. XI. 803 To enable them, by the help of Gravity, to levigate. or polish each others surfaces. 1791 Cowerd Odyss. XII. 95 No mortal man might climb it or descend. For it is levigated as by art. 1811

**Self Instructor 536 Bran. Levigates its surface. 1826, 1835 [see Levigated ph. a.].

† b. in immaterial sense. Obs.

1650 Fuller Pisgal III. 1314 The turning of a tender melting B. into a surly rigid R. is not to levigate or mollifie but to make the name harder in pronunciation. 1794 Mes. Plozzi Synon. I. 374 Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airness of temper.

2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rule the method of the standard of the sta

down; to make a smooth paste of (with some

liquid).

1694 Salmon Bale's Dispens. (1713) 334/1 Levigate it upon a Marble, till it becomes an impalpable Powder. 1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 181 Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders. 1782–3 W. F. Maryn Geog. Mag. I. 9 Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds. 1802 A. Ellicott Trul. (1803) 245 Shells, and other calcareous matter, levigated by the friction of the particles. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) 11. 345 It is sufficient to levigate them with water to obtain them very white. 1824 Mech. Mag. No. 30. 32 Machinery for Levigating or Grinding Colours. 1894 Smiles J. Wedgrowd ii. 15 This clay, carefully levigated, yielded a red ware.

1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1. 1153 He. makes logic levigate the big crime small.

Hence Levigating vbl. sb. (attrib.) and ppl. a.

1710 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 272 A Levigating

1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp. 22 A Levigating Lohoch. c1790 Imison Sch. Art II. 67 Mix it with a levigating knife with spirits of wine. 1812-16 J. SMITH Panarama Sci. 4 Art II. 787 The glue is then to be put warm on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

Levigated, ppl. a. [f. Levigate v. + -ED 1,]
+1. Made smooth; polished. Obs.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 29 The outer syde of Radius is rounde, and leuigated. 1801 Fusel in Lect. Paint. i. (1848)
350 A board, or a levigated plane of wood, metal, stone, or some prepared compound. 1826 Kirry & Sv. Entomol. 111.
xxx. 250 The eye-cases.. surrounded on their inner side by a crescent-shaped levigated piece. 1835 Kirry Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. vi. 208 The base is concave so as to play upon the levigated centre of the above protuberance.

2. Finely powdered; reduced to a smooth consistency.

sistency.

1641 French Distill. iii. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated
Lime 10 ounces. 1733 Arburnnor Aliments (1735) 67 The 1641 FRENCH Distill, ii. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated Lime to ounces. 1732 Arbutuntor Aliments (1735) 67 The Chyle is white, as consisting of Salt, Oil and Water of our Food, much levigated or smooth. 1766 SMOLLETT True, 70 Our porcelain seems to be a partial vitrification of levigated flint and fine pipe clay. 1823 J. BADCOCK Dom. Annsem. 65 Finely levigated chlorate.. of potash. 1881 J. Geikie Preh. Europe 161 The finely-levigated material derived from the grinding of glaciers.

Levigation (levigē | son). Pharmacy. [ad. L. levigātion em, n. of action f. levigāte.] The action levigation em, n. of action f. levigare.] The action of Levigare v.; 'the trituration or rubbing down

of Levigate v.; 'the trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Then of thy Water make Ayre by Levygacyon. 1612 Woodall.

Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 272 Levigation is the reduction of any hard and ponderous matter by comminution, and diligent contusion into fine powder, like Alcool. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 11 Either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. 1833 J. Holland Manuf. Metal II. x. 246 The most ancient mills were undoubtedly those in which the method of levigation was rudely employed. 1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks viii. 73 In such crude examinations levigation may occasionally be advantageous. 1885 W. ROBERTS Urin. Dis. II. iii. (ed. 4) 325 They were easily separated from the urine by levigation and decantation.

Levill, obs. form of Level.

Levill, obs. form of LEVEL.

Levin (le'vin), sb. arch. Forms: 3-5 levene, 4 leyven, leivin, 5 levyn, 5-6 lewyn(e, 6 leav'n, 3-7, 9 leven, levin. [ME. leven(e, of obscure origin.

By some conjectured to represent an unrecorded ON. or

OE. cognate of ON. leiptr fem., lightning; but this is very doubtful. Phonetic laws as known at present do not allow of connecting ME. levene with MSw. ljugn-elder (mod. Sw. ljugs), lyghna, Da. lyn-ild, lightning, Da. lyne, to lighten; these words are cogn. w. OE. lt3 Leve, and ultimately with Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright

Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright light or flame.

1250 Gen. & Ex. 3265 Dhunder, and leuene. God sente on dat hird. a 1300 Cursor M. 22477 be sterns wit bair leman [Gött. lemand] leuen. c 1300 Harclok 2600 And forth rith al so leuin fares. c 1366 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 277 With wilde thonder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1300 Gower Conf. III. 77 The thonder with his fyri levene So cruel was upon the hevene. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Troy I. ii, Out of whose mouthe, leuen and wylde fyre, Lyke a flawme euer blased out. c 1460 Towned Lydy, xiii. 650 All the wod on a leuyn me thoght that he gard Appere. 1494 Fabran Chron. vii. ccxxvii. 255 Out of the east parte appered a great leuyn or beam of bryghtnes. 1513 Douglas Æneis vii. Prol. 10 All thoch the he the hart and lamp of hevin, Forfeblit wolk his lemand giltly lewyne, Throw the declyning of his large round speir. 1594 Cakew Tasso (1881) 109 Mars he resembles thee, when from fift heavin Thou comst down guirt with ire and ghastly leau'n. 1596 Spenser E. Q. v. vi. 40 As when the flashing Levin haps to light Vppon two stubborne oakes. 1647 II. More Song of Soul II. i. I. xii, Swift as the levin from the sneezing skie. 1808 Scott Marm. t. xxiii, The Mount, where Israel heard the law, 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin, And shadows, mists, and darkness, given. 1851 Longe. Gold. Leg. v. At Sea, See! from its summit the lurid levin Flashes downward. 1855 Singleton Virgil 1. 348, I would that ... the almighty sire Would harl me with his leven to the shades. 1868 Swinners. Songs Springtites, Gard. Cymodoce 90 The leaping of the lamping levin afar.

b. attrib. and Comb., as levin-boll, -brand

tides, Gard. Cymodoce 90 The leaping of the lamping revinafar.

b. attrib. and Comb., as levin-boll, -brand († brond), fire, flame; levin-darting ad].

1820 Scott Monast. II, 'God-a-mercy, my little 'levin-bolt,' said Stawarth. 1864 Conngton Fined VI. (1873) 200 The levin-bolt is authentic fire. a 1599 Stenser F. Q. vii. 30 And eft his burning 'levin-brond in hand he tooke. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. vi. xxv., Resistless flash'd the levin-brand. 1847 C. Bronte J. Eyre Pref. (2nd ed.), Some of those ... over whom he flashes the levin-brand of his denunciation. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. vi. xviii, They were not arm'd like England's sons, But bore the 'levin-darting guns. 1820 — Iranhoe xxii, Crash after crash, as with wild thunder-dints and 'levin-fire. 1813 — Rokely v. xxxiii, Like wolves before the 'levin flame. 1866 J. B. Rose it. Orid's Met. 229 The leven flame Forth from his cyes, forth from his nostrils came.

† Levin, v. Obs. [f. Levin sb.] intr. To

from his nostrils came.

† Levin, v. Obs. [f. Levin sb.] intr. To lighten, emit flashes of light or lightning. Also trans, with cognate object.

13. E. E. Psalter cxliii. 7 Leuen brightnesses [Vulg. fulgura cornscationen]. c 1400 Destr. Trey 7723 His Ene eleuenaund with light as a low (yb. 14. Tec. in Wr. Wilcker 665/7 Fulgurat, lewnes. c 1440 Promp. Party. 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn, cornscat, fulmine. 1483 [see Levinng vbl. sb.]. 1530 Palson, 609/2 It leveneth, as the lygtenyng dothe... Dyd you nat se it leven right nowe? Hence † Levining fpl. a.

1 1340 Hamfole Psalter Cant. 510 In shynynge of bi leuenand spere. c 1400 Destr. Tray 1988 With a leuenyng light as a low fyre.

Leviner, corrupt form of Limer, kind of hound.

Leviner, corrupt form of LIMER, kind of hound. Leving, obs. form of LIVING.

+ Levining, vbl. sb. Obs. Forms: 2-4 leven-

+ Levining, vbl. sh. Ohs. Forms: 2-4 levening, 4 levynynge, levennyng, 5 leyfnyng, lewenynge. [f. Levin v. + -13G ¹.] Lightning. Also, the bright flashing of any light.

a1300 Cursor M. 533 Wynd þat blaws o loft, O quilk es thoner and leuening ledd. a1340 Hampole l'salter laxvi. 18 þi leuynyngis shane til þe erth. c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 With grete thunders and leuennynges and hidous tempestez. c1400 Iranie & Gaio. 377 In my face the levening smate. c1400 Melayne 815 The levenynge of [pair] baners clere Lyghtenes all þat lande. 1483 Cath. Angl. 215/1 To Levyn or to smytte with ye levenynge.

altrib. a1547 Surkev Æneid 11. 853 Sins that the sire of Gods and king of men Strake me with thonder, and with leuening blast.

Levir (livoi). Anthropology. [a. l. Evir

Levir (li vəs). Anthropology. brother-in-law; a common Aryan word = Skr. dēvar, Gr. δαήρ, Lith. deveri-s, OSI. deveri, OHG. zeihhur, OE. tácor.] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the LEVIRATE.

1865 McLennan Prim. Marr. viii. 203 In the earliest age the Levir had no alternative but to take the widow. 1898 Folk-Lore June 105 She is taken over by some other clansman, usually a widower, But in this case. the new husband is compelled to repay to the Levir the bride-price.

Levir, obs. form of Liver; obs. compar. Lief.

Levirate (līvirā). [f. L. lēvir brother-in-law + -ATE 1.] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain

of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain eircumstances to marry the widow.

1725 T. Lewis Antig. Hebr. Republ. III. 268 The Law of Levirate. 1783 T. Wilson Archeol. Dict., Levirate. 1855 W. H. Mill. Applic. Panth. Prine. (1861) 202 Reasoning from the spirit of the law of levirate, as concerning only succession to property. 1870 LUBBOCK Orig. Civilia. iii. (1875) 94 The next stage was that form of polyandry in which brothers had their wives in common, afterwards came that of the levirate. 1883 Manne Early Law & Cust. iv. 100 An institution. known commonly as the Levirate, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga.

10. attrib. passing into adj.

b. altrib. passing into adj.

1865 tr. Renan's Life Jesus xvii. 203 The Mosaic code had consecrated this patriarchal theory by a strange insti-

tution, the levirate law. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul I. 264 The law of levirate marriage might be set aside if [etc.]. Hence Leviratic, Leviratical adjs., pertaining to or in accordance with the levirate; Leviration,

to o'th accordance with the fevirate; Leviration, leviratical marriage.

1815 in J. Allen Mod. Judaism (1816) 415 note, The design of the precept of leviration was [etc.]. 1849 ALFORD Grk. Test. I. 159 (Matt. xxii. 24). The firstborn son of a leviratical marriage was reckoned.. as the son of the deceased brother.

Levis, obs. pl. of Leaf.
Levish, obs. variant of Lovage.

**Heviso mnous, a. Obs. rare = 0. [f. L. levisoum-us (f. levis light + sommus sleep) + -ots.]

'Watchful, soon waked' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Levit, variant of Lever 2 Obs.

Levitant (levitănt). [ad. 1... levitant-em, pres. pple. of levităre to Levitate.] One who practises ('spiritualistic') levitation.

1875 Q. Frut. Sci. XII. 42 About three centuries after this ... we find the pair of levitants, Abaris and Pythagonas.

Levitate (levitelt), v. [f. L. levit-s light, after Gravitate 2]

Gravitate v.] 1. intr. To rise by virtue of lightness; opposed to Gravitate 2 b. Now only with reference to

to Gravitate 2 b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'.

1673 Maryell Reh. Transh. II. 186 A Lecture ...upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1685 Bovle Eng. Notion Nature vi. 183 When 'it stere, it ceases either to gravitate, or, as some schoolmen speak, to levitate. 1879 Whitchall Rev. 13 Sept. 412 2, I have a stepson who levitates, 1887 II. Lexiber in 10th Cent. Feb. 201 It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated' to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window.

2. trans. †a. To make lighter or of less weight. Obs. b. Chiefly in the language of 'spiritualists': To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

1886 Goan Celest. Bodies 11. v. 221 The Air being of a sudden levitated to such a measure.

1875 Q. Frat. Sci. XII.

54 Many were levitated only in these unconscious states.

1884 Long.m. Mag. V. 167 Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated'.

1892 W. S. Lilly Gt. Enigma 114 No reasonable man would receive Mrs. Guppy as an ambassadress from the Infinite and Eternal, merely because she was levitated.

1894 Centroy Mag. Apr. 8.34.1 The extra amount of gas required to levitate my person to the clouds.

18 There Levitated, Levitating ffl. adjs. Also Levitative a., adapted for or capable of levitation. Levitator, one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

tion. Levitator, one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

1859 Herschel, Fam. Levi. Sci. Subj. iii § 45 (1860) 131

The levitating portion of it being burried off—the gravitaling remaining behind. 1875 Q. Toni. Sci. XII. 52 At least one Christian and one heathen case of levitated persons are recorded. 1887 Huxley in 19th Cent. Feb. 202 Our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend 'levitate'? 1890 Edinh. Rev. July 109 It had not indeed altogether escaped notice that hodies gain in weight through combustion; but the difficulty. was evaded by attributing to phlociston a 'levitative' power. 1892 A. M. Cierre. Fam. Stat. Homer. x. 63 The dream of a levitative art lurked nowhere within the Homeric field of view. 1893 A. Lang in Contemp. Rev. Sept. 380 The levitated boy. flew over a garden.

Levitation (levite for). [f. Levitate v. (see 1. The action or process of levitating or rising in

virtue of lightness. Opposed to Gravitating or fishing in 1668 H. More Div. Dial. 1. ix. (1713) 18 There being no such hard Pressure, no Levitation or Gravitation, 1802 PALEY Nat. Theck. xii. \$ 6 (1819) 205 The lungs also of birds contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for a partition.

birds contain in them a provision distinguishing, and lated for elevitation.

b. The action or process of rising, or raising (a

body', from the ground by 'spiritualistic' means.

1875 Fam. Ilerald 13 Nov. 29/2 Levitation is an old claim of the marvellous, as old as Pythagoras. 1881 Times 30 Mar. 11/6 Levitation.or moving at will, ... wholly independent of the laws of gravitation, is a universal dream.

1888 PESANT Ilert Paulus 89 The scances, manifestations, lawitung the 1.

+2. The action or process of becoming lighter; also, the quality of being comparatively light;

BUOYANCY. Obs.

1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies 11, v. 221 The Currents in the Sen, as all Tides, are made by Levitation of the Humin Body. 1739 LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge 25 The Sides must rise by their own Levitation or Buoyancy.

Levite (lī voit). (Now with initial capital.)
Also 4-5 levyte. [ad. L. levīta, also levītē, ad. Gr. λενίτης, f. Λενί Levi (Heb. το Lēvī, which also means 'Levite').]

1. Israelitish Hist. a. A descendant of Levi; one of the tribe of Levi. b. One of that portion of the tribe who avited as assistants to the priority in the

tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the

tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship.

a 1300 Cursor Al. 21241 Marc..efter his kind.. was lenite.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII. 115 Archa dei in be olde lawe leuites it kepten. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1755 In be abhomynable oppressioun Of be lenytes wyfe. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 180 The Leuites at thair awin hand Thay reft thair teind. 1726 Arieffe Pareggon 197 In the Christian Church, the Office of Deacons succeeded in the Place of the Levites among the Jews. 1891 Chevne Orig. Psalter II. 1. 59 note, The singers were Levites,

† 2. transf. (from 1 b). A deacon. Obs.

A frequent rhetorical use of the word in med. Latin.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. III. 130 Laurens be levite lyggynge on pe gredire, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 Levins Manip. 151/6 A Leuite, .diaconus. 1604 E. Gennstone D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xiv. 365 The divell. hath placed in the order of his priests, some greater or superiors, and some lesse, the one as Acolites, the other as Levites. †3. Used somewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in allusion to Judges xvii. 12, a domestic chaplain. Obs.

1640 Glapthorne Wit in Constable iv. Gb, There shall a little Levite Meet you, and give you to the lawful bed. 1655 Str G. Sonders Narr. in Harl. Misc. (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Levite in my house, I performed the office myself. 1687 Congreve Old Bach. Iv. I, I say he is a wanton young Levite. a 1904 T. Brown Sal. Marriage Wks. 1730 I. 58 The Levite it keeps from parocial duty. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 327 A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.

†4. A loose dress, so called from its supposed resemblance to the dress of the Levites. Obs. [After F. Levite.]

resemblance to the dress of the Leviles. Cos. [After F. Levile.]

1779 H. Walfole Let. to C'tess Ossary 15 Nov. (1848) I. 379 A habit-maker... is gone stark in love with Lady Ossary, on fitting her with the new dress. I think they call it a Levite, and says he never saw so glorious a figure... but where the deuce is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

Levilic (Ivivitik), a. [ad. late L. levilicus, ad.

Tevitic (I/vitik), a. [ad. late L. levīticus, ad. Gr. λευτικόs, f. λευτικόs Levite.] = next.

163a B. Jonson Magn. Lady i. (1610) ii For of the Wardmote Quest, he hetter can, The mysterie, then the Levitick Law. 165g Gale Grd. Gentiles i. ii. ix. 139 This sacred Institution received a new stamp. under the Levitic Constitution. 1879 Farrar St. Paul II. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly significant as a proof of his personal allegiance to the Levitic institutions.

Levitical liviritikal), a. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levitodele leutical priestheade. 165g Trant Comm. Exad, 4The Sacrifice of Consecration shewed the difference between the Levitical Priests and Christ. 1776 G. Horne Ps. II. 297 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical singers were comployed in their work day and night. 1867 Laov Hermer Craulle L. vii. 168 Later, it became a Leviteal city. 1868 Expositor Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6-8 does not invest a Levite with priestly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. Levitical degrees:

taining to the book of Leviticus. Levitical degrees:

taining to the book of Leviticus. Levitical degrees: the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6-18.

1540 Art 32 Hen. VIII., c. 32 § 2 Any mariage without the leutical degrees. a 1655 Goodwin Filled vo. the Spirit (1857) 140 Framers of the whole Mosaical economy and Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were stoned to death. 1892 E. P. Barrow Kegni Evangel. i. 56 The proselyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 J. A. Bert New Life in Christ III. xiii. 103 We have here under levitical forms important Gospel truth.

† b. nonce-use. Pertaining to ritual. Obs.

1670 Milton Hist. Eng. IV. Wks. (1847) 515 2 Austin. sent to Rome. to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather levitical, questions.

Hence Leviticalism = Leviticals. Levitical-ity nonce-wd., Levitical character or obligation.

ity nance-rud., Levitical character or obligation. Levitically adv., in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. + Levi ticalness, Levitical

ing to Levitical law. + Levi-ticalness, Levitical character of quality.

1892 A. B. Bruce Apologetics 11. vii. 204 *Leviticalism ... may be conceived of as a husk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism.

1900 Speaker 8 Sept. 624 'I We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as possessing a religious significance. 1621 Br. Mountage Phartible 387 The *Leuiticality...of Tithing, being confined wrto place, the Land of Promise. 1641 Milton Ch. Gowl. v. What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place *Levitically bequeath'd, must descend upon the Ministers of the Gospell equally. 1892 Times 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Levitically clean animal. 1639 F. ROBARIS God's Holy 170. vii. 48 The *Leviticalnesse of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, consisted not in their materials... but in their typical relation to Christ.

Leviticism (lfvittisz m). [f. Levitic + -1831.]

Leviticism (livitisiz'm). [f. Levific + ISM.] Levitical tenets and practice; an instance of this.

1888 A. Cave Inspir. O. T. v. 257 Are we not also 'in full leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? Ibid. 268 This long list of Leviticisms may be brought to a close.

Leviticus (Ivitikös). [a. late L. Leviticus adj. sc. liber hook): see Levitic.] The name of the third book of the Pentatench, which contains details of the Levitical law and timal

of the Levitical law and ritual.

craoo Wyclip Lev. Prol., Here begynneth the bok of Leuiticus. 1579 Fuke Heskins Parl. 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus.

are many thinges. very easie and plaine. 1649 ROBERTS
Chavis Bibl. (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, so denominated by the
Greek, from the chief subject or matter of the Book. 1891
Cheyne Psalter vit. 357 The ceremonialism of Leviticus.

Levitism (Levitiz'm). [f. Levite + -1SM.]

LEVITICISM.

1879 FARRAR St. Paul II. xxxvi. § 2. 192 note, By 'works'
Paul meant Levitism. Ibid. xxxix. 264 They went far
beyond the requirements of Levitism.

Levitor, erron. form of LEVATOR.

Levitor, erron. form of Levator.
Levitt, variant of Lever? Obs.
Levity! (leviti). Forms: 6 levitye, 7 -tie, 7- levity. [ad. OF. levité = It. levità, ad. L. levitātem, levitās, f. levis light: see -ITY.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also † specific levity: cf. specific gravity (GRA-

Also † specific levity: cf. specific gravity (GRA-VITY 4 c).

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 40/2 Consideringe theire ponderousnes or levitye. 1645 Evelum Mem. (1857) I. 221 He abounded in things petrified, ... a morsel of cork yet retaining its levity, sponges, etc. 1684 Bovle Forvuss. Anim. & Solid Bod. iii. 85 Marhle itself abounds with internal Pores. ... as may be rationally conjectured from the Specifick Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 26 Rain-water. ... comes nearest to dew in levity, subtility and purity. 1787 Winter Syst. Husb. 82 When they (vapours) ascend into that region of the atmosphere of the same specifick levity, there they float. 1802 Paley Nat. Theol. xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which shall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and least resistance to the air. 1818 Faradoav Exp. Res. xxx. (1825) 166 The re-absorption. being. retarded in consequence of the superior levity of the fluid. 1869 Mrs. Somerville Molec. Sci. 1. L. 12 Hydrogen. rises in the air on account of its levity. b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or

property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or

b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to rise, as bodies possessing gravity tend to sink. Cf. Gravity 4.a. Obs. exc. Ilist. or allusively.

1601 Holland Pliny II. 406 That leutifie whereof they spake, can hardly and vnneath bee found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World 1. 1634 to Hee... gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levitie to that which ascended. 1644 Dight Nat. Bodies x. (1638) too There is no such thing among bodies, as positive gravity or levity. 1672 PRITY Pol. Anat. (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 PRIESTLEY Exper. Air I. 267 That phlogiston should communicate absolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a supposition that I am not willing to have recourse to. 1794 G. Addas M.A. & Exp. Philos. III. xxxiv. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 Herschell Mind. Nat. Phil. 142 We know of no natural body in which the opposite of gravity, or positive levity, subsists. 1854 H. Minter R.S. & Schm. (1858) 240, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

C. fig. applied to immaterial things.
1704 Swift T. Tub Introd., Little starued conceits are gently wafted up by their extreme leuity to the middle region. 1779-81 Joinson L. P., Prior Wks. 1787 III. 147 The burlesque of Boileau's Ode on Namur has, in some parts, such airiness and levity as will [etc.].

1607 Toisell Fourf, Beasts (1658) 257 The natural constitution of a Horse is hot. because of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 Holland Camden's Bril. 1, 122 The Levite of men made shift to enter thorow places scant passable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious though to reflexion; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trilling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent series in series in the content of the prevalent series in se

sonse.)

1564 Brief Exam. A iii, As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious leutie, to ouerthrowe and abolyshe all thynges veed before in religion. 1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. III.

11. 128 Our grauer businesse Frownes at this leutite. 1647 CLARENDON I list. Reb. 1,8 4 The levity of one, and the morosity of another. 1671 Millton Samson 880, I. unbosom'd all my secrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpowr'd by thy request. a 1686 B. Chalmy Serm. (1687 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation; but onely as the necessities and wants of Men required it. 1866 Med. Jrnl. XV. 108 The subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, 111. vi. 161 It is mortifying to disclose the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Politics Wks. (16hn) I. 237 But politics rest on necessary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 [Nan Warson Life A. Thomson iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

eonvietion; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Leuitie, lightnesse, inconstancie.

1633 P. Fletcher Poet. Misc. 66 The Cause that with my verse she was offended, For womens levitle I discommended.

1685 Baxter Paraphr. N. T., Acts xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will sacrifice as to Gods, to those, whom after they would kill as malefactors. 1781 Gibbon Poet. 87. xvii. Il. 94 The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received.

1832 tr. Sismondis Ital. Rep. xiv. 26 Maximillan forgot, with extreme levity, his promises and alliances.

1834 Macaulay Ess., Pitt (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the First Lord of the Treasury.

1842 C. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an

ing freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an

instance of this.

instance of this.

1601 MARSTON Pasquil & Kath. II. 11, I know that women of leutite and lightnesse are soone downe. 1699 BURNET 39 Art. xx. (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded against. 1702 PERN in Pennsylv. 1818. Soc. Mem. IX. 171 Glve him the true state of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 STELLE Tatler No. 70 F 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 SWIFT What passed in Lond. Wks. 1755 HI. 1. 184 Those innocent freedoms and little levities so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. 1766 FOROVE Serm. 17g. Wom. (1767) H. xiii. 237 Their natural graces... are lost in levity. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE ROM. FORST viii, Distincipling hetween a levity of this kind and a more serious address. 1828 Scott P. M. Perth xxiii, So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vii. 11. 256 Her elder sister... had been distinguished by beauty and levity. II. 256 Her elder sister.. had been distinguished by beauty and levity.
 † d. nonce-use. Lightness (of spirit), freedom

from care. Obs.

1630 DONNE Serm. xxvi. (1640) 264 To what a blessed levity (if without levity we may so speake) to what a cheerefull lightnesse of spirit is he come, that comes newly from con-

+ Le vity 2, Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. levitat-em, levitas, f. levis smooth.] Smoothness; an instance

of this, a smooth surface.

1613 M. Rioley Magn. Bodies 20 Unlesse they be drawne aside by excrescenses and levities.

Levo-, variant of L.evo-.

Levolto, obs. form of LAVOLTA.

Levor, Levoret, obs. ff. Lever, Leveret. Levour, Levrat, -it, obs. ff. Lever, Leveret.

Levour, Levrat, -1t, obs. It. Lever, Leverer.
Levulin, variant of Levulin.
Levy (levi), st. 1 Forms: 5 leve(e, levye, 5, 7 levie, 6 levey, 7 leavy, 5- levy. [a. F. levte, f. lever to raise, levy:—L. levare to raise.]

1. The action of levying: a. The action of collecting an account of the strength of

1. The action of levying: a. The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 318/2 Labour and coustes hade for be levee of be same [revenue]. 1434 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. M.S.S. Comm. App. v. 297 The said Maire and Baliffs have leve of the said citsaine or dynsyn twies as much. 1496-9 Act 12 Hen. VII., c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the seid xvms and xmes nowe graunted. 1512 Act 4 Hen. FIII., c. 19 § 7 Suche direction and order for the levey and payment therof as.. shall theyr seme requysyte. 1635 Mass. Col. Rec. (1853) I. 134 The constable of Dorchestr is ffined xxs for not retorneing his warrant for the last levy into the Court. 1714 STERRE Letter No. 16 (1723) 94 Sir Anthony stole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I. II. x. 252 The sole object of the Government was to settle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) IV. xxxviii. 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the succession to property. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. v. § 4. 244 in the eastern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peasants together.

of peasants together.

transf. 1872 Veats Growth Comm. 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to spread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 Shaks. Cov. v. v. 67 To... giue away The benefit of our Leuies. a 1653 Binning Scrm. (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 James Forest Days x, Arrange with bold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as possible.

1859 Jephson Brittany viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thousand men. 1879 Faotibe Casar xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly.

† C. The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. Obs

the payment of fines. Obs.

1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 43 That my executours...make levy of my dettys. 1702 J. Logan in Pennsylv, Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and pressed their levy in this county to my utmost.

2. The amount or number levied: a. †A duty,

2. The amount or number levied: a. † A duty, impost, tax. Ohs. In a trade or benefit society: A call or contribution of so much per head.

1640 in Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog. V. 364 Francis Moryson.. being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr. George Sandys. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xi. 33 Offa charged this Leavy upon the Inhabitants dwelling in Nine several Diocesses. 1662 Petry Taxes Pref., Great and heavy Leavies upon a poor people. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (175.) I. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raise A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1765 BLACKSTONE COMM. I. 1. viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 Scotsman 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a special levy from next week to cover the amount necessary.

transf. 1873 Tristram Moad x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of raki.

b. A body of men enrolled; also pl. the individual men.

dual men.

dual men.

1611 Bible I Kings v. 13 The lenie was thirtie thousand men.

1642 Clias. I Message Parlt. 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of these Leavies.

1775 J. Trumbull in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) I. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition.

1810 Wellington in Girw. Desp. (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese levies into nection.

1820 J. F. Cooper Mohicans (1829) I. vi. 79. I teach singing to the youths of the Connecticut levy.

1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 181 The levy was to consist of 1058 horse, and 3038 foot.

1865 Carinle Freedik. Gt. (1872) VIII. xvii. 18 Daun. is., perfecting his new levies.

1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. v. 312

The Danes put the irregular English levies to flight.

187 M. Moaris Claverhouse x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horse.

3. Levy in mass [F. levée en masse]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for

military service.

1807 SOUTHEV Espriella's Lett. (1808) I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France.
1830 W. TAYLOR HIST. Surv. Germ. Poetry 111. 425 Körner
...stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

...stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 Hughes Tom Brown 1. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after premising that [etc.]. Ibid., A levy of the sixth had been held on the subject. Ibid. 1. ix, Holmes called a levy of his house.

5. Comb.: levy-money, † (a) bounty-money paid to recruits; (b) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 R. Montagu In Bucclench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.)

1. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay. 1702 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy

money for the dragoons, £12 for man and horse. 1777 Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg. 70/1 An unexpected demand made by the Landgrave of Hesse for levy money. 1894 Westm. Gaz. 16 July 2/3 The. refusal of the Federationists to share with them the English levy money.

Levy (levi), \$6.2 local U.S. [Short for eleven pence or eleven-penny bit.] +a. (See quot. 1859.)

'The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit

(Cent. Dict.).

1837-47 Neal Charcoal Sk., Crooked Disciple (1872) 204
(Funk), Give us a fip's worth of sheet and levy's worth of blanket. 1859 Barthett Dict. Amer., Levy., . In . Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the Spanish real..twelve and a half cents. Sometimes called an elevenpenny bit.

Levy (levi), v. Forms: 4, 6 leve, (6 lewe), 5 levee, 5-6 levie, 6-7 leavie, -y(e, levey, 5-levy. [f. Levy sh! The early form leve may possibly be monosyllabic, and in that case would be a different word (cf. Leave v.3), a. F. lever to raise, levy, from which the Eng. vb. levy derives most of its senses.]

1. trans. To raise (contributions, taxes); to impose (an assessment, rate, toll, etc.). Const. † of,

pose (an assessment, rate, 101l, etc.). Const. † of, on, utpon.

1388 Waterf, Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist, MSS, Comm. App.

1292 If the Maire .. wil not leve and areyse the said xls.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. excivii. 204, xl. M. li. .. was leuyed of his subicotes, and named .. Dane Gelt. 1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII. c. 19 Preamble, Vour said Oratour .. levyed severall Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1550 Growlev Epigr. 1205 To leauye greate fines, or to ouer the rent. 1608 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 60. A sesment of ijs. the pounde shalbe leveyed presently through this parish. 1647 CLABENDON Hist. Reb. 1t. 104 Ship-money was levied with the same severity, and the same rigour used in ecclesiastical courts. a 1674 — Surv. Leviath. (1676) 170 That he hath power to leavy mony. a 1697 Petty Pol. Arith. (1690) 30 Bank keepers .. must have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loose unto particular men. 1726 Swiff Guilliver I. vi, The pension .. is levied by the emperor's officers. 1786 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 135 Levying the tribute of the whole on the little that remained. 1828 D'Israell Chas. I, II. v. 129 [They] declared, that these rates could no longer be levied without a grant of Parliament. 1832 Babbage Econ. Mann. xx. (ed. 3) 294 A fine should be levied on the delinquent. 1833 Browte Villette xiv, A subscription was annually levied on the whole school for the purchase of a handsome present. 1874 (Breen Short Hist. li. § 6. 90 No toll might be levied from tenants of the Abbey farms.

+ b. To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or

† b. To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to

rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to take the revenues of land). Obs.

1469 Bury Wills (Camden) 48 That the ferme of the seid londys... go to myne doughter Margerye tyll the summe of x marke be levyed for the seid Margerye. 1496 W. Paston in P. Lett. III. 469 For as moche as... my dettis cannot be redely levied. 1523 Lp. Berners Froiss. I. xxix. 43 He... wolde leuey the moyte of their landes to his owne vae. 1613 Bury Wills (Camden) 162 My... mynde is y't he enter into the said tenemente and hould the same vntill owte of the revenewes therof he shall have levyed the same. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 419 To hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be levied.

C. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution

c. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution

c. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution or process. Const. on (the goods of). Also, To lety execution for (a specified sum).

2506 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 198 The berer shall goe to the Shereff with this exigent, & have from him a warrant to leve the sayd money, or els to take your body. 1669-70 MARVELL Corr. Wks. 1872-511. 308 [The fine] shall be levyd on the goods of any one or more persons that were there, 1795 Wythe Decis. Virginia 13 By directing the execution to be levied for £1,000.

absol. 1885 Law Times LXXVIII. 389/2 An execution creditor. Levied on their goods for the purpose of realising his debt.

d. To impose (service) where the accounts of the control of the contro

s debt.

d. To impose (service) upon; to require (a per-

d. To impose (service) upon; to require (a person's) attendance.

[1611 BIBLE 1 Kings ix. 21 Vpon those did Solomon leuie a tribute of bond-seruice vnto this day.] 186a STANLEY Yero.

Ch. (1877) 1. x. 203 They willingly undertook the tributary service which was levied upon them. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) 1. xxl. 179 Ho, there! my friend! I'll levy thine attendance.

e. U.S. = CHARGE v. 18.

e. U.S. = CHARGE v. 18.
1837 CALHOUN Wks. 111, 36 Mr. Madison, under the impression that these papers would be favorably received by the Public.. had levied several legacies upon them.
2. Law. To levy a fine: see Fine sh. 6-b. (The expression also occurs with different sense: see 1.)
1483 Act 1 Rich. 111, c. 7 § 1 Notes and Fines levied in the King's Courts.. should be openly and solemnly read.
1642 Perkins Profit. Bk. iv. § 256, 114 If.. either of them levie a fyne unto other of the same land. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) 1. 420 When a fine was levied.. the estate was in the cognizee or feoffee. by the common law. 1818
V. 67 If the fine was proved to have been duly levied, then the party who refused to adhere to it was attached. 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prop. (1877) 55 She was also prohibited from levying a fine.
b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form.

1660 STILLINGFL. Iren. 1. i. (1662) 7 This objection will be soon leavied, that it is [etc.]. 1868 SEYD Bullion 82 He must send the Bill to a Notary .. who then levies Protest

+3. In various obsolete senses: a. To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a honse); = AF. lever, Law Latin levare. b. To plan out (ground). c.

To weigh (an anchor).

a. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. v, Weares and other Engynes for fisshing ther made levyed fixed.

1513 in Fowler Hist.

C.C.C. (O. H. S.) 60 The sayd Master and Prior of St. Frideswith hath begunne to build and levie one house for a College. 1549 Act 3 & 4 Edito. VI, C. 3 & 2 It hapneth sometime, that some Man. hath made or levied a Flitch or Hedge. 1619 Datton Country Inst. I. (1630) 135 The new levying or inhancing of Weares Mills Jetc.]. 1741 VINER Abridgm. XVI. 23 Levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish.

Course of Fish. Acc. Louth Steeple in Archwologia X. 74

b. 1500-18 Acc. Louth Steeple in Archwologia X. 74

Paid to William Thomas and William Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the broach upon.

c. 1648 Gage West, Ind. xxi. (1655) 195 We levying our anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (calliers or armed), to muster the available.

anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (soldiers, an army); to muster the available force of (a district). Also, to levy up.

c 1500 Methsine 135 The men of armes, that he lenyed fro the garnysons. 1557 Act 4 % 5 l'hil. & Mary c. 3 % 1

To muster their Mather People... and to levie a nomber of them for the Service of their Mather. a 1886 Sidney Arradia v. (1629) 44 With sufficient authoritie to leavie forces, 1614 Raleigh Hist. World in. (1634) 63 This was the last Fight of that huge Army leavied against Greec. 1649 H. Guthay Mem. (1702) 45 The General and his Council appointed the Earl of Montross... to levy Fife, Strathern, Angus, and Merne. 1671 L. Addison H. Farrhary 40 A small Cavila, not able to levy above 500 in all., 1761-2 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. Iniv. 745 An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly levied. 1797 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1837) I. 17 Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force which they had levied... to land in his country. 1843 H. Gavin Frigned Dis. 11 Men apprehensive of heing levied, or actually levied, or forced into the military or naval services.

fig. 1599 Middleton & Rowley Old Law iv. ii, Whyshould nature have that power in me To leavy up a thousand bleeding sorrowes. 1705 J. Phillips Klenheim 176 As when two adverse winds, .. Engage with horrid shock, .. Levying their equal force with utmost rage.

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Constagainst, on, upon.
Johnson says: 'This sense, though Milton's, seems im-

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Const. against, on, upon.

Johnson says: 'This sense, though Mitton's, seems improper', presumably because there is no similar use of F. lever; but it is a natural development from sense 4.

1471 in Warkworth's Chron. (Cand.) 57 To levee werre agenst him. 1543-4 elet 35 Im. VIII., c. 12 The kynge. is forced. to leuy warre, and to prosecute his saide ennemies. ? 1659 Pries. Devotions in Gentl. Calling (1679) 166 So levying War against 'Thee with thine own Treasure. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 219 The Syrian King. Assassin-like had levied Warr, Warr unprocham'd. a 1720 SHEFFELD ODS. Buckhm.) Wars. (1753) H. 111 A meer design of deposition, imprisonment, or levying war, are not within the bare words of this law. 1761 HUNE Hist. Eng. I. xi. 238 They. then proceeded without further ceremony to levy war upon the king. 1788 Constitution U.S. Sii. § 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. 1814 Carv Dante, Par. xvii. 47 [I hose] that do levy war On the haprized. 1855 Milman Lai. Chr. vii. vi. 1864] IV. 202 Crusades will hereafter be levied against those who dared impiously to [etc.].

†6. To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). Obs.

† 6. To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). Obs.

1542 Sermour in St. Papers Hen. VIII, IX. 201 The segge beying elewed from before the towne of Pest the 7th day of October. 21548 Edw. VI Fral. in Lit. Rem. (Roxh.) II. 223 The sieg being levied th'erle of Shrewsberyentred it. 1579 Fenton Guicciard. (1618) 256 There was made no more doubt to leuie the Campe. 1588 Exhort. to Fraithf. Subj. in Harl. Bisc. (Malh.) II. 102 Porcenna. forthwith levied the siege. 1600 Holland Livy xxxvi. x, 223 Albeit hee saw that the siege was levied. yet fect.] 1628 Hobbs Thucyd. (1629) 74 They sent Ambassadours againe to Athens commanding them to leuy the Siege from before Potidea.

17. Wrongly used for Level v.

1618 Breton Court & Country (Grosart) 6/1 Winking with one eye, as though hee were leuying at a Woodcocke. a 1634 Randolph De Histrice 2 Poems (1638) 26 Famil Stymphall, I have heard, thy birds in flight Shoot showers of arrowes forth all levied right.

11ence Levied ppl. a.

of arrowes forth all levied right.

Hence Levied ppl. a.

1768 Hume Ess. xxxiii. 243 How distinguish the new from the old levied soldiers? 1819 R. Charman Life Jas. V., 160

They are only new levied men, and undisciplined. 1837
W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville 111, 105 A new levied band of hunters and trappers.

Levy, obs. form of Leavy a., Level and 2.

Levying (le·vi_lin), vbl. sb. [f. Levy v. + -ING l.] The action of the vb. Levy in its various senses.

The action of the vb. Levy in its various senses.

1496-7 Act 12 Hen. VII., c. 12 § 5 Then the levyeng and payment of the seid xvoor. [shall be] put in suspence. ? 1548 Edw. VI Jrnl. in Lit. Rem. (Roxb.) II. 223 [Thei] levied their siege, in the month of September; in the levieng of wich ther cam [etc.]. 1587 Q. Eliz. in Buccleuch MS.S. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 That ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their bands. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direc. Ch. voardens (ed. 4) 51 The levying and disposing of them the Ratesl. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 82 To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them, is a levying of war. 1815 Eleptinstone Acc. Caubul (1842) I. 229 The levying fixed proportions of troops or money, or both, from each tribe. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 160 The levying or suffering any such fines or recoveries. 1828-40 Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) I. 222 Opponents to the regular levying of the tithes.

+ b. gerundially with omission of prep.

the tines.

† b. gerundially with omission of prep.

1642 Roy. Comm. in Buccleuch M.S.S. (Hist. M.S.S. Comm.)

1. 527 There are now at or near... London great forces levying and moneys raising.

Levyled, obs. form of Levelled.

Levyled, obs. form of Levelled.

Levyne (levin). Min. [named by Brewster, 1825, after Prof. Armand Levy.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colourless or slightly tinted tabular crystals.

1825 Edin. Fral. Sci. 11. 334, I propose to distinguish this species by the name of Levyne. 1831 Brewster Optics

xvii. 148 Levyne. 1843 J. E. Portlock Geol. 219 Levyne of the ordinary form of crystals, at Magilligan Carnowry. Levyne, variant of Lewyn Obs., a kind of linen.

Levynge, obs. form of LIVING

Levynite le vineit). Min. [f. Levyne + -ITE.]

= LEVYNE, 1868 DANA Min. 431 Levynite occurs in crystals, usually tabular. 1864 Amer. Frui. Sci. XLVIII. 188 For the first group...we have thousonite...levynite, gmelinite.

TLevys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

† Lew, sh. 1 Sc. Obs. Also (pl.) leois. [perh. a sing. inferred from lewis (a. F. louis treated as a plural.] The name of a French gold coin form

a sing, interied from tewers (a. r. tours created as a plural.) The name of a French gold coin formerly current in Scotland; ? the louis d'or (Jam.).

1457 Sc. Acts Yas. III (1814) H. 88/2 That.. be Inglies noble, henry, ande Eduarde w be ross, be franche crowne, be salute be lewe and le Ridar sall haif course in bis readine [etc.]. 1488 in Inn. R. Il ardr. (1815) 13 Four hundreth tuenti & viii Lewis of gold. 1497 in I.d. Treas. Acts. Scotl. I. 314 Thre Harj nobles, and tha leois.

Lew (lift, In), a.1 and sh.2 Now dial. Forms: 1 ze hléow, 2-7 lewe, 5, (9) lue, 8-9 loo(e, 4- Iew. [OE. *hléow (implied in hléowe adv.), gehléow (cf. unhléow; all three occur only once) = ON. hlýr warm, mild.

The relation of this word to the synonymous OHG. hio (MHG. hi, hive, G. lan) is obseure; no cognates outside Teut, are known.]

A. adj. 1. † a. Warm; sunny (in OE.). b. Lukewarm, tepid.

A. adf. 1. † a. Warm; sunny (in OE.). b. Lukewarm, tepid.

[c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 280 ponne... gereste him swide wel bleowe har & wearme gleda bere man gelome inn.] c 1000 in Cockayne Narr. Angl. Conscript. (1861) 23 Ond do on gehliwran dene and on wearmran we gewicodon. c 1300 Hawelok 493 [He] Withdrou the knif, that was lewe Of the seli children blod. Hid. 2921 Pe sunne, brith and lewe. 1382 West in Rev. iii. 16 For thou art lew [Vulg. tepidus], and nether coold, nether hoot. Ic 1300 Form of Cury in Warner Antig. Culin. 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. c 1420 Lifer Cocorion (1862) 33 Boyle bit. And kele hit, that be be bot lue. 1688 R. House Armany in. 333/1 A Scimming Dish...is to scum the Cream of the Lew Milk to Churn for Butter. 1881 Leiexter Gloss. Leve and Leavarm, lukewarm. Mad. Sc. (West) The water is quite loo. (In castern Sc. the current word is Lew-warm.)

2. Sheltered from the wind.

1674 [see Lee a.]. 1735-6 Pegge Kenticisms (E. D. S.).

2. Suchered from the Wind.

1674 [see Lee a.]. 1735-6 Pegge Kenticisms (E. D. S.).

Len, sheltered; an house is said 'to lye lew', i.e. the house lies sing under the wind. 1844 W. Barker Poems Kur. Life 225 Milch cows in earners dry an' lew. 1871 W. Corv Lett. & Trinks. (1897) 278 The bit of brick wall gives me a very lew corner facing the east.

18 ch

B. sh.

1. Warmth, heat. Obs. exc. Sc.

1. Warmth, heat. Obs. exc. Sc.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. iv. 656 To th'end a fruitfull
lew [orig. chalers] May every Climat in his time renew.

1633 Gerran Part. Descr. Somerset (1900) 11 Lockombe.
So called I should rather deeme from the lowe situation or
Lucombe from the warmnes, which were yett call Lewe.

1824 Mactaggart Gallovid. Encycl. s.v., Stacks of corn are
said to take a 'lew', when they heat.

2. Shelter. See house-leve, OE. húshllow (House
sb.1 23), and Lee sb.1 1, 1 b.

Lew, a.2 dial. [Of obscure origin; cf. OE.
selewed 'debilitatum' (Ælfric Exod. xxii. 10 Land
MS.; Grein conjectured geleffed), also -levve in
timheveo lame in a limb, levesa 'inopia.'] Weak.
Also, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

Allso, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

c 1325 Old Age in Rel. Ant. 11. 211 Mi bodi wexit lewe [gloss debite]. 1611 Course, Decondorré, pale, bleake, wan, lew. Ibid., Livide, wan, lew, bleake, pale, of a leaden, earthie, or dead colour. 1882 Lancash. Gloss., Liew, thin, diluted.

Lew, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 lue, 9 loo(e. [OE. hliewan, f. hliow Lew a. Cf. ON. hlija to

cover, shelter, make warm.]

1. a. trans. To make warm or tepid. + b. intr.

To become warm. Obs.

971 Blickl. Hom. 51 pare sunnan hatto be has eorban hlyweb [1/15. hlypeb]. a 1400-50 Alexander 4374 All be land with his leme lewis & cleres. 1808 JAMIESON, To Lew, to warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; lexeed, warmed, made tepid.

c 1460 Townsley Myst. iii. 507 Hence bot a litill, she ommys, lew, lew! Lew, dial, form of Lee sb.1; variant of Lue v.

Lewan (e, variant of Lewyn Obs.

Lewce, obs. form of Loose.

Lewd (liād), a. Forms: a. 1-2 læwede, læwde, (2 ilewede, ileawede), 2-3 leawede, leawde, 2-6 lewed(e, 3 læwed, (Orm. læwedd), leouwede, logede, 3-5 leuid, 3-7 leude, 3-8 leouwede, lozede, 3-5 leuid, 3-7 leude, 3-8 leud, 4 lewet, (?lowed), 4-5 lewid(e, lewyd, leewid, (louwed(e), ?lood, 5-7 leaud(e, 6 leawde, Sc. lewit, 6-7 lude, 4-7 lewde, 4-1 lewde, 6. (chiefly north. and Sc.) 2-5 lawed, 3-4 laued, laud, 3-6 lawid(e, 4 lawyt, 4-6 lawd(e, 4-6 (9 arch.) lawit. [OE. lewede, of difficult elymology. The sense suggests formation on Rom. *laigo:-eccl. L. läicus (see Lava.) with suffix .cde .eo²; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt

to trace the word to a late L. type *lāicātus (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. læwan to betray; but the sense is too remote, and læwede is not participial in form.]

† 1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also absol. Obs.

† 1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also absol. Obs.

Robat. Dist.** V. xii[i]. (1890) 428 Para manna sum was ... bescoren preost, sum wes læwde [27.7]. læwede], sum wæs ... bescoren preost, sum wes læwde [27.7]. læwede], sum wæs ... bescoren preost, sum wes læwde [27.7]. læwede], sum wæs ... bescoren preost, siii[i]. 436 Sum wær inn læwdum hade [11. vir in latico habitul... c 1775 Land. Hom. 131 hadede men he munegeð wel to lerene ilewede men. Hadede and lewede feier lif and clene to leden. c 1790 Beket 574 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 123 3if bi-twene tweie lewede men were ani striuingue, Obur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk. a 1300 Cursor. M. 26143 If bou mai no preist to wine, bus scau a leud [7airf, lawed] man bi sine. 13... Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 269 Hit wol a-vayle bobe lewed and clerk. 138a Wyclif i Som. xxi. 4, 1 haue not leeuyd loouys Yulg. laicos pauxej at hoond, but oonli hooli breed. c 1386 Chaccer Prol. 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we troste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. c 1400 MACNDEV. (Roxh.) xiii. 60 þai hafe þaire crownes schauen, þe clerkes rownde and þe lawed men foure cornerd. 1530 Lyndersy Test. Paphyngo 1002 Lawit men hes, now, religious men in curis. 1553 Becox Reliques of Romu (1563) 246 Al thoe bene accursed that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. 1819 W. Tennant Papistry Storm'u (1827) 212 The hail o' them, by lawit fists, Were haurl'd and howkit frae their kists.

† b. Letud frere, a lay-brother. Obs.

1380 Wyclif W.ks. (1880) 41 Late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes. c 1425 St. Eliz. of Spallech in Anglia VIII. 116/30 Wee... made hym a concers, þat is o seye, a lewde frere. c 1483 Caxton Dialognes vii. 24 lögars, lewd freris. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Leude frere, bovrdican.

† 2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. Obs.

+2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. Obs.

†2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. Obs.
a1225 Juliana 2 Alle lewede [n.r. leawede] men pat understonden ne mahen latines ledene. a1300 Cursor M. 249 To land and Inglis man i spell pat understandes pat i tell. c1325 Poem temp. Ediv. II (Percy) xis, Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. 1362 LANGL. P. P. A. 1. 125 Lereb hit bis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweb. c1430 Abt of Nombryng (E. E. T. S.) 3 This boke is called be boke of algorym, or Augrym after lewder vse. c1460 Taumeley Myst. vii. 143 Both to lawd man and to clark. 1513 DOUGLAS TENES PET. 412, 1 say nocht this of Chaucer for offence Bot till excuse my lawit insuffitience. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) L. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleseir of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. 1580 PUTENHAM Eng. Possie 1. i. (Arb.) 21 Making.. the poore man rich, the lewd well learned, the coward couragious. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate between learned men; and contrariwise those of the leand and ignorant multitude.

† b. absol., esp. in the phrases learned (or lered)

of the leaud and ignorant multitude,

† b. absol., esp. in the phrases learned (or lered)
and lewed, lewed and clerks. Obs.

c1200 Oranin 967 And mikell helipe to be folic, to læredd
& to læwedd. **c1205** Lan. 31830** Quelen þa læreden, quelen
þa leouweden. **c1320** Sir Beines 4020** (MS. A.) 30ng and
clde, lewed and lered. **c1400** Destr. Troy 4242** And for the
case is viknowen be course to be lewd. Here sumwhat
l say. **c1470** Harding Chron. ccxll. vi, Thei bee as manly,
learned and lewed, As any folke. **1520** More Dyaloge
110. Wks. 224/2** The Jewes bee not letted to reade theyr
law bothe learned & lewde. **a1568** Aschan Scholem. 1.
(Arh.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience,
know to be most trewe.

***t.C. Of speech and the like: Rude artlæss.

know to be most trewe.

+c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless,
cr425 Lyde. Assembly of Gods 403 Othyr mynstrall had
they none, safe Pan gan to carpe 0f hys lewde bagpype,
1513 Douglas Æneis I. Prol. 21 With bad harsk speche
and lewit barbour tong. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. I Fenus Prol.
326 For commoun folk will call the [this book] lawit and
liddler.

1513 Douglas Amis I. Prol. 21 With bad harsk speche and lewit barbour tong. 156 Rolland Crt. Femis Prol. 236 For commoun folk will call the [this book] lawit and lidder.

+ 3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. Obs. (In the latest quot. used arch. with allusion to sense 7.)

1386 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 40 Sum tyme weren mounkes lewede men, as seintis in Jerusalem. 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7 408 (Harl. MS.) pe seconnde is to chese be lewedest [other MSS.) lowest, lowestel place ouer al. 1394 P. Pl. Crede 568 He loueb. Lowyinge of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. 1470 Henry Wallice Xi. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was happyt sa, Sa lewd a deid to lat him windyita. 1543 W. Patten Exped. Scot. Hijb, Howbeit hereby I cannot count ony lost whear but a fewe lende souldiers ran rashely out of array without standard or Captayn. 1552 Lyndersy Monarche 5339 Rychtso the sterris thay do compare To the lawd common populare. 1598 Barret Theor. Warret II. i. 25 Many men. shall you see in a lewd Ale house. 161a Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 173 The march-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. 1640 Yorke Union How. 252 Robert Riddesdale, Captaine of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. 1796 Burke Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and dehauches of banditti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

+ 4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. Obs. 1186 Chaucer Merch. 7. 1031 Ve men shul been as lewed as gees. 2 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. 1640 Reg. Princ. 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. 1640 Reg. Princ. 3864, I am as lewed Peccock Repr. V. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can noman make. 1509 Barclar Shp of Folys (184) I. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. 152a World & Child (Roxb. Club) Cijb, Ve, I praye the, leue thy lewde claterynge. 2 1508 Ascham Scholem. I. (Arb.) 18 The small discret

ingly, reproving their lewd counsell. 1620 J. WILKINSON Coroners & Sherifes 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersherif may both undoe his high Sherife and himselfe. a 1639 Marmon Antiquary 11. i. (1641) D1 th, I might have .. gone on the lewd way of loving you. 1710 PHILLIPS Pastorals ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know. +5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wilelyed beauty my invited the seast my invited the seast my invited the seast my invited to the seast my invited the seast my invited to the sea

In the lewd way of loving yon. 1710 Pullurs Pastorals ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know. † 5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, hase; mprincipled, ill-conditioned; goodfor-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. Obs. c. 1366 Chaucer Manciple's T. 80 The lewedeste wolf hat she may fynde Or leest of reputacion. 1413 Pilgr. Sande (Caxton 1483) 111. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. c. 1481 E. PASTON in P. Lett. III. 279 Plese 20w... to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr leade offence that we nave not don ower dute. 1538 STARKEY England 1. iv. 139 Every lude felow, now-adays, and idul lubhur, that can other rede or syng, makyth hymselfe prest. 1569 GOLDING Heminger Post. Ded. 2 The Scripture accounted him a leande servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. 1581 SAULE Tacitus, Hist. 1. lxxxiii. (1591) 46 A state gotten by lewde meanes [L. scelere quastium] cannot be retayned. a 1607 Markhant in Topsell's Four-f. Beastra 415 If the Smith that driueth such a naile be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. 1611 BIBLE Acts xvii. 5 Certaine lewd fellowes [Gr. ārōpas monipous] of the baser sort. 1633 T. STAFFORO Pac. III. 1. viii. 38 Dermond O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere. 1667 MILTOS P. L. IV. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 169 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing. 1709 J. Jonson Clergym. I add. M. II., p. C. So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him...cried out [etc.]. 1830 Southery Sir T. More (1831). 19 Jf for ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief. † 6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry. 1362 Langl. P. P. A. 1. 163 Chastite withouten Charite... Is as lewed as a Laumpe pat no liht is line c. 1430 Lydo. Min. Poc.nus (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthys wer but lewed, He was so sore dred of dethe. 1461 Paston Lett. H. 107 He hathe here of Avereyes xxiii; t

the lewdest hand. 1692 R. L'ESTRAGE YOSEPHIS, Antiq. .xxi (1733) 21 His way lay through Macedonia ...which ... is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste, (The surviving sense.)

1386 Chaucer Miller's Prol. 37 Lat be thy lewed dronken harlotrye. 1430 Freemasonry 620 In holy churche lef nyse wordes Oi lewed speche, and fowle wordes. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. II. vi. (1893) 195 The peruerse and malicious flickeringe inticementes of lewde and vinhoneste desyres. 1594 Shaks. Rich III. III. vii. 72 He is not hilling on a lewd Loue-Bed. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. x. lix. (1612) 259 Lewde Ammon, thou didst lust in deede, and then thy Rape reject. 1634 Milton Comus 465 When lust. by lend and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1682 Burnet Rights Trunes v. 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. 1712 Abrillian 70hm Bull iv. I, He had been seen in the company of lewd women. 1759 Johnson Ider No. 38 7 12 The lewd inflante the lewd. 1838 Lytron Leidat. iv, Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. 1871 R. ELIS tr. Calulus liv. 147 Honce lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. 1883 Outda Manda L. 266 A singer of lewd songs.

† Lewdhede. Obs. rare—1. In 5 lewidheed. [See -HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = Lewddleg (liir dli), adv. [f. Lewd a. +-LY 2.] † 1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly. c1360 Wyelf Wks. (1830) 289 Herto þei leggen but lewydly goddis lawe. c1386 Chaucea See. Nun's T. 430 Ve han bigonne your question foily.; ye axed lewedly. c1449 Precork Repr. III. xix. 415 And so thilk opinioun. was take childeli and lewidli. 1477 Norron Ord. Alch. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 Theie lewdly beleeve every Conclusion. † 2. Wickelly, evilly, vilely, mischievously. 138a Wyelfe 2 Mace. ix. 2 Antiochus after the fligt loodly [1388 viliche; Vulg. turpiter] turnyde aşein. 1501 Douglas I'al. Hon. 1. 140 Our wit aboundit and vsit was lewdle. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. v. 27 In this they most lewdly got

to think most lewdly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously.

1608 Shaks. Per. IV. II. 156 As my gining out her beautie stirs up the lewdly enclined.

1611 QUARLES Esther v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keepes her turne, and all the night

They lewdly laaish in the Kings delight. 1614 Heywood Gunaik, 1v. 169 This Macareus and Canace having most leandly and incestiously loved one another. 1871 R. Ellis Ir. Catullus xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my person.

most leandly and incestiously loved one another. 1871 R. ELLIS IT. Catullus xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (liūdnės). [See NESS.]

† 1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. Obs.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. 11. 33 Schal no lewednesse hem lette, be lewedeste bat I loue, bat he ne worp avauinset. 1386 Chauce Millio. Prol. 3 Thou makest me So wery of thy verray lewednesse. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 299 Among his ober lewedness and folie. 1440 Promp. Varv. 301/2 Lewdenesse of clergy, illitteratura. 1440 Gesta Rom. viii. 21 (Harl. MS.). I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And perfore he shold not so liştely haue levid my lewdenesse. 1540 Hyade Viver Instr. Chr. Wom. (150)2 Ry. What a lewdnesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. 1563 Homilies 11. Agst. Images 111. (1859) 265 There is like foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. 1576 Flemis Panell. Ep. 80 That is supposed a loose kinde of writing, to talke of any man unreverently, for therein is leudnesse discovered. † 2. Wickedness; evil behaviour. Obs.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wrecchednesse to forgendre what is detty and ristful. 1460 Sia R. Ros La Belle Dame sams Mercy 607 (655) That to be werste turneth by his leudenesse and setty and ristful. 1563 Homilies 11. Repentance 11. (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. 1579 Fulke Refut. Rustell 736 It is great leudenesse and deceiptfulnes to vige the termes vsed by the doctors. 1613 Prugnas Pilgrimage (1614) 321 The leandnesse of the Capadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Capadocian. 1632 Bisonam Newphon 99 What Citie, as friend, will receive vs. when they see such lewdnesse in our concersation?

3. Lascivionsness, lascivions behaviour. 1656 H. More Illustrat. 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual Ludenesses. 1754 Sherrock Disc. (1759) I. iv. 145 The Lewdness of their History renders it unfit to b

† Lewdsby. Obs. [f. Lewd a.: cf. rudesby,

etc.] A lewd person.

1594 O. B. Quest. Profit. Concernings 31 b, Such mechanicall lewdsbies are said to get more sleeping, then

channeal lewishes are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking.

Lew dster. rare. [See-STER.] = prec.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery.

1839 J. Rocens Antipopopr. xiv. ii. 307 To play the lewdster with their female confirents.

ster with their female confitents.

† **Lewe**, a. [Adjectival use of OE. liewa traitor, betrayer.] Treacherons.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke vi. 16 Indam scarioð se wæs læwa [Lindisf. hlegal. c 1175 Lamb. Hon. 7 Peos world is whilende and ontiful and swibe lewe an swincful.

Lewe, obs. f. or var. LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. suffix, OE. -lævee, forming a few adjectives: OE. hungorlævee, ME. chekeleve, choke-lævee, castlævee daynbles/lævee, gastlævee siklenee.

lewe, costlewe, drunk(e)lewe, gastlewe, siklewe, thurstlewe. The general sense is 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by '(something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -Ly 1. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. lew, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also Lew a.2

also LEW a.²
1433 Lydd. St. Edmund 11. 223 His wounde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh reuersid bothe tweyne.

Lewer: see LEVER, LOUVER, LURE.

Lewes, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewgh, obs. form of LEAGUE st.1

Lewidore, obs. form of Louis D'or.

Lewidore, obs. form of Louis D'or.

Lewidore, obs. form of Louis D'or.

Lewine, -ing, obs. forms of Livine. Lewine, Lewint: see Leven, -til (eleven, -th). Lewis 1 (hā is). Also lewiss, louis, luis. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. Lewis or Louis as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form levis (Whitly Gloss. 1876) suggests connexion with F. lever to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone.

Also called LEWISSON.

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dove-tail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece. The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing theory them.

then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

1743 W. Stukelev in Bibl. Topogr. Brit. (1790) 111. 387
At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them.

1793 SMEATON Edition 1. § 39 The instrument we now call the Lewis, is of an old date.

1816 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 93/2 [They] succeeded in boring the stone securing a lewiss and making fast a purchase for heaving it up.

1851 Illnstr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 317 Speedy louis, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings.

1883 Stonemason Jan., A chain attached to a pair of lewises fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane,

b. attrib.: lewis-bolt, 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); lewis-hole,

in lifting' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); lewis-hole, the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 PINEDA SP. Dict., Impledia... by us call'd a Luis hole. 1742 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 3) II. 254 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. 1893 K-aliquary Jan. 13 The .. walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

Lewis 2 (lū'is). [f. the name of the inventor.]

'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (Ure Dict. Arts 1839). In mod. Dicts.

Lewis, obs. pl. of Leaf; obs. f. Louis.

Lewisson. Also (?erron.) lewising. = Lewis1.

1842-59 Gwilt Archit. Gloss. (ed. 4). Lewis or Lewisson.

1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolis [etc.]. 1864 in Webster.

Lewit, obs. Sc. form of League, Luke.

† Lewkes. Obs. [ad. Flem. Luiksch ad]., f.

Lewke, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† Lewkes. Obs. [ad. Flem. Luiksch adj., f. Luik Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 Boorue Introd. Kunaul. xii. (1870) 155 The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. 1550-1600 Customs Duties (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruse Iron.

Lewme, obs. form of LEAM 5b.1

Lewn. dial. Also 7 leaune, 9 leun, lune. [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, esp. a church-

rate.

1582 in MISS JACKSON Shropsh, Word-bk.

1642 Bridgmorth Rec. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 17, 429
[Order] concerning a fewn lately laid by the Bayliffes
towardes the charge of coales and candles for his Magesties
army. 1690 (leaune), 1776, 1840 in MISS JACKSON Shropsh.
Word-bk.

1886 in Cheshire Gloss. (lewne, leun, lune, leur).

Lewne, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

+ Lewness! Obs. rare—!. [f. Lewe a. +

NESS.] Treacherousness.

1715 Lamb, Hom. 21 Summe of us for bisse weorlde lewnesse. ne magen after coste halden crist bibode.

+ Lewness? Obs. rare—0. [f. Lew a. 2 +

NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 Cotga, Lividity, liuiditie, lewnesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, blewishnesse.

nesse, palenesse, blewishnesse

Lewre, var. LEER sb.1 Obs.; obs. f. LURE.

Lewse, obs. form of Loose, Luce.
Lewte, obs. f. Lute; var. Lewty, Lout v.
Lewtennand, obs. Sc. form of Lieutenant. Lewter, obs. form of LOTTER.

Lewth (Inp). Now dial. Also 6 lothe. [OE. hléowh, hlýwð, f. hléow Lew a. 1: see -th.] a. Warmth. b. Shelter (cf. house-lewth, House 23). Warmth. b. Shelter (cf. house-lewth, House 23). c 1000 (lexam, St. Basit xx. (1849) 28 Donne him cell he ceph him hlywde. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 144 To neste beron, heora briddum to hleowhe. a 1100 Ags. Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 336/31 Apricitus, hleowd. 1554 Survey Malling Church in Sussex Arch.Coll. XXI. 180 Cattell & swyne come daylye in to the churche, in the somer for hette, and now for lothe. 1825 Britton Beauties Wilts III. 375 Lewth, warmth. 1837 T. Hardy Woodlanders III. xv. 311 With the sun or against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth. 1836 — Wessex Poems 204 in the lewth of a codlin-tree. † Lew tifull, a. Sc. Obs. In 6 laute-, lawti-. [f. Lewty +-Ful.] Loyal.
1263 Wixjer Four Score Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 61 The lautefull and faithful peple. 1584 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtifull subjectis to their souerane lord.

*Lew tv. lawtv. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms:

**souerane lord.

† Lew'ty, law'ty. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms:
a. 4 leute(e, lewete, leautee, 4-5 leaute, 4-6
lewte(e, 5 lewted, leutye. B. Sc. (4 leawte),
4-6 lawte, lawty, laute, 5 lauta, lawta, 5-6
lawtie, 6 lautie, lawtay, 7-8 lata, 8 lawtith,
lateth. [a. AF. leute, lewte, F. leaute, lealte,
lealted, mod.F. loyaute (= Pr. leyaltat, leiautat,
lealtat, Sp. lealted, It. lealtà):—med.L. lēgāliāt-ent,
see Leoality: cf. Loyalty, Lealty.] Fidelity,
lovalty. Often in phr. by or for my, thy (etc.) Often in phr. by or for my, thy (etc.) loyalty. lewtv.

loyalty. Often in phr. by or for my, thy (etc.) letuly.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1655 (Gött.) 3e eyth, for 30ur treu leute Alone i haue granted mi gre. Ibid. 12252 (Gött.) Queben he come. I ne wate, be mi laute. 13... Cusy Warto. (A.) 1743 Gode man. 160 thi leute, What is thi name, telle thou me. 1375 Barbour Bruce I. 364 Larg and Inffand als wes he, And our all thing luffly lawte. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Prin. Prin. 144 Thay brake the lewted that Stablid was to Profite of mann and hele. 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 1940, I woil yelde me, in trewthe and lewte, At thyn owene wylle. 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 11 Fra this tyme furth kepe lawta till our cronne. 1510 Gest R. Hode III. in Arb. Garner VI. 438 'Now God so me help!' said Little John, 'And be my true lewte!' 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 116 30ne on the leid that lawtie hes forlorne. a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 354 Upoun our lautie, fidelitie, and honour. 1670 Ray Prov. 286 Lata is long and dwigh [read dreigh]. 1728 Ramsav Step-daughter ii, She neither has lawtith [ed. 9 lateth] nor shame.

Lew-warm, a. Now dial. Forms: see Lew a.1; also 6 leau-, leuwarm.
[f. Lew a. (used advb.) + Warm a.] Lukewarm.

e 1450 M. E. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 207 Hete hyt lew warm. 1486 Bk. St. Albans C vij b, Let it stonde and wax lew warme. 1513 Douglass Æneis vi. v. ii. 3! Feche hiddir sone the well wattir lew warm. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 134 Thay. quhilk ar idil, sleuthfull, and quhome the Vol. VI.

scripture callis leuwarme. 1878 STEVENSON Inland Voy. 16 The .. egg was little more than loowarm. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk., Lew-warm, tepid, lukewarm. So + Lew-warmed a., lukewarm. 1888 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. Cert. Deuot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quhilk my maist leauwarmed vaikenes desyres to doc.

Lewxern, lewzern, obs. forms of Lucern.

† **Lewyn**. Obs. Also 4 Ieuwyn, Ievyne, 5 Iewan e. [f. Flemish Leuven, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

Rind of linen cloth,

1360 Finchale Acc. (Surtees) p. lii, Et xij ulnæ de leuwyn
pro mappis. 1373 in Exch. Rolls Scot. II. 444 In empcione
35 vlnarum de levyne, varii precii, xxs. xd. 1390-1 Earl
Derby's Ext. (Camden) 80 Et pro lewyn pro dictis torches
et torticiis. 1485 Inv. in Rithon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 366 De
panno lineo vocato lewan j par linthiaminum de lewane.

Lewyn (e.: see Levin.

Lewyn(g, obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

Lewys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lexer, obs. a) hetic form of ELIXIR.

a 1500 in Ashm. Treat. Chem. (1652) 347 After that thy Lexer ys, Be hit White or Rede I wys.

Lexical (le*ksikāl), a. [f. Gr. λεξικ-όs pertaining to words, λεξικ-όν Lexicon + -Λι..]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocasily a construction of the words of the words.

bulary of a language. Often contrasted with grammatical.

matical.

1836 Cardel, Wiseman Sci. & Relig. 1, ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. 1864 Puser Lect. Paniel viii. 512 The gramatical and lexical peculiarities, which establish its late date. 1873 Whitney Orient. Stud. 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 Brit. Q. Rev. LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute.

1885 Academy 3 Oct. 217, 2 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. Pidd. 432 2 The lexical index is, we think, too long. 1892 F. S. ELIS (iftle) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley.

So Lexica-lic a. rare = prec. I.

1860 MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang. 141 The new element does not much affect the lexicalic character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax.

Lexically (lecksikāli), adv. [f. Lexical + ·LY².]

a. In respect of vocabulary. b. According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 ELECOTT z Thess. iii. 5 A meaning. not lexically defensible. 1862 Marsh Orig. Eng. Lang. 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect. 1866 Contemp. Rev. II. 148 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically and lexically arranged,

1 Lexicographal, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. λεξικογράφοs (see next) + -ΛL.] Lexicographical.

1685 Reflect. on Baxter 5 [11] is as fond, as to pretend to give the. Meaning., of a Greek or Latin Anthor, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographal Part.

Lexicographer (leksikρ grāfor). [f. late Gr. λεξικογράφοs (λεξικόν Lexico) + γραφος writer:

Lexicographer (leksik@grafor). [f. late Gr.

Lexicographer (leksikρ grāfoi). [f. late Gr. λεξικογράφ- os, f. λεξικόν Lexicon + -γράφο switcr: see -ER 1.] A writer or compiler of a dictionary. 1658 Rowland Manfet's Theat, Ins. 935 Calepine and other Lexicographers of his gang. 1665 Boyle Occas. Refl. v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. 1755 Johnson, Lexicographer, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1811 Byron Hints fr. Horace 76 Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two Which lexicographers declined to do. 1860 Macaulay Biog. (1867) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source. ramifications to their source.

Lexicogra·phian, a. rare. [f. as prec. +-IAN.]

Lexicographical. 1875 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographian literature.

phian literature.

Lexicogra phic, a. and sb. rare. [f. Gr. λεξικογράφος (see prec.) + -1c.] a. adj. = 11ext. † b. sb. pl. Lexicographical writings.

1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. Crit. Hist. 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachard's Lexiclographicks.. are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. 1816 J. Gitchenst Philos. Etyne. p. vii, Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. 1843 J. F. Davis in Proc. Philol. Soc. (1845) 1. 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

Lexicographical (lexisikograefikăl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1701 Boswell Johnson 15 Apr. an. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence.

1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 11. 870/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence Lexicogra-phically adv., with regard to

lexicography.

1879 FURNIVALL Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict., To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any

Lexicographist. rare. [f. as Lexicographer: see -18T.] A lexicographer.

1834-43 SOUTHEY Doctor CIXXXIV. VI. 150 The good old lexicographist, Adam Littleton. 1886 Morris in J. A. H. Murray Addr. Philol. Soc. 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographists.

doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit textcographists. **Lexicography** (leksikρ grāfi). [f. Gr. λεξικο-Lexicon + -γραφία - Graphy.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or

pilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (I).

1680 Dalgarson Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography, 1755 Johnson Dict. Pref. Bij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but 100 much known, to be happily illustrated. 1791 Boswell Johnson (1848: 58/2 He., exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 157 A master-work of lexicography, 1900 Expositor Oct. 270 Hebrew grammar and lexicography.

Lexicology leksikaladeti)

Lexicology (leksik@lŏdzi). [f. Gr. λεξικο-Lexicon + -λογία -Legy.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence Lexicological a., pertaining to lexicology; Lexicologist, one skilled in

ing to lexicology; **Lexico logist**, one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828-32 Webster, Lexicology [citing Med. Repos.]. 1867
Lane Arab. Lex. Pref. 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs. **Lexicon** (le ksikβ1). [? mod.L., a. Gr. λεξικόν (se. βιβλίον', nent. sing. of λεξικόν of or for words, f. λέξιτ diction, word, phrase, f. λεγ to speak.]

A word-book or dictionary; ehiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek Melhew. Syring or Arabic

A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic. The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod.l. lexicon, not dictionaries, has been the word generally used.

1603 Six C. Heydon Ynd. Astrol. ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon, 1607 Torkel. Fourt, Reasts 22.1 b, He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbred).

1616 BULLOKAR, Lexicon, a Greek Dictionarie for words.

1621 MILTON Prel.

1635 Fix C. Heydon William and the sayings and speeches are numbred.

1636 They must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by.

1645— Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. a 1682 Six T. Browne Tracts 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zizania do almost generally understand Lolium. 1702 S. SEWALL Diary 30 Jan. (1870) II. 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon.

1701 BOSWILL Tohnson (1840) 69/1 He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse. 1807 Med. Tral. XVII. 49 Let Mr. D. go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. 1817 BORON Eeppo lii, And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. 1847 Lindell Resident December 1867 Carlon Unravels. 1847 Lindell Resident Unravels. 1848 Lindell Resident Unravels. 1847 Lindell Resident Unravels. 1848 Lindell Resident Unravels. 184

English Lexicon.

b. fig. (a) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity.

A list of words or names.

(b) A list of words or names.

1647 COWLEY Mistress, Discretion 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet In all Love's Lexicon. 1656—Pindar. Octos, to Dr. Scarborough iii, The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmitie. 1654 WHILLOGE Zootomia 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). 1724 Swift Use Irish Mannf. Wks. 1755 V. 11. 3 All silks, velvets, callicoes, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. 1751 Earl Orrenew Remarks Nooff (1752) 25 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title [Whigl. 1823 Byron Juan viii. xvii, Fifty thousand heroes, name by name... Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. 1839 Lytton Richelieu 11. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth ... there is no such word As—fail!

C. allrib. and Comb.

1826 Syd. Smith Wks. 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is

e. allrib. and Comb.

1826 Syn. Smith Wks. 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror. 1848 Clough Bothic 1x. 120 Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo. Hence Lexiconist, a compiler of a lexicon. 1828-32 Webster cites Orient. Col.

Lexigraphy (leksi'grāfi). [f. Gr. λέξι-s word, expression + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence Lexigraphic. -graphical ads. word. Hence Lexigraphic, -graphical adys., pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, lexigraphical is used for 'lexical': cf.

pertaining to or characterized by fexigraphy. (In quot, 1895, lexigraphical is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also Lexigra phically adv.

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, lexigraphy has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with corresp. definitions for lexigraphic, graphical. Cf. late Gr. λεξιγράφος 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828-32 Webster, Lexigraphy, the art or practice of defining words (citing Med. Repos.).

1836 Du Ponceau Chinese Syst. Writing (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexigraphic alphabet... It is lexigraphic because every syllable is a significant word.

1838 Jid. Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it lexigraphic. [In a quotation from this in For. Q. Rev. XXI. 323, lexigraphy is substituted for lexigraphic.] 1838 Ibid. 32 Those nations. who use the Chinese characters lexigraphically.

1855 Ocilvie, Suppl., Lexigraphic, Lexigraphical, expressing words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words. Lexigraphy, a representation of words by the combination of other words. Lexigraphic, a representation of words by the combination of other words. Lexigraphic, a representation of words by the combination of other words. The lexigraphical tablet in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken letc.].

| Lexiphanes (leksi fănīz). [Gr. λεξιφάνης phrase-monger (the title of one of Lucian's dialognes), f. λέξι-ς word, phrase + φαν-, φαίνειν to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence Lexipha nic (-fænik) a., Lexipha niciam. 1767 A. Campell Lexipha. Ded. 7, 1 generally found them lmodern writings] more or less Lexiphanick in proportion to the share of fame and reputation their several authors enjoyed. Ibid. Ded. 17 Those Lexiphaneses, those Shiners, those dealers in hard words. Ibid. 131 Come, Doctor, let us have no more of your medical terms and solemnity. . 'Tis no better than downright Lexiphanicism. 1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit. (1867) 140 The encumbering Lexiphanicisms of the ponderous numerosity of Johnson. 1887 Sat. Rev. 5 Nov. 624 Its Lexiphanic contortions of the tongue.

Lext, obs. 2nd sing. pres. ind. of Lie v.²
|| Lex talionis (leks tæliţōu¹nis). [L.] The

|| Lex talionis (leks tæli, burnis). [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. (The accus. and abl. forms no longer

a tooth'. (The accus. and abl. forms no longer occur in Eng. contexts.)

1597 Moreev Introd. Mis. 111. 146 Wherefore I may Lege talionis laugh at incongruity as well as you might at vnformality. 1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa 11. 56 He is presently without any iudgement to baue Legen talionis, that is, like for like, inflicted ypon him. 1646 Evance, Noble Ord. 23 Gods Lex talionis is as firme as the lawes of the Meads and Persians. 1732 Medlery tr. Kolben's Cape G. Hope (1738) I. 287 They take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives, hut, Lege Talionis, to plunder the Robbers of theirs. 1821 JEFFERSON Autobing. Writ. (1822) I. 60 For other felonies should be substituted hard labor.. and in some cases, the Lex Talionis with which the revolutionary Nemesis regulted her votaries.

Ley, obs. form of LAY, LEE sb., LYE.

Leyar, variant of LAIR sb. 3 Obs.

Leyar, variant of LAIR sh. 3 Ohs.
Leyche, obs. form of LEECH.
Leyden (birden). The name of a city in

Ilolland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus, invented there in 1745-6: Leyden jar (formerly phial or bottle), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth out basing a breast each area of the second of the mouth of the second of the mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating

side with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating with the internal armature. Also Leyden battery, a battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars.

1755 Franklin Lett. etc. Wks. 1840 V. 348, I taught him. to charge the Leyden phial, and some other experiments.

1702 Mid. 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically.

1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. 132
A stratum of air is charged in the ksame namer as a glass bottle. is charged in the Leyden experiment.

1805 Mid. 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically.

1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. 132
A stratum of air is charged in the ksame namer as a glass bottle. is charged in the Leyden experiment.

1805 Manne Expden jard lawys ready to be let off. 1840 Carling the property of the

Leyff, Leyffand, -ing, obs. ff. Live, Living. Leyf(f)ull, variant of LEEFUL a. Obs.

† Ley-gager. Law. Obs. [cf. AF. gager sa ley to WAGE one's law: see LAY sb.3] Wager of law.

1625 Act 1 Chas. I, c. 3 § 2 No Priviledge, proteccion, Inhibicion, or Injunccion, Ley Gager, or Essoine shalbe allowed to the Defendant. [Hence in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, etc.]

Leygh(e, obs. or var. f. LAUGH v., LEYE Obs., LYE. Leyhe, obs. or var. f. LAY v.1, LEYE Obs. Leyk(e, Leyland, obs. ff. Lake, Lea-Land. Leyll, Leyly, obs. Sc. forms of Leal, Leally. Leyme, obs. Sc. form of Leal \$\delta_i\$.

Leyn(e, obs. f. Lain v., Lay v.1, Lean.

Leyn(e, obs. f. Lain v., Lay v.1, Lean.
Leyn(e, obs. pa, pple, of Lie v.1
† Leyne. Obs. [Cf. Lain sb.2] A layer or 'bed'.
(The word in quot. 1530 is of doubtful identity.)
?c 1390 Forme of Cury (1780) 43 Take brede itosted in wyne, lay berof a leyne. c 1440 Facob's Well 37 Tythe owyth to be payed of all manere wode, of leynys of oystrys, of leynys of fysch, of pondys letc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 238/2
Leyne pa French!
Leynes, obs. form of Leanness.
Leyngh, variant of Lend Obs., length.
Leyond, obs. pres. pple. of Lay v.1
Ley-pewter: see Lay sb.6

Ley-pewter: see LAY sb.6 Leyr(e, obs. form or variant of LAIR, LERE. Leyrewite, variant of LAIRWITE Obs. Leyrn, Leyrne, obs. ff. LIERNE, LEARN, Leys, leysche, leysche, obs. ff. LEASH. Leystall(e, obs. form of LAYSTALL, Leyt e, variant of LAIT Obs., lightning. Leyth(e, obs. form of LOATH, LOATHE, Leyve, Leyven, obs. ff. LEAVE v.1, LEVIN. Leyward, obs. form of LEEWARD.

Leze-majesty: see Lese-majesty.
Lhapwynche, obs. form of Lapwing.
Lherzolite (15 120 lbit). Min. [Named from Lake Lherz in the Pyrenees: see -LITE.] A variety of pyroxene of a deep green or olive green colonr.

1823 W. Phillips Introd. Min. (ed. 3) 63 When mixed with serpentine it [Coccolite] has been termed Lherzolite.

1829 RVILLEY Study Rocks x, 120 Enstatite occurs in therzolite.

Lineuc, variant of LUKE a.

Lineuc, variant of Luke a.

| Lhiamba, liamba. [Native African name.]

11emp, Cannabis sativa. (Cf. bhang, hemp.)

1861 Du Chaillu Equat. Afr. xxiv. 419 The leaf is used to smoke..and has...harcotic effects...; this liamba is nothing else than the...Cannabis Indica. 1897 Mary Kingsley

II. Africa 657 The imported gin keeps the African .. from his worst intoxicant thiamba (Cannabis sativa).

Lihiep, lhip, obs. pa. t. of Leap v.

| Til | Ij. | Also 6 his o lace | Chinggo 1 The

Lhiep, lhip, obs. pa. t. of Leap v.

| Li¹ (li). Also 6 lii, 9 le(e. [Chinese.] The ordinary Chinese iltherary measure (see quot. 1886).

1588 Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 1. vi. 12 The Chino's haue amongst them, but only three kind of measures: the which in their language are called Lii, Pu, and Icham, which is as much as to say, or in effect, as forlong, league, or iorney. 1827 H. E. Ltovo tr. Timkowski's Trav. 1. 65 The Chinese li contains two hundred and eighty-five Russian fathons. 1884 G. WILLIAMSON Old Highw. China 209 At a small town forty li from Peking we spent the night.

1886 Yule & Burnell s.v. Lee, According to Mr. Giles, 273 li = 10 miles. . From several concurrent statements we may conclude that often the li is generalised so that a certain number of li, generally 100, stand for a day's march.

| Li² (lī). Also 8 lai, 9 le. [Chinese.] A

in ro,oooli,

Liability (ləiábi·líti). [f. Liable + -ity.]
1. Law. The condition of being liable or answer-

able by law or equity.

1794-1809 E. Christian Note in Blackstone's Comm.

111. 165 It exempts them from all liability to answer for a loss occasioned by fire.

1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi

Prius (ed. 4) II. 1031 Of the Liability of the Master in respect of a tortious Act done by the Servant.

1875 Mane Hist. Inst. ix. 259 The Pignoris Capio could be generally resorted to in the absence of the person under liability.

b. Comm. Limited liability: the position or state of being legally responsible only to a limited extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares)

extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares)

extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares) for the debts of a trading company of which one is a member. Also altrib, in limited liability company. (For the shortened form limited company, see LIMITED.) Also transf.

1855 in Hansard's Parl. Deb. Ser. III. CXXXIX. 358 Bill read 29, as was also the Limited Liabilities Bill. 1858 Lo. Sr. Leonards Handy-Bk. Prop. Law xxi. 162 A private company. has been formed for the purpose of executing trusts and executorships, but limited. Such associations are not only open to all the objections which I have pointed out, but their limited liability would deter a prudent man from intrusting them with his fortune. 1890 Review of Rev. II. 541/1 Barings were as good as the Bank once. Now they are only a limited liability firm. 1894 Sala Lond. 11 to Date 147 Those were the days of Joint Stock Companies, and the Act authorizing the formation of companies with Limited Liability had not yet been passed. 1897 Times

15 Feb. 9/3 This does not give her [Greece] a right to assume that she can make war with limited liability.

2. The condition of being liable or subject to something, apt or likely to do something.

1809 A. Henny Tran. 118 Their mode of life... accounts for their liability to these diseases. 1815 L. Hunt Feast of Poets 3c. Notes 120 A genius for poetry is nothing but a finer liability to impressions. 1874 Gaeen Short Hist. ix. § 1. 506 His [Bacon's] noble confession of the liability of every inquirer to error. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. iii. 294 Liability to military service is a universal condition of citizenship.

itizenship. 3. That for which one is liable; esp. pl. the debts

3. That for which one is liable; esp. pl. the debts or pecuniary obligations of a person or company.

1842 Miss Mitroop in L'Estrange Life (1870) III. is, 169

At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised to meet these liabilities.

1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III.

561 Although it was relieved of a part of its liabilities, it was burthened with a heavy annual payment.

1856 Goschen For. Exch. 18 The effect of profits and commissions on the nutual liabilities of nations.

Liable (loi ab'l), a. Also 6-7 lyable, (7 layable). [Plausibly explained as a. AF. *liable = med. L. *ligābilis that can be bound, f. ligāre, F. lier to bind; but if this be the origin, it is strange that the word is not known in AF. or Law Latin.]

1. Law. Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in 1. Law. Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in

accordance with a rule or convention; answerable (for, also const. + to with the same sense); legally

accordance with a rule or convention; answerable (for, also const. † to with the same sense); legally subject or amenable to.

1542-3 Act 34 § 35 Hen. VIII, c. 4 § 4 His landes... and cattalles, shall be charged and lyable to the execucion of the sayde recouery. 1627 Crt. § Times Chas. I (1848) I. 208 None were liable to martial law but martial men. 1636 FEATLY Clavis Myst. x. 131 Those that are lyable to your anthority and jurisdiction. 1649 Langeaine Answ. Univ. Oxford 40 Their having the Custody.. of the Gaole... and their being liable to Escapes. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxii. 120 Every Member is lyable by himself for the whole (debt). 1761 Descr. S. Carolina 34 The Species of Goods liable to Duties, are Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 107 The territory of England is liable to two divisions; the one ecclesiatical, the other civil. Ibid. 470 The freehold was vested in the parson; and, on his death ... would be liable to his debts and incumbrances. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) I. 493 It is somewhat doubtful whether trusts were originally liable to Crown debts. 1832 Lewis Use § Ab. Pol. Terms iii. 26 A sovereign ... can never be liable to any legal duties. 1866 Cruise Banking v. 126 A premature release of a party liable on the hill. 1867 C. S. Parker in Quest. for Ref. Parl. 158 Persons liable to inconne-tax. 1886 Sir J. Pranson in Law Ref. 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership. 1891 Law Times Ref. LXIII 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

b. const. inf.

dants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

b. const. inf.

1637 Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) 11. 268 There is a little demur whether an executor is liable to answer damages, 1683 Boston Rec. (1881) VII. 160 Candles made up for sale shall.. be liable to be weighed and forfeited for want of being full weight. 1688 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 219 Wherein Land were made Layable to pay debts. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 254 It is reasonable that, wherever they transgress it, there they shall be liable to make atunement. 1808 Pike Sources Mississ. (1810) III. App. 45 The property of any officer or soldier, who is killed on the field of battle. is not liable to be taken for debt. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) II. 460 The estate descended is the creditor's, and liable to pay his debts. 1825 Act 6 Gos. IV. 6, 50 § 1 Every man. who shall occupy a house containing not less than fifteen windows, shall be. liable to serve on juries. 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar. Liable to pay what your honour calls real rent?

2. Of land: ? Subject to taxation. † Also said of the tax. ? Obs.

a 1026 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law (1636) 46 The land was not lyable longer than his owne life time. 1647 in W. S. Pattee Hist. Old Braintree (Mass.) (1878) 33 His tax shall be still liable as heretofore. 1817 J. Braobury Trav. Amer. 292 No land tax is expected until five years after the purchase, when land becomes liable.

3. a. Exposed or subject to, or likely to suffer from (something arcividicial). in older use with

3. a. Exposed or subject to, or likely to suffer from (something prejudicial); in older use with wider sense, +subject to the operation of (any agency),

from (something prejudicial); in older use with wider sense, *subject to the operation of (any agency), likely to undergo (a change of any kind). Normally const. to; rarely † of, also † for with acc. and inf. 1593 Nashe Christ's T. 8 You should not be lyable to so much blame. 1609 Holland Amin. Marcell. 157 To shew himself lyable to no fault [L. nulli ohnoxium culps]. 1627 Bebrook Tithes 62 He. is lyable to all those curses. 1643 Burnoughes Exp. Hosea ch. 2. iii. 263 She shall be land open, lyable for all wilde beasts to come in and to devoure her. 1646 Sha T. Browne Prend. Ep. ii. 52 [Crystall] by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable, with other concretions, as calcination, reverberation, sublimation, distillation. 1662 Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., Either of doubtful signification, or otherwise liable to misconstruction. 1667 Milton P. L. vi. 397 Not liable to fear or flight or paine, 1668 Howe Bless. Righteons (1825) 55 Those [perfections] which are less liable to our appreheusion. 1692 Beniley Beyle Lect, i. 23 Some... Wretches or. Hypocrites are mostly justly. liable to these horrors of mind. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 56 P. 4 He., found that though they were Objects of his Sight, they were uot liable to his Touch. 1712 Ibid. No. 421 P. 5 The Imagination is as liable to Pain as Pleasure. 1752 Hume Ess. 6 Treat. (1777) 1, 173 There is one mistake to which they seem liable. 1769 Junius Lett. v. 27 Your declaration... is liable to two objections. 180 N. Hamlton W. S. (1886) VII. 213 Reasons. which ... are omitted as being more liable to dispute. 1868 Dickens Dombey i, Her eyes were liable to a similar affection. 1860 Reskin Mod. Paint. V. v. ix. 83 At edges of loose cliffs... and in other places liable to dispute.

1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. § 31, 352 Sea breezes are not liable to the same extremes of temperature as those from the land.

b. Const. inf. Subject to the possibility of

b. Const. inf. Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable).

1682 Creech Lucretiys 1. 27 All would be liable to die, Subject to powerful Mortality. 1683 Penn Wks. (1782) IV. 302 The multitude of trees. .. being liable to retain mists and vapours. 1736 Butler Anal. t. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 79 Human creatures are.. continually liable to gowrong voluntarily. [1749 Ciestere, Let. 24 Nov., He thought that gentleman was more liable to be thanked and rewarded than censured. You know, I presume, that liable can never be used in a good sense.] 1786 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 178 They were... liable to suffer the greatest extremities of penury. 1800 Bentham IV.s. (1843) X. 352 Difficulties, I am sensible, may be liable to occur. 1858 Kyrskin Arrows Chace (1880) I. 130 Some colours are.. liable to darken in perpetual shade. 1893 Liddon, etc. Life Puscy I. xvi. 376 The method, however equitable the intention, is liable to be inequitable in effect. 1896 Portfolio June 80 Ground so liable to be overflowed must surely at one time have been a swamp.

Ground so hable to be overflowed units surely at one time have been a swamp.

¶ 4. Inaccurately used for: Incident to. Obs.
1631 Denison Heuv. Bany. ≥ 46 The curse of God is liable to enery one. 1746 Eliza Heywood Female Spect. No. 24
(1748) IV. 285 The faults of inadvertency are liable to usall.

+ 5. Subject or subscrivient to; attached or be-

† 5. Subject or subscivient to; attached or belonging to. Obs.

1571 CAMPION Hist. Ircl. 26 Other lawyers they haue, liable to certaine families. 1595 SHARS. John II. i. 499
Angiers, and .. all that we vpon this side the Sea .. Finde liable to our Crowne and Dignitie. Ibid. v. ii. 101. 1596
Edw. III, 1. ii. 8 Those are her own, still liable to her. 1602
WARNER Alb. Eng. II. lxi. (1612) 268 If sad were she, then sad was he, if merric, merrie too. His senses liable to all, she did, or did not doe. 1616 BULLOKAR, Liable, subject to, belonging to.

† 6. Suitable, ant. Also const. inf. Obs.

belonging to.

† 6. Suitable, apt. Also const. inf. Obs.

1570 Q. Conneell's Let. 7 Feb. in N. & Q. (1857) 1 Aug.,
To chewse persons lyable to give good informacion. 1588

SHAKS. L. L. L. v. i. 97 Pedant. The poeterior of the day...
is liable, congruent, and measurable for the after-noone.

1595 — John IV. ii. 226 Finding thee.. Apt, liable to be employ'd in danger.

The condition or quality of being liable; liability.

1645 W. Jenkyn Stil-Destroyer 40 Our liableness and readiness to be overtaken by it. 1665-6 Pervs Phary 31 Jan., By which I am.. eased of a liablenesse to pay the sum. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. vi. 117 Our Liableness. 1. to Prejudice and Pervertion. 1869 WARDLAW Leel. Yas. iv. 65 Mutability and liableness to change.

Liache, Liage, obs. ff. LEECH, LEAGUE sh.²

Liache, Liage, obs. ff. LEECH, Also Slinson.

|| Liaison (li₁ē¹·zợn, Fr. ligzon). Also 8 liason. [F.:-L. ligātiön-em, n. of action f. ligāre to bind.]

[F.:—L. ligation-em, n. of action f. ligare to bind.]

1. Cookery. A thickening for sauces, consisting chiefly of the yolks of eggs; † also, the process of thickening. (Cf. Lear 2 2.)

a 1648 Digby Closet Open. (1671) 146 The last things [Butter, Bread, Flower] cause the liaison and thickening of the liquor. 1759 W. Verral. Cookery xv. 92 Prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream. 1797 Lond. Art Cookery 12 Make ready a liason of two or three eggs and cream, with a little minced parsley and nutmeg. 1bid. 146 Skim and sift the sauce, add a little cullis to make it a liason. 1877 in Cassell's Dict. Cookery.

2. † 8. gen. An intimate relation or connexion.

1809 Edin. Rev. XIV. 226 The tiaisons of Merlin with this man and Bazire gave rise to the following jeu d'esprit.

b. spec. An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

a Woman.

1821 Byron Juan III. XXV, Some chaste liaison of the kind—I mean An honest friendship with a married lady.

1821 SHELLEY Lett. Prose Wks. 1888 II. 333 He [Byron] has a permanent sort of liaison with Contessa Guiccioli.

1849 THACKERAY Pendennis ix, 'If it were but a temporary liaison,' the excellent man said, 'one could bear it. . But a virtuous attachment is the deuce'. 1853 GREVILLE Ment.

Geo. IV, Ser. III. I. ii. 35 He was always much addicted to Gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women.

3. French Phanetics The inning of a final con-

3. French Phonetics. The joining of a final con-3. French Properties. The Johning of a final consenant (which would in pause or before a consonant be silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or 'mute' h.

1884 Gosser French Prosody 43 There is one letter in English, r, which admits in some cases of a sort of liaison in correct modern pronunciation.

Liale, Liam, obs. ff. Leal, Lyam, leash.

Liamba: see LHIAMBA.

Liana, liane (li₁ā'nā, li₁ā'n). Also 8 lianne. [The form *liane* is a. F. *liane* (1658 *liene* in Rochefort), supposed to be a deriv. of *lier* to bind. The form liana is either a latinization of liane, or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.] The name given to the various climbing and twining plants which abound in tropical forests. [1796 STEOMAN Surinam I. 231 The nebecs, called by the French liannes, by the Spaniards hejucos, and in Surinam tay-tay.] 1796 H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) 111. 748 Liannes interwoven from trunk to trunk. 1833 CARVIE Misc. (1857) IV. 267 Spite of all its brambles and lianas. 1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. ii. 25 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay. 1885 LADY BRASSEY The Trades 136 Palms of every variety, all covered with gigantic lianes. 1890 'Rolf Boldaewoop' Miner's Right xxxvi. 321 A stone bridge.. clasped with close lianas. [Chinese.] A and twining plants which abound in tropical forests.

Liang (lyan). Also leang. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, about 1; oz. avoirdupois; this

weight in silver as a money of account. Also

called taet.

1827 H. E. Llovd tr. Timkowski's Traw, I. 17 note, A lan (liang) is a Chinese weight containing about 84 zolotnicks; the value of two roubles in silver. Ibid. II. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

Liar (laita). Forms: 1 léogere, Northumb.

micks; the value of two roubles in silver. Ibid. 11. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

Liar (laiva). Forms: I léogere, Northumb. 163ere, 2 li(h)3ere, 3 lieger, liare, 3-4 leier, 3-5 lyere, 3-6 lier, (4 ly(e)3ere, lygr, li3er, leeger, leigher, liere, liyher), 4-5 legher(e, ligher, ligher, lyare, 4-6 Sc. lear, 4-7 lyer, 5-8 lyar, (7 lyarr), 7-liar. [OE. leogere (= OHG. lingari, leel. lygari), agent-n. f. leogene (= OHG. lingari, leel. lygari), agent-n. f. leogene (= OHG. lingari, leel. lygari), agent-n. f. leogene (= OHG. lingari), egn limits Gosp. Matt. vi. 5 Mið dy gie gebiddas ne wosas ze snæ legeras lother versions liceteras; 1., hyporitiel. a 1023 WULFSTAS Hom. (Napier) 79 Up arisad lease leogeras. c175 Lamb. Hom. (Napier) 79 Up arisad lease leogeras. c175 Lamb. Hom. 3 Ne beo yn lihspere ne for eye ne for lune. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 333/52 A strong liare and man of false lawe. 1340 Jyenh. 62 be lyegere is ylich be dyeule bet is his uader. c1374 Chaucher Troylus 11. 260 (9) d haauntoure and a lyere al is on. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Petros) 422 Quhedir he a lele man or a lear be. c1400 Destr. Troy 12590 Thus lytherly bo lyghers lappit bere tales. 1413 Pilger. Sorde (Canton) I. wii. 1859 18 He., hath ben found an open lyer. 1470-85 Matory Arthur xx. xiv, They that told yow the tales were lyrs. 1552 ABe. Hamilton Catech. (1884 22 He is ane lear and in him thair is na verite. 1581 Sidney Afol. Poetrie (Arb.) 5: Of all Writers vuder the sume, the Poet is the least lier. 1614 Rallein Hist. World II. (1634) 466 Poets are lyars, and for verses sake Will make the gods of humane crimes partake. a 1764 Lhoyd Fr. to 7. B. Esg. Poet Wks. 1774 l. 96 Who are known lyars by profession. 1782 V. Knox Ess. (1810) I. ii. 2 An habitual liar . must possess a poor and pusillanimous heart, 1865 Diekers Jul. Fr. 1. xiv, 'Now tell me I'm a liar', said the honest man. 1875 Jowell Resum. Prov. (1522) 35 A lyer ought not to be forgefull. a 1555 Latimer in Godly Confer. w. Ridley (15:6) h.2b. Lyers bad nede to haue

|| Liard | (lyar). Also 6 lier de, lyard quasi-It. liardo), Sc. lyart. [F.; prob. subst. use of liard adj, grey (see Lyart a.). Cf. grey groat.] A small coin formerly current in France, of the value of the fourth part of a sou. Hence, typically, a coin of small value.

a coin of small value.

1542 Boorde Introd. Knowl. xxvii. (1870) 191 In bras
they (French) haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes
...a lier is worth three brasse pens. 1572 Sactir. Poems
Reform. xxxii. 15 Haue we ame lyart, na baid bot all is
thairis. 1583 Stocker Cir. Warres Love C. Iv. 53b. A
pounde of course Cheese, one Sons and one Lyard. 1600
PORV tr. Leo's Hist. Africa 111. 134 For the selling of enery
duckats-woorth they haue two Liardos allowed them.
1657 DAVENANT Entertainm. Rutland Ho. Dram. Wks.
1873 IHI. 224 His fare being two brass liards. 1751
SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) II. xxxix. 29 He knew to a liard
what was given to each. 1820 Scott Frankoc xxxii, Neither
I nor any of mine will touch the value of a liard. 1847
DISRAELI Tancret IV. xi, He would push about in the throng
like a Hercules, whenever any one called out to him to fetch
a liard.

Liard 2 (litard). Canadian. [a. F. liard, subst. use of OF. liard grey: see LYART. (Continental Fr. has liardier black poplar.) The balsam poplar, Populus balsamiera, of North America.

1809 A. HENRY Trav. 128 note, Populus nigra, called, by the Canadians, liard.

Liard, variant of LYART, grey.

Tion (1978). Also r. 7.8 lyans. [Introduced.

Tiard, variant of LYART, grey.

Tiard, variant of LYART, grey.

Tias (lsi as). Also 5, 7-8 lyas. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects; a, OF. liois (mod.F. liais) a compact kind of limestone.]

1. A blue limestone rock occurring in certain south-western counties of England. Also attrib.

1404 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 397 In castodia virrarii ij par petrarum ex officio et i par vocat, lyas. 1649 Glanvill. in Phil. Trans. IV. 978 A sort of hard stone, commonly call'd a Lyas, blue and white, polishable. 1778 Eng. Gastleer (ed. 2) s.v. Lanusdon, Som., On the N.W. side of this plain are dug a sort of head-stones, called lyas, which are blue and white, and polishable. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 202 mole, Lyas is the general term for strata of stone of the species of Aberthaw, in several counties. 1813 Vancouver Agric, Devon 27 A stratum of blue lais [sic] limestone. 1832 De LA Becue Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 155 On the coast of the S.W. part of Somersetshire... a high shingle beach, principally composed of lias (the rock of the vicinity). 1881 Young Every Man his own Mechanic § 1154 Blue lias lime is charged 24/- per yard.

2. Geol. A series of strata forming the lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin

layers of blue argillaceous limestone, and containing a great wealth of fossils. division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin

1833 LYELL Princ. Geol. 111. Gloss, 72 Lias, a provincial name adopted in scientific language for a particular kind of limestone. 1833 — Elent. Geol. (1863) 415 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias.

1873 BURTON Hist. Scot. I. iii. 82 The lias, oolite, and other

1873 Burton Hist, Scot. I. iii. 82 The lias, colite, and other recent formations.

Liason, obs. form of Liaison,

Liassic (lajæsik), a. Geol. Also liasic. [f. Lias+-10.] Pertaining to the lias formation.

1833 Lyrll Princ, Geol. III. 378 Metamorphic rocks of the Ecocne or Liassic crass. 1834 A. Adams, etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 361 In the Liasic period of the secondary formations.

1854 H. Miller Sch. 3 Schm. ii. 37 The first ammonite rever saw was a specimen. from one of the liasic deposits of England. Ibid. xxi. 451 Both shale and nodules bore, instead of the deep liasic gray, an olivaceous tint.

† Liatico. Obs. Forms: 7 leathick, leaticke. liatica. [a. It. liatica = Aleatico (Florio)] A red wine made in Tuscany.

1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) Farrav. Tower Bottles A 4, With Malmesie, Muskadell. and Corcica, With White, Red. Clarret, and Liatica. 1625 Picens Pilerins II. 1837 Maluosey, Muscadine, and Leaticke. 1657 Reeve God's Plea 25 Thou wouldest. drink nothing but Frontiniack, white Muscadines, Leathicks wine, and Vine de pary.

† Lib, sh. Obs. [OE. lyb. b, libb medicine, drug, potion. Cf. Cheenlel.] A charm.

potion. Cf. CHEESLIP.] A charm.

a700 Epinal Gloss. 711 Obligomentum, lybb [Frfurt libb, Corpus lyb, lybsul. 1577 in Pitcain Crim. Trials I. 77 [In Perthshire] and commonne usare of sorcerie, libbis, and

charmes, † **Lib**, sb.² Cant. Obs. [f. Lib v.³] Sleep. † **Lib**, sb.² Cant. Obs. [f. Lib v.³] Sleep. 1665 Haan Eng. Regner. iv. (1666) 29 Bien Darkmans then, Bouse Mort and Ken The bien Coves Lings awast, On Chates to trine by Rome-Coves dine, For his long lib at last. **Lib** (lib), v.¹ Also 7–8 libb. Now dial. [? repr. an OE. *lybban = MDu. lubben to main, geld, f. Teut. 1001 *lub: see Left a.] trans. To

Tib (lib), v.1 Also 7-8 libb. Now dial. [?repr. an OE. */y/ban = MIDu. lubben to main, geld, f. Teut. 1001 */lub*: see LEFT a.] trans. To castrate, geld, 'cut'.

1396 [see libbing, below]. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems [v. 5] Thair wyfis... baid tham lettels sonn abyd At hame, and lib tham of the peckis. 1526 Il LERDIN N. Crov. S.ot. (1821) 1. p. Iv. The steirkis ar. libbit to be oxim. 1597-8 Br. Hall. Sat. It. vii. 19 Who pares his bailes, or lib his swine. 1607 Torsell. Fourd. Reasts 224 They have used to lib their Horses and take away their stones. 1618 Chapman Hesiod 37 The bellowing Hullock lib, and Gore. 1624 Massing r. Kenegado II. i. 1 am libbed in the breech aheady. 1649 Dayravar Love y Honour iv. Dram. W. 8. 1874 III. 164 Sure he is lib'd; he hath certainly No masculine business about him. a1733 Shetland Act. 28 in Proc. Soc. Ant. Sect. 1852: XXVI. 200 That none libb any beast upon Sunday, 1788 Massimal. Forksh. II. 340 To Lib, to geld male lambs and calves horses and pigs are gelded. 1852 Romisson Whitey Gloss., Scribbid and Libbid, farmers terms, or rather they are used as one word,—castrated.

D. fig. (Cf. CASTRATE 7. 4.)
1377 FULKE Troo Treat. agst. Papists II. 250 In the latter end where he libbeth of the conclusion of Origens wordes, he translateth fetc.]...when he hath clipped, shanen, jared, gelded and falsified all that he can fetc.]. 1621 Br. Mountact Diatrikæ 419 Aristotle... whote cxxvi. Bookes, or thereabout, περί πολιτειών... and yet none of these were libbed by Abbreniators.

Hence Libbed ppl. a., Libbing tibl. sh.
1396 Whitey Abbey Rolls (Whithy Gloss.) Pro libbyng porcorum rod. 1500-20 Dunbar Peems Iv. 20 Sum... hes forsaekin all sic gammiss, That men callis libbing of the pocks. a 1600 Hist. Fryer Facou in Them. L. E. Prose Rom. (1858) I. 192 When the best libbing is. 1616 N. Riding Rec. 11. 123 A libbed glit. 1638 Form Fancies I. ii, What a terrible sight to a libb d breech is a sow-gelder! a 1693 Urynhart's Rabelais III. xxxi. 256 Like a libbed Funuch. 1790 Berses Kind Sir, Pre read your P

Lib, dial, form of Leap sb. 2
† lib., abbrev. of L. libræ pounds.

1442 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844: I. 8 The sowm of iiij'u
of lib. 1528 lbid. 121 Tuenty lib. Scottis. 1596 Dalenmete
tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. v1, 333 Ane hunder libs stirling. 1655
in A. Laing Lindores Abb. 8x. (1876) 238, 8 lib. of pledge
in money. 1705 Hearne in Rel. Hearn. (1869) passim.

Libament. Obs. exc. arch. [ad. L. libāmentum, f. libā-re to Libate + Ment.] = Libation.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Luke xxii. 17 note, That solemne
cuppe of wine, which belonged as a libament to the offering
and eating to the Paschal lambe. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1289 Before his time they dranke it [wine] not
at all, neither made they libaments thereof unto their gods.

1855 Singleton Virgil I. 324 Andromache was pouring libaments To th' ashes.

Libaniferous (libānifēros), a. [f. L. libanus,

ments To th' ashes.

Libaniferous (libăni ferəs), a. [f. L. libanus, Gr. λίβαrosincense +- (1) FEROUS.] Vielding incense.
1895 19th Cent. Oct. 595 The...libaniferous country.

† Libanomancy. Obs. [ad. F. libanomantie (Rabelais), f. Gr. λίβανοs incense + μαντεία (see -ΜΑΝΕΥ).] Divination by the burning of incense.
1652 GAULE Magastrom. 165 Livanomancy (sic). 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. a 1693 Uryuhart's Rabelais 111. XXV. 208.

T.ibanonhorous (libānogfórəs). a. [f. Gr.

Libanophorous (libănρ főrəs), a. [f. Gr. λιβανοφόρος, f. λίβανος incense + φόρος bearing, φέρειν to bear: see -0US.] Producing incense. If. Gr.

1847 Frul. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay br. 11. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

Libanotophorous (libănoul ρ' forəs), α. [f. Gr. λιβανωντός incense (f. λίβανος: see prec.) + -φόρος bearing.] Producing incense.

1879 Encycl. Brit. IX. 710/1 The libanotophorous region of the ancients.

Libant (lei bænt), a. [f. L. libant-em, pr. pple. of libā-re Libate v.] Tasting; touching lightly. 1798 LANDER Gebir vi. 131 She touched his cyclashes with libant lips.

Libard(e, Libardesse, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS. † Libardine. Obs. Also 6 libardaine. [f. libard LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? A plant of the genus Acouitum, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Akoniton, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1607 Toesell. Fourst. Beasts (1658) 32 The herb Wolfeban or Libardine is poison to...all beasts that are littered blinde.

Libarde (loibēt), v. [f. L. lībāt-, ppl. stem of lībāre to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] a. trans. To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). b. intr. To pour out libations.

1866 J. B. Rose tr. Ovid's Fasti vi. 762 She libated the wine in sacrifice. 1867 — tr. l'irgil's Æincid 227 Around the tables all libating stand, Invoking heaven. 1880 L. WAI LACE Ben-Hor vii. xi. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

1lence Libarted fpl. a.
1856 J. B. Rose tr. l'irg. Georg. 1. 360 Pay unto Ceres, sustics, rites divine. With milk and honey and libated wine. Libard(e, Libardesse, obs. ff. Leopard, -ess.

1836 J. B. Rose tr. l'irg. Georg. 1. 360 Pay unto Ceres, rustics. rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine.

Libation (laibēl-san). Also 4 libateioun, 5 lybacioun. [ad. L. lībātiōn-em, n. of action f. lībā-re to Libate.] The pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; concr. the liquid

other liquid in honour of a god; concr. the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering.

1382 Wyclif Ezek, xx. 28 Thei. sacrifieden her libacionns.
1490 Caxton Energdos xxii. 81 The good wynes of swete odour ordeyned for the lybacions or washynges of the sacryfices. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1796 They used this water for the olemne libations at sacrifices.
1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1796 They used this water for the olemne libations at sacrifices.
1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1796 They used this water for the olemne libations at sacrifices.
1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove.
1814 Lytton Pompeii i. iii, The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation.
1877 C. Geirie Christ xlix. (1879) 584 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation.

b. transf. (somewhat jocular). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potation.
1751 Earl Orreer Remarks Swift (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Drapier. a 1757 H. Walfolf. Mor. 1606. It! (1845 L. xxii. 373 Some jovial dinners and libations of champague cemented their friendship. c 1850 Arch. Nts. (Rtdg.) 412
110 consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. 1856 Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Ing. 1. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

the task by a pennin monaton of some C. Jec.

C. Jec.

1781 Caver Retirement 226 He.. weeps a sad libation in despair. 1817 Mooke Lalla R. (1824) 273 Never yet.. hath the sword More terrible libations poured! 1879 FARRAR S.t. Faul I. 344 Willing, nay glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

A attrib

life as a libation, d. altrib, d. altrib, 1776 Burney Hist. Mus. I. ii. 40 The spondenn melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM Pillar of Fire (1872) 256 Bearers of libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Andre Origin.

Libatory (ləi bătəri), a. and sb. [ad. L. lībā-

A. and so. [ad. L. Mod-torius, f. libare; see Libarte v. and -orx.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or consisting of libations, 1334 Meowns in Fraser's Mag. 1X, 559 Phoebus has ... received my libatory offerings. 1846 Ellis Elgin Marb. I. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels.

to Bearers of libatory vessels.

† B. sb. A libatory vessel. Obs.

1609 Bible (Dougy) 1 Macc. i. 23 The libatories [L. libatoria] and the phials.

† Libature. Obs. In 7 libatour. [As if ad. L. type *libātūra, f. lībāre to Libater.]

L. type *libātūra, f. libāre to LIBATE.]
1632 HOLLAND Cyrupadia 71 Hee there procured the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid

Libbard, arch. variant of LEOPARD.

Libbe, obs. form of Live.

Libbege. Old Cant. [f. Lib v.3] A bed.

1567, Isee Lib v.4]. 1665 R. Head Eng. Rogne 1. iv. (1665)

32 Libbege, a Bed. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lib
1622, a lied. 33 Libber, a Beo. ..., begg, a bed. Libber (libba). Now dial. [f. Libv.1 + -ER1.]

A gelder.

14. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 693/32 Hic castrator, lybbere.

14. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 693/32 Hic castrator, lybbere.

1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 141 Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges.

1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 44 A Libber, a Sow-gelder. 1683 G. Meriton Forks. Dialogue 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb th' and Piggs.

** Libberla, Sc. Obs. A staff, cudgel.

\$\alpha\$ 1500 Rovulls Cursing 112 in Laing Anc. Poet. Scotl.,
That sall thay (devils) cary in thair clukis Sum libberlais,
and sum hell crukis, ? a 1550 Frei'ris Bervilk 505 in Dunbar's
Poems (1893) 302 Vp he start, and gat a libberla In-to his
hand

Libbet 1 (libet). Now dial. Also 6 lyb(b)et,

(also 9) libbat, 7 libbit. [Cf. OF. libe, libbe block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with.

1562 J. Herwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 210 Leaue that woorde or lie baste ye with a libet. 1567 Harman Careat 26 A longe lastinge lybbet. 1566 Warrer Alb. Eng. 1V. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he tooke a Libbat vp. and beateth out his braines. 1589 Ibid. Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbats newly snatched from burning. 1736 Lewis Isle of Tenet 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. 1847 HALLIWELL, Libbet, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. South.

Libbet 2 (libet). Now dial. [Of obscure origin; cf. Lapper.] a. A flap or lobe. b. A fragment, rag, jag.

Indice (11 bet). Now attal. [Of obscure origin; cf. Lapper.] a. A flap or lobe. b. A fragment, rag, jag.

1627 Hakewill Apol. (1630) Pref. 3 One who lookes onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. Ibid. 418
The tender libbets of their eares. 1844 W. Barnes Poems Rur. Life Gloss., Libbets, rags in strips. 1893 Wittsh. Gloss., Libbet, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also Lippet.

|| Libeccio (libet'so, It. libe't]o). Also erron.-eecchio. [It., f. L. Lib's: see Libs.] The Italian name for the south-west wind.

1657 Milton P. L. x. 706 Eurus and Zephir with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libechio. 1820 Shelley Lett. Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178 The Libechio here howls like a chorus of fiends all day. 1821 Mrs. Shelley in Dowden Life Shelley (1887) II. 305 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. 1873 Olina Pascarel II. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

Libel (lai'be'l), sb. Forms: 4-8 libell, 5 libelle, 5-7 lybell (e, 6-7 lybel, (6 Sc. libal), 3- libel.

[a. OF, libel masc., libelle fem. (mod. F. libelle), 18, Ithello, used in legal senses.]

† 1. A little book; a short treatise or writing.

Pg., It. libello, used in legal senses.]

†1. A little book; a short treatise or writing.

1322 Wyclf Num. v. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel [1328 little book) thes cursid thingis. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 157 Here beginneth the prologe of the processe of the Libelle of Englyshe Polycye. 1494 Fabyan Chron. v. cxxiii. 102 As before is shewyd in the C. and xiii. Chapitre of this libell. 1529 More Dyaloge in. Wks. 234/i. Yr no man should . translate . by way of boke, lybel, or tretice. 1530 Lyndesay Test. Papyingo 20 Quintyng, Mersar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, Thocht thay be ded, yar libells bene leuand. 1576 A. Flemis Prof. to Cains' Dogs in Arb. Garner III. 228 Caius spared no study...which seemed . requisite to the performance of this little libel. a 1709 Atkins Praf. & Pol. Tracts (1734) 86 Certain Books, which he termed Codicello's; which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books. 1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. I. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. A Merry Jest letc.].
† b. A written paper. Sometimes = Labels b. 1, for which it may have been substituted as etymo-

for which it may have been substituted as etymo-

for which it may have been substituted as etymo-logically more intelligible. Obs.

1603 North's Plutarch (1612) 1183 With his testament there were three lite libels or codicils. 1642 tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk. ii. § 136. 60 That (the seal) was so fixed againe to the libell [ed. 1657 label, orig. AF. (ed. 1601) label] of the deed. 1682 Kergwin Mt. Calvary (1826) clxxxix, This lybell was fastened on ye cross fast. And over the head of Christ put. 1689 Movie Sea Chyrurg. 1, 16 With every Medicament its Lybel apon it.

2. A formal document, a written declaration or

Christ put. 1689 Moyie Sea Chyrurg. 1, 16 With every Medicament its Lybel apon it.

2. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. Obs. exc. Hist. (as occasional rendering of L. libellus), and Law (see 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10234 Hii sende him libel, & esste ek articles, bat nere no3t to graunti wel. 1382 Wyclip Matt. v. 31 Who euere shal leeue his wyf, seue he to hir a libel, that is, a litil boke of forsakyng 1388 a libel of forsakyngl. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls. V. 161 A cownsayle was kepede. where a libelle porrecte to Constancius. 1525 Lu. Berkers Froiss. II. cexlv. [cexlii] 754 The knyght toke the kyng a lybell, the whiche was red; therin was conteyned that if there was nother knight. that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 16/2
The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered yp and exhibited vnto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance. 1565 Harding Confut. Tewel's Apol. IV. 161 b, Moses permitted a libell of dinorce. 1596 Datkynpte tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 366 Quha tuik al priuat libalis and accusationnis, and causet exeme thame. 1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 15 With their image did Angustus sign all his Grants, Libels, and Epistles. 1608 WILLET Heavilla Exod. 750 The libels or billes of dowrie. 1652 Needham Sedden's Mare Cl. 204 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. xxviii. 111. 75 A formal reply to the petition or libel of Symmachus.

3. a. Civil Law. The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. b. Eccl. Law. The first plea. or the

the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. b. Eccl. Law. The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. **c**. Sc. Law. The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or

criminal prosecution takes place.

criminal prosecution takes place.

1340 Ayenb. 40 Pe ualse notaryes... ualseb be celes makeb be kueade libelles and to uele obre ualshedes. c 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answere there, by my procutour, To swich thing as men wol opposen me? c 1440 Love Bonazent. Mirr. xviii. (1510) Fvb, He that was domysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. c 1440 Jacob's Well 131 A fals notarye, pat makyth false letterys, libellys, or false actys. 1535 COVERDALE Job xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a lybell. 1548 Act 2 A 2 Edw. VI, c. 13 § 14 The same partie.. shall bringe and deliver.. the verie true copie of the libell dependinge in the ecclesiasticall Courte. 1594 Sc. Acts Jas. VI 73 All criminal libellis sall contene that the personis complenit on ar airt and pairt of be cryme libellit. 1601-2 FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall. 68 You lay and alleage in your

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 Act in Lond. Caz. No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 1. II. viii. (1737) 6 First lin Eccl. causes] goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 Woddow Hist. Ch. Szot. 1. 51 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alledged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CAR-LYLE Autobiog. 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman. were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 SCOTT Hr.I. Midl. xii, Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 11. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the compainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Szott. II. ii. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

† d. Used jocularly for: The collective body (of lawyers). Obs. rare—1.

1515-20 Vox Populi 722 in Haal. E. P. P. 111. 293 With

† d. Used jocularly for: The collective body (of lawyers). Obs. rare—1.

1515-30 Vox Populi 722 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 203 With iij or iiij greate clothiars, And the hole lybell of lawyars.

† 4. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; \$pec. one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, famous libel=Law Latin libellus famosus).

1521 Be. Longland in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 111. 1. 253
Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron. 111. 1240/1 The bishops... durst not openle publish the excommunication of the king, but secretile cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. 1. 33 Plots haue I laide... By drunken Prophesies, Libels, and Dreames, To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadour) dispersed a bitter Libell, in Latine Verse, against the King. 1647 CLARENOON Hist. Reb. II. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city,... traducing some, and proscribing others. 1689-90 Wood Life 12 Mar., Two malitious fellowes were found sticking up a libell reflecting on the fast. 1725 Surjet Further Acc. E. Curll Wks. 1755 III. 1. 155 Singeing a pig with a new purchased libel. 1776 Girbon Decl. § F. xi. (1869) 1. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

5. Law. Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable seditions or improved.

the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such

kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing.

a 1631 Donne Serm. ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it [surplusage]. 1768 Blackstone Comm. 111. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are ... two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 B'ness Bunsen in Hare Life (1879) 11. i. 12 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditions libels. 1862 Trolloge Urley F. xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 Pall Mall G. 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered... that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

b. In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. transf.,

statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf*, applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice,

statement in conversation or otherwise. transj., applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc.

1618 Wither Motto Introd. Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publike, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moo'd thereat) would take it Unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 Fuller Pisgah. 1. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 Causes Decay Chr. Picty i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignominy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libelhere, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673-4 Dk. Lauderbale here, becomes To Sir G. Kneller 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 Young Love Fame 1. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 Sherdon Sch. Scand. 1. i, His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 Cowere Conv. 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1850 Lyell 2nd Visit U. S. II. 163 The tale of suffering .. was not authentic... Such libels are bailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. altrib. and Comb., as (sense 5) libel-spawning adj., (sense 3) libel symmons, Libel Act, the title of the Act 32 Geo. 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. xiv).

1682 TATE Abs. & Achit. in. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps.

1870 J. K. Hunter Life Stud. xlvii. 289, I saw the auld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summons chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun'.

Libel (lairbel), v. [f. Libel sb.; OF, libeller, med.L. libellare existed in certain senses.]

+1 intr. To make libellous accusations or state-

+1. intr. To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. Const. against, on;

ments; to spread defamation. Const. against, on; by, of (Sc.). Obs.

1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xii. 157 Sappois 3e crak, 3e ly abak, And lybellis be the Law.

1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 1008 What suld I lyble of this lowne? Not all the paper of this towne. May had the half that he hes done.

1588 Shaks. Tit. A. 1v. 17 What's this but Libelling against the Senate?

1596 Nashe. Saffron Walden 80 He is veries editions and nutioous in conversation. Iibelling most execrably and inhumanely on lacke of the Falcon.

1610 B. Jonson Alch. III. ii, Nor shall you need to libell 'gainst

the Prelates. 1637 LAUD Sp. Slar-Chamber 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State. 2. trans. To defame or discredit by the circula-tion of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and

3. a. Eccl. and Sc. Law. To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 Hist. Tas. VI (1804) 220 Thai shall have alswa the Kings licence.. to reduce thair foirfaultors, upoun sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1711 Country, Man's Let. to Cural 48 When he was Lybell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. Louthian Form of Process (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, the Facts are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month..and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. Fraser in Scots Mag. Apr. 179/1 The facts.. are not sufficient to infer the crime libelled. 1754 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 457 If these adminicles afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libelled did once exist. 1868 Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 \$ 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

D. To bring suit in admiranty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 East's Reports V. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condennation.

1811 J. ADMS WYS. (1854) IX. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall.

1829 MARRYAT F. Millimay xxi, The True-bloeded Yankee was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town.

1804 Daily News 20 Sept. 6'5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 10,000 dollars.

Hence Li'belled fpl. a., Li'belling vbl. sb. and

Hence Li'belled ppl. a., Li'belling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1574 Burgh Rec. Glasgow (1832) 33 Anent be libellit precept rasit at be instance of maister Robert Herbertsoun, 1587 FLEMING Coutn. Holinshed 111. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1644 MILTON Animadv. Wks. 1738 I. 80 The practices. of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts (1727) 668 A libelling look hath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 Daynes Virgil (1721) I. Life 29 Marc Antony .. ves'd him with a great many Libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the Baseness of his Parentage. 1727 Swift Further Acc. E. Curil Wks. 1755 111. 1. 159 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 38 His pictur'd person and his libel'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, 111 xi. 245 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures. + Libella. Ent. Obs. [mod.l. (Moufet 1634); perh. an application of L. libella (see Level sb.), with reference to the horizontal extension of the

with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. Libellula.)

1694 Libellæ [see Dragon-Fly]. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist., Insects u. ii, Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

Libellant (lai belant). Also libelant. [f. Libell v. + -ant; after appellant, defendant, etc.]

1. Law. One who institutes a suit in an eccle-

1. Law. One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also as adj.

1736 Ayliffe Parergon 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is containd within the compass and Words of his Libel. Ibid., If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17W. Crance Kep. (Webster 1828), The counsel for the libelant contended [etc.] 1874 Deady in Law Times Rep. XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the Hermine. as ordinary seamen. 1890 Law Times LXXXIX. 1647 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller. In some recent Dicts.

Libellary (lai belari), a. Roman Law. [ad. late L. libellārius (Du Cange), f. libellus Libels b.] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

the commencement of a suit.

1875 Poste Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 532 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. Ibid. 657 The Libellary procedure...having superseded the Formulary procedure.

procedure.

† Li bellate, pple., a., or sb. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. libellātus, pa. pple. of libellāre: see LIBEL

among her neighbours to be an honest woman. **Libellatic** (leibělætik), sb. Eccl. Hist. [ad. Libellaticus, f. libellus: see Libel sb. Cf. F. libellatiques sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods.

1873 J. C. ROBERTSON Hist. Chr. Ch. (1874) 1. 164.

+ Libellatic, a. Obs. rare -1. In 8 -atick. ATIC.] That writes libellous matter.

1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 1. Pref. 81 Those Libellatick Pampbleteers.

Auto. Pamphleteers.

Libellee (loibčlē). Law. [f. Libel. v. + -EE.]

One against whom a libel has been filed.

1856 Bouver Amer. Law Dict., Libellee, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit.

1860 in Wharton Law Lew.

(N.Y.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

(N.V.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

Libeller (lai bčlat). Also 7 libellour. [f. Libeller (lai bčlat). Also 7 libellour. [f. Libeller v. + -er 1.] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 Coorer (tittle) An Admonition to the People of England: wherein are answered.. the slaunderous vntruethes vttered by Martin (Marprelate] the Libeller. 1626 Massinger Rom. Actorv. iii, 1 nthee, as being the chiefe of thy profession, I doe accuse the qualitie of treason, As libellers against the state and Cæsar. 1634 Peacham Gentl. Expect. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure]. with losse.. of his eares for a libeller. 1642 Milton Apol. Smect. Wks. 1851 III. 285 If he hop't the Prelats had no intelligence with the libellours. 1709 Tatler No. 88 7.7 The Squibs are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lampooners and Pamphleteers. 1742 Lib. Hamburken in Alsyns Ref. (1794) III. 470 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing initial letters will not serve their turn. 1820 Byron Mar. Fal. II. i. 240 Oh! had this false and flippant libeller Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon. a 1862 Buckle Civiliz. (1860) III. v. 298 The Scotch divines.. were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

Comb. 1600 W. Watson Decacardon (1602) 106 Became

race.

Comb. 1600 W. Watson Decacordon (1602) 106 Became an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his brethren the seculars.

Libellist (lai bčlist). [f. Libel sb. + -ist. Cf.

they is aurists are all inveterate libellists.

+ Libellize, v. Obs. rare. [f. Libel. sb. + -1ZE.] intr. To deal in libels, to practise slander.

c 1620 T. Robinson M. Magd. 4/27 To reprehend In sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libellize, To raise vile slaunders, and false infamies. 1628 Wither Brit. Rememb. 285 Such a president will hearten them To libellize.

Tibellove Libellove. 6 ff. Libera d. To libellize.

a president will hearten them To libellize.

Libellous bi bélos), a. [f. Libel sh. + ous.]
Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel: also, engaged upon libels.

1619 Viscourt Dongaster Let. in Eng. & Germ. (Canden) 138 A libellous booke. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamation of other men. 1693 in Wood's Life (1848) 374 The clauses and sentences. pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 Jimius Lett. Pref. 11 The paper. contained no treasonable or libellous matter. 1899-10 Coleridoe Friend (1865) 53 The publication of actual facts may be... criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) L. iv. 207 The libellous pen of Martin Marprelate. 1848 Dickens Dombey xv, It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence Li bellounsly adv.

1832 L. Hunt Sir R. Esher (1850) 66 The phrase... was

11832 L. Hunt Sir R. Esher (1850) 96 The phrase.. was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1865 Sat. Rev. 5 Aug. 168/2 Certain naturalists.. libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

ears.

| **Libellula** (libe liulă). Ent. [Mod.L. Linnens); dim. of the earlier name Libella.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family Libellatide (Dragon-flies); now one of three general composition that order.

composing that order.

1752 Hitt. Hist. Anim. 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws: the antennæ are short [etc.]. 1774 Golosm. Nat. Hist. VII. 330 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. x. (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

deposit their eggs.

Hence Libe llulid sh., one of the family Libel-

Hence Libe Ilulid sb., one of the family Libellulidæ. Libe Ilulid sb., one of the family Libellulidæ. Libe Iluline a. pertaining to the Libellulidæ; sb. an insect of this family. Libe Iluloid
a., resembling the Libellulidæ.
1848 Craig. Libellulines, the Dragon-flies.
1848 Craig. Libellulines, the Dragon-flies.
1845 Manne
Expos. Lex., Libellulines adj.,..libelluloid.

† Libence. Obs. rare—1, [ad. L. libentia, f. libent-em, libens willing.] Willingness.
1654 Vilvan Theol. Treat. ii. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactiv violence.

† Libentiously, adv. Obs. rare—1. [As if f. *libentious (f. as prec. + -ous) + -uy 2.] Willingly.
1666 Warner Alb. Eng. xv. xcvi. 383 That for them libentiously Fooles-Catholike should erre.

|| Liber (Jai'bai). Bot. [L. liber bark.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also attrib.
1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. sv. Bark, The inner bark of iber. 1797 Encycl. Brit. IX. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark to constitutes the cinnamon. 1857 Henrrey Elem.
Bot. § 765 The bast.. consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1866 Bentrey Man. Bot. 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 Philad. Rec. No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft [of the vine] into contact.

[Liber, a spurious word in recent Dicts., is

evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) III. 333 (*libers* for *limbers*; in edd. 1-4 the word is given correctly).]

Liberal (liberal), a. and sh Forms: 4-5 liberale, (5 libral), 4-7 liberal(e, 5-6 lyberal), 4-1 liberal. [a. OF. liberal (F. liberal) = Sp., Pg. liberal, It. liberale, ad. L. liberalis pertaining to a free man, f. liber free.]

A. adj.

1. Originally, the distinctive epither of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see ABT 7) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to servile or mechanical. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations: Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now rare, exc. of education, culture, etc., (J.). Now rare, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or

intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxiv. (Alexis: 111 pai set hyme ayrly to be schule, artis liberalis for-thy bat he suld cone.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 144 Libral Sciencis, that is to Say fre seyencis, as gramer, arte, fisike, astronomye, and otheris. 1509 Hawks Past. Pleas. xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Physyke can not be lyberall As the vii. science by good! au torite. 1557, 1579 [see Art 7]. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb. 61 It behooved her to further his Destines with some good and liberall education. 1638 F. Junies Paint. Amends 232 None among all other liberall arts dorequire. so great helps. a 1661 Feller Worthies (1840-HI). 209 He made any liberal employment beseen him; reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 Evelyn Diary 18 Apr., A painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 Middle, and the liberal Arts. 1741 Middle, 272 If you have not ... theral and engaging manners. you will be nobody. 1757 Burke Abridgm. Eng. Pist. n. i. Wks. (1812) 2:6 They are permitted. .. to emerge out of that low rank into a roore liberal condition. 1776 ADM SMITH II. V. V. ii. II. 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT Sports are Prast. t. iii. 40 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than profit. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) I. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 Macatian Hist. Eng. v. 102 The distinction .. will always remain as fundamental between the silveral mad profe sional. 1875 Jowert Plata (ed. 2.1V. 335 The fee use of words and phrases. is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, openhearted. Const. of.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, openhearted. Const. of.

1387 Treviss Higden (Rolls) VII. 119 In figtinge he was strong, in giffynge liberal.

1426 Lvig. De Child Higge.

2438 They seyne eke they be lyberal, Thou he they be streyte and ravynous. c 1430 ABC of Aristotte in Fiables.

1586. 12, L to looth for to leene, ne to liberal of goodis. 1513

More in Hall Chron., Edv. V (1548) jb, Somwhat aboue his power liberall.

1520 Carton's Chron. Eng. iv. 31 b/2. He was full lyberall to all men. 1535 Coverdate Ecclus.

xxxi. 23 Who so is liberall in dealynge out his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1596 Sharks. Merch. V. iv. i. 438, I see sir you are liberall in offers. a 1625 Fletcher Love's Pilgr.

111. iii, As you are a gentleman, be liberal. 1655 Hammon On Ps. Rvi. 15 Paraphr. 324 This I will now doe in the liberallest and most magnificent manner. 1785 Cowere Task iv.

413 Knaves in office. Liberal of their aid To clamorous importunity in rags. 1860 Dickens Uncomm. Trav. xi, The hearers... are persons to whom you cannot be too liberal. 1863 Cowers Clarke Shaks. Char. v. 124 With Cassio he is patronising, and liberal of his advice. 1886 Ruskin Praterial I. vi. 184 Wisely liberal of his money for comfort and pleasure.

absol. 1611 Bible Isa. xxxii. 8 The liberall deuiseth liberall things. 1692 Locke Educ. § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberal has always nost plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 Rolls of Parkl. IV. 425/t. Of the whiche his liberall offre ye said Lords bankid hym. 1513 More in Hall Chron., Edw. V (1548) iij b. Wyth ouer liberall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat corpulent & bourly. 1535 Coverdale Ps. xx[i]. 3 Thou hast prenented him with liberall blessinges. 1602 Life T. Cronward Int. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberal gift. 1607 Topsell. Pour-f, Beasts (1658) 360 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberal prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672-5 Comber Comp. Temple (1702) 332 Some of our liberalest foundations. are of their Erection. 1689 Bunner Tracts 1. 19 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberal entertainments. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiv, 'A liberal offer'. said the Host of the Griffin. 1843 R. S. Candlisu in Jean L. Watson Life viii. (1882) 88 My cordial thanks for the liberal provision you have made for me. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxxvi. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberal quantities.

C. Hence occas. of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

etc.: Ample, large.

1616 B. Jonson Devil an Ass 1. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberall eares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beast of him.

1798 Landon Gebir 1. 204 More of pleasure than disdain Was in her dimpled chin and liberal lip. 1897 Allbutt's Syst.

LIBERAL. Med. IV. 381, I think I have observed that women of slender frame-more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

+3. Free from restraint; free in speech or action.

In 16-17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. Liberal arbitre (= F. libéral arbitre, L. liberum arbitrium):

free will. Ohs.

1490 Caxton Encydos xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vndresitte thy lyberal arbytre to thynges Impossyble. 1526 Pilger, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke work & a liberall tong, there is moche speche. 62. Trag. (16.0) 14 It lyes not in Lorenzos po the vulgar liberall of their tongues. 1599 the vulgar liberall of their tongues. 1599 the vulgar liberall of their tongues. 1599 the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1599 the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1599 the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1690 the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1690 the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1691 the volgar liberal counsailor? 1668 MIDDLETON Fam. Love v. ii, I stand The theme and comment to each liberal tongue. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. Captain II, ii, And give allowance to your liberal jests Upon his person. 1670 Cotton Esfernon III. IX. 469, I shall not .. attempt to pass so liberal a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig d to honour. 1689 Woon Life at Aug., Mr. Henry Dodwell .. liberal in his discourse at London, so much that a gent, threatened to bring him into danger. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 79 ? 4 The Old Devil at Temple-Bar, .. where Ben. Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passaye, etc.: Freely permitted, not inter-

Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. Obs. exc. arch.

1530 T. Act 22 Hen. VIII., c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vninersall places of this realne. 1532 Act 23 Hen. VIII., c. 18 Ships should have their liberall and direct passage in the mids of the streames of the said river of Ouse and water of Humber. 1871. R. Ellis tr. Catalllus laxiii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or judylognee: not riverous.

to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. + Also of

to faxity or indulgence; not rigorous. † Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 Jefersson Autobiog. Wks. 1850 J. 146, I have added Latin, or liberal English translations.

1792 A. HAMILION Let, to E. Carrington Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 264 A disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government.

1818 Cruise Digeret ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator. Dut a much more liberal construction on the dictum in the Year Book.

† d. With agent-nonn: That does something freely or conjuntly. Ohe

freely or copiously. Obs.

1668 Curreners & Core Barthol. Anat. n. i. 87 So much
... as may suffice a Child that is a liberal Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded,

candid.

1781 Ginnon Decl. & F. xxx. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosins, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 Med. 7rnl. IX. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. Evans Excurs. Windsor etc. 20 The late Dr. Watson., published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 J.As. Mill. Brit. India II. v. viii. 684 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 Wevellay Hist. Eigh. 1. 467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards from sosed him to take a mild and liberal view of the affair before the following from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinious or established institutions; open to the reception of new

lished institutions; open to the reception of new

ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in Liberal Catholic, Liberal Christian: in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so liberal Christianity, liberal theology.

1846 O. W. Holmes A Rhymed Lesson 308 Thine eyes behold A cheeful Christianity, liberal theology.

Romens Liberalism in Religion 36, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. Ibid. 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. Barry in Forth. Rev. Feb. 185 It would still appear to me., that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitu-

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed

such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to Conservative.

In Liberal Conservative, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphened, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as = 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative.' Liberal Unionist: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HEL, M. WILLIAMS Sh. Fr. Rep. I. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated.

1842 CORDEN Speech in Morley Life x. (1882) 34/2, I believe the right hon. Baronet [Peel] to be as liberal as the noble Lord [J. Russell], 1847 Ln. Cockniun Sprul, II. 10, I, I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not explain that this means 'Liberal Conservatism', 1866 GEO. Ellor F. Hoft (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. B. SMITH Life Gladstone I. i. 9 Principles. which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LAOY HERBERT Edith 190 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 Lo. Rosebery in Westim. Gaz. 31 Oct. 2/2

There is no such party known.. to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1901 Scotsman 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. Comb. as liberal-hearted, -minded, +-talking

6. Comb. as liberal-hearted, -minded, +-talking adjs.; liberal-mindedness.

1507 Hooker Eeel. Pol. v. Inv. § 20 The liberall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable. 1612

N. Firth Woman a Weathercock int. F 1s. Next to that, the fame, Of your neglect, and liberall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternall wong. 1756 Johnson in Boswell Yohnson, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam Pref., Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Concl. 38

Thou art.. liberal-minded, great, Consistent. 1874 Sturgeon Treas, Dav. Ps. lxxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age. of the age. **B**. sb.

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

18a0 Edin, Rev. XXXIV, 3 Our travellers, continue to resort to Paris, and occasionally take part with Ultras or with Liberals of that day [end of 18th c.]. flew at high game... There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where ... they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press, 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blands Hist. Ten J. I. 5.2 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1885 Lowe Prince Bismark I. 460 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when, they began a series of attempts to cobble at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

was exidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when, they began a series of attempts to cobble at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.
Early in the 19th c, the sh. occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Whig party: sometimes in Sp. or Fr. form, app, with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were un-English, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the foreign term as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'I theral' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the state.

[1816 Southey in O. Ren. XV. 67 These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British Liberales. 1836 Scott Tynd.

19 Nov., Cauning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberaux. 1834 M. w. Edge-worth Hielen xxxv. III. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive. should be obliged after her marriage. to open her doors and turn ultra liberale, or an universal suffragist.] 1822 (11the) The Liberal. Verse and Prose from the South. 1838 Blackov. Mag. XVIII. 174 What lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government. has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850. I. Hurn Autobiog, II. xi. 77 Newer and more thorough going Whigs ... were known by the name of Radicals, and have since been called. Liberals. 1865 J. S. Mill. in Morn. Star 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 M*Carriny Oran Times II. xix. 51 A large number of Liberals were no doubt influenced by this view of the stuation.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology.

Chiefly U.S.

1887 Beacon (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan, In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

perhaps, the Aposties' Creed.

Liberalism (liberaliz'm), [f. Liberal. a. +
-ISM. C.I. F. liberalisme.] The holding of liberal
opinions in politics or theology; the political
tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 Laiv Morgan Antobiog. (1859) 17 He is worthy of
a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. IRVING Babylon I. III. 246
Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is
the very name for the want of obligation, and liberalism is
the very name for the want of obligation. 1837. Hook Jack
Brag xii, The liberalism of the King of the French. 1841
J.H. NEWMAN in Apol. 313 The more serious thinkers among
us are used... to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the
characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 Mill. Liberty
i. 11 This mode of thought... was common among the last
generation of European liberalism. 1881 Sat. Rev. 23 July
101/1 The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's
peculiar view.

Liberalist (liberalist). [f. Lireral a. + -1st.] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion;

a liberal.

1802-12 BENTHAM Kation. Judic. Exid. (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up: we are forced, little by little, to turn liberalists. 1817 W. Tayloa in Monthly Rev. LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental liberalists, 1823 Kene Lett. Spir. Counselviii. (1870) 18 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberalists.

attrib. or adj. 1846 Hrownson Wks. V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1839 Times 19 June, The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

Liberalistic (liberalistic), a. [f. prec. +-IC.] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN Let. 17 Feb., Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1888 aDublin Rev. July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1886 Catholic News 13 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelh...could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

Liberality (liberaliti). Also 4 liberalte,

4-6-ite, 5-6 lyberalite, -yte, -ytie, 5-7 liberalytie, 6-itee, -ytye, 6-7-itie, -itye. [a. OF. liberalité (1262 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. līberālitāt-

ytie, 6 - Itee, -ytye, 6-7 - itie, -itye. [a. OF. liberalité! (1262 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. līberālitātem, n. of quality f. līberāl-is LīBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.
13... St. Ambrose 641 in Altengt. Leg. (1878) 18 ln mony binges he was comendable, Furst in liberalite. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche liberalte bat he made be kynges and messes [*real kynges messes; Lercula regatia] be dijt redy foure tymes in a day. 1330 Gower Conf. II. 390 Liberalite, Which is the vertu of Largesse. c. 1460 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. vii. (1881) 124 At thair departynge thai most nedis haue grete giftes and rewardes; ffor bat lesitith be kynges magnificence and liberalite. 1494 Faran Chron. II. xlviii. 22 A.. feest was holden by the Kynge to all that wolde come, with most lyberalytie and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feest. 1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 15 The Kynge. of his mere mocion benygnitee and lyberalitee. hath gyuen and granted. pardon. 1552 Even Vreat. Netwe Ind. (Arb.) 30 The Canibales beyng allured by the lyberalitie & gyftes of our men. 1566 Frayers in Litung. Serva. Q. Eliz. (1859) 261 Good Lord, bless us and all thy gifts which we receive of thy large liberality. 1651 Honbes Leviath. 1. x. 4 Riches joyned with liberality, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 436 IIIs liberality hewen no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to all in want. 1741 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberality . is apt to degenerate into extrawagance. 1769 Junius Lett. ii. 131 he was formed to excel in war, by nature's liberality to his mind as well as person. 1830 Timenwalt Greece VII. 229 The extraordinary liberality with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antipater weakened

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now rare.

1536 Tindale 1 Cor. xxi. 3 Them will I sende to bryinge youre liberalite vinto Jerusalem. 1553 lik. Com. Prayer, Litany, Wee receyuinge thy bountiefull lyberalytye. 1598 Greenewey Tactus. Ann. xxi. x. (1629) 167 There was ...ginen...a donatine to the souldiers, and a liberalitie to the people. 1658 Whole Duly Man xiii. § 31 This was to be people. 1658 Whole Duly Man xiii. § 31 This was to be people. 1658 Whole Duly Man xiii. § 31 This was to be people. 1658 Whole Duly Man xiii. § 31 This was to be liberalities of nature. a 1774 Goldsm. Hist. Greece 1. 374 He... found himself in a position to bestow great liberalities amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. Cumming Rulh ii. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, liberalities at home. 1865 Grote Plato I. iv. 154 The name of Ptolemy was popular from his liberalities.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or pre-

was popular from his liberalities.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 100 Our opponents, who had not the liberality to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. iv. 1. 491 With a liberality rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 Lytron My. Novel v. xiii, Where look for liberality, if men of science are illiberal to their brethren?

3. Liberalism in politics: liberals collectively.

§ 3. Liberalism in politics; liberals collectively.

n. 3. Liberalism in pointes; interais concentrely. Only in allusive nonce uses, 1841 Frascr's Mag. XXIII. 204 Liberality proving ..quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1883 Taif's Mag. X. 537 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and liberalities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 Ruskin Fors Clav. IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the liberality of republican Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

Liberalization (liberalizie-fan). [f. next + xxvivi] The action or process of liberalizing:

Liberalization (li-berăləizel-sən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal. 1835 DE QUINCEV in Tail's Mag. II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854. — Autobiog. Sk. Wks. II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. & Art 144 The extensive reforms and liberalization of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 Atlantic Monthly LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

Liberalize (li-berāləiz), v. [f. LIBERAL + -IZE. Cf. F. liberalize.]

Cf. F. libéraliser.]

1. trans. To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (nonce-use) to liberalize away, to

range of. Also (nonce-use) to liberalize away, to do away with by such means.

1774 BURKE Amer. Taxation Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law...; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt..to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 — Fr. Rev. 148 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 Moss: Amer. Geog. I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY R. Bentley Wks. 1857 VII. 103 Classical education. Liberalizes the mind. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. Bouley France II. 1v. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalised, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make Liberal in politics.

1833 Lewis Lett. 262 He is Liberalizing them, instead of their Torifying him. 1884 Manch. Exam. 2 Dec. 5/1 The small boroughs will go to liberalise the counties. 1887 Spectator 30 July 1014/2 The Conservative Party has been liberalized. by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. nonce-use.

c. To incline to liberality. nonce-use.

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' Col. Reformer (1891) 310
Liberalise the ideas of Messrs. Oldstile and Crampton.

2. intr. To favour liberal opinions; be or become

2. intr. To favour liberal opinions; be or become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791-1823 D'Israell Cur. Lit. (1858) III. 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second. the catholic reasons and liberalises like a modern philosopher. a 1836 Froude Memo. (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold apon the next. [1839 Lady Lytton Cheveley (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philipized; and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized.] 1848 Tair's Mag. XV. 828 Russia must liberalized, or be convulsed.

Hence Liberalized, Liberalizing tpl. adjs. Also Liberalizer, one who or something which liberalizes.

iberalizes.

1820 FOSTER Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor. 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment. 1824 Ann. Reg. 40 The Irish clergy, .. an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN Lett. (1871) 1. 490 The liberalisers in and out of Parliament. 1850 GROTE Greece II. kviii. VIII. 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1866 Emerson Cond. Life, Culture Wks. (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod.. are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. PATTISON Academ. Org. v. 250 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalising. 1884 Chr. Commu. 24 Jan. 34/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalised Jewish Sabbath.

Liberally (li-berāli), adv. [f. Liberal a. + Ly 2.] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. Liberal a. 1.) liberalizes.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. LIBERAL a. 1.)

1711 STEELE Spect. No. 157 7 4 A certain Hardess and Ferocity which some Men, the' liberally educated, carry about then in all their Behavioor. 1900 Longmi. Mag. Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Bountifully, freely, generously.

1397 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VII. 181 William ..liberally rewarded. went apen to Normandye. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xliii. 168 Blanchardyn..right lyberally graunted to hym his requeste. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 143 b, Whiche..mynistreth to theyr neyghbours liberally suche goodes..as they have receyved of god. c 1620 Z. Bovo Ziou's Flowers (1855) 49 For such a one they librally will give. 1682 Norris Hierocles 119 How can God, though of his own natore never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1811 Scott Prose Wes. IV. Biographies (1870) II. 165 His... poetic talents were. Liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. 1843 Presscott Mexico (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold, ...were liberally lavished. 1848 C. Bronte F. Eyre vi. (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally. 1885 Sir II. Corton in Law Times Ref. LIII. 481/2 The bill.. is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors.

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plenti-

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

fully.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 131 With golden droppes so lyberally indewed. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. Calvin on Acts vi. 2 Their widowes were not so liberallie relieued. 1612 Drayton Polyvolb. i. 123 That vertue which she could not liberallie impart Shee striveth to amend by her owne proper Art. 1709 STRYPE Jun. Ref. (1824) I. 11. IV. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally. a 1713 ELLWOOD Autobiog. (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 Med. Frnl. XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 Dickens Uncomm. Trun. iv, It was not by any means a savage pantomime ...; was often very droll; was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented. 1884 MIL Engineering I. II. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

+3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without

+3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint; freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, with-

ing freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. Obs.

a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Anrel. (1546) Q vj.,
Your daughter may speke lyberally with hir cousyns.
1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 3 The Mayre..shall..saffre all
thinhabitauntes..lyberally and freely without interrupcion
..to..bringe their saide hearinges. 1568 Mary, Q. Scots
Let. in H. Campbell Love Lett. (1824) App. 301 Thay would
have persuadit me be craft to have liberallie dimitti my
crown. 1614 J. Cooke Tu Quoque C 1 b, Had mine owne
brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should have taught
him better manners. 1646 Br. Maxwell. Burd. Issach. 32
Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should
doe it.

† b. In a lax or loose manner. Obs.

+b. In a lax or loose manner. Obs.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 109 Vthiris in the meine tyme leiuet sa liberallie.

the meine tyme leiuet sa liberallie.

Liberalness. rare. [-NESS.] Liberality.
187 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VII. 155 pe covetise ...
stered pe robbour perto, and noust my liberalnes. 1595
DANIEL Cie. Wars III. xci, Though this bountie, and this
liberalness, a glorious vertue be.

Liberary, obs. form of LIBRARY.

"Tiberary objectives" by Lear Obs. 2007

| Liberate (liberel ti), sb. Law. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6-at. [subst. use of med.L. liberate 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of liberare to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. b. A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. c. A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.
[1535 FITZHERB. Nat. Brev. (1567) 132 Vn briefe al

vicount hors de chancery a deliuer a luy ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c. le quel briefe est appell'un liberate.] 1581 LAMBARDE Eircu. 11. ii. (1583) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 Acts Privy Council (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a liberat therin unto the Shreef of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. a 1625 Sir H. Fixcii Law (1636) 181 If a Liberate be deliuered to the Clarke of the Hamper, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. Turkor Case Bankers & Creditors ii. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Talley and liberate to pay a summe of money out of his Customes.

2. transf.

1639 Fuller Holy War IV. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church...the overplus of Merits, Service understood, Indulgences, Liberaties out of Purgatoric, and the like.
3. attrib.: liberate day, a day on which liberates were issued; liberate roll, the account for-

merly kept of pensions and other allowances made

under the great seal.

1642 C. Vernon Censid. Exchequer 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is. at the next Liberate or Scaling day, to make forth the strongest process to the Sheriffes.

1874 Sturms Const. Hist. I. xiii. 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

1874 Stense Const. Hist. 1. Mil. 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry H are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† Liberate, a. (and fa. ffle.) Obs. [ad. L. liberāl-us, pa. pple. of liberāre to Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† Liberated, free. Const. from.

1597 A. M. tr. Guilleman's Fr. Chirung. 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1637 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1637 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1637 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1637 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1637 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 46 b 2 That the matter might have the liberater a passage to enter forth at. 1632 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1632 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1633 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1634 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1634 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1635 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1636 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1636 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1637 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung. 1638 Gilleman's Fr. Chirung

structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free. **Liberation** (libera¹⁴ 5m). [ad. L. liberation-em, n. of action f. liberation to Liberation. Cf. F. liberation (14th c. in llatz.-Darm.).] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting

liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

Liberation Society: the current designation of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. Cf. next word.

c 1440 Gesta Rom. xev. 426 (Add. MS.) The contricion that he had in his Ende was the signe and token of his liberacion. 1532 Bp. Clark in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. 1306 For the liberation off Italye. 1623 Cockeram, Liberation, a deliuerance. 1776 Adam Samth W. N. vi. ii. (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue they leave to the care of posterity. 1782 Powxall Study of Antig. 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 Herry Epit. Chem. (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 Lightfoot Comm. Col. ii. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. Saith Basil Gt. x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil. 1886 Q. Rev. CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334.1 158.

Liberationist (liberation flower) for the side of the side of

TION + -1ST.] One who sympathizes with the aims

of the 'Liberation Society' (see prec.); an advocate of disestablishment. Also attrib.

1869 Echo 12 Oct., He served Mr. Gladstone ngainst the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Collen and the Liberationists. 1885 Ch. Q. Rev. Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists., 1886 Q. Rev. CLXII.

8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning.

1888 C. A. Lane Notes Eng. Ch. Hist. II. xxviii. § 8. 242 Liberationist agitators,

So Liberationism, the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 Ch. Times 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Liberation-ism will be for ever cast out. 1886 Q. Rev. CLXII. 8 Democracy..acting in obedience to Liberationism. Liberative (liberativ), a. [f. L. līberāt- (see

LIBERATE v.) +-IVE.] That liberates or favours

LIBERATE 7.) +-IVE.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 CARLYLE Francia Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 2 A liberative cavalier. 1863 J. F. MAGUIRE Father Mathew 300 The writer. .resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew 300 The writer. .resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.].

Liberator (li'bereital). [Agent-n. in L. form, f. Liberator (of Ireland)' was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 Howell Girafl's Rev. Naples 138, I have reverenced him as much as possibly 1 coold, as Liberator of his Country. 1658 Hewyt Last Serm. 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Liberators, 1659 B. Harris Paricul's Iron Age 127 The King of Sweden. was expected by all, as a true Liberator, or Deliverer. 1835 Lytron Rienzi L. i, The future liberator of Rome. 1843 Carly te Francia Misc. Ess. (1899) IV. 262. Bolivar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Liberator Bolivar, 1848 W. J. O'N. Daust Revolt. O'Connell I. 16 In. 1834, I was in Dublin, and met the Liberator at a Repeal meeting. 1881 **Leademy 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of liberators was closely blockaded.

Liberatory li'beretori), a. rare. [f. l. liberital' (see Liberatory Samsons.

Liberators of their Constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberatorie. 1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. IV. vii, Strong men and liberatory Samsons.

Liberators of the deficiency of the liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberators of the constitutive and making, or remissorie and

Also Liberatrice [with Fr. suffix], Liberatrix

[with L. suffix], in the same sense, rare, 1820 Scorr Monast, xxix, Beneficent liberatrice, 1893 Leisure Hour Mar. 343/2 The liberatrix of France, Liberd e, obs. form of Leopard.

Libero-motor (liberomontor), a. [irreg. f. l., liberare to Liberare + Motor.] Disengaging or

liberating motor energy.

1855 II. Seence Print, Psychol. 1. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each gauglion is a libero-motor agent. 1880 Bastian Brain 38 Libero-motor elements.

Libertarian liborterrian , sh. (a.). [f. LIBERTY

+ -arian, as in unitarian, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed

the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to necessitarian. Also attrib, or adj.

1789 Belsham Ess. Liet Where is the difference between the Libertarian. and the Necessarian? 1838 Sir W. Hamilton Logic axx. (1800 H. 113 When the Libertarian descends to arguments drawn from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882 3 F. L. Patrox in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. HI. 2524/t The libertarian do time is now laught by appealing to consciousness. 1886 H. Stowner in Mind XI. 144 His psychology inevitably precludes him [Plato] from being really Libertarian. 1895 G. J. Rowans Th. Relig. 129 Hibertarians grant causality as appentaining to the will.

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty. 1878 Spelly Stein HI. 355. 1901 F. W. Mattano in Eng. Hist. Rev. July 419 A supply of competent editors was wanted [for the Rolls Series]. In such matters Englishmen are individualist and libertarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheets. . before an official board of critics is not to our liking.

Hence Libertarianism, the principles or doctrines of libertarians.

Trines of libertarians.

1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 10 note,
The general drift of his [Kant's] system. is not libertariansim. 1886 H. Showick in *Alimit* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Plato] talk modern Libertarianism in a quite un-

Liberticidal (libē utisəi:dăl), a. [f. Liberti-

1734 State Papers in Ann. Rig. 193 Their liberticidal measures. 1822 Examiner 381/2 The liberticidal system of Divine Right. 1887 R. Garnett Carlyle vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a liberticidal usurper in the second.

a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a flociticidal usurper in the second.

Liberticide (libs/itisaid), sb.1 and a. [a. F. liberticide (recorded only as adj.; used by Baboeuf, a 1707), f. liberti Liberty + -cide, -CIDE 1.] A. sb. A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty.

1795 Souther Mail of Orleans 11, 328 Cassar.. the great liberticide. 1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. 111. 11. 11, What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Liberticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 Scotsman 28 Mar. (Kinglake's Crimea), He abhors Louis Napoleon.. hecause he sees in him a liberticide. 1895 Outha in Contemp. Rev. Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a liberticide.

B. adj. Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. Young Example France (ed. 3) 60 note, Spare not the liberticide members, who vote in favour of Louis, 1817 BENTHAN Parl. Ref. Catech. (1818) 132 As to the tongue, under one of the late liberticide Acts, two London Aldermen.. have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1819 Sheller in Dowden Shelly (1886) II. vii. 294 Two liberticide wars undertaken by the privileged classes of the country. 1842 Blackw. Mag. Lil. 437 The most violent, hauptry, and liberticide of all despotisms.

Liberticide (libs/itisaid), sb.2 rare. [f. as prec.: see-ctide 2.] The 'killing' of liberty.

1819 Sheller Erg. in 1819, 8 An army which liberticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.

1898 OUIDA in Review Rev. Sept. 251 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is liberticide of the most violent character.

Libertinage (libertinedg). [f. next + -AGE.]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual

licentionsness with regard to the relation of the

licentionsness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = Libertinism 2.

1611 Cotgr., Libertinisge, Libertinisge, Epicurisme, sensualitie, licentiousnesse, dissolutenesse. 1630 Marconnes in Lismore Papers Ser. 11. (1888) IV. 98 Hauing tasted allready a litle drope of y² Libertinisge of y² Court. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1878) 20 The libertinisge which... prevails must..render them..unfit for bearing children. 1819 Metropolis (ed. 2) II. 181 The General... was... famous for libertinisge and debauchery. 1844 For. Q. Rev. XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinisge. 1873 Smlles Hughenofs Fr. L. xiii. (1881) 259 The upper classes... were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinisge.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = Libertinism I.

TINISM I.

TINISM I.

1660 BLOME Fanat, Hist, i. 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and libertinage. 1767 WARBURTON Serm. Line. Inn xiii. Wks. 1788 V. 194 note, Erasmus.. thought he saw, under all their fondness for the Language of old Rome, a growing libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

Libertine libertin, sb. and a. Also 6 lyb., 7-8 -in. [ad. L. libertin-us (in sense 2 perh. through F. libertin, recorded from 1542), f. libertus made free, com. w. liber fire.]

tus made free, cogn. w. liber free.]

1. Rom. Antiq. A freedman; one manumitted

1. Rom. Antiq. A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 Wellf Acts vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was clepid of Libertyns.

1533 Bellesoen Livy iv. (1822)

315 Quhidder ane servand or ane libertine war maid consult.

1540-1 Elvor Image Gov. 34 Libertine, that is to sale, any man of a bonde ancestour.

1601 Holland Pliny I. 411

A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaves newly infranchised.

1631 Selden Titles Hon. (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former servitude!

1644 Jus Pop. 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines?

1726 Avilfer Tarcing 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers. as Libertines against their Patrons.

1727 Lardner Credib. Cosp. Hist. 1. iii. § 4.

5. Misused for: A freeman of a city). rare-1.

"b. Misused for: A freeman of a city). rare-1.
c tor Chapman fliad we, so He. wede me like a fugitive; an Inmate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable

of their gowne

2. a. pl. The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. b. Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opin-

in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker.

153-83 Foxe A. & M. 11. 1613/1 Euen the infidels, Turkes, 1ewes, Anabaptises, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians.

1589 Acts Privy Council -1898)

XVII. 424 In those Lowe Countryes there are Sectaryes, as Annabaptystes, Lybertines, and soche lyke.

1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph, Libertine, loose in religion, one that thinks he may doe what he listeth.

1612 T. Taylor Comm.

Titus ii. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that thought They might doe what they listed.

1646 P. BUlkeley Gospel Cout. IV. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me.

1698 Norks Pract. Disc. IV. 254 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God.

1762 Gollsby, Nash 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist.

1831 Brewster Newton 1855 II. xviii. 165 Flansteed never scrupled to denounce Halley as a libertine and an infidel.

1876 J. Parker Paraci. II. xviii. 283 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

C. transf. One who follows his own inclinations

c. transf. One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or

confined.

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. 1. 1. 48 When he speakes, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute libertines of the world.. hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Cluill Power. 1628 Bp. HALL Seym. Chr. Liberty Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but.. to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1642 Rogers Naaman 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel.. Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictnesse. 1698 LISTER Journey Paris (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, et there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood iv, He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp, in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. + Rarely applied to a woman.

to a woman.

1533 G. Harvey Pierce's Supererog. 45 The whole brood of venerous Libertines, that knowe no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 Nashe Carrists 7. 29 b, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines hind vnto him in a moment. 1602 SHARS. Ham. t. iii. 49. 1633 Massinger Guardian 1t. v. The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightful Tuscan. 1713 Rowe 7. Shore i, That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion d through the wilds of love. 1750 Jounson Rambler No. 77 2 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1848 Scott F. M. Perth xiv, Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1855 Prescott Philip 11 (1857) 80 His life .. was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has

no bursary.

1781 OREM Chanonry Aberd. 175 The janitor.. hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 Kenneny Ann. Aberd. 11, 302 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of bursars, and libertines, or free scholars.

R adi.

B. adj.

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). rare, 160e Holland Livy XXII. i. 432 The verie Libertine or enfranchised women. 1795 Mackinght Apost. Epistles (1820) 1V. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals;

free-thinking; antinomian. Also occas. Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospell is not a libertine doctrine. 1649 Br. Hall Chr. Moder. II. x. 82 Even among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 Tillotson Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Kelig., The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. II. ii. (1852) 115 Religion. had like to have died. through a libertine and Brownistick spirit. 1708 Swift Sentine. Ch. Eng. Man. Wks. 1755 II. I. 55 Persons of libertine and atheistical tenets. 1886 M. Pattison Ess. (1880) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1861 Thereof the Asia 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1907 Expositor June 412
The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor.

3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. Now rare or Obs.

3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. Now rare or Obs.

1589 G. Harrey Pierce's Supergrog' (1593 159 Although that same French Mirrour be... stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Theame; yet doth it [etc.].

1631 T. Powell Tom All Trades (1896) 167 A more libertine disposition. 1668 Evelyn Mem. (1857) H. 36 Amongst other libertine libels, there was: a bold petition of the poor w—s to Lady Castlemaine. 1689-90 Temple Ess, Poetry Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 79 The libertine and will choose her own settlement. 1847 Emerson Wood Notes II. Poems Of He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† b. Of literary composition, translation: Extremely free. Obs.

† b. Of literary composition, translation: Extremely free. Obs.

1656 Cowley Pindar. Odes Pref., The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendring foreign Authors to be called Translation. a 1683 Oldnam Poet. Wks. Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author. I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE Tatter No. 172 F. 2, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1766 H. WALPOLE Let. to Str. D. Dalrymple 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes:

law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling

a libertine.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 11. XXV. § 3 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with Lwes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET 39 Art. Pref. (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBBON JISC. Wiks. (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old stage. 1804 ANNA SEWARD Mem. E. Daravin 375 A band of libertine lovers. . plight their promiscuous hymeneals. a 1831 MACKINTOSH Ret. of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 11 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which what libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRI-son Choice of Eks. III. 51 The Decameron. is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renascence.

Libertinism (hi-beatiniz'm). [f. LIBERTINE

-18M.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of

matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641-51 Lanc. Tracts (Chetham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine..of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophanenesse. 1664 H. Morr.

Myst. Inja. Apol. 566 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1669 Burner 39 Art. axxii. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged...as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 Hearne Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion...and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 11. iv. Concl. 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 Tercut 7 Ch. Asia 84 Heathen false freedom and libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices

or habits of life.

or habits of life.

1611 COIGR., Sensualits, Sensualits, libertinisme, or epicurisme.

1650 Baxter Saints' R. 111. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine.

1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) II. xvii. 186
Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature.

1761-3 Hume Hist. Eng. (1866) V. lxxi. 330 Wicherley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it.

1852 Thackeray Esmond 1. xiii, The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained

16. Treas. 1647 HAMMOND Chr. Oblig. to Peace iii. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinisme that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY Trav. (1762) 11. 11, i. 71 If libertinism

is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures. † Libertinity. Obs. rare—1. [ad. med.L. libertinitäs, f. libertinus LIBERTINE: see -ITY.] The condition of a freedman. Also = LIBERTINAGE. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng. III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners. thereof into a certaine sentitude, or rather libertinity. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Libertinism, Libertinage, or Libertinitys. 1721 in Bailey. † Libertinous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. libertinus + -OUS.] = LIBERTINE a.

s + -ous.] = LIBERTINE a.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. x. 432 The other abuse is, their Liber-

† Libertism. Obs. rare. [app. f. LIBERTY +

† Libertism. Obs. rare. [app. f. LIBERTY + -ISM.] = LIBERTINISM 1.
1644 MILTON Judgm. Bucer Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Writ of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 Ess. Peace & Truth Ch. 33
To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

Liberty (liberti), sb. Also 4-6 lib-, lyberte (e, 5-7 .tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [a. F. liberté (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. libertat, It. libertã, Sp. libertad, Pg. liberdade, ad. L. libertā-em, f. liber free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity boundade.

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage,

or slavery.

c 1386 Chaucer Manciple's T. 70 His libertee this brid desireth ay. c 1425 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 1272 By duresse & constreynt to put thys creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 Barclay Cyl. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) exits, The caytif beggar hath meate & libertie. 1535 Coveroale Ps. xviif[i]. 19 He brought me forth .. in to lyberte. 1611 Bible Isa. lxi. 17 proclaime libertie to the captines. 1727 DE For Syst. Magic 1. iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God sent them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. vii. 42 She gazed .. on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin. or of the law.

1382 Wyctr 2 Cor. iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. c1410 Hoccleve Mother of God 76 Pat vn-to libertee Fro thraidam han vs qwit. 1526 Tisdle Jas. i. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off libertie, and continueth there in. 1543 Becon Nosegay K vj b, This spiritual liberte maketh vs not free from our obedience & dutye towarde the temporal power. 1604 Hieron Wks. I. 482 This libertie, which Christians haue, is a spiritual libertie, a heanenly liberty, a liberty of the soule ...which setteth the soule at liberty from destruction. 1823 Simson in Memoirs (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty, and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic,

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. Cap of liberty: see

CAP sb.1 4 f.

or autocratic rule or control. Cap of liberty: see CAP sb. 1 4 f.

1484 CAXTON Fables of Esop II. i, Fredome and lyberte is better than ony gold or sylver. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus, s.v. Libertas, To defende the libertie of the common wealer.

1649 CULEPPER Phys. Direct. A, The Prize which We now ...play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 Bramhall. Just. Vind. i. (1661) 4 They. vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments. of the Court of Rome. 1690 Locke Govl. II. iv. § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonwealth. 1759 Franklin Ess. Wks. 1840 III. 429 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 Burre Corr. (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) p. xxxiv, Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 Mill. Ess. II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon (1855) II. xxvii. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 5, soo Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty in the Tower.

b. Natural liberty: the state in which every one for the cort as the best of the subject of the property of the

b. Natural liberty: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. Civil liberty: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community. Liberty of conscience: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. Liberty of the press: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without

to print and publish wbatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The liberty of the press is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

1580 J. HAY in Cath. Tract. (1901) 61 Quhy in the beginning of your new Enangell preached ye libertie of conscience. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1602) 250 That he woulde suffer them to enjoy the libertie of their conscience. 1644 MILTON Arrop. (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider d, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attain'd, that wise men looke for. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxi. 108 Naturall liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1678 WANLEY Wond. Lit. Worldy. 1. § 98. 4687 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1769 Blackstone Comm. IV. 151 The liberty of the press is . essential to the nature of a free state. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 2 June, Let. ii, As for the liberty

of the press, .. it must be restrained. 183a Austin Jurispr. (1879) I. vi. 281 Political or civil liberty is the liberty from legal obligation which is left or granted by a sovereign government to any of its subjects. 1858 [see Conscience 4].

3. The condition of being able to act in any desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty

desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty or power to do as one likes.

c1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 28; It lay not in his libertee Nowher to gon. c1386—Clerk's T. 89, I me reioysed of my libertee, That selde tyme is founde in mariage. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 180 He kepte his liberte To do justice and equite. 1530 Palser, 298 Suaks. Com. Err. II. i. 7 A man is Master of his libertie, 1690 Locke Hum. Und. II. xxi. 84. 118 The Idea of Liberty is the Idea of a Power in any Agent to do or forbear any particular Action. 1781 Cowper Truth 195 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince, His freedom is the freedom of a prince. 1831 Trelawny Adv. Voinger Son I. 45 I've liberty now—not under the penant—do as I like. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps vii. \$1. 184 If there be any one principle. more sternly than another imprinted on every atom of the visible creation, that principle is not Liberty but Law. 1872 De Morgan Endget Paradoxes 464 We have a glorions liberty in England of owning neither dictionary, grammar nor spelling-book. 1873 Hameron Intell. Life x. vii. (1876) 372 The liberty of the wild bee.

b. Philos. The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = Freedom 5.

of the wild bee.

b. Philos. The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = Freedom 5.

(Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to necessity; the phrase liberty of the will occurs, but freedom is more common in this connexion.)

1538 Starker Kngland 1. ii. 30 Many men viturly take away the lyberty of wyl. 1654 Hobbes (little) Of Libertie and Necessitie. 1687 Miege Gt. Fr. Dict. ii. Liberty of Will, frane Arbitre. 1814 Carr Dante, Par. v. 21 Supreme of gifts which God. gave Of his free bounty. Was liberty of will. 1868 Bain Ment. 8 Mor. Sci. iv. xi. (chapter-heading), Liberty and Vecessity. Ibid. 400 These terms are supposed to involve. the Liberty of the Will.

4. Free opportunity, range, or scope to do or † of doing something; hence, leave, permission.

14. Epyphanye in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 112 For they in hart rejoysed not a lyte On hym to loke that they lave lybarte. c 1430 Lydg. Reason & Sens. (E. E. T. S.) 131 A lady callyd Curtesy, whiche graunted him lyberte to goo wher him lyst. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 22, I will she haue hire liberte at alle leffull tymes to go in to the chapell. 1366 Tinnate Acts xvvii. 3 Inlins. gave him liberte to goo ynto his frendes. 1530 Palsgr. 239/1 Lybertie leave, faculté, liberté. 1590 Surks. Com. Err. v. i. 53 Youthfull men, Who giue their cies the liberty of gazing. 1604 — Oth. ii. ii. 10 There is full libertie of Feasting from this present houre. 1642 Str. T. Baowne Relig. Med. I. (1865) 25 There is no liberty for causes to operate in a loose and stragling way. 1671 Million P. R. I. 365, I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xvi. viii, You have my full liberty to publish them. 1796 Bp. Watson Apol. Bible (ed. 2) 190 You have the liberty of doing so. 1833 Hr. Maanineau Briery Creek i. 4 Bid him come in and wait for liberty to talk. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge iii, Have they no liberty, no will, no right to speak?

b. Unrestricted use of, or access to, permission to go anywhere within the limits of; chiefly in phr. to h

to go anywhere within the limits of: chiefly in phr. to have the liberty of. (Cf. Freedom 13 b.)? Obs.
1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. ii. 156 He hath enermore had the liberty of the prison. 1621 Elsing Debates 110. Lords (Canden) 22 He desyres not to be at libertye, but to have the libertye of the house. 1630 Wadsworth Pilgr. viii. 90, I was freed from the Cage. and had the liberty of the dungeon. 1719 DE Foe Crusoe 1. viii. (1840) 133, I might be more happy in this Solitary Condition, than I should have been in a Liberty of Society. 1744 — Mem. Cavalier (1840) 270 They allowed him the liberty of the town. 1796 Jane Austen Pride & Prej. iv. (1813) 12 He was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.
2. Naut. Leave of absence. (Cf. liberty man in 10.)

provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.

C. Naut. Leave of absence, (Cf. liberty man in 10.)

1758 J. Blake Flan Mar. Syst. 12 They shall be allowed to complete the remainder of the aforesaid time of liberty. 1807 Swyrth Sailor's Word-bk., Breaking liberty, not returning at the appointed time.

5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; freedom of behaviour or speech, beyond what is granted or recognized as proper; licence. (Occas. personified.) Now only in particularized sense: An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting

personnied.) Now only in particularized sense; An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting aside of rules; a licence.

1538 Knox First Blass (Arb.) 7 John the Baptist, whom Herode. had beheaded for the libertie of his tonge. 1562 FILLS Stat. Geneva Ep. Ded. *ivb, They charge vs. .with libertie and licenciousnesse. 1500 Snaks. Com. Err. 1. lioz Nimble luglers. Disguised Cheaters, prating Mounte-hankes; And manie such like liberties of sinne. 1603—Meas. for M. 1. iii. 29 Libertie plucks Instice by the nose. 1638 Baker tr. Balzac's 1.ett. (vol. III) 124 These liberties are not sufferable in the freest conversations, they draw on other more dangerous liberties. 1670 Cotton Espernon 1. IV. 146 A Captain that very well understood... the pest of great Bodies to be sloath and liberty, which debauch Souldiers from their Duty. 1704 Swift T. Thib Postscr, Wks. 1766 I. p. xvii, Using no other liberties, besides that of expanging certain passages. 1709 Felton Classics (1718) 18
The Poem [Reneid] is still more Wonderful, since without the Liberty of the Grecian Poets, the Diction is so Great and Noble, so Clear..that [etc.]. 1727 Gay Begg. Op. 1. vii, I I allow captain Macheath some trifling liberties. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (18-6) II. vii. 119 Those who may venture on liberties with the men of fargone times which to the historian are forbidden. 1881 Jowett Thucyd. I. Introd. 11 Thucydides has rarely...allowed himself liberties not to be found somewhere in other writers.

b. Phr. To take the liberty to do or of doing the state of the property of

b. Phr. To take the liberty to do or of doing something: to go so far beyond the bounds of civility or propriety, be so presumptuous as to Vol., VI.

(etc.). To take liberties: to be unduly or improperly

(etc.). To take liberties; to be unduly or improperly familiar (with a person; sometimes euphemistic); to use freedom in dealing with (rules, facts, etc.).

1635 Bacon Ess., Friendship (Arb.) 169 Maccenas took the liberty to tell him that [etc.] 1704 N. N. tr. Boccalinis Advits, Fr. Parnassus II. 127 Catullius. took the Liberty to call the Nobleman Bastard.

1719 DE FOE Crusoe II. x. (1840) 220 The poor man had taken liberty with a wench. 1739 Wks. of Learned I. 83, note, Mr. Dryden. takes great Liberties with the Authors he translates. 1749 Power Pros. Numbers 71 The first Foot of the first Line. is defective by two short Syllables; which is a Liberty seldom taken. 1818 Cobbett Fol. Keg. XXXIII. 101, I will. take the liberty to give them.. my opinion. 1824 Miss. Sherwood Waste Not II. 9 Mayhap you have made a stolen march, and taken what they call thieves! liberty. 1883 Gitmotk Mongols xxiii, 286 He thought I was taking some undue liberty with his dignity.

6. As a feminine personification; with reference

6. As a feminine personification; with reference

6. As a feminine personification; with reference to the preceding senses, esp. sense 2.

1508 Denbar Gold. Targe 175 Will, Wantonness, Renoun, and Libertee. 1632 Milton II. Allegro 36 The Mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. (1775) 87 Ulford at Paris Liberty .. no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle. 1798 Colfridge France: An Older 89 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee, 1818 Hallam Mid. Ages (1872) I. 92 Liberty never wore a more maniable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them.

7. Law. a. A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; = Franchise 5b. 2 b.

7. Law. a. A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; = Franchise \$b. 2 b.

[1166-7 Pipe Roll 13 Hen. II (1889) 107 Burgeuses de Bedeford' reddunt Computum de. xl. marcis pro Caria Regis habenda, nt sint in libertate Burgensium de Oxine-forde.] 1404 Rolls of Parlt. III. 549 Als ferre as he may by the lawe of his land, or by his prerogatif, or libertee, 1414 Ibid. IV. 22 So as hit hath ever be thair liberte & fre-dom, that thar sholde no Statut no Lawe be made offasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1557 [see Franchise \$b. 2 b]. 1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 160 Franchise \$b. 2 b]. 1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 160 Franchise \$b. 2 b]. 1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 160 Fren had the Lord of Meath the same royal liberty in that territory, a 1626 Bacon Uses Com. Law (1635) 8 Many men of good quality have attained by charter .. within mannors of their owne liberty of keeping lawdayes. 1647 Feller Good Th. in Worse T. 13 A grant of liberty from Queene Mary to Henry Ratcliffe. 1710 Prideaux Orig. Tithes iv. 195 Grant to be held by inheritance and with perpetual liberty. 1765 Blackstone Comm. II. iii. 31. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. 8.v., A liberty to hold pleas in a court of one's own.

b. pl. († rarely collect, sing.) Privileges, immunities, or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant. [1180 Mag. Rol. 26 Ilen. II, Rol. 56 in Madox Hist. Exchequer (1711) 273 Homines de Preston reddunt computum de C marcis, Pro habenda Carta Regis, ut habeant Libertates quas Homines de Novo Castro habent.] c 1380 Myclif Wis. (1880) 162 pe lawis & be libertes of holy chirche. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 392 That he be difraunchised of his libertees. 1587 Fleming Contin. Holinshed III. 1491/2, I thought meet to passe oner the antiquitie of.. Douer, with the liberties thereof. 1602 Fledeke Pandeles 55 The Heluetians did bestow the liberties of their citie vpon Lewis the eleuenth. 1607 Shaks. Con. n. iii. 22; They haue chose a Consull, that will from them take Their Liberties. 1669 Marvel

c. + Hence occas. a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England before 1850), a district within the limits of a county, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot.

from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot. 1876.)

Liberty or liberties of a city: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, which is subject to the control of the municipal authority. Liberties of a prison (esp. the Fleet and the Marshalsea in London): the linits outside the prison, within which prisoners were sometimes permitted to reside.

1455 Rolls of larlt, V. 325/2 Within ye said Citee, and Libertee of the same. 15to in Vicary's Anat. (1888) 21CCOmmanudement given to the Surgeons of this Citie, that they... dwell within the libertie of this Citie. 1535 Coverdall, 1900 and the same of this Citie, that they... dwell within the libertie of this Citie. 1616 and Liberties are remarked in the same of the

9. Governed by at, forming advb. or predicative

9. Governed by at, forming advb, or predicative phrase. †a. At one's liberty (later at liberty); at one's own choice, as one pleases, 'ad libitum'.

1426 BP. BEAFORT in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 1. 102
Att his owen fredam and liberte. for to mowe passe the See in parfourmyng of the said avowe.

1426 Lyde.

1480 Bury Wills (Camden 63 Wherof my seyd channtry priest to be one of them at his liberte.

1524 HEN. VIII in Bracelench AISS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 220
To.. were his bonet on his hed. aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie.

1527 C. Lever Q. Eliz. Teares xlv. (Grosart) 80 Painefall to get, but lost at libertie.

†b. At (a person's) liberty: in his power or at his disposal. Obs.

1187 CANTON Jason 111 b, VI I nowe had her at my liberte! sholde make her to deye a cruell deth.

1547 CANTON Jason 111 b, VI I nowe had her at my liberte! sholde make her to deye a cruell deth.

1547 Hon VIII, c. 27 877 The shirefie. maic awarde a Capias ad satisfaciendum. or elles a Fieri fac. at libertie of the partie pursuant.

1547 Honilies 1. Falling fr. God II. (1859) 86 They take this for a great benefit of God, to have all at their own liberty.

1642 Tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.

18 3 30 They take this for a great benefit of God, to have all at their own liberty.

1643 Tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.

18 3 30 They take this for a great benefit of Edower.

1668 Norris Pra.t. Disc. IV. 303 Tis at their Liberty whether they will do any Works of Mercy. or not.

2. Al liberty (in early use † al one's or one's own liberty, at all, good, liberty): not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. to set at liberty, to

c. At liberty (in early use † at one's or one's own liberty, at all, good, liberty); not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. to set at liberty, to liberate, free. Also, free to act, move think, etc.; const. to with inf., occas. with clause.

crayo Lyd. Compl. Bl. Knt. 66: Ve may togider speke What so ye liste, at good libertee. 1470-85 Malory Arthory. iii, Were I at my lyberte as I was. 1485 Canton Pref. to Malory's Arthory 3 But for to. hylene that ali strewe that is conteyned herin, ye be at your lyberte. 1489—Paytes of A. 11. viii. 184 A man is not atte hys owne lyberte that byndeth hym self to another. 1526 Tindle Luke iv. 18 Frely to sett att liberte them that are brused. 1585 Feduresione Calvin on Acts. i. 5 The Lord openeth the prison for them that they may be at libertie to fulfil their function. 1594 Sinaks. Rich. 116. 1. i. 13 More pitty, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzzards play at liberty. 1611 Binke Transl. Pref. 11 They. I. had take their indegements at liberte in differences of readings, then to be captituated to one. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Alsoy (1908) 2 The Reader is at Liberty what to Believe and what Not. 1709 Steple Taller No. 109 Pt. Some particular Matters, which I am not at Liberty to report. 1758 Reid tr. Macquer's Chom. 1. 253 Its Acid being set at liberty. 1857 Trollowe Three Clerks sly, 'If was not at liberty', said Mr. Shape, looking very wise. 1866 J. Martineau Ess. 1, 26 He is quite at liberty to think so. 1882 Alexander in Watson Life Candlish xv. 174 His right arm was at literty. 1886 'Huga Cownay' Living or Dead viii, You are at perce liberty to repeat my words to him. d. Alt liberty: of persons of things) unoccupied, disengaged.

d. At liberty: of persons of things) unoccupied, disengaged.

1847 C. Bronte J. Eyre v. 1. 75, I dressed as well as could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at liberty.

1853 Mrs. Gaskell. Cranford i. 4. I have no doubt they will call: so be at liberty after twelve.

10. attrib. and Comb., as liberty-monger; liberty-loving, -taking adjs.; +liberty-lovy, (a) Anglo-Irish (see quot. 1765 and cf. liberty-corps); (b) transf. or allusive, a noisy zealot for liberty liberty-cap = cap of liberty (see CAP sb.14f); liberty-cap = cap of liberty (see CAP sb.14f); liberty-cap solution of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashote; liberty hall (see HALL sb. 11); liberty-liquor, 'spirits formerly allowed to be purchased when seamen had visitors; now forbidden' (Smyth Sailor's Word bk. 1867); liberty-man Naut., a sailor having leave to go ashore; liberty-party U. S. Hist., a political party which made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; liberty-pole, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or other symbol of liberty on the top; + liberty post, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London; liberty-ticket Naut., 'a document specifying the date and extent of the leave granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on his private affairs' (Smyth); liberty tree = tree of

granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on its private affairs' (Smyth); liberty tree=tree of liberty; †liberty-wife, a mistress.

1760 Foote Minor Introd., Wks. 1799 I. 229 A Dublin mechanic... heading the "liberty-boys in a skirmish on Ormond Quay. 1765 Ann. Reg. 120 Several soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate. 1788 V. KNON Winter Even. I. II. XVII. 223 A Greek political ballad, which used to be sung by the Athenian liberty-boys. 1887 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. VI. 360 'The '*Liberty' corps of the volunteers—so called because it was recruited in the Earl of Meath's liberties. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xii. 27 Sunday.. is the "liberty-day among merchantmen. 1897 Daily News 23 Jan. 7/2 The "liberty-loving elements of our town. 1758 J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst. 18 Such "liberty-men. shall. forfeit all benefit from their liberty ticket. c1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 9 Pinnaces are the boats usually selected for..carrying working parties, liberty men, &c. 1702 De Foe Test. Ch. Eng. Loyalty in Somers Tracts 4th Collect. (1751) III. 4 Stubborn, refractory, *Liberty-Mongers. 1828 Syd. SMITH Mem. (1855) II. 250 Without making ourselves the liberty-mongers of all Europe. 1843 Whitttee What is Slavery? Prose Wks. 1889 III. 105 It is against this system ... that the *Liberty Party is, for the present, directing all its efforts. 1775-83 Thacker Mil. Jrnl. (1822) 22 *Liberty poles were erected in almost every town and village... under which the tory is compelled to sign a recantation. 1789

Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) II. 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. 1644 Nye Gunnery (1670) 50 The *liberty post standing amongst the described in the standing amongst the

Thy sword .. has made many a faithful minister libertyless. Liberty, v. Obs. exc. dial. [f. prec. sb.] trans. a. To endow with liberties or privileges. b. To give liberty to; dial. to allow to run loose. c 1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's 16 The kynge .. made this Chirche with all his pertynencys with the sam fredomys that his Cowne ys libertied with or ony othir chirch yn all Inglonde that is most y-freid. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vii. 360 He was lybertied to be at large in the Kynges courte. 1893 Wiltsh. Gloss., Liberty, to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better.

Libethenite (libe-penoit). Min. [Named (Libethenit) by Breithaupt. 1823, from Libethen in Hungary: see-ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

Hungary: see-ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

1832 Shepard Min. 174. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 563 Libethenite. occurs in quartz.

† Libi'dinist. Obs. rare. [f. L. libūdin-, libūdo lust + -1ST.] A lustful person; a lecher.

1628 Feltham Resolves II. [= 1: in later edd.] lxxviii. 224
Nero would not beleeue, but all men were most foule Libidinists folds Six T. Herrer Trav. 198 This Ceremony. to Libidinists may seeme mirthful.

† Libidino sity. Obs. Also 6 lybidinosite.

[a. F. libidinosite.] Lustfulness.

a 1529 Skelton Bk. 3 Foles Wks. (1568) X vij b, Sardanapalus, that for his lecherye and lybidinosite fell into hell. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Libidinosity, lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxny, incontinency.

Libidinous (libi dinos), a. Also 5 lybidyn-

Libidinous (libidinos), a. Also 5 lybidynous, lybydynous. [ad. L. libīdinōs-us, f. libīdin-, libīdo lust: see -ovs. Cf. F. libidineux.]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness;

to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 Bokenham Seputys (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshly lust. 1490 Cantos Encyds ix. 36 The grete kyng barbaryn by whom he is repressed fro his lybidynous desire. 1548 Hoofer Delt 10 Command. x. 157 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous liefe. 1641 MLTOS Ch. Govt. 11. Pref. Wks. 1738 1. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who. do. lay up vicious Principles in sweet Pills. 1711 Anditson Spect. No. 90 7 1 A lewd Youth... advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man. 1788 Cowere Task v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes Of theological and grave import. 1835 J. B. Robertson tr. Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist. (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess. 1837 Carlyle Misc. (1857) IV. 15 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal. † 2. Provocative of lust. Obs. rare — 1.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence Libi'dinously adv., Justfully; Libi'di-

nousness, Justfulness.

nousness, lustfulness.

1602 Fuercke Pandectes 25 Boldlie and libidinously.
1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vi. vii. § 3. 65 For bloud and libidinousnesse hee was held a most vinsatiate fury. 1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIV. 795 The unbridled libidinousness of Giovanni Gaston. 1818 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 302 Witness was not prepared to say that landanum would produce libidinousness. 1882 Beaesf. Hope Branderths II. xxix. 224 Tigress women, Libidinously baleful.

Libinioid (libinioid), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Libinia + -010.] Having the characteristics of the genus Libinia of brachyurous crustaceans.
1852 Dana Crust. 1. 50 The genus Trichia. is Libinioid

1852 Dana Crust. 1. 50 The genus Trichia . . is Libinioid

1832 Dana Crust. 1. 50 The genus Trichia . . is Libinioid in aspect.

† Libitinarian, Obs.—a [f. L. libitīnāri-us (f. Libitīna goddess of corpses) + -an.] (See quot.)
1651 Bloont Glossogr. s.v. Libitīna, They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilons.

† Libitude. Obs.—a [irreg. f. L. libit, ppl. stem of libet it is pleasing: see -Tude.] 'Will, pleasure' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Libken. Old Cant. Also 6 lipken, 7 libkin.

[f. Lib v.3 + Ken sh.2] A place to sleep in.
1567 [see Lib v.3]. 1611 Mudleton & Dekker Roaring G. v. i. K. 4, If you come to our lib ken. 1621 B. Jonson Gipsies Metamorph. (1640) so To their libkins at the Crackmans. alyoo B. E. Diet. Cant. Crevp. Libkin. a House to Lye in; also a Lodging. 1816 Scott Guy M. xliv, These are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his libken to himself.
Liblong, obs. form of Livelong.

are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his lib-ken to himself.

Liblong, obs. form of Livelorg.

[Liboya, blunder for Jiboya, boa-constrictor.

1718 In W. Rogers' Voy. (ed. 2); ed. 1 (1712) has correctly fiboya. Hence 1774 in Golosm. Nat. Hist. VII. 195 (hut p. 225 fiboya), and 1796 in Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) III. 517/2.]

|| Libra (laibrá). [L. libra pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med.L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod.Eug. abbreviations.

£ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. Antiq. A (Roman) pound.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelue vnces makith Libra and is therfore acountyd a perfyghte

weyghte. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 25/1 The Roman libra was used in France for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. 1875 JEVONS Money ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc. the lira. † 2. An arm of a balance. Obs.

1797 Eucycl. Brit. (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libræ, or levers.

3. Astron. (With initial capital.) a. One of the

tion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c 1420 Pallad, on flush, 1x, 131 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vatil thi sought licouris librament.

most ha descent Vatil thi sought licouris librament.

|| Iibra*nza. Obs. [Sp., 'warrant, order', f. librar = F. librar to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1508 Barret Theor. Warres v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artulerie...who keepeth account of the payes...by Libraras or tickets. Ibid. iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distribute and deliver ont by Librazas, or Tickets.

† Librar. Sc. Obs. rare. [a F. libraire, ad. L. librarius: see Libraralna.] A bookseller.

1506 in Dickson & Edmond Ann. Scot. Printing xxxiv. (1890) 478 Katherne Norwell, spous to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

Librar, obs. Sc. form of Library.

Librar, obs. Sc. form of LIBRARY.

Librarian (laibrēgarian). [f. L. librāri-us concerned with books (hence as sb. a bookseller or scribe) + -AN.]

+1. A scribe, copyist. Obs.

171. A Schribe, copyist. Chs. 150 The Booksellers got these books transcribed. by immeet Librarians. 1725 W. Broome. Notes on Pope's Odyss. XII. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put 791 for 81c.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older library-keeper.)

1713 Streel Englishman No. 1.8 Why mayn't 1 be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? 1791 Boswell Johnson an. 1754, Mr. Wise, Radelivian librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased. 1829 University Instr. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room.. for the use of the Librarian.

† 3. A dealer in books. Obs. rare—1.

a 1734 North Lives (1826) III. 200 This Mr. Scot was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfort [etc.].

Ilence Librarianess, a female librarian; Librarianship, the office or work of a librarian.

bra rianship, the office or work of a librarian.

18:18 Top. Librarianship. 1862 Taot.ope N. Amer. I. 360 The librariansesses looked verypretty and learned ..; the head librarian was enthusiastic. 1871 Daily News 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his librarianship. 1886 Academy 19 June 422'3 An essay on some subject in librarianship or bibliography.

† Librarier. Obs. rare. [f. l., librarius (see LIBRARIAN) + -ER l.] a. A bookseller. b. A librarius

brarian.

c 1483 CAXTON Dialogues 2/23 Des chaudeliers & libraries,
Of ketelmakers and librariers. 1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.
70 Mr. Spencer, the. Aboriginal Librarier, yet living, and yet
faithfully attending the remains of the Books.

Librarious (Joibre ries), a. rare. [f. L. librari-us (see Librarian) + -ous.] Pertaining to, or

having to do with, books.

1656 Bloont Glossogr., Librarious, pertaining to books,
1884 Macm. Mag. July 182 The acted Shakespearian
drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarious people at any rate.

Library (lei brări). Also 4-7 librarie, 5 lyberary, 6 liberary, librarye. β. 4-5 librair(e, Sc. librar. [a. F. librairie (1380 in Godefroy), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = It., Sp. libreria, Pg. livraria, repr. Com. Rom. *libraria (with suffix -īa, -Y), f. L. librāri-um (F. libraire bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* adj., concerned with or employed about books, f. *libr*, *liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see Liber), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late L. libraria (se. taberna) occurs with the sense 'bookseller's shop '.

The Rom. word admits of being viewed as f. libro book + arīa, but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading,

study, or reference. (Not applied, e. g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applications more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, † a

bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English

the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension.

1374 CHAUCER BOEM. 1. Pr. V.. 75 (Camb. MS.) The walles of thi lybrarye aparayled and wrowth with yuory and with glas.

1430-40 Lydd. Boehas VI. 1 (1554) 142 Boehas pensief stode in his library.

148 Inventory in Archaeologia XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestrarie standeth a grete library.

1779 M. Tyson in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 195. I there saw his library, i.e. the Room which once contained his Books.

1794 Mrs. Raddleff Mrs. Raddleff Mrs. Raddleff Myst.

1854 W. Collins Hide & Seek ii. ii. (1861) 161 Zack descended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'library'.

a 'library'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books

tion of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For lending, reserve library, see those words, Free library, a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

1449 PECOCK Repr. 1. vi. 30 In caas a greet clerk wolde go into a librarie and oner studie there n long proces of seith writum in the Bible. 1530 PAISOR. 35 A boke in the library of Gyldehall in London. 1637 Decree Star Chamb. in Millton's Areop. (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1708 Act 7 Anne c. 14 \$ 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable. Persons have rerected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts. 1850 Act 13 \$ 1 4 Vict. c. 65 \$ 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums lestablished by Town Councils shall be free of all Charge 1900 G. C. Baoprick Mem. 210 The Merton library is ... the oldest specimen of mediæval libraries in England.

C. (More fully, circulating library.) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each

commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading-rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quots. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

*libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 DICKENS Sk. Boz. Tales i. (1892) 261 The 'dear girls'. had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries, sold at fancy fairs [etc.]. Bid. iv. 325 The library [at Ramsgate] was crowded. There were the same hidies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning. Mod. Advt., Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. —'s great novel, —.

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1);

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1);
'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.).

13... S. Erkenwolde 155 in Horstm. Allengl. Leg. (1881)
269 We have oure librarie lainid pes longe seuene dayes.

a 1540 Barnes Wks. (1573) 195/1 Let all the Liberaries bee sought in England. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Librarie in great number of books. 1760 tr. Keysler's Trav. III.

52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. 1838 Thirlumall Greece II. 64 Pisistratus. is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. 1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comm. 373 In universities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small.

8. 1390 Gower Conf. I. 14 And slouthe kepeth the libraire Which longeth to the Saintuaire. c1420 Pallad. on Husb. Prol. 96 In deskis xij hymselue, as half a strete, Hath boked thair librair vaiuersal. 1513 Douglas Ameis. 1. Prol. 100 (Comment) Ptolome. gadderit togidder in ane librar xxxvj thousand volummys. 1580 Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb. (1882) IV. 183 marg., New librare.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in

to a series or set of books uniform or similar in to a series of set of books uniform of similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826–1856), 'The Parlout Library' (consisting of novels, 1847–1863), 'Bohn's Standard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

169a (title) The Compleat Library: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An Historical Account of the Choicest Books Printed. . Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Montbly.

1713 The Student's Library: a choice Collection of Books, In all Faculties and Parts of Learning, IA catalogue of books. 1714 (title) The Ladies Library. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

C. transf. and fig.; esp. used to denote (a) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (b) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list.

11450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 88 We xal lerne 30w the lyberary of oure Lordys law lyght. c 1485 Digby Myst.

11882) v. 227 Tbe lybrary of reason must be vuclosed. 1523

SKELTON Garl. Laurel 780 Of all ladyes he hath the library external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some

Ther names recountyng in the court of Fame. 1549 Compt. Scot. Ep. Ded. 7, I began to revolve the librarye of my vodirstanding. 1570 Dee Math. Pref. 27 One Drop of Truth.. more worth then whole Libraries of Opinions. 1654 Trape Comm. Ezra vii. 6 Ve may be as learned as Tostatus.. who was a living library. 1665 Poyle Occas. Refl. (1848) 74 Able to make the world both his Library and his Oratory. 1686 J. Dunton Lett. fr. New Eng. (1867) 75. I darken his Merits if I call him less than a Walking Library. a 1703 Burkitt On N. T. Matt. xxiii. 7 These Pharisees were for carrying a library of God's law on their clothes, scarce a letter of it in their hearts. 1883 J. Hawthorne Dust 1. 104 Cards and men formed the library of the Duchess of Marlbrough.

3. attrib., as library apartments, door, room, stairs; † library-keeper, a librarian; library tax, the obligation imposed by law on publishers to supply gratis a copy or copies of the books published by them to certain public libraries.

1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 486 One of the "library apartments is handsomely adorned with statues.

1861 J. Edmond Children's Ch. at Home iii. 49 A gentle tap at the "library door. 1647 Trape Comm. Rom. iii. 2 This was their prime privilege, that they (the Jews) were God's "library-keepers. 1743 Birca Life Bayle Wks. 1772 II. p. 101, Dr. Thomas Barlow, then chief library-keeper of the Bodleian Library. 1785 Boswell. Tour Hebrides 61 At the college there is a good "library-room. 1598-9 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 482 The seelinge of the "Library staires.

Hence Li braryize v. nonce-wd.) trans., to place in a library: Libraryless a.. without a library.

Hence Li braryize v. nonce-wd.) trans., to place

Hence Libraryize v. nonce-wd.) trans., to place in a library; Libraryless a., without a library.

164 Fequer Holy & Prof. St. in. xviii. 199 Once a dunce, void of leaving but full of Books, flouted a library-lesse Scholar with these words. 1906 Collebung Biog. Lit. 1847.

11. 361 If you see nothing in it [Beddoes's Essay] to library-lesse it, send it me back next Thursday.

+ Library 2 Obs. In 4 pl. librarijs. [ad. L. librāri-us: see Librarkian]. A scribe.

138 Wyclif Esther viii. 9 The scribis and the librarijs [138 witers, Vulg. libraris) of the king.

Librate (laibret), sb. Hist. Also 7 librat. [ad. med.L. librāta (sc. terra), f. libra pound: see -ATE!]. A piece of land worth a pound a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art Survey II. vii. 59 Then must the Obolat be \(\frac{1}{2} \) Acre, the Decariat an Acre, the Solidat 22 acres, & the Librat 240. 1778 PYNANT Tour Wales.

1. 26 Henry Ht... grants ... ten librates [Dugdale decemilibrates terra*] in Longenedale in Derbyshire. 1865 Nichols. Britton 11. 143 Twenty librates of land with the appurtenances. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. (1896) 11. xiv. 119 The sheriffs were ordered to send all persons who possessed more than twenty librates of land.

Librate [slibrate]. v. [f. L. librāt-, ppl. stem of librar-ref Tibra balance.

Librate (ləi-bre¹t), v. [f. L. lībrāt-, ppl. stem of lībrā-re, f. lībra balance.]

of librā-re, f. libra balance.]

† 1. trans. a. To place in the scales, to weigh.
b. To poise, balance. c. To produce or cause libration in: see quot. 1806 s.v. librating below. Obs.
1622 Cockeram, Librate, to weigh. 1657 Tomusson
Renou's Disp. 144 All seeds. are librated by weight forig.
pondere semper librantur!. 1667 Phil. Trans. 11. 423 The
Needles be touched by good Load-stones, and well librated.
1674 Ibid. 1X. 219 The manner of Librating the Apogéum.
2. intr. To oscillate like the beam of a balance;
to move from side to side or up and down.
1694 W. Holder Harmony (1731) 28 Librating after the
Nature of a Pendulum. 1730 SAVERV in Phil. Trans.
XXXVI. 298, I was obliged to keep it in a Motion. librating up and down like the Beam of a Pair of Scales. 1770
1761d. LX. 70 The whole limb of Venus would soonetimes
librate towards the limb of the sun. 1867 G. Macdonald
Disciple, etc. 109 To drop, and spin away, Librating.
b. To oscillate or waver between one thing and
another.

nother.

1822 Examiner 250/2 He., is librating between vice and virtue.

1836 Kane Arctic Expl. 11. 34 The barometer slowly librating between 29.20 and the old 30.40.

3. Of a bird, etc.: To be poised, balance itself.

1736 tr. Beckford's Vathek 198 The birds of the air, librating over me, served as a canopy from the rays of the sun.

1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 138 Her playful sea-horse. .. librates on unmoving fins. 1829 Jrnl. Naturalist 263 Made to flutter and librate like a kestrel over the place. Hence Librated ppl. a., balanced (fig.); Librating vbl. sb. and ppl. a., balanced (fig.); Librating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1655-6 Phil. Trans. 1. 241 Some kind of Librating motion.

1801 Fusels in Lect. Paint. ii. (1848) 404 The academic vigour, the librated style, of Aunihale Carracci. 1806 Robertson in Phil. Trans. XCVII. 73 The librating force or pressure, or the force causing libration. 1839 Balley Festus (1841) 323 These strange librating boods of birth and death. 1862 T. Z. Lawrence in R. H. Pauerson Ess. Hist. & Art. 15 A librating circular smoky spectrum will be perceived at the end of the tube.

Libration (laihre 50n). [ad. L. libration-em.

Libration (laihre fan). [ad. L. lībrātion-em, n. of action f. lībrā-re to Librate. Cf. F. libra-

tion.]

1. a. The action of librating; motion like that of the beam of a balance oscillating upon its pivot; swaying to and fro. b. The state of being balanced

swaying to and fro. b. The state of being balanced or in equipoise; equipoise, balance.

1603 Sia C. Hevdon Ind. Astrol. xviii. 381 This Thebit perceiving the quantitie of the tropike yeare to varie, first invented the libration of the 8. sphere.

1625 N. Carrenter Geog. Del. 1. iv. 73 Some others. imagine the Center. of the Earth to be moved up and down by a certaine motion of Libration. Ibid. 11. vi. 85 This libration or motion of the Water cannot bee caused by the winde or Aire.

1633 Jer. Tanlos Serm. Gold. Grave, Winter v. 60 The poor bird was beaten back. descending more at every breath of the tempest then it could recover by the libration and frequent weighing of his wings.

1684 T. Burnet Th.

Earth 11. 51 This must needs make it lose its former poise and libration. 1694 W. Holder Harmony (1731) 29 The Librations of the Pendulum. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 742 Their prinoins still, In loose libration stretched, 1791 E. Darwin Bot, Gard. 11. 26 So turns the needle to the pole it loves, With fine librations quivering, as it moves. 1853 Kank Grimedl Exp. xlviii. (1850) 446 Others [viz. icchergs] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. Reynolds (viz. icchergs] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. Reynolds (viz. icchergs) a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. Reynolds (viz. icchergs) a congeries of rubbish, and illustrations of the Sun was drawing hearer with gentle librations of its wings.

C. transf. and fig.

1650 Anthroposophia Theomogica 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Antithetall Librations, and Symphonicall rappings. 1659 H. More Immort. Soul 11. x. 218 The Libration or Reciprocation of the Spirits in the Tensility of the Muscles. 1659 J. Harrison Lawgiving Wis. (1700) 431 Such a libration or poize of Orders. 1659 Walker Oratory 97 The short [period] is adverse to Metaphors &c. thoug to exact correspondence and libration of its parts. 1670 DRYDEN 2nd Pt. Cong. Granada 11. i. Wis. 18.8 IV. 151 The bounds of thy libration here are set. 1840 Pian km. Mag. XIVII. 719 The trenulous libration of the equipoise. 1882 J. H. Bunt Ref. Ch. Eng. 11. 480 Oxford has its regular periods of theological libration.

2. Astron. A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. Libration of the moon: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that

2. Astron. A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. Libration of the moon: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that the parts near the edge of the disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are three kinds, called libration in latitude, libration in longitude, and diurnal or parallactic libration.)

1659 J. Flanstead in Phil. Trans. IV. 1109 If the Libration of the Moon be known, the protraction of the Star's way in this Appearance will be facile. 1670 Ibid. V. 2061 Doubtless, as there is a certain Libration in the Moon, so its not absurd to me, to hold a kind of Libration in the Earth, from the Annual and Diurnal motion of the same. 1678 Norms Coll. Misc. (1693) 181 We are nonplus dut a thousand Phenomenas in Nature, which if they were not done, we should have thought them absolutely impossible, as for instance the central Libration of the Earth. 1690 Leynours Cors. Math. 734 Now this Libration of the Eccentrick they commonly call the Deviation. 1728 tr. Newton's Treat. Syst. World 61 The Moon's libration in longitude. 1804 Herschell in Phil. Trans. XCIV. 374 Some small annual variation, or libration of position, wide might lead to a discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sci. 4 Art. 537 Her libration in latitude, is when either of her poles appears to dip a little towards the earth. 1831 Berwster Newton 1853 I. vi. 128 Galileo had discovered and explained the diornal libration, arising from the spectator not viewing the moon from the centre of the earth. 1834 Mrs. Soms rattle Councer. Phys. Sci. ix. (1249-78 The moon... is liable to librations depending upon the position of the spectator. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers Astron. t. vii. 79 When the North Pole for the Moon leans towards the earth we see somewhat more of the lunar surface on which in its entirety, no human eye has ever gazed, while at the same time the moon's librations enable us to conjecture of its general character. + 3. Weighing Iit. and fi

Hence Libra tional a., pertaining to (the moon's

libration.

Hence Librational a., pertaining to (the moon's) libration.

1880 Proctor Rough Ways made Smooth ito Photographs of the moon should be taken in every aspect...of her librational swayings.

Libratory (loi bratori), a. [f. l. librāt-, ppl. stem of librā-re to Libratori, a. [f. l. librāt-, ppl. stem of librā-re to Libratori.] Having a motion like that of the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

1668 Phil. Trans. 111. 809 That there is a Libratory motion in Comets as well as in the Moon. 1801 Trans. Soc. Arts XIX. 257 The beam .. acquired a libratory motion. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. Fohney's View Soil U. S. 203 Just as the sea experiences a libratory motion, while its interior currents remain undisturbed. 1874 Edin. Rev. No. 285. 87 The libratory swaying to and fro of the moon.

† Libre, a. Obs. [a. F. libre, L. liber free.] Of the will: Free.

1590 A. Hume Hymms etc. (1832) to He Adam lent a libre will to follow what he list. 1600 F. Walker Sp. Mandeville 107 a, Such thinges as are within the vse of free will and typer arbitrement.

Librettist (libretist). [f. Libretto + -18T.] The writer of a libretto; a writer of librettos.
1862 Sanday Times 3 Aug., Of all theores, we imagine the captivity of Judah the nost likely to make a librettist hapsodical, and a musician uninteresting. 1891 Times 8 Oct. 7/4 The oratorio... set, not to the compilation of the ordinary librettist, but to a real poem.

|| Libretto (libreto). Pl. libretti (-evi. [It.='little book', f. libro book.] The text or 'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = Book sb. 8.

1742 Richardson Pamela IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they

'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = BOOK 5th. 8.

1742 RICHARDSON Pamela IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they call it, is not approved, the Opera.. will be condemoed.

1845 Altherwin 22 Feb. 204 The libretto, on the subject of Blue Beard, by Tieck. 1880 RUSKIN Arrows Chace II.

281 The libretto of Yean de Nivelle is very beautiful, and ought to have new music written to it.

Libricide. rare-1. [f. L. libr., liber book + -CIDE 2.] The 'killing' of a book.

1856 W. Blair Chron. Aberbrothock iv. 11 Milton ranks libricide or book-slaughter with homicide or man-slaughter.

Libriform (lai brifqum), a. Bot. [f. L. libr., liber bark: see-form.] Of the nature or character

liber bark: See-FORM.] Of the nature of character of liber.

1877 BENNETT tr. Thome's Rol. 364 Simple bast-like wood-fibres, or libriform fibres.

1885 GOODALE Physiol. Bot. (1892)

181 Libriform cells are variable in length in different plants.

15. Libs (libz). poet. rare. [L. Libs (also Lips), a. Gr. Aid, Aib..] The south-west wind.

1742 SHENSTONE School-mistr. 57 The childish faces of old Bol's train, Libs, Notus, Auster.

+ Li'bstick. Obs. [Anglicizat on of med. I. libisticum, corrupt f. levisticum (see Lovage). Cf. F. levestic (Cotgr.).] Lavage.

1688 R. Holme Armony II. 98/2 Libstick, or Sermon-tain, hath at the joints a long slender leaf [etc.]. [Cf. 1802 A. Rannes Hist, France II. v. ii. 292 He (sc. Walafrid Strabo, in his poem Hortulus) treats of Libisticum, chervil, the libe etc.]

Libyan (libián, a. and sb. [f. Libya+-AN.] **A.** abj. Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large country in North Africa. By some philologists used as a designation for the Perber

philologists used as a designation for the l'erber language, or for the group of mod. Hamitie langs, to which Berber belongs. B. sh. a. An inhabitant of Libya. b. The Libyan language.

c 1620 T. Robinsos M. Magd. 12 The Thyme of Hybla, and the Libyan flore. 1667 Milton P. L. is 277 Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove. Had. Mil. 634 A Comet.. with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan Air adust. 1823 Tennason Pream Fair Bomen 145 We drank the Libyan prince, Psammetichus. 1886 Shellos tr. Flanker'ts Salammbo 11 A Libyan of colossal stature.

So †Libye (occas., Lybie) [ad. Gr. Aßburós], †Libyan adiy. Also Libyo. comb. form =

So + Libyc (οεca», Lybie) [ad. Gr. Λιβνκός], + Libycan αιζές. Also Libyo-, comb. form = Lybian and (something else).

Lybian and (something else).

The wanderyng Troian knight, whom Innos wrath with stormes did force in Libyk sands to light. 1500 Seense F. Q. n. ii. 22 On lybicke Ocean wide. 1607 Torsell. Foury, Forasts (1658) 23 Emonian bears, ... night-ranging, Lybian, menacing. 1618 Botton Floras in. vi. (1.5) 1/2 Gellius was set to waft upon the Tuscan Seat. Lentulus upon the Libye. 1645 Virvan Fpit. Ess. 175 b, Which dwelt in utmost Lybic coasts. 1890 Brinton Kares a Peoples iv. 100 This is the typical appearance ... of the ancient Libyans, and is still passerved ... in Morocco and Algiers; hence I shall call it the Libyes Leutonic type.

Licaym, Sc. variant of Licham Obs.

Licaym, Sc. variant of Licham Obs.

Licca. [Origin unknown.] (Usually licea tree. A West Indian tree 'Tobinia emarginata, Sapindus spinosus, or Nanthoxylum emarginatum).

1756 P. Browns. Jannia 2-7 Liceatree. This shruh...
is very remarka le for the pub kliness of its truts. 1864
Gissergen From W. Ind. 785 Licea tree, Tobinia emarginatum.

Liceam e, variant of LICHAM Obs.

Liccorish, obs. form of LICKERISH. Lice, pl. of Louse.

Lice, pl. of Locse.

Liceat. Cls. [L. liceat' let it be allowed', pres. subj. of licet 'it is lawful'.] In University use: Some kind of licence or permit.

1686 Williams in Collect. O. H. S., I. 265 For a Liceat

+ Lice-bane. Obs. [f. lice pl. of Louse +
Bane.] Some plant. (Cf. Fleat-Bane.
1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey: 1755 in Johnson.
Liceling. noncewd. [irreg. f. lice, pl. of
Louse + ting.] A little louse.
1701 2nd Pp. to 7. Priestly in Pact. Rog. 18081 404 He..
could tell On one small louse how many licelings dwell!
Licence lousens, st. Forms: 4-6 lit, lycens,
1- lycence. 2-6 lysence. 2-98. 6 laysance.

4-7 lycence, 5-6 lysence, -ens, 6 laysance, license, 4 licence. [a. F. licence, ad. L. licentia, f. licère to be lawful. Cf. Sp. licencia, l'g. licença,

It licensa.

The spelling license, though still often met with, has no justification in the case of the sb. In the case of the vb., on the other hand, although the spelling license is etymologically unobjectionable, license is supported by the analogy of the rule universally adopted in the similar pairs of related words, fractice sb., fractise vb., prophesy vb. (The rule seems to have arisen from imitation of the spelling of pairs like advice sb., advise vb., which expresses a phonetic distinction of historical origin.) A slight argument for preferring the s form in the vb. may be found in the existence of the derivatives licensable and licensure (U. S.) which could not conveniently be spelt otherwise.

Johnson and Todd give only the form license both for the sb. and the vb., but the spelling of their quots. conforms, with one exception, to the rule above referred to, which is recognized by Smart (1836), and seems to represent the now prevailing usage. Recent Dicts., however, almost universally have license both for sb. and vb., either without alternative or in the first place.]

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission.

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission. Now somewhat rare. † Also occas. exemption from Now somewhat rare. † Also occas, exemption from (something). † Formerly often in phr. licence and leave; by, with, without (a person's) licence; to get, give, have, obtain, take (a) licence. (Cf. Leave 5b.1.)

1362 Langle, P. Pl. A. Prol. 82 And askep lene and lycence at londun to dwelle. c 1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 855 If I have licence of this worthy frere. 1422 Hoccleve Min. Poems (1892) 223 Now, sire, yit a word, by your licence. c 1436 Merlin 17 She answerde prayinge she myght speke with hir confessour; and they yaf hir lycence. 1493 Charler in A. Laing Lindores Abbey xvii. (1876) 179 Anentis the 31-2

making of out men burges but licens of the said abbot. 1513 Braoshaw St. Werburge 1. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with lycens. 1526 Tindale John xix. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1529 Fortescue's Abs. & Linu. Mon. (1714) 119 Hou long any of them may be absent, hou he schal have his leve and licence. .may be conceyved by leysure. 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. IP. 10 The duke was banished..and yet without license of Kyng Richarde he is returned again into the realme. 1549 Compl. Scot. xvii. 146 He gat neury fecens to marye quhil on to the tyme that fetcl. 1551 Roninson tr. Morés Utopia II. (1895) 148 The people..haue geuen a perpetual licence from labour to learnyng. 1640 Order Ho. Commons in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1692) 1. 143 Mr. R. H. has License to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 Baxter Cath. Theol. II. 1. 122 Doth Gorbid it? No; be commandeth it, which is more than leave or licence. 1719 De Foe Crusor II. x. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their license. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. I. App. ii. 256 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord. 1765 Brackstone Comm. I. 1. 133 The king. may. prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 Crabbe Utilage II. 61 Who take a license to restore their political unity. 1865 MILL Utili. v. 66 Others would confine the license of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M. Morris Claverhouse vi. 110 The same license was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

+ b. spec. Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase In Jake our's licence, to take our's layer end.

†b. spec. Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, to take one's licence, to take one's leave; also licence and congee. Obs. (Cf. Congee sb. 2 b and LEAVE sb. 2.)

and LEAVE 5th. 2.)
[c 1450 LONELICH Grail xvi. 69 The king hem 3af license Forto gon from his precense.] 1475 Bk. Noblesse 30 Good men of armes... discoragethe them as sone as paiment failethe, and takethe theire congie and licence of theire prince. 1509 Hwes Past. Plass. v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Of her than I dyd take my lycence. 1556-8 Phaer Æncid IV. Kjb, Fayne wold he flee, and of that contrey sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, e.g. to marry, to print or publish a book, Also in phrases thook of licence (see Book sb. 1), letter of licence and composition (see quot. 1809), licence of mortmain (see MORTMAIN); (to marry)

Also in phrases †book of litence (see Book s6, 1), leller of licence and composition (see quot. 1809), licence of mortmain (see Mortmain); (to marry) by licence in opposition to by banns.

1433 Rolls of Pavit. IV. 467/x To praye... the kynge to graunte licence of Exchange, under his grete Seal. 1463 Mann & Honseh. Exp. (Roxh) 187 We...charge you to suffyr hym... to enjoye our sayd lycence wyth outyn any let. 1526 Pifer. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 81 This is she that in maner hath destroyed all religyons by the reason of dispensacyons or lycences. 1549 in Iricary's Anat. (1888) App. 111. i. 136 [Tol requyre yow... to drawe a booke of Lysaunce from his Maiestie, to the Maior and Auldremen [etc.]. 1552–3 Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs. in Ann. Lichfield IV. 46, xl. s. pcyd to the bysshope for his laysance to byrrey. 1611 libit. Transl. Pref. 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may we them [the Scriptures]. 1617 in Grosart's Spenser (1882) III. p. ci, John filtorio, esquier, and Rose Spicer marrd by licence from Mr. Weston's Office. 1641 Daclar. Both Houses in Rushw. Hist. Coll. In. (1692) 1. 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Majesties License, embark at White-Haven. 1649 Thorre Charge at York Assices 20 For a Badgers or Drovers License two shillings. 1693 Robin Consc. 15 If I [a publican] my Licence should observe.. Both I and mine alax would starve. 1724 R. Woorow Life, Wodrow (1828) 53 The form of his licence [to preach] I insert from the original. 1748 Anson's Voy. Int. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 Brit. Mag. IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from tramplers, Weigh the licence, weigh the bans. 1767 Blackstonse Comm. II. 269 IL. is... necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 Adam Shith H'. N. Iv. (1869) I. S. He must pay for the licence to gather these fruits. 1797 Blurks Regio. Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R. Lansford Int. d. Trade 108 A Letter of License and Compositio

The document embodying such a permission. b. The document embodying such a permission.

1598 Vong Diana 393 The Kings licence being now come.

1625 Massinger New Way IV. I. Pray ride to Nottingham, get a license. 1683 in Songs Lond. Prentices (Percy Soc. 81, I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1888 Daily News 28 Sept. 3/3 There was a custom among cab proprietors of 'chair-marking' their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND TWO Men o' Menlip xv. 249 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in han'.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of com-

pelency in some faculty.

1797-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity. 1900-1901 Dyrh. Univ. Cal. 141
Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. Ibid. 487 licence in Sanitary Science.
3. Liberty of action conceded or acknowledged;

an instance of this.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. a 1605 Montomere Misc. Poems xxxvi. 48 That nou sik licience haif we none. 1605 Shaks. Ant. & Ch. 1i. 112 Taunt my faults With such full License, as both Truth and Malice Haue power to viter. 165 Stankley Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) 1. vi. 39 Do you so understand the license you have, Miss? 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India 11. vi. ix. 299 English law. has neither definition nor words to .. circumscribe the license of the Judge. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth Helen xxxvii. (1883) 312 The first little fib in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech; indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 Kingsley Alt. Locke xi. (1876) 127, 1 thanked him again for what license he had given me. 1868 E. Eowards Ralegh I. xiii. 249 He., allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 Baowing Aristoph. Apol. 5225 The rooted plant aspired to range With the snake's license. 1884 Manch. Exam. 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary license of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

b. Excessive liberty; a buse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

b. Excessive liberty; an instance of this.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione1, xvi. 18 Ober mennes large licence displesib us, but we to ourself woo have no pinge denyed pat we aske. 1601 Shaks, Treel, N. III. 18 Taunt him with the license of Inke. 1644 Milton Areof. (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn d of introducing licence, while I oppose Licencing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables xv. (1768) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is Instinuated the License of a Buffoon. 1719 Young Busiris II. 1, Your heart resents some licence of my youth. a 1720 Sheffeled (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) I. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 Sherinda Sch. Scand., 1. 1. The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 Burke Regic. Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break... the rules of decorum. 1813 Scott Rokely I. xvii, Thy license shouk his sober dome. 1840 Thirkwall. Greece VIII. 315 The license which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 Robertson Scenn. Ser. III. 1. 1864) 3 The first leense given to the tongue is slander. 1867 Emerson Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog. Cult. Wks. (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink... of license. 1881 Westcott & Horr Grk. N. T. Introd. 8 13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 Steffe Guardian No. 18 13 The cause of much license and riot. 1823 Scott Peteril xvii. His unlimited

C. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEPLE Guardian No. 18 P3 The cause of much license and riot. 1823 Scott Peteril xvii. His unlimited license. has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men. 1841 TREVELVAN Life Macanlay (1876) I. ii. 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the license of the Restoration. 1847 JAMES J. Marston Hall ix, The license of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 Expositor May 367 These implements of license were originally made by God.

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase poetic

instance of this. Frequent in phrase poetic

an instance of this. Frequent in phrase poetic (poetical, etc.) licence.

1530 Palsgr. 44 Which auctors do rather by a lycence poetycall. 1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names, &c. 1697 Druden Eneril Ded. (f), I generally join these two Licenses together. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. S.v., Licence, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. a 1771 Gray Corr. (1843) 260 As to any license in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 Byron Juan 1. cxx, This liberty is a poetic licence. 1859 Kingsley Misc. (1860) I. 227 The poem. allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. Tollemache in Fortn. Rev. Dec. 846 By a prophetic license, ferfectual means transitory. 1899 F. T. Bullen Log Scarwalf 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. allrib. and Comb., as licence-duty, -fee, -holder,

5. allrib. and Comb., as licence-duty, -fee, -holder, -money, -lax.

1859 K. Cornwallis New World I. 137 The infliction of the 'license fee. tended very much to exasperate the miners.
1867 Westim. Gaz. 7 Sept. 3/3 The old 'licence-holders are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in. 169a Ann. Albany (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriffe have a warrant to levy the 'lycence money. 1900 Daily New 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 Pob. Sci. Monthly XXVIII. 464 (Cent.) The 'license-tax, as it is called there fin Wisconsin] applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commu. II. II. xliii. 135 Licence taxes .are directly levied by . State officials.

Licensable (loirsensabl'), a. [f. License v. + -ABLE.] † a. That may be dismissed. Obs. b. That may be licensed.

1611 Corga, Congeable, ... licensable. 1641 Downfall Tempor. Poets 5 (L.), I now have another copy to sell, but mobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 List Explosives 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

License, licence (loirsens), v. Forms: 4-6

License, licence (lai sens), v. Forms: 4-6 lycence, 5-6 lyc., lysense, (7 lycens), 9 Sc. leeshance, 4- licence, 6- license. [f. LICENCE sb., q. v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. F. licencier, f. licence.]

1. trans. To give (a person) permission to (do something). Now rare. (In early use the per-

something). Now rare. (In early use the personal ob), may be interpreted as dative, and occas, appears preceded by to.)

c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 2983 If it be your will to licence to tel my tale. c 1460 G. Ashuv Dicta Philos. 739 in Poems (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man licencyng To set his fote ypon your es areryng, He woi after set his fote ypon your nekke. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe A. 4 M. (1563) 1366/1, I beseche your Lordshyp license me to sytte downe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armies are licenced to be buried. 1590 GREENE Orl. Fur. (1599) D 4 b, King Marsillus licenst thee

depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in Fortese, Papers (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordsbip to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yt hath produced unto me. a 1639 W. WHATELEY Prolotypes I. xix. (1640) 212 To license ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1676 Towerson Decalogue 75 Our friendship with God. licenceth us to come with assurance. 1684 Bunyan Filgr. 11. 193 Therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of his things. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea (1876) I. viii. 121 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admital. to an Admiral.

Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with dat, of the person. Now rare.

1477 J. Paston in Paston Lett. III. 191 The Pope will suffice a thyng to be usyd, but he will not lycence nor grant it to be usyd nor don, and soo l. 1555 Ridley in Foxe A. 6 M. (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take it for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. xiii. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 Generwey Tacitus' Ann. III. ii. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselues more attentive, nor at any time licencing themselues more attentive, nor at any time licencing themselues a more secret speech of the Prince. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septinagint 99 Hee hath licensed us eating the flesh of foure-footed beasts. 1661 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. A A patent of Henry II, in which he. . licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1669 Baowning Ring & Bk. viii. 554 If this were. Allowed in the Autumn dry? Ibid. 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu Of lapidation Moses licenced me.

+ C. with clause as obj. Obs.

+ 2. [After F. licencier.] To give leave of depar-

+ 2. [After F. licencier.] To give leave of departure to; to dismiss, set free from (something); to send away to (a place.) Obs.

1483 CANTON G. dela Tour Bjb, The kyng thenne lycencyd them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1553 Robinson it. More's Utopia 11. (1895) 143 Beynge then lycensed from the laboure of theyr owne occupacyons. a 1586 Sioney Arcadia 11. (1693) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 Southwell M. Magd. Funeral Tears 183 Licence from thee that needlesse suspition. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres IV. 103 He.. comming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 Florio Monlaigne II. ili. 210, I will now departe, and licence the remainder of my soule [F. donner congé aux restes de mon ame]. 1630 Wadsworth Pilgr. 17 Tuesdayes and Thursdayes... on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1632 J. Havward II. Biondi's Eromena 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licensed himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. a 1639 Worton Parallel in Relig. (1653) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 Dryden Aurenge. 1. i. 333 Sir, you were pleas'd your self to License me. 1814 Scott Waverley xl, Thus licensed, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, e.g. to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun,

armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. Const. for, to, and to with inf.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 7602, 1 am licenced boldely In divinitee to rede. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reuerence Pat he walde paim lycence In his diocise to have place. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 102 None oughte in holy chyrche to. preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycensed therto. 1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 Eben Decades 125 Beyng therto lycenced by the kynge of castile. 1638 Penit. Conf. viii. (1657) 277 So licensing them (as it were) for Priestly power. 1764 Burn Poor Laws 72 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry. 1838 Miss Mitford Village Ser. III. 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licenced'—as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and smift.' 1830 Galt Lawrie T. Iv. ix. II. 78 Amos Bell.. had not been lees shanced above a week. 1878 Simpson Sch. Shaks. I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 Durh. Dioc. Cal. 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, between the started and seed the content of the

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc.) to be used for some specified purpose, 1777 Parsons Let. in 15th Rep. Hist. MISS. Comm. App. I. (1896) 232 A petition. for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see Licensep Ppl. a.]. 1874 [see Licensep Rpl. a.] and In which there is .. not even a cottage licensed for the sale of sle.

of ale.

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1638 WITHER Bril. Rememb. Pref. 279 Were my writing As true as that of holy Iohns inditing, They would not licence it. 1634 Documents agst. Prynne (Camden) 23 Mr. Buckner did lycence 64 pages of the booke. 1644 MILTON Areop. (Arb.) 39 That no Book...should be Printed ...unlesse it were approved and licence tunder the hands of 2 or 3 glutton Friers. 1667 Poole. Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist 155 Books Licensed by the Approbation .. of your Church. 1858 Halliwell. Dict. Old Plays 264 This play was licensed on June 6th, 1634.

† b. To vouch for. Obs. rare.
1664 R. Burrinoger Reason 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope 10; to privilege, tolerate. Obs. exc. in ppl. a.
1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. iv. § 1. 17 Poesie is .. in measure of words for the most part restrained; but in all other points extreamely licensed. 1640 Lo. J. Digay Sp.

in Ho. Com. 9 Nov. 4, I shall. with your Permission licence my Thoughts too, a little. 1704 STEELE Lying Lover 1. i. 9 Licence my innocent Flames, and give me leave to love such charming Sweetness.

Licensed (loi-sénst), ppl. a. [f. LICENSE v. + -ED l or LICENCE sb. + -ED 2.]

1. To whom or for which a licence has been granted; provided with a licence. Now often spec. (of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic lignor. Licensed victualler: see VICTUALLER.

(of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquor. Licensed victualler: see VICTUALLER. 1632 SHERWOOD, Licenced, licencié. 1645 Milton Colast. Wks. (1847) 222 The reasons of your licensed pamphlet are good. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. viii. 325 There are now eight hundred licensed coaches. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nist Prius (ed. 4) II. 326 For the purpose of the licensed act of trading. the person licensed was to be considered as virtually an adopted subject of this country. 1868 Nat. Eucycl. I. 414 A constable may at all times enter licensed premises.

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is allowed; privileged, recognized, regular, tolcrated.

1593 Donne Sat. iv. 228 He... lests like a licens'd fool, commands the law. 1640 H. Mill. Nights Search 123 He. turn'd her out; now she's a licenst whore. 1742 Pope Dunc. iv. 587 From Stage to Stage the licens'd Earl may run. 1809-10 Coleringe Friend 1865; 32 The established professions were. licensed modes of witchcraft. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxiii, Some, doubtless, Iretired to the licensed freedoms of some tavern. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. cxiii, Should licensed boldness gather force. 1859 Geo. Eltor A. Bede vi, Imagination is a licensed trespasser. 1879 Froude Casar xv. 222 Clodius was a licensed libertine.

Licensee (biséns?). [f. License v. + -EE.]
One to whom a licence is granted.
1868 Nat. Encycl. 1. 411 A licensee who obliterates any record upon his license is liable to a fine of 51. 1879 Castle Law Rating 82 A lodger within his own apattment is more than a mere licensee.

Licenser (lai'sénsai). [f. License v. + -EE.]

Licenser (ləi sĕnsə1). [f. License v. + -ER 1 .] One who licenses or gives authoritative permission one who heenes of gives authoritative permission for something; esp. an official whose function it is to license the publication of books or papers (licenser of the press), or the performance of plays (licenser of plays), on being satisfied that they contain nothing contrary to law or to public morals

or decency.

1644 Milton Arcot. (Arb.) 47 Those books must be permitted untoucht by the licencer. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon.

11. 123 He was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licenser of the Press in London. 1727 Chester. 59. on Licenser of the Press in London. 1727 Chester. 59. on Licenser of Bill in Hansard Parl. Ilst. (1812) X. 324 By good luck he was not the licenser, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure... of seeing that play acted. 1755 Johnson, Licenser, a granter of permission; commonly a tool of power. 1812 Shr F. Burdett in Examiner 21 Dec. 816/1 Much had been said of the tyranny of having a supervisor and licenser of the press. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xix. IV. 348 Sir Roger Lestrange... had been licenser under the last two Kings. 1874 Bucknul. & Tuke Psych. Med. (ed. 3) 2 The College of Physicians, whose licensers were required to visit the bouses which they had licensed. 1884 W. J. Courthope Addison v. 83 For a long time the evanescent character of the newspaper allowed it to escape the attention of the licenser.

Licensing (lairsensin), vbl. sh. [f. License v.

Licensing (lai sensing), vbl. sb. [f. License v. +-ing l.] The action of License v. in its various

senses.

1588 J. Udalt. Demonstr. Discip. (Arb.) 25 Licencing of wandring preachers, is contrary to the word of God. 1761 Mem. to Ld. Mayor in Entick Loudou (1766) IV. 369 The licencing public-houses by the county magistrates. 1777 Parsons Let. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1. (1896) 232 The inhabitants.. dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent. 1827 in Picton L'fool Munic. Rec. (1886) 11. 317 Regulations for the licensing of Alehouses.

attrib. 1825 Macaulay Ess., Milton (1887) 28 With a view to the same great object, he attacked the licensing system. 1870 Daily News 5 Dec., Reformatories, and licensing bills, and trades unions, and municipal reforms. 1880 Athensum 18 Sept. 372/1 The multiplicity of universities and licensing boards is the greatest evil in British and Irish medicine.

sities and licens Trish medicine.

Licensure (laisensiual). U.S. [f. License v.

+ -URE.] A licensing; esp. the granting of a licence to preach.

1846 in Workester (citing Godwin). 1870-4 Anderson Missions Amer. Bd. IV. xiii. 411 Seven young men, just graduated from the Seminary, were carefully examined for incensure.

+ **Li**-cent, sb. Sc. Obs. rare-1. [Precise formation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = Li-

mation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = Li-CENCE sb.; in quot. attrib.

1676 in Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs (1878) III. 694 Without paying any toll or custom as is here called incoming
convoy, licent money and vijeil-gilt money, and last gilt.

+ Licent, a. Obs. rare. [? ad. L. licent-em, pr.
pple. of licere to be permitted: see LICENCE sb.
(But cf. the note on next word.)] Permitted.

1606 Day Ile of Guls iv. ii. (1881) 79 The eldest day of our
licent abode at Court, is run out.

+ Licent, v. Sc. Obs. Only in that, and that.

† Licent, v. Sc. Obs. Only in pa. t. and pa. pple. licent. [?f. prec. (But perh. cf. Eng. dial. licen'd = licensed.)] trans. To license, permit.

1536 Bellennen Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 104 The nobillis of Pichtis. war licent to returne hame. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 111. 362 Thocht sa had bene his wife had bene on line The law licent. for to haif ane Concubine.

Licentiate (loise nsičt), sb. Forms: 4-5 licen-

ciat, -cyat, 6-7 licenclate, -tiat, 6- licentiate. [ad. med. L. licentiātus (see next) used absol. as sb.]

1. One who has obtained a licence or authoritative permission to exercise some function.

† a. (See quot.) Obs.
c 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 220 He [the frere] hadde power of confession... moore than a Curat, For of his ordre he was

b. One who has received a 'licence' from a university, college, or the like. In early use sometimes gen. = 'graduate'; more commonly spec, the holder of a particular degree between bachelor and master or doctor, still preserved in certain foreign universities (cf. Sp. licenciato, F. licencié); the latest use in England was in the Cambridge degree of Licentiate of Medicine Medicine licentiatus, abbreviated M.L.) which was abolished in 1859. In current British use, almost exclusively in certain designations indicating that the bearer of them has received a formal attestation of professional competence or of formal attestation of professional competence or of a certain degree of proficiency in some art from some collegiate or other examining body: e.g. in Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (abbreviated L.R.C.P.), Licentiate in Dental Surgery (L.D.S.), Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music (L.R.A.M.), Licentiate of the College of Preceptors (L.C.P.). The University of Durham grants the title of Licentiate in Theology (L.Th.) to those who mass a certain examination, open both to graduates pass a certain examination, open both to graduates

title of Licentiate in Theology L.Th.) to those who pass a certain examination, open both to graduates and non-graduates.

1489 Caxton Faptes of A. m. xix. 210 A scoler licencyat atte Cambryge in Englande is come to the unyuersyte of parys. 1555 Eden Decartes 80 In the Hande of sayme Iohn ... Alfonsus Mansus a licenciate (is bysshop). 1595 A. Corley Wits Fits & Fancies 82 A reverend Licentiate at law was a suter to a fair Gentlewoman. 1604 E. Gfrimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. vii. 225 Whenas the licentiate Pollo governed that Province. a 1630 Sportiswood Hist. Ch. Scott. (Spottiswoode Soc. 1847) L. 211 Alexander Barre, licenciate in the laws succeeded ... and died ... 1397. 1669 Woodhead St. Tervsu u. xxxv. 240 The next day ... comes the Priest with the Licentiate. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. L. 345 He was made a Licentiat of Divinity. 1726 Avilepe Arendy, 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. sv.. Most of the officers of judicature in Spain are known by no other name than that of licentiates. Licentiate among us, is usually understood of a physician, who has a licence to practice. 1779-81 Jourson L. P., Garth. The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. 1789 Ginbon Autobiog. (1854) 20, I should applaud the institution, if the degrees of bachelor or licentiate were bestowed as the reward of manly and successful study. 1805 Med. Trul. XIV. 550 A member or licentiate of the College of Physicians. 1826 Miss Mirroom Village Ser. 11. 188 As fatal as any prescription of licentiate or masked at Seville. 1859 Prescott Peru 11, 304 The licentiate, thus commissioned .. embarked at Seville. 1857 Livingstone Trav. Introd. 7, I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. 3001 Whitaber's Almanac 268 Royal Academy of Music. There are...1,361 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.). Ibid., College of Preceptors. Teachers... are granted diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.

c. In the Presbyterian and some other chu

One who holds a licence to preach but as yet has no appointment; a probationer.

1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. ii. (1860) 16 Four of the Presbytery. repaired to the parish church to conduct the settlement of the obnoxious Licentiate. 1866 Carlule Kemin. I. 118 Irving's preachings as a licentiate (or probationerwaiting for fixed appointment) were always interesting.

2. nonce-use. One who claims or uses licence; as when is not proping in the observance of rules.

one who is not precise in the observance of rules.

1605 CAMDEN Rem., Anagrams (1657) 168 The licentiats somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sence fall aptly.

Ilence Licentiateship, the dignity or condition

of a licentiate. 1881 Macin. Mag. XLIV. 202/1 Then he .. proceeded to pass the more difficult examination for the 'licentiate-ship' in his special subject.

+ Licentiate, pa. pple. (and a.). Obs. Forms: 4.5 licenciat, eyat, 6 liscenciat, 6-7 licenciate, -tiat, 6- licentiate. [ad. med.L. licentiāt-us, pa. pple. of licentiāre: see LICENTIATE v.]

1. Sc. Used as pa. pple. of LICENTIATE v.;

1. Sc. Used as pa. pple. of LICENTIATE v.; equivalent to the later licentiated. a. Allowed, permitted. b. Licensed (to preach).

a. c1500 Bk. Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad. (1869) 101 All thingis be takin trenly as thai attest, ay liscenciat and lovit with al ledis. 1565 CALFRILL Treat. Crosse ii. 52 Louain hath licenciate you, to make what lies ye lust 1583-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 283 The nobilimen... are for the maist part licentiat to liue a libertine life in thair youth. 1639 DRUMN. of HAWTH. Men. State Wks. (1711) 133 Certain verses... being afterwards licentiate to be read, ... they were forgotten. a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1843) 11. 2 The bands of Scotish men of warre... sall be brokin, and the men of warre licentiat to depart.
b. a 1660 HAMMOND in Colet's Serm. Conf. & Ref. (1661) 29 Those that are... to be licentiate for publick preachers. 1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 530 Some ministers were licentiate by the Council.
2. adj. Freed from rules; assuming licence, unrestrained, licentions.

restrained, licentious.
1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 163 The world would

count me the most licentiat loose straier vnder heanen, if [etc.]. 1597 By. HALL Sal. I. ix, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1608 T. CAMPON Art Eng. Poetrie 41 Neither let any man cavill at this licentiate abbreuiating of sillables. 1656 S. H. Golden Law 39 All these miseries... your licentiate liberty, your freedom hath brought us to.

Thence † Licentiateness.

166 S. H. Golden Law 21 Licentiateness is not a liberty.

Licentiate (loisenfie[†]t), v. Also 6-8 -int. [f. med.L. lieentiāt-, ppl. stem of licentiāre, f. licentia Licence.]

11. med.L. licentiat-, ppl. stem of licentiare, 1. licentia Licence.

1. trans. To give liberty to; to allow, permit (something) to (a person); to allow (a person) to (do something) or that (ctc.). ? Obs.

1560 Rolland Crt. Venus in. 138, I 30w protest, 3e wald me licenciat... That I may [etc.]. 1637 Gillerie Eng. Pop. Cerem. 11. iv, 22 Faithfull men... have neither a doore of enterance, nor a doore of utterance licentiated to them.

1650 Durke Just Re-prop. 21 They rashly licentiat themselves unto many things. 1660 N. Incelo Bentivello Vunnia I. (1682) 8 Their Chief Office is to licentiate Hypocrisie. a 1663 Urguhart's Rabelais in. xiii. 101 The Nurses. are licentiated to recreate their Fancies. 1766 Malle Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. I. 28 The Scots willingly licenciat them that habitation. a 1711 Kyn Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 HI. 47 Tis Jesus Will that Angel to ordain, The Tyrant to licentiate or restrain. 1791-1833 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit. 1806) 293/1 They were licentiated to go a begging.

† b. To give a licence to; to license. Obs.

1632 Lilligow Tran. vin 367 They openly Lycentiat three thousand common Stewes.

† 2. To grant (a person) a licence or faculty, e.g. to practise medicine. Obs.

1650 H. Brooke Conserv. Health To Rdr. A iii, Bred up in...that Faculty and licentiated in the practise theroff.

3. nonce-use. [After F. licencier or It. licenciare.]

To discharge (a servant).

To discharge (a servant).

1820 Byron Let. in Eng. Stud. XXV. 149 Vou may give up the house immediately, and licentiate the Servitors.

up the house immediately, and licentiate the Servitors. Hence Licentiating vbl., sb. 1676 W. Row Conta. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1248) 528 He spoke against the way of licentiating. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE. Falter XXXVIII. (1714) 48 The Licentiating of anything that is Course and Vulgar.

Licentiation laisenfiction). [f. Licentiate v.: see -ATION.] The action of licensing; now only, the granting of a licence, e.g. to a medical prac-

1643 J. Freeman Serm. 35. There is a tacite licentiation or permission of errour. 1880 E. Robertson in Engyl. Bril. XI, 19/2 The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.

Licentious (loisemfos), a. Also 5-6 licencious. [ad. med.L. licentiōsus, f. licentia LICENCE: see -ous. Cf. OF. licentieux F. licencieux).] Characterized by licence or excessive assumption of liberty.

1. Disregarding commonly accepted rules, deviating freely from correctness, esp. in matters of grammar or literary style; overstepping customary

limits.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. viii. (Arb.) 95 Our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lix. § 2 This licentious and deluding arte, which changeth the meaning of words. 1697 Denham Direct. Paint. Iv. xiii. 4 Poets and Painters are Licentious Vonths. 1680 Roscommon Horace's Art Poet. 82 The Tyber (whose licentious Waves, So often overflow'd the neighbouring Fields), Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. a 1701 Senley Fenus & Ad. Wks. 1722 II. 315 If. Alas! thy too licentious Mind Is still to vig'rous Sylvan Sports inclined. 1751 Jonnson Rambler No. 86 7 12 The rest are more or less licentions with respect to the accent. 1795 T. Balgov Disc. 174 It is hard to say whether there be greater inconvenience in too literal or too licentious an interpretation of Scripture. 1837–9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. I. s. 1834. 30 Verse.. somewhat licentious in number of syllables. 1850 Gladstone Glean, V. cxliv. 256 To speak of a treaty as subsisting between the State.. and the Church.. appears a licentious use of terms. 1881 Westcott & Hort Gk. N. T. Introd. § 166 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription.

Introd. § 186 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription.

2. Unrestrained by law, decorum, or morality; lawless, lax, immoral. Now rare on account of the prevalence of the specific use 3.

1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 19 Ypon trust of sainctuaries and the licencious liberties that heretofore hane ben. vsed in the same. 1555 Harfsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 272 What should I speak of the licentious liberty that divers princes have usurped. 1607 Shaks. Timon v. iv. 4 You haue. fill'd the time With all Licentious measure, making your willes The scope of lustice. 1638 Brit. Spec. 61 Rights and Priviledges, which licentious people make their pretence of contesting with their Soveraigns. 1687 T. Brown Saints in Ufroar Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue. 1715 Pope Iliad II. 261 But chief he gloried with licentious style, To lash the great. 1733 Neal Hist. Purit. II. 161 The licentious printing of Popish books. 1737 Chesterer. Sp. on Licensing Bill in Hansard Parl. Hist. (1812) X. 338 The only place where they (Courtiers) can meet with any just reproof is a free though not a licentious stage. 1767 T. Hutchisson Hist. Mass. II. ii. 147 The licentious practice. of making depredations upon foreign nations. 1788 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. xwii. (1875) 441/1 Aloud and licentious murmur was echoed through the camps and garrisons of the west. 1803 Med. Yrnl. IX. 472 Led satzay by the premature illusions of a licentious fancy. 1809 Jeffersson Writ. (1830) IV. 127 The lying and licentious character of our newspapers. 1859 J. Cumming Ruth x. 166 It leaves not one peg for the Antinomian to hang his licentious crotchets upon.

absol. 1595 DANIEL Civ. Wars v. Ixxvi, In the Licentious et it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the pre-

vailing sense.

1555 Eden Decades (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, & such other vicious behauours.

1590 Shaks.

Com. Err. II. i. 133 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious?

1600 Warner Alb. Eng. XII. IXXV. 313 The pompious Prelacie of Rome, and liues lycentious thear.

1682 Burner Rights Princes V. 177 This licentious Prince was, by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power.

1768 ROBERTSON CHAS. IV. IX. Wks. 1813 11I. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested.

1835 LYTTON Richard I. IV. Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens.

1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge xvi, A spectre at their licentious feasts.

1854 D. G. MITCHELL Sen. Stor. 266 He indulged freely in the licentious intrigues of Venice.

absol. 1837 Hr. Martheau Soc. Amer. 111. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class.

† 4. quasi-a.lv. With licence or liberty; freely.

1145 Found. St. Bartholomew's 31 More licencyous we may passe yn-to othir.

Licentiously (loise nost).

Licentiously (loise n soli), adv. [f. prec. + Ly 2.] In a licentious manner.

Licentiously (loise n soli), adv. [f. prec. + LY 2.] In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1. The Norton Calvin's Inst. Pref. If they will have the boundes of the same Fathers.. to be stedfastly kept; why doo they...so licentiously passe them? 1577 tr. Bullinger's Pecades (1592) 380 The Nazaries...had heretofore lined too lycenciously. 1589 Puttennam Eng. Poesie II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our annoient rymers... vsed these Cesures either very seldome... or else very licentiously. 1625 K.

Losa tr. Barelay's Argenis II. i. 67 Lycogenes uttered this sparingly... but his fellowes did more licenciously presse the K.ng's dishonour. 1751 EARL ORERY Remarks Swift 1752) 177 When I am writing to you ... I., wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 Ann. Rev. 11. 19'2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English Lusiad. 1804 Westm. Gaz. 3 Jan. 1'2 Discussion... would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now rare.

1581 SANILE Tacitus' Hist. IV. X. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 Paynne Sov. Power Parl. App. 58 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously, 1652 NEEOHAM IT. Selden's Mare Cl. 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER Anal. I. ii. 61 Let then act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. Peters Hist. Connecticut 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

150 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 26 b, I speake not...

150 to Institute their own continues and caruers have in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 Golding Calvin on I's.

150 xxx. 7 They licentiously folow their owne lusts. 1552 Bratinsart Comment. Two Tales (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers; not inordinately or licentiously. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig Encycl.

1. 150/2 The Phoenician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

Licentiousness (laise no passes). [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness.

1568 H. B. II. P. Martyr's Rom. 441 b, Neither let him with overmuche licentiousnes vse what meates he lust.
1612 II. Benneauto's Passinger 1. ii. 8 92. 165 It is too great licentiousnesse for a servant to goe out without leaue. 1650 K. STAPLITON Strada's Low C. Warres 1. 15 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty. 1684 II. Bonet's Merc. Compil. xviii. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 lbe. Lowith Transl. Isaiah Prel. Dissert. (ed. 12-45 The difference...is not to be imputed to the licentiousness of the translator. 1788 H. Walfolk Lett. iv. 127 Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 Burgon Revision Revised 31 Nothing else but depravations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; out-

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; out-

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now rare.

153 Eden Treat, Newe Ind. (Arb.) 31 By which they licentiousness, the people of the lland beyng provoked.

1652 Neenham tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature.

1701 Swift Contests Nobles & Commons Wks. 1755 II. 1. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people. having been always looked upon. as an effect of licentiousness.

1706 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles.

1815 Mackinsons France in 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 187 The licentiousness with which they lad exercised their saturnalian privileges. a 1852 Webster Uks. (1877) II. 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

156 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 83 The licenciousnesse of theyr songes. is hurtfull to discipline and good manners.

a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 24 Though thou have no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age.
1631 Gouge God's Arrans III. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against. prophanenesse, lewdnesse, and licentiousnesse.
1747 Swift Let. Eng. Tougue Wks. 1755 II. L. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763

J. Brown Poetry & Mus. xi. 191 Poem. was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1838 Dickens Nich.
Nick. xix, The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 194 Among the clergy properly so called. the prevailing offence was

not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 Symonds Grk. Poets viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology.

Lich (lit] . Obs. exc. arch. and in Comb. Forms: a. 1-2 lio, 4-5 liche, lyche, 6 lytche, 7, 9 litch, 3-7, 9 lich, lych; in comb. 5 lege-, 6-9 leech-, 9 leach- (see also Lich-Gate, Lich-Owl). Pl. 1 lic, 13ach (see also LIGH-GATE, LIGH-OWL). 77. 1 Itc, 3, 5 liches. B. 2-5 lik(e, (4 lijk), 7, 9 like, lyke. 79. 9 likes. [OE. He str. neut. = OFris. Ilk, OS. lic (LG. liche, like, Du. lijk), OHG. Ilh neut. and fem. (MHG. lich fem., also weak liche, G. leiche dead body), ON. Ilk (Sw. lik, Da. lig), Goth. leik: —OTeut. *liko** neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see Lichy Likk g. Likk g. Likk g.) suggests rate words (see Liche, Like a., Like v.) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. It's became by normal development lich(e in the south and like in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Ct. ditch, dike.]

1. = Body. a. The living body. Also the trunk,

as opposed to the limbs.

1. = Body. a. The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

Beownlf 733 Pat he zedzelde. anra zehwylces lif wið lice. a 900 Cynewule Crist 1326 Pendan bu somod lic & sawle lifgan mote. c 1205 Lay. 17694 For an his bare liche he weorede ane burne. a 1225 Juliana 16 He het. beten hire swa luðere þat hire leofliche lich liðeri al oblode. a 1275 Frov. Ælfred 471 in O.E. Misc. 131 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þurn is liche. c 1300 Neket 259 The here he dude next his liche his fleisches maister to beo. 1340-70 Alfsaunder 1951 Lilliwhite was hur liche. 1362 LaNG. F. Pl. A. M. 2 A wyf.. Pat lene was of lich and of louh chere. a 1400-50 Alexander 2931 Pe litillalike of his like lathely þat þa siapyse. Ibid. 141 He..him..clethis All his liche in lyn clabe.

b. A dend body; a corpse.

Beowulf 2127 Hio Jat lic æthær feondes fæðmum under firgenstream. c 803 K. Ælfred Oros. 1. i. § 23 Ealle þa hwile þe þat lic bið inne, þær sæeal beon gedrync & plega. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 (Laud MS.) þa namen his sune & his frend & brohten his lic to Engle lande. c 1205 Lay. 3862 Heo nomen Morganus liche & leide hit on vrþen. c 1250 Gen. A Ex. 2447 Egipte folc. first ix. nigt ðe liches heðen. a 1300 Cursor M. 19785 Tilward þat like he turnd his face. 7 a 1300 M Pains Hell 78 in O. E. Misc. 149 A water. þat. stynkeþ so for holde lych. c 1440 Promp. Parr; 302 2 Lyche, dede body. c 1470 Henry Wallace 11. 332 Quha aw this lik he bad hir nocht deny 1806 Sir Oliof in Jannieson Ballar's 1. 222 Three likes were væren frae the caste nawy. 1805 Baring-Gould in Minster Mag. 239 'Thomas maketh a beautiful lych, that her do.'

2. Comb. : † lich-fowl = Lich-towl.: † lich-holm. a

Comb.: + lich-bell, ?a hand-bell rung before a corpse; + lich-fowl = Lich-owl; + lich-holm, a shrubof some kind; lich-house [cf. Du. lijkenhuis], a dead-house, a mortuary; +lich-lay, a rate levied to provide a church-yard (cf. Lay sb.74); lichpath = lich-way; + lich-rest, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; + lich-song,? singing at a lyke-wake; lich-stone, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; +lich-wal, -wale, a plant (see quots.); +lich-way, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts

on at the Itch-gate; † lich-wal, wale, a plant (see quots.); † lich-way, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); † lichwort, a plant (see quots.). Also Lich-Gate, Lich-Owl., Lyke-wake.

Lich-Owl., Lyke-wake.

Lith Warner Hist. Abb. Glaston. (1826) App. 99, j processional, j old gradual, iij new *lychebells. 1449 L'atton Churchau. Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For a lege bell and the mendyng of another ij'. ij'. 1552 in W. Money Ch. Goods Berksh. (1879) 19 Two lytchebelles of bell metalle. 1611 Corga, Effraye. a Scricheowle, or *lychefowle. 1614 Sco. Venus (1876) 30 These goblins, lich-fouls, Owls, and night-crows to At murthers raile. a 138 Sinon. Barthol. (Aneed. Oxon.) 13 Bruscus, fratex est *licheholm. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hon. 169 Alswo ofte swo prest singed bis bede at *lich huse he [etc.]. 1559 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 324 Ane tenement of land within the yard and lichows thairof [sc. of the parish church]. 1850 Ecclesiologist X. 339 We... propost... with some degree of confidence,—Lich-House. 1808 Pall Mall Mag. Mar. 430/2 He had it (the corpse) brought up and laid in his lych-house. 1753 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. 1886 11. 170 To purchase a church yard on a *Lych Ley for St. Thomas's Church. 1863 Church Builder Apr. 48 That path up which you came... used formally to be called the *Lich-path because all the funerals came along that path. c1000 St. Mildreds in Sax. Leechd. 111. 430 Heo da hyre *licreste geceas on eliz hyriz. e1205 Lay. 17225 And swa bu hit scall leden to bere lich-raste. 1558 Falton Churchau. Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lychereste of Ione his wyf vi; viiid. e1075 in Rec. Presbyl. Inverness & Dingwall (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 note, Discharging... all ... *Lyksongs, fidling and dancing. 1862 Athenaum 30 Aug. 279 [In North Devon] Passing through the lich-gate, the corpse is placed upon the *lich-stone. c1450 Alphita (Aneed. Oxon.) 72/2 Granum diureticum, anglice *lich-wal.

1897 Fleming Cont

Hence † Li'chless a. Obs., without a dead body. crzso Gen. & Ex. 3164 Do was non biging of al egipte ich-les, so manize dead or kipte.

Lich, obs. form of Like; Litch dial., bundle.

+ Licham. Obs. Forms: 1-2 lichama, -homa,

2 licama, 2-4 licome, lic(c)-, lich-, lick-, likham(e, likame, 4-5 lyc-, lygh-, lykam(e, 5-6 Sc. lec-, lekame, (5 licaym), ? (ballad corruption) lingean. [OE. lichama, -homa = OFris. liccoma, lichama, likma, OS. likhamo (MDu. lichame, Du. lichama, Irkma, OS. Irkhamo (MI) Ichame, Ist. Ichamo, OHG. Iichamo, Ithmo (MHG. Iichame, Ischam), ON. Ilkame, more commonly in str. form likam-r (Sw. Iekam, Da. Iegeme):—OTeut. type *liko-hamon- wk. masc., f. *liko- Licu, body + *hamon-, OE. hama shape, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, lithinamo, *lithin-hamo, from the genitive of a wk. sb. lithha = Liche; hence MHG. lithnam(e, mod.G. leichnam.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshly garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. federhama Featherham.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the

Cf. O.E. Moderhama Featherman.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxiv. § 9 Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he his limu ealle hæfð. c1000 Aga. Gosp. Matt. vi. 22 Dines lichamaa leohtfætis ðin eage. a1175 Cott. Hom. 229 Drihten. astah to heofene. mid þan ilce licama þe he onfrowode. c1175 Lamb. Hom. af pa bicom his licome swiðe feble. a1250 Val & Night. 1052 An lerdest hi to don shome An un-rijt of hire licome. a1200 Curson M. 635 Bath war naked þar licam, Bot þar for thoght þam þen na scham. Ibid. 2234 Witvten last al his licam [Edin. MS. liccame]. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. 1. 32 For no lykerouse lyfdode hure lykane to plese. ?a1400 Morte Arth. 3282 His lire and his lyghame lamede fulle sore. 1436 Audelav Perms 17 To sle the lust of hore lycam, and hore lykyng. c1440 Vark Myst. v. 110 A! Eue, bou art to blame. me shames with my lyghame. c1450 Hollanu Howlat 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. a1510 Dottslas K. Hart v. 11 In all his lusty lecam noch tane spot. a1783 K. Henry v. in Child Ballads 1. 299 He's thrown to her his gay mantle Says Lady, hap your lingcan'.

b. A dead body; a corpse.
a1235 Ancr. R. 106 Þer leien ofte licomes iroted buuen eorðe. a1300 Cursor M. 12295 Dun o þis loft he yod, Til he com þar þat licam lai. Ibid. 24590 Quen his licam int san was laid, Allas! allas! ful oft was said. c1470 Henry Waltace vn. 281 With a claith 1 couerit his licaym.

+ Lichamly, a. Obs. [OE. Uchamlic: see

† Li'chamly, a. Obs. [OE. llchamlic: see Licham and Ly'. Cf. Du. lichamelijk, Icel. llkam-ligr.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or

lign.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

2888 K. Älfred Bock. xi. § 2 Hi wilnedon des lichomlican deades. wid deam ecan life. c 1000 Agr. Gosp. Luke iii. 22 Se haleza gast astal lichamlice ansyne. c 1175 Laub. Hom. of Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pinuage. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 42 Wid stronge tintreohen and licomliche pinen. a 1225 Ancr. R. 4 de oder riwle. riwled de licome & licomliche deden. c 1230 Hati Meid. 3 Fleschliche dohtes dat leaded de & drahen. to licomliche lustes. c 1275 Passion our Lord 51 in O. E. Misc. 38 Mychel volk hym vulede.. Summe for beon yuedde of lykamlyche vode.

† Lichamly, adv. Ohs. [OE. lichamlice: see Licham and -Ly 2.] Bodily (= Bodily adv. 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

Thichamly, dav. Obs. (Dr. Menamine: See Licham and -LY 2.) Bodily (= Bodily and 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or foin; in the flesh.

c 900 tr. Exda's Hist. III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 Peah be he lichomlice bær æfweard wære. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 89 Wene moten halden moyses e licamliche. a 1225 Ancr. R. 40 Kif me.. stien nu heortliche. & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeie al licomliche, into 8e blisse of heouene. a 1246 Uressun in Cott. Hom. 185 Ase pu licomliche iwend iwend me from the worlde.

† Liche. Obs. Also 3 like, 4-5 lyke. [OE. (man-)ticha; cogn. w. Lich.] Form, figure, guise. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 20 Al swa eða þu miltest .. smiten of þin a3en heaueð, and gan eft to þin a3ene liche. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 59 þe deuel com on neddre liche to adam unanness like. a 1225 Ancr. R. 224 þe þet is com to in one wildernesse in one wunmone liche. 1367 Trævisa Higden (Rolls) 11. 283 þerfore sche [Semiramis] desgised hir self in þe childes liche. 1360 Gower Conf. I. 143 In stede of man a bestes lyke He syh. c1470 Golagros & Gaw. 858 Thai lufly ledis in lyke, thai layid on in ane ling.

Liche, obs. form of Leech, Like.

Lichee, variant of LITCHI.

Lichen (ləiˈkĕu), sb. [a. L. līchēn, ad. Gr. λειχήν in all the senses below. Cf. F. lichen, Sp.

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (litten) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.]

+1. = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts

† 1. = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny 11. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Linerwort there is, cleaning wholly fast vpon rockes and stones in manner of moss. 1753 CHAMRERS Cycl. Suffr. Lichen, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses.

1759 STILLINGEL Gedney's Use Curiosity Misc. Tracts (1762) 180 The vertues of the lichenes or liverworts upon animate bodies, are not inconsiderable. bodies, are not inconsiderable

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also collect.

on the surface of focks, trees, etc. Also catter. According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite.

[1601 HOLLANO Piliny II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny guin, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderfull operation to cure the rhagadies or chaps.] 1715

Delacoste tr. Eoerhaave's Aphorisms 313 The famous

earthy ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. 1789 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. II. (1791) 20 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow. Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. 1796 Coleridge To Yng. Friend on Domestic. with Author 4 Where. coloured lichens with slow oosing weep. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. 1856 Stanley Sinat & Pal. vii. (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. 1887 Algie Guide to Forres 66 The coral-like gray lichen. 1893 Bridges Shorter Poems v. Winnowers & The red roofs nestle, oversprent With lichen yellow as gold.

3. Path. A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

less limited area.

1657 Physical Dict., Lichen, a tetter, or ringworm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Lichen, a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called impetigo. 1842 Burgers Man. Dis. Skin 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or tu either sex. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease,

†4. After a L. use in Pliny: A callous excrescence
on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). Obs.

1607 Torsell Fourf, Beasts (1658) 22 There is a collection
of certain hard matter about an asses legs, called 'lichen',
which if it be hurned and beaten, and put into old oil, will
cause hairs to grow out of baldness. 1661 Lovell. Itist.

Anim. & Min. & The fume of the lichens, helps the falling
sickness.

5. attrib. and Comb. 2 simple attribution.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as (sense 2) lichen-dust, -flora. -fungus, -moss, -spol, -thallus, -tuft; (sense 3) lichen-eezema, -spol; b. instrumental, as lichen-clad, -clothed, -crusted, -laden, -matted, -tasselled adjs.; c. similative, as lichen green, -like adjs.; lichen-starch, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

lichen-green, -like adjs.; lichen-starch, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

1848 Chambers' Inform. 1. 563/2 A stunted *lichen-clad bole. 1859 Jephson Brittany vii. 55 An immense *lichen-clothed menhir. 1886 H. F. Lester Under two Fig Trees 232 An old boundary stone *lichen-crusted. 1880 G. Meredither Trag. Com. (1881) 117 He snapped the *lichen-dust from his fingers. 1900 J. Hutchisson Archives Surg. XI. 195 The patient had suffered from *lichen-eczema from the age of 20. 1857 W. A. Letothoro (title) The *Lichen-Flora of Great Britain. 1875 Bennett & Dver Sachs' Bot. 273 Algae. known as the hosts of *Lichen-fungi. 1868 Daily News 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of *lichen-green velvet about the shoulders. 1889 Hissey Tour in Phaeton 49 The old buildings..with. *lichen-laden roofs. 1885 H. O. Fomes Nat. Wand. E. Archip. 101 Blocks of weather-beaten, *lichen-matted trachyte. 1866 Russix Mod. Paint. V. v. x. \$ 25 The silver *lichen-spots rest, star like, on the stone. 1897 J. Hutchinson Archives Surg. VIII. 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. 1897 Mary Kingsley W. Africa 572 The heavily *lichen-tasselled fringe of the forest-belt. 1856 W. L. Lindsay Pob. Hist. Brit. Lichens 39 The .. tissues of the *Lichen-thallus. 1832 R. Cattermole Becket etc. 191 Ashes...gray with *lichen-tufts.

Hence Li chenless a., destitute of lichens. 1833 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. 11. 1. vii. § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

Lichen (loi-kën), v. [f. Lichen Sb.] trans.

Lichen (ləi·kĕn), v. [f. Lichen sb.] trans.

To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNYSON Elaine 44 There they lay till all their bones were .. lichen'd into colour with the crags. 1862 Macm. Mag. Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichened and mossed? 1864 Sir J. K. James Tasso III. xiii. note, Turrets lichened with gold.

fig. 1883 Harper's Mag. Feb. 438 '2 Popular superstition has not had time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side.

country-side.

his country-side.

Hence Li'chened ppl. a., Li'chening vbl. sb.

1823 Praed Poems (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb
The lichened pine rears up its form of gloom. 1887 Russins
Prateria II. 401 The deeply lichened stones of its low
churchyard wall. 1892 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no
real indications of antiquity.

Lichenaceous (leikene form), a. [f. LICHEN

sb. +-ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen.
1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY Microgr. Dict. (ed. 4), Ofe-grapha, a genus of Graphideæ (Lichenaceous Lichens).

Lichenal (lai kenal), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. līchēnālis, f. L. līchēn Lichen sb.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to a lichen. Lichenal Alliance: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. b. sb. A mem-

ley's name for the group of lichens. b. sb. A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichenal Research of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichenal Research of the Lichenal Alliance. 1854 A. Adams, etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 532 Lichenals (Lichenales).

Lichenian (leik' nian), a. [see -IAN.] = next. 1889 Amer. Naturalist XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

Lichenic (loike nik), a. Chem. [see -IC.] Of or pertaining to lichens. Lichenia acid, an organic acid obtained from lichens: its salts are Lichenates.

or pertaining to Renens. Lichenc acia, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are Lichenates.

1836-41 Brande Chem. (ed. 5) 1198 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the boletic. The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable.

1871 W. L. Lindsay in O. Fral. Microscop. Sci. Xl. 39 Certain true Lichens, ... giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

Lichenicolous (laikčni kolas), a. [f. LICHEN 5b. + L., col-čre to inhabit + -ous.] Inhabiting lichens.

lichens.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1871 W. L. Lindsay in Q. Irnl. Microscop. Sci. XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has been little studied.

Licheniform (loi-keniform), a. [f. Lichen sb. + -(1) form.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1867 H. Spencer Princ.

Biol. § 186 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

Lichenin (ləiˈkĕnin). Chem. Also lichenine.

[f. Lichen sb. +-in.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836-41 Brande Chem. (ed. 5) 1000 Lichen Starch. Lichenin.

1836-93 Cooke Struct. Bot. 9 Lichenine. 1885 Goodalis Physiol. Bot. 338 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

Lichenism (ləiˈkĕniz²m'. [f. Lichen sb. +-Ism.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. De Bary's Fungi 419 Species of Algae...so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. 1895 Oliver tr. Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants 11. 692.

Lichenist (loi'kënist). [f. Lichen sb. +-1st.]

LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. Hooker Smith's Eng. Flora V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. 1861 H. MacMillan Footn. fr. Page Nature 23 The French lichenists, Tulasne and Itigsolin. 1862 Ansted Channel Isl., 11, viii. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at a few of the more obscure genera, ... will convince every lichenist that much yet renains to be done.

Lichenivorous (laiként voras), a. [f. L. līchēn

+-(i)vor-us devouring +-ots.] Lichen-eating.
1854 Zoologist XII. 4377 Lichenivorous or herbivorous

uminance. **Lichenize** (Ipirkčinpiz), v. [f. Lichen sh. + ize.] trans. To cover with lichens. Hence -IZE.] trans. To Lichenized ppl. a.

1839 Murcuison Silur. Syst. 1. xxiii 207 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone. **Licheno**- (lai kěno), combining form used (with

hyphen) to form adjs, signifying the presence of the disease Lichen in connexion with some other, 1897 J. Hutchinson Archives Surg. VIII. 222 Symmetrical licheno-lupoid eruption on the calves of the legs. Hid. 223 The patches. being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a licheno-lupoid thickening.

Lichenographer leikenpegrafei). [Lichen

sb. + - (0) GRAITHER.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

Lichenographist (laiken grafist). [f. Lichen sb. + -(0)GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in Craig. 1863 Hitchcock Remin. Amherst Coll. 42.

Lichenography [Joi-könggräß]. [f. Lichen st. +-(o)GRAPH.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Ilence Lichenographic, Lichenographical adjs., of or pertaining to

lichenography.
1824 WATT Bill. Brit. Subjects, Lichenography.
1888 WEBSTER, Lichenographic, Lichenographical.
1848
CRAIC; and in later Dicts.

Lichenoid (lai kčnoid).a. [f. Lichen sb. + -OID.]

Lichenoid (loi'kčnoid).a. [f. LICHEN.sh. +-OID.]

1. Bot. Resembling a lichen; liehen-like.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 332 Opegrapha and other
Lichenoid. genera. 1866 Intell. Observ. No. 53. 340 Corrugated or lichenoid ball. 1882 P. Gedden in Nature No.
642. 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance
between alga and animal.

2. Path. Resembling the disease lichen (see
LICHEN sb. 3).

1859 SEMPLE Diphtheria 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular
exudation. covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil.

1899 J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg. X. 175 His forehead
and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid
eczema.

Lichenologist (lai:kěng·lŏdgist). [f. Lichen

Lichenologist (lai:kěnp·lódzist). [f. Lichen sb. +-(0)Logist]. One versed in lichenology.

1830 Lisolex Nat. Syst. Bot. 332 The arrangement .. of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others.

1874 Cooke Fingi 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

Lichenology (laikěnp·lódzi). [f. Lichen sb. +-(0)Logist]. The science that treats of lichens.

+-(0)Logy.] The science that treats of lichens. Hence **Licheno logic**, **Lichenological** adjs., of

Hence **Lichenologic**, **Lichenological** adys., of or pertaining to lichenology.

1855 in Manne Expos. Lex. 1856 W. L. Linosay Pop. 1855. in Manne Expos. Lex. 1856 W. L. Linosay Pop. 1851. Brit. Lichens 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbrous or expensive apparatus. 181d. 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology.

1881 Yrnl. Bot. X. 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. 1887 Garnsey & Battour I. De Bary's Fungi 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repertory of Lichenology since 1855. **Lichenose** (lai'kĕnous), a. [f. Lichen sb. + cost] Having the character of lichens: lichen-like.

OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1874 Coore Fungi 13 lt may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. 1882 Crombie in Encycl. Brit. XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

Lichenous (lai kenas), a. [f. Lichensb. + -ous.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

with Honens.

1843 RUSKIN Mod. Paint, I. H. I. vii. § 35 The .. crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone.

1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. v. xxxvi, An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch.

1893 RUSKIN Poetry Archit. I. vi. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous versetting.

vegetation.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skindisease Lichen.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 125 Opium. threw out a most distressing lichenous rash. 1872 F. Thomas Dis. Women (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the

pubes. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations. **Licheny** (lai keni), a. [f. Lichen sb. + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

Noting at the licenses of the trees.

1826 Blackw. Mag. XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-stones, and the hollow-rhinded woods. 1856 R. Shield Pract. Hints Notins 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

11ch-gate, lych-gate (li^{*}15/ge^{*}t). arch. [f. Lich corpse + Gate.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the corpse is set down, to await the elementaries arrival. await the clergyman's arrival.

await the clergyman's arrival.

1482-3 in Swayne Sarum Churchw, Acc. (1896) 30 Et sol',
Will'o Sariant Carpent' pro emend' le lycheyate, iiijd. 1681
Ashmole in Lilly's Life (1774) 162 His coarse was.. received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Litch-Gates,
1846 Gnide Archit. Antiq. Oxford 375 A handsome lichgate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the
Church-yard. 1864 Tennyson Aydmer's F. 824 Yet to the
lychgate, where his chariot stood, [He] Strode from the
porch. 1875 JAS. GRANT One of the '600' xviii. 138 The
ivy-clad lyke-gate of the village church.
Litchly variant of LITCHI.
Litchless: see after Lich

Lichless: see after Lich. Lichlie, Lichliness Sc.: see Light.

Lichness, obs. form of Lychnis. Lichorous, obs. form of Lickerous.

Lich-owl. Also 6-7 like-owle. [f. Lich + Owl.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

was supposed to portend death in the house.

1885 Highs Junius' Nomenclator 56 Bubo, a shrichowle; a likeowle. 1601 Holland Pliny 1, 283 The Olis is a bird lesse than the Like-Owle, having two plumed ears standing vp aloft. 1602 Drayron, Oracle 302 Theshreeking Litch-Owle that doth never cry, But hoding death. 1688 R. Holland Armoury 1, 268/1 The little Horn-Owle. termed Lich Owls. because Prognosticaters of Peoples death, when they scrietch about there Houses. 1836 Warts-Distron Aylum (1900) 32 2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whisked past us towards the apple-trees.

Licht, Sc. form of Light.

Lichurie, variant of Lechery.

Lichurie, variant of Lechery.

Tichurie, variant of Lechery.

† Lichy, a. Obs. [f. lich l.ike a. + - Y.] Like. 1370-80. M Pains of Hell 18 in O. E. Misc. 225 Byndebhem in knucchenus forbi To brenne lyk to licchi, Spousbrekers wib lechours [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF Matt. xi. 16 But to whom shal 1 gesse this generacion lichy [e. rr. lyche, lyke]? It is lichi to children sitrying in cheepyinge [etc.]. [In six other cassages in Wyclif lice hi, licehy, lychi, lychy occur as variant readings for lich, lyke, etc.]

Licible: see Lisible Obs., permissible.

Licience, obs. form of Licence.

† Licions a Obs. vare. Also a licins. [aphetic]

Ticious, a. Obs. rare. Also 5 licius. [aphetic form of Delicious. Cf. Luscious.] = Delicious. c 1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxvii, Mete and drinke y-nushe thay hade With licius drinke and cleie. a 1670 Hacket Cent. Serm. (1675) 515 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

Licit li sit), a. Also 5 licyte, lycite, -yte, 7 licite. [ad. L. licit-us (pa. pple. of licere to be lawful, either directly, or through F. licite).] Allowable, permitted lawful

lawful, either directly, or through F. licite).] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

143 Caxton Cato A v b, She [the wife] ought to .. obeye to hy min al thynges lycite and honeste.

1490 — Eneydos xix. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is lieyte to seke strange places for theyr dwellynge.

1587 FLEMING Contn. Holinshed III. 388/t Such a thing is not licit to a particular.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. Licite, lawful, granted.

1757 Herald NO. 4 (1758) I. 54 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the ballance is for or ngainst us in licit trade.

1826 LAMB Let. xvi. To B. Barton 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love (.. I mean in a licit way).

1864 R. F. BURTON Dahome I. 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement.

1834 Contemp. Rev. Feb 259 Abstinence .. from things in themselves licit.

1897 BARNO-GOULO in Expositor Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire.

Hence Licitly, in a licit manner, lawfully;

Hence Licitly, in a licit manner, lawfully;

Hence Licitly, in a licit manner, lawfully; Licitness, the quality of being licit, lawfulness. 143 Caxton Calo Bij, Thow oughtest to thynke ofte how ...lycytly thou shalt mowe come to thyn intention. 1788 R. Harris (title) Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade. 1806 Throckmorton Consid. 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency. 1855 R. Boyle Case with Wiseman 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly. 1881 Sala in Illustr. Lond. News 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the privates licitly obtain. 1884 Catholic Dict. 629/2 To receive holy orders. licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace.

† Licitate, v. Ols. rare—1. [f. L. licität-, ppl. stem of licitār', to bid at an auction. f. licitus.

pa. pple. of *licērī* of the same meaning.] *trans*. To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 Imp. Consid. Scc. Priests (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons. are. not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms. ppl. stem of licitārī to bid at an auction, f. licit-us,

Licitation. rare-o. [ad. L. licitation-em,

Licitation. rare—0. [ad. L. licitātiōn-em, f. licitārī; see prec.] (See quots.)

1633 Сосквам, Licitation, an inhauncing of a price set vpon any thing that is sold. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Licitation, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. 1848 Wharton Law Lex, Licitation, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

+ Licitator. Obs. rare—0. [a. alleged L. licitātor, agent-n. f. licitārī; see prec. (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for illicitator.)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction. 1623 COCKERAM, Licitator, an inhauncer.

Lick (lik), sh. [f. LICK v.]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-concr. a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also lick-up. A lick of goodwill (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the

Ilick-up. A lick of goodwill (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 Dekker Grissil (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. Mathew Unl. Alch. lxxix. 129 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with hony)..received ease all over her body. a 1688 Bunyan Jerus. Sinner Saved (1886) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 Davnen Amphiltypon II. ii. (1691) 21 He could ... come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. a 1733 R. North Life F. North 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billinsgate Language, as Jetc.].. He call'dit giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue. 1814 Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Inverantsay 3 (Jam. P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. a 1825 Forby I'ec. E. Anglia, Lick-up, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1846 G. Witson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 1. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib o' flesh... to be sent roun' lick and lick about'. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) VI. 62 The polar man...shall not have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. St. John Amy Moss 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin—some a lick of meal, some a punkin' Jetc.].

b. collog. A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc. c 1648 in Maidment Pasquis (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. a 1771 Gray Candidate 2 When sly Jemny Twitcher had smugg'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 Robinson Whitly Gloss., A Lick and a Slake.

2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also buffalo-

2. U.S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also buffalolick, salt-lick.

lick, salt-lick.

1751 C. Gist Fruls. (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Dreins of Water.

1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. 1. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry.

1807 P. Gass Frul. 21 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp.

1827 J. F. COOPER Prairie I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered nigh the Buffaloe lick in old Kentucky.

1841 — Deerslayer iv, Like deer standing at a lick.

1877 N. S. SHALER App. to I. A. Allen's Amer. Bison 458 The springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sonrees of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in borses (see quot.).

1827 Sporting Mag. XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'... They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. to lick on the whip, cited from c1460.) Also pl. (Sc. and north.). a heating, in phr. to get one's licks, give (one) his licks.

1678 J. Phillips Tanenier's Trav. vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1724 Swift Wood's Execution Wks. 1755 V. II. 155, 3rd Cook. Pll give him a lick in the chops. 1728 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. 1. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1785 Burss To M. Simpson Postscr. vii, An'monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi'hearty crunt. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 Scott Abbot vii, The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. Wi 150 Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 165 Every callant in the class could gie him his licks. 1827 S. Lover Rory O'. More (1849) 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 Schoolmaster 15 Jan. 104/1 The boy... deponed that the master gave him twa licks in the lug. 1894 Crockett Liliac Sunhonmet 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. transf. and fig.

dust,

b. transf. and fig.

1736 CIBBER Apol. (1736) I. 28 A lick at the Laurent will always be a sure bait.. to catch him little readers, 1794
Wotcor (P. Pindari Ode to For. Soldiers Wks. 1812 III.

247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 Naval Chron.

X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON Treas. 181. IV. xviii, '1 wish 1 had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. Sc. 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Iam.).

2725 Willie was a wanton Wag in Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Songs (1844) 20/1 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as eer was seen. a 1758 RAMSAY Grub-street 5 He's mething but a shire daft lick.

6. dial., U.S. and Austral. A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. Big licks = hard work. Also speed, in phr. at full lick, at a great lick, etc.

great lick, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON Clockm. Ser, I. XV, That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER Quarter Race 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1861 BRYANT Songs from Dixtr's Land 26 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1882 Miss Braddon Mt. Royal 11, iv. 70, I. made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON Eng. Idyls 26 Down the river...came sailing the ... whery ... ay! going at full lick too. 1889 'ROLE BOLDERWOOD' Robberv under Arms 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on hig licks like this. 1898 F. T. Bullen Cruise Cachalot 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

Lick (lik), v. Forms: I liceian, 2-6 lik, 4-5 like, 19ke, 3-7 licke(m, 4-6 likke, 5-6 lycke,

like, lyke, 3-7 licke(n, 4-6 likke, 5-6 lycke, lykke, (5 lykkyn), 6- lick. [OE. liccian = OS. liccon, leccon (Du. likken), OHG. leckon (MHG., mod.G. lecken):—OTeut. *likkon (whence It. leccare, F. lecher), prob repr. pre-Teut. *lighnā-, f.

OAryan root *ligh- (: leigh- : loigh-), found in Goth. (bi)laigon, Gr. λείχειν to lick, λίχνος dainty, L. lingere, OIrish ligim, OSl. ližati, Lith. lēžti, Skr. rih, lih to lick.]

1. trans. To pass the tongue over (something', e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the

1. trans. To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

crood Ælfreic Saint's Lives (1885) I. 114 Da reðan deor. heora liða liccodon mid liðra tungan. crigo S. Eng. Leg. I. 270, 320 þa he i-saij ane leon licke þat bodi. crigo S. Eng. Leg. Saint's xlv. (Cristine) 261 þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. ar 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 29 Thei ldogges) were about her mouthe and liked it. 1484 CAXTON Failtes of Æsop 1. xvii, [The asse] beganne to kysse and to lykke hym. 1520 G. Hanvey Four Lett. Wks. (Grosart) I. 266 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke humfrey; to licke dishes, to be a beggar. ar 1617 Hibron Wks. II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 Strelle Spelt. No. 431 ? 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 Pore Ess. Man. 1. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 Wolcor (P. Pindar) II'ks. III. 4 The man I hate. Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1708 Six M. Eorn in Lid. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 Miss Barddon Just as I am i, Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 Truth 28 May 844/1 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. cr460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 295 Lik not with by tonge in a disch. 1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 103 While ane pat doun his hand and lickit. ar 1502 H. Smith 128/2 Mix for a Dose. and to be lick'd of. as need requires. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle. Nothers 60 The elk. was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to allusively or fig., as to lick one's fingers,

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to allusively or fig., as to lick one's fingers, to lick one's lips, an action indicating keen relish or delighted auticipation of some dainty morsel; or defignited anticipation of some dainty morsel; to lick another's) fingers, to lick the fat from (one's) beard, to cheat (him) of his gains; † to lick one's knife, said of a parsimonious person; to lick the ground, to lick (another's) shoe or spittle (cl. lick-spittle sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; † to lick (a patron's) trencher, said of a parasite; to lick the dust, † the earth [a Hebraism: Vulg. terran lingere], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

parasite; to lick the dust, the earth [a Hebraism: Vulg. terram lingere], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) lxxiii]. 9 His feondas foldan liccigead. 1382 Wychif Ps. lxxiii]. 9 His enemys the ertheshul licken. — Micak vii. 17 Thei shaln lick dust as the serpent. c 1400 Rom. Rosc 6502 What shulde he yeve that likketh his knyf. 1500 Kenneme Flyting w. Danbar 396 Thou sall lik thy lippis, and suere thou leis. 1530 Palsor. 669/2, I lycke my lippes or fyngers after swete meate. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI 169, Marchantes within the citee, sore abhorrying the Italian nation, for lickyng the fat from their beardes, and taking from them their livyng. 1555 Edian Decades 104 [They] with no lesse confydence licketheir lippes secreately in hope of their praye. 1602 Withals Vill. 263 A fellow that can licke his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth tale or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 Shaks. Temp. It li. 27 How does thy honour? Let me licke thy shooe. 1646 J. Whitaker Uzziah 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 Lib. Harton in Nicholas Papers (Camden) 111. 284 He purposeth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons frends, vuless it he for mault, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingars. 1667 Milros P. L. Ix. 526 Oft he lihe serpent] bowd His turret Crest.. and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1711 Anoison Spect. No. 5 P. 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lips, what, are they to be roasted? 1808 Connert Pol. Reg. X111. 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have drilled himself to crawl upon his belly. 1866 Reade Cloister & H. Iv. (1866) 162 He found the surly innecess licked the very ground before him now.

c. in proverbial sayings.

1523 Skelton Carl. Laurel 1438 Wele wotith the cat whos berde she likkith. 1530 Taverner Erasm. Prov. (1545) 19 He is an eugli cooke that can not lycke his owne fryger. 159 Holly in Cook hand the fish have fishe

Wks. I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then licke himselfe whole. 1670 Ray Prov. 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean, 1681 Dryoen Sp. Fryar II. iii, If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man would lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 Abbuthor John Bulliv. vi, He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his vails. † 2. To lap with the longue; to drink, sip. Also intr. coustr. of on. Obs.

† 2. To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also intr. constr. of, on. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1521 So long likked bise lordes bise lykores swete.

138 Wychf i Kings xxi. 19 In this place, in the which houndis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and thi blood. a 1400-50 Alexander 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren lickid.

1513 Douglas Energy yn. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the liftyr ill to lik of ane quart.

1535 Coverdale Judg. vii. 5 Whosoever licketh of the water with his tange, as a dogg licketh.

1583 Mel. Annex E Philotinus 100 The Cat would licke milke, but she will not wette her feete.

1791 Cowper Iliad xxi. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. transf. and fig. (from 1 and 2).

2. Of persons

3. transf. and fig. (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. + To lick up (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). + To lick (a person) of something: to cheat, 'fleece'. + To lick the letter: to use alliteration. + To lick of the whip:

to have a taste of punishment.

to have a taste of punishment.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. iii. 378 In fayth and for youre long tarying Ye shal lik on the whyp. [1535 Coverable Num. xxii. 4 Now shal this heape licke up all that is aboute vs, euen as an oxe licketh vp the grasse in the field.] 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. I' 126 Vet sometyme thei wer slain, taken, and licked vp, or thei were ware. 1557 in Tytler Hist, Scot. (1864) 111. 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS it. Stidlane's Comm. 250 h, They confesse the craft themselues, wherby they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanie 1. iv. 188 A crewe. That lick the tail of greatnesse with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1647 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v. ix. 391 Hypocrites rather then they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP Comm. Ep. & Rev. App. 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1736 Life Penn in Wss. 1782 1. 136 Those very lies.. which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take up (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

personification.

personification.

\$\circ{c}\$ 1000 Sax, Leechd. 111. 276 Seo lyft lica\(\delta\) and atyh\(\delta\) \(\delta\) one wattan of ealre eorpan. 1635 Swan Spec. M. v. \(\frac{6}{2}\) 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.

11. 693 Fenvers., rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 Pollok Course T. 11, Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. Newman Callista 154 The tide of human beings. licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side. 1885-94 R. Bridges Eros \(\delta\) Psyche Dec. xxvi, An upleaping jet Of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. Hardov Tess II. xxiv, The wheels. licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 Eart Dunnore Tamirs 1. 45 The flames... ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 Blackno. Mag. July 59/2 Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

C. Sc. To lick one's winning(s: To make the best of one's bargain.

c. Sc. To lick one's winning(s: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. Krith Farmer's Ha' (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick (He cry'd in pet).

1794 Burns 'O merry hae I been' o Bitter in dood I lickit my winnins, O' marrying Bees, to gie her a slave.

4. To lick (a person or thing) into (shape, etc.), also † to lick over: To give form and legularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see mucts)

the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

1443 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Beres ben brought forthe al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyckynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndely shap.] 1612 Chapman Widerest T. Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 7/2 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. a 1639 Worron in Relig. (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 Burner 39 Art. xxviii. (1700) 339 Men did not know bow to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 2702 Eng. Theophrast. 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1780 Wesley Wks. (1872) IX. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1861 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. III. 132, I shall have trouble enough in licking her la young servant into shape. 1801 Spectator 12 Dec. 837 Their proposals.. would be licked, by debate..into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 Nashe Saffron Walden Wks. (Grosart) III. 90 Spending a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himselfe by the glasse. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lickt, Pictures new Varnished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. Taylon Lift B. R. Haydon III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. slang. To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) out of (a person) by thrashing. † To lick off: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of at the kne. 1569 Harman Caveat s.v. (Farmer), Lycke, to beate. 1719 Ramsay To Hamilton vi, May I be

LICK-DISH.

licket wi' a bittle, Gin of your numbers I think little. 1732
FIELDING Mock Doctor 1. ii, Suppose I've a mind he should drub, Whose bones are they, Sir, he's to lick? 1775 Mao. D'Arbelav Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp 19 Nov., As for. your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. 1828 Darwin in Life & Lett. (1888) I. 167 How these poor dogs must have been licked. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown, I. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. 1879 Speurgeon Serm. XXV. 542 Almost as free as America in the olden time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. 1881 Atlantic Monthly XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him... You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. slang. To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. It licks me: I cannot explain it. Also to lick into fits: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in Sprist Pub. Yorls. IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Pict We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. 1836 F. B. Head Let. in Smiles Mom. Y. Murray (1891) II. xxxi 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. 1847 De Quincer Milton v. Souther & Landow Wks. (1839) XII. 179 Greece was. proud. of having licked him [an enemy]. 1879 E. Walford Londiniana I. 37 If we have a war and beat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. 1889 (Rolf Bolddew) 195 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked. 1900 Speaker 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away.

absol. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. xii. (1889) 114, 1 believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight.

7. slang. intr. To ride at full speed.

1889 'Rolf Bolddewood' Robbery under Arms xxi, A horseman... rattled down the stony track as bard as he could lick.

8. Combs.; lick-box nonce-rvd.? = Lick-Dish;

8. Combs.: lick-box nonce-wd.? = Lick-dish; lick-fingers, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); lick-foot nonce-wd., the action of licking the feet, servility; †lick-halter (see quot.); lick-ladle, a parasite; lick-log, a block of salt for cattle to lick; lick-ma-dowp Sc. nonce-wd., a sycophant; lick-platter, a parasite; lick-sauce = Lick-Dish; lick-spit = Lick-spittle; lick-trencher = lick-platter; lick-up,(a) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (b) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851-61). Also Lick-Dish,

licks up (see quot. 1844); (b) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851-61). Also Lick-Dish, Lick-Penny, Lick-Pot, Lick-Spigot, Lick-Spigot, Lick-Spigot, Lick-Penny, Lick-Pot, Lick-Spigot, Lick-Spigot, Lick-Spigot, 1653 Urquhart Rabelais in xxx, Achilles was a scauld pated maker of hay bundles, Agamemnon a lick-box. 1595 Locrine in. iv. F 2 b, You stopsauce, "lickfingers, will you not heare? [1625 B, Jonson Stable News, The Persons of the Play, Lick-finger, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet.] 1630 — New Inn II. ii, No flattery for't, No "lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1611 FLORIO, Lecca finne, a "lick-halter, a knauish wag, a gallowes-clapper. 1849 James Woodman ii, 'Who and what is he?' "A "lickladle of the court, lady', 1840 Haliburton Clockm. Ser. III. xii, I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his "lick-log. 1724 Ramsay Vision xxiii, Quhen thus redust to howps, They dander, and wander About pure "lickmadowps. 1853 Lytton My Novel VI. xxiii. II. 186 No "lick-platter, no parasite, no toadeater. 1822 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. II. 302 Him. who has A smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? "Lickspit and flatterer both! 1823 SARAH AUSTIN Charac. Goethe II. 35 To play . the lickspit about the court of Weiman. 1871 GOLDING Calvin on P's. To Rdr. 9 Not onely "licktrenchers but also claw backs, which curry fauour with great men by their false appeachings. 1787 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Ode upon Ode Wks. 1816 I. 208 Butlers and lick-trenchers. 1844 Mech. Mag. XL. 47 [Of Silver plating.] When cool the bammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the *lick-up' is a boot or shoe re-lasted to take the wrinkles out.. and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

+ Li'ck-dish. Obs. [f. LICK v. + DISH sb.]

1. A parasite.

up to hide blemishes.

† Lick-dish. Obs. [f. Lick v. + Dish sb.]

1. A parasite.

**rate Promp. Parv. 304/2 Lykdysshe, scurra. 1519

HORMAN Vulg. 77 Smellefyestes, lyckedysshes, and franchars come vincalled. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Cen. (1693)

824 A lick-dish, catillo.

2. Used allusively (see quot. 1562).

1562 J. Herwoon Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will licke a dish.] 1575 Gamm. Gurton v. ii. 252 Thou lier lickdish, didst not say the neele wold be gitten? 1631 [see Liar (Proverbs)].

Licked (likt). bbl. a. ff. Lick v. + -ED 1.1 In

Licked (likt), ppl. a. [f. Lick v. + -ED 1.] In

senses of the vb.

1763 Brit. Mag. July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. 1896 Du MAURIER Martinu (1897) 43 The licked one.. dabbed his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, Obs. jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, v. Obs. exc. dial. [altered form of LIPPEN v.] intr. To trust to.

1535 COVERDALE Ilos. xi. 5 The stoare that they haue lickened vnto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp. 1883 in Sheffield Gloss. s.v. Lippen, 'I know what to likken to'. 'He's nowt to likken to'.

Lickenesse, obs. form of LIKENESS.

Lickenesse, obs. form of Likeness.

Licker (likai). [f. Lick v. + -erl.] One who or something which licks. Also licker-up; in silver-plating = lick-up (see Lick v. 8).

1440 Promp. Para. 305/1 Lykkare, or he bat lykkythe, lecator. 1552 Hulder, Licker, lictor. 1839 Urr Dict. Arts 599 Plated manufacture.. The under face of the stamphammer has a plate of iron called the licker-up fitted into it. 1860 Gen. P. Thomson Audi Alt. III. exxxviii. 111 Being acquiescent lickers-up of ministerial dishonour. 1898 Daily News 4 Apr. 8/3 The licker of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

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† Lickering, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. ? = Lickerish. 1578 T. F. Gorg. Gal. Gall. Inventions K, My lust alluers by lickering lyppes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (li kərif), a. Forms: 5 licoris, 6 licoryce, likerishe, -yshe, 6-7 licourish, 7 liceorish, li(c)korish, liquerish, liquourish, licquo(u)rish, 8 likerish, 6-9 lickerish, licorish, liquorish. [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -1811 for -ous.]

†1. Pleasant to the palate; gen. sweet, tempting, attractive; = Lickerous 1. Of a cook: Skilful

attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. Obs.

1579-80 North Plutarch (1595) so The deuises of lickerish cookes. 1607 Shars. Timon 1v. iii. 104 With Licourish draughts And Morsels Victious. 1615 tr. De Monfare's Surv. E. Indies 20 There is another very licquorish fruit. 1634 Million Counts 700 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With lickerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? 1653 A. Wilses Jas. I, 37 He [Bacon] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. 1728 Tickell Horu Bk. 18 Or if to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare;

Preasing passages. 1725 Itekeli. 1107 18. its Off ito chinger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. †Const. after, of.
2 a 1500 Chester Pl. ii. 199 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eate through my coyntice; For women are full liccoiis [v.r. licorous]. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 66 Likeryshe of tongue, lighte of taile. 1561 Awdelay Frat. Facab. 13
This is a licoryce knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. a 1632 T. Tavlor Gord's Judgem. vii. ii. (1642) 102 Vet was he lickerish also after any .. rarity that was sent into his Table. 1664 Evelyn Syfra 42 Cattel being excessively licorish of their leaves and tender buds. 1690 Locke Gord. 1. vi. 857 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Mans Flesh, that [etc.]. 1719 London & Wise Compl. Gard. 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfie the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate. 1802 G. Colman Br. Grins, Knight & Friar I. N. A liquorish black rat Lured by the cook to saiff and smell her bacon. 1828 Southerly in Q. Rev. XXXVIII. 201
The holy man. had a licorish tooth. 1879 W. E. Heffland Q. Curtius Introd. 29 He [Alexander] drank .. rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. gcn. and fig. Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = Lickerrous 2 b.
1579 Tomson Catchin's Serm. Tim. 384/1 The people. .must not bee so lickerish to desire viprofitable thinges. 1627 J. Carter Expos. 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grand-mother Eve. a 1639 Wotton Life Dk. Buckhin. in Relig. (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts .. were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, licourish Chapmen of such Ware. 1658 Osborn Adv. Son (1672) 77 Be not therefore licorish after Fame.
1704 Swift T. Tub Wks. 1760 I. 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. 1834 Bennam Peontal in Westin. Rev. XXI. 9 He might have a lickerish leaning towards the trade of Cacus. 1873 H. Rocers Orig. Eible (1875) 11 Jewish human nature ... showed so intense a sympathy with the gen

the Chancery hath left Posterity to interpret it. .liquorishly longing for that Place.

Lickerishness. [f. Lickerish a. + · Ness.]
Love of good fare; gen. keen appetite or desire, 1580 HOLLMBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Friandise, licorous thinges, licourishnesse. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. 293 Meere lickerishnes causeth vs to eate such meats as we know are contrary to our health. 1656 J. Harrington Oceana (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate, 1658 Osnors Yus. I, 134 Their Governours licorishnesse after the choyce morsells of the Church. 1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. v. § 10 (1734) 168 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and high Relish throws many into. 1827 Hone Every-day Bk. 11. 35 The boy... moved by lickerishness, began to eat.

+ Lickerous, a. Obs. Forms: 3-6 li-, lykerous, (4 lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykerous, lekerous, likerose, licrus, likrus), 5-7 licorous, licourous, lycorous(e, (5 lycourous,

licorous, licourous, lycorous(e, (5 lycourous, lycours, lycourous, lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 likresse), 6-7 liquorous, lickerous, -orous. [a. AF. *likerous, *lekerous, repr. a northern var. of OF. lecheros Lecterous; cf. ONF.

liquerie = Central OF. lecherie lechery. In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf., however, sense 3), while lecherons has been almost confined to a transferred application.]

has been almost confined to a transferred application.]

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also gen. and fig.: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

c 1275 XI Pains Hell 172 in O. E. Misc. 228 po weore beose pat.. hedden of mony metes de-deyn, But hit weore likerous be certeyn. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxv. 68

Noht may be feled lykernsere, Then thou so suete alumere.
1340 Ayenb. 47 pe 20ste bed clopes likerouses. c 1380

KYLLIE Wisc. (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. a 1450

KYLLIE Wisc. (1880) 22 No woman shulde et no lycorous morcelles in the absens.. of her husbond. 1549 LATIMER

5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 139 marg., Lucre is so lickorous that he that once lyckes of it, leketh it. 1577-87 Holin-

SHED Chron. 1. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke "his table to be furnisht with more wholesome and licorous vlands. 1597 BEARD Theatre God's Judgent. II. (1631) 536 Beeing fed with the licorous and deceitfull sweetnesse of their owne lusts. 1603 H. Crossn Vertues Common. (1878) 47 O tis an amiable duel, a sweete sinne, a Jycorous poyson.

2. Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good face. Const of after.

or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. Const. of, after.

c 1315 Signerham 160 And et throf dame lykerouse. 1362
LANGL P. Pl. A. VII. 253 Let not sir Surfet sitten at thi bord; .. for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. c 1380
WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 2 For pis riche man was hoastful in speche and likerous in foode. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 53 There be., other that be lykerous of moche mete and drinke. 1330 PAISGR. 317/1 Lycorouse or daynity mouthed, friant. 1599 NASBE Lenten Stuffe 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glaunce that way. a 1532 G. Herbert Priest to Temple xxiv. Wks. Grosarti III. 183 He that .. for quality is licorous after dainties, is a glutton. 1632 Lithgow Trag. v. 182 These larres are .. interlarded with pitch to preserve the .. Wine; yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips. 1653 Urgunart Rabelais II. xiv. 98 These devils are very lickorous of lardons.
b. gen. and fig. Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. Const. of; also, eager to do something.

do something.

do something.

c1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 391 Vonge cleikes that been lykerous To reden Artes than been curious. c1400 Destr. Troy 444 Syn wemen are...so likrus of loue in likying of yowthe. 1555 W. Watreman Frandle Factors ii. viii. 178 Whiche. line a pure and simple life, led with no likerous lustes of other mennes vanitie. a1386 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whertof womankind is so likerous). 1598 E. Guilfin Skial. (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To lickerous vanitie. a 1632 G. Haubert Tempfe, Discharge i, Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye Look high and low.

3. Lecherous, Iustful, wanton.

leer, and with a licorous eye Look high and low.

3. Lecherous, Instful, wanton.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. N. 161. The likerouse launde that Leccherye hatte. c1386 Chauche Miller's T. 58 And sikerly she hadde a likerons eye. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1762 This likerous dampnable errour fadditry).

1470-85 Malory Arthur XVII. XXV, Men and wymmen coude lone to gyders senen yeres and no lycours lustes were bitwene them. 1587 Turbery. Trag. T. 15 Whilst thus Nastagio sought his owne decay, By liquorous lust. 1604 Drayton Orde 369 There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. 1611 Cotok S.V. Femme, From women light, and lickorous, good fortune still deliner vs.

4. Comb., as lickerous-monthed, -loothed adjs.

4. Comb., as lickerous mouthed, -toothed adjs.

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1595) 285 Like vnto lickerous mouthed men, who .. desire mentes with a greedy appetite.
1508 E. Guttern Schadt (1878) 9 Once Rimus saw a pretty lasse, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to tast.

Hence + Lickerously adv.

C1315 SHOREHAM 114 To meche fode devoury; and to lykerouslyche. c1386 Chaveen Monk's T. 567 Oloferne, which fortune ay kiste So likerously. 1426 Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr. 12915 Fatte mussellys large and Rounde, I threste hem in fful lykerously. 1586 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Friander, to feed licorously.

Friander, to feed licorously.

+ Lickeroushead. Obs. rare=1. In 5 likeroushed. [f. Lickerous a. + - HEAD.] Lickerous-

1440 Jacob's Well 144 Vsyng of mete..nost only in likeroushed [printed liberoushed], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

**Hickerousness. Obs. [f. Liererous + -ness.] Fondness for good fare; gen. keen appetite or desire. Const. of, after, inf. with to.

petite or desire. Const. of, after, inf. with to. Also, lecherousness.

2136 Wellf Wks. (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here bely. 21386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 611 Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse. 21386—Pars. T. 7. 667 Auarice. is likerousnesse in herte to haue erthely thynges. 21440 Promp. Parv. 304/2 Lykerowsnesse, delicacia. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia v. 1622) 450 Whether. the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond justice. a 1638 Mede Wks. 1. (1672) 128 As perhaps licorousness of Wine before had caused many of them to do. 1657 Reeve God's Plea 129 A people. so given over to licorousnesse, that it is an hard thing to get a Cook to please them. 1665 J. Spence Tuley. Proph. 119 That natural liquorousness in the minds of men after the knowledg of things to come.

Lickham (e, variant of Licham Obs.

Ticking (likin). 7th. sb. [f. Lick v. + -ING 1]

Licking (li kin), vbl. sb. [f. Lick v. + -ING I.]

1. The action of the vb. Lick; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; † also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) IV. 435 Bestes..among hem self bey useb cusses and likkynge and strokynge. c1440 Fromp. Parv. 305/1 Lykkyfn/ge of howndys, or other beasts, lictus.

1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. Ded. 2 What costly deckyng, lyckinge, censinge, and worshipping of ymages.

1632 BP. HALL Serm. v. 154 It scorneth to woo favour with farding and licking and counterfeisance.

1631 Gouge God's Arrows 111. xcv. 363 By the daily licking of his rank-ling wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured.

21635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)

27 Besides the licking of his own fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches.

2656 BP. HALL Set. Th. § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets.

1327 FIELDING Hist. Reg. III.

Wks. 1882 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow, and said some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. Mod. He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

1821 b. concr. in pl. (See quot.)

1832 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 207 Coarse broad salt; exported for the fisheries... Pickings, or cattle lickings.

2. collog. A beating, thrashing. lit. and fig.

1756 Toldery Hist. 2 Orfhans II. 151, I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore Songs & Ball.

Amer. Rev. (1856) 307 The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a lickin. 1806-7 J. Beressond Miseries Hum. Life (1826) 111. xiii, Obliged to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big.. as yourself. 1818 Keats Let. Wks. 1889 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PAL. MERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer Life II. vin. 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. Meredith Egoist ix. (1883) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one.

3. attrib., as licking-bout; †licking-medicine, an electuary; licking-place U.S. = Lick sb. 2; so licking-pond.

an electuary; licking-place U.S. = Lick so. 2; so licking-pond.

1597 Gerarde Herbal 1. Ixxxv. 137 This rosted .. Onion .. is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough.

1652 Cuteppper Eng. Physic (1656) 144 The juyce lof Liquoris] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine licking Medicine for Hoarsness, Wheesings, &c. 1751 J. Baatram Observ. Tran. Pennsylv. etc. 27 The bake parts of our country are full of these licking [printed liching] ponds; some are .. of pale clay, the deer .. are fond of licking this clay. Ibid. 68 We .. travelled along a rich hill side, .. then down to a Licking-place. 1762 P. Collinson in W. Darlington Mem. (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 Mao. D'Arblay Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp Dec., Times are much alter'd since I gave him such a thorough licking-bont at back gammon.

Licking licking), pt.l. a. [f. Lick v. + -ING 2]

licking-bont at back gammon.

Licking lirkin), ppl. a. [f. Lick v. + -ing 2.]
That licks. Of a flame: = Lambent. Also slang, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. thumping, whacking).

1648 [see Gentle a. 10]. 1680 Cotton Compl. Gamester viv. 91. I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a licking Game for Money. 1899 E. Phillipits Human Boy 182 The thing was, to make a licking big frame of light wood.

Lickle, childish or illiterate form of Little.

Lickly, obs. Grom of Little.

Lickly, obs. form of LIKELY.

Licknesse, obs. form of LIKENESS.

Ticknesse, obs. form of Likeness.

† Licknesse, obs. form of Likeness.

† Lickpenny. Obs. [f. Lick v.] One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go'. Also attrib.

14...? Lyog. (title) London Lyckpeny. c 1600 Day Begg. Bednatl Gr. II. ii. (1881) 34 London lick penny call ye it,—tas lick'd me with a witness. 1607 Dekker Sir T. Il yatt Wks. 1873 111. 116 Il Ilial. Sweet musicke, gallant fellow Londoners. Clo. Y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 Gage West Ind. xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1604 Devder Love Triumphant I. i., She has two devils in her eyes; that last ogle was a lick-penny, 1824 Scott St. Ronan's xxviii, Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrrel.

† Lickpot. Obs. [f. Lick v. + Pot sb.]

1. A name for the first finger.
1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 73 Whiche fynger som men clepeb likpot bat is be fynger next be thombe. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 305/1 Lykpot fyngyr, index. c 1475 Pict. Poc. in Wr.-Wülcker 752.36 Hie index, a lykpot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked.
1665 Neednam Med. Medicinx 283 Their Nutritive Messes, Lick-pots, and Pectorals.
Licksome, dial. variant of Likesome.

Licksome, dial. variant of Likesome.

†**Lick-spigot.** Obs. [f. Lick v. + Srigot] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name

One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe Wes. (Grosart) V. 300-1 Let the cunningest licke-spigots whet his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froath in the cupp.

1509 Middle Law iv. i, Cook ito the Drawer? Fill, lick-spiggot 1609 Torsell Fourf. Beasts 509 Parasites. whom the Germans call Schworotzer and Tellerlecker, that is, smell-feasts and lick-spickets. 1611 Chapman May Day Plays 1873 II. 362, I know the old lick-spigot will be nilhling a little when he can come toolt. 1700 E. Ward Lond. Spy II. iii. 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spigot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the lazard of Paying double Taxes.

Tick-smittle. If I rok 21 + Spiron 21 A-

Lick-spittle. [f. Lick v. + Spittle.] An

Haying double Taxes.

Lick-spittle. [f. Lick v. + Spittle.] An abject parasite or sycophant; a toady.

11629 DAVENANT Albovine III. G i b, Lick her spittle From the ground. This disguiz'd humilitie Is both the swift, and safest way to pride.] 1825 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 Borrow Lavengro III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1833 J. Hawthorn Dust I. 4 Stage-coachinen were .. comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. Marth W. Phillips 76 The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

attrib. 1840 Thackeray Catherine ii. Wks. 1869 XXII. 36 A cringing baseness, and lickspittle awe of rank. Hence Lickspittling vbl. sb., toadying.

1839 Blackw. Mag. XLV. 767 Such more than oriental prostration, such lick-spittling, ...you never saw in your life. 1886 Tinsley's Mag. July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spittling princes.

† Lickster. Obs. rare—1. In 4 lyckestre. [f. Lick v. + -ster.] A female who licks; used to translate OF. lecheresse, fem. of lecheor Lecher. 1340 Ayemb. 56 be longe be lyckestre him ansuereb. Licili, licly, obs. forms of Likely.

Licnen, Licnesse, obs. ff. of Liken, Likeness. Licome, variant of LICHAM Obs.

Licorice, alternative form of LIQUORICE. Licorish, variant of LICKERISH.

† Licorn. Obs. [a. F. licorne, lit. unicorn.] An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage

to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1852 in Burn Nav. & Milit. Dict.

Licorous, licourous, variants of Lickerous. Licour, -ish, obs. ff. Liquor, Lickerish.

Liet, obs. form of Light.

Licter, lictier, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lictor (li-ktő1). Rom. Antiq. Also 4 littour. [L.; perh. agent-n. f. lig-, root of ligare to bind.] An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

132 Wyclip Acts xvi. 35 The magistrates senten littoures, that hen mynistris of ponysching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delyuere, 3e tho men.

1386 Sir E. Hoay Polit. Disc. Truth.

Aniv. 114 marg., The fagots of the licture.

162 Cockeran, Lictor, a Sericant, a Hangman.

164 Miltor P. R. Iv. 65.

1838 Arrolo Hist. Rome.

1.xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe.

1843 Macaulay

1848 Penit. Conf. viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormenters.

1657 Causes Decay Chr.

Piety ii. 31 They. become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment.

1686 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) 111. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment.

1883 R. W. Dixon Mano III, ii. 120 A thousand justices in judgment sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence + Lictorian a., pertaining to a lictor.

1656 in Brouxt Glossogr.

1156 Litter S. Lictore obs ff Litter & Lictore.

1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.
Licture, Licure, obs. ff. Litter sb., Liquor.

Licval, Licwurde: see Likeful, Likeworth. Lid (lid, sb. Forms: 1 hlid(d, 2 hlyd, 3-4 lid(e, 4 6 lidd(e, lydde, 5 led(e, lyd, e, 3- lid. [OE. hlid neut. = Du. lid, OHG. hlit (MHG. lit, mod.G. in comb. augenlid eyelid) lid, ON. hlid gate, gateway, gap:-Oleut. *hlidom f. wk.-grade of root*hlit-to cover, in OE. be-hlidan, OS. bihlidan to cover, OE. on-hlidan, OS. anhlidan to open.] 1. That which covers the opening at the top of a

vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned ressel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

\$\circ\$ 1000 \(\frac{RUPRIC}{2} \) Hom. 11. 262 \(\frac{Da}{2} \) ledon \(\frac{\partial}{a} \) begins 25. Fing. Leg. 1.53/213 \(\frac{So}{2} \) Du ledon a pegenas \(\frac{So}{2} \) one did Quen it spird was wit pe lid | Fair/, lidde|. \(a \) 1375 \(\frac{To}{2} \) Soseph Avin. 41 \(\frac{Make}{a} \) laysed whiche, Forte do in pat like blod. A 1375 \(\frac{Tok}{2} \) Soseph Avin. 41 \(\frac{Make}{a} \) luytel whiche, Forte do in pat like blod. A 1375 \(\frac{Tok}{2} \) Soseph Avin. 41 \(\frac{Make}{a} \) luytel whiche, Forte do in pat like blod. Avin. 41 \(\frac{Make}{a} \) luytel which he lide sone. \(\circ 1410 \) Sir Cleges 272 \(\frac{The}{a} \) The porter to the panere went, And the led vppe he hentt. \(\circ 1450 \) Two Cookery-bks. 73 \(\frac{He}{a} \) He the potte with a close led, and stoppe hit abouste with dogh or bater. \(\frac{143}{3} \) CANTON \(\circ \lambda \) Cold. Leg. \(437/2 \) The preest taketh the lydde of the chalys on whyche is the hoost. \(\frac{155}{3} \) COVERDALE \(Nmin, \text{ xix. } \) 5 And enery open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vncleane. \(\frac{161}{1} \) Bille 2 \(\frac{Ning}{3} \) xii. 9 lehoiada the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. \(\frac{172}{1} \) Aconson \(\frac{56}{2} \) Chentines incident to \(\frac{Nen.}{1} \) \(\frac{84}{3} \) The outer layer of the lid of it leantines some lid to shut upon The gobilin! \(\frac{84}{3} \) The outer layer of the lid is formed to shut upon The gobilin! \(\frac{84}{3} \) The outer layer of the lid is formed four he precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole. \(\frac{185}{3} \) Kingslev Herevo. x. 159 Lift the lid of this box for me, she said.

\(\frac{1}{2} \) Adopt. Shutter board, or the like. she said.

D. Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now dial. Cf. Pobt-Lid.

1535 Coverbale 1 Kings vi. 4 In yo house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes.

1536 Charve Pierce's Superence, Wks. (Grosart) II. 221 Stop thy oven-mouth with a lidde of butter. 1686-7 Aubrev Rem. Gentilism yo Judaism (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physitian shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darknesse, he did open his windowe-lids and let in the light.

1890 Clone. Gloss., Lid, a cupboard door.

C. The top crust of a pie. dial.

1615 Markham Eng. Housewife 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again. 1474 Mas. Chasse Cookery 73 A Vorkshire Christmas. Pye. First make a good Standing Crust... Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one,

† d. Lid of the knee: the patella, knee-cap. Obs.

1622 Lith (of the cye) = Eyelid. b. Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like,

1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 462 The lids of my knees beeing crushed.

2. Lid (of the eye) = EYELID.

c 1220 Bestiary 26 De leun ðanne he lieð to slepen Sal he neure luken ðe lides of hise eaen. 1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. κ. v. viii. (1495) 114 Euery byrde closyth the eye wyth the nether lydde. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3759 His loke was full louely, when ledys were opyn. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Troy v. xxxv, And of her eyen held the ledes downe. 1548-77 VLARV And. ii. (1888) 19 It is needeful that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the liddes of the eyes. 1605 Shaks. Mach. i. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1719 Voung 706 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morting seems to ries. 1798 Colleride And. Mar. Vi. vii, I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 Tennyson Poems 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN Eyesight ii. 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat. fig. 1602 Maaston Antonio's Rev. 1v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131

Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 Crashaw Sospetto d'Herode 1. xlviii, The fields .. saw no more, But shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book).

CRASHAW Sospetto a Nerval 1. XVIII, 1 he fields. Saw no more, But shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly dial. and U.S.
1535 HIGHS Junius' Nomenclator 7/1 Involucrum, operculum libri, sittybus, ... the cover or lid of a booke. 1854.

A. E. Baker Northampt. Gloss., Lid, the boarded cover of a book. 1864 Grossar Lambs all Safe (1865) 85, 1 might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 Leicester Gloss. s.v. Hilling, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids.' 1866 N. Y. Sun in Catholic News 29 Feb. 2/7, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. Bol. and Conch. = OPERCULUM.
1681 Grew Mussum 130 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 34 Many of them Isea snails are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 WIFERING Brit. Plants 759 Lid, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 Lindley Introd. Bot. I. ii. (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf... which has been called a pitcher...consists of a fistular green body... closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the operculum. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 9/2 The nrn itself [s.c. of a moss] is closed by a lid, or operculum, and contains the spores. 1863 Berkelley Brit. Mosses Gloss. 312 Lid, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. Mining. a. The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe'; a lid-stone (q.v.). b. A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it. a. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Liv b, Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats. b. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1860 Mining Gloss. (ed. 2), Derbysh Terms, Cap or Lid, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lid-elevator, -lath; lid-

cells Bot. (see quot.); lid-flower, a tree or shrub of the genus Calpptranthes (N.O. Myrtacew), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; lid-stone Mining (see quot. 1858).

1837 Garnsey II. Gochet's Morphol. Plants 482 *Lid-cells of archegonium lof a cryptogaml, terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck. Same ns stigmatic cells. 1827 Gattl, Mag. XCVII. 11. 490 The knob, or "lid-elevator, is a pine attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 Treas. Bot., "Lid-flower, Calpptranthes. 1820 Keats Lamia 1. 151 Her eyes... Hot, glazed, and wide, with "lid-lashes all sear. 1653 Mandove Lead-Mining Terms (F. D. S.), Kake,... that species of metallic vein which... is not covered with a lid-stone. 1828 A.C. Ranseav Catal. Rock Specimens (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

Lid (lid), v. rare. Also 3 lide. [f. LID sb.]

mens (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

Lid (lid), v. rare. Also 3 lide. [f. Lid sh.] trans. To cover with a lid.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 84 And he heled hit & wriho [v.rr, lides, lided] so bet he hit nout ne istincked. 1750 E. Smith Compl. Honscow. (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it.

Lidded (lirded), ppl. a. Also 1 zehlidad, od, zehleodad, 4 ilided. [OE. gehlidad as if pa. pple. of a vb. *hlidian or *zehlidian, f. hlid (zehlid)]. Lid sb. In mod. use a new formation on Lid sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid. coo Bead's Hist. Iv. xxi. [xix.] (1800) 320 Seo [sc. bruh] was swilce enc zerisenlice zehleodad [v.r. zehlidad, ad] mid zelice stane. a 1225 Ancr. K. 58 Pes put he hat pat heo beo ener lided & iwrien. 1675 Evelum Terra (1676) 146 Woodden-Cases made like Coffins (but not contracted at the extreams or lidded). 1821 COLERIDGE Lett., Context., gc. 11. 21 The tropical trees., produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew. 1890 J. Seavice Thir Notandums xi. 78 Maist o' the gentlemen wore dark blue.. coats..., their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch.

b. Mining. (Cf. Lild bb. 5.)

1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Livb, Though we may in some Parts of this Work seem to assett that Veins are not Lidded, yet.. they may be so, but more especially on their Dip. 1847 HALLIWELL S.W., The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

c. Bot. and Zool. (Cf. Lild sh. 4.)

1776-66 Withersing Brit. Plants (ed. 3) 1. 357 Capsule.. lidded, and opening transversely. 1890 Cacner Jaksch's Clim. Diagn. vi. (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [O Distoma simense] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end.

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed, as half-, heavy-, high-lidded.

Chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed, as half-, heavy-,

high-lidded.

1818 Keats Lines written in Highlands 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground.

1820 — Cap 8; Bells xx. Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent.

1879 G. MacDonald Sir Gilbie III, ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, voucheafing no reply.

1886 J. W. Gaaham Acæra (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat henvy lidded and slow moving. slow moving.

Lidder, -ness, variants of Lither, -ness.

**Hi'dderon, Obs. Forms: 4 ledron, 5 lyd(e)ron, -eryn, lydrun, lidrone, 5-6 lidderon, 6
lydderyn, lydderne, liddurn. [Perh. a. OF.
ladron (see Ladrone), influenced by lidder Lither

13. K. Alis. 3210 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. c1440 Promp. Parn. 303/2 Lydron, or lyderon (MS. H. and Pysson lydrun, or lyderyn), lidorus [?=Gr. λοίδορος railer). Hecquedam glosa super correctione Biblic. c1440 York Myst. xxxi. 167 To se nowe bis lidderon her he leggis oure lawes.

Ibid. 187 Say...whare ledde to bis lidrone. 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 188 Some lidderons [M.S. liddurns], some losels, some noughty packis. 1526 — Magnyf. 1945 1,44 deryns so lytell set by Goddes lawes. a 1520 — Agst. Venemons Tongues Wks. 1843 1. 133 To taunt theim like liddrons [sic], lewde as thei bee. 1553 lhale Vocacyon Pref. 3b, It is better (they saye in Northfolke) that yonge lyddernes wepe, than olde men.

wepe, than olde men.

Lide (laid). Obs exe. dial. Forms: 1 hlýds, 3 Iud(e, 4 lyde, 7 leed(e, leid, 7- lide. [OF. hl/da; pcrh. lit. 'noisy', cogn. w. hl/dd Loup.]

The month of March.

The month of March.
crood Sax. Leechd. 111. 152 pone monað martius þe menne hatað hlyda. Ibid. 228 Se æresta frigedæg þe man sceal fæsten is on hlydan. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11990 And þe teþe day ef lud in to londone he drou. Ibid. 12040 In þe monþe of lude. cri225 Poem times Edw. II (Percy) xxxx, Cattel cometh & goth As wederis don in Lyde. 1616 BULLOKAK, Leede, an olde name of the moueth of March. 1686-7 Aubary Rem. Gentilism & Judaism (1881) 13 The vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March. Lide: \$1866 Finl. R. Instit. Cornuo. Oct. 11. 132 Friday in Lide is the name given to the first Friday in March... I have heard this archaism only among tinners, where it exists in such sayings as this: 'Ducks wan't lay till they've drink'd lide water'. 1830 E. Cornucall Gloss.

b. attrib. and Comb., as lide-month, -vauter'; lide-flower. -lily, the Lent lily, Narcissus Pseudo-

b. attrib. and Comb., as lide-month, -water; lide-flower, -lily, the Lent lily, Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus (Britten & Holland Plant-n. 1886).

1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. vi. Gvij b. Daffadil, *lide-flower [1623 *Lide-lilie, 1634 Lide-lilli), blackthorne, &c. 1666 Phillips (ed. 5), Leed., or *Leid-moneth, so called, saith Somner, gnasi Lond-moneth, from the old Saxon word Hyd, a noise or tumult. 1866 *Lide water [see above].

†Lidgate. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 hlið-, hlidgat, 5 lidyate, lyde 3ate, 6 lydyate, 9 lidgit, Sc. and north. dial. liggat(e, ligget. [Ole.

gitt, Sc. and north. dial. liggat(e, ligget. [OE. hlidzeat: see Lid sh. and Gate sh. The pronunciation is in some dialects (lidzet), from the ME. lidzate, -yate.] A swing-gate; a gate set up between meadow or pasture and ploughed land or across the highway to prevent cattle from straying.

across the highway to prevent cattle from straying.

854 in Birch Carlul. Sax. (1887) II. 63 Ærest on dic:
bonne upp unio hlidzeatas. 909 in Earle Land Charters
(1888) 290 Ærest on icenan act brombrigce up & lang wezes
to hlidzeate. 1441 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) lix, Parte
went into the towne of Helperby. and their festned a lidyate in the highway at the towne end of Helperby toward
Vorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise. a 1450 Myrg. 1497
Hast bow ay cast vp lyde zate Pere hestus haue go in ate?
1557 Scotter Manor Roll in Archaeologia (1881) X1VI. 379
That euery man shall sufficiently make their Lydyates in
time convenient. 1790 J. Fisher Porms 107 They brak'
the liggat o' the yard, Ay, a' in smash. 1847 HALLIWELL,
Lidgitts,... [Isle of Axholme]. Linc. 1874 A. Histor Sc.
Anecd. 325 At another time when 'right about wheel' was
required, he attained his object by asking them to 'come
round like a ligget, lads!' 1881 J. Younger Antabieg, iv,
35 Her an' the bits o' lasses were out list'ning for us at the
head o' the liggate as we came up.

Lidger, -ier, obs. forms of Ledger.

Lidless (li'dles), a. [f. LiD sb. + -LESS.] With-

Lidless (li'dles), a. [f. Lid sb. + - LESS.] With-

out a lid.

1522 Bury Wills (Camden) 116 A potell pewter pott ledles.

1867 G. MACDONALD Poems 119 Lidless coffins. 1894 H.

NISBET Bush Girl's Rom. 138 Tea which had been boiled over the smoky logs in the lidless billies.

b. Of the eyes: Having no lids; not covered with the lids. Chiefly poet. = ever-watchful'.

1796 Coleaide Ode Departing Vr. 145 Her lidless dragon-eyes. 1820 Shelley Ode Liberty iv, Philosophy did strain Her lidless eyes for thee. 1847 Tennyson Princess iv. 306 Not less to an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal.

C. Comb., as lidless-eyed. Jooking adis.

C. Comb., as lidless-eyed, -looking adjs.

1818 KEATS Endym. 1. 598 The lidless-eyed train Of planets. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 153 Lidless-looking eyes.

Lidrone, variant of Lidden.

Lie (loi), sb.! Forms: 1 lyze, lize, 3-4 leze, leye, lighe, liyhe (pl. leis), 3-5 legh(e, 4 lyze, 4-8 lye, 5-6, 9 (Sc. and north. dial.) lee (pl. lees, 6 leis), 5 le, 5, 7 ly, 6 Sc. ley, 4- lie. [OE. lyze str. masc.=OHG. lug (MHG. lue, inflected lug; mod.G. lug):-OTent. type *lugi-z, f. *lug- wk.grade of *leug-, OE. légan: see Lie v.² Cf. the synonymous OHG. lugin fem. (MHG., mod.G. lüge), ON. lyzi fem. The formal identity between the sb. and the vb. is a result of convergent sound-change. In northern dialects the plural lees is Lie (loi), sb.1 Forms: 1 lyze, lize, 3-4 leze, change. In northern dialects the plural lees is liable to confusion with LEASE sb.2]

1. An act or instance of lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. Phrase, to tell (+ formerly to make) a lie. + Also, without lie, no lie, truly (often as an expletive in

ME. poetry; cf. without fable).

ME. poetry; cf. without fable).

In mod. use, the word is normally a violent expression of moral reprobation, which in polite conversation tends to be avoided, the synonyms falsehood and untruth being often substituted as relatively euphemistic.

2900 tr. Bæda's Hist. III. xiv. (xix.) (1890) 212 An is ærest lyzes [v.r. lixes] fyr [I. unum (sc. iznem) mendacii]. a 1000 Cædmon's Christ & Satan 53 (Gr. Wülk. 11. 525) Pu us zelærtdæst þurh lyze ðinne. a 1300 E. E. Psatler v. 7 That lighe [MS. Harl. liyhe] spekes leses tou mare and lesse. Ibid. Viiii. 13 0f legh, and of cursinge, Sal pai be schewed in endinge. a 1300 Cursor M. 13941 (Cott.) Sal yee na leis here o mi toth. c 1300 Havetok 2117 Mo þan an hundred,

with uten leye. cr330 R. Brunne Chron. (Rolls) 10587 Of Arthure ys seid many selconb. Al ys nougt sob, ne nought al lye. ar340 Hamfole Psaller xxvi. 18 A wicked spekere delited is in his leghe. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 304 Much to blame. Pat louez Iread leuez oure lorde wolde make a lyze. cr385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 12 Men schal nat wenyn euery thyng a lye For that he say it nat of 30re a-go. cr400 Destr. Trop 12594 Thies foure in hor falshode had forget a lie. cr470 Habbins Chron. vii. vii, Iubiter gate Dardanus no lee. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems lix. 13 [Who] in my name all leis recordis. ar533 Ld. Berners Huon xlvi. 155 Oberon neuer as yet made any lye to you. 1596 Shaks. Merch. I'. in. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies Ile tell. af618 Raleigh Ilhohmet (1637) 146 He was never known to make a Ly. ar65t Calderwood Hist. Kirk (1843) II. 153 They doe receave but the lees of men for the truthe of God. 165t Horbes Leviath. 1. xi. 51 Able to make a man both to believe lyes, and tell them. 1727 De Foe Hist. Alpar. 1. (1840) 11 Sarah was the first. that ever told God a lie to his face. ar764 Lloyn Eh. to C. Churchill Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 38 Shrewd Suspicion. To truth declar'd, prefers a whisper'd lye. 1791 Boswell. Johnson an. 1781 (1843) 670/1 Johnson had accustomed himself to use the word lie, to express a mistake or an errour in relation. though the relater did not mean to deceive. 1796 Nelson 24 July in Nicolas Dish. 1846/VII. seiii. The lie of the day is, that Archdipke Charles has requested an Armistice, which the French General positively refused. 1816 Scott Antig. xxi, For they were queer hands the monks, unless mony less is made on them. 1820 Collegiand. Lett., Convers., etc. I. 119, 1 am almost inclined to reverse the proverb and say 'What every one says must be a lie', 1879 Froothe Crsar xx. 330 It was perhaps a lie invented by political malignity. D. White lie: a consciously untrue statement which is not considered criminal; a falsehood rendered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

dered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

1741 in Gentl. Mag. XI, 647 A certain Lady of the highest
Quality...makes a judicious Distinction between a white Lie
and a black Lie. A white Lie is That which is not intended
to injure any Hody in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation
but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of
amusing People by telling Them wonderful Stories. 1785
PALKY Mor. Philos. (1818) I. 187 White lies always introduce others of a darker complexion. 1833 MARKYAT P.
Simple xxiv, All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black.
1857 C. Reade dittle) White Lies.

1857 C. Reade (title) White Lies.

c. transf. Something grossly deceptive; an im-

C. Transf. Something grossly deceptive; an imposture.

1560 Birder Geneval Ps. Ixii. 9 Vet the children of men are vanite, the chief men are lies [1611 men of high degree are a lie]. 1649 Bir. Revisions Hosea iv. 59 The very formality of an Idol is to be a lye, to stand for that which it is not. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones XI. v. How is it possible for a Man to maintain a constant Lie in his Appearance [etc.]? 1842 MIALL in Nonconf. II. 177 Homage the most indirect paid to the state church is. the worship of a lie. 1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven. (1874) 1. i. 28 The sculptor of this base and senseless lie [the Vendramin statue].

2. To give the lie (to): to accuse (a person) to

2. To give the lie (to): to accuse (a person) to his face of lying. Also transf. of facts, actions, etc.: 10 prove the falsity of, to contradict (appear-

etc.: lo prove the falsity of, to contradict (appearances, professions).

1593 ABR. BANCROFT Daning. Posit. 1. iii. 13 They gaue the Queene the lie. 1599 H. BUTTES Diets drie Dinner Cij, Though Galen saith, yet experience gives him the lye. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 11. ii. 85 Gine me the lye another time. c 1600 RALEIGH The Farewell 6 Go, since I needs must die, And give them all the lie. 1638 BAKER IT. Balzac's Lett. (vol. II.) 83 Tertullian. . therein gives the lie to all antiquitie. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 99 7 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lye. 1768 W. DONALDSON Life Sir B. Sapskull II. 110 She gave him the lie for his civility, hy assuring him she eat very hearty. 1805 T. LINDLEY Voy. Brasti (1808) 115 Replies. . that nearly gave the lie to his pretended superior knowledge. 1823 Scort Quentin D. xxvi, Francis the First, and the Emperor Charles, gave each other the lie direct. 1856 READE Never too Late xxiv, Am I to understand that you give Mr. Hawes the lie?

b. Hence occas. the lie is used for: The action

b. Hence occas. the lie is used for: The action

b. Hence occas. the the is used for: The action of giving the lie; the charge of falsehood.

1593 SHAKS, Rich. 17, iv. i. 66 That Lye, shall lie so beaugon my Sword, That Jetc.]. 1600 ROWLANDS Lett. Humours Blood iii. 61 Astronomers... By common censure somtimes meete the lie. 1705 Hickerhoftl. Priester. 1. (1721) 17 The other gives him the Lye... and follows his Lye with a Stab. 1722 BERKELEW Aleightr. III. § 2 He abbors to take the Lye but not to tell it.

3. attrib. and Comb.; chiefly objective, as in liegiving, -hater, -monger, -teller, -writer; lie-consuming adj.; +lie-bill nonce-wd., a distortion of LIBEL sb.; lie-tea, said to be a transl. of the name given by the Chinese to teas coloured for the European market.

pean market.

1620 Melton Astrolog. 61 Pasquil and Morphirus, on whose brests were written no *Lie-Bills, as the Popes called them, but True-Bills of their villanies. 1822 Shelley Hellas 985 Thy *lie-consuming mirror. 1848 Thackeray Bk. Snobs xaxix, *Lie-givings, challenges, retractations. 1900 York Powell in Sk. George 111. 66 We at least will be a people of truth-lovers and *lie-baters. 1830 James Darnley xaxiv, The tales that were circulated by the *lienuongers of the court. 1876 A. H. Hassatl. Food 114 This article has received the name of *lie-teal* because it is spurious, and, for the most part, not tea at all. 1552 Hulder, *Lye teller, or lyinge knaue or queane. a 1641 Br. Mournagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 213 The end and purpose of the lye-teller. 1863 N. § Q. 3rd Ser. 111. 300 We would advise him to give more attention to the contemporary libellers and *lie-writers.

Lie (101), sh. 2 Also 7 Iye. [f. Lie v.]

1. Manner of lying; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also fig. the state, position, or aspect

inclination. Also fig. the state, position, or aspect (of affairs, etc.).

1697 Collect. Connect. Hist. Soc. (1807) VI. 248 Nott to alter the proper lye of the Land. 1843 Ruskin Mod. Paint. (1851) I. n. vi. i. § 30. 399 The general lie and disposition of the boughs. 1849 J. F. Johnston Exper. Agric. 101 On what geological formation the land rests—its physical position or lie. 1850 J. H. Newman Diffic. Anglic. 325 To map out the field of thought. and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics. 1862 TROLLOPE N. Amer. II. 2 Washington, from the lie of the land, can hardly have been said to be centrical at any time. 1865 CRILLE Fredk. Ct. XX. iii. (1872) IX. 44 Friedrich understands well enough. From the lie of matters, what his plan will be. 1894 Barkin-Gould. Poserts S. Frane el. 1.5 The horizontal lie of the chalk beds. 1894 Besant In Deacon's Orders 83. The lie of his hair, his pose [etc.].

b. Golf. a 'The inclination of a club when

b. Golf. 'a' 'The inclination of a club when held on the ground in the natural position for striking'. (b) 'The situation of a ball—good or bad'. (Badm. Libr., Golf Gloss)

1857 H. B. FARNE Colfer's Manual in Golfiana Misc.

1859 126 The precise lie [of the ball] it [the milkick] is intended for so seldom occurs. Pidd. 141 The lie of these spoons should be rather upright. 1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON APT Golf 152 From a bad lie it is the odly way I know of to loft a ball. 1850 Herenisson Golf 58 An important consideration is the 'hie' of the driving club.

2. conc. A n ass that lies a stratum layer.

2. concr. A n.ass that lies; a stratum, layer.
a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils 1. (1729) I. 12 Not in regular orderly Strata. as Stonelies, and various sorts of Earth which are in their original State. 1865 Swindure Flaced a 153 The heifer. sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair.

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie; its haunt. Also, room for lying.

1869 BLACKMORE LOVIDA D. vii, There were very fine baches here, having more lie and harbourage than in the rough Lynn stream. 1886 O. Rev. Oct. 359 note, At other times lie la salmon] is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'.

1888 Rimer Haggavo Marieu's Rev. i 2 A long narrow spinney which was a very favourite 'lie' for woodcock.

4. Rai/ways. 'A siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading 'n Cent. Dict. .

† Lie. a. Obs. [OE. Rev. cogn. w, Rev. Like sb.]]

+ Lie, a. Obs. [OE. byze, cogn. w. byze Lie sb.1]

Lying, false.

Lying, false.

1. Lying, fags.

1. Lying, false.

1. Ly A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. liegan OFris. liga, lidsa, lidsia, OS. liggian (Du., LG. liggen), OHG. and MHG. liggen, licken, ligen (mod.G. liegen), ON. liggia Sw. ligga, Da. ligge , Goth. ligan:—OTeut. *ligjan (the Goth. ligan is abnormal), f. Teut. root *leg-(lag-!\bar{n}g-):—West Aryan *legh-light. Light. :logh-: logh- to lie; cf. Gr. λέχος bed, ἄλοχος bedlellow, wife, $\lambda \delta \chi \sigma s$ lying in wait, ambush, L. lectus bed, OSl. ležati to lie.

As in OTeut. *sitjan SIT v., the present-stem has a j suffix, though the pa. t. and pa. pple, are strong. In WGer, and consequently in Ol.,, the pres.-stem has two forms, due to the diversity in the phonetic character of the flexional suffixes: (1) The WGer. lig-, OE. lig-, appears in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. and the sing. imp., and is the source of the mod. Eng lie; (2) the WGer. ligs-, OE. liez-, appears in the inf., the 1st pers. sing. and the pl. pres. ind., the pres. subj., and the pl. imp.; it is represented in mod. northern dialects by lig; southern lidge has been found only in the Wexford dialect, though the ME. ligge in southern texts can only represent the pronunciation (lidge)]

A. Inflexional Forms.

only represent the pronunciation (lid39)]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Infinitive lie. Forms: a. I liegan, liegean, Northumb. liega, 2 liggan, 2-5 ligge-n, 3 ligen, luggen (ii), 4-5 lyge, lygge, 4-6 (7-9 dial.) lig, ligg, 5 ligyn, lyggyn, lyg, lyegge. B. 2 lien, 3 lizen, 3 lin, 4 lii, lij, li, lyen, (?erron. ley-n, le3e, lai), 4-5 lyn(e, ly3e, 4-8 ly, 4-9 lye, 5 liyn, lyyn, lyin, 4-lie.

a. Beovolf 3082 (Gr.) Lete hyne liegean, bær he longe wæs. c 1160 Hatton Gosp. John v. 6 þa se hælend ze-seah þisne liggan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 Ho. . letten hine liggen half quie. c 1205 LAV. 22836 þer he scal liggen (c 1275 luggen). a 1275 Prov. Ælfred 467 in O. E. Misc. 131 He sal ligen long anicht. a 1275 Death 118 ibid. 174 Nn þu schalt wrecche liggen ful stille. 1297 R. Glovec. (Rolls) 3169 He had him ligge and slepe wel. a 1300 Cursor M. 3309, I will me lig to dei. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter v. 4, 1 sall noght lige in fleschy lustis. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxx. 118 Whare þe emperour schall ligg on þe morue. 1425 Ord. Whittington's Almshouse in Entick London (1766) IV. 334 A. little house in Entick London (1766) IV. 334 A. little house in which he shall lyegge and rest. c 1440 See ß I. 1483 Cath. Angl. 216/1 To Lyg in wayte. 1579 Spenska Sheph. Cal. Sept. 254 There mayst thou ligge in a vetchy bed. 1651 RANDOLIN, etc. Hey for Honesty III. i. Wks. (1875) 431 Liggen in strommel. a 1652 BROME Eng. Moor I. iii. Wks. (1873) II. 13 Make thy bed fine and soft I'le lig with thee. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 30 To Lig: to lye, Var. Dial. B. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS) He ne mybte .ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. c 1200 Orann 6020, & nile he nohbt tærinne liin. a 1300 Cursor M. 3778 (Cott.) He. par-on laid his hefd to li [Fairf, lyl. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus minor) 482, & pare wele foure dais can þai ley but met & drink. 1382 Wyctup Isa, xi. 6 The parde with the kide shal leyn. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 68, I lete it lie still. 1426 Lydd. De Güil. Pilgr. 13554 Lat hym lyn a

whylestylle. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/2 Lyyn or lyggyn (K. lyin or ligyn), jaceo. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxlii. 277 They. charged hym to lye still. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. ix. II. 446 He might lie many years in a prison.

2. Indicative Present.
a. 1st pers. sing. lie. Forms: a. 1 liege, 3-4 ligge, 4-6 (7-9 dial.) lig, 5 lige. β. 4 liy, 4-9 lye 6 ly 4- lig.

ligge, 4-6 (7-9 dtal.) lig, 5 lige. β. 4 liy, 4-9 lye, 6 ly, 4- lie.

a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 211 Ase ich ligge lowe. c 1275 LAY. 1417 lhc ligge faste bi-clused in oncastle. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 3612 (Gött.) Here .. i liy father texts lig, lye lin bed of care. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. V. 417, 1. . ligge abedde in lenten. 1432 Test. Ebor. II. 22, j matres y lige on. 1530 Palson. 610/1, 1 lye a bedde. c 1586 Ctrss Pembroke Ps. Lvii. i, On thee 1 ly. 1688 Levinz in Keble Life Bp. Wilson iii. (1863) 99 When I lye under the confinement of my melancholy retreat. 1719 D'Urfey Pills (1872) II. 148 Thinking that I lig so nigh. 1801 R. Andrewson Cumb. Eall. 17 At neet 1 lig med down. 1802 COLERIDGE Ode to Rain 5 O Rain! I that I lie listening to.

b. 2nd pers. sing. liest (lai-est). Forms: a. I ligest, lizst, 18st, 3-5 list. lyst, 4-9 lyest, 6-7

lizest, lizst, list, 3-5 list, lyst, 4-9 lyest, 6-7 ly'st, 4- liest. Also north, 4 lyis, 5 lise, lyes.

ly'st, 4- liest. Also north. 4 lyis, 5 lise, lyes. B. 5 lyggest, lyggyst.
a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 734 (Gr.) per bu zebunden ligst.
c 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 734 (Gr.) per bu zebunden ligst.
c 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 734 (Gr.) per bu zebunden ligst.
c 1000 Catheric Yosh, vii. 10 Aris nn., hwi list du neowel on corpan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 Wi list bu turnd on corpan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 Wi list bu turnd on when list on the erde? a 1275 Death 84 in O. E. Misc. 172 N up list fer., lyst) on bere. c 1386 Charcer Manciple's T. 172 Now listow deed fer.r. lyst thow, liest thou, lyes thoul, c 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl, Lord over lordys, that lyggyst ful lowe. 1470-85 Malory Arther xxx. ii, Here now thow lyggest. 1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. v. ii. 151 Whillst thou ly'st warme at home. 1671 Milton Samson 1663 Thou ...now ly'st victorious Among thy slain. 1877 C. Patmore Cuknow Eros I. ix. (Eurydice), Where... On pallet poor Thou lyest, stricken sick.
c. 3rd pers. sing. lies (loiz). Forms: a. 1 lizep, lip, lip, 2-5 lip. 3 lizi6, 3-6 lyth, 4 lype, leip, lyhth, li3th, ly3t, liht, 4 5 lijth, lithe, 4-6

c. 3vd pers. sing. lies (biz). Forms: a. 1 lizep, lizp, lip, 2-5 lip. 3 liziō, 3-6 lyth, 4 lype, leip, lyhth, lizth, lyzt, liht, 4 5 lijth, lithe, 4-6 lythe, 4-7 lyeth, 5-6 lyith, 3-(now arch. lieth. Also (with ending orig. north.) 1 lizes, 4 lyse, lijs, 4-5 lis, e, 4-6 liis, 4-8 lyes, 5-6 lyis, lyese, 6 Sc. lysz, lisz, lyisz, 4-1 lies. β. 2-6 liggep, eth, 4-5 liggith. Also 4 liggus, 4-5 ligus, es, lygges, -ys, -ez, 5 ligis, 6 (7-9 dial.) lig(g)s. a. a 900 C. E. Chron. an. 893 (Parker MS). Seo ea.. lið ut ó þæn wealda. e 595 Lindisf, Gosp. Matt. viii. 6 Cnacht min lizes in hus eorð-cryppel. a 1100 C. E. Chron. an. 695 (Laud MS.) Medeshamstede. & eal þ þær to liggeð. Ibid. an. 792 His lic lizð at Tinan muþe. c 1220 Bestlary 24 Danne he lieð to slepen. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 889. In ðe weie de lijð to salem. a 1300 Carsor M. 217 þis land lies mast vnto þe sonth. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 115 Lurifer louwest ligth of hem alle c 1369 CHARCER Dette Blaun he 181 A-wake... who lyeth there [v.rr. lythe, libe]. 1382 Wycher Matt. viii. 6 My child lyeth [v.r. liggeth, 1388 lijth]...sike. c 1400 Destr. Trop 3500 Tentra. here in tombe lis. c 1425 Hamphele's Psatter Metr. Pref. 26 This same sauter... is be self... That lyst at hampole. c 1475 Kauf Coilycar 246. I hane na knawledge quhair the Court lyis. 1533 GAu Kicht l'ay 84 To say... that thair lisz mair pardone to ony oder prayer. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) iv. 76 Sum can nocht keip hir gap Fra lansing, as scho lyiss. 1579 Lytt. Enphuse (Arb.) 8 das much as in me lyeth. 1611 Bible Neth. ii. 3 When the city, lyeth waste. 1660 Burdow Euclid 1. xxvi, That side which lyeth betwit the equal angles. 1666 Milton 2nd Epit. University Carrier 1 Here lieth one who (etc.). 1675 East. Essex Lett. (1770) 83 That part of the town which. ... lyes to the water. 1711 Hearne Collet. (O. H. S.) III. 13 His skill indeed chiefly lyes in Coyns.
B. a 1300 Cursor M. 2033 pi fader slepand. Liggus [Gött. E. Excellent Twite lieth meater.

Coyns.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 2033 Pi fader slepand. Liggus [GStt. lis, Fairf. lyse, Trin. lib] hereoute. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1792 A dogge .. bat in a dych lygges. a 1400-50 Alexander 5173 A cabayne quare be kyng liggis. c 1460 Towneley Plays ii. 220 Gif hym that that ligis thore. 1597 Tofte Laura in Arb. Garner VIII. 298 Ah, happy thrice, that ligs in love with theel 1605 CAMDEN Rem., Fritaffs 59 Iohn Bell broken-brow Ligs vnder this stean. a 1774 Feegusson Hallowfair Poems (1845) 15 When Phochus ligs in Thetis' lap. 1849 JAMES Woodman xxxix, I can find out for him where liggs the pretty lass. 1865 S. Evans Bro. Fabian 52 Bold Rohin he liggeth here.

d. plural lie. Forms: a. 1 licgap, licgeap,

d. plural lie. Forms: a. 1 licgap, licgesp,

d. plural lie. Forms: a. 1 licgap, licgeap, 2-3 ligged, 4 liggip, 2-4 (6 arch.) liggen, 5 liggyn, 4 liggip, 2-4 (6 arch.) liggen, 5 liggeyn, 4 liggip, 5 lygge. Also north. 4 ligges, 5 liggez, liggis. B. 2-4 lien, 2-3 lin, 4-6 lyen, 5 ly3n, lyun, 4-9 ly(e, 4- lie. Also north. 4 ligges, 5 liggez, liggis. B. 2-4 lien, 2-3 lin, 4-6 lyen, 5 ly3n, lyun, 4-9 ly(e, 4- lie. Also north. 4 lijs, 5c. 4-6 lyis, lyes.

a. a 1000 Andreas 1426 (Gr.) Licgad after lande loccas todrifene. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 49 We ligged in hened sunnen. 1397 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5555 pere hii liggeb. a 1300 Cursor M. 25065 Al ur sin þat we.. ligges in [Fair/lien]. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. N. H. 105 Thei liggen to-gedere. 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 403 They. Stondeb, sitte's, liggeb, and slepeb. Ibid. 11. 193 þey ligge [Caxton lygge] vprist. a 1400-50 Alexander 772* Þar liggez lynnes of laddes. Ibid. 4845 þai seye doun sodanly slane of þaire blonkis. & in þe strete liggis. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E vijb, The Forchers that liggyn enen between The ij theys of the beest. 1579 Spensar Sheh. Cal. May 217 Many wyld beastes liggen in waite.

B. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 963 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa þorpes eðærto lin. 1154 Ibid. an. 1137 þe landes þe lien to þe circe wican. c1300 Hali Meid. 3 Al þat bitter bale þat ter lieð under. a 1300 Cursor M. 5340 þar lijs [Fairf. lyes] our heldres. c1350 Will. Palerne 2266 lin cnau þei lyen, & slepen samen y-lere. c1374 Chaucre Compl. Mars 5 Ye lovers that lye [vr. ken] in eny drede. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xiv. (Lucas) 80, & ger thame ryse þat lyis law. c1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiv. 255 Thei ly3n in Tentes. c1400 Destr. Tray 7966 þe grekes, þat on oure ground lyun. 1448 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 11. 8 All the hemes that

lyen by hemself. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 284 Whiche Ladyes were buryed..and now there lyen in shryne. 1506 Dalrymple tr. Lestic's Hist. Scot. 1. 54 Sum monstruous gret amang thame lyis to the cost of Carrik. Ibid. 148 In tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak w thair supporte. c 1614 Sir W. Mure Dido & Æ. 1. 101 Troy. Whose ruines poore, which low in ashes lye. 1711 J. Greenwood Eng. Gram. 197 Place and Things that ly upward. 1756-7 tr. Kcysler's Trav. (1760) III. 104 Here lie the remains of Giacomo Sunseverin. 1868 A. Parsons Trav. i. 12 Pebbles, which have been dug up..and now lye in heaps.

3. Indicative Past lay (18). Forms: a. (strong) 1st and 3rd bers. sine. 1 lex. leix. 2 lei. 2-3 lei.

1st and 3rd pers. sing. 1 lez, leiz, 2 lei, 2-3 lei,

Signature Past Iny (12). Forms: a. (strong) 1st and 3rd pers. sing. 1 læs, læiz, 2 læi, 2-3 lei, 2-4 lai, leie, 3 læi(3)e, leai, leize, 0rmin lazz, 3-6 laie, 4 lez, 1eye, 4-5 leyze, leghe, 4-6 Sc. la, 4-7 ley, (5 lye, leze), 5-6 laye, 3-lay. 2nd pers. 1 læze, 3 læize, 3-4 lay, lai, etc.; 7 laist, 9 lay'st. Plural, 1 læzon, 1szon, 1szon, Northumb. 16zon, 3-4 leien, laien, leizen, etc.; also 3-uninflected. β. (weak) 6-7 dial, 8-9 arch. ligged, 6 Sc. liggit, 9 lied, dial. lig'd.

a. Beowulf 1532 (Gr.) Hit on eorðan læz. co50 Lindisf. Gesb. Matt. ix. 36 Lezon suæ scip næfdon hiorde. 11.. O. E. Chrom. nn. 1052 (Cotton MS.) pætte on Sandwic læiz. c1200 Ormin 3692. He lazz. i cribbe. c1205 Lxv. 500 p. wombe be þu læie inne swa longe. Ibid. 9766 Vaspasien mid his monnen læize [c 1275 lay] at Exchastre. c1220 Esstiary 42 ln a ston stille he lai til it kam δe dridde dai. a 1275 Passion Lord 195 in O. E. Misc. 42 þe Gywes vp asturte þat leyen in þe grunde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3830 Boþe stede & king leye sone atte grounde. a 1300 Cursor M. 10571 þar efterson þai samen lai. Ibid. 23500 Quat þoid and in credel lai [other texts lay]. 13.. Gavu. & Gr. Knt. 2006 þe leude lystened ful wel, þat ley in his bedde. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 214 Her fax. On schylderez þat leghe. 1387 Trevtsa Higten (Rolls) V. 107 His body lay in þe streete. .unburied. c1400 Destr. Troy 8243 The ladies olofte leghen to waite. c1420 Chron. l'Ibid. 4450(Horstim). He lyceuery-presonedestyllein þat castelle. a 1548 HALL Chron., 1600. l'17, 173 b, His seignorie and power lae in those partes. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566 Daustr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 57 b, His Purse. laye upon his bed. 1566

saevi the frost it. 1590 SIAKS. Merch. 1. II. vil. of 11 my forme lye there.

5. Subjunctive Past lay (|ε̄|). Forms: 1 | ½ ze, (fl. |½ zen), 3 leie, | keie, 3-4 leye, 4 laye, 5 ley ze, 7 ley (ctc., as in pa. ind.), 5- lay.

2893 K. ÆLEREN Oros. I. i. § 14 He sæde þæt he.. wolde fandian hu longe þæt land norþryhte kæze. 21175 Lanh. Hom. 33 þah þu leie in ane prisune. c1205 Lav. 22254 þat his folc gode aswunden ne kæie þere [c1275] leyel. c1374 CHAUCER Troylus IV. 1532 (1560) If þis were wist my lif lay (r.r. leye) in halaunce. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirnreg. 16 It were good þat he lay [Add. MS. leyse] & trancilide wib hise hondis. 1596 SIAKS. 1 Hen. H. V. ii. 48 O, wonld the quarrell lay ypon nur heads. 1684 T. Bursen Theory Earth. 195 If the ballast ley more at one end, it would dip towards that pole.

6. Imperative lie (lei), Forms: sing. 1 li3(e.

6. Imperative lie (lei). Forms: sing. 1 lig(e,

6. Imperative lie (lai). Forms: sing. 1 liz(e, 3 liz e, 3-5 li, ly, 5-9 north. lig, ligg, 6-8 lye, 3- lie. plur. 4 liggeth; 4- lie. c1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 118 Lize on þa sidan þe [etc.]. c1205 Lav. 18097 Passent liz [c1275 ly] nu þer. Ibid. 28724 Lize þer. a 1225 Ancr. R. 290 Ne lie þu nout stille. a 1275 Death 137 in O. E. Misc. 176 li [ex. ly] awariede bali þat neauer þu ne arise. c1374 Chaucer Troylus II. 904 (953) Li stil and lat me slepe. Ibid. 11. 899 [948] Liggeth stille and taketh hym right here. c1460 Towneley Myst. ii. 326 Lig down ther and take thi rest. c1650 Christopher White iv. in Child Ballads II. 439 Come, sweet wench, and ligg thy lone on nee. 1680 Orway Orphan 1. iv. 276 Lye still! my Heart.
7. Present Participle lying (lairin). Forms: 1 liegende, Northumb. lio(c) end, 2-3 liggend, 4

licgende, Northumb. lic(c)end, 2-3 liggend, 4 liynge, iyng, liging, ligand(e, -onde, liende, lyende, liggonde, -ande, lyggynde, 4-5 ligging, -yng(e, 5 liggeng, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend,

-yng(e, 5 liggeng, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend, 4-6 lyeng(e, liand(e, 1yand(e, 5 lyond, lyggande, 5-6 lyggyng(e, -ing(e, lyinge, 6 liyng, 7 lyeing, 5- lying, 9 ligging dial.

c950 Lindis/. Gosp. John v. 6 Dionne miððy zesæb se hælend liegende [Rosku. licende]. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 183 Pus doð þe libbende frend to-senes þe liggende. a 1300 Carsor M. 6130 (Cott.) For was na hus in al þæt land þat þar ne was ded man ligand [other text/s liggande, ligond]. c1315 Shokeham 122 Lyggynde ine hare forage. c1325

Song Mercy 57 in E. E. P. (1862) 120 In harde prisoun lyng. c 1375 Cursor M. 3384 (Fairf.) Pe landes lyand toward be est. 1382 Wyclif Malt. viii. 14 He say his wywes moder liggynge [v.r. lyende, 1388 liggynge]. c 1400 Destr. Troy 12666 Pe buernes. Left hym ber lyond. 1436 Rolls of Parli. IV. 498/1 As Felons. in awayte lyggyng. c 1440 Generydes 3027 In the feld he left hym liggeng. c 1450 HOLLAND How. Arthur xviii. xx, The fayrest corps lyenge in a ryche bedde. 1490 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1860) 175 The Soueraigne leing in the dokke. 1533 GAU Richt Vay 64 Liand in his bed. 1553 Brend Roy. Curtius F viii, The fore front alwayes defended the rest of the work lying behinde. 1596 DALENDMELE IT. Lessile's Hist. Scot. 1. 5 The vthir syd lyeng toward Spane. Ibid. 9 The mid parte lyeing betunen that and Chenott hillis. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. 1. 597 A merchantman lying at the quaytook fire. 1864 TENNYSON Northern Farmer 1. i, Wheer 'asta beän saw long and mea liggin' 'ere aloan? 'ere aloān?

8. Past Participle lain (lěin).

A merchantman lying at the quaytook fire. 1864 Tennys of Northern Farmer I. i, Wheer 'asta beän saw long and mea liggin' ere alotin?

8. Past Participle lain (12in). Forms: a. (strong) I (3e) legen, 3 i-læien, i-leien, i-leye, i-lei, 3-4 y-leye(n, lei(e)n, 4 y-leine, y-leie, y-lay, y-leighe, yleige, y-lie, leye(n, leie, leigen, liggen, lygyn, lin(e, Sc. lyin, 4-5 leyn(e, liggen, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 layn(e, laine, lyne, 4-8 layen, lyen, lien (also 9 arch.), 5 y-ly, lye, ?loy(e)n, 6 lyene, 7 li'n, lay, 7- lain. B. (weak) 6 Sc. liggit, 7 lied, 9 diad. lig'd.

a. c893 K. ÆLerred Oros, v. xiii. § 3 pa heo þæron zelezen wæs. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1711 He adde ileye sik. a 1300 Cursor M. 10084 V to prisun strang þat þai had ligen [ather texts liggen, leyn, leyne] in sua lang. Ibid. 11297 Efter þat seo suld ha lin [other texts lyne, lien, lyn] Fourti dais in hir gisin. c1320 Sir Beues 2001 (MS. A.) In is prisonn. Ichaue leie þis seuen 3arc. c125 Lai le Freiue St Vagnen han y-ly me by. c1330 Arth. § Merl. 4,188 (Kölbing) Bi hir he wald haue yleige. 1340 HAMPOLE I'r. Consc. 216 Eps. pa. 1800. Pat. has. lang lygyn in þair syn. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 259 He haþ leigen [C. vu. 330 leye] hi latro, lucifers brother. Ibid. xi. 276 Pat hadde leyn [B. x. 419 yleine] with lucifer manye longe geris. c1380 Wycl. Fl ks. (1880) 286 pei han so longe leyen in so gret cursinge. c1440 CAGGRAVE Liffe Sl. K'ath. iv. 2000 lt were as good thei had loyn in bedde. a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 525 How þat he had woundyd bene, And seke he had lyc fulle sore. c1450 Merlin 86 How a man hadde lyen with her in semblaunce of the Duke. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 23 V* bedde that she hath loyen in. c1560 R. Morte: in Lett. Lit. Men (Canden) 25, I wolde yt hadd byn my fortune to have lyn in London. a 1586 Stoney Arcadia in. (1500 tot h. Those flames which had so long layn deade in me. 1611 Bible 76th xx. 12 Where the body of lesus had layen. 1621 Herwoon Gunaik. II. 67 Oft in one shade the hare and ho

I. In senses expressive of bodily posture, and developments of these.

1. intr. Of persons or animals: To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. Formerly also with

trate or recumbent position. Formerly also with refl. pronoun.

1. 246 Se witeza læz and slep. Ibid.
28 Pa læz sum wædla æt his zeate, and his nama wæs Lazarus. 1. 215 Lamb. Hom. 81 Pes over Mon. luveð his sunnen alse deð þet fette swin þet fule fen to liggen in.
1. 2130 Cursor M. 690 Bi þe dere þat now es wild, Als lanhe him lai þe leon mild. 1. 2130 Havelók 475 Pechildren. Leyen and sprauleden in þe blod. 1. 2130 Reunne. Chron. (1810) 55 'A ha!' said þe erle, 'had þat schank ne Chron. (1810) 55 'A ha!' said þe erle, 'had þat schank ne lien, þou had liggen þer stille, þe risen suld non haf sene.' 1362 Langl. 1'. 1'. A. Prol. 9 As I lay and leonede und lokede on þe watres. 1362 Wycl.re Gen. xxix. 2 He sawa a pit in the feeld and thre flockis of sheep liggynge bisidis it. 1140 Gesta Rom. ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) To luge ny þe fire. 1551 Rollsnson Morés Ulop. II. (1895) 295 When they haue lien a little space on the grounde, the priest gjueth them a signe for toryse. 1607 Dekker R. 1. 1's Conjur. (1842) p. vi, They that hane once or twice lyen vpon the rack of publicke censure. 1809 Med. Jind. XXI. 365 The woman having lain during the labour upon her left side. 1850 Texnyson In Mem. lxxxix. 23 To hear him, as he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever. † Also with inf. (e.g. to lie to die).

7 Also with inf. (e.g. to lie to die).

7 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 (Laud MS.) He lai an slep in scip. c.115 Lamb. Hom. 81 And efre lei þes wreche for-wunden. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2286 Nalde nawt godd leoten his matúrs licomes liggen to forleosen. a 1240 HAMPOLE Psalter Cant. 496 A man þat liggys in a strayte fifere. a 1425 Cursor M. 14172 (Trin.) He-lip to dese þat lele & trewe. c. 1440 Gesta Røn. ixi. 253 (Harl MS.) The suster of the Emperoure, þat now lithe in childebed. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur XVII. XVIII. 715 And anon the kynge sawe hym the whiche had leyne blynd of long tyme. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 72 h, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. 1530 PALSGR.

610/1, I lye at the poynte of dethe. 1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 24 b, For the duke of Saxonie lay sicke at Collen. 1564 GRINDAL Funeral Serm. Ferdinand A iv b, Aeschilus the Poete lieng on slepe bare headed nere the sea. 1669 PEPYS Let. 2 Nov. in Diary (1879) VI. 112 My wife. hath layn under a fever so severe, as [etc.]. 1711 Swift Trnl. to Stella 31 Aug., Ophy Butler's wife there lies very ill of an ague. 1870 E. PEACOCK Raf/Skirl. III. 81 For hours she lay awake. 1887 E. Bernoe St. Bernard 68 The..room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

+ c. Used vimbly = to 'lie sick', keep one's hed.

lay awake. 1887 E. Bernoe St. Bernard 68 The .. room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

+ C. Used simply = to 'lie sick', keep one's bed.
a 1300 Cursor M. 8942 War his sekenes neuer sa strang, Ne had he lin neuer sua lang. 1470-85 Malory Arthur In xiii, 91 They .. told hym how her lady was seke & had layne many yeres. 1596 Daleymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 408 Quhen bot schort he had lyne the x of July he departed this lyfe.

d. Expressing the posture of a dead body; To be extended on a bier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place). To lie in state: see STATE. † In OE. and early ME. also, To be dead.
Beownf/2745 (Gr.) Nu se wyrm lized. a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 901 (Parker MS.) £Zelwald. sæde þæt he wolde oðer oðde þær libban oðde þær licgan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 35 Ga to þine feder burinesse oðer þer eni of þine cunne lið in. c 1205 Lav. 5860 We eow wulleð bi-foren libben oðer flygen. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3892 Dor he [Aaron] lið dolnen on ðat wold. a 1300 Cursor M. 5340 Par liß our heldres, þar sal i li. c 1470 Harding Chron. c cxxix. ii, Thyrty thousande with theim liggand ly. 1501 Eury Wills (Camden) 83 The holy place where the blyssyd and holy Apostyll Seynt Jamys lyth. 1695 Sibbald Andobiog. 1834) 126 He was buried at Edinburgh in the Gray Frier churchyard, where our other relations lye. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 164 7 12 Here lie the Bodies of Father Francis and Sister Constance. 1798 Wordsww. We are seven 21 Two of ins in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother.

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleep-ing or resting. Also (now rawaly) with qualifying

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleep-

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting. Also (now rarely) with qualifying word or phrase, e.g. to lie soft(ly.
2120 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 102/37 Pare heo leien In heore beden. 1362 LANGI. P. Pl. A. VII. 14 The Neodi and the Nakede nym seeme hou thei liggen. 21375 Sc. Leg. Naints wit. (Magdatene) 312 Pu in chuchis & silkine clathis lyis ful softe. 2136 CHAUCER Sir Thopas 200 He nolde slepen in noon hous But liggen in his hoode. 21440 Gesta Kom. lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Certenly he desirith wele to ete, swetly to drinke, softely to ligge. 1579 Syenser Skeyht. Cal. May 125 Tho gan shepheard swaines to looke aloft, And leave to live hard, and learne to ligge soft. 1651 Honbes Levinth. (1830) 8 Hence it is that lying cold breedeth dreams of fear. 1710 Mrs. Centlivre Man's Bewitched v. 68 Leave the London Dames. To lig in their Beds till Noon. 1742 Chestere Lett. (1792) I. xc. 250 The people are extremely rude and barbarous, living chiefly upon raw flesh, and lying generally upon the ground, or at best in tents. 1850 THACKERAY Pendeunis ix, You must lie on the bed which you have made for yourself.

f. Hence to lie with (or + by): to have sexual intercourse with. Somewhat arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 27943 Incest, pat es for to lij Bi þat þi sibman has line bi. 6 1300 Arth. & Merl. 842 (Kölbing) Dis

intercourse with. Somewhat arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 27943 Incest, bat es for to lij Bi bat bi sibman has line bi. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 852 (Kölbing) Pis maiden. feled also bi her bi, bat sche was yleyen bi. c 1400 MAUNOEV. (1830) xxvii. 276 He wille not lyge with his Wyfes but 4 sithes in the 3eer. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur V. xii, That none of his lyege men shold defoule ne lygge by no lady. 1504 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) p. lxiv, That they shuld not ligg togedder till she came to the age of xvi yeres. 1533 Gav Richt Vay 16 Thay that lysz wit thair kine and bluid. 1611 BIBLE Fer. iii. 2 Lift vp thine eyes vnto the high places, and see where thou hast not bene lien with. a 1652 BROME Mad Couple 1. i. Wks. 1873 1. 16 You have unlawfully lyen with some woman. 1711 STHELE Spect. No. 51 F 7 Tho' he betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour and Friend, and lies with half the Women in the Play. 1750 G. JEFFREYS in Duncombe's Letters (1773) 11. 250 He was only beforehand with his double-dealing brother in lying with a prostitute.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position. Chiefly in *lie down*, *lie back*, etc., for which see branch IV. + Also with refl. pronoun. + Also, to

branch IV. † Also with refl. pronoun. † Also, to lean or hang over (a wall).

a 1300 Cursor M. 20487 To hir bedd son scho 30d & lay Abutte be time al of midday. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 70 pat maidens mixt him se And oner be walles to lye. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1166 Ladyes lay over and beheld. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) And berfore let vs make him, pat settith such a dyet in vs, to rise with vs, and lig with vs. 1484 Caxton Fables of Alfonce v, We shalle go and lye vs for to slepe. 1530 PAISGR. 610/1, I lye me to slepe, je me mets a dormir. a 1828 Leesome Brand xxxiii. in Child Ballads I, 183 His mother lay ower her castle wa, And she beheld baith dale and down. 1832 Tennyson Miller's Dau. 111 From off the wold I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

3. To be or remain in a specified position of sub-

3. To be or remain in a specified position of sub-3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept in prison; to continue in sin, etc. † Also simply = 'to lie in prison'; sometimes idiomatically to lie by it. To lie by the heels (arch.): see HEEL sb.1 18. To lie open (to): see Open.

OPEN.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. v. i, On carcernum læzon.

c 1200

Vices & Virtues (1888) 37 3if he .. lið on sume heaued-senne.

c 1300 Havelok 1374 He haneth me do .. ofte in sorwe and pine ligge. c 1350 Will. Palerne 4307 Alle ober of þe lordes of þat lond þat þere leie in hold. c 1380 Wyclf Serm. (Sel. Wks.) I. 39 A long custom to ligge in synne.

1470-85 Malory Arthur IV. vii, We ben here xx knyghtes prysoners .. & some of vs hane layne here senen yere.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 239 b/t And yet he entended to be is pledge and, to bye for him, his charite was so grete.

1530 Palsgr. 610/t. I lye bounde in chaynes. 1567 Cude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 133 Sa lang in Sin as thow dois ly.

1586 EARL LEICESTER Corr. (Camden) 277 The anditour also. is worthy to lye by the heeles. 1618 E. ELTON Rom. vii. (1622) 90 Any particular sinne wherein thou hast lined and lyen. 1631 MASSINGER Emperor East III. i, To free all such as lie for debt. 1644 QUARLER Barmabas 4 B. 16, I must be paid, or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. a 1670 HACKET Alp. Williams II. (1622) 138 Lincoln was like to lye by it, and to be shut out of mercy by an irreversible decree. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Faldes, Life Assay irreversible decree. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Faldes, Life Assay 16708 7 From Lying at the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us. 1849 MACAULAY MISS. Eng. iv. I. 482 The defendant. was lying in prison as a debtor. 1882 SIEVENSON Fam. Stud. 265 His brother still lay by the heels for an inpatriotic treaty with England.

b. To lie inder: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

b. To lie under: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

1599 Shaks. Much Ado w. i. 171 If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Vnder some biting error. 1682 Court Königsmark in Buccleuch MSS. Hist. MSS. (Comm.) 1, 336 The misfortune which I lay under 1700 W. Wotton Hist. Rome vi. 105 He lay under a sort of a Vow. 1710 Addison Whig Exam. No. 4.7.9 Any one who reads this letter will lye under the same delusion. 1748 Anson's 109, 11, x, 236 Manila. I lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea to the eastward. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vii. 11, 202 In spite of all the restraints under which the press lay. 1866 Dr. Arevell. Reign Law vii. (1871) 331 The hondage under which all Science lies to fact.

4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly

ment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly with complementary adj. or pa. pple. (For to lie

with complementary adj. or pa. pplc. (For to lie close, love, perdu, etc., see those adjs.)

Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing.

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Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing.

Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing.

Cf. sense 8, sense 16, sense 16

b. To lie in ambush, in wail, † in awail see the sbs.). † To lie for = to lie in wait for. To lie at catch or upon the catch (? arch. or dial.): to set oneself to entrap a person, to be captious. (Por to lie at lurch, at ward, on one's guard, see the sbs.) 1605 T. Ryys. Ficar's Plea (1620) 141 That hee seeme not to lie at catch for an aduantage against his inferiour fellow minister. 1611 Cotge., Aguetté, dogged; watched, waited; lien for. 1655 Feiller Ch. Hist. m. 1.8 11 Lie at catch, and wait advantages one against another. 1671 Simanwell. Humourists m. 38 Dryk. . That's stole out of a Play. Cric. What then, that's lawful; 'tis a shifting age for wit, and every body lies inpon the Catch. a 1715 Berner Oran Time (1724) 1. 307 The Dutch had a rich fleet coming from Smyrna . Holmes was ordered to bye for them . with eight men of war. 1802-12 Bernem Rainn, Judic. Friid. (1827) 1. 588 note. Since he lay upon the watch and catch, only to see what the plaintiff proved. 1879 Spergeon Serm. XXV. 329 He only asks the question because it ought to be asked, and does not lie upon the catch.

c. Shooting. Of game-birds: To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also to lie dead.) To lie to the dogs, to the gun: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without 'rising'.

to the dogs, to the gun: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without 'rising'.

1797 Encycl, Brit. (ed. 3) XVII. 441't After the birds have been sprung many times, they lie so dead that they will suffer him (the sportsman) almost to tread upon them before they will rise. Thid, 441/2 Partridges lie much better to dogs that wind them, than to those that follow them by the birds running with their heads erect, he must run after them. For he may be pretty certain they will not lie well that day.

1848 Zoologist VI. 1964 The Spanish snipe would much less frequently 'lie' to the gun. 1886 Badin. Libr., Shooting the birds in that country lie well... If grouse lie well to dogs. they give easy marks to the gunner.

d. To lie on or upon one's arms, oars, sculls,

d. To lie on or upon one's arms, oars, sculls,

to lie upon wing: see the sbs.

5. To dwell or sojourn; esp. to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now

rare of arch.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 312 At Sant Katerine hous he erle Marschalle lay. c 1350 Will. Palerne 166 Pe king edwardes newe at glouseter put ligges. 1415 Sir T. Grev in 43 Deputy Keeper's Rep. 584 And yat neghte I lay at Kengston. 1547 Borode. Knowd. xvii. (1870) 167 Prage, wher the king of Boeme doth ly much whan he is in the countre. 1632 Littigow Tran. vi. 141 [He] kept a better house, tban any Ambassadour did, that ener lay at Constantinople. 1695 Congreve Love for L. i. xi, I think your father lies at Foresight's. 1721 Loud. Gaz. No. 5980/3 The Exeter Carrier has lain at the Saracen's Head Inn. for many Years past. 1766 Goldson. Vic. W. vi. (Globe) 12 He refused, as he was to lie that night at a neighbour's. 1776 H. Walfole Let. to Mason 16 Apr., She lay at home or according to the chaste modern phrase, slept, there. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. viii. II. 295 He lay that night at the deadery.

b. spec. of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a

be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field. + To lie in leaguer: see LEAGUER.

C1205 LAV. 650 He.. leai fer abuten & abat his bale sides. C1450 Merlin 239 The saisnes.. laye that nyght stille armed. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur II. vi, For the kyng Ryons lyeth at a syege atte castel Tarabil. A 1533 LV. Bernsres Huon lxi. 213 Ve admyrall that lay at sege before ye castell. A 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 259 The kyng laie before Bullein, and was like to have conquered the same. 1644 Vicars God in Mount 146 Their Forces which had lyen so long before Sherborne. A 1671 LD. FAIRFAN Mem. (1690) 28 At Wakefield, six miles off, lay three thousand of the enemy. 1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavadier (1840) 63 The army lay under their arms all night. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 294 Near the capital lay also the corps which is now designated as the first regiment of dragoons. † C. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation. (With at,

engaged in some specified occupation. (With at,

engaged in some specified occupation. (With at, about.) Obs.

1546 Langley Pol. Verg. De Invent. viii. 146 b., It cost hym his life in Arecie, where he laye at Surgery for the healyng of his legge. 1599 Harriy Toy. II. 1. 176 An Englishman called Thomas Williams., lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Soca of the lewes. 1623 Massinger Bondman ii. i, To lie at rack and manger. 1694 Motifix Rabelais v. vii. (1737) 27 There he lay at Rack and Manger. 1719 DE For Crusse ii. vi, The men hing., at victuals and wages upon the owners' account. † d. To be quartered on. Obs.

1669 Ormonde MSS. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 101 Five of the horsemen are lying on the tenants of your petitioner.

6. In various idiomatic uses with preps., etc.,

6. In various idiomatic uses with preps., etc., expressive of steady and continuous action.

L. incumbere operi.)

1. Incumbere of peri.)

+ a. To lie al, upon: to importune, urge. Obs.

1535 Conerd if i Macc. si 40 He. Laye sore typon him to delyuer him this yonge Antiochus. 1566 Gascotone. Supposs 8 i. i. Poems 1869 L. 24 The olde dotarde, he that so instantly dothelye yon my father for me fi e. as a suitor for her handl. 1568 M.S. Depos. Canterbury Cath. Libr. Ik. 16. 24 Sept., Shee hath layne at me a good while to have your good will in manyage with her. 1600 Holland. Libr. Ik. 16. 24 Sept., Shee hath layne at me a good while to have your good will in manyage with her. 1600 Holland. Libr. Ik. 6. 24 Sept., Shee hath layre eat me a good while to have your good will to have your good will to manyage with her. 1600 Holland. Libr. If God's Hack, ii. (1622) 114 To lie at him with yncessant and vehement sollicitations to commit such and such foule deeds. 1673 Jasway Heaven on E. (1847) 155 Shall they lie at you day and night, to give your consent, ... and are you still unwilling? a 1688 W. Claster 17 Nerm. (1699) 358 The judge in the parable granted the widow's suit merely because she lay upon him, and was troublesome to him. 1737 Whiskon Josephus, Hist. III. viii. § 3 Nicanor lay hard at Josephus to comply.

+ b. To lie heavy upon: to oppress, harass. (Cf. 7 c. Obs.

+b. To lie heavy upon: to oppiess, narass. (Cf. 7 c. Obs.

- 1886 Chess Pembrore I's. Crivi. iii, He orphans doth support: But heavy lies upon the godlesse sort. 1611 Prime 1 Expres v. 72. The heathen of the land lying heavy you the inhabitants of Luda. 1676 Hobber Hiad (1677) 181. This said, the Lycians heavier than before (To please their prince) upon the Argives lay.

- To lie + at, lo: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to.

C. To lie + at, lo: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to.

1583 Stocker Cir. Warres Love C. m. 87 b, Citizensoulders, Souldiers Wines, and Pages, laye at it daye and night: insomuch that it was quickly dispatcht. 1656 Banter Reformed Pastor 58 This is the work that we should lie at with them night and day. 1833 L. Ritche Wand by Love 160 The men. lay desperately to their oars, and the skiff sprang through the water. 1837 Carrette Fr. Rev. 11, xi. 78 No mercenary mock-workers, but real ones that lie freely to it.

† d. with gerund: To keep on or continue doing something. Obs. rare.

169a R. L. Eshange Fables xi. (1708) 13 Why will you lie Pinning and Pinching your self in such a Lonesome, Sturving Course of Life? Thid, Isii, 77 The Generality of Mankind lye Pecking at One Another, till One by One they are all Torn to Pieces. 1693 — Josephus iv. 1733: 892 Here's an obscure, mean Wretch, that has the Face to lie tutoring me upon a Subject he knows nothing at all of himself.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.
7. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface.

cother surface,

crood Ags. Gosp. John xx. 5 He zeseah ha linwæda liczan.
crood Ags. Gosp. John xx. 5 He zeseah ha linwæda liczan.
crood S. Eng. Leg. 1. a/296 hat treo ne scholde nongt ligge
here. araoo Curson M. 1129 His blod on erth seed lijs.
1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 65 As a leek hat hedde I-leigen
longe In he sonne. craoo Mandde Kosb.) iii. 9 Apon
hat body lay a grete plate of gold. craso St. Cuthbert
(Surtees) 6603 Alle he clathes lay him aboute. a 1548 Hall.
Chron., Hen. P'II 262 b, On all the bankes by the water
side, laie peces of ordinaunce whiche shot of. 1590 Greene
Mourn. Garm. (1616) 12 A bottle full of Country whigge,
By the Shepheards side did ligge. 1747 Wesley Prin.
Physic (1762) 75 Take as much as lies on a shilling of
Calcin de Eggshells. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephew vi. 42,
I hear with great pleasure, that Jocke lay before you, when
you writ last to me. 1776—66 Witherston Brit. Plants
(ed. 3) II. 436 Corn fields and sandy places, especially where
water has laim. 1849 MacAulay Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 245 The
ruins of an old fort were to be seen lying among the pebbles
and seaweed on the beach.
b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a
specified place.

b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place.
c 1400 Mausnev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 pe coronne lyes in a vessell of cristall. 1459 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) II. 227 A Sawter.. and an Hympner.. lyggynge in his saide closet. 1463 Sury Wills (Camden) 22 The gardeyn assigned.. for woode to lye in. 1535 COVEROALS Indit xii. 1 Then commaunded he her to go in, where his treasure laye. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 1 b, Al the grains and cornes lyand in bings. 1804 Europ. Mag. XLV. 65/1 A Petition from J. Macleod.. was ordered to lie on the table. 1849 Macaulay Ilist. Eng. iii. I. 393 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great

scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.]. .lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1891 Law Times XCI. 411/2 Jeune, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

C. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as to lie in ruins, in the dust. To lie heavy: to be a heavy load upon (lit.

dust. To lie heavy: to be a heavy load upon (lit. and fig.: see Heavy a.). Of food, etc., To lie heavy, cold, etc. († formerly, simply to lie) on the stomach: to be felt as oppressive.

c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 544 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk bai founde Ligge vp so & doun op be grounde. a 1592 H. SMITH God's Arrow agst. Atheists v. (1593) K 3b, If it been to builded vpon a good foundation. the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 SWIFT Frul. to Stella 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. c 1726 [see Heavy 1b]. 1884 W. C. SMITH K'ildrostan 43 One sidewall long had in ruins lain. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 111. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

the stomach.

To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as to lie barren, hid, waste (see also Fallow a.2, Lea a.);

barren, hid, waste (see also FALLOW a.2, LEA a.); also in phr. to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand. (Cf. sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.) a 1300 Cursor M. 6841 Your land yee sal sau seuen [sic] yeir. .. Pe seuend ye sal it lat lij still. 1377 Lanci. T. Pl. B. vt. 165 Worth neuere plente amonge pe poeple ber-while my plow liggeth. a 1548 Hatt. Chron, Hen. 1711, 173 b, Wherfore all brode Clothes, Kerseis, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 Days tr. Steidane's Comm. 150 b, Through our mens wrytinges, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darkense. c1590 Marlow Faustins (1604) D3, Letts goe and make cleane our bootes which lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in Bacclench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 2.11 This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand. 1628 Digry Vopige Medit. (1868) 68 To make them buy their currantes (which lay vpon their handes). 1641 Hinde T. Bruen To Rdr. 7. This worke hath lyen above twice five [years]. 1653 Hotenset Procopins in 183 Turris, an ancient City. which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen long wast. 1671 Flavel Fount. of Life 1, 3 Tis pity that anything in Christshould by hid from his People. 1879 Glabostone Glean. I. i. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

in barren.
+ 9. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become

+ 9. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. Obs.

atoo Phonix 182 Donne wind lixed weder bid fæger.

1600 HOLLAND Liny XXV. XXVII. 550 When the East wind began to lie, which for certeine daies had blustred and raged. If It Cotors, Languarde, ... a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 Trang Comm. 1 Thess. v. 3 When the winde lies, the great rain fals. 1680 Peior Ep. to F. Shephard to Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lye.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.)

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.) complement.

1121 O. E. Chron. an. 656 (Laud MS.) Ealle ba landes ba beer abuton liggeð. a 1300 Cursor M. 2469 be land o gommor bar-bi lijs. 1377 LANGL P. P.B. B. x. 316 Ac bei leten hem as lordes her londe lith so brode. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirturg. 161 In be holownes bat is abone liggiþ þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 Kølls of Parlt. V. 313't, vii acres of Mede, liggyng in the Mede beside the Brigge of Chartesey. 1577 HANMER ANC. ECC. Hist. (1619) 508 The citie, which lay wonderfull commodious for the Romanes. 1597 BACON Coulers Good & Evill v. Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose lluing lieth together in one Shire. 1605 Shaks. Lear III. iv. 21 Othat way madnesse lies, let me shunthat. 1648 Hamilton Papers (Camden) 184, I belieue the secane of disorder may bye heere. 1657 R. Lucon Barbadors (1673) 305 much is the cye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that by deepest. 1711 Andison Spect. No. 170 * 13 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 8 204 A small sea-port of Somerstshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) V. 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay. 1883 Eng. Hillustr. Mag. Nov. 72/t The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view. 1704 Goldson. Trat. 100 But let us try these truths with closer eyes, And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1792 Gentl. Mag. 90 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (1837) III. x. 141 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture. 1848 W. H. Bartlett Fegipt to Pal. v. (1879) 90 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 18t Samaria.

1890 J. Payn Burnt Million II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

C. Of a road, way, jonrney, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

C1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxxx. 19 On þam wege, þe lið to Euphfrate. 1596 Sinass. Tam. Shr. 111. ii. 212 There lies your way. 1605 — Łeat III. iv. 10 If thy flight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 Gage West Ind. 114. I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceived, the way lying with windings. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. x. 11. 567 The counties through which the road to Londun lay. 1851 Carlyle Steving II. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter. 1604 E. Gfainstonel Pracesta's Hist. Indies IV. v. 218 Small furnaces you the sides of the mountaines, built expressly where the winde lies. 1704 Ray Creation 1. (ed. 47 of The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

11. Naut. a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth

11. Naul. a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

6.1121 O. E. Chron. an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And pær [pa scipu] sceoldan liegan.

6.1121 O. E. Chron. an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And pær [pa scipu] sceoldan liegan.

6.1121 O. E. Chron. an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And pær [pa scipu] sceoldan liegan.

6.1121 O. E. Chron. an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And pær [pa scipu]

6.1121 A. Chers and the scipulation of the Kynges haven.

6.1121 A. Chers and Song. Bay of Biscar 7 Our poor devoted bark,

7. Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscar O. 1121 On the Men Lay in Dort when he was ordered to chase a Sallee rover.

6. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-trans.) to lie the course: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. To lie at hull:

sce HULL sb.2 2.

see Hull sh. 2.

1574 Bourne Regiment for Sea xix. (1577) 51 a, If the ship haue had often trauerse by the meanes of contrary windes, so that she could not lie hir course. 1597-8 Bp. Hall Sat. IV. V. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 De Foe Crusoe II. ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 Ausoris Voy. III. V. 342 The proas. are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Nation (1780) Ggg, The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 Nelson in Nicolas Disk. (1843) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Feard. Lay across his hawe. 1892 H. M. Dougenty Our Wherry in Wendish Lands 123 The waterway we now entered. was scarcely four feet deep. and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. Ibid. 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went. 12. fig. Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified

ter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. + To lie fair: to be just or reasonable. + To lie in common: to be common to or among several possessors.

reasonable. † To lie in common: to be common to or among several possessors.

c 1250 Gen. § E.x. 1916 For-ði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille (herte) lið. a 1300 Cursor M. 22280 Al falshed and feluni, And al tresun sal in him lii. 1380 Wyclif B'ks. (1880) 334 And bus popes & prelates kepen to hem silf assoylyng, in which lybe wynnyng, c 1449 PECOCK Refr. II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. textis, if thei ben considered as thei liggen to gidere in rewe. 1523 SKELTON Garl. Laurel 1200 Therby lyith a tale. 1538 STARKEY England I. ii. 33 Herin, me semyth lyth a dowte. 1566 Adulation Garl. Laurel 1200 Therby lyith a dowte. 1566 Adulation with a lieth in the prose. 1641 MILTON Animadu. v. Wks. 1851 III. 223 If the words lay thus in order. 1652 STILLINGEL. Orig. Sacr. I. i. § 15 This defect... of those histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or Jetc.]. Ibid. In. iv. § 1 If the opposition did not lie between the order of true Prophets. and the false Prophets. 1672 R. Montagu is natural and lies fair enough that ... I should have some share in Jetc.]. 1794 Swift T. Trub Wks. 1760 I. 67 Their father... commanded, that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 170 *12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1719 J. T. Phittiers tr. Thirty four Confer. 43 The fault lies at their own doors. 1845 McCulloch Taxation I. iv. (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H. Newman Loss & Gain 147 He. holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M. Patrison Ess. (1889) 1. 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay. 1865 Faeeman Norm. Cong. (1876) H. vii. 112 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd. 1883 R. W. Drxon Man I. viii. 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.:

b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.:

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, ctc.: To have a specified direction. Obs.

1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 28: Our fight doth not lye against flesh and blood. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 111. 189 The Elench here lyes directly, and point-blanck against the Papists. 1666 Bovik Orig. Formes & Qual. (1669) 2 The . Prejudices that lye against them. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal 1. i. (Arb.) 25 My humour lyes another way. 1692 R. U.Estrance Fables, Life H. sop (1708) 22 Esop's Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

C. To lie in (a person): to rest or centre in him;

c. To lie in (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in phr. as far as in (me, etc.) lies. Also, to lie in one's power, to lie in (or + on) one's

Also, to lie in one's fower, to the in (of 70n) one's hands.

1350 Il'ill. Palerne 965 Per-fur loueliche ladi in be lis al min hope. 1374 Chaucea Compl. Mars 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 Jangl. P. Pl. C. XXI. 431 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheber bei deye ober deye nat. 134 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheber bei deye ober deye nat. 134 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheber bei deye ober deye nat. 134 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheber bei deye ober deye nat. 134 Hit lyth in my grace, Wheber bei deye ober deye nat. 134 Generydes 3109, I wote right wele it lithe in me The Sowdon to destroye. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur II. iii, Aske what ye wil and ye shall haue it, and hit lye in my power to yeue hit. 1533 LD. Berneres Honon in you to do with hym at your pleasure. 1858 HALL Chron., Hen. 1711, 255, Thei promised the kyng, to doo all that in theim laie with their frendes. 1500 MARLOWE Edw. If (1598) H 2 h, Fauour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that wee cannot correct. 1597 Hoorea Eccl. Pol. v. k. \$7 The Church, as much as in her lieth, wilfully casteth away their soules. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn.

11. vii. \$2 (1873) 113 To me. that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 Overbuay A Wife Wks. (1856) 44 Women though they weaker he. 1944 on their hands The chastity of men doth often lye. 1642 Rogers Naaman 176 As much as in you hath lyen. 1662 Chas. II in Julia Cartwight Henrichta of Orleans (1894) 121, I am snre I have done all that lies in my power. 1790 Ozell Verlo? Rom. Ref. I. iv. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plongh. 1875 Scrivener Lect.

Text N. 7. 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 Tennyson Tirestas, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

† d. To belong or pertain 10 a person (to do);

to pertain, be attached or incident to a thing. Also,

to pertain, be attached or incident to a thing. Also, to lie (one) in hand to do. Obs.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 779 Ne lið hit nawt to be to leggen lahe upon me. 13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 per-to liht muche mede. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 42

To me, maistir deuel, it lijs; To itesu wole y take hede. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 73 He cannot choose... but..do all things, that lie God a King and Prieste in hande to doe. 1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendis Life Peires 1. 59

Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. To lie with: to be the office or province of (some one) to do something.

(some one) to do something.

1885 Manch. Exam., 22 Sept. 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge,

obligation, etc. upon a person; to be incumbent or obligatory upon; to press or weigh upon (one's

obligation, etc. npon a person; to be incumbent or obligatory npon; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a 1300 Cnrsor M. 8348 (Cott.) He tald bat him lai apon hert. Ibid. 13385 (Gott.) On vs ligges noght be nede. 1526 Tidda. Acts xxvii. 20 Noo smale tempest laye apon vs. 1551 Records Pathro. Knowl. Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lye them on. 1596 Sanserson Serm. Il. 255 I lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 Bunna for accept to the best advantage we can. 1666 Bunna for Ah. 786 That Scripture lay much upon me, without shedding of People 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. a 1715 Bunne Town Time (1724) 1.62 It was a duty lying on them by the Covenant. 1722 De Foe Plague (Rtldg.) 94 These Things. lay upon my Mind. 1794 Bunne Sp. 258 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 Act 36 y 37 Vict. c. 86 § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set at stake; to hang or depend on or upon a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. ili. 12 Full fast she fled... As if her life upon the wager lay. 1601 Sharks. All's Well III. viii. 5 Our fortune lyes Vpon this impe. 1668 R. Strele Husbandman's Calling iv. (1672) 52 Nor.. can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1800) II. 142 We entered as warmly into it [the question], as though a province had lain at stake.

h. To lie in: to consist in, to bave its ground or basis in. + Also with fire the supplied of the defendant of pixel in. 4 Also with fire the supplied of the and object.

h. To lie in: to consist in, to bave its ground or

h. To lie in: to consist in, to bave its ground or basis in. + Also with inf. instead of in and object.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie In. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluite of your words.

1633 G. Herrer Temple, Faith vii. If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it.

1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 51 But here the great art lyes to discern in what [etc.].

1724 A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Relig. 75 The argument lies in the word Netser. a 1770 Jorin Serm. (1771) VII. ii. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part. 1871 B. STEWART Heaf § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid.

1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER Eng. Hist. 1. iii. 48 The true remedy lay. in female education. Itid. x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

1. To lie in, within: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

of being expressed in (rhyme).

a 1300 Cursor M, 9240 (Gött.) Of abiud [cam] Elyachim,
Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, bat loth er for to lig in rim.
712 Abotson Spect. No. 414 P i The Beauties of the most
stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass.
1771
7/mins Lett. |viii. 301 The question .. lies within a very
parrow compass. narrow compass.

+j. To lie at one's heart: to be the object of

† J. To lie at one's heart: to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, to lie heavy at or to one's heart: to give one grave anxiety. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. IV. ii. 48 It would vuclogge my heart Of what lyes heavy too't. 1638 R. BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. 11.) 23. I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE To Dk. Ormond Wks. 1720 1. 123 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with Us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in Law.) Of an action. charge.

quarrel with Us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in Law.) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable.

1320 Sir Tristr. 853 Certes, pi fader pan slouy. Seppen pon so hast sayd, Amendes per ougit to ly. 21385 Chaucer LG.IV. Prol. 409 For sythe no cause of deth lyth in this cace, 50w oughte to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 Act. 11 Hen. VII. 0.24 § 1 None esoyne or proteccion to lye nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 Elsing Debates IIo. Lords (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 Hone Debates IIo. Lords (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 Hones Leviath. III. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direc. Chavardens (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 Wesley Answ. Ch. 5, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 Richandson Clarissa (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is thy conscience seared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 BURBE Subl. § B. II. ix. (Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 Romertson Serm. Ser. II. ix. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge. there lies almost no appeal. 1865 Lightfoot Galat. (1874) 124 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 Cause Banking iv. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie. 144. Of land, landed possessions: To apper-

+14. Of land, landed possessions: To apper-

839 in Birch Cartul. Sax. 1. 599, xiiii aeceras & ða mæde þe þær to lið. c 1050 in Kemble Cod. Dipl. IV. 232 Ælc ðara landa ðe on mines fæder dæze læz into Cristes cyrcean, a 1225 Leg. Kath. 28 King of þat lond þat lei into Rome. a 1225 Yuliana 13 Alle þe londes þe þerto liggeð. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. st. 983 A parcell of lond. Þe wheche rystwyslyche to þat Ahbay lay. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture lieng to it. 1618 BOLTON Florus I. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their owne lying to their City.

¶ III. 15. trans. Used causatively or by mistake

their owne lying to their City.

¶ III. 15. trans. Used causatively or by mistake for Lay v.1 Now rare.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge [MS. y lygge] his heed uppon a forme. a1400-50 Alexander 20to He comands To gedire pam vp ilka gome & þam in grauys ligg. 1402 Jack Upland (Skeat) 46-7 And whan ye liggen it lyour habit] besyde you, than lig ye youre religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) W. 549 We shall... ly hym in the mold. a 1500 Medwall Nature (Brandl) 11. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 48 That in mowinge hee neauer lye out his sheaues beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes. c 1648-50 Brathwalt Barnabees Jrnl. 111. P iv, 1 saw a Tomhe one had beene laine in. 1699 Garth Dispens. II. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted oar lye waste the Plains. a 1703 Burkitt On N. T. Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 18 Would they but lye their groundless pretences by. 1749 Fielding of particular form Jones XII. Xii, The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 Med. Jrnl. VIII. 507, 1 dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc]. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas 1. xvi. F5 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 F. G. Lee Church under Eliz. II. 245 As God had lain this peer's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs. +16. Lie aback. a. To be backward, reluctant, or shv. Ohs.

+16. Lie aback. a. To be backward, reluctant,

or shy, Obs.

1560 in Tytler Hist, Scot. (1864) III. 307 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or ly aback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 DALRYMPLE IT. Leslie's Hist, Scot. 11, 148 Nathir..in tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak wi thair support

† b. as sb. Shyness, timidity. Obs.

c 1600 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae 1423 Sir, I have sein them baith, In braidieness and lye aback, Escape and cum

†17. Lie abroad. To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot.

of abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on Lie v.2). Obs.

1651 with pun on Lie v.2). Obs.

1654 Howell Lett. (1650 111. 13 We might go barefoot, and ly abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air.

1651 Walton Life Sir H. Wotton Reliq. W. c 1 b, An Embassadour is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Countrey.

1653 Holcroft Procepius 11.

39 He.. being said to be sent to ly abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1655 Collect. Sev. Treat. Penal Laws Pref. Aiv, The Popes Ambassadors. lye abroad for his ... advantage.

18. Lie along. 8. To be prostrate at full length.

18. Lie along. a. To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now arch.); to

extend along a surface.

extend along a surface.

1530 PALSGR, 601/1, I lye... as one lyeth alonge upon the grounde. 1600 SHAKS. A. F. L. u. i. 30 As he lay along Vinder an oake. 1734 J. WARD Introd. Math. App. Gauging 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 WHISTON Josephus, Antiq. vi. i. § 1 Dagon... lay along, as having fallen down from the basis whereon he had stood. 1771 Goldsm. Hist. Eng. I. 91 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 Bedden Hygēia x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano III. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885-94 R. Bridges Eros & Psyche July xxii, The.. wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. Naut. Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) s.v. Along, Lying-

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) s.v. Along, Lying-Along, the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 ARCHER in Naval Chron. XI. 288 The Ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 Poe A. G. Pym xiii. Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The hulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. Lie back. To lean backwards against some

1894 CROCKETT Raiders 14, I shipped the oars and lay ack thinking.

1894 CROCKETT Raiders 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. Lie by. † a. To have a concubine. (Cf. Lie-BY 1.) Obs.

1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxviii. 28 My Father. had ane wyle, Thoch he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. Naut. = lie to 28 a: see BY adv. 2 b.

1613 [see By adv. 2 b]. 1666 Lond. Gaz. No. 60/1 Our Fregats received some damage in their sails, and .. were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 Anson's Vey. 11. v. 177 We lay by all the night. for Captain Saunders. to join us.

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) A a a 4, To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

C. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1642 ROGERS Naaman 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly by, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. Itid. 441 Peters nets lay by when the season was.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables cocclviii. 434 The. Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather then make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lyeby and Perish.

1719 W. Woon Surv. Trade 74 Thriving Nations have...

great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. 1. 254, 1 had. pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation;

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 Adotson Tatler No. 133 \$\mathbb{T}_5\$ To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity.

1754 Richardson Grandison II.

53 Sir H. 'What a plague—you did not cane him?' Sir Ch. 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by'. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas x. i. \$\mathbb{T}_6\$ We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our anales, as to call on Signor Sangrado.

1824 Scort Si. Roman's xxx, I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxxi.

117, I must go below, and lie-by for a day or two.

1802 Law Times XCIII. 414/1 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

to the court.

21. Lie down. a. (ME. also lie adown.) See sense 2 and Down adv. 5. Also refl. (now arch.). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to

Sense 2 and Down adv. 5. Also refl. (now arch.). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to die; to go to bed.

Lego Lay. 6864 Seodoen he dun læi [c 1275 dea3ede]. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 1145 Pe nomeins leie sone adoun; he made ampti place, & be brutons arise vaste. Ibid. 2204 Oper ligge adoun & be aslawe. a 1300 Cursor M. 10911 Pan lai bai all in kneling dun. 1340-70 Alex. § Dind. 446 We liggen down in our den. c 1460 Towneley Myst. ii. 326 So lig down ther and take thi rest. 1535 Coverdale Ruth iii. contents, Ruth lyeth her downe in the barne at Boos fete. — Iso. xi. 6 The leoparde shal lye downe by the gote. a 1631 Donne Poems (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie downe, because 'twas night? 1774 Foote Coccurs in. Wks. 1799 II. 185 Mrs. - Air. Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? Mrs. Fl. Just lain down for a little. 1815 Scort Gny M. ii, They rose early and lay down late. 1847 Marryar Childr. N. Forest iv, There may be anether [stag] lying down in the fern close to us. 1860 Tympall Gloe. I. xvi. 113, I lay down and had five minutes sleep. 1861 Dasent Burnt Njal II. 312 Kari lay him down.

† b. To be brought to bed of a child. Obs. c 1450 Merlin 89 The kynge sawgh that the quene was redy to ly down. 1880 Lyw Enphues Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole yeare big, and yet when enerye one thought me ready to lye downe, I did then quicken. 1650 J. Pyerr tr. Hist. Astrea I. vi. 171 His wife lay downe, but it was of a daughter. 1654 tr. Marlini's Cong. China 212 Matrons with Child and ready to lye down. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables xxii. (1708) 20 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying down, and very kindly offer'd to take care of her litter. 1818 W. Godwin in Kegan Paul Life (1876) II. 256 He says. that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

† C. Of an army: To take up a position before. 1693 Mem. Cnt. Teckely 1. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of Kus.

d. To take (a beating, defeat, etc.

1888 Sat. Ker. 4 Aug. 133/1 Those who.. profess themselves willing to take, lying down, any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

+ 22. Lie forth. Of bees: To settle outside the

venience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

† 22. Lie forth. Of boes: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. lie out, 26 b.) Obs.

1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. (1634) 47 Those [hives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. Lie in. a. To be brought to bed of a child († also const. with); to be 'confined'. Also fig. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/2 Lyyn' yn or yn chylde bedde. decubo. c 1530 Lo. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 42 As yet I am not determyned in what place she shall lye in. 1602 Rowlands Tis Merrie when Gossifs meete 35 When I lay in of my first Boy. 1607 Shaks. Cor. I. iii. 86 Vou must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 899 The Shee-Beare breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729 30 Bolissonsofe in Swift's Lett. 1766 III. 105 His wife lies in with one child. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones Mil. xiv, Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a sixth. 1762 Goldsm. Cit. W. xc. They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1831 Tylon Prim. Cult. 76, Tis like a Koravan eating asafectida when his wife lies in.

† b. To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. Obs.

1622 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 212 Soe much money. as the tendinge and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1660 Willispon Scales Comm. 1 A Grocer bought 53 C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in ... £163 138. 8d. 1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 134 The Corn will be the Mum-Brewers in Two Shillings Six-pence per Bushel. 1755 Johnson Lie 21, To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

2. Naut. (See quot.)

1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bik, Lie in t the order to come

nore money. **c.** Naut. (See quot.) **1867** SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lie in t the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is per-

formed.

24. Lie off. a. Naut. Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

some other craft.

1506 SHAKS, 1 Hen. IV, III. 1. 79 The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent.

1726 G. Roberts Four Years Voy.
26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lie off! an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 HALL CAINE Bondman 1. ix. [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband rum.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest. 1891 R. Kipling City Dreadf. Nt. 81 As soon as he makes a little money he lies off and spends it. 1899 Nation (N. V.) 21 Dec. 467/1 If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. Racing slang. 'To make a waiting race' (Farmer Slang 1896).

25. Lie on. † a. To be laid cn. Obs.

1641-2 SHUTE Sarah & Hagar (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on .. we lie quiet, and then our spirit

b. Of a vessel: To be bound for.

1850 Tait's Mag. XVII. 38/1 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so

26. Lie ont. †a. To stretch out, extend. Obs. 20. Lie ont. 7 a. 10 stretch out, extend. Obs. 160: Holland Pliny I. 54 Spaine and France. 1 lying out with their pronontories into two contrary seas. Ibid. 6: Corsica... lyeth out from the North into the South, and containent in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

b. † To rest or settle outside (obs.); to sleep

out, now dial. of cattle, to be left unhoused at

night. Obs.

night. Obs.

1630 J. Levett Ord. Bees (1634) 34 Their Bees have exceedingly lyen out upon the Hive and board. 1712 Areutrinor John Bull III. i, The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a nights. 1886 Etworthy W. Somerset Word-bk. Lie in, Lie aut, said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your oss lie in or out?

C. Sc. To delay; spec. to delay in entering upon property as heir.

C. Sc. To delay; spec. to uclay in second property as heir.

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 42 For his lying sae lang out in not subscryveing of the covenant.

1673-88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis.

(1826) III. 146 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands.—She, to defraud her husband either of the jus marriti or the courtesy, lies out and will not enter.

1868 Act 31 & 32 Fit. C. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out unentered.

entered.

d. 70 lie it out; to sleep on late into the moining. ? Obs.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. To lie out of one's money: to remain unpaid. To lie out of one's ground (Racing slang): see cost 1806.

quot. 1896.

1860 Geo. Ellot Mill on Floss 1. viii. I. 151, I can't lie out o' my money any longer. Von must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 Daily Chron. 19 Apr. 9 2 How can realous discharge of this duty be expected, when the officer. I has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 FARNER Slang, To lie out of one's ground -to 'lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27 Lie over a To be held over or deferred.

27. Lie over. a. To be held over or deferred

to a future occasion.

1856 Mrs. Carlyte Lett. 11. 294, I have a strange story to tell you... but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. To remain unpaid after the time when pay-

nent is due' (Craig 1848).

e. Naul. (See quot.)

1867 SMYII Sailor's Word-bk., Lie over, a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. Lie to. a. Naul. Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the

almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1711 LITTERION Let. 13 Aug. in Lond. Caz. No. 4906/3
The largest of them lay too a long time. 1748 Anson's Fig. a viii. 79 Another storm. reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760-72 II. BROOKE Food of Qual. (1809) III. 81 We shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 Asiatic Alm. Reg., Chron. 117/2 II blew a strong gale.. on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1883 SIEVENSON Treas. Isl. (1889) 212 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

15. V. To come to be fond of a person.

capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

b. Sc. To come to be fond of a person.

1968 Ross Helenor 79, I do like him sair, An' that he wad by too led. 1789, p. 85 like me). I hae nae fear.

29. Lie up. † a. To be laid out for burial.

1553 Becon Relignes of Rome (1569) 253 Vilanye and synne yt weren vsed & done about dead bodyes ligging vp yet is vsed about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's hed or keep one's room as an in-

to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an in-

to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 DAMPIER Voy. II. II. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. a 1868 DICKENS in Househ. Words (Cent.), He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 GREENER Gun 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 R. Kipling. Many Invent. 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days he is languid and lies up.

C. To lie up in lavender: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. LAVENDER 5b. 2.)

1832 Scott Nigel xxv, Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender.. himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

To lay or shape one's course.

1779 FORREST Voy. N. Guinea 169 The land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Lig up to, to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

Lie(loi), v. 2 Inflected lying (loin), lied (loid).

Forms: Infin. 1 léosan, 2 leiosen, 2-5 lize-n, 3 lege, (imper. lih), 4 ley(e, lei, lije, li, 3-7 ly, 3-8 lye, 4 leighe, leize, lyghe, lyeze, leie, 4-5 leze, 4-6 ley, Sc. le, 5 ly(3)yn, 5-6, 9 Sc. and north. lee, 4- lie. Ind. Pres. 2nd sing. a. 3 Orm. lezhesst, 4 lizest, leyest, lex(s)t, lixt(e, 4-5 lyest, 3- liest.

B. north. and Sc. 4 lighes, leies, lies, 4-5 lyes, 4-6 leis. 3rd sing. a. 1 léozep, lihp, 3 lih(e)6, lig 56, legeb, leghep, Orm. leghepp, 4 ll3(e)p, lyep, leip, leighth, legth, lye3(e)th, lihth, likth, 5 lith(e, 3- lieth. B. 4 liges, loies, leyes, 5 lljs, leghes, 6 Sc. leis, 4- lies, 3rd pl. 6 Sc. lone, leyne. Pu. l. a. 1 léah, léaz, (pl. luzon). 2-3 lu3e, 3 leh, læh, lighdh, 3-4 lowe, 4 leigh, legh, ligh, lygh. B. 4 liged(e, lelgede, leeglde, liede, lyede, leghed, lei(e)d, lieid, 4-6 Sc. leit, leyt, 4-7 lyed, leid, 7 Sc. leed, 4- lied. Pu. pplc. a. 1 lozen, 2-3 i-lo3e(n, lo3en, 3 i-lowe, 3-4 y-low(e, loun, 4 lowe(u, leigen. B. 4 ll3ed, Sc. leyt, 5 lyet, 4- lied. [A Com. Tent. str. vh. (in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): OE. léozan (léah, luzon, lozen) corresponds to OFris. **liaga, *liatza (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. liucht, pa. t. sing. subj. lege), OS. liegan, liagan (Du. liegen, loog, gelogen), OHG. liegan, long, lugan, gelogen (MHG. liegen, lone, gelogen, mod. G. liegen, log, gelogen), Goth, lingan, ON, linga (Sw. lynga, Da. lyve), f. Teut. root *leng-(:lang-:lng-), whence Lie sb.!; cogn. w. OSI, liža lie.]

1. intr. To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

(Sw. Ijuga, Da. Iyve), f. Teut. root *leng-(:lang-: Ing-), whence Lie sh.!; cogn. w. OSI. Inža lie,]

1. intr. To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

971 Blickl. Hom. 29 Se awergda gast., sona leah. \(\elline \) 1050 \(\lambda \) c. in Wr. Wulcker 401/1 \(\frac{F}{C}\) fellisset, ba lan he leaz, \(\elline \) 1175 \(\lambda \) Low. Buse by na momnum! \(\frac{F}{C}\) fellisset, ba lan he leaz, \(\elline \) 1175 \(\lambda \) Low. Buse by na momnum! \(\frac{F}{C}\) fellisset, ba lan he leaz, \(\elline \) 1175 \(\lambda \) Low. Buse by na momnum! \(\frac{F}{C}\) fellisset, false be use by na momnum! \(\frac{F}{C}\) fellisset, false beswikesst swa fin aghen wrecche sawle. \(\frac{C}{C}\) 1205 \(\lambda \) 190 \(\frac{P}{C}\) he lease dienel. \(\elline \) 1200 \(\frac{C}{C}\) It. \(\frac{F}{C}\) fellisset, false beswikesst swa fin aghen wrecche sawle. \(\elline \) 1205 \(\lambda \) by \(\frac{P}{C}\) lease, \(\frac{F}{C}\) he lade mon. \(\frac{A}{C}\) 1205 \(\frac{F}{C}\) Low. \(\frac{F}{C}\) 1205 \(\frac(F)\) 1205 \(\frac{F}{C}\) 1205 \(\frac{F}{C}\) 1205 \(\frac{F}{C

a 1200 Moral Ode 237 Of bo pine be bere bued nelle ic hou nout lengen. a 1225 Anr., R. 68 And te unwrest bibbeliche ließ on be gode. a 1225 Anr., R. 68 And te unwrest bibbeliche ließ on be gode. a 1226 Illai Meid. 39 Forget it fole bat liheð þe of weres & worldes wunne. c 1275 Passion of Our Lord 241 in O. E. Misc., 44 A neole kunne wise hi lowen him vpom. c 1305 M. Andreu 28 in E. E. P. (1802) 91 Pu wost wel mid alle Pat þu þerof loude list. c 1330 Amis & Andreu 28 He leighth on ous, withouten fall. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirarg. 142 Manye men ligen of þe wounde of þe nose. 1508 Dunhar Flyting vo. Krendile 138 Thoch thow ...thus youn me leid. 1559 Ayimer Harborove L. 2 The smatts of the tormentes made him to confesse it, and lye of him self. 1580 J. Hay Demanders in Cath. Fractates (1901) 50 Quhy ar ye nocht esscheamed .. to lie on wss in your preachings, saying fetc.). 1639 Earle Microcam, Modest Man (Arh.) 80 Whosoeuer dare lye on blim hath power ouer him. 1864 Cautyle Fredk. Gt. IV. 409 Nobody was more lied of. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus lyvi. 20 They lie on her IL. falsum est]. about.

b. To lie of arch.), + on, + ufon: to tell lies

c. Proverbial expressions. For to lie in one's

ce. Proverbial expressions. For to the Int one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper, see the shs.

a1400 Pistill of Susum 317 Nou bon lyest in bin hed.
a1530 Srelton Meric Tales v. Whs. 1843 l. p. lx, He...
woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte. 1530 Palsons
folo's He wyll lye as fast as a dogge wyll trotte. 1588
Marprel, Epist. (Arb.) 21 Bishops will lye like dogs.

2. fg. Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present
false statements; to convey a false impression; to

false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

c 1320 Bestiary 451** De boc ne leged nost of dis. **a 1300** Cursor M.** 5054** Por quen be tan be tober sei Na wight moght bair blodes lei. **Did.** 1470** De ball writte lies !7*rin. lyeb! na wight. **1436** Lyng. **De Guil.** Pilgr. **2376** The merour lyed verily. **1483** Caxron Gold. **Leg. **320** bla** The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd. **that the elementys lyeden or god of nature suffred. **1513** Douglas **Eneis** 1. Prol. **a70** This wither buik. **So frenschlie leis, north twa wourdis gais richt. **1697** Davnen Virg. **Georg.** 1. 587** The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies. **1732** Pore **Ep. Bathurst 340** Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, hits the head, and lies. **34** "David **Page **1. Ohs. **Ohs. **34** Ohs. **100** Ohs. **34** Ohs. **100** Ohs. **34** Ohs. **100** Ohs. **1

3. quasi-trans. † a. with eogn. obj. Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 16067 Mani lesing had hai loun again iesu hat dai. 1377 Langle. P. Pl. B. xviii. 400 Pi lesynge... hat how lowe [t.rr. leighe, ley3] til Euc. c1440 Proces. Repr. ii. ii. 150 Many lesingis y haue herd him lie. c1500 Wyl Bucke's Test. (Copland) Aij h, My tounge that neuer lied lesinge.

+b. To say or allege falsely, Obs.

a 1300 Seven Sins ix. in E. E. P. (1862) 18 O worde ic 301 lie nelle. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Petrus) 312 Pu leis all bat bou sais. c 1450 Merlin i. 11 How sholde 1. enioyne the penance for thynges which I wene thow lyest veryly.

e. With adv. or phrase: To take away by lying;

c. With adv., or phrase: To take away by lying; to get (a person, etc.) into or out of by lying.

1720 T. Gordon Humouritt 1. 175, I have known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places.

1735 J. Shermark F. Fridic 1769 II. 44 Shandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters.

1763 Foora Lyar I. Wiss. 1799 I. 290 If you don't one time or another i. lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged.

1784 R. Bage Barham Domos I. 48 Every one would tell his story, his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread.

1858 Sir I. Kayr. Hist. Afghan War I. 204 The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away.

1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. 201. Vil. 1872 IV. 177

The tragically earnest meaning of your Life, is quite lied out of you, by a world sunk in lies.

1889 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 87 If any brober or syster dispyse or mysconsel or lye his brober.

1865 Mah Bod Mak II. 97/2 With bat Robyn Hodelyed Litul Jon.

1664 Waterford Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MS.S. Comm. App. v. 321 II le lied and rebuked the halif, to the great contempt of the King.

Lie-abed (loi'abed). [I. Lie v.] + Abed. One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

1764 Foote Mayor of G. 1. Wks. 1799 I. 173 Vou are a lazy liea-bed.

1832 W. Irving Athambra (1831) 249 She was a little of a slattern, something more of a liea-bed, and, above ull, a gossip of the first water.

1881 Blackmons. Christowell xiviii, What has made a lark of such a liea-bed.

1812 H. Liebenerite. (IF benoroit). Min. Also liebnerite. [Named, 1847, by]. C. Marignae in honour of 1. Liebener: see -ITE.] A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester).

of L. Liebener: see -ITE.] A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester).

1865 WATTS Diel. Chem. III. 589 Liebenerite.

1878 Lawaresee Ir. Cotta's Rocks Class., 38 Liebnerite.

Lieberkühn (Irbaikän). Optics. [Named after the inventor J. N. Lieberkühn (1711-56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to

bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

1867 J. Hoga Microsc. 1. ii. 38 Illuminated by a combination of the parabola and a flat Lieberkuhn.

Lieberkühnian Irboakirnian), a. Anat. [L. Lieberkühnian (see prec.) + -1AN.] Lieberkühnian follieles or glands: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

distributed over the small intestines.

1852 Brands Diel. Sci. Suppl., Lieberkuhnian [sic] glands.
1867 Allbut's Syst. Med. 11. 761 Amebic are found in the borders of the ulcers, chiefly in the Lieberkuhnian follicles.

Liebig (Fibig). [From the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-1873).]

More fully, Liebig's extract (of beef): A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive wringings of the meat in highly concen-

tion obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat. 1869 E. A. Pakers Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 246 When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative. 1870 Daily News 27 Dec., This fricel with the chocolate and Liebig which he has in hand will last him for about three weeks. 1873 Trastram Mondo x. 176 Meat and Liebig, without bread, was trying diet. Ig. 1874 L. Tollemache in Forth. Rev. Feb. 247 They do not contain the moral Liebig which would alone satisfy descendants of the Platonic guardians. 1890 Spectator 9 Aug., If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in Inture, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.

attrib. 1893 F. F. Moore I Forbal Banns (1890) 24 Lovemaking on the Liebig principle... as much love-making awould do duty for six months compressed into half an hour, Liebigite (Irbigoit). Min. [Named by J. L. Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von Liebig: Science.]

Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von Liebig: see-ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester).

1848 Amer. Irnd. Sci. V. 336. 1868 DANA Min. (ed. 5) 368.

Lie-by. [f. phr. to lie by: see Lie v. 1 20.]

1. A concubine, mistress. Nowdial. (Cf. Lig-by.).

a 1656 Ussuez Ann. vi. (1658) 132 He obtained this favour. by the means of his Lie-by; which was a wench of Eretria. 1835-80 JAMIESON, Iz-by. 2. A mistress, a concubine. Fife. 1886 Elmontius W. Somerset Word-bk. sv., Why, her wad'n never no better'n Squire—'s lie by, and now her's anybody's.

† 2. A neutral. (Cf. hy-lier s.v. BT- H. 2 a.)

16. Postscript to Rutherford's Lett. (1837) 369 Their Master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly-byes and adle loiterers. 1723 MeWanu Earnest Contend. 354 (Jam.) Such an heroick appearance, .. would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-bys will stink away in their sockets,

3. (See quot.)

1840 Evid. Hull Docks Comm. 31 What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.

Lied, variant of Lyei pf. a. U.S.

Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. Liege, Ledger.

Lief (lif.), a. (sb.), and adv. Forms: 1 leof, liof, 3-4 leof (inflected leove, leofve), 3 lof, 4-5 luf, luef, lueve, 2-4 lef (inflected leeve), 4-6 lef()6, 6-9 leve, (4 lever, lewe), 4-6 leefe, (5 leeff), 4-8 leeve, 6, 9 leave, 9 leaf, 4-7 leif, 5 leyf, 6-7 leife, leiv(e, 4 Sc. lyfe, 4, 6-8 live, 5 lyve, 4-6 lif(e, (4 liff), 7-8 liff, 4-6 lyefe, 4-7 liefe, 2- lief. Compar. 1 lé., liofra (fem. and neut. -re), 2 leofere, 3 leover, 3-6 lever, 4-5 lefer, (4 Sc. lyfax), 4-6 levir, -yr, (6 leffor, leir), 5-6 Sc. levar, 5-7 leefer, -ir, leever, 6-7 lieffer,

6 leaver, 5-7 llever, leyf(f)er, 7 leif(f)er, 6 Sc. loor, 6-llefer. Also 8 lieverer. Superl. 1160f., liofast, -est, -ust, 3 lefest, 3-4 leovest, 3-6 levest, 4-6 lievest, (6 leif., lifest), 6-llefest. Also 6 leverest. [OE. Hof, Hof=OFris. Haf, OS. Hob, liof (Du. Hief.), OHG. Hinh, Hup, Hob, Hab, lieh (MHG. Hieb, liep, mod.G. Heb), ON. Hinf-r (Sw. Jinf.), Goth. Hinf-s (Hub-):-OTeut. *Leubo-:-protteut. *Leubho- (whence OSI. Jiubň), f. Aryan root *Leubh- (; loubh: hubh-, whence Belleye. Love). *leubh- (: loubh-: lubh-, whence Believe, Love).]

A. adj.

1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also lief and dear. a. In attrib. use. Obs. exc. arch. Beownlf 34 Aledon ba leofne beoden .. on bearm scipes. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xvii. 5 Her ys min leofa sunu. c 1350 Gen. 37 Ex. 4136 In to lef reste his sowle wond. a 1300 Centsor M. 17 Of tristrem and hys leif ysote. 136a Langu. C 1270 Gen. 37 Ex. 4136 In to lef reste his sowle wond. a 1300 Centsor M. 17 Of tristrem and hys leif ysote. 136a Langu. P. Pl. A. 1. 136 Loue is be leuest bing pat vr lord askeb. 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) II. 279 Men made ymages to her leue frendes. a 1541 Wyart Poot. Wks. (1831) 57 For all that can no man bring Lieffer jewel unto his lady dear. 1375 G. Harwy I. etter-6th. (Camden) 145 She should not neede to care for y leefist frende she had. 1500 Syrnsbra F. Q. n. i. 52 My lifest Lord she thus beguiled had. 1601 MUNDAY Death Earl Huntington nt. i. in Hazi. Dodstey VIII.273 Welcome to Guildford. Salisbury's hiefest lord. 1743 Synnstone Schoolmistress 139 In which, when he receives his diadem, Our sovereign prince and liefest lege is placed. 1844 Ln. Houghton Men. Many Scenets, Valentia 198 Here the sun is pleased to cast Liefest smiles.

† b. Used in addressing a person. Ohs.

**Boonulf 1216 Bine disses beages, Beowulf leofa, hyse mid hale. c897 K. ÆLERED Gregory's Past. xxxvi. 253 Du leofesta broour. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 19 Nimað 3 eme mu leofenon hwilche sjife he us 3efeð. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1375 O, leue feren, feire is us i fallen. c 1330 King of Tars 656 Leove sire, trouwe on this. c 138 Chacker L. G. W. 1170 Dido, Now leue sistyr myn what may it be. 1426 Br. Brattyon in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. 1. 101 note, Levest earthy Lorde. 1481 Caxton Reynard xx. (Arb.) 50 Lief bellyn wherfore be ye angry. 1513 Douglas Æneris iv. Prol. 91 Thar bene bot few example takis of vther, Bot wilfully fallis in the fyre, leif brother. 1575 Gamm. Girton 11. iv, Who was it leiue son's speke, ich pray the. 1620 Qualles Jonal K 3b, Deare liefest Lord, that feast at the world with Grace. 162 1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious.

liefis me = dear is to me (see also Leeze ME). Obs. exc. arch. and dial.

liefts me = dear is to me (see also Leeze ME). Obs. exc. arch. and dial.

a 900 O. E. Chron. an, 755 (Parker MS.) Pa cuædon hie pat him meniz maz leofra nære ponne hiera hlaford. c 1000 Eleric Gra, xxix. 10 leofre me ys bet ic hiz sylle pe bonne obrum men. c 1175 Lamb. Hon. 35 Swilche pine ic habbe pet me were leofere penne al world.. most ic habben an alpi þrage summe lisse. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hon. 20 Pushalt ben lef and wurd and liken alle men. c 1200 Ormin 14701 To lakenn himm wibb patt tatt himm Iss lefesst off pin albite. a 1250 Ord 4. Night. 202 Pez. leof [nr. lof] him were nihtegale. a 1300 Cursor M. 23036 Pis ilk praier leuedi bon here. For paan bat ar me lijfe and dere. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 266 Bot lueler gente if bou schal lose Py loy for a gemme þat þe was lef. 1340-70 Alex. 4 Dind. 562 Hure was lecherie luf. c 1360 Sir Ferninb. 1143 Leure me were by my fay he were to-drawe wyb hors. 1390 Gowra Conf. Il. 202 Now ches and tak which you is levere. c 1304 P. Pl. Crede 16 Perfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were. c 1422 Hoccleva Jonathas 170 This man to folkes alle was so leef. 1470-85 Malory Arthur w. xx, Ye haue lefte me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost eluest to me. 1500-10 DUBBAR Poems Ixv. 42 Fall leifis me 30ur graceles gane. 1513 Douglas Ænsis II. vii. 37 O levis me! the lykest thing leving, And verray ymage of my Astianax sing! 1513 More Rich. HI, Wks. 63/1 Them wer leuer to leese all that thei haue besyde, then [etc.]. 1596 Siennes P. Q. v. iii. 52 Cambel tooke Cambina to his fere, The which as life were each to other liefe. 1597-8 By. Hall. Sat. Iv. ii. 31 Thy fathers odious uame, Whose mention were alike to thee as leeue As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleeue. 1509 Holland Mum. Marcell. 147 Those who are most leife and deer unto us shall bee slaves. 1614 W. Brows Song of Soul Liues 8/2 But all are deaf Vinto my Muse, that is most lief and deer unto us shall bee slaves. 1614 W. Brows of Soul Liues 8/2 But all are deaf Vinto my Muse, that is most lief and deer unto us shall be

d. In various constructions with have (see HAVE 22, and cf. G. lieb haben, Du. liefhebben): I (cfc.) had (occas, have) as lief as, I had (occas, have), liefer (than), + liefest, with object a sb., inf. phrase (with or without to), or subordinate clause. + Also

(with or without to), or subordinate clause. † Also in catachrestic constructions (see HAVE 22 c). In Pd, you'd, he'd (etc.) as lief, the ambiguous contraction is prob. taken to represent world rather than had; the examples are therefore placed under the adv. Actual instances with had might still occur, but only as arch, or dial. crapo S. Eng. Leg. 1, 94/9 For ich habbe leouere bat 3e hire ouer-come. Ibid. 471/321 3uyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. 13... K. Alis. 21 Feole & fille. hadde lever a ribaudye Than to here of God, Ibid. 1234 Theo riche. saide they hadden, sikirliche, Leovere steorve. than fetc. 1350 Will. Palerne 453. I have lever that love than lac al mi harmes. crapt Sc. Leg. Saints xxix. (Placidas) 390 He had als lef he ded as lef his wyf hut remed. cra80 Wyclis Scl. Wks. III. 19 Pei han levere to dien in pryde and in malice ban to lyve in mekenes and charite. cra86 Chaucer Merch. T. 319 Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf. Than thee offende trewe detre wif. — Monk's Prot. 5, I hadde leuere than a barel ale That gode lief my wyf hadde herd this tale. 1390 Gewer Conf. II. 130, I hadde hir levere than

a Myn of Gold. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 Of these thre worldes,... I hadde leuer here speke, than ony thynge elles. 1609 Holland Amm. Marcell. A 4 He had leifer save one citizen and subjects life than kill a thousand enemies. 1643 Teatr Comm. Gen. xxxi. 2 He had as lief have parted with his very heart-blood. 1756 Fighins Tom 70mes vii. vii, One had lieverer touch a toad than the flesh of some people. 1756 Toldersvi Hist. 2 Orphans I. 121 With all my heart,... for I had as lift sit with Lucy or Marget as either of you, and at any time whatsonever. a 1766 Mrs. F. Sherbdan Sidney Biddilph IV. 311, I had as life have let it alone.

+2. Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. of.

† 2. Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. of, to with inf. Obs.

[This use app. resulted from a conversion of the construction with dative, him is lief (see x c) becoming he is lief.)

2335 Poem times Edw. II (Percy) xliii, The gode than schal have never n nossel, Be he never so lef. c 1330 Arth.

4 Merl. (Kölbing) 3072 With five hundred noble knijtes Hardi & strong, & leue to ligtes. a 1340 Hawrotz Psatter cxliii. 4 Man. ha is leue to lose his saule han his lust. c 1380 Wyculs Sel. Wks. II. 208 pes newe ordris ech on hat ben so left to lye. Ibid. III. 173 And thus us ow not to be left of ingement of men. c 1400 Songs Costume (Percy Soc.) 51, I was lefe for to escape. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Rosh.) 5428 To saue his londes he was lefe. c 1406 J. RUSSILL Bk. Nurture 487 With a spone lightely to ete your souerayne may be leeff. I c 1475 Sqr. lowe Degre 503 That my father so leve lee he That wyll profer me to thee. c 1500 Yng. Childr. Bk. 70 in Babees Bk. (1868) 21 Be not lefe to telle tydinge.

3. Antithetically to loath, in senses 1 and 2. Also absol., esp. in for lief or loath. Obs. exc. arch. Beown!! 511 Ne inc aming mon, ne leof ne lab belean milite

Also absol., esp. in for lief or loath. Obs. exc. urch. Beownlf 511 Ne inc anig mon, ne leof ne lab belean milite sorthfullne sid. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 183 Al bat me was leof, hit was be lod. c1300 Havelok 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. c1308 Chavelok 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. c1308 Chavelok 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. c1308 Chavelok 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. c1308 Chavelok 2379 Ne leten he nouth for lef ne loth. c1460 J. Russell. Bk. Nurture 1182 The Cooke, be he loothed or leeft. 1546 Skelton Magnyf. 2544 Nowe leue, nowe lothed 1584 Petel Arraignm. Paris 11. ii, Well, Juno, whether we be lief or loth, Venus hath got the apple from us both. 1647 H. More Song of Soul 11. i. iv. iv. Our adversaries, loth or lief Must needs confesse that letc.]. 1870 Morris Farthfy Par. 111. iv. 363 An oath To do my bidding once, if lieve or loath It were to thee. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano III. viii. 136 Now hence nust I. be I loth or lief. † 4. a. absol. (When used in addressing a superior = Sir! Sire! Lord!) Obs.
c907 Mem. in Earle Land Charters (1882) 162 Leof ic decyde hu hit was ymb dat lond at funtial. c1000 ÆLFRIG Hom. I. 314 Hi... cwaedon to dam apostolon, La leof, hwaet is us to donne. a1175 Cott. Hom. 235 La lief majie wiman forjeten his oge cild. c1300 Havelok 2666 'Ye lef ye', couth be erl gunter. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 44 Lefe & dere, My lond is at bi wille. c1380 WyCLI-Sel. Wks. 111. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 111. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis. Ell Wks. 118. 257 But leve take heed to Cristis wordis.

+b. quasi-sb. A beloved, a dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wife. Similarly in

sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wife. Similarly in the compar., one who is dearer. Obs.

971 Blicht. Hom. 21 Ne bib he Godes leof on beem nehstan daze. c 1150 Lutelsoth Serm. 63 in O. E. Misc. 123 Hwenne heo to chirche comeb to be haliday Eueruch wile his leof isson. a 1300 Cursor M. 4352 Pat bou mi lefe wald be. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 939 Po wern Loth & his lef, his luffyche dester. 13. Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 1722 Bot if 3e haf a lemman, a leuer, bat yow lykez better. 1382 Wyclif Song Sol. i. & To my riding in charis of Farao, I lienede thee O myleef. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 207 Alwey the nye slye Maketh the ferre leve to be looth. 1390 Gower Conf. II. 221 Bot natheles sche hadde a levere. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 6576 Nou wel I wote this fals theef Hath thus led a-way my leef. c 1483 Caxron Dialogues viii. 29 Amand, your cosen alyed Hath a fairer lyef Than ye haue. 1595 SPENSER Col. Cloth 16 Colin my liefe, my life. 1621 Alvs. worth Song Sol. v. 9 What is thy Lief more then another Lief? 1633 P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc. 67 Thomalin my lief, thy musick strains to heare More raps my soul, then feet.]

B. adv. Dearly, gladly, willingly. Chiefly with would, pa. subj. (occas. Sc. with omission of would).

would, pa. subj. (occas. Sc. with omission of would). Also in as lief (as), the liefer; lief I were = I would

gladly be.

The advb, use originated chiefly from the misinterpreta-tion of phrases like I had as lief, I had liever (see A. 1 d), in which would appears instead of had as early as the

in which would appears instead of had as early as the 13th c.

1250 Gen. § Ex. 49 And of hem two 3at leue luuen, & welden al her and abuuen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5302

He ches leuere to deye him sulf, ban such sorwey yse.

1300 Cintron M. 313, Pat he ne wald leuer his child cole ban of his lauerd wrath to thole. 1390 Gower Conf. I. 96

Alle wommen lievest wolde Be soverein of mannes love.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. H. 143 For to louye by lord leuest of alle. a 1400-50 Alexander 1052 Pare lengis him lefe be kynge & logis all a neuen [= an even]. 11450 Erle Tolous 365 Leve y were so worthy a knyght. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 29 They that wolde lener be in the quier. 1454 Paston Lett. 1. 285 So, withoute your better avyse, 1 & my brothyr purpose us to be with you ther at that tyme; for, the sonner, the levyr me. a 1500 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 267 The trewth wolde I knowe as leff as ye. 1530 Tivabate Pract. Prelates C vijjh, The Pope.. sendeth him [the Emperoure] his coronacyon home to him oftymes moch leuer than that he shuld come any neare. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) iv. 79 Scho leir be japit thryiss. 1567 Tusberv. Ovidt Ef. 83 h, More lefter shoulde it lurcke, fil might have my will. 1598 R. Bebnard tt. Terence 213 Now see whether of these two conditions you would leaver have. 1724 RAMSAY Teat. Misc. (1733) I. 20 But I loor chuse in highland glens To herd the kid. 1800 Collegioe Piccolom. Iv. v, Far liever would I face about, and step Back to my Emperor. 1814 Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. VOL. VI.

223 He might spare such a force...as I would as lieve not have to encounter. 1837 Howitt Riv. Life in. iii. (1862) 242 She would as lieve part with the skin off her back as with her money. 1853 Thackery Emond 1, vi, I would as lief go there as anywhere. 1855 Mes. Gaskell. North 4.5. xxxvii, I'd liefer sweep th' streets, if paupers had na' got hold on that work. 1876 Tennyson (). Mary in. i, Far liefer had I in my country hall Been reading some old book. 1896 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Last I, Where shall one halt to deliver This luggage I'd lief set down? 1898 I'all Mal. Mag. June 220 To strip was to confess her sex, than which she would liefer have died.

Lief, obs. form of LEAF, LIFE.

"Lie'f-hebber. Obs. rare. [a. Du. liefhebber, agent-n. f. liefhebben to hold dear, f. lief dear +

agent-n. f. liefhebben to hold dear, f. lief dear + hebben to have.] An amateur.

1654 Byammall. Anivo. to Militiere 134 Put a Liefhebber, or Virtuoso, among a company of rare pictures, and he will pick out the best pieces for their proper value. 1656 Blooker Glossogr. Liefhebber, abover. (Clinig Brandhall. Hence prob. the misuse in the next quot.) 1791 Learnout Poems 13 Her fause lief hebber owre the ling Did wale his nichtly way.

*Liefly, a. Obs. Forms: 1-2 léoflic, 3 leoflich, 4 leflich, levell, 4-5 lefly. [OE. léoflic. Of ris, liaflik, OS. liof-, liablic (Du. liefeligh, OHG. limplich (MHG. liefplich, mod.G. lieblich, Goth, limblichs): see Lief a. and -Ly 1.] Lovable, lovely, delightful, beautiful, pleasant, dear.

lich, Goth. liubaleiks): see Lier a. and -Ly 1.] Lovable, lovely, delightful, beautiful, pleasant, dear, glad. Applied both to persons and things.

Beonalf 1609 Sum egglades belt his swood niman leofliciten. a 300 Cyrlwi in Crist 400 [Hi] lofiad leof-licine. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 183 them take bet the art see softe and se swote, 3ette to swa leoflic. Det Jetel. C. 1205 Lav. 31787 Swide leoflic wes be mon. a 1225 Fuliana 17 Legged 30 luderliche on hire leofliche lich bat hit liber o blode. a 1225 elner. R. 90 Leoflich bing nis hit nout bet ancre here swuch mud. a 1240 Urrismi in Cott. Hom. 137 Coralle þinge swetest, alre þinge leoflicest. 1340-70 Alfranuder 477 þei ... With a leffich list lachte togeder. 1460 Launfal 1830 Gawayn, my lefty frende.

† Liefly, adv. Obs. Also i leoflice, 2-3 leofliche, 3 leffiche, (Orm. lefti), levelike, 4 leofliche, 160 Liebliche, 160 Lieblich), ON. liiflegat: see Liefa. and -1y 2.] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; willingly, gladly.

a. and -LY².] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; willingly, gladly.

290 tr. Breda's Hist. IV. XXV. (1890) 350 Peah be ic sceole ealle wican fæstan, ic bott leoflice do. a 1775 Catt. Hom.

257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen, swide gledd icheret, feier and freolich, and leofliche aturnet. c 1200 Gawin 4990 Leftig to beowntenn obre menn. c 1205 Lvv. 17747 Ginginere & licorix he hom leftiche 3ef. a 1255 Lev. 17747 Ginginere & Dis red ôhuşte moyese ful god, And lenelike it universated. C1250 Gaw. 4 Fr. 34. 4 Dis red ôhuşte moyese ful god, And lenelike it universated. C1250 Os. Serving Christ 25 in O. E. Mis. 52 For he wolde be lawe leoflyche holde. [1888 Satt. Ken. 14 Jan. 55/2 But if Mr. Max Müller will suggest any other word, we will as liefly use it.]

**Literforess. Oh. = 9 In G. Lefoncous. If Live.

+ Liefness. Ols.- fn 6 lefenesse. [f. Lile

a. + -NESS.] Dearness. 1530 Palson. 238/1 Lefenesse, chireté.

1530 PALOR. 238, I Lefenesse, clureté.
Liefsome, variant of Leesome Obs.
a 1547 Earl Surgey in Tottel's Wise. (Arl., 17, So forth go apace to se that leefsom sight. 1819 W. Tennast "Opfistry Storm'd (1827) 17 That temple's flures and wa's tre lined Wi lefsam pictures a' kinkind.
Lieftel Liefuld, var. ff. Leeftall, Leeftl.

Lieftel, Lieful'l, var. ff. LEEFTAIL, LEEFUL. Liege Ind., a. and sb. Forms: 3-5 lige, 4-5 lyge; 3-6 lege, (4 leyge, 4-6 leege, 5 lech'e, lyche, lyseh; legge, ligge, lygge; lieg), 5-6 lyege, 5-7 leig'e, 6 leag e, (leighe), 6 liedge, (7 leidge), 4- liege. [a. OF. lige, liege (med.L. ligius, legius) = Pr. lilge, It. ligio; the ultimate derivation is discontable.

ugius, legius, = Pr. litge, It. ligio; the ultimate derivation is disputed.

The prevailing view that the word represents an adoption of OHG. ledig free (mod. G. ledig unoccupied) is supported by a passage in a charter of 1253 (Du Cange, s.v. Ledigham, which contains the words 'ligius homo, quod Teutonice dictur Ledighaman'. The assumption of 'free' as the primary sense also seems in accord with the meaning of the med. L. ligia potestas (Liele, 1908511), ligia voluntas.]

A. adj.

1. The characteristic epithet of persons in the relation of feudal superior and vassal.

a. Of the superior: Entitled to fendal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in liege lord, which is

also used fig.
[1292 Barrios III. iv. § 18 Si aucun deive fere homage a 11902 BERTION IN. iv. § 12 Si aucun deive fere homage a autre seignur lige qe a nous | 1297 R. Glocc. (Rolls) 9376 Vr lige louerd pat yeled is And ismered to these crist. 13... Gaw. 4 Gr. Krit. 346 Pat my leyge lidy lyked not ille. 1386 Rolls of Parlt. 111. 225/1 Owre lige Lorde the Kyug. 1396 Gower Conf. 111. 144 Men schull don him reverence As to here liege soverein. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Priv. 248 Oure lyge lorde, kynge henry the Fyste. 1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arh.) 30 Not so my liege lorde. 1549 LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 30 It hath pleased God to graunt vs a naturall liege kynge and Lorde. 1620 T. Robinson M. Magd. 11. 1566 Shee. followes her Liege-Lorde y villages throughout. 1770 Junius Lett. xll. 209 You deserted the fortune of your liege lord. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles II. xx, Who, vassals sworn, Gainst their liege lord had weapon borne. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India I. 97 Originally a seudatory of Jaypur, the Raja had taken advantage of the enfeebled condition of his liege lord. 1865 Kingsley Herew. xxi, That is the rule of our liege lord, William.

b. Of the vassal: Bound to render seudal service and allegiance. (Cf. Liege Man.) † Also, owing

and allegiance. (Cf. LIEGE MAN.) + Also, owing allegiance to (law).

LIEGE MAN

13., E. E. Allit. P. B. 1174 De lawe bat he was lege tylle, 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. IV. 147 Al my lige leades, 1380 Wyelle 18/8. (1880) 290 Kyngis schulde constreying the law of the kynges true liege peple. 1538 Whotherle and slewe the kynges true liege peple. 1538 Whotherle and slewe the kynges true liege peple. 1538 Whotherle Private (1873) 137 They shoulde be arrested by the King's liege people as vagabondes. 1689 S. Johnson Rem. Sherlock's 18th. 19 Every Leige-Subject of England has a Legal Property in his Life. 1823 Scott Pewerll xiii, I had ... a right to call on every liege subject to render assistance. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Liege, bound by some fendal tenure; subject. † C. Iransf. of persons in other relationships: Entitled and bound to mutual fidelity. Obs. c 1350 Will. Paterne 4128, I schal lone him lelli as my lege brober. c 1555 Philipor in Coverdale Lett. Mart. (1564) 236 The lyuyng lord, which ... hath begotten you to be my liege syster, gene you grace so to grow in that generation, that [etc.].

d. Used for: Loyal, faithful. rare. 1478 Certificate in Surteet Misc. (1382) 37 He is a trewe, liee linglis man. 1890 C. A. Ansell tr. A. da Montefeltro's Confer. in Rome 46 The materialist, liege to his own system, is incapable of doing anything but put one after another the results of his observations.

2. Of or pertaining to the bond belween superior and vassal.

another the results of his observations,

2. Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal.

and vassal.

1399 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 424/2 Homage liege and Feante.
1750 Carts Ilist. Eng. II. 401 The French maintaining it was a lige homage.

1765 Blakerrose Comm. I. 367 Land held by this exalted species of fealty was called freatum ligitum, a lege fee. 1818 Hallam Bild. Ages (1279-I. 99)
They, always refused to pay liege-homage, which implied an obligation of service to the lord.

R. 66.

1. The superior to whom one owes feudal alle-

B. th.

1. The superior to whom one owes feudal allegiance and service; = liege lord.

1. 4400 Destr. Trey 134 be lege bathom lede (huld. 1440) Promp. Party, 2020 Lyche, lady or lorde, ... ligino. 1513
Mone. Rich. III, Why. 4/8 Ye my liege quod the Duke of Buckingham thei have [etc.]. 1513 Dot onas Americann.
Prol. 247 The larki ... Lovys that lege with tonys ouryus, 1590 Str 881 & P. O. m. ini. 2 The Miser threw him selfe ... Streight at his foot in base humilitee, And cleeped him his liege, to hold of him in fee. 1599 Strass, Much Adol 1. i. Syr My Liege, your Highnesse now may doe mee good, 1609 C. Buthia Fem. Mon. v. 1(23) I.J. Shee .. Mo thumbly begging in her Dorik straine. Of hir dear Liege leave to be gone. 1637 R. He winds ytt. 3% Amboose II. 44 He would not be profu e and pre digall of another mans good, much lesse of his Leiges. 1705 J. Pannes Blenkeim 336. The Native, dubious whom They must Obey, in Constenation wait. Till rigid Conque t will pronounce their Liege. 1706 Addison. Rosamond I. vi. Nay, good my Liege, with patience hear. 1785 Privy Mor. Philos. 1232. I. 191 The form of doing homage at this day, by putting the hands between the knoes, and within the hands of the liege. 1788 Worton (P. Findar Peter). Pentica Web. 1212. III. 5 No less, my royal liege, than you and me. 1823 Scott Peteri Viv. 1 the name of God, my liege, said the Duke of Ormond, 'let' fetc.]. 1837 Brows us Strafford III. ii. 35 My liege, do not believe it! I am yours.

2. A vassal bound to serve his superior, a liege man. Hence in a wider sense: A loyal subject of the kine.

man. Hence in a wider sense: A loyal subject of

the king.

man. ATTIME IN a WITTER SCHEEL AN TOYAL SUBJECT OF the king.

1377 LANGL. P. P.R. B. XIX. 56 Alle his lefe lyges. 1390 GOWER CONF. I. 5/8 The kinges founde here oghne liege. That hem for oke and desobeide. 1444 Kolls of Provl. IV. 25/2 Voure humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Communie of youre lond. 1440 Promp. Part., 903 1 Lyche, man or womann P. Hydrin. 1450-80 it. Neoreta Severt. 47 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to toye of his ligeys. 1440 God almysty kepe oure kynge to heaved. If 27 The had offendit, to the quenity grace of Scotland, in the taking, 1640 B. Jenkens W.A. Table, His Leidges are bound by Oath to remove the King. 1649 Jep. Taylon Gt. Exemp. 10 Disc. Xi. 148 For kings and all that are in authority we may, pray for peaceable reign, true lieges, strong armies [ct...]. 1821 Scott Kenley. xxvii, Her Majesty, being detained by her gracious desire to receive the homage of her lieges. 1845 S. Acstin Ranke's Hit. Ref. I. 97 The emperor's lieges. 1880 Kisolake Crimea VI. ix. 320 In future campaigns the lieges shall not be the marplots they were in the days of Lord Raglan.

+ Liege, v. Obs. rure. [i. Liege : h.] trans. To

**Tiege, v. Obs. rare. [i. Liege:h.] trans. To render (homage) as a liege.

153-87 Fore A. & M. (159): 348/1 You are entred into our homage by you lieged unto us, acknowledging your selfe... a liege man unto the King of France.

Liegedom (liddydom. [f. Liege sb. + -DoM.] The condition of being a liege.

1813 Scott Trierm. III, xxxvi, These foremost maidens... proffer'd sceptre, role, and crown, Liegedom, and seignorie, O'er many a region wide and fair.

Liegefully (lidgiúli, adv. rare. [f. *liegeful (f. Liege sb. + -PLL) + -LY2.] Faithfully, loyally.

1887 Sta A. De Verre Ent. on Poetry I. 53 Her heart was liegefully given to heavenly things.

Liegeless (lidgiés), a. [f. Liege sb. + -LESS.]

1. Not subject to a superior; free.

1820 Keats Hyperion III. 91 O why should I Feel... thwarted, when the liegeless air Yields to my step aspirant.

2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior. In recent Dicts.

Liege man, liegeman.

Liege man, lie geman.

1. Feudal Law. A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord, who in return was obliged to afford him protection, etc.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 2663 Lordinges 3e ben my lege men
bat gode ben & trewe. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VII.

285 Kyng William wente into Scotland. and kyng Malcolyn bycam his leege man, and swoor hym homage and fewte. 7a 1400 Morte Arth. 1768 Alle his lele lige mene. 1420 H. Stafford in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1v. I. 66 The kyngys liche men. han y fetaylid hym well and nothyng vs. 1494 Farvan Chron. v. cxxv. 105 They wolde become his liegemen, and holde they lande of hym for euer. 1523 Fitzhern. Br. Surv. 205. I. shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry. and to his heyres. 1570 J. Stubbes Gabing Gulf Fijb, A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maiestie. 1612 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1787) 109 II the Irish were received into the King's protection, and made liege men and free subjects. 1602 Washinston tr. Milton's Def. Pop. viii. (1851) 189 They swear therefore to William, to be his Liege-men. 1813 Scott Trienn. II. vi, When Arthur. Spoke of his liegemen and his throne. 1830 Keightely Hist. Eng. I. 35 The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strath-clyde became his liegemen. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. vii. ii. (1864) IV. 38 Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.

2. transf. and fig. One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 Scott Peveril xvii, A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. 1822 Kerne Chr. I. 1 Sunday Advent ii

sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 Scorr Peveril xvii, A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. 1827 Keble Chr. I. 1 Sunday Advent ii, Sworn liegemen of the Cross. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp., (1865) III. xviv. 93 Liegemen of Death and fares of the Stygian ferryman. 1864 Burron Scot Afr. I. v. 259 When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. 1865 Parkman Hagnenots vii. (1875) 89 The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. 1876 Bancroff Hist. U. S. I. iii. 86 Raleigh... sent... at five several times, to search for his liege-men. Hence + Liegemanship.

over doth. 1805 Parray Arighenous VII. (10) 193 And this passers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. 1876 Bascroft Hist. U. S. I. iii. 86 Raleigh... sent... at five several times, to search for his liege-men.

Hence † Lie'gemanshlp.

1611 Cotgr., Lige, allegiance, or liegemanship.

Liege poustie (17d3,pan'sti). Chiefly St. Forms: 4 lege pouste, legge pouste, 5 leg (is po(u)ste, 6 leg powster, liege pouste, 7- liege pouste. [a. Of. lige poestd, med.L. ligia potestas: see Liege a. and Poustie.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in St. Law (see quot. 1882).

1340 Hampole Pr. Coust. 5606 Pai wrethed God in pair legge pouste. 1752 Barbout Bruce v. 165 Bot and I lif in legge pouste. 1752 Barbout Bruce v. 165 Bot and I lif in legge pouste. 1752 Barbout Bruce v. 165 Bot and I lif in legge pouste. 1752 Barbout Bruce v. 165 Bot and I lif in legge pouste. 15th Aberda Bruce v. 165 Bot and I lif in legis poste qwyl he was lewand. 1462 Ibid. 143 The quhylkis scho alegit was gevyn to her by... her fadyr in his legis pouste. 15th Barbout Bruce v. 1650 Aberd. Reg. XXIV. (Jam.), Ane testament maid he vroquhill Alext. Kay baster in his leg powster. 1609 Shene Reg. Maj. n. xviii. § 7 It is lessome to ilk man to give ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege poustie. a1768 Errikie Instit. Law Scot. III. Tit. viii. § 97 (1773) I. 595 Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege poustie ogrant a deed. 1882 Bell's Dict. Law Scot., Liege poustie, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose mortis causa, or otherwise, of his heritable property.

Liegero, obs. form of Ledger.

Liegewoman. rare. [Cf. Lieger.

Liegewoman. rare. [Cf. Lieger.

Liegewoman. liegier, obs. form of Ledger.

Liegero, obs. form of Ledger.

Liegier, obs. form of Ledger.

Liegiero, obs. form of Ledger.

Liegiero, obs. form

(whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is

satisfied.

1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. vii. (1532) 20 The tenaunt hathe a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen. 1741 T. Robinson Gavelkind vi. 125 A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal. 1809 R. Langford Introd. Trade 133 Lien, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. vii. (ed. 2) 165 Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund,—a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. 1866 Crum Banking iii. 33 It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. 1883 Sir E. E. Kay in Law Times Rep. XIIX. 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

18. 189 H. George Progr. & Pov. v. ii. (1881) 260 A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE Dist I. 168 The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family. 2 gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

19. attrib., as in lien bond, creditor, holder.

laminy.. gave him a hen upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

b. attrib., as in lien bond, creditor, holder.

1870 PINKERTON Guide to Admin. 19 A widow cannot claim as against a mechanic's lien creditor. 1838 Westm. Gaz.

20 June 10/1 A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds.

Hence Lienor U.S. Law, one who holds a lien.

1890 Law Times LXXXIX. 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

†Lien². Obs. In 7 liene. [a, L. liēn: ?cogn. w. Skr. pīthan and Gr. σπλήν (Brugmann).] Thespleen.

1651 Raleigh's Ghost 80 The Liene, or Splene conduceth that it may attract to it the more gross.. parts of blood.

Lien, obs. pa., pple. of Lie v.

Lienal (13i₁ī nāl), a. Anat. [f. L. liēn Lien² + -Al.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

1879 J. R. REVNOLDS Syst. Med. V. 221 Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienal'.. forms [of leucocythæmia].

† Lienary, a. Anat. Obs. [f. L. lien Lien?

† Lienary, a. Anat. Oos. [1. L. then Lienary + -ARV.] = prec.
1684 tr. E-prec.
1684 tr. Eomet's Merc. Compit. viii. 291 Bloud must be let out of some lienary Vein.

|| Lienculus (lai₁e⁻ŋkiŭlös). Anat. [mod.L., dim. of L. liēn the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.
1897 Allbutts Syst. Med. IV. 527 Accessory spleens, splennouli or lienculi, are common.
Liendely, Lieng(e, obs. ff. LYINGLY, LYING.
|| T.ienitia (laičnaitis). Path. [mod.L., f. L.

"Lientis (ləičnəitis). Path. [mod.L., f. L. liën the spleen + -1TIS.] Inflammation of the spleen; = Splentis.

1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. 1. 269 The serum has been observed .. to be turbid in lienitis.

Setum has been observed... to be turbid in lienitis.

Lieno- (loi₁ērno), used as comb. form of L. liēn spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as Lieno-gastrie a., pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; Lieno-intestinal a., pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

1875 Huxley & Martin Elem. Blod. 172 The system of the vena porta formed by the union of two veins; one gastrie..., the other lieno-intestinal. 1887 A. M. Marshall. Pract. Zool. 232 The lieno-gastrie artery.

+ Lienous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lien 2 + -0Us.] = LIENAL.

† Lienous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lien² + -0US.] = LIENAL.
1657 Tominsson Renon's Disp. 336 It is good against the lienous, hepatical... and convulsive dolours.

| Lienteria (ləlɨchtəriä). Path. [mod.L.: sec Lienteria (ləlɨchtəriä). Path. [mod.L.: sec Lienteria (ləlɨchtəria). Andrew Brunssuyke's a flyxe of the wombe wythout passynge of meete & drynke withoute dygestyon. 1527 Andrew Brunssuyke's Distyll. Waters Dj. The same water dronke in the forsayde maner stoppeth the whyte laskys named Lienteria. 1625 Hart Anat. Ur. it. v. 63 A Citizen. fell into that kind of laske which we commonly call Lienteria. 1875 H. Watron Dic. Eye 92 Begbie has found many suffering from lienteria, the food being only partially digested.

Lienteric (ləlɨchterik), a. Path. [f. next + -10.] Of or pertaining to lientery.

Lienteric (ləi,enterik), a. Path. [f. next + -1c.] Of or pertaining to lientery.

1681 Grew Muszum 333 To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienterick and other like Cases. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Flux, There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienterick, humoral or Diarrhea, and Dysenterick Flux. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 206 Lienteric diarrhea. 1866 A. Fluxt Princ, Med. (1880) 525 The dejections are called lienteric when they contain undigested aliment. undigested aliment.

So † Liente rical a. = prec. 1676 T. of Garencieres Coral 24 Hepatical fluxes, lienterical, menstrual, spermatical.

Lientery (lai čntěri). Path. Also 6 lyentery, 7 lienterie, lyantery, 7-8 lientary, 8-ory; and in L. form Lienteria. [ad. F. lienterie, ad. mod.L. lienteria, ad. Gr. λειεντερία, f. λείος smooth

mod.L. lienteria, ad. Gr. λειεντερία, f. λείος smooth + έντερα bowels.] A form of diarrhea, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

1547 Boorde Brev. Health cciv. 70 h, The lyentery or imperfyte dygestion. 1647 A. Ross Mystagogus Peet. ii. (1675) 49 They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lientary. 1650 II. BROOKE Conserv. Health 176 Lienteries and all other Laskes. 1663 Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. II. ii. 38 The sliny excretions voided in the lyantery. 1766 Amory Buncle (1770) IV. 87 He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lientery. 1878 KINGZEIT Anim. Chem. 72 In lientery, also, the pancreas appears to be affected.

Lier (lai a). [f. Lie v, 1 + -ER 1.]

Lier (lai'ai). [f. Lie v.1+-bb.1]

a. One who lies, in senses of the vb.
1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. v. 292 The Scotis
sa blyth of that Victorie and proud . heidet thair the deid
lyeris. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 72 Chusing
a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself
down often. . There is a great Difference in Horses, with
relation to their being good or bad Liers.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases. † Lier-by, a
kept mistress (cf. Lie-by 1, Lig-by). Olss.
1583 Meldance Philotimus Aa iij, It is a Prouerbe in
Englande that the men of Tinidal borderers on ye english
midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lyerbies. 1608
WILLET Hexapla Exod. 394 These whom the Apostle calls
agreerowing, liers with men. 1611 Blue Joshna vili. 14
There were liers in ambush against bim. — Judg. iv. 25
And the men of Shechen set lyers in wait for him. 1657
FULER Serm, Best Employment to He lour Saviour] was
no large lier on bed. 1827 Carlyle Germ. Rom. 1. 25 She
turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lierin-wait. 1844 Mary Howith My Own Story x. 101 The
old squire was a late lier in bed.
Lier(e), obs. form of Liar.

Lierne (li₁5-in). Arch. Also 5 leyrn. [ad.

Lierne (11,5:11). Arch. Also 5 leyrn. [ad. F. lierne (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from

In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

1842 Willis in Trans. Instit. Brit. Architects 1. II. 31 The Liernes connect the ribs at other points (than the crowns) or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. Ibid., The term Lierne is applied by De l'Orme 'Inventions pour bien bastir' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example.

1879 Sir G. Scort Lect. Archit. II. 212 Liernes are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. 1886 Mrs. Caddy Footsteps Teamne D'Arc

226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

b. attrib. in † lierne-stud, -vault.

1466 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 93 From enery beme a leyrn stood with ij. braces into the beme and ij. into the crownetree which shal lye vpon the said studdes. 1850 PARKER Gloss. Archit. s.v., Vaults in which such liernes are employed are termed lierne vaults. 1896 W.B. WILDMAN Hist. Sherborne iv. 20 A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisles.

Lierne, obs. form of Learn.

Lierwit. variant of Lairwite.

Lierwit, variant of Lairwite.

1617 Missiev, Lierwit est mulcta adulteriorum.

Lies(e, obs. pl. of Lee sb.2 and of Louse.

Liese, variant of Leese v.1

Liethwake, obs. variant of Leathwake.

Lies(e, obs. pl. of Lees b.2 and of Louse.
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Liethwake, obs. variant of Leathwake.

Lieth (17). Forms: 3 liue, 6 leu, 6-7 lue, 7

le(i)w, 7-8 liew(e, 6- lieu. [a. F. lieu:-L. locum, acc. of locus place.] Place, 'stead'.

1. In phrases. a. In (the) lieu of: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. Instead 1); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 237/620 And noube In line of Anngele ane man ich i-seo. 1524 Acts 26 lieu. VIII, c. 15 § 2 Any other demande or ductie, in the name or lue of the same. 1548 UDALL Erasm. Par. Luke Pref. 11 b, In the lieu and place of Goddes innumerable, all their song. .is now of Jesus Christe alone. 1589 Nashe Anat. Absurd. 24 In lieu of their crueltie, they were plagued with this calamitie. 1620 Sir R. Boyle in Lismore Papers (1886) 1. 239, 1. am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lew of 40th. 1640 S. D. Ewes in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 166 Two subsidies granted in leiw of it. 1675 N. Riding Rec. VI. 237 Ord. That L7 be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lue of her money and cloathes. 1680 Cotton Gamester & He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. 1719 Young Busiris 1. i, I receive thee from the gods, in lieu Of all that happiness they ravish'd from me. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 101 A durable stone building in heu of a perishable wooden one. 1866 Crump Banking ix. 193 The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty. 1891 Law Times XCII. 80/t The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice.

b. In lieu: used absol. = Instead 2. arch.
1599 in Fowler Hist. C. C. C. (O. H. S.) 351 We thought that in Leu to recompense hereof... we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. a 1650 May Old Couple 1. (1658) 2 Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu A greater benefit, a safe concealment. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 422 God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu. 1869 Browning Ring & Bh. 1x. 1195 Quit the gay range o' the world Enter in lieu

Lieutenancy (lef., lefternansi). Also less correctly lieutenantey. [f. Lieutenant: see -ANCY.] The office of a lieutenant.

1. Delegated authority or command. Obs.

a 1631 Donne in Sclect. (1840) 255 He that resists bis [God's] commission, his lieutenancy, his authority, in lawmakers appointed by him, resists himself.

2. The office of a lieutenant, in various senses; c.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of

LORD-LIEUTENANT of a county; also, the com-

LORD-LIEUTENANT of a county; also, the commission of lieutenant in the army or navy.

1450 Rolls of Parlt. V. 186/2 Graunte to hym made, of eny Revenuez. for his seid Lieutenauncie there. 1675 Ogilby Brit, Introd. 3 The Regiments. upon a Commission of Lieutenancy. were settled. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3886/4 The Earl of Rochester having desired to be discharged from the Lieutenancy of Ireland. 1711 Swift Tril. to Stella 4 Apr., Her husband bought a lieutenancy of foot, and is gone to Portugal. 1712 — Let. to Whig Lord Wks. 1824 IV. 108 All your lordship can hope for, is only the lieutenancy of a county. 1799 Wasinkoton Lett. Writ. (1893) XIV. 177 A lieutenancy was considered a handsome appointment for him. 1828 Scott F. M. Pertk xiii, When I was intrusted with the lieutenancy of the kingdom. 1841 J. T. Hewlett Parisk Clerk III. 7 The appointment to a constiguard lieutenancy. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. ix. II. 423 The Earl of Abingdom. had recently been turned out of the lieutenancy of the county. 1875 Syuns Const. Hist. III. xviii. 140 Edmund Beaufort was ordered to undertake the lieutenancy in France and Normandy.

3. The term of a lieutenant's office.

the lieutenancy in France and Normandy.

3. The term of a lieutenant's office.

1632 Le Grys tr. Velleins Paters. 109 In his Lievetenancie under Marius in France. hee [Sylla] had routed some of the most esteemed Captaines. 1673 Essex Paters (Camden) 1. 108 In y⁸ time of my Lord Berkeley's Lieutenancy. 1842 DE QUINCEY Ciecro Wks. VI. 226 The prolongation of these lieutenantics beyond the legitimate year was one source of enormous evil.

† 4. The district or province governed by a lieutenant Ohe

†4. The district or province governed by a neutenant. Obs.

1588 Q. Eliz. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 111. 138 The preparinge of our Subjectes within your Lievetennauncies to be in readines for defence againste any attempte. 1687 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) 1. 258 The list of Deputie Lievetenants.. throughout the said Lievetenancie. 1726 Shelivock Vov. round World 266, I mention'd the surprisal of that place [Iquique], it being but a small Lieutenancy.

5. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county.

Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 in Proceed. Guildhall Sept. 13th 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in Lond. Gaz. No. 1859/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q. Anne thid. No. 4496/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. Felton Classics (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 BOYER Fr. Dict. s. v., The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery-Men). 1873 Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 34 § 2 The commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London.

10. pl. The bodies of troops under the command

b. pl. The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of lieu-

1799 STEELE Tatler No. 28 7 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Söldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

Tieutenant (lef-, lefternant, U.S. liuternant).
Forms: a. 4-5 lutenand, -a(u)ut; 5 leu(o)-, leuz-, lyeu-, 5-7 lieu-, 6 lyuz-, liue-, lieue-, leaue-, lew-, 7 leiu-; 4-7 -tenante, -aunt, 5-6 -aunte, 5-7 -ant, 6-7 -eut, -tennent, -aunt, 5-6 -aunte, 5-7 -ant, 6-7 -eut, -tennent, -aunte; 6 Sc. lewtennand, 4-lieutenant. β. 4 leef-, 4-5 leyf-, lyef-, 4-6 leve-, 5-6 lyff(e-, 5-8 lief-, 6 lefe-, lyffe-, lyve-, lieuf-, 6-7 live-, liefe-, leive-, leif-, 7 liev-, life-, + second element as in a; 5 luf-tenand, luff tenande, 6 leftenaunt, -tenaut holding (see Tenant); cf. Locum tenens.

The origin of the β type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronnciation, though the spelling represents the a type) is difficult to explain. The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (u read as v), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts. In view of the rare OF form lue for lieu (with which cf. esp. the 15th c. Sc. forms luf- lufftenand above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of OF. lieu as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a v or f. Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with Leave sb. or Lief a.

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (lev-, livtenant), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, lewtenant' will in time become current. In England this pronunciation (lintenant) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot, of 1893 in Funk's Standard Dictionary says that (leftenant) is in the U.S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy'.]

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; Lieutenant (lef-, lefte nant, U.S. liute nant).

1. One who takes the place of another; usually,

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicegerent.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxi. (Engenia) 40 To quham. be halve senat gef be cure of Alyxandir be cyte bar lutenand par-of to be. 1375 [MS. 1489] BARBOUR Bruce XIV. 130 Schir Richard of Clare, That. Inf-tenand Was off the king of Yngland. 1385 Thevisa Highen (Rolls VIII. 143 Hubert archebisshop of Cannterbury was leeftenaunt [Enr. Intenant, levetenaunt] of be pope and of the kyng of Engelond. 1390 Gower Conf. 1. 73, 1 his grace have so ponrsnied, That 1 was mad his lientenant. 14. Lyoc. & Burget Screes 2194 Oon singuler man to make thy leyf tenaunt, To the ne thyne is not avayllable. 1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. ccl. (1483) 322 He beyng that tyme lyeutenaunt of the kyng of England. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 4 \$ 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieuetenaunte, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 Lyndesay Monarche 4271 To Christe he [the Pope] is gret Lewtennand. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 106 They are his Liefetenants, his vicegerents in his Church. 1610 SHARS. Temp. III. ii. 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. (1839) 400 God was king, and the high-priest was to be, after the death of Moses, his sole viceroy or lieutenant. 1703 J. Logan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lientenant for some time at least in thy interest. 1788 Gibbon Decl. & F. (1869) III. kivii. 698 His lientenants were permitted to negociate a truce. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 231 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xi. 49 He had the trustiest of lieutenants in his brothers.

+ b. fig. (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

trustiest of lieutenants in his brothers.

† b. fig. (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XVI. 47 Ac liberum arbitrium letteth hym some tyme, pat is lieutenant to loken it wel by leue of myselue. c 1425 Lypo. Assembly of Gods 1254 Then made Vertu Reson hys lyeftenannt. 1461 Liber Pluscardensis XI. viii, He [God] maid Natur to be his luff tenande. a 1386 SIDNEY Arcadia III. (1633) 303 Where. Fore-sight, with his Lievtenant Resolution, had made readie defence. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1678) 110 Parthenia (whose tears Are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue). a 1708 BEVERIOGE Thes. Theol. (1711) III. 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenant, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of

fining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland*, of a county (now always LORD LIEUTENANT), and in

various other designations now only Hist.

1423 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 198/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenaunt in the said Londe [of Ireland]. 1454 Hist.

V. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenaut of his Parlement. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. 11. xxiv. 192 Lieutenaunt

of the tonn of Calays. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 35 l'reamble, His Lyeutenannte of Ireland and Gardeyn of the.. Marches, 1596 Darrymflett. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 18. 206 Henrie Stuart, quhom the king.. maid leauetennant of the gret Gunis. 1596 Sir J. Smythe in Lett. Lit. Men. Camden) 89 Mr. Leivetenant of the Tower. a 1604 Harmer Chron. Irel. (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Reimond Lievetenant of the forces. a 1613 Overbury A Wife (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenant o' th' Shire. c 1667 Cotton in N. & Q. 9th Ser. VIII. 41/1, I am through his Magestyes gratyouse Favor lieutennant of fry Forrest. 1699 Wood Life 30 Apr., He was lieftenant of the ordinance. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3810/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke. Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 Burton Scot Alr. 1. ii. 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenant of the northern part of the kingdom.

† d. Used as an equivalent for L. legalus, froconsul, suffectus, Gr. ηγεμών. Obs.
1388 WCLIP 2 Alacc. iv. 31 Suffectus. ether lutenaut. 1526 Tindale Luke ii. 2 Syrenus was leftenaunt in Siria. 1553 Eden Treat. Newellad. (Arb.) 9 Metellus celer, proconsull or leauetenante of Fraunce. 1557 M. T. (Genev.) Luke iii. 1 Lieutenant of Jurie. 1636 E. Dackes tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy II. 639 Fulvius remaining Lieftenant in the army... for that the Consull was gon to Rome. 1638 Str. T. Browne Hydriot. i. (1736) 9 A great Overthrow was given unto the Iceni by the Roman Lieutenant Ostorius. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero I. vi. 408 The whole administration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it. † e. (See quot.) Obs.

fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† e. (See quot.) Olos.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had enstalled a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. Mil. and Naval. (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated Lieut., and in combs. Lt.) a. In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain. Army: The officer next in rank to the captain.

Also in captain-lieutenant (see quot. 1727-51; cf. lieutenant captain in 3). b. In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also lieutenant at arms (see quot. 1769).

mander. † Also lieutenant at arms (see quot. 1769).

8. 1578 T.N. tr. Conq. W. India 1 Who in his youth applied himselfe to the warres, and was lieutenant to a companie of horsemen. 1642 Althory MS. in Simpkinson Washington (1860) p. Innii, To liefetennant Scotts horse of oates j. pecke. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. 1. § 52 A lievtenant of a foot company. 1653 Banter Chr. Concord 82 The Lieutenant of the Troop. needs no new Commission. 1727-51 Clarendon Cycl. sv. Captain, Captain-lieutenant is he who commands a troop, or company, in the name and place of some other person, who has the commission with the title, honour, and pay thereof; but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post. 1844 Regul. & Ord. Army 3 Second Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1870 Voile & Stevenson Milit. Dict. (ed. 3) sv., In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

tenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b. 1626 Capt. Smith Accid. This. Seasmen 6 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine, and in his absence to execute his place. 1757 Smollett Referrial II. ix, Lieftenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) Z4b. The youngest heutenant of the ship, who is also stiled lieutenant at arms, is particularly ordered.. to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 Markyat P. Simple xxi, The Admiralty..had..promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. attrib and in Cauth. signifying generally one

3. attrib. and in Comb., signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in + lieutenant-admiral (in the Dutch navy), lieutenant-bailiff (in Guernsey), + lieutenant-fire-worker; + lieutenant-captain (see quot.); lieutenant-colonel, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence lieutenantcolonelcy, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; lieutenant-commander (U.S.), a naval officer, in rank next below a commander, and next above a lieutenant; lieutenant-governor, the deputy of a governor, esp. (a) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (b) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † lieutenant-governancy, lieutenant-governorship, (a) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (b) the province under his government; † lieutenant-prætor = L. proprætor. Also Lieutenant-prætor = L. proprætor.

† lieutenant-prætor = L. proprætor. Also LieuTENANT-GENERAL.

1693 Lond. Gaz. No. 2867/3 On Sunday last *Lieutenant
Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch
Men of War. 1682 Warburdon Hist. Guernsey (1822) 49
The Bailiff. is the chief judge of the royal court; his office
may be executed by deputy, who is called the *lieutenantbailiff. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. S.V. Captain, *Lieutenantbailiff. 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. S.V. Captain, *LieutenantCaptain is the captain's second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence.

... In some companies, &c. he is also called Captain-lieutenant. 1598 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. III. V. He might
have beene Serieant-Naior, if not *Lieutenant-Coronell to
the regiment. 1707 Vulpone 8 Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.
Xix. 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to
Lientenant-colonel Walcott. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas Disp.
(1845) 11. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great
hopes of the *Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1842 THACKERAY FitzB. Pap. Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him
.. a lieutenant-colonelcy. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII.

224 *Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Char. 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a *Lieutenant Fire-worker. 1595 Maynarde Drake's Voy. (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The *Leiftenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners. 1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sutton is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. 1849 (Cobden Specches 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies: we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors. 1880 V. Ball. Jungle Life India: 4, 7 The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. 1784 Laura & Angustus (1794) II. 50 *Lieutenant Governancy. 1745 Observ. conc. Navy 44 Many have either had Governments or *Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 Athernæum 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1688 Bolton Florus II. xiii. (1636) 130 Anicius, *Lieutenant-Preneral.

Lieute nant-general.

[After F. lieutenant-général, in which the second word is historically an adj. qualifying the preceding sb. In Eng., however, and app. also in Fr., general has been commonly apprehended as a sb.]

† 1. gen. One who exercises a delegated rule or

† 1. gen. One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicegerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. F. lieutenant général du royaume.) Obs.

2 1489 Cantos Blanchardyn xlvi. 176 Made hym seneschall & his leeftenannt generall of the royalme. 2 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV. 244 Duke of Glocester, leutenannt generall, and chiefetayne for ye kyng of Englande. Ibid., Hen. II., 161 b, Longvile, lieutenant generall for the Frenche kyng. 1701 Lond. Gaz. No. 3709 4 The King of Spain. has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenant General of Spain at Sea. Irang. 1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. II. (1882) 104 The Deuill himselfe, whose vicegerent or Liefetenant general in his kingedome of impietie he [the Pope] shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also

general, and next above a major-general. + Also

British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also licutenant-general of the ordinance.

In the U. S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

10. 16. Bolton Florus II. viii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus... serving voluntary under him this brother) there, as Lieutenant General. 1647 Clarindon Hist. Rob. II. § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lievetenant-general of the army. a 1671 Ld. Farrax Mem. (1691) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse. 1691-2 in Hood's Life 23 Jan., Commissions are under the seale to make the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenant generalls. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute... the Rt. Hon. John Granville Esa.; Lieutenant-General... of the Ordinance. 1781 Gibbon Decl. § F. xvii. II. 37 The lieutenant-generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes... were allowed the rank and title of Respectable. 1798 J. Adams II is. (1854 IX. 159, I... congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [sc. Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 Wellington and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1837) IV. 73, I. shall be the junior of the Lieutenant General's; however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please. 1855 W. Sargent Braddock's Exped. 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made... a lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A. Garfield in N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant-general was virtually stripped of all authority. Pransf. (1620 Dav Parll. of Bees, Char. i. (1641), Gainst all these outlaws, Martin, hee thou Lievetenant Generall.

† Lieutenantry. Obs. Also 7 lieutennantrie. 1606 — Ant. § Cl. III. xi. 39 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantry, and no practise had in the braue squares of Warre.

2 Lieutenantship. [f. Lieutenant + eship.] The office of a lieutenantry over

The office of a lieutenantry over the forces in Scotland.

Lieute nantship. [f. Lieutenant + - ship.]

The office of a lieutenant. Now rare.

1467-8 Rolls of Partl. V. 588/1 The Office of Stuardeship or Lieftenauntship of oure Lordeship and Maner of Wodestoke.

1581 SAVILE Tacitus' Agric. (1591) 242 In that Lieutenantship hauing spent scarsely three years, he was called home to bee Consull.

1626 in Crt. 3 Times Chas. I (1848)

1. 149 The Earl of Warwick is put out of his lieutenantship, and, which is more, out of the commission for the peace.

21641 Be. Mountagu Acts 3 Mon. (1642) 226 Antipater. having succeeded Antipas his Father in the Lieutenantship of Idumca.

1721 STRYFE Eccl. Mom. (1822) II. xxxiv. 445

The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton]. the lieutenantship of the chase of Hampton Court.

1870 Pall

Mall G. 18 Aug. 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenantship, when. he deserted.

Lieve, obs. form of Leave st.

Liever, var. liefer, compar. of Liefe.

Lieve, ods. form of LEAVE sb.

Liever, var. liefer, compar. of Lief.

Lievrite (līvrəit). Min. [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lelièvre, who first described it: see -ITE.] A synonym of LLVAITE.

1814 T. ALLAN Min. Nomen. 29 Lievrit. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND Min. (1822) 393 Lievrite. 1861 Bristow Gloss. Min.

Lift, obs. form of LIEF.

Life (loif), sb. Forms: 1 lif, 3-5 lif, lijf, (4 liif, leve, liuf), 4-5 live, 4-6 lyf(f, lyif(f, liff, lyve, 4-7 lyfe, 5 lyyf, 5-6 lief, liffe, lyffe, 4-life. Gen. sing. 1 lifes, 2-7 lives, 3 lifves, 4-5

lyfes, lyvis, -ys, 4-6 -es, 5 -ez, lyfes, 6 liffis. Dat. sing. 1 life, 2-5 live, 3 liwe, 4-5 lyve; see also Alive. Plural. 4 lyfis, 4-6 lyves, -is, 4-7 lifes, 5 lywes, lijfis, lyvis, -ess, 6 lyffes, lyfes, lieves, 4- lives. [OE. lif str. neut., corresponds to OFris. lif neut., life, person, body, OS. lif neut., life, person (MDu. lijf life, body, Du. lijf body), OHG. lib masc. and neut., life (MHG. lip, inflected life, masc. life, body, masc. life, lif OHG. lib masc. and neut., life (MHG. lip, inflected lib-, masc., life, body, mod.G. leib masc., body), ON. lif neut., life, occas. body (Sw. lif, Da. liv life, body):—OTent. *libo*, f. Teut. root *lib-, whence Live v., OE. belifan Belive v., to remain; the ablaut-var. *laib- appears in Leave v. The general meaning of the root (Aryan *leip-, loip-, lip-) is 'to continue, last, endure'; cf. Gr. λίπαρής persistent.]

I. The condition or attribute of living or being alive; animate existence. Opposed to death.

1. a. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. Phrases: + To bring (out) of life (see Bring v. 8 b); + to do or draw of live, to kill, destroy; + to go of live,

or draw of live, to kill, destroy; † 10 go of live, to die.

Beownlf 2471 pa he of life zewat. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 197 And te londes men hire. lached, and dod of line. c1200 Ornin 976 Profetess all wibphtenn gilt pe33 haffden brohlt off life. a 1235 Leg. Kalh. 252 Blodles & banles & leomen baten line. c1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 201 His licham of erde he nam, And blew dor-in a lines blast. Ibid. 3865, xiiii. Shusent it haued slagen, And. iiii. score of line dragen. Ibid. 3884 Aaron do wente of liwe dor. c1330 Spec. Gy Warn. 252 Vp he ros pe pridde day From deb to line wid-oute nay. c1374 Chaucer Troylus it. 1559 (1668) lone.. bryng hym soone of lyne. c1400 Destr. Troy 11038 Phylmen, be freke, ... Lut to be lady, & of his lyff banket. c1400 Matnoev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 In be whilk land it lyked him to take lief and blude of oure Lady Saint Marie. a 1400-50 Alexander 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. 1560 Davs tr. Sleidane's Comm. 415 [He is] so sicke and diseased, that they can hardlye kepe life in him. 1611 lines Gen. ii. 20 The fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. 1676 Davben Aurengs. 1. i. 150 Proof of my Life my Royal Signet made. 1697 Collier Immoer. Stage 283 As long as there's Life there's Hope. 1738 Pope Universal Prayer 44 Oh lead me wheresoe'er 1 go, Thro' this day's Life or Death. 1755 Blackstone Comm. I. i. 04 Life is the immediate gift of God. 1803 Med. Yrul. X. 516 Deep inspiration, sighing, and other strong symptoms of life. 1880 L. Morris Ode Life 138 Life! what is life, that it ceases with ceasing of breath?

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, and dead or non-living matter; the assemble of the constitution of the const blage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in animal, vegetable, psy-

presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in animal, vegetable, psychical life.

1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 25 b, In Plantes... is the life vegetative. Ibid. 26 To apprehende the other life above this Iz. is life in the womb] called sensitive. 1678 Cuyworth Intell. Syst. t. i. § 27. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric Chem. (1814 54 Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions: the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it. 1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 4 Life is seen in organization is seen. 1874 Carrenter Ment. Phys. t. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrun,—the instrument of our Psychical ur inner life. 1884 F. Temple Relat. Relig. § Sci. vi. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrun,—the molife when the earth was nothing but a mass of intensely heated fluid. 1883 Burdon-Sanderson in Nature 26 Sept, 523 Life is a state of ceaseless change.

C. Continuance or prolongation of animate existence; opposed to death. (For tree, vaater, elixir, etc. of life, see these sbs.) (A matter, etc.) of life and death: (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence fig. (a matter) of 'vital' importance.

c. 1000 ÆLPRIC Gen. ii. 9 Lifes treow oniddan neormena wange and treow inzehydes godes and yfeles. a 1200 Moral Ode 115 Ech Mon scal hin solf demen to debe ober to line. 1450 ME. Med. Bl. Heinrich) 128 3ef be netle be alyue, hit is a sygne of lyf. 1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 135 To sit upon life and death on a man, De capite awakes him with life and death call. 1887 Spectator 3 Sept. 1174 A thoroughly workable mobilisation scheme... is a matter of life and death to the French.

d. Animale existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For

d. Animale existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For necessary of life, staff of life, see those words.) † Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life;

† Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life; a livelihood, one's living. Obs.

c1250 Gen. & Ext. 176 To fode, and srud, to helpen de lif. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 399 Al bat nedeb to be lyue pat lond bryageb forb ful ryue. 1553 R. Ascham in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 14, I trust I culd applie my self to mo Kyndes of liffe than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seeke. 1591 Satir. Poems Keform. xxviii. 88 Of all the barnis my Lady Seltoun bure. Scho me constraint to make Ilk ane a lyfe. 1604 E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 11. ii. 84 Of necessitie it must be contrarie and vnfit for mans life. 1611 Birle Deul. xx. 19 The tree of the field is mans life. 1616 W. Lawson Country Housew. Garden (1626) 3 And by this meanes your plot shall be fertile for your life. 1655 tr. Com. Hist. Francion 1x. 7

You .. are so afraid to lay forth your money, that you dare not buy that which is most necessary for life. 1699 DAMPIER POP. II. 1, 15 Cachao is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

6. Attributed hyperbolically to products of plastic or graphic art.

1638 F. Junus Paint. Ancients 77 He shall shew you.

1638 The Linux Paint. Ancients 77 He shall shew you.

1639 The Laboricous Praxiteles.

1644 Everyn Diary: Mar. (1819) 1. 46 The Ecce Homo. for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

16. To come to life: to recover as from apparent.

death; to regain consciousness after a swoon. So

to bring to life.

1672 Wiseman Treat. Wounds 1. ix. 213 We bled him till he came to life. 1678 LAOV CHAWORTH in 12th Kep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 52 They saw a man drownding. .. After some howers he came to lyfe.

2. fig. Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to a condition conceived hyperbolically or metaphorically as 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are raised from the 'death of sin' and are 'alive unto righteousness'; the divinely implanted power or principle by which this condition is produced; also, the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast

ence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast with that of the lost.

2950 Lindisf, Gosp. John iii. 15 Eghuelc sede gelefed in dæm ne losad ah he hasfed lif ecc. 21200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 9 Dat we.. swa cumed ford in to de eche line de he hald us behoten. 21220 Eastlary 46 Ure driften...ros fro dede do, vs to lif holden. 1382 Wyclif Col. iii. 3 Jour lyf is hid with Crist in God. 2130 Ilymns Virg. 9 To lastynge lijf it wole us lede. 21440 Proock Rept. v. xi. 539 It is bettir to a man forto entre sureli into lijf with oon y3e, oon hond, oon foot, etcatera. 1585 FETHERSTONE IT. Calvin on Acts viii. 25 The seede of life began to be sowen throughout the whole region. 1820 Carlyle in Foreign Rev. IV. 129 If our Bodily Life is a burning, our Spiritual Life is a being-burnt, a Combustion.

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a luman being)

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death, esp. in to lose, save, lay down one's life, and similar expressions. Formerly + the life = one's,

+ Also in oath-words formed with diminutive

† Also in oath-words formed with diminutive suffixes, lifekins, lifelikins, lifelings.

a 1400 Cursor M. 2719 (Gött.) At mi gaincum, bi mi lyf [earlier text (Cott.), if I have lijf; vita comite, Vulg.] A son sal have sare þi wijf. 1590 MARLOWE Edv. II., i. iv. (1598) C, She smiles, now for my life, his minde is chang'd. 1590 PORTER Angry Wom. Alvingt. vi. (Percy Soc.) 34 lle bolde my life, Your minde was to change maidenhead for wife. 1600 SHARS. A. Y. L. Iv., i. 159 By my life, she will doe as I doe. 1601 — Twel. N. v. i. 188 Odd's lifelings. 1604 Odds life [see Goo sb. 14 a]. 1606 Day 1le of Guls G, Of my life we are come to the birth of some notable knanery. 1611 MIDDLEFOR & DEKKER Roaring Girl DI b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. 1608 SHADWELL Sullen Lovers IV. Wks. (1720) I. 72 Cods my life-kins! 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables ccccxxviii. 404 Lifelikins, says she, I know no more Reason I have to Obey my Husband, then my Husband has to Obey me. 1777 SHERIDAN Sch. Scand. v. ii, Gad's life, ma'am, not at all.

e. A vital or vulnerable point of an animal's body; the 'life-spot'.

body; the 'life-spot'.

1850 Scoresby Cheever's Whalem. Adv. iii. (1859) 35
This he did so well as to hit the 'fish's life' at once.

4. Energy in action, thought, or expression; liveliness in feeling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit

vivacity, spirit.

Invenness in Iceling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit.

153 STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C. 111. 96 a, The rest, full of lyfe in the heeles, saued themselues. 1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 136 When, seelie Groome (God wot) it was defect Of spirite, life, and bold andacitie. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 166
Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the luw key with more gracetie and staidnesse. 1598 R. Bernardott. Terence 26 Kem negligenter agit. He goes carelesslie about the matter. He puts no life into thematter. 1669 Bunnar Hely Citie Pref. Aiij, I thought I should not have been able to speak. five words of Truth with Life and Evidence. 1692 Burner Past. Care in. 115
That a Discourse be heard with any Life, it must be spoken with some. 21715—Own Time Int. (1724) I. 392 His preaching was without much life or learning. 1838 Lytton. Alice xi. ii, There was no lustre in her eye, no life in her step. 1838 Hawthorne Fr. § 1t. 37nts. II. 59 The most picture-sque aspect of the scene was the life given to it by the many faces. 1848 Manch. Exam. 28 Oct. 5/6 The comedy..is heavy, and all the briskness of actor and actress is exerted in vain to give life to it.

+ b. To give life to: to bring inlo active use; to impart an impetus to. Obs.
1622 G. Wither Christmas Carol iii, Fair Virtue O 3 b.

† b. To give life to: to bring inlo active use; to impart an impetus to. Obs.

1622 G. Wither Christmas Carol iii, Fair Virtue O 3 b, Vonng Men and Mayds, and Girles & Boyes, Giue life, to one anothers I oyes. 1622 Lett. to Conde Gondomar in Rushw. Hist. Collections (1659) I. 69 To give life and execution to all Penal Laws now hanging over the heads of Catholicks. 1625 Burges Pers. Tithes 48 The Statute of 23. Hen. 8. was principally intended both to gine life to the former Statute. 1631 T. Aoams in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 150 To give life and beginning to the publick Lecture. 1721 R. Braoley Pitlos. Acs. Wks. Nat., 130 The late Dutchess. whose Curiosity and Skill in Natural Knowledge gave Life to many Discoveries which, without her happy Influence, would have lain uncultivated.

5. The cause or source of living; the vivifying or animating principle; he who or that which makes or keeps a thing alive (in various senses); 'sonl'; 'essence'. Hence (poet. nonce-use) = 'life-blood'. Also in collocation life and soul.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 1692 Als be saule as lyf of be body, Swa be lyfe of be saule as God allmyghty. 1382 Wyclif Prov. iv. 13 Hold discipline. kep it, for it is thi lyf. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 11. ii. 194 Why't there you toucht the life of our designe. 1607-12 Bacon Ess., Despatch (Arla) 249 Order. & distribution is the life of dispatche. 1611 Bible Gen. ix. 4 But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eate. a 1618 Raleigh Disc, Invent. Shifts Wks. 1829 VIII. 233 The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities. 1633 Tavon Way to Health iv. (1697) 79 Water and Air are the true life and Power of every Being. 1712. J James Ir. Le Blond's Gardening 193 Tis the Life of fine Water-works to be well fed. Ibid. 201 Water-Works are the Life can Garden. 1715-20 Pove Hidal vv. 609 The warm Life canne issuing from the Wound. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas vit. iii. (Ridg.) 14 Ballets incidental to the pice care the very life and soul of the Dragon. 1861 Hughes Tom Brovon at

in familiar use.

in familiar use.

| a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1531 He is mi lif & mi lune. Ilid. 2478 Mi lif, and mi leofmon, Jesu Crist, mi lanerd.] 1540 Palsor. Acolastus III. v. R j b, I can not but I must needes or algates enbrace the my life. 1595 Stenser Colin Clout 16 Colin, my life, my life. 1591 Starks. Cymb. v. v. 226 O Imogen! My Queen, my life, my wife. 1706 Addisonal V. v. (1707) 12 Where is my Life! my Rosamond! Ly31 Swift Strephon & Chloe 208 On Box of Cedar sits the Wife, And makes it warm for Dearest Life.] 1766 GOLDEN. 176. W. xvii, Let us have one bottle more, Deborah, my life. 1837 Direkens Pickw. xiii, 19. my dear—said Mrs. Pott. 'My life', said Mr. Pott. 1847 Tenxyson Princess VII. 330 My bride, My wife, my life.

6. In various concrete applications.

+ a. A living being, a person. [So OS., OFris.

ta. A living being, a person. [So OS., OFris.

† 8. A living deing, a person. [60 65.] Colling of the colling of

† b. One's family or line. Obs.

a 100-50 Alexander 599 Bot of be lyfe bat he list off he like was to nane. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour 59 And there lin Hell] she [Eve] and her husbonde and all thaire lyft [F. lear ligne] was in prison unto the tyme that God deied on the

c. nonce-uses. Vitality as embedied in an indi-

C. nonce-uses. Vitality as emboured in an individual person or thing. 1587 Golding De Mornay v. 51 Enery life (if 1 may so speake) begetteth.. issne.. in it selfe afore it send it out. 1605 Shaks. Macb. v. viii. 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine owne sword? whiles I see lives, the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xiii, An awful thought, a life removed, The human-hearted man I loved. 1864—En. Ard. 75 Philip.. like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms: living things in the aggregate.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate.

1738-46 Thomson Spring 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep emich'd with vegetable life.

1732 Pope Ess. Man 1. 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood.

1850 Texnyson In Menn. vii. The noise of life begins again.

1858 Hawthorne Fr. & It. Yrnls. (1872) 1. 11 The life of the scene, 100, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London.

1865 Direkts Mnl.

187. L. xiv, Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly the life.) The living form at model: living semblance: life-size figure or

ferm or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation. After, from (or + by) the life: (drawn) from the living model. As large as (+the) life, life-size; hence humorously, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point.

INC-SIZE; fience numorously, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. Small life: ? somewhat less than life-size.

1599 Shars. Much Ado in. ii. 110 There was neuer counterfeit of passion, came so neere the life of passion as she discuners it. 1607 Braun. & Ft. Woman-hater ii. i, It doth shew So neere the life as it were naturall. 1607-12 Bacon Ess. Eeauty (Arb.) 210 That is the hest part of beauty which a picture cannott expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — Ess., Friendship (Arb.) 170 The best Way, to represent to life the manifold see of Frendship. 1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 24 Which shadow..if you draw by the life must be hit at an haires breadth. 1641 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 1. 36 A glorious crucifix... greater than the life. 1689 Lond, Gaz. No. 2420/4 Two Medals, One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life. 1788 Jourson Idler No. 50 P 9 The picture is .. bigger than the life. 1762-71 H. Waldel Pertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 1. 220 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths. Phid. IV. 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting as large as the life. 1809 Sir R. C. Hoare Tour Irel. 235 Two curious old portraits... the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Bullen, small life. 1816 W. Hollar Dance Death 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 (C. Bed.) Verdant Green I. vi, An imposing-looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural. 1859 Gullick & Timbs Paint. 312 The study from 'the Life'. with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or resimblance to the original (said of a drawing or

b. To the life: with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting); with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † Formerly censt. of. † To set oneself out to the life: to adorn oneself with the utmost pains.

1603 B. Jonson K. Yas's. Entertain. Wks. (1616) 848 Wherein. the very site, fabricke, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life. 1626 Massinger Rom. Actor 11. (1629) D. 2, A Tragedie. in which a murther Was acted to the life. 1641 MILTON Ch. Govt. w. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing. 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 11. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 Rules Civility 195 To reflect upon a Lady. for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Design. a 1758 RANSAY Some of Contents Evergreen vii, The girnand wyfe, Fleming and Scot haif painted to the lyfe. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blass II. vii. ? 20, I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 LAMB Elia II, Stage Illusion, They please by being done under the life, or beside it; not to the life. 1860 RADE Claister & H. XXXVII. (1896) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot scream to the life? 1863 COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char. XXII. 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

II. With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration: the period

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, all my (his, etc.) life: = in or during all my (etc.) life; + for-

merly sometimes without all.

merly sometimes without all.

cross Rule St. Benet (Logeman) i. 10 On eallon heora life. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 225 Noe lefede on all his life nijon hund geare and fifti. 1207 N. Grouc. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he linede al is lif & deyde in feble debe. a 1300 Cursor M. 12246 For sagh i neuer nan swilk mi line. c 1384 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 111. 443 Aftur a man deserves while he lyves here schal he be rewardid aftur his lyife. c 1385 Chaucr L. G. W. Prol. 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve lother texts lyfel. 1433 Rolls of Partl. IV. 472/1 [To] receive the saide annuitee, terme of his lyve. 1460 Capgrave Chron. (Rolls) 176 That he schuld. nevir his live dwelle in no soile longing to the Kyng of Ynglond. c 1470 G. Ashby Dicta Philos. 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Considre that your liff is shorte. 1561 T. Hony tr. Castiglione's Courtyer I. Aij b, So did he end his life with glorye. 1611 Binle Prov. xxxi. 25he will doe him good, and not cuill, all the dayes of her life. 1650 Trapp Comm. Num. 50 They would. live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1718 J. Chamberland.
Relig. Philos. 1. xii. \$25 This Globe. would be quite dispeopled in the Life of one Man. 1791 Mbs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest i, Early in life he had married Constance Valentia. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. i. 1. 47 There is a

season in the life both of an individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 Morley Voltaire & Every day of our lives. 1895 Bookman Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. For life: for the remaining period of the person's life. A lease, grant, etc. for (two, three, etc.) lives: one which is to remain in force during the life of the lengest live of the life of the lengest live of the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas, the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends

whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called the *lives*.

1470 in Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 351 That no patente be made. for terme of lyfe, or yeres countervailing terme of lyffe. 1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provoste Jete.]. shall make anye Lease for lief lieves or yeeres, of anie ferme Jete.]. 1641 MILTON Ch. Govt. In. Introd. Wks. (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease. . The Man. . had Poyson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. . 1705 Adultson Haly Wks. 1856 I. 363 The administration of this bank is for life. 1712-14 Poper Rape Lock 1, 80 Nyupphs.. For Life predestin d to the Gnomes Embrace. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life. 1834 MACALLAV Pitt Ess. (1887) 321 Newcastle offered him. the Duchy of Lancaster for life, 1849 — Hist. Eng. vi. II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict. C. 77 § 7 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives. C. The term of duration of an inanimate thing; the time that a manufactured object lasts.

the time that a manufactured object lasts.

the time that a manufactured object lasts, 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 210 Mosaick, .. an Ornanient of much Beauty, and long Life. 1876 Prefece & Signature Telegraphy 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them fbattery cells]. 1889 Scribner's Mag. Aug. 210/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 Sir A. Kerkwich in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. Life assurance. a. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. A good life: one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to

ceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. b. Any particular amount of expectation of life. c. 'An insurance on a person's life; a life insurance policy' (Ogilvic, 1882).

1692-3 Halley in Phil. Trans. XVII. 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives. Ibid. 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1777 Surrious Xoh. Scand. in: ii, I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 Dr. Morgan Ess. Probab. 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was..called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. pt. in proverbial expressions referring to

10. pl. in proverbial expressions referring to

tenacity of life.

1562 (see Cat sh. 13b). 1599 Massinger, etc. Old Lato v. i, I believe now a father Hath as many lives as a mother! 1859 McClintock Voy. 'Fox' Arct, Seas x. 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare.

11. Transferred uses in various games. Cards

('Commerce'). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. Pool. One of three chances which each player has. Cricket. The continuation of a batsman's innings after a

The continuation of a bitsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out. 1806-7 J. Beresford Miscries Hum. Life (1826) in. xxiii, At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing ... for aces. 1840 T. Hook Fitsherbert II. xiii. 193 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce; I have just lost my last life and my only shilling. 1856 'CAFT. CRAWLEY' Billiards (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star. 1883 Daily Tel. 15 May 2/7 The captain ... received a life. in the slips.

TIT Course condition, or improper of living.

III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human tuting the history of an individual (esp. a numan being) from birth to death. In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death. (Anything, nothing) in life: 'in the world', at all. c 900 tr. Bxda's Hist. IV. XXXI. [XXXI.] (1800) 378 Da sume we geare for genynde awriton in ôxere bec Cuôbertes lifes. ?a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He geendode his dagas. .acter mycclum geswince. .his lifes. c 1175, etc. [see LEAD Tv. 12]. a 1300-1400 Cursar M. 252 (Gött.) Till paim .. bat ledis þair lines [a 1425 Trin. lyues] in mekil wast. 1513 Douglas Æucis IV. v. 66, I leif .. and ledis life as 5e se. 1540 Hyrde tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Hom. (1592) N ij, They that marry for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. a 1598 Stenser Hymn Heavenly Love 183 He our life hath left untous free. 165 Militon P. L. vii. 193 To know That which before us lies in daily life. Ibid. Xi. 666 Studious they appere Of Arts that polish Life. 1736 Butler Anal. i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been hlameless. 1837 Dickens Picken. I, 'Hallo!' responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life. 1868 M. PATTISIN Academ. Org. 5 One who owes to College endowments all that he has and is in life. 1878 Morley Voltaire 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 22t There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 Mallock (title) Is Life worth living? being) from birth to death. In generalized sense,

b. The Biblical phrase this life (Vulg. have vita, Gr. ή ζωή αυτη, 1 Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also the or this present life) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to the future life (occas. another life, etc.), the state of existence after death. (Phr. To depart this life, from this life: see DEPART v. 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of life for: Either of the two states of human cristones capacital by death

dife: see Depart v. 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of life for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

1000 Ags. Gost. Like viii. 14 Pa de.. of carum. biss lifes synt for brysmede. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Er ure drihten come to bisse line. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Er ure drihten come to bisse line. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Er ure drihten come to bisse line. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Er ure drihten come to bisse line. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Er ure drihten come to bisse line. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Er ure drihten come to bisse line. 1175 Scr. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 219 Eftire bis lyfe transitore euire-lestand lyfe is me before. 1180 Wyclif Scrm. Sel. Wks. II. 229 Here in bis liif. 1549 Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion (Prayer Ch. Milli), All them, whyche in thys transystory life be in trouble, sorowe, nede lete. 1. 1579 Fenton Guiciard. vii. 363 King Phillip. had channged this life for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 Jortin Scrm. (1771) II. xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present. 1852 H. Rogerse Ecl. Faith (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is.. a pilgrimage to a better.

2. A particular manner or course of living: characterized as good, bad, happy, voretched, etc.
2. A particular manner or course of living: characterized as good, bad, happy, voretched, etc.
3. 1025 Wellfstan Hom. (Napier) 270 Ealle hig waron haliges lifes menn. 21200 Orans 4510 Patt mann. maga... evenienn Godd wibb halls lif. 1120 Hatt mann. maga... evenienn Godd wibb halls lif. 1120 Hatt mann. maga... evenienn Godd wibb halls lif. 1120 Hatt mann. maga... evenienn Godd wibb halls lif. 1120 Hatt Meid. 5 Heo stont burth heh lif ibe tur of ierusalem. 11300 Cursor M. 13830 Pe lif he ledes mai man lede. 1137 Lange. P. P. B. In. 62 That lineth synful lyf here her soule is liche the deuel. 72 1400 Arthur 554 He toke be qwene, Arthonrez wyff, Azenst goddes lawe & gode lyff. 1140 Cursor M. 13830 Pelif he ledes mai man lede. 1179 Lange. 1150 Wistornesley Chron. (1875) I. 33 Queene Kath

practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp. in phr. to see life. Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a re-

cipating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society; esp. in phrases to begin or enter life, to be settled in life.

1771 MAGRENZIE Man Feel. (1886) 26 She had been ushered into life (as that word is used in the dialect of St. James) at seventeen. 1784 Unifort. Sensib. II. 182 The disadvantages of entering life without money. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas 1. i. 7. 5, I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 Sporting Mag. V. 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, life, gammon, and trying-it-on are depicted. 1874 DASENT Malf a Life III. 123 To see me happily settled in life. 1885 E. GARRETT Alt Any Cost vii. 112 Does a man want .. to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.
[c900: see 12.] a 1225 St. Marher. 317 Hit were god thet hi radde hire lyf. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints Prol. 28, I writ be lyf of sanctis sere. c1386 Chaucer Manciple's T. 50 Thus written olde clerkes in hir lyves. c1450 St. Chithbert (Surtees) 667 Saint cuthbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang T. 1. 24 Many for feare fled into desarts and caves, witnesseth S. Jerone in the life of Paul the Erenite. 1758 Johnson Iller No. 102 ? 2 Few authors write their own lives. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vii. II. 203 The fitty poets whose lives Johnson has written. 1850 L. Hunt Autoliog, I. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autocritical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a On live (OE. on life', o live.

Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autocritical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a. On live (OE. on life', o live, etc.: see Alive. b. Upon live.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 11. 981 (1030) Pe beste harpour vpon lyue. c 1400 Destr. Troy 11275 Ne 301 sechis no socour. Of no lede vppon lyue. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 279 Es noghte a lorde in pat lande appone lyfe leuede.

c. Of live, later of life.

c. 1375 Cursor II. 7934 (Fairf.) Be god of line [Cott. o-line, Gôtt. a-line] he square his ab. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 293 Wes name off lyve that hym ne dred. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 209 Alle men of lyve wakythe hym nowght. 1444 Rolls of Parlt. V. 704 If they hen of lyfe., north. atte live.

d. To live (OE. to life), north. atte live.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Num. xxxi. 15 Moises. . axode liwi hig heoldon ba wifmenn to life. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 629 And leten (weren) de oôre to line gon. c 130 Sir Tristr. 1022 Wheber our to line go, He hap anous of bis. c 1375 Cursor II. 5180 (Fairf.) Bot I ne kepped na langer atte live.

e. In live, in life, with life.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1364 To sechen ysaac hom a wif, Of his kinde de dor was in lif. a 1300 Cursor II. 1834 (Trin.) Mist no mon wip life (Fairf.) in life, 65tt. on liff hame more.

f. Of lives, on lives, in lites. [Cf. ALIVES.]

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 234 If hise bredere of lines ben. a 1300 Cursor II. 8373 (Trin.) Mist no mon wip life (Fairf. in life, 65tt. on liff) hame more.

f. Of lives, on lives, in lites. [Cf. ALIVES.]

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 234 If hise bredere of lines ben. a 1300 Cursor II. 8373 (Trin.) Lives. In life, 65tt. on liff) hame more.

f. Of lives, on lives, in lites. [Cf. ALIVES.]

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 234 If hise bredere of lines ben. a 1300 Cursor II. 8373 (Dunbarns haf na faders in lines [17th. on lives]. Fairf, on linis].

V. 15. Lives (OE. lifes), the gen. sing. used

a. predicatively = alive; oceas. as sh., those who are

a. predicatively = alive; oceas. as sh., those who are alive, the living.

200 tt. Bada's Hist. v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 462 He..nemne dynre edunge anne ætywde bæt he lifes wæs. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 31 He nat to sode bet heo beod lines. c 1180 Gm. h. Ex., 3802 He.. Ran and stod tuen lines and dead. c 1300 Haxelok 1307 Al.. That euere was in Denemark lynes. 31. Gmy Warm. (A.) 5459 Nigt no day switen V nille. Lines or debes bat ich him se. c 1380 Str Ferumb. 3685 V nolde be lete lynes bee.

h. attributively = live. living.

be lete lyues bee.

b. attributively = live, living.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 Habbe nu sehtnesse and luue
to ech liues man. c1330 Cast. Leve 1422 Heo segen him
alyue a lyues-mon. c1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 620 Nolyues
creature Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beest, or man. c1450
Lonelleh Grail xxxix. 373 Non lyves body there-line he
say. 1548 Udall Erasu. Par. Linke xi. 110 The yearth
shall yelde hym again a linesman on the third daie. fa 1550
in Dunhar's Poems (1893) 324 Now glaidith enery lime
creature. 1600 Holland Livy XL viii. 1064 It is the ...gift
of God that I am a livesman [L. crivus] at this houre.

VI. Combinations.

18. General combs. a. simple attrib. as life-air.

16. General combs. a. simple attrib., as life-air,

VI. Combinations.

16. General combs. a. simple attrib., as life-air, bark, -battle, -beauty, -experience, -food, -germ, -grouf, -guidance, -journey, -thase, -filan, -frocess, -tackle, -threal, -transit, -vein, -week, etc.

1840 Kears Hyperion, 1:10 Space regioned with 'life-air, 1847 Carrott, 1:10 Space regioned with 'life-air, 1847 Carrott, 'weil', -kears Hyperion, 1:10 Space Relief Ess. 1853 II. 42: Seated at the helm of his 'life-bark, that defies every storm. 1832 Carrotter Comm.-pl. Bk. IV. 274 The trees in their full 'life-beauty, 1852 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. xiii. 160 Blessed is the man... whose 'life-experience has taught a confiding belief, cr475 Pil. I. vi. in Wr.-Wülcker 788 20 His victurs, 'lyfefode. 1875 E. White Life in Christ I. (1876 12 'Life-germs, which are all born together, do not die together, 1849 Muschison Silveria ii. 1867 24 Clearly developed and abundant 'life-groups. 1831 Carrott Res. 11853 185 Some months of our 'Life-journey. 1849 Miss Mulcock Cgilivies 1673 25 The real nature of the 'life-phase which was opening upon her. 1849 Robertson Serm. Ser. IX. (1866) 287 Each man...must take uphis 'life-plan alone. 1889 Musch Truth 1830 Cur merely organic 'life-processes. 1853 Leron Antobioz. III. 21 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my 'life-story. 1831 Carrotte Sart. Res. (1858) 35 The same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other 'Life-tarke. 1862 Mesivate Rom. Emp. 1865; VI. I. 210 The 'life-thread. had been severed by the fatal sbears. 1843 Carrotte Past. 4 Pr. 10 iv. In this your brief 'Life-transit. 1530 History 10 June 1854 (1862) History 17 Death. Taketh his swende and smytch aconder the 'lyfe vayne. 1890 'Rotte Brobertsoon' Miner's Right (1862) 16f i Failures and 'life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as life-abhorring, -learing, -begetting, -breathing, -bringing, -creat-

scorner 117, Death. Taketh his swerde and smyteth asonder the hyde vayne. 1890 'Rolf Boldbewood' Miner's Right (1801) 161 i Failures and 'life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as iife-abhorring, -learing, -begetting, -breathing, -bringing, -creating, -destroying, -devouring, -hraging, -creating, -confectching, -poisening, -preserving, -quelling, -reading, -rendering, -renewing, -restoring, -saving, -sustaining, -working etc. adjs.; life-lover, -saving, -sustaining, -working etc. adjs.; life-lover, -saving, -sustaining, -working etc. adjs.; life-lover, -saving, -sustaining, -working etc. 1805 175 Stay but till my lulia close The 'life-breating earth. 1648 Herrick Hesper. (1860 175 Stay but till my lulia close The 'life-breating eye. 1819 Sheller Prometh. Coh. 11. i. The folded depth of her 'life-breating bosom. 1661 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 12 12 14 'life-bringing worde of the Father. 1868 I. H. Newman Ferses Far. Octas. 127 'Life-creating Paraelete. a 1600 in Fart S. P. Ella, (1843) II. 437 More strong then 'life-destroying death. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. vii. 17 Avarice. kindled 'life-devouring fire. 1633 Foro Leve's Sav. v. iii, Let 'life-bugging slaves. be loath to die! 1597 Minoletron Wish. Sol. 1. Her life-infusing speech doth thus begin. 1678 Brooks Gold. Ker Wks. 1877 V. 203 Making good the philosopher's notion. that man is a 'life-lover. 1647 H. More Cranic 23 In friendly feasts, and 'life-outfetching kisse. 1592 Shaks. Ven. A. Ad. exxiii. 'Life-poisoning pestdence. 1590 - Com. Err. V. i. 53 Life-preserving belts. 1632 Littleow Trat. X. 10 Each baffe boure a bell of infernall paine, and between each torment, a long distance of 'life-quelling time. 1601 Carew Commonal 55 'Lifereaing knocks. 1602 Shaks. Hann. V. V. 146 Like the kinde 'Life-rend ring Politician. 1781 Cowplex Conversal, 504 Your heart shall yield a 'life-renewing steam. 1811 - Hope 456 The trumpet of a 'life-saver-, such a mattresses. deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. 1645 Quarles Sol. Reant. V. 17 Hisvery 'life-sustaining diet.

life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

C. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as life-crowded, -deserted, -cyed. -fenetrated, -teeming adjs.

1839 Balley Festus (1852) 132 Its seas 'life-crowded.

177-46 Thomson Summer 818 Solitary tracts Of 'life-deserted sand. 1839 Balley Festus (1852) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, 'Life-eyed, soul-crowned. 1893 Month Jan. 52 A potent and 'life-penetrated organism. 1847 Herschelt tr. Schiller's Spaziergang 3 'Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs and pules — 'in of for with or as life':

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs, and pples. = 'in, of, for, with, or as life'; as life-bereft, -lengthened, -lorn, -lost, -old, -spent, -sweet,-thirsting,-weary(-weariness); life-struggle. +Also occas. = lifelike, as life expression.

1866 Sir T. Marin Firgil vi. 219 The bodies 'life-bereft Of heroes of renown. 1621-31 Laud Scrmi. (1847) 98 Another King, but the same 'life expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. a 1770 Chatterion in Europ. Mag. (1804) XLV. 26 The drowning, 'life-infatuate fool. 1668 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iv. Iv. Decay 10 'Life-lengthned Ezechiah. 1871 Palurane Lyr. Powns 80 The 'life lorn hillside. 1598 S. Rowlands Betray. Christ Gij,

His "life-lost blood. 1859 H. Kingsley G. Hamlyn (1000) 87/2 The rupture of "life-old associations. 1633 Ford Broken H. IV. II, "Life-spent Penthea. 1898 Q. Ker. July 103 The bitter "life-struggle of primitive society. 1871-4 J. Thonson City Dread," Nr. x. vii, Deathstill, "lifesweet, with folded palms she lay. 1859 Dickens T. Two Cities III. ix. (1872) II. 174 A "life-thirsting... juryman. 1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl, III. 168 His illness had been more "life-weariness than organic disease. 1592 Shaks. Kem. 4 July. 1. 62 The "life-wearie taker may fall dead. 1866 Carlyle Remin. (1881) I. 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

e. In add, or advb. relation: Lasting for a life-

e. In adj. or advb. relation : Lasting for a life-

e. In adj. or advb. relation: Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 Herrick Herre, (1869-117 Though housely comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proofe from miserie.

1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000l. by life-annulities. 1791 GIBBON. Antoloig. (1860) 341 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life-possession more perfect. 1813 J. Forsyn Excurs. Halp 85 Extending the livelli, or life-leases. 1837 Syn. Smith Let. to Archd. Singleton Wks. 1850 11. 264 2 An Ecclesiastical Corporation. can sell a next presentation as legally as a lay life-tenant can do. 1840 Carlyle Herres (1858) 224 Working-out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. 1849 Grote Greecett, whi. V. 483 The life-sitting elders at Athens. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. V. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse pants of knowledge. 1884 Symons Shaks. Predecess. Pref. 9 Elizabehan Dramatic Literature is. important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. 1863 Pall Mall Mag. Christmas No. 224 He., had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to Art: = 'from the life or living model', as life-study', 'class, -school'; or 'impartification', Interest of the life or living model', as life-study'.

living model', as life-study; 'for the study of the life', as life academy, -class, -school; or 'imparting life', as life-touch.

1668 Druden Evening's Leve Pref. It is fancy that cives the life-touches. 1678 Norms Coll. Misc. 17649 173 Moses drew out the main Lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, but Christ. gave it all it's Graces, Air, and Life-ouches. 1849 Chamber's Inform. II. 638 2 In London and elsewhere there are iffe academies. 1897 Mag. Art Sept. 232 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. 1899 Mary Drake Ek. Dew., etc., 85 The difficulty of obtaining a life-study of all phonix.

17. Special combinations: life-strow, a barbed altow with a line attached, which is fired from a

a:row with a line attached, which is fired from a gnn in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); life-assurance (see Assurance 5); life-belt, a belt of inflated indiarubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; life-breath, the support the body in the water; fire-breath, the breath which supports life; also fiz; life-buoy see Broy so, 1 b; + life-cord = life-string; life-cycle Biol. = life-history; + life-dead, suffering a living death; life-drop, a drop of one's heart'sblood; life-estate, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life: life-history Biol., the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state; also, an account of these developments; life-bold, applied to property which is held for a life or lives; hence life-holder. one who holds such property; life-insurance (see INSURANCE 4'; life-interest, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person; life-jacket, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; life-knot (see quot.); life-line, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; life-mortar, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882; life-office, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); lifepeer, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so his-feerage; life-plant, a name for plants of the genus Eryophyllum N.O. Crassulacen, which will grow without being rooted in soil; life-raft, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; liferate, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie'; +life-regiment, 'a regiment of life-guards; life-rocket, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); liferoot, the Golden Ragwort, Senecio aureus (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); life-sest, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a hoat being a lite-saving appliance in case of a hoat being capsized; life-shot, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); +life-sin, actual sin; +life-sith, lifetime; +life-spencer, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; life-spot Whaling, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (Cent. Dict.); life-spring, to kill the animal (Cent. Dicl.); life-spring, the spring or source of life; life-string, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; pt. what is essential to the support of life; life-table, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); life-tenant = life-holder; †life-thraw, lifetime; life-tide, †(a)? lifetime; (b) the tide or stream of life; life-tree = 'tree of life'; life-while

arch., lifetime: life-work, the work of a lifetime;

the work which is the object of a person's whole life; life-writer, a biographer; so life-writing \$b\$, biography; \$ad\$, writing biographies.

1830 Herschal, \$Stad, Nat. Phil. 58 The institution of "life-assurances. 1866 Crew Banking" iii. 84 146-assurance policies. 1858 Simmons Pric. Trade, "Life-beit, 1875 Entroop Sanfor's Fackborn Fric. Trade," Life-beit, 1875 Entroop Sanfor's Fackborn Fric. Trade, "Life-beit, 1875 Entroop Sanfor's Fackborn Fric. Trade," Life-beit, 1875 Entroop Sanfor's Fackborn Fric. Trade, "Life-beit, 1875 Entroop Sanfor's Fackborn Fric. Trade," Life-beit, 1876 Entroop Sanfor's Fackborn Fric. Trade, 1876 Entroop Sanfor Fackborn Fric. Trade, 18

18. The gen. sing. life's (12-17th c. lives) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as lives book, life's day (=Life-Day), lives food, life's time (OE lifes tid; =Lifetime), etc.; now rare exc. in life's end (somewhat arch.); also thives-wet = blood.

†lives-wet = blood.

coo tr. Barda's Hist. 111. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes tiid. c1205 Lxv. 229 pis lond he hire lende, hat come hir lifes ende. c1220 Ecstiary 287 Seke we ure liues fod. a1225 Leg. Kath. 707 pu schalt. . libben liues ende wið lesn Crist. a1225 Ancr. R. 246 God hat writen o liues bot al þet heo seið. a1300 Cursor M. 2889 Men agh noght warn him lines fode. c138 Chaucer Parl. Foules 53 Oure present wordis tyuys space Nys hut a maner deth. c1385 - L. G. W. 1624 Medea, I wot wel that . myn labour May nat disserue it in myn lyuys day. c1420 Anturs of Arth. 702 A kniste of þe table ronde, To his lyues ends. c1430

Lydo, Compl. Bl. Knt. 674 (Lenvoy) Go, litel quayre, vnto my lyues queen. c1449 Pecock Rept. 536 For eny certein while or for all hir lyuys tyme. a 1533 Lo. Beaneas Gold. Bk. M. Anrel. (1546) Ccj h, We can never passe one good lyves daie. 1509 Marston Sco. Villanie I. iv. 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his lines-wet almost spent. 1600 Certain Prayers in Liturg. Serv. C. Elis. (1847) 692 On whose life dependeth the life and life-shoy of so many thousands! 1637 Sc. Prayer Ik., Catechism, That I may continue in the same unto my livesend. 1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes III. xii. 156 In the lives-time of their dearly Beloveds deceased. 1683 Taxon Way to Health 613 There is but little Sand left in their Lives Glass. 1830 Song in praise of beer, And I'll contend to my life's end There's nothing to tipple like Beer.

Life, v. rare. [f. Life sb.] trans. To give life 10. Hence Liting ppl. a.
1880 G. Macdonald Diary Old Soul Jan. 9, 1 see him all in all, the lifing mind, Or nowhere. Thid. Mar. 27 As to our mothers came help in our birth—Not lost in lifing us, but saved and blest.

but saved and blest.

Life, obs. form of LIEF.

Li fe-blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

1590 Spenser F.Q. i. xi. 53 The weapon... deepe emperst bis darksom hollow maw, And, back retyrd, his life blood forth with all did draw. 1596 Silnes. Merch. V. int. ii. 260.

1667 Milton P. L. vill. 467. 1789 Cowser Ceckfighter's Garland vii, Nor e'er had fought but he made flow The life-blood of his fiercest foe. 1827 Keble Chr. V., Gond Friday, With the Saviour's life-blood wet.

2. transf. and fig. That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc.; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

2. Trans. and fig. That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc.; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV., iv. i. 29 This sicknes doth infect The very Life-hlood of our Enterprise. 1601 B. Jonson. Poetaster iv. vii, [Ovid addressing Julia] Be gon, sweete Life-hloode. 1602 Marston. Ant. 4 Med. ii. Wks. 1336 I. 29 His love (life blood of all his hopes. 1644 Milton Arego. (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretions life-blood of a master spirit. 1770 Tunius Lett. Navvii. 180 The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the state. 1857 Willmorr Pleas. Lit. xx. 110 The poetic element is the life-blood of the narrative.

b. altrib. as adj. Vital, essential. rare—1.

1641 Milton Reform. II. Wks. (1847) 16 1 All the most sacred and lifeblood laws.

3. (Also live-blood.) The popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid.

1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Pulsations from Flatulency, like what is vulgarly called the Life-Blood, in several Parts of the Body. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison VI. 221 My upper-lip had the motion in it, throbbing, like the pulsation which we call the life-blood.

1855 J. Dixon Dis. Eye 271 The orbicularis palpebrarum muscle is subject to a spasmodic twitching.. popularly termed the live-blood.

1117e-boat. A boat specially constructed for saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at via.

Life-boat. A boat specially constructed for

saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at sca.

In 1785 a patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for an 'insubmergible boat,' but the word life-boat is not used in the

mergible boat, but the word life-boat is not used in the specification.

1801 Ann. Reg., Chron. 14 Two life boats have been finished by Mr. Greathead of Shields. 1802 Trans. Soc. Arts XX. 283 The Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas were. voted... to Mr. Henry Greatbead... for a Boat of peculiar construction, named a Life-Boat, in consequence of the lives of many persons shipwrecked having been preserved by it. 1811 Moore Tis sweet to behold it, Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion, To gaze on the life-boat though rugged and worn. 1860 All Vear Round No. 65.

344 The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast-guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out.

b. altrib.: life-boat day, a day on which collections are made for the maintenance of life-boats;

lections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; lifeboat-man, a member of a life-boat's crew.

lections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; lifeboat-man, a member of a life-boat's crew.

1858 Homans Dict. Comm. 1215/2 The National Life-Boat Institution. Ibid. 1216/1 A member of the Life-boat Committee. 1860 All Vear Round No. 65, 345 The life-boat men's pay. 1864 Atkinson Stanton Grange 40 Shoes on the lifeboat principle, selfacting dischargers of all extra water. 1808 Daily News 20 Apr. 4/5 A meeting.. for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat day in the town.

Life-day. Obs. exc. arch. Forms: see Life 3b. and Day 3b. A day or some period of a man's life; chiefly pl. (occas. sing.), a man's life or lifetime, '(all) the days of (one's) life'. + To bring, do of life-day, to kill; + to less one's life-dawes, to die. Beowulf 1622 (Gr.) Se ellor-gast oftet lifedagas. a 900 Cynewulf 1622 (Gr.) Se ellor-gast oftet lifedagas. a 900 Cynewulf Crist 1224 On hyralifedagum. c 1175 Lanub Hom. 120 Her heu leueden al heore lifedayes on kare. a 1850 Oul 4 Night. 1139 De while bu art on lifeday. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 4119 Quiles him lesten line dages. c 1275 Passion Our Lord 84 in O. E. Misc. 39 Det heo hyne myhte wreye and don of lyf-dage. c 1300 Vox 4 Wolf 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 59 Thine lif-dayes beth al a-go. 13. Sir Benes (A) 4456 Benes., was islawe And ibroust of his lift dawe. c 1235 Chron. Eng. 1006 in Ritson Metr. Rom. 11. 312 Therfore he les his lyf-dawes. 1375 Babbota Bruce III. 293 And haiff he lyff-dayis. a 1400-50 Alexander 830 He. leues londey with hir all hys lyue days. 1454 Paston Lett. 1. 278 Which affray shorttyd the lyffdayes of the sayd Phillippe. 1324 Londers (1852) II. 368 As for my lord my husband, for his liveday I will never trust him. 1568 Hist. Jacob 4 Exanur. Vix. Giy. Ye know that now our life daies are but short. 1876 Monais Sigurd (1887) 25 As a picture all of gold thy life-days shalt thou see.

Life-everlasting. American cudweed, Antenaria margaritacea. of gold thy life-days shalt thou see.

Life-everlasting. American cudweed, An-

tennaria margaritacea.

1656 PARKINSON Paradisi (ed. 2) 374 Argyroconu sive
Gnaphalium Americanum. Live long or Life everlasting.
1753 in Chambers Cycl. Suppl. App. 1854 THOREAU

Walden iv. (1886) 111 Life-everlasting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs.

Lifeful (laitfiul), sb. rare-1. [f. Life sh. +
-ful.] An amount sufficient to fill a lifetime.
1866 Blackwore Cradack Nawell xxvii. (1981) 139 A
nameript containing a lifeful of learning.

Lifeful (laitfiul), a. Now rare. Also 3 lifful,
6 livefull, lifull, lyfull. [f. Life sh. + -ful.]
Full of life; having much vitality or animation;
giving or bestowing life or vitality.
a 1225 Leg. Kath. 834 pe liffule leane of hali chirche.
1570 T. Nordon tt. Nowel s Catech. (1833) 139 We pray to
have the daily meat... to be wade lifeful and healthful to
us. 1595 Sperser Fieldal. 118. 1596 - F. Q. v. xi. 46
Like lyfull heat to nummed senses brought. 1606 Marston Parasitaster 1. ii. B 2, Tiberio's life-full eyes and well
fild vaines. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 768 A colour grew
Upon his cheek, while thus he lifeful spake. 1862 R. H.
Patterson Ess. Hist. s. Art 103 Nothing is too lifeful
for sculpture, if so be it be beautiful.

Hence Lifefully adv. Lifefulness.
a 1470 Theory Decl. P. C. Scippo Caston 1421. Div. In
they children nature hath lyefully emprynted.. the same.
1822 J. Witson in Pilacko. Mag. XXXI. 265 In their
lifefulness forgetting all thoughts, that appertain to death.
1864 Mrs. Cut. John Grescold 11. 179 The ... garb which
had been worn so lifefully in the morning. 1870 H.
MacMillan Bille Trach. iii 34 Human hope and lifefulness.
Life-giver. One who or that which gives life.

Macmillan Bible Track. iii 54 Human hope and lifefulness.

Life-giver. One who or that which gives life.

1538 S. Rowlands Betray. Christ Gib, O., deaths victor, true life-giver. 1862. Lytico Str. Norg. L. 92 the air—which is the kindest life-giver. 1875 Manning Mission II. Chost i. 3 The Holy Glost, the L. ed and Life-Giver.

So Life-giving sb, and a.

1561 Day str. Bullinger on Afron 1173-125b, This creation and life-giving is not communicated to others. 1596 Spenser Hymn Hon. Love 63 Heavens life-giving Frant. a 1761. Law Compt. Beauty Filger. 12 of a The life-giving power of his holy presence in our solds. 1855 Kro. Law Glamons (1472, 201 The life-giving oxygen of the air. 1899 L. G. Jones J. Sent Christin, i.i. 225 All life-giving is costly.

Life-guard. [Perh. suggested by Du. lijf-garde oos., G. leibgarde (in both of which, however, the first element 'body',]

1. A body-guard of soldiers; now fl. written

Life Guards, in the British army, two regiments of cavalry, forming, together with the Hoyal Horse

of cavalry, forming, together with the Loyal Horee Guards, the household cavalry.

1648 Declar. Commons, Reb. Ireland 63 Most of the King's lifeguard are-frish.

1648 Hamilton Papers Camden, 167 One of Sir Tho, Fairefax lief-guard.

1650 Filling Played to King David.

1702 L. nd. Caz. No. 3°22/3 A stronger Party of French Horse, drawn out of their Life-Guard.

1828 Scott F. J.P. Perth x., A thousand horse mount with him as his daily lifeguard.

1849 Alb. Smith Pottletin Leg. xxiv. 244 He had been passing the evening with an officer—one of the Life-guards Blue.

1848 Regul. v. Ord. Jinny 9. Her Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever.

b. attrib., as † life-zuardoath; life-guard-man,

a member of a life-guard; also Life Guardsman, a soldier belonging to the Life Guards.

a soldier belonging to the Life Guards.

1662 Jessey Mirah. Ann. Secundus 24 The higgest bfeguard oaths. 1681-2 Wood Life 12 Feb., Three men
habited like life-guard men. 1771 Stollett Humph, CL.
23 June, I am resolved to make you my life-guard-man on
the highway. 1840 Dickess Burn. Kndge i, His large
boots resembled...those worn by our Life Guardsmen at
the present day. 1879 Mrs. FORKENER Mignon I. It You
are big enough for a Life Guardsman!

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a
protective guard or girfluore. 2 Ob:

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. ? Obs.

1648 Sanderson Serm. II. 226 Our spirits within us, which should be as our life-guard to secure us against all attempts from without. 1622 S. Patreck Finner al Serm. in J. Smith's Sel. Disc. 531 Good men are the lifeguard of the world. 1683 Tryon Way to Health iii. 1629; 428 Modesty, the Life-guard of Chastity. a 1711 Kes Hymnetheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 317 All the Heav'nly Host your Life-guard are. 1800 Wrens Washington xiv. 1827; 203 This noble quality was the life-guard of his reason.

3. A device attached to the front of a locomotive for amoning small obstructions from the track.

A device attached to the roll of a locollowing for sweeping small obstructions from the track.
 1864 Morn. Star 9 Sept., Had not the life-guard.. protected the wheels of the engine as it did the train would. have been thrown off the line.
 U.S. A person employed to watch against acci-

4. U.S. A person employed to watch against accidents to bathers.

1896 Howells Impressions & Exp. 217, I came out almost before the life-guard could get ready to throw me a life-preserver. Ibid. 223 The life-guard of the bathing-beach. Hence + Life-guard v. Irans., to protect as a life-guard; to preserve, safeguard.

1690 Mor. Ess. & Disc. xii. 200 'Tis not a Man's great Parts...can Life-guard him from Censure, which is a-kin to Death.

† Life-holy, a. Of holy life. Hence † Life-

† Life-holy, a. Of holy life. Hence † Life-holiness.
c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 133 pe lif holie prest zacharie.
a1225 Ancr. R. 142 pet .. heo holden hire up mid hore lif holinesse. Ibid. 346 To hire ownue schrift feder, oder to summe ofer lif-holie monne. a1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 207 His ariste arere me in lif holinesse. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 195 Lyf-holy as eremites. Ibid. vt. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue han ben longe hennes. c1440 Promp. Parc. 303/2 Lyyf holy, devotus, sanctus.
† Life-honey, live-honey. Obs. (See quots. 1609, 1729.)

c 1450 ME. Med. Dk. (Heinrich: 111 Tak halue apynt of lyf hony. 1584 Cogas Haven Health cexxxiii. 234 Let it boyle witill it come to the thicknesse of Liue Honie. 1601 Holland Phiny I. 317 Such..as., will not run like life-hony. 1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. vi. § 27 The other [hony] so soft that it will runne, which therefore is called liue-hony. 1729 Excelyn's Pomona Gen. Adv. 56 Live-Honey that which drops freely out of the Combs.

+ Lifehood, livehood. Ohs. [f. Life sh. + -Hood.] Means of maintaining life, livelihood, sustenance.

Estatemence. c. 1440 Promp. Pare. 308/2 Lyvelode, or lyfhode (K. liyffode), victus. 1484 Caxton Falles of Æsop v. Mii, At the houre of his dethe he byquethed and gaf to them his herytage or lyuehode. 1664 N. Ritting Rec. VI. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children.

his herytage or lyuehode. 1664 N. Riting Rec. VI. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children.

Lifekins: see Life sh. 3 d.

Lifeless (loi files), a. Also 5-6 lyveles, 6-8 liveles, -less e. [OE. liftan, f. lif Life sh. \(\tau\)-less e. [OE. liftan, f. lif Life sh. \(\tau\)-less e. [OE. liftan, f. lif Life sh. \(\tau\)-less. I Having no luc.

1. That has ceased to live: deprived of life; dead.

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1. That has ceased to live: deprived of life; dead.

1. Too, 266 The Myrmaidons. \(\text{Liftan}\) Bere hym. 1. to lis big tent, there left hym as lyneles. \(\text{Ligs}\) Each for the Myrmaidons. \(\text{Liftan}\) Bere hym. 1. to lis big tent, there left hym as lyneles. \(\text{Ligs}\) Each for the Myrmaidons. \(\text{Liftan}\) Bere hym. 1. to lis big tent, there left hym as lyneles. \(\text{Ligs}\) Each for the Myrmaidons. \(\text{Liftan}\) Each the Ethal live the arranses of the set That live the arranses of the late with the cowns. \(\text{Liftan}\) He fearld, that within few daies the Laind would be landlessed and liveless. \(\text{Ligs}\) Eye (2004) Ethal xun.

1841 Leon. Leon liveless. \(\text{Ligs}\) If the stail Patroclus and \(\text{Liftan}\) Eye. In Exp., \(\text{Liftan}\) Loye. In Exp., \(\text{Liftan}\) Loye. The core \(\text{Lift}\) Alge. \(

2. Not en lowed with or possessing life; inanimate.

mate.

roos.Lippin** Hom.** II. *74 Fela templa areadon and mid.
iffleasum acilicny-sum afyldon. **1553 Opinatus Chero's
Offleasum acilicny-sum afyldon. **1553 Opinatus Chero's
Iffleasum acilicny-sum afyldon. **1553 Opinatus Chero's
Iffleasum afyldon. **1563 Opinatus Chero's
**Offleasum afyldon. **Iffleasum afyldon. **Ifleasum afyldon. **Ifleas

3. Wanting vital quality; destitute of animation, vigour, or activity. Also of food: containing no life' or nourishment vigour, or activity.

**Ifse' or nourishment **a1225 Leg. Kath. 826 pe wrenchfule feont ... weorp ham ut sone of paraises selhden into pis liftese lif. **a 1420 Hocalese De Reg. Prin. 8294 After most he roome with a pilwe His lyftes resouns here to despende. 1561 Days tr. Bullinger on Aboc. 1573: 170 h. F. a. Vespasian. did soone releeve the worlde that had long beene linelesse and forforne. 1586 Markove 1:1 Ft. Tamburk. Itt. ii. Ceaseless and disconsolate conceits Which dye my locks so liveless as trey are. 1633 Br. Hall Mard Texts, N. T. 174 Feeding on hearbs and rootes, and such other liveless nourishment. 1642 View Print. Bd. III. 1642 View 1633 Br. Hall Mart Texts, N. T. 174 Feeding on hearbs and rootes, and such other liveless nourishment. 1642 View xxi. 1230; 310 The effect of the whole, as compared with the same design cut by a machine or a lifeless hand. 1890 Daily News 6 Dec. 2'5 This market is lagging again... Flax lifeless.

4. Devoid of life or living beings. 1728-46 Thomson Summer 743 A wild expanse of lifeless and and sky. 1762-71 H. Watole Viewes Aneed Paint. IV. vii. 124 Statues turnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men. 1879 Browns 1809 Philippides 53 Treeless, herbless, lifeless mountain. Hence Lifelessly adv., Lifelessness.

Hence Lifelessly adv., Lifeless mountain. Hence Lifelessly adv., Lifelessness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Lifelesness (sid.). 1814 Byron Corsair III. xx, Each extended tress Long—fair—but spread in utter lifelessness.

1833 L. Ritche E Wand. by Loire 7 Antique-looking vessels, whose white sails hang in utter lifelessness from the mast.

1856 OLMSTED Slave States 59 A few negro children.. posed as lifelessly as if they were really figures carved in chony. 1866 Academy 5 Dec. 435/2 [His] style is lifelessly correct and drab with Latinisms.

Life-like, lifelike laifilaik, a.

Likely to live. Only in phrase. Cf. ALIVE-LIKE. 1613 J. Dav Diall (1614) 321 But what neede we take so long a Day as to see what they will say on their Deathbeds, we shall heare some of them confesse it somewhat sooner, even while they are alive, and live-like. 1881 Miss Vonce Least & Lasses Langley ii. 36 Here, mother... I'm living and lifelike, thank God.

2. Like or resembling life; exactly like a living original or something in real life.

1725 Pope Odyst. v. 1047 Minerva, life-like on embody'd air, Impressed the form of lphthima the fair.

1836 H. Rogers J. Howe i. (1863) 15 The life-like forms of the painter or the sculptor. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) III. 138 As we read this lifelike fiction.

3. as adv. With animation or liveliness.

1839 Bailey Festus xx. (1848) 237 He went Life-like trough all things.

Hence Li felikeness.

Hence Lifelikeness.

1857 GLADSTONE in Oxford Ess. 10 This freshness and genumeness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. 4 Art 87 In all the distinctness of objective reality-with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood.

1884 SWINBURNE in 19th Cent. May 788 The piteous and perfect lifelikeness of these magnificent lines every heart...may recognize.

Lifelikins, Lifelings: see Life 5h. 3 d.

lines every heart. In may recognize.

Lifelikins, Lifelings: see Life sh. 3 d.

Lifelode, obs. form of Livelihood.

Lifelong (ləi'film), sh. rare. [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see Long adv.] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

a 1836 R. H. Froud Mem. (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro' M. 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelong.

Lifelong (ləi'film), a. [f. Life sh. + Long.]

† 1. = Livelong. Obs. rare - 1.

1757 Miss. Griffin Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) l. 84, 1 wished for you. in vain all night, the life-long night.

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 Ess. Intuitive Morals 151 The glorious thirst after Knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough. 1866 J. H. Newman Gerontins § 2 The history of that dreary, lifelong fray. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1, 267 Plato. in his life-long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age.

3. as adv. During the whole length of life.

1875 Lowell Poem at Cambridge (Mass.) Centennial, The boy teels deeper meanings thrill his ear, That tingling through his pulse life-long shall run.

† Lifen, v. Obs. rare - 1. In 7 lyfen. [f. Life sh. + -EN 5.] trans. To make lifelike.

1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. 11. v. And with such sighs, Laments, and acclamations lyfen it, As if [etc.].

† Lifeness. Obs. rare - 1. [irreg. f. Life sh. + NESS.] Lifetime.

1534 Ladv Eliz. Dacres in Miss M. A. E. Wood Lett.

+ NESS.] Lifetime. 1534 LADV ELIZ, DACRES in Miss M. A. E. Wood Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies (1852) II, 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princes lyfnes, and a year longer.

Life-preserver.

1. One who preserves life.

16.38 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are named Hackeaus (it may be radically from the Hebrew word Hachajin, that is, a life-preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 Navial Chron. XII. 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet.

1835 Hoon Ode to Mr. Dymoke, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore.

1850 Scoresn Cheever's Whaten. Adv. ii (1859) 18 Taking. a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little cances.

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

ror self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 Ann. Reg. 11 The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life-preserver having been found upon him.
1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1056 Life-preservers, of whale-bone and cane, covered with leather. 1887 Spectator 26 Feb. 285/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver.

Tifen (laify) stage.

or a life-preserver.

Lifer (laifa). slang. [f. Life sb. +-ER l.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier,

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life.

1830 R. Dawson Pres. State Australia 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers'.

1838 Dickens O. Traist klill, 'They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer'. 1872 Miss Braddon To the bitter End 111. 266 'Pim a lifer', said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1832 Fraser's Mag. V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 Brsant Childr. Gibeon II. xi, He got five-and-twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

Liferent (lai Inent). Sc. Law. Also 5 lifrent, 6 lyf(e)rent, lyverent, 7 liffrent. A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1814) II. 225/1 Landis gevin in confunctieftment or liftent. 1535 Ibid. 344/2 pe wardatouris of sik landis [marg. add. ladyis of confunct fee or lyfrent].

1535 Q.MARGARET in St. Papers Hen. VIII (1836) V. 22 note, Ye maist partie of oure landis and lyverent lyis apoune ye Bordouris of Ingland. 1591 Charter in A. McKay IIIst. Kilmarnack (ed. 4) 359 We have given... to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or life-rent [etc.]. 1754 EBRINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent... falls upon the demunciation. 1832 AUSTIN Juristr. (1879) II. 1. 838 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1837 Lockhart Scott 6 Feb. an. 1826 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things.

b. altrib. and Comb., as liferent-infelment, right, tack; liferent-escheat (see Escheat 1b). 1681 Sc. Act in Lond. Gaz. No. 1649/3 They shall be.. punished with the loss of their Moveables and *liferent Escheat. 1754 ERRINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 173 A "liferent-infeltment... or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent-escheat, but his single. 1842 J. Alton Domett. Econ. (1857) 156 A minister had only a *liferent right to bis glebe. 1637-50 Now Hist. Kirk (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to set tacks be restrained either to a *liferent tack, or to n nineteen yeare tack allanerile.

Hence Life-rented a., charged with a liferent.

1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5890/3 Part of Caller, not Life-

Liferenter (lai fire ntas). Sc. [f. prec. + -ER1.]

Liferenter (loirs, rents). Sc. [f. prec. + -ER.]. A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretouris and lyfrentaris of landis w¹⁰in townis and suburbis peross. 1599 Jas. I Baaul. Δωρου (1603) 83 Kingdomes are ener at God's disposition, and in that case we are but line-entars, 1685 Sc. Proclam. In Lond. Gaz. No. 2032/2 All the Heretors, Liferenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.]. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and life-renters in it. 1832 Austin Jurispr. (1879) 11.1.1858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. Atton Domest. Econ. (1857) 124 A minister is but a life-renter. So Liferentrix, a woman who enjoys a liferent. 1692 Inv. in Scot. N. 4. Q. (1900) Dec. 92/1 Issobel Hackat. Ilyverentrix thereof. 1816 Scott Old Mort. ii, Lady Margaret Bellenden liferentrix of the Barony of Tillietudlem. 1825 Law Reports 9 App. Cases 329/2 The fee vested... to Anne Niblie, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentix for behoof of the children mascituri.

Life-size, a. Of the size of life; (of a picture

Life-size, a. Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 Penny Cycl. XXI. 139/1 The figures are life-size.

1865 J. II. Ingraham Pillar of Fire (1872) 340 Here.. is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf.

1878 Erowning Warnles of Croiste Epil. xiii, So he made himself a statue: Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. Hardy Test (1900) 81/1 Two life-size portraits on panels.

Lifesome (lai fsvm), a. Also 6 livesome.

† I. Fraught with life. Obs.

183 T. Warson Centuric of Lone v, O linesome death,
O sweete and pleasant ill.

O sweete and pleasant ill.

2. Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R. Holder Armoury II. 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifsome merry aspect. 1797-1809 Collering: Three Graves III. xii, I wish for your sake 1 could be More lifesome and more gay. a 1849 H. Coleringe Ess. (1851) H. 11 The speeches of Momus. are very witry and lifesome.

11ence Lifesomely adv., Lifesomeness.

1674 N. Fairfan Bulk & Selv. 111 A. plastick spring of lifesoniness or animality. 1845 Sara Colleringe Mem. & Lett. 1, 321 What he does see clearly lie expresses with great energy and lifesomeness. 1848 — in Q. Kev. Mar. 430 His latest poems... are not so lifesomely evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

Lifest, obs. superl. of Life a.

Lifetenant, -aunt, obs. ff. Lieutenant.

Lifetenant, -aunt, obs. ff. Lieutenant.

Lifetime (lai ftaim). Forms: see LIFE and The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

tion of life.

c1220 Ecstiary 696 Wu la3elike 3e [8e turtre] holdeð luue al hire lif time. c1350 Will. Palerne 999, I graunt him greþli..mi loue for euer al ni lif time. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxxii. 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewelych for to kepe..alle his lyf time. 1532 EDEN Treat. Netwel Ind. (Arh.) 5 In hys lyfe tyme hy hys owne marcial affayres. 1642 tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk. viii. § 571. 248 Cause them to be given or delivered unto them in their live times. 1732 LEDIARO Sethos II. vii. 80 Unless they..restore... them to their favour in their life-time. 1875 Jowent Plato (ed. 2) III. 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits. transf. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. & II. Frais. I. 167 Durahle for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

Lifeward. adv. [See -ward.] In the direc-

for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

Lifeward, adv. [See -ward.] In the direction of life, towards life.

1865 Daily Tel. 7 Nov. 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that. 1897 H. Drummono Ideal Life 258 We want a principle life-ward as well as God-ward.

Lifey (loi-fi), α. Now Sc. Also 5 livi, lyfy, 9 lifte. [f. Life sb. + -v.] † a. Characteristic of or belonging to life (obs.). b. Lively, spirited.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirneg. 110 Not oonly animal vertues.. ben I-chaungid, also naturel & lini vertues [Add. MS. lyfy]

1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) 1. xxxix, 359 A tenderness.. that.. runs through one's heart, in the same lifey current. 1808-25 [Amieson, Lifey, lively, spirited. 1819 W. Tennant Papistry Storma'd (1827) 64 There never march'd for open weir A troop sae lifey and sae jolly.

Liff(e, obs. forms of Life, Life, Life.

Liffleod, obs. form of Livelihood.

Liffleod, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD. Liffrent, obs. form of LIFERENT.

Lifful, variant of LEEFUL; obs. f. LIFEFUL a. Liffyr, Sc. form of LIVER sb.1

Liflod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lift (lift), sb.1 Obs. exc. Sc. and poet. Forms: 1 lyft, 2-3 luft(e (i), 3 leoft, 4 lefte, lifte, lift, 5-6 lyft, 4- lift. [OE. lyft masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS., OHG., MHG. luft masc., fem. (Du. lucht, G. luft fem.), ON. lopt neut. (see Loft), Goth. luftus masc., fem.] The sky, upper regions; † in early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also pl., the (expen) heavens

tin early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also pl., the (seven) heavens.

Beovulf 2832 Se widfloxa..nalles æfter lyste lacende hwearf. \$\epsilon \cdot \cdot

The lyft lemit vp beline, and licht was the day. 1500-20 DUNBAR Foems XXXV. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lift. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems Xlviii. 182 The lift begouth for to ouercast with shours. 1798 Rural Love 10 The dearest lass beneath the lift. 1798 BURNS Winter Night 4 When Phobus gies a short-lived glow'r, Far south the lift. 1805 J. WILSON Mect. Ambr. Wiss. 1855 I. 130 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lift. 1862 Histop Prov. Scot. 107 If the lift fa' the laverocks will be smoored. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. III. 19. 40 The moon shines dolorous From out the rainy lift.

b. altrib. and Comb., as † lift-fowl; lift-like a., heaven-like.

heaven-like.

a 1925 Leg. Kath. 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to luft-findeles. 1839 Balley Festus xxi. 274 Long shroud-like lights Lit up its lift-like dome.

Lift (lift), sb.2 [f. Lift v.]

I. The action or an act of lifting. (See also

DEAD LIFT.)

1. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved. + To have the lift: to be hanged. To be on the lift (Southern U.S.): to be on the point of removing; also fig. to be at the point of death (Cent. Dict.).

to be at the point of death (Cent. Dict.).

1470-85 Malory Arthur xxi. v. 848 In the lyftyng the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyftyng the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyftyng the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyfte at the gatis. 1570 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 150 He saith that he was comandyd by Brian to gyve n lift at the aulter ston. 1604 Termio Becon's Proph. 486 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 285 And thiefes must hang, and knaves must shift, And. silly fooles must have the lift. 1656 Bacon Sykva 8.711 In the Lift of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees. 1632 Lithhow Trat. 1. 29 [It] was transported miraculously . from Nazareth. 17, hundred Italian miles, O! a long lift for so scurue a Cell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables laxxiii. (1708) 99 The Goat .. gives the Fox a Lift, and so Out [of the Well] he Springs. 1704 F. FULLER Med. Gymn. (1711) 128 We must give an equal Lift to all the Parts. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xliii. (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lift of last December. 1857 C. Gribble in Merc. Marine Mag. (1838) V. 8 There was so much lift of sea. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. 1. (1873) 132 An almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow. 1878 Browning Fiftne Inaxi, No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow. 1878 B. Tavior Deukalion 1. v, The broader lift of this gray vault o'erhead.

D. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a sobiole.

ger by allowing him to travel some distance in a

vehicle.

1712 Swift Frnl. to Stella 17 June, I generally get a lift in a coach to town. 1825 Sporting Mag. XVI. 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lifts,' the driver receives. presents of game. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. XXXV, To get a lift when we can. To walk when we can't. 1866 Geo. Elsor Dan. Der. IV. 1.8 Giving patience a lift over a weary road.

C. St. and north. dial. The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession.

procession.

1887 in Eng. Dial. Dict., s.v. 1897 G. Neasham Yoshna Lax 7 The lift was announced to take place at 11 a.m.

2. fig. In various immaterial applications, e.g.:
A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circum-

2. fig. In various immaterial applications, e.g.: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. To give (+ lend) a lift: to 'give a helping hand' to. + To give a lift at: to attack. + To have (one) on the lift: ? to have at a disadvantage. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gueman d'Alf. n. 123, 1 did suffer them now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, lest when they had me on the lift, they night haue left off. 1633 G. Herbert Temple, Communion v, Another lift like this will make Them both body and soull to be together. 1641 'Snectymburb' Vind. Answ. v. 66 We would intreat him to lend Bellarmine a lift in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. vi. (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lift at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 Pepr's Diary 24 Apr., The only lift to set him upon his legs. 1674 N. Fankan Bulk 4 Selv. 66 To give the objection all the lifts we can. 1676 Orway Don Carlos Iv. i. Plays (1888) 53 Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lift now, and they go down. 1711 H. Lamp Autobiog. iii. (1805) 20, 1. enter'd my cadet or voluntier in the King's Life Guard of Swissers, in order to get thereby a little lift. 1770 Burke Shortening Puritis. Wks. X. 82 A living was to be got for one. .. a lift in the Navy for a third. 1794 Godwins Cal. Williams 288 You have given the finishing lift to the misfortune that was already destroying him. 1809 Malkin Gil Blax n. i. 7 2 My memory wants a lift. 1832 L. HUNT Sir R. Esher (1850) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry. by a lift in my fortunes. 1885 Manch. Exam. 14 Oct. 54 The extension of the franchise. has given an incalculable forward lift to the principles of the Alliance. 1897 Trans. Highdd. Agric, Soc. 14 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lift' in the showyard.

b. An elevati

1592 GREENE Upst. Courtier D, Such yoong youths... fall then to priny lifts & cosenages. 1594 2nd Rep. Faustins in Thoms E. E. Prose Rom. (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambalds as he plaid there. 1621 B. Jonson Gipsies Metam. Wks. (1640) 54 If for our Linnen we still us'd the lift, And with the hedge. made shift. 1852 Junson Myst. & Mis. New York I. iv, 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LAING Poems 12 (E. D. D.) For remember a' villains began wi' a lift That by some folk wad scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head neck-

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck,

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS Pencillings 1. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 Blackmore Loria D. xix, The prond lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINRURNE Ess. § Stud. (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADELINE SERGEANT Esther Denison I. II. xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

5. Technical uses.

a. Engineering. The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence, in Coal-mining. a series

cessive distances. Hence, in Coal-mining, 'a series

through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hecce, in Coal-mining, 'a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time' (Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining, p. 201).

1702 Savery Miner's Friend 50 If you have but one Life one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. Hid. 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines... of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern. 1866 E. Hull. Coal-fields Introd. (1867) 5 The 'Cannel' seam is reached by means of two 'lifts' at a depth of 600 yards. 1867 SMYTH Coal too The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. Horology. The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Checkm. 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal.

† c. Card-playing. The action of lifting or 'cutting' a pack of cards; also quasi-concr. one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. Obs.

1674-80 Corron Compl. Gamester 84 When they [fraudulent gamesters] deal.. to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces. 1728 Young Love of Fame vi. 545 When you're enamourd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chast?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp,

1888, e.g. a sately varve, the pestic of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

1837 J. T. Smith tr. Vicat's Mortars 306 Length of lift 3.937 inches.

1840 H. S. Tanner Canals & Railr. U.S. 252 The difference between the levels is termed the lift of the lock, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes... adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift. tow lift.

II. A person who lifts.

+6. slang. One who lifts or takes away and ap-† 6. slang. One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something); a thief. (Cf. Lift v. 8)

1592 Greene Art Conny Catch. 11. 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or prowleth any plate, iewels,... or such parcels from any place by a sleight conueance under his cloke. c 1600 Nobody & Somebody D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets. 1602 Rowlands Greenes Ghost 16 Richard Farrie a notable Lift of sixtie yeares of age. 1630 J. Tavloa (Water P.) Tran. Twelvepence 1. 71/1 Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes.

111. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. Naut. pl. 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady

7. Naut. pl. 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.).

1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 36 Mayne lyftes...ij.
1611 Cotca., Balancines, the lifts. 1627 Smith Scaman's Gram. v. 24 The top-sail Lifts doe serue for sheats to the top gallant yards, the haling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FALCONER Shiptor. II. 260 The parrels, lifts, and clue-lines soon are gone. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 114
The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a. Shoemaking. One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. † b. Wool-carding (see quot. 1688).

1688).

1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoo, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguished. 1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 92/2 The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nailed about to hold the Leaf on the Board. 1735 Dyche & Pargon Dict., Lifts, ... among the Shoe-makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden, or several of emone upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower. 1880 Times 21 Sept. 4/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

† 9. In a windmill: ? = lift-tenter. Obs.

1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 340/2 The Parts of a Windmill .. the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill-stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist;

an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist;

=ELEVATOR 3d. Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Lift... an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 Berser, Hope Eng. Cathedr. 19th C. 128 Great central hotels with their machinery of lifts. 1861 Ann. Reg. 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'fift'. 1878 Black Green Past. XXXII, We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

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11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1835 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 659 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section

1849 GREENWELL Coal-trade Gloss. (1851), Lift, .. a column, or parallel columns, of pumps, 1855 Cornwall 255 A steam-engine .. works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13. In various applications: see shoe-lift (a shoe-lift)

horn), window-lift.

IV. The thing lifted.

13. In various applications: see shoe-tift (a shoe-horn), viindow-lift.

IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also Sc. a large quantity.

13. Coer de L. 332 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 Johnson, Lift, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing. 1785 Burns 2nd Ep. J. Lapraik 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1861 Trollope Framley P. II. ii. 35, I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R. Browning Pr. Hohenst, 100 To find. from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) s.v., 2 cwt. is a good lift.

15. dial. A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 70 A Lift: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, Norf. a 1825 Foren Voc. E. Anglia, Lift. asort of coarse rough gate. not hung, hut [etc.]. 1898 Rider Haggard in Longm. Mag. Nov. 25 The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'.

16. dial. A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R. Holme Armenry m. 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the Fleshy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox. 1790 A. Wilson To the Famishing Burd Poet. Wks. (1846) 55 A sirloin huge—a smoking lift, To feed thy keen devouring eye. 1854 A. E. Baker Northamptonsh. Gloss., Lift, 2. The meat taken out of a flitch of bacon, when the ham is left in; .. the fleshy part of the leg. 1888 Sheffield Gloss, Lift, half a round of heef.

17. A rising ground.

1825 Cort Let. to Mrs. W. Scott 23 Mar. in Lockhart, He started the topic of our intended railroad. .. I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country. 1874 Glees Short Mist. i. § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottage

V. 18. attrib. and Comb. (several of these combs. should perh be referred to the vb. stem), as (sense 1) lift-capstan, -pulley, (sense 10) lift-attendant, -man, -railway, -shaft, -well; also lift-bridge, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e. g. on a canal; lift-gate = sense 15 (Knight); lift-hammer = tilt-hammer; lift-latch, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; lift-lock, a canal lock; lift-pump, any pump other than a force-pump; lift-tenter, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; lift-wall (see quot.).

machinery according to the speed; lift-wall (see quot.).

1900 Westm. Gaz. 28 June 6/2 The *lift attendant had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin. IX. 203 Description of a Vertical *Lift Bridge. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads & Rivers xxv. (1884) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift-bridge, where a road crosses the Cut. 1495 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 202 *Lyfte Capsteynes. 1858 Simmonds Dict. Trade, *Lift-hammer, a large hammer. 1875 Knigut Dict. Mech., *Lift-hammer, a large hammer. 1875 Knigut Dict. Mech., *Lift-hammer, a large hammer. 1885 Canals & Railr. U. S. 100 The Wisconisco Canal. has. 6 *lift locks. 1883 Daily Tel. 26 Feb. 7/8 Honest .. man wants a situation. as *liftman. 1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 37 *Left poles with iiij sheves of brasse..ij, left poles with ij sheves of brasse..ij, 1695 Simmonds Dict. Trade, *Lift-mpf, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1803 Daily News 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks. Railway, a *lift railway cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 Times 14 Feb. 14/1 The door leading from the *liftshaft on to the next floor. 1824 R. STUART Sleam Engine 133 The attached balls, which were called a *lift-tenter, by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted. 1841 BREES Gloss. Civ. Engin., *Lift-wall, the cross wall of a lock chamber. 1867 Daily News 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found ... 1867 Daily News 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found ... 1867 Daily News 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found.

the bottom of the *lift-well.

Lift (lift), v. Forms: 4 leftyn, 4-5 lifte(n, 4-6 lyft(e, 5 lyften, -yn, 4- lift. Pa. t. 4-5, left(e, lyft(e, 4-5 lifte, 4-7, 9 lift. 4 liftd, -id, -ud, 4- lifted. Pa. pple. 4-6 lifte, lyfte, 5-8 (9 poet.) lift, 4- lifted. Also 5 i-lift. [a. ON. lypta (Sw. lyfta, Da. lyfte) = MHG., mod. G. liften:—OTeut. type *luftjan, f. *luft-us (ON. lopt air, sky = Lift so. 1). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase lntenn and leften (see Lour v.), very frequent in the Ormulum, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vh., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification.

Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat, of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), 'to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect leften with OE. lyfettan to flatter.]

1. trans. To raise into the air from the ground,

or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. + Also, to erect, rear on high (a bnilding). + To lift

elevate, exait. Also with up and advb. phrases. Now rare.

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) to Whan be kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng. Brittrik his kosyn bei lift him to kyng. 1340 HAMPOLE PSalter viiü. 2 For liftid is bi worship abouen heuens. 1440 Gesta Rom. lxv. 280 (Add. MS.) Whan he was thus l-lifte up, his herte was enbaunsed in pride. 1450 rt. De Initiatione III. lxiii. 145 Sonne, be war pat bou dispute not.. why bis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 6b, Whom they moost extoll and lyfte vp moost heye, they forsake soonest. 1591 Sylvestea Du Bartas 1. vii. 233 His envious brethren's

trecherons drift, Him [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. xx. § 12 Neither can it be reasonable thought.. that we thereby do offer disgrace to the word of God, or lift vp the writings of men aboue it. 1639 FULLER Holy War II. ii. (1647) 45 Armlphus.. was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarch schair. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1. xv. 48 Then was he lifted to his former style, Archbishop of Ravenna he became. absol. 1611 Bible 1 Sam. ii. 7 The Lord.. bringeth low, and lifteth vp.

and lifteth vp.

c. Chiefly with up: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). + To lift up one-self of (something): to pride oneself upon. Now dial. and arch.

dial. and arch.

c 1450 tr. De Initatione I. ii. 3 Be not lifte up berfore for eny crafte or eny kunnyng. Ihid. vii. 8 Lifte not up biself of gretnes. 1572 R. H. tr. Lanaterns' Ghostes (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this Salutation. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. I. (1594) 50 He should not be cast downe too much in adversitie, not lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. 1611 Bible 2 Chron. xxvi. 16 But when he was strong, his heart was lifted vp to his destruction. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 62 He who is lifted up with pride... is soon deserted hy God. 1890 HALL CAINE Bondman II. ii, It had lifted up his heart that Greeta had chosen poverty. before plenty. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' Kate Carnegie 207 Gin ve juist Jined the fouk., the auctioneer would be lifted.

3. intr. for refl. (also with up). To rise. Said esp. of a vessel riding on the waves, occas. of the

Gin ye juist jined the fouk., the auctioneer would be lifted.

3. intr. for refl. (also with uf). To rise. Said esp. of a vessel riding on the waves, occas. of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-passive sense (e. g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1942 We ban lift vp a lite & lent him a 3gayne. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 20 b., So that his body lyfted aboue his bedde foure fote or more. 1757 CAPT. RANDALL in Naval Chron. XIV. 93 Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. 1807 COLERIDGE Lett. (1895) 515 This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scot. xxxiii. (1855) 262 The windows would not lift. 1861 THORNBURY Turner II. 319 Rough days, when ..he sat. in locats lifting over enormous waves. 1876 BLACKMORE Criffs.

1. ii. 19 The water. instead of ruffling lifted. 1887 BOWEN Pirg. Amerid III. 205 Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar. 1893 Blackw. Mag. CLI. 78/2 Fowl lift only a few inches from the water. 1897 R. Krulin Captains Courageous i, The big liner rolled and lifted.

b. Of a sail (see quot. 1867).

1810 CAPT. TUCKER in Naval Chron. XXIV. 337 By keeping the sails lifting, .. we contrived to drift in. 1860 Merc. Marme Mag. VII. 114 This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. 1867 SMYIN Sailor's Word-bk., Lift, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the leeches and causes them to ruffle slightly.

C. Of clouds, fog. etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (IV. S.) of rain: To cease temporarily.

slightly.

C. Of clouds, fog, etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (U.S.) of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge vi. (1842) 102 The clouds...
lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow. 1858
Froude Hist. Eng. III. 349 One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs.

1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. II. 178 The thick fog had lifted. 1901 [see Lifting vbl. sb.].

187. 1897 Mark Kinosley W. Africa 232 My..head-ache...soon lifted.

listed. 1901 [see Lifting vbl. sb.].

fig. 1807 Mark Kingsley W. Africa 232 My. head-ache
...soon listed.

d. Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and risc.
1703 SMEATON Edystone L. § 268 Those four stones. should
be provided. with trenails to hinder them from listing.
1840 Yrnl. R. Agric, Soc. I. 111. 272 A limestone road. lists
more in frost than a gravel one. 1874 Theare. Naval.
Archil. 116 The great tendency of the deck to list. when
these heavy guns are fired over it. 1809 Daily News
13 Nov. 7/5 The concrete platforms. listed when test guns
were fired.

† 6. Of a horse: To rear, to raise the fect (high).
1607 [see Lifting vbl. sb.].
† 4. To list at: a. To pull at (something) in the
attempt to raise it. list. and fig. b. To rise in
opposition to. Also in indirect passive. Obs.
1530 Palsgr. 611/1, I have lysted at this same this halfe
hour: jay halle a cecy ceste denye heure. 1573 Tusser
Husb. li. (1878) 115 List at their [riz. cattle's] tailes er an
Winter be past. 1607 Dravion Leg. T. Cromwell Wks.
(1748) 222 Secret foes. listed at my state. 1647 Max Hist.
Parl. l. ix. 113 Bishops had been much listed at, though not
yet taken away. 1658 Gunnall Chr. in Arm. verse 14 (1669)
76/1 That principle of holiness. makes him list at that duty
which he can little more than stirr. 1609 Anters Tracts
11. 39 Some others. have listed at the Fourth [commandment]. a 1704 Locke Cond. Und. § 27 Like the Body
straind by listing at a Weight too heavy.

5. trans. In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms,
or in the Hebrew manner. a. To list (up) one's
eyes, brow. face, visage: 10 give an upward direction
to the eyes, etc.; to look up. list. and fig. † Hence
to list up one's ears: to listen attentively.
a 1300 Cursor M. 1837 Til henen pal listed pair eien brade.
c 1430 Anturs of Arth. 408 He lyste vpe his vesage fro be

to lift up one's ears: to listen attentively.

a 1300 Cursor M, 17837 Til henen hai lifted hair eien brade.
c 1430 Anturs of Arth. 408 He lyfte yep his vesage fro he
ventalle. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. CXXI. 7, I lift vp niyne eyes
vnto the hilles. 1550 COWERDALE Ps. CXXI. 7, I lift vp niyne eyes
vnto the hilles. 1550 COWERDALE Ps. CXXI. 7, I lift vp niyne eyes
vnto the hilles. 1550 COWERDALE Ps. CXXI. 7, I lift vp niyne eyes
vnto pod you rich men lyfte vp your ears. 1611
BIBLE Job XXII. 26 For then shalt thou haue thy delight in
the Almightie, and shalt lift vp thy face vnto God. 1854
S. DOBELI. Balder XXV. 176 With brow Lift to the glowing
snn. 1855 MACAULAY list. Eng. xii. III. 151 It was whispered
that he had dared to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

b. To lift (up) the hand, 5, (occas. one's arm):
(a) gen.; (b) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (c) in
taking an oath; (d) in hostility against (a person);
(e) to do a stroke of work (mod. stang).

(e) to do a stroke of work (mod. stang).

(a) 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7976 Ne myght have anes to lyft pair hand To wype be teres fra pair egben oway, 1758 Jonsson Idler No. 57 P 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(b) a 1300 Cursor M. 4767 Oft he liftud vp his hend To godd, bat he helpe bam wald send. 1382 Wyclif 1 Tim, ii. 8, I wole...men for to preie in al place, liftynge up clene hondis with oute wraththe. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1274 To. God, he did his hondys lifte, And thankid hym of his sond. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 24 A Negro...lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. 1807 Robinson Archwol. Graca III. v. 222 In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.
(c) 1535 Coveroale Gen. xiv. 22, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God. a 1636 Bacon New Att. (17900) 4 At which Answear the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1880) 1. 22 Chilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. 1807 R. Kiplino Captains Courageous 52 Seventeen brase-bound officers, all gen'elmen, lift their hand to it that [etc.].
(d) 1535 Coveroale Ps. ev[i]. 26 Then lift he vp his honde agaynst them, to onerthrowe them in the wildernes. 1654-66 EARL ORREN Parthen. (1676) 135 He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. 1804 J. Grahame Sabbath 340 The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.
(e) 1889 'Rolf BOLDERWOOD' Robbery under Arms xlviii, He would not lift his hand for any one that day.

C. To lift up one's head: (a) literally; (b) fig. to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. † To lift up the head of (a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

a 1300 Cursor M. 22522 All bestes. Vp ban sal bair helds lift Apon vr lauerd for to cri. c 2185 Charcer L. G. W. 882 Thiske, And therwithal he leftyth vp his hed. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) iv. 24 The Dragoun lifte up hire lied agent him. 1535 COVERDALE E. Kings xxv. 27 The kynge of Babilon. Lifte vp the head of Toachim y' kynge of luda out of preson. 1560 Bible (Geney) Fudg., viii. 28 Thus was Midian broght lowe. so that they lift vp their heads nomore. 1611 Bib

self (with pride).

self (with pride).

1535 COVERDALE Ps. XXV. I Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Lift vp your heartes. 1611 Bible 2 Chron. XVII. 6 His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lord. — Dan. v. 20 When his heart was lifted vp, and his minde hardened in pride. 1719 De Foe Crusoe 1. XVIII. (1840) 327, I forgot not to lift up my heart in thankfulness to heaven.

p my heart in thankfulness to heaven.

e. To lift (up) a cry, one's voice, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also fig.

1382 Wyclif Luke xvii. 12 Ten leprouse men. reyside [w.r. lifteden, liften] the vois, seiynge. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483 III. iii. 52 Thenne sawe I two sprites that liften vp a wondre hidons crye. 14.. Tundale's Vis. (1843) 2302 And or he spake any thyng Helyfte up a greyt sykyng. 1535 Coverdate Judg. ii. 4 The people lifte vp their voyce, & wepte. 1581 Storey Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 65 Fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els. 1742 Wesley Wks. (1872) I. 351 A rude rout lift up their voice on high. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 28 The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Praetextatus. 1873 Buxton Hist. Scot. V. liv. 82 He had.. an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eclog. v. 62 Lo! with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

f. To lift up one's heel, horn (see those sbs.).

f. To lift up one's heel, horn (see those sbs.).
6. To bear or carry in an elevated position; to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of

sense I.)

1671 Milton P. R. IV. 48 There the Capitol thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock, 1732 Pope Ep. Bathurst 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tail hully, lifts the head, and lies, 1764 Goldom, Trav. 204 Dear [is] that hill which lifts him to the storms. 1805 Wordsw. Prelude in, 4 We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinacles in answering files.

7. To take we or collect (rents or monays due):

7. To take up or collect (rents or moneys due);

7. To take up or collect (rents or moneys due); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now dial.

1413 Pilgr. Soruke (Caxton 1483) 1v. xxxiii. 81 They have for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other avanuages rightwysly to be lyfte. 1473 in Laing Charters (1890) 43, viij markis. be ws to be lyfty ande rasit as for onre saide tairs. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 18 If the seid fyne had never be lifte. a 1699 Sportriswoo Hist. Ch. Scot. 11. (1677) 59 Ilis person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers. 1722 RAMSAY Three Bonuets 1v. 79 He's sent To Fairyland to lift the rent. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xvi. (1760) 1. 106 Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due, 1799 in J. Smith Hist. Jefferson Coll. (1857) 165 That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. 1814 Birkon To Moore 3 Aug., Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. 1869 Gibbon R. Gray v, The Laird lifted his rent.

8. slang. To take up (a portable object; cf. 1 d)

8. slang. To take up (a portable object; cf. 1 d) or drive away (caltle) with dishonest intentions; in wider sense, to steal. In early use, to steal some-

in wider sense, lo steal. In early use, to steal somelhing from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. shop-lifting.
1536 Skelton Magnyf. 1373 Conney it be crafte, lyft &
lay asyde. 1592 Greene Upst. Courtier G 3, It is reported
you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a guire [sic] Cone. 1595
Recorder Fleetwoon in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. II. 39 1 Lyfte
is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber. 1666 Dryden
Ann. Mirab. ccxxviii, But if night-robbers lift the wellstored hive, An humming through their waxea city grows.
a 1670 Spalong Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyae Club) L. 25
Ther came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of
Frendraucht's ground, ane number of goods. 1722 Ramsay
Three Bonnets 1. 78 Thieves that came to lift their cattle.

1814 Scott Wav. xviii, Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. 1840 Thackeray Paris Sk. Bk. (1869) 74 He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there. 1873 Dixon Two Oncens I. vi. ii. 307 More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. 1881 A. Lang Library 52 He used to tell how he had lifted a book. from a stall on the Pont-Neuf. 1892 R. Kipling East & West in Barracker. Baldads 75 He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride. transf. 1885 Spectator 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. 1892 Nation (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3 All that is vitally concerned with Liucoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book.

†9. The teclinical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. \$c\$ 1500 app. contains some error.)

†9. The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. \$\epsilon\$ 1500 app. contains some error.) \$\epsilon\$ 1500 For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk. (1868) 374 Begynne at the lifte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a gose y-reared at the right legge first. 1513 Bk. Kernynge ibid. 266 Lyfte that swanne. 1804 Farrey Lond. Art Cooker, (ed. 10) 293 To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

10. Card-playing. intr. To cut (for deal). ? Ohs. 1599 Minstire Span. Dial. (1623) 26, I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card. 1608 Macinn & Markham Dunnb Knt. iv. i. H 3b, Bnt code, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. 1674-80 Cotton Compl. Gamester 26 At French Ruff you must fift for deal.

11. trans. To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent). Sc. To remove (a corpse) for burial; also absol.

11. trans. To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent). Sc. To remove (a corpse) for burial; also absol. a 1670 Spalding Troubl. (Bannatyne Club) I. 236 The said day Monro lifts his camp frae Strathbogie. 1816 Scott Bl. Dwarf xiii, We seem to be met at a funeral . Ellieslaw, when will you lift. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ireland i. 11 That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. 1835 James Gifsy ii, I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook. 1836 Mas. Browning Teet's Vow v. xv, They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away. 1836 Kars. Arct. Expl. II. vii. 79 Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick. rest upon these dogs. 1882 Macm. Mag. XLVI. 164 When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' 1886 C. Scott Sheep-Farming 718 If. a good ewe requires a lamb ther own being dead!, it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her. 1809 Pall Mall G. 18 Sept. 7/1 A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. 1891 Newcastle Even. Chron. 31 Jan. 2/1 Interment on Sunday; to lift at Two o'clock. 1896 Daily News 4 Sept. 3/4 Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

D. U. S. To lift (a person's) hair: to scalp. 1848 Ruxton Life in Far West 37 'We'll lift the hair, any how', continued the first, 'afore the scalps cold'.

C. U. S. To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage). 1879 J. Burreough Louists & W. Honey 70 The weather must lift the nortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. 1886 Stockton Lady or the Tiger 74 So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

12. a. To take up out of the ground (Sc. in general sense); to dig up (polatoes).

1844 Streners Ek. Farm III. 1125 When lifted for shipment to the London market, they Ipotatoes) are first riddled into sizes, then fetc.]. 1883 J. Purves in Contemp. Rev. Sept. 334 The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. 1883 Stevenson Treas. 1

13. To hit (the ball) into the air; esp. in Cricket; often with the bowler as object.

1874 Times 5 Oct. 11/2 When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. 1882 Daily Tel. 24 June, W. G. lifted Spofforth round to the leg boundary. 1894 N. GALE Cricket Songs 31 He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. 1897 Daily News 16 June 3/4 Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal.

14. Comb.: † lift-leg, a name for strong ale. 1897 HARRISON England II. xviii. (1877) L. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as.. is commonlie called huflecap, . stride wide, and lift leg.

† Lift, ppl. a. Obs. [pa pple. of Lift v.] =

Lifted ppl. a. Also with up.

1413 Pilgr. Sorole (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Ne neither of them shalle be the lift hand to mayntenaunce of wrong. 1617 A. Newman Pleas. Vis. 18 Then seem'd his lookes, and lift-up hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. 1679 'T. TICKLEGOOT' Trial Wakeman 7 He replyed with lift up hands, God forbid... that letc.]. 1724 M. Davys Reformed Coquet 163 With lift-up Hands. imploring help.

Liftable (liftab'l), a. [f. Lift v. +-ABLE.]

1856 Ferrier Inst. Netaph, lutrod. 62 To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us... and the still liftable, though not by us. 1871 CARVLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.

111. 104, I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). 1893 Field 4 Mar. 335 'I The centre-plate is softted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

Lifted (liftéd), ppl. a. [f. Lift v. +-ED1.]

In senses of the vb.: Raised aloft, upreared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with up.

1559 Aylmer Harborove R 3 Let vs daylye call to God

In senses of the vb.: Raised aloft, upreared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with up.

1559 Aylmer Harborove R3 Let vs daylye call to God with lifted vp heartes and handes. c1386 C'tess Pembroke P5. LXXIX. v, Thy lifted hand a night of wonder showeth. 1654-66 Earl Orbrev Parthen. (1676) 725 She endeavour'd to stop his lifted-up Arm from falling on me. 1667 Milton P. L. XI. 866 In the Cloud a Bow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. 1703 Rowe Ulysses IV. i. 1803 Provoke the lifted Sword and pointed Spear. c1730 Burt Lett. Gentl. N. Scotl. (1754) H. 93 His

Grandfather. is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. 1819 Wordsw. Waggover iv. 151 The morning light in grace Strikes upon his lifted face. 1859 Rushin Two Paths iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle. 1859 Geo. Euor (title) The Lifted Veil. 1883 Mes. Hopkins Antium Swaldows, Bornins, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. 1885-94 R. Bridges Eros & Psyche Apr. xxv, The last red ray Fled from her lifted arm.

Lifter (lifter). [f. Lift v. + er. 1.] One who or that which lifts in senses of the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with up.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with \$up\$.

1535 CONBROALE Ps. iii. 3 Thou (o Lorde) art.. the lifter yp of my heade. 1552 HULDET, Lifter wyth leuere, plackangarius. 1591 PERCUALL \$p\$. Dich, Llevador, a beaver, a lifter. 1649 PENNED Demurrer to Yeavs' Remitter 83. The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. 1688 R. HOLME Armonry III. 156/2 Musick.. is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. 1775 Jounson Western Isl. Wks. X. 401 Long pieces of wood.. to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 927 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can make about of 8 reams in 10 hours. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. \$p. Dogma (1876) 366 The lifter-up to the nations of the banner of righteousness.

5. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. cattle-lifter, shop-lifter.

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. cattle-lifter, shop-lifter.

a 1592 Greene Jas. IV, 11. i, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation. 1605 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. ii. 129. 1674-80 COTTON Compl. Gamester 5 Pads, Biters, Divers, Lifters... these may all pass under the general..appellation of Rooks. 1818 Scort Rob Roy xxis, Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. 1802 Athenseum 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession.. they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. 1885 Erminie 11 We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while

should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while

1805 FORSYTH Beauties Scotl. II, 520 Hence .. originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti-lifters.

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a. Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. +a crutch, +a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and

a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-iid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow. Also with up. 1570 Leuns Manip. 76/36 A Lifter, forke, fuscina. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crev. Lifter, a Crutch. 1706 A. Benoro Temple Mis. viii. 138 Sakeph Gadol, or the Greater Lifter up; as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud. 1867 W. W. Smyth Coal & Coal-mining 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. 1882—3 Schaft Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 665 Dreams... in antiquity, were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil. 1889. Mark Twain' Yankec at Crt. K. Arthur xxxiii. 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter.

D. Technical uses: + (a) Anal. = Levator 2

b. Technical uses: +(a) Anal. = Levator 2. (b) Mining. The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond Mining Gloss.). (c) Magnetism. The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (d) Weaving. ? An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (e) Steam-engine. The arm on a lifting-rod that raises and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (e) Steam-engine. The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (f) Papermaking. A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (g) Founding. 'A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (h) Surg. = ELEVATOR 2. (i) = lifting-cam.
(a) 1649 Bulwer Pathomyot. 11. 1. 26 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(a) 1649 BULWER Pathomyot. II. 1. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(b) 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand. 1860 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss. (Cornwall Terms), Lifters, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened.

(c) 1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exper. Phil. IV. I. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars. 1849 Noad Electricity 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet.

(d) 1865 BEN BRIERLEY Irkdale I. 236 A weaver .. upon a jacquard loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(f) 1839 URE Dict. Arts 938 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest.

(i) 1852 BURN Nav. & Milit. Dict. 11, Lifter or Liftingeog, cam or wiper. 1884 Pall Mall G. 28 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

Lifting (liftin), vbl. sb. [I. LIFT v. + -1NG 1.]

1. The action of the vb. LIFT in various senses. Also lifting up. + Also concr. in hand-lifting: so much as can be taken up by the hand. + At the lifting: on the point of removal.

ifting: on the point of removal.

136a LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 204 Glotoun was a gret cherl and grym in be lyftynge.

1400-50 Alexander 567 Stanys [which] Fell fra be fyrmament as a hand lyftyng. 148a Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 107 The lyftyngys vppe of the crosse.

1551 Bible Gen. xxiv. marg. note, The exercise of the spirit & lyftynge vp of the mind to God, ar called medytacions.

1500 JAS. VI. Sp. Gen. Assembly Aug., As for our Neighbour Kirk in England. they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings, 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 322 Surbating ... cometh... sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. a 1662 Heylin Land, 1, 170 There had been some liftings at him in the Court by Sir John Cook. a 1670 SPALDING Troub. Chas. I (Bannatyne Club) 1, 240 This army... by and attour 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. 1674-80 COTTON Compl. Gamester 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals. c 1730 Burt Lett. Gentl. N. Scott. (1754) III. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a soft ning Word for Theft. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. xxiii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. 1872 HAROWICK Trad. Lanc. 74 The 'lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday. 1884 PAE Enstace xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting. 1907 W. D. HOWELLS Lit. Friends II. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. attrib. and Comb. a. gen., as lifting fower, trade; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine

If the village.

2. attrib. and Comb. a. gen., as lifting power, trade; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as lifting-bar, -blade, -cog, -crane, -gear, -hitch, -hook, -pallet, -piece, -rod, -screw, -longs, -wire; lifting-cam, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; lifting-day local = heaving-day; lifting-dog, (a) = lifting-cam; (b) (see quot. 1881 2); lifting-jack (see Jack sb. 110).

1831 G. R. Porter Silk Mannf. 247 The *lifting bars which in shape are something like blunted knife blades, 1881 Greener Gun 330 The *lifting-cons or 'dogs', are dispensed with. 1852 *Lifting-cog [see Litter 2 b (i)]. 1870 Cassell's Techn. Edmc. 1. 206/2 These three requisites are very heautifully combined.. in the *lifting crane. 1881 Greener Gun 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the *lifting dogs. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss, Lifting-dog, a claw-hook for grasping a column of hore-rods while raising or lowering them. 1887 Daily Neres 20 Ct. 2. 7 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the *lifting gear. 1831 G. R. Porter Silk Mannf. 247 Half the number of *lifting hooks are attached to the lifting bars. 1825 J. Nicholson Operal, Mechanic 513 That the end of the..spring..may project a little way over the point of the 'lifting-pallet. 1704 HARRIS Lex. Techn., *Lifting-pieces, are Paris of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. 1884 F. J. Berties Watch & Clockm. 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting power has .been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet. 1709 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) 11. 183 This Gentleman.. is remarkable for carrying on the *lifting Trade.

Lifting (liftin), ppl. a. [f. Lift v. + -ING 2.] That lifts, in senses of the vb., spec. in lifting-bridge, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; lifting-gate = Lift sb. 2 15; lifting-pump, any

whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; lifting-gate = Lift sh.2 15; lifting-pump, any

whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; lifting-gate = LIFT sb.² 15; lifting-pump, any pump other than a force-pump; lifting-sail, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; lifting-set, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 443 After harde dayez wern out an hundreth & fyfie, As bat lyftande lome (the ark] luged aboute. 1686 J. Dunton Lett. fr. New-Eng. (1867) & Even the Parson himselfe... gave me a lifting hand. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) IX. 17/2 Of lifting-pumps there are several sort. 1839 R. S. Robinson Nant. Steam Eng. 65 On the top of the air bnoket fits the lifting valve. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are .. in such cases indispensable. 1875 Carpentry & Join. 135 These double-legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. 1882 Nabes Scamanship (ed. 6) 205 The jih and flying-jib are.. lifting sails. 1894 Daily News 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules. 1895-6 Cal. Univ. Nebraska 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed. 1898 Daily News 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action.

Lifull, obs. form of Lifeful.

† Lig. Obs. Also 7 ligge. [Origin obscure; the identity of the world is the two quents is not

+ Lig. Obs. Also 7 ligge. [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quots. is not

certain.] a. A projection. b. A hand, stripe.

1610 Guillin Heraldry in. xiii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus horn with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed erasing. 1686 Goan Celest. Bodies in. vii. 252, I cannot .. empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

Lig, obs. and dial. form of Lie v. I

*Ligrable a. Mus. Obs. Lad I type *ligra-

Lig, obs. and dial. form of Lie v. 1
† Li gable, a. Mus. Obs. [ad. L. type *ligā-bilis, f. ligāre to bind: see -ABLE.] Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., Minimes... cannot be tied or enter in ligature. But that defect might be supplyed by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serue to any small quantitie of time we list. 1609 DOULANN Ornith. Microl. 40 There are foure ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breefe, and a Semibreefe.

Ligament (li găměnt). [ad. L. ligāment-um, f. ligāre to bind.]

f. ligare to bind.]

f. ligare to bind.]
† 1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; Surg. a bandage, ligature. Obs. in lit. sense.
1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke 344/1 Cut of linnen ligamentes the breadth of three fingers, grease them in this salve... Tye then these ligamentes theron. 1626
BACON Splva § 66 The Prince of Aurange..could finde no meanes to stanch the Blond, either hy Medicine or Ligament. 1671 GREW Anat. Plants 1. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27
The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secures the main Branches. 1733 J. Price Stone-Br. Thames 7 All the Work well cemented and join'd together with proper Ligaments. 1753 HANWAY Trav. (1762) I. 111, I. 228 Their

drawers .. are more convenient than breeches .. being with-out any tight ligaments.

drawers.. are more convenient than breeches.. being without any tight ligaments.

b. fig. Chiefly, a tie, bond of union.

1436 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 22595 My boondes and my lygamentys Ben dyuerse comaundementys, To holden in subjeccyoun fiolkes off relygyoun. 1596 Bell. Supr. Popery II. v. 280 The bishoppe of Rome . might have released or pardoned . such ligaments, mults, or canonical corrections as he had injoyned to publike offenders. 1643 Sir T. Browne Reilg. Med. 1. § 38, 1 have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to dote on life. 1762 Sterne Tr. Shandy VI. x. He looked up. . in my uncle Toby's face; then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. 1796 BURKE Reg. Peace 1. (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind. 1841 Trench Parables xvii. (1873) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. 1850 Hawthorne Scarlet L. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate; . of right or wrong.

2. Anat. One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones

tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and

keeps it in position.

memoranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

c1400 Laufranc's Cirurg, 20 Ne leene we nou;t bat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech round ligament to be a senewe. 1590 Massinger etc. Old Lauv 1, I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong, 1741 Monro Anat. Bones (ed. 3) 213 The Ligament of the Thigh-bone, which is commonly.. called the round one. 1802 Palev Nat. Theol. viii. 120 A.. flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the bead of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket roint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint. in their place. 1838 Dickens Aich. Nick. xxi, The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. 1858 Lewes Scasside Stud. 275 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms.

1797 Encycl. Brit. XIII, 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. 1802 linguest. Anim, Biog. (1813) 1, 24 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. 1826 Kirany & Sp. Entomol. IV. 185 In those with a sessile one [sc. abdomen] the base is attached to the metaphragm by strong ligaments.

c. spec. in Canch. The elastic substance which

one [sc. abdomen] the base is attached to the metaphragm by strong ligaments.

C. spec. in Conch. The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. Brown Elem. Conchol. 155. 1837 Penny Cycl.

VII. 433/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. 1851 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. (1855) 242. 1875 BUCKLAND Log-ok.

123 The ligament which holds the two shells together.

3. Comb., as ligament-wise adv.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 389 These.. are knit to the proper membrane of enery gristle by the interposition as it were of a Periostion Ligament-wise.

Ilence + Li gament v. rare, to bind together.

1638-9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 210 There was great wisdom. in framing that oath; to ligament the single person and people together.

Ligamental (ligamental), a. [f. LIGAMENT +-Al.] Of the nature of a ligament; composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist.

1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 2 Muscles often spryng out of Ligamentall Cartilages. 1615 ROOKE Body of Man 628

The Tongue. hath no Ligamentall Fibres to strengthen it as Muscles haue. 1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ep. v. v. 239

The Urachos or ligamentall passage derived from the bortome of the bladder.

b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

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b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in Dana's Geol. App. i. 692 Equivalve, suborbicular, thin, ... ligamental area elongate. 1854 Woooward Mollusca ii. 247 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. Ibid. 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve.

Ligamentary (ligăme ntări), a. [f. LIGAMENT + -ARY.] a. Of the nature of or composing a ligament; consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments. b. Of or pertaining to a ligament.

1744 tr. hoerhaave's Inst. III. 411 Besides these ligamentary Fasciae, there are also others more broad and muscular. 1783 H. Watson in Med. Commun. I. 188 The ligamentary periosteum, which covers the vertebrae. 1816 D. P. Blaine Veterinary Art 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements. 1832 Westin. Rev. XVII. 312 Flax. is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, packing, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account. 1850 H. Miller Footpr. Creat. v. 87 In some of the mail-heads... there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions.

Ligamentiferous, a. Conch. [See-FEROUS.]

Ligamenti ferous, a. Conch. [See-ferous.]

(See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY Conch. Man. 56 Ligamentiferous, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

Ligamento- (ligamento), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form, with the meaning 'ligamentous and ...', as ligamento-cartilaginous, -muscular adjs.

178a A. Monro Anat. Bones, Nerves, etc. 67 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance. 1835-6 Tood Cycl. Anat.

Ligamentous (ligamentop), a. [f. Ligamentop. 1931]. Of the nature of or characteristic of, a

+.008.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments. 1683 A. SNAFE Anat. Horse I. vi. (1686) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwhiles fleshy. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Plants, Those [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.]. 1796 Phil. Trans. LXXXVII. 23 All ligamentous parts.. are weak in their vital powers. 1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs. 32 1t had unfortunately acquired. 34 - 2

a ligamentons adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1826 Kiray & Sp. Entomol. 111. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1872 Minnar Elem. Anat. 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1886 Güntura Fishes 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 Med. Frul. X11. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

1804 Med. Frul. XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinons inflammation.

Hence Ligame ntously adv., by ligaments.
1833 Eucycl. Brit. XVI. 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapulæ.

Ligan, obs. form of LAGAN, wreckage.

Ligance, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

† Ligate, a. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. L. ligāt-us, pa. pple. of ligāre to bind.] 'Bound, tied'.

1604 in R. CAWDREY Table Alph.

Ligate (lsi'gē't), v. Chiefly Surg. [f. L. ligāt-, ppl. stem of ligāre to bind.] trans. To bind with a ligature or bandage; spec, in Surg., to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1509 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 37/1 Open a blacke Henne on her backe, applye and also ligate her on his head. 1715 New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1873) VII. 652 He.. was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessell. 1896 Treves Syst. Surg. 1. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery. 1893 Albutt's Syst. Med. VI. 244 lf. the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. fg. c 1600 Timon III. v. Let it be lawfull for me.. to ligate and obligate your cares with my words.

Hence Ligated ppl. a., tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; Ligating vbl. sh.

letters) united in a ligature; Ligating vbl. sb. Also Ligator, 'an instrument to place and fasten

Also Ligattor, 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. 1884).

1507 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 31 b/1 That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated vayne.

1866 T. Wright in Intell. Observ. No. 50. 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Ligating-forceps. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 165 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

Ligation (leigē¹·sən). [ad. L. *ligātiōu-em*, n. of action f. *ligāre* to bind.]

+1. The action or process of binding; a connect-

of action f. ligite to bind.]

† 1. The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). Ols.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. *iii, To bring to passe in this wretched worlde, in our bodye, a shorte and breefe ligatione [of us and Heaven]. 1612. J. Cotta Disc. Dang. Pract. Physicke is viii. 68 To them that sleep in their clothes. there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 Penit. Conf. viii. (1657) 237 He that hath not the power of absolution hath not the power of ligation. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 11. § 11 The slumber of the body seenis to be but the waking of the soul. It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason. 1656 Brount Glossogr. Ligation, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially. 1664. H. More Myst. Inig. 201 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but onely with one another. 1684 T. Burnet Theory of Earth 1. 166 The ligation of stam proves this point effectually: for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; esp. in Surg., the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1509 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 27/2 The ligatione or tyinge of the teeth, to loya them together. 1634
T. Jonnson Parcy's Chirurg. xiv. iii. 556 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation: for tender hodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. a 1659
Osnon Queries Wks. (1673) 528 Swathing, and the rest of the ligations used by Nurses to Infants. 1689 Movt. Sca. Chyrurg. 11. v. 39 If such a Wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made. 1899
Allout's Syst. Med. VI. 165 It is this angeitits which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. arch.

to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. arch.

1591 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg, 44 b/2 Reducinge both the endes of the ligatione which we have in our hands above on the wounde. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, string through a ligation of Cords. c 1645 Howeth. Lett. H. kvii, Ther is a peculiar Religion attends frendship, ther is according to the Etymologie of the word, a ligation and solemne tie. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxxviii, A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

4 Tigatany a. Ohe. End. L. type *livathrius.

with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

† **Ligatory**, a. Obs. [ad. L. type *ligātōrius, f. ligāre to bind: see -ORY.] a. Serving to bind or tie up. b. That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 Herwood Lanc. Witches IV. (1634) II 3, Dough. Now do I thinke upon the codpecee point the young jade gave him at the wedding... Arth. A ligatory point. Eant. Alas poore Lawrence. 1628 W. B. Trues chool War 4 It is cleere amongst. Professors of Casses of Conscience, That the errour. which .. is called an erronious Conscience, That the errour.

Ligature (ligătiŭi), sh. Also 7 ligatore. [ad. L. ligătira, f. ligare to bind. Cf. F. ligature.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly spec. in Surgery, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangulate a transport.

or cord used to the my a breeding artery, to strangulate a tumour, etc.

eraoo Lanfranc's Ciriurg, 82 Also it is good to ... streyne bi ligature at be ground of pi wounde, & bynde it losely at be moup of be wounde. 1541 R. Cort-Ann Gnydon's Quest.

Chirurg. H iij b, Let it .. be cnt in the myddes of the lygature and let the nether parte be left. 1621 Burron Anal.

Mr./. n. i. i, Whether .. by spells, ... ligatures, philtures, inicantations, &c. this Disease.. may be cured. 1624

Wotton Archit, in Relig. (1651) 269 The Cover is .. a kind of Band or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 102 The fillets and ligatures that .. Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1746 Swift Gulliver 1. i, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 Foster Ess. 11, ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic puglists bound on their hands and wrists. 1835 Scott Betrethed xvii, It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 277 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk. 1896 Theves Syst. Surg. 1. 217 The finest sulphochromic catgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. fig. Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie. 1627 H. Burton Baiting Pope's Bail Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. 1116. To Rdt. (1821) I History. the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1642 Jea. Tayton Episc. (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

2. = LIGAMENT 2. Not now in good use.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirwrg. 177 Pis hipe boon. is maad fast aboue wip ligaturis & pannyclis & nerues. 1641 Wilkins Math. Magick 1. v. (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthning of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 Sanderson Serm. II. 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan. 5. that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1875 Buckland Logebb. 175 The snake's legges were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made.

8. Surg.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. a. Surg.

1541 R. Copland Grydon's Quest. Chirurg. Ljb, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 Lowe Chirurg. (1634) 93 In amputation... I finde the ligator reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 Beddels 2. Leave 2. Mr. Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 Brittan tt. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg. iii. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of peduaculated tumours. 1896 Treves Syst. Surg. 1. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity.

b. gen. The action of binding up or tying.

b. gen. The action of binding up or tying.

1631 WITTLE Primrose's Pop. Err. IV. xlviii. 406 Some doe annoint the weapon, and binde it upcarefully. . . Neverthelesse, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure. 1712 Arbuthout Tohn Bull III. iii, The fatal noose . . with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 Baker Nile Tribut, viii. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone.

4. Mus. A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups as a guide to their

or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. + In ligature: (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation: a Tie

connected in this way. In mod. notation: a Tie or Slub. In Counterpoint: a Syncopation.

1597 Morley Introd. Mins. o Phi. But how if it have a tayle on the right side? Ma. Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. Ibid., Annot., Ligatures were deuised for the Ditties sake, so that how manye notes seried for one syllable, so many notes were tied together.

1609 Douland Ornithop. Microl. 40 A Ligature is the conjoyning of simple Figures (notes) by hit strokes. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v., Hence syncopes are often called ligatures, because they are made by the ligature of many notes. 1782 Burney Hist. Mus. (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes. 1848 Crait, Ligature, in Music, a binding indicated by a curved line. 1886 Rockstro in Grove Dict. Mins. II. 136 Ligature, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable. Ibid. 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In Writing and Printing. Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type;

joined together and forming one character or type; a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters.

a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. In ligature, combined in one character or type.

1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek.

1731 BAILEV vol. 11, Ligatures (with Printers), types consisting of two letters, as ff. ft., ft. &c. 1773 ENISTON in Phil.

Trans. LXIV. 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins. 1880 WARREN Book-plates xii. 137 The two initials... are in ligature. 1893 1. TAYLOR Alphabel 1. v. 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 Cook tr. Sievers' O. E. Grum. (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs... are never geminated. 1896 J. C. Egeber Lat.

Inscript. 67 Ligatures ... are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D... Ligatures of Three Letters.

4. Binding quality; also concr., that which has

from the first century A.D. .. Ligatures of Three Letters.

† 6. Binding quality; also concr., that which has this quality. Obs.

1675 Eventn Terra (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Fir tree, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

† 7. The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see quots.). Obs.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Ligature, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul. .. This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. Ligature, tas also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft.

Ligature (ligatiful), v. [f. Ligature sh.]

trans. To bind with a ligature or bandage; spec. in Surg. to the up (an artery, etc.).

in Surg. to the up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 Lett. Mist's Frul. (1722) 1. 297 All Things were

prepared, her Leg ligatured, and .. plunged in the warm. Bath. a 1734 NORTH Lives (1826) III. 43 Goat skins. blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1878 T. BRYANT Pract. Surg. (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1882 CARPENTER in Standard 28 Sept. 3/3 The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured, 1896 TREVES Syst. Surg. I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps. fig. 1821 Tales of my Landlord, Witch of Glas Llyn II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his friends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved. Hence Ligatured ppl. a. 1859 Nat. Encycl. 1. 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 Allbitts Syst. Med. VI. 208 A ligatured artery.

Lig-by (ligbei). Obs. exc. north. dial. [f. lig, northern f. Lie v.! + By adv.] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = LIE-BY I.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had beene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and ligbies. 1632 BRONE North. Lassev. i. Wks. 1873 III. 85 The be none of his Ligby for twice so mickle. 1698 Lacv Sauny the Scot u. i. 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Wench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Lig-beside, or Lig-by, a concubine.

Ligdur. dial. Also 7 lig-dewe. [Possibly a corruption of F. ligature Ligature, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by peasants and carters'.] (See quot. 1902.)
1617 MS. Visitations Archd. Canterbury (Cathedral Libr.)
148 We present Francis Tresse for laying of .. a dirty paire of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie. 1902 Eng. Dial. Dict., Ligdur, long gaiters reaching to the thighs (Ment).

Lige, obs. form of LEAGUE, LIE v.1, LIEGE. Ligence (laidains, lidains). Forms: 4 legg(e) aunce, lygeaunce, ligence, lygiauns, liegance, 4-5 ligeaunce, leg(e) aunce, lygaunce, 4-6 liegeaunce, 4-7 lege-, legiance, ligance, 5 legiaunce, legauns, legence, liegiance, lygeaunce, lygeaunce, 1 legiaunce, lygeaunce, 1 ligeaunce, lygeaunce, ligance, l lyeg(e)aunce, lygeance, lygeauns, 6 legyaunce, 6-7 liegeance, 7-8 leigeance, 1 ligiance, 5-9 ligeance. [a. OF. ligeance, legiance, etc. (latinized ligentia, ligantia, legiancia), f. lige Liege: see -ANCE. Cf. ALLEGIANCE.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = ALLEGIANCE 2. Obs.

1. The Onigation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = ALLEGIANCE 2. Obs. exc. arch.

1377 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 1. 217 And in his leggannee worthily He abod mony a hitter brayd. ε1382 Wyclif Sci. Wks. 1II, 503 Pat... alle bo ordiris of ferts, in peyne of lesynge of alle hor legeannee, telle bo kynge. what is bis sacrament. ε1400 Sowdone Bab. 105 Comaundinge hem ypon legeannee To come in al hast. 1471 Arriv. Ectiv. IV (Camden) 39 (They) became his true liegemen, with as streight promyse of trew legiannee as cowthe be devised. 1489 Plumpton Corv. [Camden] p. xcviii. Wee understand. your true mind & faithful liegiance towards us. ε1500 Melusine lvii. 338 'By god', said geffray, 'gramercy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to receyue you to your lygeanns.' And benne they dyde to hym hommage. 1589 PUTIENIAM Eng. Postie in. Xi. (Arb.) 112 She enuirons her people round, Retaining them by oth and liegeance. a 1641 Be. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 93 They owe him no leigance, nor obedience. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the ligeance which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Soveraigns? a 1670 Hacker Abp. Williams in. (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true ligance to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all petits. 1689 Consid. conc. Succession w Alleg. 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liegemen) imports. That Jetc.) 1 389-44 Tuper Promech. Philos. (1832) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligeance well we have kept.

αcas. in βt. 1533 Lib. Beeness Froiss. I. cexii. 253 The freache kynge. shall rendre and delyuer to the ... kynge of Englande. .the honours, regalities, obeisunces, homages, liegeaunces... shall rendre and delyuer to the ... kynge of Englande. .the honours for make (one's) ligeance. Obs. 1387 Thervisa Highen (Rolls) VIII. 55 Pat he and his successiones and m

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

2. 386 Sir Ferumb. 1270 We. bub Charlis men be Emperere & vnder his liegeaunce. 1300 Gower Conf. 111.

176 What is a king in his ligance, Wher that ther is no lawe in londe? 1447 Act 25 Hen. VI in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 9 Any such Irish enemies so received to the legeance of our Souveraigne Lord. 1609 LD. CHANG. ELLESMERE Sp. on Post-watt 5 Hee was borne. . within the ligeance of his said Maiestie. 1628 Coke On Litt. 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the ligeance. 1653 NEEDHAM Tr. Schlen's Mare Cl. Ep. Ded., The Seas of Engl. were ever under the Legiance of our Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE COMM. I. 366 Such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the ligeance, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of

the king. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. 1833 Austin Jurispr. (1879) II. xxxi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

+ Ligeancy. Obs. Also legeancy. [f. as prec.: see -ANCV.] = prec.

1647 Digges Unlawf. Taking Arms iii. 82 The definition of Legeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy. Ligeantia est qua domino tenutur vassalli sui. 1656 Buount Glossogr. s.v. Ligge, Liege-man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. 1660 Sheringham King's Suprem. Asserted v. (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

Lige(a)r, Ligence, obs. fi. Ledeer, Ligeance.

Ligeretie, ligeritie, variants of Legerity.

Ligeretie, ligeritie, variants of Legentry.

1652 Earl Moss, tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.

153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie. which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution.

Ligg(en, obs. and dial. form of Lie 7.1

Liggat(e, ligget, dial. var. Libgate.
Ligge, obs. f. Lie v.¹, Liege; var. Lie Obs.
Ligger (liggi), sb. dial. [f. lig, northern var.
Liev.¹+-er¹. Cf. Ledger sb., which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.] 1. A coverlet.

1. A coveriet.

a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the Kinge's stuffe. 1847 Halliwell, Ligger, a coverlet for a bed. Linc.

2. † A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER sb. 2 (obs.).

Ligger, a coverlet for a bed. Line.

2. † A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER sb. 2 (obs.).

Also, see quot. 1895.
1500-18 Acc. Louth Steeple in Archaeologia X. 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d, eight smaller liggers 4d. 1895 E. Angliau Gloss., Ligger, a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

† 3. The nether millstone. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 4.)
1781 PEGGE in Archaeologia (1783) VII. 20 The stones which composed these primitive.. mills.. were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4. (See quots.)
1840 Spurdens Sufpl. to Forby, Ligger, an extemporaneous bridge over a 'mash-deek' | mash-dike| usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. 1865 W. White E. Eng. I. 162 Ligger or, in native pronunciation, Ligga, is the plank across a ditch or drain. 1887 W. Rvs. Norfolk Broads (5. Angling. A line with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf. Ledger sb. 5.)

a1835 in Forr Voc. E. Anglia. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling-pin.. These are the Broadman's 'liggers', or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad. The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is haited with a roach. Comb. 1895 P. H. Emerson Birds, etc. Norfolk Broad-lands 317 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

8. Worsted-manuf. One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also Ligger on (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

on to a carding machine. Also Ligger on (Eng.

6. Worsted-manuf. One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also Ligger on (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1881 Census Instructions (1885) 107 Bobbin Ligger. 1899 Daily News 12 Jan. 2/1.

Ligger (ligga), v. [f. Ligger sh. Cf. Ledger v.] intr. To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence Liggering vbl. sh.

1834 New Monthly Mag. XLII. 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. 1883 G.C. Davies Norfolk Broads 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river.

Ligging, obs. form of Lying.

Lighte, Ligher, obs. forms of Lie, Liar.

Light (lait), sh. Forms: 1-2 160ht, 1 lioht, Anglian leht, 2-3 leocht, 2-5 liht, (4 lyht), 3-4 liet, lit(t, lijt, 3-5 ligt(e, lygt, (light, lyghte, lyght), lith, 4 lyth(e, 4-6 lyght(e, (5 lyghth, 6 lyghtt), Sc. lycht, (4 lyicht), 4, 6 lyte, (4 ?leyt, 6 lytt), 5 leght, 2-3, 4- Sc. licht, 3-light. [Ole. Wold str. neut. (later Wold, Anglian leht, early ME. Whl) corresponds to Offic. liacht, OS. light (Du. licht), OHG. light (MHG. licht, mod.G. licht):—Offent. *leuhto* = pre-Teut. *leuk-tom (also *leukotom, whence Goth. liuhap; for the suffix cf. Naked a.), f. Aryan root *leuk- to shine, be white. (Not in ON, which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, libs: =*leuhs-.) According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter parallel formation on the same root, lids:-*leuhs-.)

parallel formation on the same root, liós:—*leuhs...)
According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter of the adj. *leuhto- Light a.2; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root *leuk-(: *lūk-: *lūk-) is represented in a great number of words. In Tent, besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under Lait v., Lean sb.!, Leve; also OE. Uxan to lighten. Outside Tent. the root appears in Skr. rue to shine, rôcas, rôcis neut, brightness, rukma shining, Gr. Aevkos white, Aevogoev to see, L. lūx, lūmen light, lūcēre to shine, lūna (:—*louknā) moon, Olrish lon, lūan moon, lôche lightning, Weish līgh light, lūcher (OWelsh louder) light, OSI. lūča beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional

ing, and various other sources) evokes the functional

activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which light is present, and in which therefore vision is

light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to darkness.

c 1000 ÆLFRIG Gen. i. 3 God cwæð þa: geweorðe leoht, and leoht wearð geworth. c 1250 Gen. & Æ.x. 44 Al was dat firme drosing in nist, Til he wit hise word made list. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vin. xxviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe fro the hyghest heuen anone to the mydle of the worlde. c 1460 Towneley Myst. i. 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 674 Light and lust are deadlie enemies. 1671 Million Samson 90 Since light so necessary is to life. 1679 Dryden Trollus & Cr. w. ii, Now shine, swet moon I let them have just light enough to make their passes. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. xxi. xiv, All colours depend on light. 1860 Tyndall Glac. i. vi. 45 Beyond a certain intensity. light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, eognized by means of the specific visual sensa-

tion, eognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For Northern, Southern Lights (= Aurora Borealis, Australis), Zodiacal light, see the adjs.

Beountf 727 Him of eagum stod like zelicost leoht unfazer. 'a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenlic leoht [JIS. F. lioht] was zelome seagen dar ber he ofslagen wass. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1504 Swnch leome & lith ful shir, Also brith so it were day, Abonte be knaue ber he lay. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 3 A Gem. in whose Centre... a certaine light is seene shining... like to the Moone. 1596 Shaks, Merch. F. v. i. 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. 1624 MILTON Comus 340 With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. 1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. II. III. II. v. § 4 Whatever beauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. 1847 TENNYSON Princess IV. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1866 M. Arkollo Thyrsis xvii, And in the scatter'd fains the lights come out.

Princess W. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1866 M. Anson. Thyrsis xvii, And in the scatter'd farms the lights come out.

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. to give light (said of a luminary). c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 29 Se mona hys leoht ne syld. a1300 Cursor M. 1771 Sun and mone had tint þair light. 1340-70 Alex. A Dind. 122 His [the sun's] lem on þe loft light 3af ahoute. 1362 Langi. P. Pl. A. 1. 163 Chastite withouten Charite... Is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no líth sinne. 1530 Tinduk. Answ. Alore 24 He air is dank of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. 1548 Hali. Chron., Hen. VIII. 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon gevyng light. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jud. v. iii. 125 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs and Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs and Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs and the syelesse Sculles? 1634 Million Comus 199 And fill'd their Lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer. 1716 Pore. Hiad vin. 688 As when the Moon., O'er Heav us pure Azure sheds her sacred Light. 1814 Scorr War. ii, The sun., poured.. its chequered light through the stained window.

d. In scientific use.

d. In scientific use. The word *light* has been used in six special senses The word light has been used in six special senses; (a) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; (b) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (c) the sensation produced; (d) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuseles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic states) by which the communication is made; (e) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves; (f) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e, g. Röntgen rays). The sense (e) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language; we should, e.g., usually apply the name light to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (d) the word light is equivalent to the process of transmission of light; in the sense (e) it is equivalent to rays of light.

in the sense (e) it is equivalent to rays of light or vaxes of light.

(a) 1704 Newton Opticks 1, 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible. 1811 A. T. Thomson Loud. Disp. (1818) p. xxxvi, Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies. 1876 TAIT Rev. Adv. Phys. Sci. iii. (ed. v) 66 It necessarily followed that light is a form of energy.

(b) 1704 Newton (Ittle) Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. 1807 T. Young Lect. Nat. Philos. 11. 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the huminiferous Ether.

(c) 1800 Herschel in Phil. Trans. XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(d) 1875 W. K. Cliptord in Forth. Rev. XVII. 785 Thus light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained.

(e) 1900 Lekmor Aether & Matter xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light).

(f) 1865 Maxwell in Phil. Trans. CLV. 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, (and other radiations if any), is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves, 1897 S. P. Thompson (Ittle) Light visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. In a good (or bad) light: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

(or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. false or deceiving lights are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e.g. a 1616 Beaun. & V... Phyhaster v. iii. (1620) 58; a 1636 Middle Ton. becare Wom. ii. ii. (1657) 120 and Anyth. for quiet Life II. ii. (1662) C.3 b. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon clxiii. 643 Other wyndowes there were. the whiche gaue great lyght into the house. 1625 Bacon Ess. Building (Arb.) 551 A double House,

without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. 1658 W. SANDERSON Graphice 26 Place your best Pieces, to be seen with single lights. 10id. 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. 1797 HOLEGOFT IT. Stotberg's Trav. (ed. 2) 11. xlii. 69 The picture .. is in a had light. 1854 Thackeran Newcomes xvii, Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north-light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. In light: exposed to rays of light, lighted up. 1847 Tennyson Princess Conel. 41 The happy valleys, half in light and half Far-shadowing from the west.

g. One's light: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for

which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. To stand in a ferson's light = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used fig. to express in-

this and similar phrases are used fig. to express injury done to a person's interests; so to stand (Sc. also to sit) in one's own light. + To lay in (a person's) light: to bring as an objection against.

1386 Chaucer Miller's 7. 210 Bycause that he fer was from his sighte, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte. 1528 More Dialogue Heresyes iv. Wks. 252/1 He could shewe a fayre law, which lawe if it wer laied in their light that would take upon them the defence of any worship to be dune to ymages, would make at theyr eyen dase. 1535 Stewart Cron. Sect. (1858) 11. 73 We sat our far into our awin licht. 1538 Bale God's Promises v. 21 What the fearce Pharno wrought myschefin thysyght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our lyght. 1546 J. Herwoon Prov. 11. iv. Wks. (1562) Gij, How blindly ye stand in your owne light. 1601 Dent Pathie. Heaven 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. 1633 B. Jonson Tale Tub In. i, Take a vool's Connecl, and do not stand in your own light. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) 1. 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play. 1848 Dickens Pombey xxxix, To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. 1856 Reade Never too Late lxx, Don't stand in the poor girl's light. Mod. calloy. Please move a little farther that way; you are in my light.

1. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 Shark. Lucr. 1378 And dying eyes gleen'd forth their ashie lights. 1833 H. Coleridge Song, 'She is not fair' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye.

1853 Mrs. Stowe Under Tom's C. xxxix, He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm... and with that same fearful light in her eye. 1893 Pall Mall Mag. Christin. No. 249 He had... an eye without light, a voice without charm.

1. To full out or quench (one's) light: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 Shans. Oth. v. ii. 10-13. a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Maid's Trag. IV. i. (1619) G 4 h. Erad. Vou will not murther me? Mel. No. its a instice and a noble one, To put the light out of such base offenders. 1810 Scott Ludy of L. III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

1. h. [after L. Lumina.] Graces of style, rare-1.

j. pl. [after 1. lumina.] Graces of style. rare-1. 1710 Addison Tatler No. 267 ? 4 Bacon .. had the .. comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle, with all the heautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. fig. Light of one's eye(s: applied to a loved

object.

object.

a 1000 Juliana 95 Du eart dohter min .. minra eagna leoht. 1636 Massinger Gr. Dk. Florence iv. ii, She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of My feeble age. 1841

LANE ATAR. Nrs. I. is 8 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

1. The light of God's countenance: in Ps. iv. 6, etc. = Divine favour. In allusion to this, the light

(a person's) countenance is often sarcastically

nsed for: (his) sauction, approving presence.

1890 [IALL CAINE Bendman L. i, Count Trollop was in tecland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. spec. The illumination which proceeds from

was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. spec. The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day-break. (Usually the light. Also the light of day.)

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) Ixxvii. 34 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem].
deð si moder hire bearn, formes hi hit chetð and blissið be þe lichte. a 1300 Cursor M. 14195 Qua has to wenden am wai, God es to go bi light o dai. c 1300 Proverbs of Hending xxxvi. in Sulomon & Sat. (1848) 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quoþ Hendyng. a 1340 Hamfolle Psalter cxviii. 148 As a goed werk man þat rysis bifor light (il his werk. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 138 Lyke as the precyous stone, the more it is polyshed or rubbed, the more perfytly it receyueth the lyght. a 1600 Montgourser Alise. P. v. 26 All day I wontow that to do, I loth to sie the licht. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 111. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night. Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear. Ibid. 1v. 274 Then having spent the last Remains of Light, They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1813 Sir H. Davv Agric. Chem. (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. 1860-1 Flo. NIGHTINGALE Aursing 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day.
b. In the asseverative phrase by this (good) light. Also by God's light: see God 14 a and 'Slight. acc 1510 Interl. Four Elon. (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad gest, be this lyght! 15

c. To see the light, to come into the world; to

be brought forth or published.

a 1687 Perry Pol. Arth. (1650) Ded., Had not the Doctins offended France, they had long since seen the light.

1705 Hearne Collect. 20 July (O. H. S.) I. 10 He is resolved it la book! shall see ye Light.

1734 House Ess. & Treat.

3. The state of being visible or exposed to view.

1177) I. 175 As soon as the belpless infant sees the light.

3. The state of being visible or exposed to view. To come to light (in early use † in, on light): to be revealed, disclosed, made visible or made known. To bring (rarely † tut) to light (cf. F. mettre en lumière): to reveal, make known, publish.

1100 Them 1123 (Gr.) Nu is in belot cymen, onwrigen wyrda bigang.

1100 Cursor M. 15892 He drogh him bak behind be men Wald he noght cum in light. 1535 Cover thy wickednesse came to light. 1549 T. Some Latimer's Y. Serm. Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 19. I haue gathered, writ, and brought into lyght the famous fryday sermons of Mayster High Latimer. 1567 Ginde & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 44 Thairby it sall cum to lycht That re ar my Disciples rycht. 1597 Morkey Introd. Mas. Ded., It is necessary for him who shall put to light my such thing as this is, to choose such a patron letc. 1. 1611 Brille Joh xxviii. 11 The thing that is hid, bringeth he foorth to light. 1643 Declar. Comm., Reb. Ired. 57 Their devillish designes and devices are come to light, and brought to our Knowledge. 1765 Parsons in Virginia several years in a conspicuous light. 1870 Max Mouler Sci. Relig. 11873 285 Everybody wished.. to bring to light some of the treasures. 1871 Freenan Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 224 Its history is shrouded in the darkness which surrounds all the doings of its Eart lill he breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. 1891 Law Times XCII. 18/2 Another defect in the Rules of Court 1883 has come to light.

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now poet. or rhet.). Also pl. = the eyes (now only slang).

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now foet, or rhet.). Also fl.—the eyes (now only slang).

971 Blickl. Hom. 19 Gebyran we nu forwhon se blinda lecht onfeng. Ibid. 21 Se blinda.. bad his eagena leohtes.

1350 Meid Margerete 42 Nis no tonge an erbe ne no eyen litt Dat mai telle be ioie. 1580 Lvix Enphues (Ath.) 440 Hir eyes hasill, yet bright, and such were the lyghtes of Venus. 1590 Broughton's Let. vii. 21 The weakning of his Isanson's strength lost his libertie and his light. 1607 Whens Mis. Enforced Marr. 10. Dish, Lift vp thine eyes . They were not borne to loose their light so soone. 1815. Sporting Mag. XLV. 161 He m'l'd the stont Caleb and darken'd his lights. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1. xii. 38 His ministers with point of piercing sword Put out my light for ever. or ever.

5. A body which emits illuminating rays, a. The

5. A body which emits illuminating rays, a. The sun or other heavenly body (after Gen. i. 16., 1000 Sa v. Lecchd. III. 234 On dain foodan deez zesceop God twa micele leoht, but is sunne and mona. c 1460 Founchy Myst. i. 21 Make we henen & cith. and hyghtys fayre to se. 1574 Bourne Reciment for Nea iv. (1577) 34 b. Von may knowe it by the Aike or bearing of the Starres and hyghres rounde about you. 1608 Shans. For. It. iii. 41 And hee the Sunne for them to renerone; None that beheld him, but, like lesser lights, Did vaile their Crownes to his supremacie. 1819 J. Winson Phit Astrol., I ights, the luminaries. 1877 R. Etnis tr. Catallas Isii. 26 Hesper, shineth in heaven a light more genial ever?

D. An ignited candle, lamp, gas-jet, or the like. Hence wax lights = wax candles for lighting (now rare in this use; cf. 1.4 b).

Hence veax lights = wax eardles for lighting (now rare in this use; cf. 14 b.

1000 Æterne Hom. (Th.) L. 150 We secolan on disum dage beran me leolit to cyrean, and Letan hi dar bletsian.

1100 Jernet Hom. (Th.) L. 150 We secolan on disum dage beran me leolit to cyrean, and Letan hi dar bletsian.

1100 Jernet Hom. (Th.) L. 150 We secolan on disum dage beran me leolit to cyrean, and letan hi dar bletsian.

1100 Jernet Hom. (Th.) L. 150 We secolan on disum target beran me leolit to cyrean, and letan hi dare bletsian.

1100 Jernet Hom. (Hom.) Jernet Jernet Letan Jernet J

a serious explosion yesterday morning.

C. colint. The candles or other illuminants used to light a particular place; lights collectively, † Also, material to be burnt for lighting.

a 1023 Wellstian Hom., Sermo Lupi (Napier) 308 Godes eyican. mid leohte and lacim by zelome zegretan. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 7806 Vor me ne mitte no chirchegong alpoute lite do. c1300 Harviok 576 Grim bad Lene lungen lite. For to don on his clopes. 1387 Thersis. Highen (Rolls) VI. 317 An hondred mark to Seynt Peter his litt. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 7 Eueri quarter for to meyntene be list & be almesse of be broberhede. iij.d. 1430 E. E. Wills (1882) 85 To our ludy lyght, vid. .. Hem to seint Mergret lyght, iiijd. c1449 Procok Repr. It. vi. 170 Forto knele and preie and bere list and sette up candelis bifore an ymage. c1470 Henry Wallace II. 283 Scho gert graith wp a burd., honowryt with gret lycht. 1520 Carpenters' Accts. in Sharp Car. Myst. (1825) 186 Payd for lyght for the Cressetts xd. 1561 Ibid., For carryinge ij cressites and iij stone of lyght. iijs. 1609 Skenk Reg. Maj., Sfat. Robt. I, 27b, Lands given and disponed for singing, or for lich in the kirk.

d. A signal-fire or bencon-lamp, esp. on a ship or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualifica-

or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualifica-tion as fixed, flashing, intermittent, revolving light. Hence, used for the lighthouse itself. 1604 E. Granstonel D'Acosta's llist. Indies m. xl. 155 In the beginning of the night the Admiralls light failed so, as the other shippe never see them after. 1790 Beatson

Nav. & Mil. Mem. 253 On the evening of the 3rd of April, Sir Edward 'made the light' of the Baleines on the 1sle of Rhée. 1993 SMEATON Edystone L. Introd. 5 The original lantern for the light was of a diameter somewhat exceeding five feet. 1793, 1858 [see Floating Light]. 1798 Colling five feet. 1793, 1858 [see Floating Light]. 1798 Colling five feet. 1793, 1858 [see Floating Light]. 1798 Colling five feet. 1793, 1858 [see Floating Light]. 1798 Colling five feet. 1793, 1858 [see Floating Light]. 1878 (caused by the revolution of a frame whose different sides present red and white lights. The Hashing light is produced in the same manner as the revoluting light. 1844, 197 The international fight is distinguished by bursting suddenly into view, and continuing steady for a short time, after which it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute. This distinction, as well as that called the Hashing light, is peculiar to the Scotch coast. 1863 Murray's Handble. Kent & Sussex 157 The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum..., is composed of feet...] 1894. A Robertson Naggest 44 Revealing the object he was in search of, as a harbour light reveals the port. 1896 Hocsman Shrapsh. Lad like, Black towers above the Portland light The felon-quarried stone.

+ e. A linkman. Obs.

1712 Sterie Spect. No. 454 7 7, I went to my Lodging, led by a Light, and made him give me an Account of the Charge letc.

6. Used fig. with reference to mental illumination or elucidation.

6. Used fig. with reference to mental illumination or clucidation.

a. In phrases, as to give (carry, bring) light († to or into a subject). Also to get or receive light. Now usually to throw (cast, shed) light upon. † To have need of light, to need explanation.

c1449 Peoor & Kept, 1, iii. 16 Ech man having to do with suche questionus mai soone se that Holi Writt geneth litil or noon light therto at at. 1559 W. Censuscham Cosmegr. (lasse 127 This carde should seme to gine a great light and knowledge vitto Nanigation. 1581 Lambarder Riven. 1, ix. (1602) 42 The Salutation of the Queene is but a Catologue of all the names of the lustices, and contayneth nothing that hath neede of light. 1657-8 Burton's Dravy (1828) 11.

423, I have received great light from him, and hope for much more. c1680 Bayardon Serm. (1729) I. 116 This I have given you what light I could into both these expressions. 1656 Winston Theory Earth ii. (1722) 102 This Matter will., give light and strength to some of the former Testimonies. 1766 Hearne Collect. 10 Jan. (0. H. S.) I. 165 Mr. Hugh Broughton. had ye chief Hand and gave light to yt Work. 1719 De Foe Crusoe ii. xi. (1840) 235 Can you give me no further light into it? 1732 Berkeley. Alliphr. w. § 2 Argiments. which carry light have their effect, even against an opponent who shuts his eyes. 1793 Supaton Adystone L. § 102, I was very desiroos to get some light into some of the sensible qualities, that might probably occasion the difference. 1855 Bars Scars & Int. ii. § 10 (1864) 35 The experimental enquiries of recent years have thrown much light upon this obscure and mysterious subject. 1860 Antae Fauric's Frow. Pootry xvi. 351 It is on these antecedents that I shall first endeavor to shed some light. 1884 D. Henre It is Recently at the sone light on the history of the canon. D. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some par-

b. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some particular source. *Light of nature*, the capacity given to man of discerning certain divine truths without the help of revelation.

without the help of revelation.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 134 Thes maner thyinges a man may not do wythout wysdome and vindyrstondyinge and lyght of comyinge. 1595 Shaks, 76hn iv. iii. 61 We had a kinde of light, what would ensue. 1590 ICakinwagani [Christian Let. 7 Vet you infer that the light of nature teacheth some knowledge naturall which is necessarie to saluation. 1630 Prayne God Na Impostor 12 It is a greater good or happinesse then man by all the light of Art or Nature can attaine vinto. 1650 Benna Holy Citie 195 These words do, in my present Light, point [etc.]. 1710 Benkelly Princ. Hum. Knowl. \$ 72 If we follow the light of reason. 1732 — Aliphr. I. \$ 2 Ilaving spread so much light and knowledge over the land. 1790 Benke Fr. Rev. Wiss. V. 191 The men of England, 1821 Lann Elia Ser. I. Old Renchers, Lovel., was a quick little fellow, and would despatch it [business] out of hand by the light of natural understanding. 1822 II. Rocers Ect. Faith (183) 108 That is the point on which I want light! 1871 Monley Combrete in Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 87 Less read throughout Europe by men of superior light. 1894 Jessor Kandom Kouming, etc., iv. 15 The Rector...doing his duty according to his light as a country parson.

C. fl. (a) Pieces of information or instruction;

e. N. (a) Pieces of information or instruction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain

c. ft. (a) Pieces of information of histriction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (b) The opinions, information, and capacities, natural or acquired, of an individual intellect. (Cf. F. Iumières.) Often in phr. according to (one's) lights.

1346 Filer. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 125 He hath his suggestyons, felynges, & lyghtes. 1634 Sir T. Hrrier Trav. 17 We may entertaine some lights out of authentique Story, 1683 Temple Mem. Wks. 1731 L. 387, I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs. 1748 Anson's Fey. III. vii. 354 The Governor... might be expected to give us the best lights for avoiding this perplexity. 1793 W. Roy Millt. Antip. Rom. Bril. Introd., Many new lights concerning the Roman history and geography of Iritain. 1831 Berwster Newton (1855) II. xxi. 262 The most distinguished of his successors, with all the lights of a century and a half, could not have stated more correctly [etc.]. 1861 Therefore Aren Georges III. (1876) 83 Ne did his best; he worked according to his lights. 1867 Trollore Chron. Barset III. Ivii. 140 He trusted that Grace would understand this by her own natural lights. 1895 [South Flade (ed. 2) III. 503 We may love and honour the intentions of these excellent people, as far as their lights extend. 1895 [Fonlore Thackeray 122 To Pen and to Pen's mother he is beneficent after his lights.

d. New light(s: novel doctrines (esp. theological and ecclesiastical) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment; hence by antithesis Old light(s, the traditional doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed. Also attrib. as in New Light, Old Light men, teachers, doctrines, etc., whence New Lights, Old Lights, as designations for persons holding 'New Light' and 'Old Light'

whether New Lights, Old Lights, old Lights views.

In Scotland the appellations New Lights, Old Lights views.

In Scotland the appellations New Lights, Old Lights (Sc., Audd Lichts) have been current in two different applications: (a) as occasional names for the Moderate and the Evangelical party in the Established Church (so used e. g., by Borns); (b) as the usual popular names for the two bodies into which the Associate (or Burgher) Synod was divided in 1790, and the two into which the General Associate (or Antiburgher) Synod was divided in 1806; in each case the 'Old Light miniority (adhering to the 'covenanted reformation' and to the principle of a national church) formed themselves into a separate presbytery, and in 1842 the few remaining Old Light Burghers and Old Light Antiburghers joined to form the Synod of United Original Seceders, to which the name 'Auld Lichts' is still frequently applied.

1650 Hubbert Pill Formatily 67 Those that dare even in their Pulpits, mock, and cry out against new lights. 1659 Br. Walton Considered 176 Give greater occasion to those, who brag of their new lights, to reject all Scripture as useless. 21665 South Serm. 1 Kings xiii. 33 Serm. (1715) 151 Against which New Lights, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Extraordinary Calls, will be but weak Arguments. 1722 Swet. 111st. Quakers (1795) 1. 19 He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights. 1744 Jox. Edwards Wis. 1841 L. p. exviii/ To attend the ministry of those that are called New Light Ministers. 1785 Burss Ep. W. Simpson axvii, An' some their newlight fair avow, Just quite barefac't. 1166 R. Forsyth Feathles Scott. 111. 429 The burgher associate cleryy. Inave., resolved to expange the offending passage from the Confession of Faith. Twelve or thirteen of their clergy. Inave., resolved to expange the offending passage from the Confession of Faith. Twelve or thirteen of their clergy. Inave., resolved to expange the offending passage from the Confession of Faith unaltered. They are called the adherents of the old light, in o

e. A suggestion or help to the solution of a problem or enigma. Now spec. in an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or

words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

1894 World 3 Jan. XL. 37/1 Acrostics. . When 'second thoughts' are sent, the whole answer should be forwarded, not corrections to separate lights only.

7. Often with spiritual reference (said of the

brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth or love, etc.). Angel (or spirit) of light, one who dwells in Heaven.

of light, one who dwells in Henven.

971 Rlickl. Hom. 17 Se be ne can ha beothnesse has ecan hebbes. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 13 Dese six werkes of brictnesse. he ben nemned lichtes wapne. a 1225 Ancr. R.

92 God wule... 3iuen on lith widinnen, him norto iseonne, ant icnowen. c1240 Hampole Il Ks. (Horstin.) 1. 73 Mare printifyer he [Satan] transfigurs hym in he forme of an awngel of lyght. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 73 That thou sette the soule of thy servant. in the Kyngdom of pees and of light. 1588

J. Unall Demonstr. Discipl. (Arib.) 18 The light of the closeful is (at the least) as cleare as that of the law. 1588

SHARS. L. L. L. IV. III. 257 Dinels soonest tempt resembling spirits of light. 1722 Law Scrius C.V. (ed. 2) 71 To walk in the light of Religion. 1738 Wesley Praclims LexxvIII. 1, Thou art the God of Light! 1827 HARE Guesses (1859) Eleware, ye who walk in light, lest ye turn your light into a curse. 1854 FABER Oratory Hymns lavii, 'Hark I hark I my soul', i, Angels of Jesus! Angels of light!

b. spec. Among Quakers, the inward revelation

b. spec. Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul.

of Christ in the soul.

1556 G. For Jrnl. 1. 271 That which is called life in Christ the Word, was called light in us.

1706 [E. Ward] Wooden Words by Tho' he's more beholden to Sol, than a Quaker to his inward Light. a 1713 ELWOOD Anto-biog. (1714) 45, I now saw, in and by the farther Openings of the Divine Light in me.

1765 Maclank tr. Moshelm's Eccl. Hist. (1768) V. 25 They Quakers] prefer. 10 be called, in allusion to that doctrine that is the fundamental principle of their association, Children or Confessors of Light.

C. Applied to God as the source of divine light, and to men who manifest it.

and to men who manifest it.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. v. 14 Ge synt middaneardes leoht.
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints Prol. 129 God.. of bis warld callit bane be lichte. 1367 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 45 Call on the Lord, our gyde and lycht. 1859 FITZGERALD It. (Imar lvi. (1899) 87 Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrath consume me quite. 1860 Pusev Min. Proph. 588 In the presence of God Who is Light, all earthly light shall fail.

8. In figurative uses of sense 5:

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue,

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue, intellect, or other excellence; a luminary.

[1526 Tindale John v. 35 He was a breininge and a shinning light.] 1530 Davies Immort. Soul vi. [(1714) 43 Some who were great Lights of old, And in their Hands the Lamp of God did bear. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 1. i. 6 Those Sunnes of Glory, those twu Lights of Men. 1630 Prinne Anti-Armin. 82 He was. a worth light of our Church. 1633 J. Edwards Anthor. O. S. V. Test. 78 Those eniment lights of the Latin church, Ruffus, Jerom, Hilary. a 1700 Davies Iliad 1. 370 If both the Lights Of Greece their private Intrest disunites. 1832 Tennyson Dream

Fair W. 268 Joan of Arc, A light of ancient France. 1837
DISRAELT Fenetia 1, iv, He had been one of the shining lights of his university. 1868 HELFS Realman xiii. (1876) 367 The great lights of the Bench. 1894 JESSOFT Random Roaming, etc. v., 189, I know of one eminent man of science, who was a burning and shining light in his day.

h. A bright example.

who was a burning and shining light in his day.

b. A bright example.

1550 Crowley Wale to Wealth (1872) 139 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behaulour and motherlike housewifry ought to be a lighte to al women.

9. In figurative uses of sense 1 e: A consideration which elucidates or which suggests a particular (true or false) view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. In the light of: (a) with the belly afforded by

the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged, In the light of: (a) with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact); (b) in the aspect or character of, viewed as being (so and so).

1689-90 TEMPLE Ess., Gardening Wks. 1731 1. 174 Caesar, if considered in all Lights. 1795 Addison Italy Pref., I have mention'd but few Things in common with others, that are not either set in a new Light or accompany'd with different Reflections. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 518 79 As you have considered human nature in all its lights. 1798 W. Wood Surv. Trade p. v, Should we consider your Majesty under this Light. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. v. 182 In this light it will easily appear, how much more intense the same degree of heat may prove. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones V. 1, Those great judges whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators. 1793 Smeaton Edgistone L. § 163 In the light of a foremast seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1834 Macallax in Trevelyan Life I. 373, I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunks who knows on which side his bread is buttered, 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 289 In what light did she strike you? 1893 Times 1 June 9/8 In the light of all that has been said and done.

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the admission of light; spec. one of the perpendicular divisions of a mullioned window.

admission of light; spec. one of the perpendicular divisions of a mullioned window,

14.. in Willis Archit, Nomencl. Mid. Ages (1844) 51 Three windowes, every windowe conteineth vi lights. .. Item ij liest small lights. a 1490 Bionner Itin. (Nasmith 1778) 287 Sunt in qualibet bay-wyndow septem lyghtis. 1523 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) 174 A wynddoo of thre lightes to be placed in the north ile. a 1586 Sinney Arcadia 1. (1550) 8 The lightes, doores and staires, rather directed to the vse of the guest, then to the eye of the Artifact. 1608 Totsell. Serpents (1658) 720 They shut their doores against them [Frogs], and stopped up all their lights to exclude them out of their houses. 1683 Monon Mech. Exerc. Printing ii. P 1 For the making the height of his Lights to bear a rational proportion to the capacity of the Room. 1723 Chambers tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit. I. 133 Round or Oval Lights of Glass. 1760 Rapers in Phil. Trans. LI. 804 The diameter of the circular light at top is 27 feet 5 inches. 1823 Rutter Fenthill 55 The third window. 1wo lights high, and four wide. 1879 Sir G. Scott Leed. Archit. I. 182 The east and west windows, of five lights each.

b. Gardening: One of the glazed compartments (usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

(usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

1733 Miller Gardener's Dict. (ed. 2) s.v. Hot-bed, Some have them [Frames] to contain but two Lights, which is very handy for raising Cucumber and Melon Plants.

1821 W. Cobbett Amer. Gardener § 106 Air is given by pushing up, or drawing down, the Lights, which form the top or roof of the green-house.

1829 — Eng. Gardener § 40 Upon this frame, glazed sabes are put, which are called lights.

1847 Mrs. Loudon Amateur Gard. Cal. (1857) 208 A frame with glass lights like those used for melon and cucumber beds.

1859 R. Thompson Gardener's Assist. 625 The soil should be watered about ten a.m., shutting down the lights for a short time, in order to prevent a chill taking place.

11. Mech. An aperture or clear space. (Cf. F. lumière.)

lumière.)

1776 G. Semple Building in Water 12 These Arches consist of a Semi-circle, and the Depth of their Archivolte is a tenth Part of the light or void of the greater, and an eighth Part of the light of the lesser ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm. Handbk. 59 See that the 'lights' between the wheel teeth and the edge of the roller are equal on both sides when the wheel is locked.

12. Painting. Light or illuminated surface, as represented in a picture, or considered in regard

represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture

represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up.

In this sense perh, mixed with an absolute use of Light a.² Fr. has both lumière and clair in similar applications.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guaman a'Alf. c. 3 With this onely did he fill and finish his Table, giuing in the rest Lights and shadowes, as might sute best with each severall part. . 1658 W. Sanderson Graphice 66 In what places you will have those strong and high lights, and reflections to fall, which are seen in satten and velvet. Ibid., Lay your light with thinne and waterish Lake. 1700 Felton Classics (1718) 69 It is in Writing, as in Picture, in which the Art is to observe where the Lights will fall, 1748 Anson's Voy. III. X. 412 It is very unusual to see the light and shade justly and naturally handled fin Chinese pictures]. 1811 Self Instructor 513 Giving the lights their proper value. 1816 In Lect. Paint. viii. (1848) 505 One point is the brightest in the eye, as on the object; this is the point of light. 1821 Cralg Lect. Drawing iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1843 Russin Arrows of Chace (1880) I. 5 The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief light of their picture. 1896 Gullick & Timbs Paint. 204 Selecting some point of highest light. 1867 Tennyson Window 1 The lights and shadows My! Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain. Ag. 1722 Pore Ess. Man II. 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

13. Law. The light which falls on the windows of a house from the heavens, and which the owner claims to enjoy unobscured by obstructions erected

claims to enjoy mnobscured by obstructions crected by his neighbours. Usu, in the Interpretation of Ancient Lights' is frequently put on the face or side of a house adjacent to a site on which lofty buildings may be erected; the object being to give warning that the owner will have ground of action against any person who shall obstruct the access of light to his windows. (Cf. sense to above.)

1768 Blackstong Comm. 111. 5 If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my antient lights, . I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down. 1888 Lo. St. Leonans Handy-Bk. Prop. Law vii. 48 If a house is sold with all the lights belonging to it, and it is intended to build upon the adjoining ground... so as to interfere with the lights, the right to build in that manner should be expressly reserved. Itid. xxv. 187 Vou should rights of common and of way, or the like.

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. To strike a light, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see Strike 7.). b. Something used for

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. To strike a light, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see Strike 7.). b. Something used for igniting; e.g. a spill, taper, match.

1684 Bennan Filge, ii. (1900) 277 Wherefore he strook a Light for he ever goes also without his Tinder-box.

1835 W. Irving Tour Prairies 281 We had implements to strike a light. 1835 Marnar Three Cutters i. Tell Mr. Simpson to bring me a light for my cigar. 1852 Dekens Bleak 170-xi, Krook takes it la candlel, goes to the fire, stoops over the red embers, and tries to get a light. 1889 Br. san Bell St. Paul's I. 170-A jar of tobacco, and a box of lights. Mod. Go and put a light to the fire in the dining-room.

15. attrih, and Comb. a. simple attrib., as light-beam, glare, spot, wave; b. objective, as light-beam, glare, spot, wave; b. objective, as light-beam, glare, spot, wave; b. objective, as light-beam, glare, maker, making; instrumental, etc., as light-embroidered, gilded.

1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xiii. (Tollem. MS.), A "lyst bem (L. radine) is a bryste strem of a body of lyste. 1845 Carly et Cramcell (1871) IV. 119 Straggling accidental light beams. 1526 Pilgr, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, The sterre called luciter: that is to say the "lyght berer. 1852 James Agnes Sont (1860) 1. 257 Two of the light-carers cast down their torches and fled. 1831 Carly E. Sart. Res. II. v. (1838) 170 By this fairest of Orient "Light-bringers must our Friend be blandished. 1781 Cowper Truth 390 The "light-creating God. 1747-6 Collins Ode Liberty iv. 16 Clouds, that lie Paving the "light-embroider'd Sky. 11670 H. Anderson Crt. Compert 7 We must. Leave the fair Train, and the "light-giuilded Room. 1382 Wyclif Gau. 1. 6 And God made two greet "ligt 3yuerys [Vulg. liminaria]. 1581 Sidney Appl. Poetrie (Arb.) 20 Poetry. hath been the first light-giuilded Room. 1382 Wyclif Gau. 1. 6 And God made two greet "ligt syverys [Vulg. liminaria]. 1581 Carly A redy Bekyn, wheryn shall be light gevyng by

on the operations of the enemy; light-boat = LIGHTonte operations of the enemy; $\operatorname{Ingnt-noat} = Light-box$, +(a) a certain apparatus for striking a light by chemical means; (b) Naut. = light-room (Cent. Dict.); light-due, -duty, a toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lights in lighthouses and lightships; $+\operatorname{light-fat}$, a lamp; light-head, the top portion of a 'light' (sense 10); light-keeper, one who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship; $+\operatorname{light-lend}$ (Hist.), land given for the maintenance of light at an altar land given for the maintenance of light at an altar or shrine; light-man, (a) one who attends to the light (in a lighthouse, etc.); a light-keeper; (b) a linkman; lience lightmanship, the office or duty of a lightman; light-money = light-due; light-picture, a photograph; light-port (see quot, 1867); light-room, (a) a small chamber next to the magazine in a war-ship, in which lights are placed behind thick glass windows for illustrance placed behind the glass windows for illustrance placed behind thick glass windows for illustrance placed behind the glass window placed behind the glass window p are placed behind thick glass windows for illuminating the magazine; (b) the room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus; light-shot Hist., a due levied for furnishing the church with lights [=OE. leoht-gesceot]; light-struck a., (a) ? thunderstruck; (b) Photogr., injured by expression to actinic light-light-tight injured by exposure to actinic light; light-tight a., impervious to light; light-tower, a light-house; light-vessel = Lightship; light-year

house; light-vessel = Lightship, light-year (see quot. 1890).

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) II. 766/2 Fire-balls, *light-balls, smoke-balls, [etc.]. 1859 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (1862).

86 Light balls burn from 10 to 20 minutes. 1858 Homas Cycl. Commerce 1237 *Light-Boats and their Accessories. 1582
Stanyingar Æneis II. (Arb.) 76 Thundring *lightbolts from torne clowds fryee be flasshing. a 1603 Brewer Lingua IV.

i. (1607) H, Therefore more murthering art thou then the

LIGHT.

light bolt, 1647 TRAFF Comm. Rev., xiii. 3 Whatsoever the pope with his bulls, or the emperor with his light-bolts, did to hinder it, still the gospel ran and was glorified. 1853 H. KNIGHT Once upon a Time II. 273 By-and-by the light-box was sold as low as a shilling. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 479 't "Light-dness are collected. upon ships frequenting our ports. 1860 R. BURSELL in JHEVE. Marine Mag. VII. 4 The Light dues, are one shilling per ton. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 8 4 The condition of their receiving the 'light dues, are one shilling per ton. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 8 1000 Ags. Gosp. John v. 35 He was hyrnende 'leoht-faet (Vulg. Incernal & lyhtende. c. 1200 ORMIN 13399 Durth Filippe onn Ennglissh iss Libhttattess mup bitacnedd. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge III. 554 A monial which branches over the 'lightheads. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 8 310 They would fully instruct the person entered as "Light-keeper. 1860 Merx. Marine Mag. VII. 94 Its base is surrounded by the light-keepers' dwellings. 1879 E. WATERTON Pictas Marina 8 25, Lands given forthis purpose were called lamplands and 'light-lands. 1457 Churchro, Acc. Tatton (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For the 'ltytemen of Cleve. v., vreevede iii marke ii'. a 1704 T. Brown II & 1760 IV. 255 The midwife moon might mind her calling. And noisy lightman leave his bawling. 1889 A. T. PASK Eyrs Thames 68 Box-making, for which the Nore lightmen have been famous for years past. 1534 Churchro, Acc. Tatton Som. Rec. Soc.) 148 Of John Wassborowe for 'lygthman-shepe...vi'. viij'. 1672 MARKELL Corr. cci. Wks. 1872-5 II. 399 He will on his part give yon the best security. from the time that the 'light-mony shall begin to be payd. 1755 Mackass Insurances I. 518 For Pilotage and Light-Money & 100. 1886 E. Schwerke Amer. Piphom. 308 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light money, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore. 1863 Aors M. Clerke. Pip. Amer. Piphom. 508 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light money, pass-mone

Light (loit), a.1 Forms: 1 léoht, liht, Northumb, leht, 2-4 liht, e, 3 Orm. lihht, (4 lixt, lyht, lit), 4-5 li3t e, ly3t, e, 4-6 lyght e, 4-7 Sc. licht, lycht, (5 ley3t, 6 leicht, ly3t, ly3th, liht), 4- light. [OE. Koht, řht, Northumb. läht = OFris. h(n/cht, OS, *liht implied in derivatives Du. licht', OHG. liht i (MHG. liht, mod. G. leicht), ON. littr (Da. let, Sw. liht', Goth. leihts:—OTeut.*liphto-(-1/20-), f. Teut. root *lipgav:—pre-Teut.*lenght*-, as in Lith. leygvas light; the ablant-var. pre-Teut. *lygh**, Teut. *lungw*-, appears in Skr. laghu, Gr. łaapps light, łaaxis small, OHG. lungar light; cf. also Lung.]

I. In the primary physical sense and uses con-

I. In the primary physical sense and uses connected therewith.

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of heavy. Also in to lie light (cf. HEAVY 1 b, c).

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of heavy. Also in to lie light (cf. HEAVY 1 b, c). Light ice, sails (see quots. 1867).

a 1000 Riddles xli. 76 (Gr.) Leohtre ic eom micle bonne bes lyth wyrm. c 1205 LAX. 5003 Heore wepnen weoren lifte. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 152 Was neuere lef vpon lynde lyghter berafter. c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 85 Gude lycht harnes, fra that tyme, wsyt he euir. 14.. Promp. Parv. 304/1 (MS. K.) Liht of wyhte, (P.) light of weight or mesure. 1534 Tinoale Matt. xi. 30 My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. 1505 Dalenhele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. 1. 90 All thair harnesse was lycht. 1613 J. Dennis Secrets Angling 1. C 2 b, Rods (were made) of lightest Cane and Hazel plant. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. II. xix. 121 Watches have been made as light and little, as many that wore them make of their time. 1697 Denoen Virg. Past. x. 51 How light won'd lye the Turf upon my Breast, If [etc.]. 1762 FALCONER Shipter, II. 97 The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas, Are now dismiss'd. 1795 BURKE Corr. IV. 325 It (word-bk., Light iec., Light iec., Light iec., Light iec.) and the water; it is not considered dangerous to shipping, as not being heavy. Itid., Light sails, all above the topgallantsails; also the studding sails and flying jib. 1871 R. ELLIS IV. Catullus lxiv. 64 Veils not her hidden breast light brede of drapery woven.

absol. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XXIV. (Percy Soc.) 108 Of the eyen the offyce only is the syght, To se. The whyte, or blacke, the hevy, or the lyght. 1659 Stanley Hist. Philos. III, II. 105 Touching judgeth many things, Heavy, Leight, and those that are between them. 1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) I. 24 The art of weighing, again, has to do with lighter and heavier.

Proverb. 1562 J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 151

Light geynes make heuy puises. 1775 S. J. Pratt Liberal Opin. exvi. (1783) IV. 82 He., swore., that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight ('too light'); below the standard or legal weight,
1580 Nottingham Rec. IV. 226 For chaungeinge of fowre light French Crownes. 1566 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. i. 328 Be it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance Or the denision of the twentieth part of one poore scruple.
1622 Malynes Anc. Lavo-Merch. 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1700 Tyrrell. Hist. Eng. II. 947 All Clipt and Light Money was called in. 1727 Boyer Fr. Dict. s.v., This Guinea is light. 1866 Tenyson Holy Grail 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. Thorse in Gd. Hords 400 There is about £ 50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. Cunningham Cestinger, Glasse 41 It is a general more semiconders.

of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 41 It is a generall major among Philosophers, that al light thyinges contend upwarde. 1611 Eurron Anat. Mel. It. ii. 1. i. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1631 Lithgow Trac. vi. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yeelds... I found it so light, that I had no weight.. in the bearing of it. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing 383 Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 Thron II sy to Healthwi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 6/1 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. a 1738 Woodward Fossils I. (1720) I. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1846 J. Baxter Libb. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) 1. 373 The Seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 Lockyer Elom. Astron. iii. \$10 (1870) 59 Hydrogen, the lightest grass. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the light carbonate of magnesia.

absol. a 1619 Fotherry Atheom. II. xi. \$1. 309 Æqually compounded of Light, and Heauie.

† 3. In comparative: Pelivered (of a child).

a 1300 Cursor M. \$593 On a night bath lighter war bai. c 1300 R. Buenne C 1560 in Depos. Rebell. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1560 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Ch

way: a railway constructed for light traffic. Light

usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. HEAVY a. 4.) Light engine (see quot. 1881). Light railway: a railway constructed for light traffic. Light porter: one who carries only light packages. Light water-draught, water-line (see quot. 1867).

160a in Rec. Convent. R. Burghs (1870) II. 133 Quither the schip be laydnit or licht. c. 1630 Mixton On the University Carrier 22 He di'd for heavines that his Cart went light. 1665 Lond. Gaz. No. 1/1 The Norwich sent in on of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1793 Lond. Gaz. No. 368/1 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with herabout 4 in the afternoon. 1729 MORFON Apparit. 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 Mech. Mag. XXII. 275 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 DICKENS Hand T. 11. 1. 135 A deaf serving woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Light water-draught, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so. Light water-line, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 179 & 28 Å light Railway shall be constructed and. the Regulations. shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rails by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. Revnous Engine-Driving Life 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

1768 Hume Balance of Power Ess. 108 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. 1771 Goldson. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.].

5. Chiefly Mil. Lightly armed or equipped, † Also, lightly clad. Light marching order (see quot. 1825). Also Light marching order (see quot. 1825). Also Light marching order (see quot. 1825). A

c893 K. ÆLFREN Oros. 1. i. § 19 Hy habbað swyðe lytle scypa & swyðe leohte. 1579 FENTON Guicciard. I. (1599) 28 lt contayned xxxv. light or suttle gallies. 1694 Loud. Gaz. No. 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigats... to get Intelligence. 1716 Ibid. No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the .. Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 Dissacelt Coningsby vti. i. The arrival of a first-rate light coach in a country town. 1849 MACAULAY HISS. Eng. ix. H. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1852 THACKERAY Esmond 1. Kiii, My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1882 MISS BRADDON MI. Keyal III. i. 15 Vou had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness: graceful and elegant in

gestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1768 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1765) II. i. 37 note, One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen. 1818 [see Heavy a. 15]. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.].. such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 Gloss. Archit. (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things

of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or vio-lence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, †a medicine, or medical appliance (obs.), and occas. of

fence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (obs.), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also light of touch.

a 1000 Widsith 72 (Gr.) Se hæfde moncynnes.. leohteste hond.

g 1225 Ancr. R. 220 Uonr dolen, bus todeleduondunge liht & derne—uondunge liht & openliche—nondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirnrg. 88 Pese ben list medicyns.. & bese medicyns ben strongere. Vida. 92 Per is noon ober wey, but a list canterization of be senewe bat is hurt. 1591
Shaks. I Hen. VI, 1. iv. 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with light Skirmishes enfeebled. 1592—Ven. 4 Ad. 566
Wave..yeelds at last to enerie light impression. 1765 Foote Commissary 11. Wks. 1790 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings.. as light as a cork. 1797 Mas. Radouther Idalian xii, Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833
Hr. Martinkau Loom 4 Lusger 1. iv. 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard. 1836 Markivat Midsh. Easy xxvii, A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps v. 8 8. 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 Winvie Melville Kale Cor., iii, Gertrade... brushing away... at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard: no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 Woonner My beautiful Lady of Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 Gro. Ellor Dan. Der. IV. Ikii. 220 His light walk. 1865 Law Times Rep. LIII. 54/1 There was a light breeze from about S.W. by S. 1897 Alliant's Syst. Med. IV. 443 Intercurrent inflanmations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1901 Epit. Med. Yral. 5 Jan. 8 When the extent of the cardiac dulness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.].

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force. Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 Fitzherr. Ithis. § 4. They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen grounde that lyeth lyghte. 1707 Morther Ithis. 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1806 Gazetteer Scot. (ed. 2) 252 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 Byron Siege Cor. xxi, There is a light cloud by the moon. 1823 J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem. 60 Sand., generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. xxvii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubled round the summit of the mountain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

1460 J. RUSSELL BR. Nurture 339 Pan take youre loof of light papne. 1578 BULLEIN Dial. (1888) 51 Eate light leauened breade. 1620 VENNER Via Recta i. 20 The fourth property is, that it [bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 MRS. GLASSE Cookery (1769) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water.; then roll it out. Hid., Skim off. as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust. 1864 Mrs. Stowe House & Home Papers N. (1865) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender, 1895 N. Midl. School Cookery Bk. 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the slomach; easy of digestion.

on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.; Containing little alcohol.

\$\rho \text{tooo} Ags. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 282/6 Melle dulci, leoh beor. \$\rho \text{tooo} Sax. Leechd. III. 122 Drince leoht wyn. 1422 tr. \$\rho \text{Secreta} Secret., Priv. Priv. 241 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and sethyn lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annone defyet. \$\rho \text{15to} Interl. Four Elem. (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dyshe of quales, Smal byrdes, swalowes or wagtayles. They be lyght of dygestyon? 1542 Uoall. Erasm. \$Apoph. 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie maye easyly and without incommoditee awaye withall. 1620 Venner Via Recta iii. 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1632 Consgreve Dryden's Yuvenal X1, 128 Apples. Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. Stevenst tr. Quevedo's Com. Wes. 1709/82 Don Diegotook a light Supper. 1812-34 Cood's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 675 note, The lighter preparations of bark... are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1831 Lytton Eugene A. 1. xi, The little family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 MeCarry Oton Times 111. xii. 238 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. 1896 Allburt's Syst. Mad. 1. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods, 1898 J. Hutchinsson in Arch. Surg. 1X. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stont].

11. Light in the mouth (of a horse): sensitive to

1727 BALLEV Vol. II. Light upon the Hand [in Horsemanship] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit. 1884 E. L. ANNERSON Mod. Horsemanship i. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth.

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonorousness. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

largely of such syllables.

1887 COLVIN-Keats v. 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible. 1901 Bradess Milton's Prosody 90 Keeping therefore the term short, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their long syllables; and these I shall distinguish into heavy and light. 1bid. 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

id make two classes of their tong syllables; and these I shall distinguish into heavy and light. Ibid. 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. ÆLERED Gregory's Past. Ixii. (heading), Dette hwilum da leohtan scylda biod beterant to forlætenne. a 1300 Cursor M. 23021 Pai bat has bot sinnes light sal clengid be. a 1340 Hanfole Psalter xxiv. 4 Godis wayes he calles his lightere biddyngis. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe. c 1430 Life St. Kath. (Gibbs MS.) If. 100 Presume not to blaber agents our goddes by lythe reprect, 1500-20 Durbar Poems xxii. 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 Winspt Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 52 Breuelie considering the first part of thair titill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only sclinder and licht, bot planelie inglorius. 1570 G. Harney Letter-bk. (Camden) 8, I made hut smal & hitt account of mi fellowship. 1603 Knolles Hist. Traks (1621) 51 Proscribing. whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 308 Not only all evid doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. 1742 Collins Ode Poet. Char. 1, If not with light regard, I read aright that gifted hard. 1753 N. Torrandon Gangr. Sove Throat 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 Tunius Lett. Ixviii. 338 This is no light matter. 1840 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ii. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war. 1866 B. Norm Kes or No! xiii. 290 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1871 SMILES Charac. i. (1876) 25 They will be held in light estem by other nations. 1897 Allburt's Syst. Med. III. 476 Windy tumidities... and therewith light diarrhoras are often associated.

+ b. Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. 476 Windy tumic often associated.

+ b. Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also light cheap = CHEAP a. and adv. (Cf. CHEAP

Also light cheap = CHEAP a. and adv. (Cf. CHEAP sb. 8, 9.) Obs.

\$\varepsilon\$ 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 246 This Rescamiraduk.. His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise. \$\varepsilon\$ 1460 Townes-ley Myst. ii. 236 That cam hym full light chepe. \$\varepsilon\$ 1470 Golagros \$\varepsilon\$ Gaw. 158 Thare come ane laithles leid air to this place, With ane girdill ourgilt, and vthir light gere. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 Kings x. 15 Al that sold light wares. 1641 Trapp Theol. Theol. 267 That it comes to us so light cheap, is cause of thankfullnesse. 1647 — Comm. 1 John iii. 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth-mercy abroad.

\$\dagger\$ 2.00 \text{ for persons} : Not commanding respect by

† c. Of persons: Not commanding respect by

position or character; of small account. Obs.

1529 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person somtime knowe a muche more substanciall man.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI, 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the citee. 1548 – Chron., Hen. VII, 19 He set more by vile borne vileyns and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

marchantes within the citee. 1548 — Chron., Hen. VII, 19 He set more by vile borne vileyns and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

d. Used *pradicatively* or absol.* in various phrases: † (a) To set (a person or thing) light, at light; to set light by or of (a person or thing): to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. To let light of (see Let v.! 16). Obs.

1. 1540 Hyrof. 16. Chisque 635 Be Christ, said the Coilsear. 1 set that bot licht. Ibid. 740 He was ludgeit and led, and set at sa licht. 1540 Hyrof. tr. Vires' Instr. Chr. Won. 1(1902) Z. vj. Nor set at light a childes yeeres and age. 1547 Homilies 1. Fear Death II. (1859) 48 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. II. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of it [the soule] which wee may attaine vnto. 1612 Sir H. Mountagu in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. Herbert Temple, Sacrifice xx, Herod and all his bands do set me light. 1642 J. Eaton Honeye.

*Tree Justif. 240 Therehy the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of. 1771 Wesley Wks. (1872) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him. to set light by any part of his law. 180 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(b) To make light of: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 Tinoale Matt. xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 Elyon Gov. 1. xiii, Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortlyforgetteth it. 2597 Bacon Conlers Good & Euil in Ess. (Arb.) 150 If it appeare to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1608 Faver Acc. E. India & P. 311 The Native make light of such things as we call Colds. 1736 BULLER Anal. II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great presumption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 Goocu Treat. Wounds I. 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of it as slight

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthink-

ing. Const. + of.

a xxxx Leg. Kath. 106 peos lufsume lefdi.. ne luuede heo nane lihte plohen. a xxxx Cursor M. 3285 Ne wis

LIGHT.

sco not o letes light. Ibid. 28568 Laghter light bat cums of gle. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 3346 Sum dros of syn, Als light speche, or thoght in vayn. 1375 Earnous Brace vii. 112 Licht men and vauerand. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 405 II. 31 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be movyd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 256/2 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his lyuyng. 1536 D. Beerley Lett. to Ld. Cronwell in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. xxxv. 257 Lyzth and foolish ceremonies made .. [hy] lyzth and undiscrete faders. 1554 T. Martin Treal. Marriage Priestes Ll iij, Being (as some were), light braines, runnagates, vnthriftes and riotours. 1571 Grinton Injunct. York 1. § 1 Being circumspect, that you offende no man eyther hy light behauiour or by light apparell. 1610 Guillim Iteraldry 1. viii. (1660) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. 1631 Sanderson Serm. 11. 3 A sober grave matron. will never be light and garish. 1641 Vind. Smeetynmuns 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. 1622 Washington tr. Mitton's Def. Pop. M.'s Wks. 1738 1. 460 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? 1713 Steele Englishman No. 27, 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. 1754 Richardson Grandison IV. xxxv. 245 The light weetch's as light expression. 1823 Scott Pewerll x, The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. 1834 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (1837) I. xxiii. 354 That light pepetual talk about him. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh m. 319, 1 wrote tales beside. To suit light repression. 1823 Scott Pewerl X, The disposition of the young Earl was lighter or trivial manner. 1882 Stevenson New Arab. Nts. (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, unchaste.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxv. (Thadee) 3 Thadee .. licht women wes & richt brukil of hyre flesche. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 144 Vutrew men and light women

IV. Having the quick action that results from

lightness.

15. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So light of foot, of person; + light-fingers (cf. Light-fingered); + light to run (cf. Light-

So light of foot, of person; +light-fingers (cf. Light-fingers); + light to run (cf. Light-footed). Now only arch.

a tooo Phanix 317 (Gr.) He [se fuxel] is snel and swift & swipe leoht. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 13 pat man he waker, and liht, and snel. 1297 R. Glode (Rolls) 9277 Welssemen ... pat ligte were & hard. a 1300 Cursor M. 3730 Moght i not be sna light o fote. 1375 Barbour Bruce xin. 56 Fiff hundreth armyt weill in steill, That on licht horss war (horsyl) weill. 14... Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 577/14. Currax, lyght to renne. 1470-85 Malory Arthur Iv. 13 30 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he waxt passynge lyghte. 1480 Canton Chron. Eng. cxxi. 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callyd hym comenlych harold hare foote. 1503 Dunbar Thistle & Rose of Lusty of schaip, lycht of delinerance. a 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV. 213 h, That diverse persones havyng light horses, should skoure the country. 1567 Salir. Poems Reform. iii. 70 To dance that nycht thay said sho sould not slak, With leggis lycht to hald the wedow walkane. 1583 Stocker Civ. If arres Lowe Lowe Light paire of heeles. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. II. i. 205 Too light for such a swaine as you to catch. 1604 E. Grimstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. v. 344 He required the Cacique... to give him an Indian that were light, to carry him a Letter. 1669 Worldock Syst. Agric. vii. § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower. 1801 W. Huntington Bank of Paith Ded. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too light. 1833 R. W. Dixon Mano 1, ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonair, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. of, to with inf.

debonair, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. of, to with inf. Now rare. (See also Light of Love.)

c 1320 Sir Tristr. 1062 Per to icham al ligt. 1382 Wyclif Prox. xviii. 14 The spirit forsothe ligt to wrathen. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1699 Lucrece, He was lyght of tunge. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1229 He.. Launches euyn to Lamydon with a light wille. 1483 CANTON Cato C vij b, For enery man oughte to be lyght to heeryng and slowe to speke. 1513 Douglas Lucies. Lie 57 Set in stead of that man, licht as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puft of wynd. 1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. xxiii, 32 The kyng, who gane lyght credence to thaym causedde his vncle. 10 be beheeded. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 40 b, Be not lyght to bylene enery spiryte. a 1530 Skelton Dethe Erle Northumberlande 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. 1538 Bale God's Promises 1v. (1744) 21 Thynkest thu that I wyll so soone change my decre? No, no, frynde Moses; so lyght thu shalt not fynde me. 1539 Taverner Erasm. Prov. (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyght of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewe hym. c 1570 Fore Serm. 2 Cor. v. 52 Some.. use to gine light eare to such whisperers. 1576 Turberv. Bk. Venerie 174 When hounds are bunted with in this sorte, they become so light of beliefe that [etc.]. 1597 Beard Theatre God's Judgem. (1672) 367 To whom the chast Matron gaue light credence. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 80 At this exaction. the light Constantinopolitans grievously murmured. 1627 tr. Bacon's Life & Death (1651) 56 A young man is light and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. 1748 Richardson Clarisa (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to

bave been so light of belief. 1853 M. Arnold Scholar-Gibsy xviii, We Light half-believers of our casual creeds. 1890 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. VII. 46 A light man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the

powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. HEAVY a. 23.)

impost: Easy lo pay. (Cf. Heavy a. 23.)

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. x. 15 Lihtro bið tuoege hurgas in dæg domes ðon ðar ceastre. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xi. 30 Min byrbyn is leoth. c 1320 Cast. Love 958 My hurþene [is] ligt i-nouh to beren. 1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 521 Luff ... all paynys maks licht. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 17 3if bou wolt haue it a-forsyd with lyst coste, Take milk [etc.]. 1523 Lo. Benners Froiss. I, ci. 121, I am content ye shall come to a lyght ransome, for the loue of my cosyn of Derby. 1562 Winger Cert. Tractates iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 The office of all potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the sub-iectis. 1507 Gude 3 Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and licht. 1605 Shaks. Lear ni. vi. 115 (Qos. 1608) How light and portable my paine seemes now! 1611 Bible I Kings xii. 4 Make thou...his heany yoke which he put ypon us, lighter. 1772 Priestiley Inst. Reigi. (1782) II. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem light. 180-24 Campbell Martial Elegy iii, Deeming light the cost Of life itself in glorious hattle lost. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay Recoll, Mil. Serv. I. iv. 74 All that we had endured was light compared to the discomfort on hoard. 1896 Mrs. Captyn Quaker Grandmother 226 Vour seeing me has been no light punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb. such as lask, work, etc.; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. † Also, easy to obtain. speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. H (Cf. HEAVY

speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. Heavy a. 24.)

a. 24.)

c. 1000 Sax, Leechd. I. 342 Hy halbab bas be leohtran gang. a 1200 Meral Ode 312 It is strong to stonde longe, and lift it is to falle hard. c. 1200 Orans 4500 Acc with the part it his north light in his north light To hetenn heft sinne. a 1225 Aner. R. 428 Pe leane beo lift in alle beo pinges ber nis sunne. c. 1330 K. Brunne Chron. Prol. (1810) Pref. 09 In symple speche... Pat is lightest in manne's mouthe. 1340 Ayenh. 99 List to zigge an sotil to onderstonde. a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. iv. 78 Pe nexte bing to here, And be liftest for to lere. c. 1391 Chaucra Astrol. Prol., Full lifte rewles. c. 1440 Lanfranc's Chrug. 220 Glandule comeb be most part of fleume, & ben lister to resolue. c. 1440 Promp. Prov. 2041 Lyght of knowing or werking, facilis. c. 1449 Procock Repr. t. xvii. 100 It is ligt for to answere. 1450-1530 Aprr. our Ladye 7 Vt is not lyght for euery man to drawe eny longe thyng from latyn into oure Englysbe tongue. a 1555 Philpor Exam. & Writ. (Parker Soc.) 335 It is not more lighter for him to slide and fall. 1610 Shaks. Temp. t. ii. 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light. a 1700 Dayner Theod. & Mon. 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, I. 186 The service will be light and easy. 1832 Hr. Martineau Demorara i. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do light work. 1849 Macatlay Hist. Eng. i. I. 123 To keep down the English people was no light task even for that army. 1875 Jowett Plado (ed. 2) III. 239 I cannot promise you that the task will be a light one. + b. Phrase. Of light [tr. Of. de legier]: lightly easily. Obe

† b. Phrase. Of light [tr. OF. de legier]: lightly, easily. Obs.

c 1489 CANTON SOURCE of Aymon iii. 106 A man that is well garnysshed is not of lighte overthrowe. 1490 — Encydos xii. 45 All this people. Whiche shall mowe of lyght, aryse, and make werre ayenst the.

19. Of lightlying dramptic works, music, etc. 1.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. Light comedian: An actor of light taining. Light comedian: An comedy. (Cf. HEAVY a. 20, 21.)

comedy. (Ci. Heavy a. 20, 21.)

1597 Morley Introd. Miss. 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like light musicke. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas x. vii. (Rtldg.) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Cæsar seemed to give the preference to that light reading. 1838 Therefore, wiii. III. 79 Æschylis was accounted no less a master of the light than of the serious drama. 1849 Blackin. Mag. Jan. 40 Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. 1878 Browning Poets of Croisic xev, From out your desk Hand me some lighter sample. 1880 Daily Tel. 20 Dec., The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a light and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. 1885 W. C. Day Behild Footlights 118 The light comedian will complete the list of our company. 1885 J. K. Jerome On the Stage 33, I remember the first time our light comedy attempted to 31 town on one of these chairs. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commun. (1890) III. iii. 604 What may be called the lighter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense;

easily shaken off. Hence also light sleeper.

2900 tt. Bæda's Hist. v. ix. (1890) 410 Me liht sleep oferorn.

1827 Keble Chr. Y., Evening xiii, Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chr., xxxviii, I am a light sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. 1894 Hon. Emily Lawless Maelcho 11. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a light sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. Obs. exc. in light heart. + Also

cheerful, merry. Obs. exc. in light neart. † Also glad and light, etc. † Const. of.

13.. in Pol.Rel. & L. Poems 239 Dou waxist heui batwas wel lit. ?a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 77 They mote singen and be light. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1411 All bere lordes were light bat bai lyffe hade. a 1400-50 Alexander 5332 3it be list & lete of bi sorowe. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochast. x. (1554) 21 b. The people were full glad and lyght. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 448 He was so light Of hir talking and of hir sight. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxvii. 23 Na ferly though this hart we light. 1778 Mad. D'Arrilla Diary 23 Aug., I have rarely seen a very rich man with a light heart and light spirits. 1844 A. Weeny

Poems (1867) r When my heart was as light as a blossom in June. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan 55 Now my heart is light again, and I Could laugh like children at a pantominne. 1893 F. Adams New Egypt 146 He broke into a light back.

laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = Light-HEADED I (now dial.: see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

HEADED I (now dtal.; see Eng. Dtal. Dict.). [Cf. sense 16; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1500 SHARS, Com. Err. v. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is light. 1604 — Oth. v. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1662 R. MATHEW Unl. Alch. § 89. 141 He.. continued very light eight dayes. 1791 J. LEARMONT Poems 8 Light grew her head, her breast did beat. Mod. (Donegal) 'He's a hit light at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII 23 Camb. 2 in syntactical combs. 1900.

VIII. 23. Comb.: a. in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as adjs., as light-draught, -heart, -land, -marching; b. in parasynthetic derivatives, as light-bellied, -bodied, -brained, +-disposed, -legged, -mouthed, -fointed, -robed, -spirited, -thoughted, -tongued, -winged, -witted adjs.; + light-eared a., ready to listen, credulous; + light-poised a., of light weight. + light-eared belieft weight. light weight; †light-skirted a. (of a woman: cf. Laght-skirted), light in conduct, wanton (hence †lightskirtedness); †light-taileda. = prec.; lighttimbered a., (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also

Thightskirlealness); † Hight-tailed a. = prec.; light-timbered a., (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also Light-Arribed, (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also Light-Arribed, (of a horse) light-filled, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. 1686 Lond. Gaz., No. 2136/4 A white sanded gray Mare., *light-bodied. 1590 Markowe Edw. I/, v. ii. (1593) H2 z b, The prond corrupters of the *light-brained king. 1870 T. W. Higginson Army Life in Black Regim. 169 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two *light-draft boats. 1897 Daily News 3 Mar. 5/2 Eight light-draught steamers for special service. a 1552 LD. Somerset in Fore A. & Al. (1563) 736 b, When one is oner *light eared, the one way, and deafe on the other side. 1845 C. Mcraw Islaford 37 There was a *light-heart briskness in the air. 1812 Examiner 7 Sept. 563/2 *Light-land wheat, almost everywhere good. a 1586 Shinky Arnadia 1. (1622) 87 *Light-legged Pas had got the middle space. 1888 M. Morris Clarerhouse x. 186 The active *light-marching Highlanders. 1884 E. A. Anderson Mod. Horsemanshipy. 181 tis dangerous to have a severe bit upon a *light-mouthed horse. 1824 Miss Mittorn I 'illags Ser. 1. 263 Its *light-pointed roof, its clustered chimneys. 1615 Brathwart Strappado (1878) 205 Swift is't {the water of the Kent] in pace, *light poi/d, to looke in cleere. 1866 Htmprrrens Con Coll. Man. xxiv. 326 A *light-robed female presenting her hand to three soldiers. a 1758 Ramsay Some of the Contrats vii, *Light skirted lasses, and the girnand wyfe. 1607 R. Clarew] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders to 'I Light skirtednesse and leutite. 1600 J. Lane Tom Tel-troth (1876) 133 *Light-tailed huswines. 1777 R. Potter Æschylus, Prometheus chain'd & Unfruitfull labour and *light-thoughted folly. 1638 Lond. Gaz. No. 1871/4 A *light timbered bright bay Gelding. a 1825 Form Voc. E. Angelia, Light-timbered, light-limbed; active and alert. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xvii, *To keep *light-tongued companions out of the way. 1604 Snaks. Oth. t. iii. 269 *

Light (loit), a.2 Forms: 1 léoht, Anglian left, 3 liht, 4 lith, ly3t, 4-5 li3t, 4-6 lyght, 5 ley3t, licht, 6 lighte, lycht, 4-light. [OE. licht (Anglian 18ht) = OFris. li(a)cht, OS., OHG. licht (MHG. licht, mod. G. and Du. licht): see LIGHT sb.]

1. +a. Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, On (of, in) a light fire: in a blaze (very common in 16-18th c.). Obs.

in a blaze (very common in 16–18th c.). Obs.

c8a5 Vesp. Psatter xviii. 9 Bibod dryhtnes leht [Vnlg.
lucidum] inlihtende exan. c1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 30 Seoð
þonne æt leohtnm fyre. a 1400-50 Alexander 4464 Gods..
Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of ligt siluir. c1400 Destr.
Troy B742 Ymages. Lokend full lyuely as any light angels.
14. Tundale's Vis. 2120 (MS. A.) Bryghtter.. Then ever
schon sonne that was soo ly3t. c1420 Chron. Vilod. 1300
(Horstm.), To stanche þat feyre þat was so ley3t. 1583
Stockea Civ. Warres Lowe C. IV. 57 b, At that tyme also
was fire cried at Giethorne, and soone after, many houses
were seene on a light fire. 1609 Hollann Anm. Mareell.
113 Now.. we might discover smoke and light fire all the
way along. 1643 Trape Comm. Gen. xx. 3 For methonght,
1 saw all Heidelberg on a thick snoke, but the Prince his
Pallace all on a light fire. 1652 Warren Unbelievers (1654)
24 All Sodome was of a light fire. 1737 Mem. G. dt
Lucca 110 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost
in a light Fire. 1760 Jortin Life of Erasmus H. 717 He
light fire. piled thos light fire.

light fire.

absol. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 269 It is a foul lesynge to chese withingly & meyntene be lesse perfit, & forsake be lightere, sikerere, & perfittere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc.: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not

dark. + In early use also with stronger sense:

dark. † In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; fig. enlightened mentally. coo Bxda's Hist. 1, i. (1890) 26 Dis ealond. lebhte nihte on sumera hafað. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 Illuminacio mentis. Þat is heorte be liht. c1205 LAV. 7238 Hit wes an ane time, Þat þe dæi wes liht, and þe sunne wes swiðe briht. c1300 Harelok 593 Also lith was it þer-inne, So þer brenden cerges inne. c1320 Schyn Sag. (W.) 2064 And to morewen, whan it is light, Sire; thou

schalt have thine wille. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xviii. 9
Charite but makis be eghen of oure saule lyght & luffly.
c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf) xxiii, The nicht was licht, and penny full the mone. 1560 Daus tr.
Skeidane's Comm. 235 a/2 By and by commeth he with the letters, and delynereth them: it was skarce lyght daye. 1596
DALBYMPLET. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 20 Nocht be the day was lycht, nathir at noneday bot at evin. 1611 Bible Micah ii. 1 When the morning is light, they practise it [euill]. 1704
NORRIS Ideal World II. Pref. 8 A man that has a light shop had need sell good ware. 1844 J. T. Hewlett Parsons & W. ix, The boy. got up before it was light on the following morning. 1861 Flo. Nightingale Nursing 56 A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room.
Mod. The morning-room is a nice light room.
† C. Clean, pure. Obs.
13. E. E. Allit, P. A. 681 pat is of hert bobe clene & lyst. 18td. B. 987 Wyth lyst lonez vp-lyfte bay loued hym swybe.
2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

hym swybe.

2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes (1881) 73 Siligo., is a kynde of ryghte wheate... Therfore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate. 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 21824 He had a light bob Periwig. 1727 Boyer Fr. Dict., Light Hair, des Chevens blonds. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 394 Draw your stuff quickly through, three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter. Ibid. 305 Body [of artificial fly] light fur of an old fox. 1873 Act 36 % 37 Vict. c. 85 % 3 Her name..shall be marked on her stern..on a light ground in black letters. 1898 Pall Mall G. 3 Feb. 9/1 Never back a bird which has a light or yellow eye.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adi. when

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1 1420 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 617, 7 pannis integris de lyghtgrene. a 1450 Fysshynge w. Angle (1883) to A lyght plunket colour. a 1500 Isee Glad a. 1, 1530 Palasca. 239/1 Lyght grene popyngay coloure, nertgay. 1729 Savage B anderer 1. 71 The dawn in light grey mists arose. 1863 I. WILLIAMS Baptistery III. xix. (1874) 25 Beneath an ashtree's light-green shade, There side by side the Three are laid. 1885 MISS Braodon Wyllard's Weird I. 14 A background of light-drah cloth.

3. Comb.: parasynthetic, as light-coloured, -com-tlexioned. -haired. -leaved. -veined. -varaed adis.

ground of light-drah cloth.

3. Comb.: parasynthetic, as light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -vaved adjs.

1631 Sanderson Serm. (1681) II. 2 A too-too *light-coloured habit certainly snetch not well with the gravity of a sermon.

1686 Lond. Graz. No. 2136/4 Left in a Hackney Coach... a light-coloured gray cloth Surtoute Coat... 1883 Garden.

4 Feb., 781 The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours... 1861 Waugh Goblin's Grave II. Her *light-complexioned face beamed with... good nature... 1870 Envant Iliad I. x. 302 The husband of the *light-haired queen of heaven... 1856 Housman Shropsh. Lad Ixiii, And fields will yearly bear them As *light-leaved spring comes on... 1673-39 I. Jones in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 50 *laght-vein'd marble... 1824 T. Fenne 'Hymn to May iv. 5 Yon *light-wav'd clouds thy tresses show.

† Light, ppl. a. Obs. [Pa. pple. of LIGHT v.²] Lighted, kindled, illuminated.

1495 Act II II.m. VII., c. 27 Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan brennyng... 1579 FULKE Refut. Rasted 722 Neither was it the custome—to sett light candels on the aultars... 1601 Holland Pliny I. 45 It quencheth... light too-the sdipped therein... 1606 Chapman Mons. D'Oliva 1., Me thinks through the encourtaind windowes... I see light Tapers... 1632 Litticow Trav. vi. 274 With light candles in our hands.

Light (15t), adv. Forms: I feohte, 3 linte.

Light (lait), adv. Forms: 1 feohte, 3 linte, 3-5 li3t, 5 lyghte, 6 Sc. licht, 4- light. [OE. Rohte = OS. lihto (Du. licht), OHG. lihto (MHG. lihte, mod.G. leicht), f. OTcut. *lighto- Light a.1]

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, †quickly;

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, †quickly; †easily, comfortably.

In the phrases to think light of, † to care light for, etc., there may be confusion with Lite, little.

2900 tt. Badis Ilist. IV. Xix. (1800) 320 pa was heo geogen buth twegen dagas, bat hire leohtor & wel wære.

2120 From. Ælfrad 290 in O. E. Misc. 120 pene vnþev lihte leten heo myhte.

2130 Cursor M. 18059 Fra hus he lepe selcutli light. 2130 n. En Misc. 120 pene vnþev lihte leten heo myhte.

2130 Cursor M. 18059 Fra hus he lepe selcutli light. 2130 n. En Misc. 200 pene vnþev lihte leten heo myhte.

2140 Anturs of Arth. 653 And pane to þe lystis þe lordis leppis fulle lyghte. 21449 Pecoc Repr. 268 Euery thing lijk to an other thing bringith into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and ligtir and esier the thing to him lijk, than the thing to him lasse lijk. 1432 Caxton G. de la Tour Lij, Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light. 1573 Satir. Poeus Reform. xii. 432 Thocht of the matter thay pas licht. 1590 Greene Never too Late (1600)

Nr b, So light the Ferriman for loue doth care, As Venus passe not if she pay no fare. 1590 Spenser F. Q. I. viii. 10 His hoystrous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light. 1590 Shars. Mids. N. v. i. 401 Euerie Elfe and Fairie spright, Hop as light as strong from brier. 1502 Pevden Nirg. Georg.

1807 Woensw. Song at Feast Broughau Castle 75 Thoughts that pass Light as the wind along the grass. 1871 Rossetti Last Confession 401 She went with. hands held light before her. 1806 Housman Shropshire Lad lix, Lie you easy, dream you light.

Proverb. 1546 J. Heywoon Prov. (1867) 77 Light come,

her. 1896 Housman Shropshire Lad Inx, Lie you easy, dream you light.

Proverb. 1546 J. Heywoon Prov. (1867) 77 Light come, light go. 1712 ARRUTHNOT John Bull III. IV, Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown 1. ix, Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. Comb. (with pres. and pa. pples.) as light-bounding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded -paised, etc.

-loaded, -poised, etc.

1533-4 Act 25 Ilen. VIII, c. 17 Many wilfull and light disposed persons. haue attempted the .. violacion of the same

statutes. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. (1634) Pref., The light-beleeving and ignorant mnlitude. 1566 Edua. III, 1. ii, Nor rusting canker have the time to eat Their light-borne snaffles. 1598 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiii. (1622) 24 The Bructeri. Stertlinias ouerthrew with a company of light harnessed souldiers. 1725 Pope Odyss. viii. 303 Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise. 1726-66 Thomson Winter 645 The fop light-finttering spreads his mealy wings. 1742 Young Mt. Th. v. 463 Earth's inchanted cup With cool reserve light-tonching. 1750 CHATHAM in Seward Ancad. (1796) III. 386 'Midst all the tumulus of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may haply glide. 1751 Act 24 Ancad. (1796) III. 386 'Midst all the tumulus of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may haply glide. 1751 Act 24 heels light-flucker tr. Camoens' Lusiand 227 The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground. 1777 R. Pottea Æschylus, Agamem. 236 Fond as a boy to chace The winged bird light-flitting round. 1798 Sothes Vt. Wietand's Oberon (1826) II. 152 Aveil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 1. Ixxiii, With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pois'd lance. 1823 Rosco Sismond's Lit. Eur. (1846) II. xxxi. 329 Our light-swung hammocks answering to the breeze. 1876 Geo. Eleot Dan. Der. III. xliv. 269 Lighter-clad intelligence. 1837 F. M. Wallem Fish Sapphy Norvuay 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Add. 216 Weight-fried truffles or mushrooms. 1833 R. W. Dixon Mano II. vi. 84 The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

**Tight, adv. 2 Obs. Forms: 1160hte, 3 liht(e, 4-5 li3t(e, 5 lighte, lyth, 4- light. [OE. Kohte (=OHG. liohte, MHG. liehte), f. Koht Light a.2]

(=OHG. liohto, MHG. liehte), f. lioht Light a.2] Brightly, clearly.

a 900 CVNEWLE Crist 1239 (Gr.) Pat hy fore leodum leohte hlicab. 971 Blickl. Hom. 127 [Leohtfatu] leohte & beorhte scinaly ælce niht. c 1230 Hali Micid. 43 Euch heate of be hali gast þat bearneð se lihte wiðute wastinde. c 1275 M Pains of Hell 68 in O. E. Misc. 149 Λ hwel of stele is furper mo And berneþ lihte and turneþ o. a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. 33 In uche londe heo leometh liht. c 1384 Chaucea H. Fame 11. 199 These walles of berile . shoone ful lyghter than a glas. c 1470 Golægrøs & Gaw. 485 With fel lans on loft, lemand ful light. 14... LYDG. Siege Harfleur in Arb. Garner VIII. 17 With men of arms that lyth did leme. c 1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 137 Its Is. coall in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it. Comb. a 1400-50 Alexander 553 pe list lemand late laschis fra pe heuyn.

Light (lsit), v.1 Forms: 1 lihtan, lýhtan,

Light (lait), v.1 Forms: 1 lihtan, lýhtan, léhtan, 3 lihte'n, lişten, 3-4 liht, lyht, 4 lişt, lyşt, lith, 4 5 lişte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. licht, lycht, 5 lyghte, leyşt, lyhte, lyşte, 5-6 lighte, 6-7 lite, 8-9 dial. leet, 4- light. Pa. t. a. 1 lihte, 2-3 lihte, 4 liht, lyht(e, lyşte, licte, north. licht, 4-5 lişt(e, lyşt, lyghte, 4-8 light, 5 leyt, 5-6 lyght, 8-9 dial. leet. \(\beta\). 4 lihtid, lited, liştid, 4-6 Sc. lichtit, lychtit, yt, 5-6 lyghted(e, 4- lighted; 7- lit. Pa. tplc. a. 3-5 lişt, 4 lyşt, liht, y-lyeght, 5 lyght, 5-8 light. \(\beta\). 5 y-lyghted, -id, 5-6 lyghted, 6 lyşthed, 8 lited, 6- lighted; 8- lit. Also 7 lighten. [OE. lihtan = OFris. lichta, MDn. liichten (Dn. lichten), lihtan = OFris. lichta, MDn. liichten (Du. lichten), OHG. (gi)lihten (MHG. lihten, mod.G. leichten, now rare; also lichten, Naut. from Dn.), ON. létta .—OTeut.type *līhtjan, *liyhtjan, f. *līhto-, *liyhto-, Light a,1 The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol. use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. lttta to dismount, halt on a journey.]

I. To lighten. +1. trans. To make light, lessen the weight of.

I. To lighten.
† 1. trans. To make light, lessen the weight of. Also fig. to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. Obs. c 1000 in Narrat. Angl. Conscrip. (Cockayne) 8 Da wolde ic minne purst lehtan. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv. 214 Thou shalte lyght the trauaillis of thy baronage. c 1440 Promp. Farv. 304/t Lyghtyn chargys or byrdenys, deonero. Ibid., Lyghteyn, or make wyghtys more esy (P. lightyn birdens, heuy weightis) allevio. 1552 Hulder, Lyghten or make easye, keuiga, kuo. 1578 Banistra Hist. Man 1. 34 We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lynes, and flatted sides. 1582 Stanyindest. Ainers it. (Arb.) 67 Nor backward skewd I myn eyesight, In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted. a 1600 Montgomerie Sonn. li. 6 Vhilk slaiks my sorou. And lights my louing largour at the leist.

2. To relieve of a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship). Also, to 'relieve' (a person) of his property by plundering. ? Obs.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 422 3e schulen heon i-dodded four siden ide 3ere, norto lihten ower heaued. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 160 To lysten þat lome, sif leþe wolde schape. 1375 Barbous Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 624 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1547 Ranyold Brine in 64 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 64 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 64 Thar schip thai lychty sone. 1545 Ranyold Brine in 64 Thar sch

chylde. 1542 Will of R. Slanye (Somerset Ho.) Yf.. she be lighted of achilde wherew she goeth nowe. 1774 Churchwic. Acc. Norton & Leuchwick, Worcestersh. (MS.) P4 Mrs. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. 1886 Chesh. Gloss. s.v., Is your wife lighted?

†3. To relieve (of pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden, cheer (a person, his heart, etc.). Obs.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 186 Piege pat seoson niht, bonne liht pat bone geswencedau magan. c 1200 Bestiary 375 Ligten him of his birdene. a 1220 Ancr. R. 356 Worp awei nrom me alle mine gultes, bet ich beo lithted of hore heuinesse. a 1300 Cursor M. 5727 He light bam o bair wa. c 1384 Chaucer II. Fanne 1. 467 Venus, The whiche I prey ..vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. 1388 Wyclif Isa. ix. i, The lond of Zabulon and the lond of Neptalym was released [v. rr. nligted, ligitid]. a 1400-50 Alexander 2814, I shall lefe & be lightyd; þarfore be 3e light. c 1440 Jacob's Well xl. 249 Of oberis charge bou art lyghted. c 1470 Henryson Mov. Fab. Prol. iii, Ane mery sport To licht the spreit. 1473 M. Paston in P. Lett. III. 77 Ye have lyghtyd myne hert therin by a pound. 1520 More Dyaloge II. Wks. 1171/1 A merye tale wyth a frende, refresheth a manne muche, and ... lyghteth his mynd. 1530 PALSOR. 611/2 This tydynges lyghteth me well. 1559 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 10/1 She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and easyed.

† b. intr. Of the heart: To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness: To be alleviated. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5163 Pan bigan his ert to light. c 1386 Chaucer Sqr.'s T. 388 It was so fair a sighte That it made

ful. Of sickness: To be alleviated. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5163 Pan bigan his ert to light. c 1386
CHAUCER Sqr.'s T. 388 It was so fair a sighte That it made alle hire hertes for to lighte. 1308 l'aevisa Barth. De P. R.
1x. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), In be dawenynge siknesse of bestes tyste led. 1535 is lyghted and abateb. a 1400-50 Alexander 5255 Sire Alexander hire a vises & all his hert ligits. c 1460 Touneley Myst. xiii. 138 Me thynk my hart lyghtys.
44. trans. To make of less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also Sc., to slight, undervalue. a 1619 Fornerry Atheom. 1 xiii. § 2 (1622) 56 Though he were very witty. yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L. levatur authoritas]. 1822 GAIT Entail III. viii. 81 When the Laird lights the Leddy, so does a' the kitchen boys.

5. a. Naut. (trans. and absol.) (See quot. 1867.)

5. a. Naut. (trans. and absol.) (See quot. 1867.) 5. a. Naut. (trans. and absol.) (See quot. 1867.)
1841 Dana Seaman's Man. 114 Light, to move or lift
anything along; as, to 'Light out to windward!' that is,
haul the sail over to windward. e 1860 H. Sturar Seaman's
Catech. 45 The men on the yard. light out on their respective
sides. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Light, To. To move
or lift anything along; as 'light over to windward', the cry
for helping the men at the weather-earing when taking in a
reef. Light along! Lend assistance in hanling cables,
hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in
a required direction. 1882 Nares Seamanship (ed. 6) 132
All. light the sail out to windward together.
b. ? Hence to light out (U.S. slang'): to decamp, 'make tracks'.

camp, 'make tracks'.

1884 'Mark Twan' Huck, Fiun i. 2 And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out.

1888 Cornh. Mag. Oct. 373 He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom.

1890 Century Mag. Feb. 525/2 We'll light out an' find your brother.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT v.1

6. intr. To descend from a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end. Also with off, down, adown (arch.). + Sometimes conjugated with to be.

with to be.
c 900 tr. Barda's Hist. In. xvi. [xxii.] (1890) 228 He.. lyhte of his horse & feell him to fotum. c 2105 Lav. 5862 Lihte& of eowre blanken and stonded on eowre sconken. a 1300 Cursor M. 3256 Biside a well he lighted [Gôtt.] lihed, Trin. liql dun. 1375 Barbour Bruce xiv. 121 The erll of Murreff.. Lichtit on fut with his menghe. c 1470 Golagros & Gaw. 130 The knyght.. Reynit his palfray of pride. Onhen he ves lightit donne. 1470-85 Malcory Arthurix. iii, They hane desdayne.. to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with such a lewde knyght as thou arte. a 1592 GREENE Orpharion (1599) 19 Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light. 1596 Danett tr. Comines (1614) 188 All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men. 1691 J. WILSON Belfhegor III. 1. Dram. Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door! a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Men. Sidn. Biddinghi V. 175. Stern Hassan.. from his horse Disdams to light. 1868-70 Morris Earthly Par. I. 158 While from the horse he litadown. † b. trans. (causal) To light (down): to cause to descend; to help to dismount. Obs.

to descend; to help to dismount. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 22020 He sal ham smett, and dun ham light. c1420 Anturs of Arth. 214 Pat is luf paramour. Pat has me liste [Thornton MS. gerse me lyghte and lenge] and laft log in a lake.

†7. Of persons: To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used

describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Occas. refl. Obs.

Hell. Occas. refl. Obs.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 A mon lihte [L. descendebat] from ierusalem into ierico. c.1220 Bestiary 32 Vre louerd is telun, de liued der abuuen;... him likede to listen her on erde. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2494 Te engles lihten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 217 He lihte in to helle. a 1300 Cursor M. 20531, I lighted down and man be-cam. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 73 For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Thou lihtest from the hese hous. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x1. 240 lhesu cryste on a iewes douster alyste [MS. W. lişte], gentil woman bough she were. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 How... Godd sent wisdom in til erthe and lightid in Virgin Mary. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 164 (Douce MS.) Withe lucyfer in a lake log am I lighte. c 1460 Towneley Myst. vii. 115 He will lyght fro heuen towre flor to be mans saueyoure. 1533 GAU Richt Vay 54 The angel said to the virgine maria ye halie spreit sal licht in the.

+ b. To light low: to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. Obs.

to be degraded or humiliated. Obs.

a 1225 Leg. Kalh. 1011 Leaf bi lease wit bæt tu wlenchest te in & liht to ure lare. c1230 Ilali Mcid. 5 Pat fram se muchel hehschipe & se seli freodom schal lihte se lahe. c1320 Sir Tristr. 3340 Wel louwe he dede hem li3t Wih diolful dintes sare. a 1400-50 Alexander 2362 Sit li3t he law at be last for all his lethire prid. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) 1. 395 Scho makis ane man rycht lawlie for to lycht, Quhome of befoir scho set so hie on hicht. 1570 Salir. Poems Reform. xxiv. 64 Law sall he lycht downe.

Satir. Poems Reform. xxiv. 64 Law sall he lycht downe.

+8. fig. To descend, emanate, proceed. Const. from, of. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. of 3if eni mon bit fort iseon on, askeð of him hwat god þerof muhte lihten. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1791 Te hali gast, hare beire luue, þe lihteð of ham baðe [sc. the Father and the Son]. a 1400-50 Alexander 590 Of þe lyfe þat he list of sour lede.

9. To fall and sættle og a 1800-50 Alexander.

9. To fall and settle on a surface, as a bird, a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or the like. Also with down. Phr. to light on one's

a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or the like, Also with down. Phr. to light on one's feet or legs (fig.); to be fortunate or successful (cf. Fall v. 64 h, Leg sh. 2 c).

**a 1225 Aucr. R. 132 Brid. norte sechen his mete... lihte on not not not not not per eorde. 1226 Hymn to Virgin 26 in Trin.

**Coll. Hom. App. 25 bu ert corps to gode sede, on pe liste pe heouene deus. a 1300 Curror M. 1806 Sco [sc. the dove]. fand na sted quare-on to light [60tt. lith]. Ibid. 11612 Quen iessus sagh ham glopnid be, He lighted of his moderkne. 13... R. E. Allit. P. A. 988, I syze... lerusalem so nwe & ryally dyst, As hit was lyst fro be heuen adoun. 1423 Jas. I. Kingis (). clxxvii, A turture...vpon my hand gan lyght. 1490 CAXTON Encydos lix. 158 That egle that lighted amonge the hepe of swannes. 1530 Palson. 611/1 Loke welle where yonder fesante lyghteth. a 1541 Wyatt Poot. Il Ks. (1831) 109 It is possible. to fall highest, yet to light soft. a 1584 Mongomerie Cherrie & Slae 462 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1593 Warner Alb. Eng. viii. xxxix. (1612) 193 Snow, that lights & lies a moysture moystles. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. iv. 1244 If he must down, he seeks to fall easily, and if possible, to light on his legs. 1667 Milton P. L. iv. 182 Th' arch fellon. overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall, and sheer within Lights on his feet. 1759 Brown Compl. Farmer 95 If the swarms part, and light in sight of one another. 1828 Scott Fril. 6 Mar., A feather just lighted on the ground can scarce be less concerned where the next blast may carry it. 1832 Tennyson Emone 102 On the tree-tops a crested peacock lit. 1852 Thackera Lett. 210. Dec., I have made scores of new acquaintances and lighted on my legs as usual. 1871 L. Stephen Plager. Enr. iv. (1894) 97 You made a. spring, and lighted on incidence or revival.

10. To have a particular place of incidence or arrival. a. Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and

arrival. a. Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and strike; to fall (short, etc.). Now rare.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 657 Ane arow done cane lycht & rewyt be king of ane ee-sycht. 1489 Canton Faites of A. III. xii. 218 His arowe lighte upon caym and slew hym. 1532 Cranmer Let. to Hen. VIII in Misc. Writ. (Parker Soc.) 11. 234 If the stroke [of an halberd] had not light short. 12 1500 In Dunbar's Fouris (1893) 305 Fra he begyn to schute his schot, Thow wat nocht quhen that it will licht. 1590 Spenser F. Q. I. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heavie lites. 1604 Rowlands Looke to it 41 There flies my Dart, light where it will. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 173, I reck not, so it (Revenge] light well aim'd. 1710 Aodison Tatter No. 155 F 2 But why in the Heel?. Because, says I, the Bullet chanced to light there. 1784 R. Bage Barham Downs 11. 277 Some of the blows had light upon Lord Somerfort's head and face. 1855 Stanley Mem. Canterb. ii. (1857) 76 The sword lighted on the arm of the monk, which fell wounded.

† b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in

+b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in some position; to arrive at a point; to fall into a condition; to fall or 'land' in a particular place

some position; to arrive at a point; to fall into a condition; to fall or 'land' in a particular place or position. Obs.

*a 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 249 Ha [i.e. Death] linted hwer se ha cauer kimed wida pusent deoffen. c 1320 R. Brunne Medit. 47 And on a pursday bedyr he ly3t Wyb hys dycyplys agens nyst. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 247, I am forpayned, & bou in a lyf of lykyng ly3te In paradys erde. a 1400-50 Alexander 4782 Quare it [the fire] list on his like it liched bim for cuire. c 1400 Destr. Troy 13686 A longyng vnlefful light in his hert. 1545 Brinklow Compl. i. 1874) 8 If ye wil seke such ways, than wil the Holy Gost lyght in your councel. 1551 Recorde Pathen. Knowl. 1. v, Sette the one foote of the compas in the pricke, where you would have the plumme line to lighte. 1879-89 HOLINSHED Chron. (1807-8) III. 37 Letus drinke togither in signe of agreement, that the people. may. know that it is true, that we be light at a point. 1627 Lisander & Cal. III. 54. Lidian.entring with a point upon his enemy, lighted just betweene his arma and the curats [-cirass]. 1629 Drayton Verses it in Sir J. Beaumont's Bosworth F. 14 We are light, After those glorious Dnys, into the Night Of these base Times. 1651 T. Barker Art of Angling (1653) 8 The Pearch feeds well, if you light where they be. 1697 J. Sergerant Solid Philos. a 2, To make you aware of the wny you have either chosen, or light into for want of a better.

C. To light on, upon: to fall or descend upon, as a piece of good or ill fortune, or the like; to descend upon the head of; to fall to the lot of, to be the 'portion' of: occas. conjugated with to be, as in the ME. phrase my love is light upon (a person). + Also, rarely, to happen to a person.

to be, as in the ME. phrase my love is light upon to be, as in the ME. phrase my love is light upon (a person). † Also, rarely, to happen to a person. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 30 Levedi. My love is on the liht. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 213 With his worde hat he warp, he wrake on hym ly3t. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 513 My love is leliche y-lyeght One a worthly wyeght. 1526 Tindale Matl. xxiii. 36 All these thinges shall light apon this generacion. 1556 Lauder Tractate 149 Quhat wo and miserie Sall lycht on 30w. 1579-80 North Plutarch (1595) 236 Honour and reputation lighting on yong men before their time. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 366 But I do prophesie th' election lights On Fortinbras. 1607 E. Sharpham Cupid's IVhirligig 11. D 3b, The plague of Egypt light vppon you all. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 111. xxv. 233 The best livings light not alwayes on the ablest men. 1667 Milton P. L. x. 833 On mee. . all the blame lights due. 1659 J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 447 'Tis evident, that this Eternal Loss of Happiness lights to such Men thro' their acting contrary to their Reason. 1720-21 Lett. Mist's Jrnl. (1722) II. 117 The Infamy and Reward must then have light on their Heads. 1832 III. MARTINEAU Treland iii. 56 A final and overwhelming curse had lighted upon the land.

d. Of persons. To light on or upon (or + of): to happen to come upon, chance upon; to meet with or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to come aeross, whether as the result of search or not. e1490 Henry Wallacev. 1068 Ner hand...thailychtytapon Clyd. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cat. Sept. 259 Diggon on fewe such freends did euer lite. 1583 Babington Commandm. viii. (1637) 82 Where may we live and not light of false forgers. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 109 Making spoile of whatsoever they light upon. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. II. (1701) 62/1 Not taking heed to the place, he lighted upon a precipice and fell down. 1659 Fuller App. Inj. Innoc. 1. 34, I thought he had lighten on some rare Evidence, out of the ordinary road. 1687 Sedley Bellamira iv. 1. Wks. (1766) 162 If I light of him I'll tear his goatish eyes out. 1738 Westley Wks. (1830) I. 38, I called at Afringham, and there lit upon a Quaker. 1779 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrade 16 Oct., Ilow did you light on your specifick for the tooth-ach? 1830-41 S. Waren Ten Thous. a Fear I. 1. 7 His eye lit on his ring. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley I. iv. 6 He., opened it [a Bible] like at a chance, and was sure to light of a verse... that set all straight. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. (1865) 547, I have as yet only once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall into a person's hands; to

e. To come or fall into a person's hands; to

once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall into a person's hands; to chance into a person's company. Now rare or Obs. 1562 Cooper Answ. Priv. Masse Pref., One of the Copies of this answere by occasion, as it fortuned. lighted into my hands. 1651 tr. Dec las-Coveras' Don Fenise 75 The letters which Teodore had sent were read, the which light in her hands unknowne to her father. 1672 Marvell Corr. ccv. Wks. 1872-5 II. op Upon Thursday last I accidentally did light into Sir Philip Frowd's company. 1684-5 SOUTH Serm. (1823) I. 221 A man by mere peradventure lights into company. 1833 Ht. Martineau Briefly Creck iv. 77 A philosopher suddenly lighting in an infant community instead of having grown up out of it.

f. To turn out (well, happily); also simply, to fall out, happen, occur. Now dial.

1607-12 Bacon Ess. Beauty (Arb.) 212 Beautie. for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a litle out of countenance: But yet certainlie againe if it light well, it maketh vettues shyne, and vices blushe. a 1661 Fullers Worthies, Oxford (1840-111. 6 To return to our English proverb, ('He looks as the devil over Lincoln') it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral church in Lincoln. c1746 J. Collers (Tim Bobbin) View Lanc. Dial. To Rdr., Wks. 1862) 34 Let't leet heavit will.

1790 Mrs. Wheeler Westmid. Dial. (1821) 62 Haw leet it preia, dud it ivver run oway afore? 1844 Diskael Coningsly vii. ii, Whatever lights, we will stand together.

III. †11. intr. The analogy of the phrase 'to light from a horse' (see 6) suggested the use of the same vb. with preps. of opposite meaning to express the notion antithetic to this. Hence grose the sense:

same vb. with preps. of opposite meaning to express the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense: the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense:
To mount on horseback, into the saddle, etc. Obs.
a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 3355 Wrothely into hys sadylle
he lyght. c 1489 Canton Sonnes of Aymoni. 36 Soo lyghted
anone on horsebak the goode duke Aymon. 1509 Hawes
Past. Pleas. xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 178, I toke my leave and on
my stede I lyght. c 1555 Machin Diary (Camden) 54 He
lyted behynd a gentleman unto the cowrte. 1570 Levins
Manip. 119/28 To Light on horse, ascendere.
Light (bit), v.2 Pa. t. and pa. pple. lighted,
lit. Forms: I lihtan, lýhtan, 3 lihte(n, lizte,
leiten. Orm. lihtenn. A lizt. liht. lith. 4-5

leiten, Orm. lihhtenn, 4 lizt, liht, lith, 4-5 lighte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. lieht, lycht, 5 lyghteyn, lighte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. licht, İycht, 5 lyghteyn, (9 dial, leet), 4-light. 3rd sing. pres. ind. 1 liht, lýht, 3 liht, licht, 4 Kent. let. Pa. t. a. 1 lihte, lýhte, 3 lihte. B. 2 lihtede, 4 ligtede, 4-6 Sc. lychtit, -yt, 4-lighted; 8 litt, 6-lit. Pa. pple. a. 3 liht, 3-4 iligt, 4 i-lyght, ligt, 4-5 lyght, (5 lyghth), 4-8 light. B. 3 Orm. lihhtedd, 4-5 ligtid, 6 lyghted, -yd, Sc. lychtet, lichtit, 4-lighted; 6-lit. \(\gamma\) 9 pseudo-arch. litten. [OE. lithtan=OS. liuhtian (MDn. lichten, luchten, Du. lichten), OHG. liuhtlen (mod. G. leuchten), Goth. lichten), OHG. linhten (mod.G. leuchten), Goth. linhtjan:-OTeut. *linhtjan, f. *leuhto- Light sb.

†1. intr. To give or shed light; to shine; to be

†1. intr. To give or shed light; to shine; to be alight or burning. Also, to lighten. Obs. c1000 Ags. Gosh. Johni. 5 Pæt leoht lyht on öystrun. c1000 Ags. Gosh. Johni. 5 Pæt leoht lyht on öystrun. c1000 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 27 Si gode beleaue licht and is bricht ine po herte of þo gode Maune ase gold. c1200 Beket 1382 þe cloudene hire [sc. þe sonne] ouer-cast þat heo ne mai no leng litte. c1300 Cursor M. 24942 þe lem can light, þe storm it fel. c1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. metr. xi. 79 (Camb. MS.) Thilke thing that the blake cloude of errour whilom hadde y-couered, shal lyhten more clerly thanne phebus hym self ne shyneth. c1386 — Pars. T. P 963 Right so shal youre light lighten bifore men. 14... Ave Regina in Tundade's Vis. (1843) 146 Heyle tho lampe that euer is lyghtand To hye and lowe to ryche and pore. 1646 Caashaw Steps, Ps. xxiii. 66 A beame that falls, Fresh from the pure glance of Thine eye, Lighting to Eternity. a 1774 Goldsm. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance (1775) II. 185 And that instant the taper which was lighting in the room was burnt out.

+ b. Of day, etc.: To grow light. Sometimes

The Order of the Color of the C

to kindle (a fire); to apply a light to (a combustible); to ignite. (Pa. pple. lighted, lit, + light - alight.) Also with up. + To light off: to ignite

bustible); to ignife. (Pa. pple. lighted, lii, + light = alight.) Also with up. + To light off: to ignife as an explosive.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me lihtede candles to atten bi. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1411 And tis ferliche fur schal lither in ow pe halwende lei of pe hali gast. c 1300 Havelok 585 Blou the fir, and lith a kandel. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xvii. (Martha) 176 Pe sergis al scho lychtyt, bathe gret & smal. a 1400-50 Alexander 4237-2 Many ligits of a list is ligid othire-quile, And 3it pe list at plant ligits is ligid as before. c 1400 Destr. Troy 11792 No fyre wold be light; pat assait was full sothely of sere men full ofte. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour 118681 23 He fonde. . the candelle light. 1506 in Mem. Hen. VII (Rolls) 282 Having great torches lit in his and divers other ships. a 1547 Bale Image both Ch. xiii. (1550) f1. The candle that he lyght vs to se over the house. 1500 Seenser F. Q. 1. v. 10 Shyning lampes in Joves high house were light. 1604 E. Grimstown Hist. Siege Ostend 219 With. their matches light, Bullet in the mouth. 1645 Waller Of the Queen 14 Thither my Muse, like bold Prometheus, flyes To light her torch at Gloriana's eyes. 1649 Roberts Chavis Bibl. Introd. ii. 29 What brightnesse is this I see? Have you light up any Candles? 1711 Addison Spect. No. 46 P4, I twisted it into a kind of Match, and litt my Pipe with it. 1717 Entertainer No. 5 (1718) 28 Like Gunpowder, when they are lighted off, they [the mob] scatter Ruin and Destruction around them. 1765 in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1780) I. 20 note, The lamps put up in the streets... were lighted up for the first time. 1852 Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. Xxxxi, How would ye like to be tied to a tree, and have a slow fire lit up around ye? 1854 W. Collins Hide & Seek II. ix. (1861) 235 'He's the most generous fellow in the world', continued Zack, lighting a cigar. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Universities Wes. (Boho) II. 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian. 1890 Haggard & Lang World's Desire 128 A lamp for our feet the Lor

lamp for our feet the Lord hath litten.

b. transf. and fig.

1679 DRYDEN & LEE (Edifus II. 28 If an immodest thought, or low desire, Inflam'd my breast, since first our Loves were lighted. 1752 YOUNG Brothers IV. i, Each morn my life I lighted at her eye. 1866 B. TAYLOR Anastasia Poems 267 Thine eyes were lit from other skies. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON Field of Disease 211 It [Phthisis]. in nine cases out of ten is first lighted up by cold.

c. absol. To light up: to light one's pipe, cigar, etc. called.

ctc. collog.

1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. xlix, 'I suppose I may light up', said Drysdale, pulling out his cigar-case.
d. intr. To take five, be lighted; transf. to 'kindle', become suffused with light.

'kindle', become suffused with light.

21400 Maunder, (1830) v. 60 His Lampe schal lighte...
withouten touchinge of ony Man. 1820-71 Miss Carv
Poems (1876) 94 The eve had just begun to light, Along the
lovely west. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall Whitchey xi. 97 A sky,
just lighting into a pale, bright gray—an intimation of the
first dawn of morning.

1g. 1860 Geo. Elitor Mill on Fl. II. iv, 'You poor-spirited
imp,' said Tom, lighting up immediately at Philip's fire.

3. trans. To give light to (a room or the like);
to make light or luminous: to illuminate: est to

to make light or luminous: to illuminate: est, to furnish with the ordinary means of illumination.

(Rarely with up.)

furnish with the ordinary means of illumination. (Rarely with up.).

1200 Ormin 7279 Crist iss ec sol sunnebæm Patt all biss werelld lihitelp. 1210 Lav. 2535 Mid his feure he lihted by the control of the lihitelp. 1210 Lav. 2535 Mid his feure he lihted libit crists. 1210 Lav. 2535 Mid his feure he lihted libit. 1310 Lav. 2536 Phillis, The mone hall is to 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 2506 Phillis, The mone hath... Syn that thylke day. foure tymes lyght the worlde ageyn. 1400 Destr. Troy 6038 Torchis and tendlis the tenties to light. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. 1. x, Cleare Dyana... Gan for to ryse, lightyng our emispery. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, III. 13 When the searching Eye of Henven is hid Behind the Globe, that lights the lower world. 1715 Notice in Lond. Gaz. No. 5351/3 They intend to ... grant Liberty for Lighting the City of London. 1802 Campebell Hohenhinden ii, Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 2021 St. Andrew's church. is lighted with gus. 1849 Macallan Historia. 1870 Morris May. 11. 11. 184 When he chusive right of lighting up London. 1860 Mcre. Marine Mag. VII. 216 The Irish Channel is well lighted. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. II. III. 184 When he III. 1871 Howells. Foregone Concl. 3 An apartment so brightly lit by a window looking on the sunny canal.

18. To light up: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to

b. To light up: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to bring into prominence by means of light.

1711 Adolson Spect. No. 50 ? 7 A huge Room lighted up with abundance of Candles. Ibid. No. 90 ? 7 The Room was lighted up on all Sides. 1824 W. Irwing T. Traze. II.

146 Lit up by the rising moon. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xi. III. 1 In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was lighted up. 1884 'RITA' Vivienne II. iii, The spring sunshine lit up the grey towers.

182. 1893 JEPISON Brittany xi. 180 Once you can succeed in lighting up their imaginations.

183. 184. Chically with up.) To cause (the eyes, features) as it were to gleam with animation or lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing).

lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing). Also intr. for reft. or passive.

a 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan Mem. Sidn. Biddulph IV.
77 Her expressive features all lit up with Joy. 1787 MAD.

35 - 2

D'Arblay Diary 13 July, A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. 1. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure. 1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey v. viii, A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face. 1854 H. Rogers Ess. (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is .. perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration. 1855 A. Manning Old Chelsea Bun-house vii. 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy ns Gatty's did, that Moment. 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. 1888 BESANT Inner House ii. 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction. 1888 Busgon Lives 12 Gd, Men II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable

the faces of all light up with satisfaction. 1600 Burgon Lives 12 Gd, Men II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to show the way to. lil. and fig. Also absol.

1200 Ornin 19089 Sob libht. Pat libhteh all hatt libhtedd iss, To gan he ribhte we33e. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 206 Prayer. lightyth a man to the lowe of god. 1551
RECORDE Pathro. Knowl. To Rdt., If my light may so light some other, to espie and marke my faultes. 1565
COOFER Thesaurus, s. v. Fax, Prafere facem adolescential at libidinem, To be nn example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie. In it were to light him the way. 1604
E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. viii. 230 Those that labour therein, vse candles to light them. 1605 Shars. Macb. v. v. 22. 1609 T. Cocks Diary (1901) 83 Given the Sonne [inn] boye Pawle for lightinge mee home ji. 164
BUTLER Hud. u. iii, 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglarers by night? 1663 BOULE Occas. Ref. in. ii, Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. 21700 EARL MONTAGU in Bucclench MISS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 350 A Dutch lanthorn of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. a 1766 Mrs. F. Sherbina Mem. Sidn. Biddulph V. 267 A little spark of that virtue which . might have lit me to happiness and honour. 18. Oranges & 1. Common in Mrs. Gomme Tradit. Games (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light yon to bed. 1858 HAWHORNE Fr. M. 1719 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? Ohs. or arch.

4. 1. Jonus. 1. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? Obs. or arch.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 63 Pet he.. mid his halie gast us like.
c 1176 Camwin 1890 All mannkinn iss likhtedd Purth fulluhht & burth Crisstenndom. c 1320 Cast. Love 793 That is the clere love and brysht That heo is alle with 149th. c 1386 Chaucer Sec. Nun's T. 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lighte. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 133 God. light 30ure resonn, and make cleer 30ure vnderstondynge. 1538 Coverdal Lich. vi. 4 They which were once lighted & haue taisted of the heauenly gyfte. 1552 Ang. Hamlton Catech. (1884) 42 Vour hartis sable lichti with the licht of grace. 1819 Heber Hymn, From Greenland's ity manntains', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.
6. absol. To dispose the light in a picture.
1889 Pall Mall G. 18 Jan. 3.1 Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.
Light, erroneous spelling of lile, Leet sh.²

1889 Tall Matter, 10 Jan. 5. I Remoderate agreement for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of lite, LEET sb.²
1833 Ref. Set. Committee on Municipal Corporations 304
[At Hull] the mayor and adderman put out two names called lights, on a vacancy for alderman. Thid, 305 The chamber-lains [6] Hull], are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Tible halo (high Ref) of [f. LIGHT 7.2 + ABLE.]

Lightable (loi tăb'l), a. [f. Light v.2 + -ABLE.]

Lightable (loitabl), a. [f. Light v.² + -ABLE.]

That can be lighted,

1882 in Ochvie.

Lightage loited;). [f. Light sb.² + -AGE.]

† 1. A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. Obs.

1606 Charler in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1789) II. 701

Two. Light Houses att the North Sheiles ... and for lights to be kept in them., an ancient. duetic called Lightage. of every English shipp...4t. 1789 Baxan Hist. II. 714 note, Lightage, six pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial: light.

1852 Edin. Rev. Jan. 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-armed an Hight adult Bazing.

Light-armed, a. [Light adv.1] Bearing

Light-armed, a. [LIGHT aav.] Dearing light armonr or arms.

1618 BOLTON Florus III. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall.

1772 Inn. Reg. 234 We.. Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout.

1814 Scort Ld. of Iskes III. x, England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde.

16c. 1645 Milton Colast. 2, I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting.

1728 Pope Danc. 1 306 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

1850 Antitheses, and Puns.

1861 Tropht-had 21. Obs. rare—1861 LIGHT adv.

+ Li ght-bed, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. Light adv.]

+ Light-bed, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. LIGHT adv.]
+ BED sb.] intr. Of a vessel: To ground lightly
as on a bed of earth.

1611 Speed Theat. Gl. Brit. xiv. (1614) 27/1 He flying
before Cassar..light-bedded upon a shelfe in the Sea.

Light-bob. [Bos sb.7] (See quot. 1785.)
1785 Grose Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Light bob, a soldier of
the light infantry company. 1802 in C. James Milit. Dict.
1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 618 Our active light-bobs, and our
bold grenadiers. 1828 Ibid. XXXIII.189 On then we went,
.. great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light cheap: see LIGHT a.1 13 b.

Lighted (bjitéd), ppl. a. [f. LIGHT v.²+-ED].]

Lighted (laited), ppl. a. [f. Light v.2 + -ED1.]

In Black (18 184), pp. 48. [1. 2011 10.1425] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. Lang Cont. Spr.'s T. vii. 530 Hee vsd this stratagem of warr, to sticke vp lighted mattches, which [etc.]. 1706 [E. Warn] Wooden World Dissected (1708) 64 Searching.. with a lyghted Candle. 1832 Tennyson Ladv of Shalott iv, In the lighted palace near Died the sound of royal cheer. 1884 J. C. Shahre Sketches (1887) 339 Every one with his lighted torch.

**Lighten, sb. Obs. In 4-5 leighten, 8 Sc. lichten. [f. Lighten v.2] Lightning.
c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es per grete

thundres and leightens [ed. 1839 Leytes]. 1791 LEARMONT Poems 12 (E. D. D.) Swift as the lichtens fly, Whan thunners crash the clouds aboon.

Lighten (lait'n), v.1 Forms: 4 lihtne, 4-5 lyghtyn, 5 lightyn, 1itan, 4- lighten. [f. Light a.1 + -EN 5; in sense 5 perh. rather an extension of Light v.1, the inf. termination -en being taken as part of the stem.]

I. 1. trans. To reduce or remove the load of

I. 1. trans. To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve of a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also intr. for pass.

a 1375 Joseph Arim. 644 Heo was libtued of hire enel in a luytel stounde. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love II. xi. 700 Lufe... is a lyght byrdyn, be berar not chargeand bot lightynand.

1535 Coverdale Jonah i. 5 The goodes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. x. 16 She of late is lightned of her wombe, 1615 W. Lawson Country Housew. Garden (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightned of Snow, and your Allyes cleansed. a 1700 Dryden Orides Met. xx. Pythag. Philos. 666 He lightens of its Load the Tree. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) II. 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. 1807 E. S. Barrett Rising Sun III. 83 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. 1871 L. Stephen Player. Europe iv. III. 236 To lighten the cart.. I descended and walked on ahead. 1865 Law Rep. 14 Q. Bench Div. 517 When vessels...were of too heavy a burthen to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. 1891 Daily News 3 Nov. 37 The steamer Amarylis... is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off. get off.

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); † to cheer, comfort (obs.). Now rare. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxh.) 2410 Whos comyng lightned his hert somdele. 1500 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. ii. 21 A trustie vilaine... that ... Lightens my humour with his merry jests. 1666 Burvan Grace Ab. ? 258. I was greatly lightened in my mind. 1855 Macaulav Ilist. Eng. xvii. IV. 61 To lighten his conscience.

b. intr. for refl. or pass. Somewhat rare.
1400 Sir Perc. 2219 His hert lightened in hy Blythe for to bee. a 1450 Knl. de la Tour (1863) Prol. 1 Thaire snete songe made my hert to lighten. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. 1. xi. 74 As 1 looked aloft...my heart lightened.
3. trans. To reduce the weight of; lo make lighter or less heavy (in varions senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

143 Cath. Angl. 216/2 To Lyghtyn, alleniare, or to make lightt. 1570 Levins Manif. 61/2 To Lighten, lenigare. 1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 1 § 1 YI any person... deminishe.. or lighten the proper Moneys... of this Realme. 1665 Boyle. Occas. Ref. 1. v, His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 960 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. 1670 Maryell. Corr. celvii. Wks. 1872—5 II. 325 The King...resolved... to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person. 1781 C. Johnston Hist. Juniper Jack II. 1. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment. 1793 Trans. Soc. Arts XI. 114 A stiff loam, lightened with rotten sawdust. 1833 Hr. Martineau Vanderfut \$S.\$ ii. 26 He lightens their labour. 1843 Leven J. Hinton xxi. (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. 1866 Tyndalt. Glac. 1. xvi. 110 We.. paused to lighten our burdens and to refress ourselves. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catallus ii. 8 Heavier ache perhaps to lighten. 1870 Cassell's Techn. Ednc. IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. 1885 Manch. Exam. 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the ..ratepayers. † b. To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. Obs.

pressure of. Obs.

pressure of. Obs.

1611 Binte 1 Sam. vi. 5 Peraduenture hee will lighten his hand from off you. [A literalism of translation.] 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) VI. 670/2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. Ibid. 671/1 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc.].

e. To make agile or nimble, rare.

e. To make agile or nimble, rare, 1599 Shaks, Much Ado v. iv. 120 Let's haue a dance... that we may lighten our own hearts, and our wines heeles, 1727 Balley vol. 11, To Lighten a Horse... is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i.e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. intr. To grow lighter,
1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton v. (1840) 85 Their luggage... lightened every day. 1862 Tyndall Mountaineer. iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten.

† II. 5. To descend, alight; to light upon. Obs. The well-known passage in the Te Denm (unot. 1548-9) is

† 11. 5. To descend, alight; to light upon. Obs. The well-known passage in the Te Deum (quot. 1548-9) is perh. now commonly understood as containing Lighten v.2 a 1425 Cursor M. 11258 (Trin.) While bis aungel tibing tolde Opere lighten (Cott. lighted) down mony folde. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xliv. 172 (Harl. MS.) Pe holy gost shalle liten in the asa shadow. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum, misericardia super nos]. 1704 Rav Creation 1. 150 They fly out of Italy into Africk: lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tird and spent with flying.

Lighten (lait'n), v.2 Forms: 4 liztne, lyztne, lizten, -on, -yn, 5 lyztnyn, lyghtenyn, (lithnyn), liztny, lighton, lizthon, lyten, 4-6 lyghten, 6 Sc. lichtin, lychtin, 3- lighten. [f. Light a.² + -EN ⁵.]

1. trans. To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten.

Also fig. or in fig. context.

A 1300 Cursor M. 18600 Pe dai bitakens be ded of him bat lightend [Fairf. ligtened] has ur ded sa dim. A 1340 HAMFOLE Ps. Lxvi. 1 God.. lighten his face on vs. [Vulg. illuminct vultum suum].

138a Wyclif Rev. xxi. 23 The cleerte of

God shal listen [1388 listne] it. c 1386 Chaucer Frankl.

7. 322 Hir desir Is to be quyked and lightned of yours fir [v.rr. lyghtenyd, listned, lighted]. c 1400 Maunder.

(Roxb.) xxv. 117 Dis charbuncle lightnez all be chaumbre on be nyght. 1502 Athenson tr. De Initiatione in: xlviii. 235 Than shall Iherusalem be lyghtened & enserched with lanternes & lyghtes. 1530 Palser. 611/2, I lyghten, I fyll or store a place with lyght, je enlumine. 1563 Winger Wes. (1890) II. 77 Sanct Xistus the Pape, quha now rycht winschepful lychthis [L. Hlustrat] the Roman Kirk. 1588 Spenser Virg. Gnat 341 Lightned with deadly lamps on everie post. 1666 Dryden Ann. Mirah. cexxxi, A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. 1766 Entick London IV.7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of .. arched windows. 1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 348 The darkness of the captivity was lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. 1880 E. White Cert. Relig. 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. 1887 HALL CAINE Deemster x. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also intr. for pass.

with lively expression, etc. Also intr. for pass.

up with lively expression, etc. Also intr. for pass. of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 Gentl. Mag. 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. 1856 Kare Arct. Expl. II. xvi.

175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. 1867 Outda C. Castlematine (1879) 9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lighten and prond brow flush. 1890 'ROLF BOLDERWOOD' Col. Reformer (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride. spoke from it.

† 2. In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. Obs.

1340 Hampole Psalter xviii. 9 Pe comaundment of lord shynand, lightenand eghen. c1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) They ben lyke to bryddes of which the nyth lyhtneth hir lookynge. 1388 Wyclif Tobit xiv. 1 Aftir that he was lighted he lyuede two and fourti seer. c1440 Resta Rom. xlvi. 135 (Harl. MS.) Penne whenne bu ert vp Risen fro slepe of synne, and art 1-litenyd, & mayste see. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xii[i]. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. arch.

not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. arch.

1395 Purvey Remonstr. (1851) 63 Othere bisshopis ben more lightnid of God in kunnynge and bolynesse. c1440 Inv. to Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 11. XXX. He lyghtned ber reason & kyndeled her affeccion. 1502 Atrinson tr. De Invitatione 1. xiv. 163 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtned. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. John Evang., Beeying lyghtened by the doctryne of thy blessed Apostle and Enangelyste John. 1549 Covernale. etc. Erasm. Pax. Rom. 23 The holy psalme wryter Danid lightened with the spirite of god. 1550 Hutchisson Image of God xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without alpossibilitie of amendement. 1597 Shake. 2 Hen. IV. In. i. 268 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole. 1609 Bible (Douay) Ezck. xibii. comm., AI the world is lightned by the prenching of Christs Apostles. 1682 Bunyan Holy War 180 Oh! how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. 1840 I. Williams Hymn. O' heavenly Yernselom', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

† 4. To kindle, ignite; = Light 71.2 2. Obs.
a 1340 Hampole Psaller xviii. 31 Poul lightnys my lantern.
a 1400 Prymer (1891) 46 Lighte the fier of thi lone in hem. 1490 Caxton Energlas xv. 58 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue hiemen the god of weddynge. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 56 Who haue had in so fewe yeares the Candel of Goddes worde so oft lightned, so oft put out. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) 111. 8 As one Taper lightneth another.

5. intr. To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or

5. intr. To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or

5. intr. To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 WYCLIF Gen. i. 15 And light their in the firmament of heuene and lighte their the erthe. c 1400 Destr. Troy 4630 With a launchant laite lightonyd the water. a 1611 Beaum. K. Fl. Madi's Trag. v. ii, The east begins to lighten. 1665 lovie Oceas. Refl. 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks. 1715-20 Pore Iliad x. 155 His steely lance, that lighten das he pass'd. 1813 SOST Rokely 1. xxix, He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower. 1854 H. Miller Sch. 6. Schm. (1853) 350 The low-browed clouds...that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. 1871 Swinburne Songs bef. Sunrise, Prelude 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thrace.

D. To shine like light on. (Cf. quol. 1548-9 under Lightlen v.! 5.)

1814 Carr Dante, Par. xxvii. 88 From her radiant smiles, ... pleasure so divine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 to piacer divin che mi rifitate].

6. To flash lightning, to cmit flashes of lightning.

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning.

Chiefly impers.

Chiefly impers.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn (K. lithnyn, as levyn), corustat. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur Vn. xxxi, It lyghtned and thondred as it had ben woode. 1555 Eden Decades 244 The beauen nener ceased thunderyng exityghtenynge with terrible noyse. 1611 Binle Linke xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen. shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. a 1637 B. JONSON Underwoods, Elegy, 'Tis true, I'm broke', God lightens not at mans each fraile offence. 1735 De Foe Voy. round World (1840) 351 Two of the men. cried out, it lightened. One said, he saw the flash. 1814 Scott Wav. xviii, It may thunder and lighten before the close of evening. 1819 Byron Juan I. clvii, Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad I, Where doomsday may thunder and lighten And little twill matter to one.

fig. 1722 Mrs. E. HAVWOOD Brit. Recluse (ed. 2) 132 Scotn lighten'd in her Glances 1
7. trans. To cause to flash out or forth; to send down as lightning. (lit. and fig.)

down as lightning. (lit. and fig.)

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE PS. LNIX. x, Lighten indignation downe. 1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 27 Shee lightened out smiles from those checkes. c 1590 — Fr. Bacon (1630)

A 2, Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loues alluring fire, 1592 DANIEL Compl. Rosamond 11 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King. Lightens forth Glory on thy dark Estate. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, III. iii. 69. 1627 Lisander & Cal. v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth. miserable effects in small time after.

Lighten, obs. pa. pple. of LIGHT v.!

Lightened (lairt'nd), ppl. a.! [f. LIGHTEN v.]

+-ED l.] Made light; relieved of a burden.
1700 DRYDEN Flower & L. 297 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lighten'd Coursers ran. 1886 Miss Broughton Dr. Cupid III. viii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

Lightened (lairt'nd), ppl. a.2 [f. LIGHTEN v.] +-ED l.] Enlightened.
1 woulde saye, most Seraphicall Doctors. 1742 Young Nl.
17h. III. 383 On lighten'd Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. 1900 BULLEN With Christ at Sea v. 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

Lightener (lairt'na). [f. LIGHTEN v.] +-ER l.]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

c 1611 Chapman Iliad Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her lightener Poesy. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Oual. (1800)

GIGHOUS; an alleviator.

c 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her lightener Poesy. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809)

II, 103 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. 1789 Mad. D'ARBLAY Diary 9 Jan., What a lightener.. would it not be, to this burthening period. 1884 Sala Journ. due South. I. iv. (1887) 55 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's

†2. =Lighter sb.1 Obs. (north. dial.)

T.A. = LIGHTER 50.1 (108. (north. dial.)

1558 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 168, ij kealles & a half a lightner & a botte. 1502 1616. 252 My elinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1789 Brand Hist. Netweastle II. 261 note, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

Lightener 2 (lait'nax). f. Lighten v.2 One who lightens or illuminates; an illu-

-ER 1.] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 Wyclif Prov. xxix. 13 The pore and the creaunsour metten togidere; of either the lightner is the Lord. 1513 Douglas Æncis 1. Prol. 63 Phebus lychtnar of the planetis all. 1587 Golding De Mornay ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. 1678 Cudworm Intell. Syst. 1. iv. 8 32. 482 The Thunderer and Lightner. 1898 Academy 26 Nov. 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

Lightening (loi-t'nin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Lighten 2.1+1N6].]

v.I + -ING I.]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); † comforting, cheering.

1530 Palsor. 239/2 Lightnyng of burdayne, alegement.
1561 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth. 44b, He falleth to an amendement and lightening. 1635 Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis. 80 To relieue his pensine and heauie heart with some kind of lightning. 1655 Brinsley Groan for Israel 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 605 The Frier Rodrigue. carrying 50 [guns], went there without lightening. 1890 Athenxum 6 Dec. 769/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightening, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. concr. Leaven. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.).
1730 Ginson Dispensatory III. § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it.

Lightening [15it'nin], vbl. sb. See also Lightning. [f. Lighten v. 2 + -1NG 1.] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; fg. enlightenment, illumination.

shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; fig. enlightenment, illumination.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xxvl. 1 Lord my lystnynge; and my heel. c 1420 Prymer (1895) 14 God, bat taustest be hertes of bi trewe sernauntis bi ligtnyng of be holi goost. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 45 Bi be listnynge of a sterre To ihesu alle bre presentis bei brouste. 1520 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lyghtnynge of the soule. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 734 The Son with ealm aspect and cleer Light'ning Divine. 1814 Scott Fam. Lett. (1894) I. x. 318 A lightening in the domestic horizon. 1864 Swinsurem Estalanta 1448 This lightening of clear weather. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy 111. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening hefore death: that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur

or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur

in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher Sp. Curate,

N. V.).

1592 SHAKS. Rom. 6, Jul. v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Haue they beene merrie? Which their Keepers call A lightning before death. c.1611 Chapman Iliad xv. 213 This lightning flew before his death; which Pallas was to gine. 1641 Brons Joviall Crew v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am his heir. 1654 Gayron Pleas. Notes III. viii. 125 Not that I Lightning or fell Thunder feare, (Unless that Lightning before death appear). 1712 Addison Spect. No. 517 P 2 We were once in great Hopes of his Recovery. but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. 1840 Hodo Up Rhine 7 The old saying about a lightening efore death.

C. altrib.: lightening-column, ? nonce-wd., a

7 Ine old saying about a lightening before death.

C. altrib: lightening-column, ? nonce-wd., a beacon-pillar (fig.).

1967 S. PATERSON Another Trav. I. 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

to all the world.

Lightening (loi't'nin), fpl. a. [f. LIGHTEN v.² + 1N6².] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1502 CONSTABLE Poems (1850) 1 As my heart shall aye remaine A patient object to thy lightning eyes. 1594 R. Ashlevtr. Loys le Roy 121 Alexander. wbo like a lightening thunder leaped into diners parts, 1600 Daniel. Cir. Wars vi. xciv. 197 This. . Queene; Whose Victories. . Hane but as onely lightning motions been Before the ruine that ensu'd thereon. [Cf. Lightning vbl. sb.² b.] 1694 Salmon Bate's Dispens. (1713) 317/1 Aurum Fulminans: Lightning

or Thundering Gold. 1877 L. Morris Epic Hades III. 48 As I went Across the lightening fields.

Lighter (laital), 5h. Forms: (5 lightor, 6-ur), 6 lyghter, 6-8 lyter, 7 liter, 7-8 leighter, loiter, (7 loyter), 5- lighter. [f. Light v.l (sense 2) + -ER^I, or ad. Du. lighter of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading

tomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc., and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 113 R. A. shall have free choise... for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. 1545 in R. G. Marsden Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm. 1. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is fladen] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thintent to cary the same.. from land aborde any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. 1634 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. (1865) 47 These flatts make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may saile up to the plantation. 1728 Pope Dunc. It. 275 He said, and climb'd a stranded Lighter's height. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. v. i. (1869) 11. 307 The lighters which sail upon a navigable canal. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled ... to float up or down the river.

128 Than Ella Ser. II. To Shade of Elliston, What tearing off of histrionic robes .. before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his hattered lighter.

2 b. altrib. and Comb., as lighter-boat, -builder,

b. attrib. and Comb., as lighter-boat, -huilder,

renyman will admit you to set a loot within his hattered lighter.

b. altrib. and Comb., as lighter-boat, -builder, -master. Also Lighterman.

for Guillim Heraldry iv. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gulles. 1638 Plymonth Col. Rec. 1855) 1. 94 The leighter master shall haue tenn shillings for his man & his leighter for xxiiij howers. 1640 in T. Lechford's Note-Bk. (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tinnes. 1722 DE Foe Plague (1754) 112 Lighter-builders (were) lidle, and laid by.

Lighter (lairtal), sh. 2 [f. Light v. 2 + -er I.]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563) 26 A lighter and carier of eandels. 1753, 1853 [see Candle-Lighter 1. 1885 Pall Mall Gr. 3 Nov. 4/2 The display for fireworks]... costs about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment.

2. An instrument for lighting; esp. a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc. 1851 J. II. Newman Cath. in Eng. 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh vitt. 177 This. letter, which Sir Blaise Has twisted to a lighter. To fire some holy taper. 1893 LLOVD & HADDOCK Artillery 222 Without a 'lighter' it (cordie) does not readily ignite.

Lighter (lairtal), v. [f. Lighter sb.] trans. To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also absol. or intr.

1840 Evid. Hull Docks Comm. 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. 1861 SMLES Engineers II. 195 Their cargoes were lightered to the warehouses higher up the Thames. 1885 Century Mag. XXX. 739 Our effects ... were lightered ashore by means of the Indian cances. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 143/2 A standing agreement... that he should not lighter as a common carrier. Hence Lightering vold. sb.

agreement. that he should not lighter as a common carrier. Hence Li'ghtering vbl. sb.

1840 Evid, Hull Docks Comm. 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightering? 1858
T. Daltos in Merc. Marine Mag. V. 337 The lightering to ships in the roads is done... hy American... brigs.

Lighterage (laittaredg). Forms: see Lighter sb.1; also 7 lightradge. [f. Lighter sb.1 + -age.]

Transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of.

50.1; also 7 lightradge. [f. LIGHTER 50.1.4 - AGE.]
Transhipment or unloading of eargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1481-90 Howard Honselt. Bks. (Roxh.) 370 Item, to Sergeaunt for lyterage vj. d. 1488 Naval Act. Hen. 171 (1896)
32 Bote hire lighterage & portage of the same stuff. 1583 Rept. to Ld. Burleigh in Ath. Garner I. 46 The lighterage, carriage and porters' due o 2 8. 1621 Sir R. Bovte in Lismore Papers (1886) II. 13 The custome Lyteradg and impossicons to be all born and defraied by me. 1755 Magens Insurances I. 66 Lighterage, shipping, reshipping, cs. 1885 Law Rep. 150 Dono Let. on Port Lond. 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, reshipping, cs. 1885 Law Rep. 150 Bench Div. 370 He had ever since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. 1886 Pall Mall G. 9 Dec. 12/2 Frieght to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

Lighterman. [f. LIGHTER 5b.1 + MAN 5b.]
1. One employed on or owning a lighter.
1558 Act 1 Eliz. c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger, . Lyghterman, Weigter or other Officer. 1668 II. WRIGHT in Lismore Papers Ser. It. (1887) I. 126 To paye the lyter men for caryinge downe the plancks. 1766 Entick London IV. 145 Lightermen. 1861 Hughers Tom Brown at Oxf. xxi. (1889) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [6f a trieme] rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. 1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. 1. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier.
2. ? = LIGHTER Sb.1 (Cf. Indiaman; also LIGHT-

or river-carrier.

2. ? = Lighter sb.¹ (Cf. Indiaman; also Light-

1769 Ann. Reg. 132 The flames .. destroyed .. two large

Light-fingered, a. Having light and nimble fingers. a. gen. b. Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. †c. Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugna-

cious, Obs.

a. 1804 Edin. Rev. V. 152 The .. solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. 1800 Century Dict., Light-fingered, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

P. 1547 BOORDE Introd. Knowl. XXXVIII. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngerd and vse pyking. 1579-80 NORTH Plutarch, Aristides (1995) 351 Themistocles... was a wise man.. but yet somewhat light fingered, 1624 GATAKER Transubst. 148 Some light-fingered person having pickt his purse. 1699 Dampier Voy. II. 1. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonquinese being very light-fingered). 1783 Johnson Idler No. 6 F 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. 1823 Scott Let. 18 June in Lackhart, The light-fingered gentry inelt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. 1860 Thackeray Round. Papers, Round Christm. tree 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

C. 1581 Lambarde Eiren. 11. vii. (1588) 220 Vouth... whether brawling, quarrelous, lightfingered or bloudie-handed. 1580 R. Harvey Pl. Pere. (1860) 3 Light-fingered Vounkets, which make enery word a blow. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Brasss (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingered and apt to strike.

Hence **Lightfingeredness**.

1831 Nation (N. V.) XXXIII. 358/1 The general persuasion of their [sc. Gipsies'] propensity to light-fingeredness. **Lightfoot** (lai'tfut), a. [Light a.¹]

1. pool. = Light-Footed. (Very common in

16th c.)

16th c.)
c1440 Promp. Part., 304/t Lyght foote CMS. K. c1490
lift fotyd). Levipes. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. June 26
And lightfoote Nymphes can chace the lingring night.
1580 Sidney Ps. xviii. ix, To match with lightfoote staggs,
he made my foote so light. 1504 Sidney. Rich. III, IV. iv.
440 Some light-foot friend post to yo Puke of Norfolk.
1600 Fairfax Tasso vi. xxxvi. 100 The victor spurr'd againe
his light-foot stead. 1832 Tennyson Otherne 81 Light-foot
Iris. 1896 A. E. Housman Shrepsh. Lad liv, Ily brooks too
broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.
fig. 1624 Quartes Sion's Elegies Poems (1717) 391 Hours,
chae'd with lightfoot-minutes, end. 1891 Swixburne Songs
hef. Sunrise, Prelude 185 Ily rose-hung river and light-foot
rill. 1880 Miss Broughton See. Th. II. ht. x. 275 The
lightfoot hours dance by.
† 2. quasi-sh. Aname for the hare, and the deer. Obs.

+2. quasi-sh. Aname for the hare, and the deer. Obs. 72. quasi-so. Aname for the nare, and the deer. One as 1325 Names of Have in Rel. Ant. I. 134 He shal selen on oreison In the worshipe of the hare. The list-fot, the fernsittere. 15. Kinge & Miller 85 in Furnivall Persy Folio (1868) II. 151 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'feitch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a litle may taste'. A faire venson pasty shee feiched forth presentlye. 1815 Aporting Mag. XLN, 165 If light-foot elude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

Light-footed, a. llaving a light foot; tread-

Light-footed, a. llaving a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

1490 [see Lightfoot 1, quot. c 1440]. 1552 HULDET, Lyght foted, acripes. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. II. xiv. (1810) 378 This lightfooted Generall could not be envertaken. 1795 Pate of Scalley 11. 88 The ravenous and light-footed pursuers of innocence. 1850 Prescout Pern II. 33 The light-footed viculia. 1859 Gro. Et for A. Bede vi, A good-looking woman...well-shapen, light-footed.

178. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 124 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dews.

Ight-footed dews.

Hence Lightfootedly adv.

1887 Althenwan 17 Sept. 381/2 Florizel dancing light-footedly among her rustic associates.

Lightful (laitfūl), a. [f. Light sh. + -ful.]

Full of light (lit, and fig.); luminous, bright.

1382 Wyclif Luke xi. 34 Al thi body schal be lightful.

a 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 20 Aungelle in hevyn evyrmore xal be, in lythful clere bryth as ble. 1587 Golding De Mornay iii. 35 Mortall sight, Too weake to see the lightfull love that ruleth all with right. 1605 Synvester Dn Bartas II. iii. IV. Captaines 190 The lightful Rightful Righ

nd airy. Hence **Li'ghtfulness**.

a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia 111. (1622) 265 No more then the Sunne wants waxe to bee the fewell of his glorious light-fulnesse. 1587 GOLDING De Mornay vi. (1617) 78 He calleth him the First beginner, Lightfulnesse, or altogether Light. 1839 Balley Festus xxv. (1848) 313 Watery lightfulness of ghostly eyes.

Light-handed, a. Having a light hand. a. Having a light touch; handling objects deftly and quickly. Said of persons and their actions. lit. and ngickly. Said of persons and then across fig. b. Having the hand lightly laden; carrying the hand lightly laden; carrying fig. b. Having the hand lightly laden; fig. b. Having the land lightly laden; carrying little. c. Of a vessel or factory = Short-Handel. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/1 Lyghte handyd, maundevis. 1562-3 Sir W. Cecil. in Alp. Parker's Corr. (Parker Soc.) 172, I beseech your Grace be not too light-handed in licences to every person. 1798 Lb. Clark in Ld. Anckland's Corr. (1862) H1. 306 The town. was disarmed... by a body of light-handed rebels. 1830 Galt. Lawrie T. II. i. (1849) 82 H was agreed... that... we should set out as light-handed as possible. 1846 Young Naut. Diet., Light-handed, a term implying that a vessel is short of her complement of men, 1876 T. Hardy Ethelberta (1890) 211 She was one of the eleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. 1801 Spectator 21 Mar., Light-handed treatment of the trifles of life.

Hence Light-handedness.
1613 R. Cawdrey Table Alph. (ed. 3), Legeirdemains.

11 THE LIGHT AN INCOMESS.

1613 R. CANDREY Table Alph. (ed. 3), Legeirdemaine, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conneinnce. 1879 BLACK Macleod of D. 1. 152 What you want is .. the dexterous light-handedness of a woman.

+ Lighthead 1. Obs. [f. LIGHT a.1 + HEAD.]

Lightness, folly, levity; an instance of this.

1340 Ayend. 207 lne znyche lightedes [hi] wasteb hare time.

1382 WYCLIF Jer. iii. 9 Thurs lighted of hir forny-cacioun [she] defouled whe lond. c 1400 Cato's Morals 136 Loke for na lightede, at bat bing in ani stide of be haue

Lighthead². [f. Light a.1 + Head sb.] A light-headed person. Also quasi-adj., light-headed. [1587 Fleming Contin. Hollinshed III. 1954/1 He was induced to attempt such follie..by some light heads that were then about him. 1609 W. Biddling in Layendar Trav. (1612) 44 This thiefe [Mahomet] perswadeth light heads..how he is the messenger of God.] 1751 Firling Amelia II. iv. (1898) I. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her lighthead fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1825 J. Wilson Noct. Amér. Wks. 1855 I. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and lighthead agree.

Light-headed, a.

Light-headed, a.

1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

?1537 LATIMER Let. in Serm. & Rem. (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep. 1603 North's Plutarch (1612) 1204 If they be light headed and distraught of their wits. 1663 Pervs Diarry 31 Oct., The Queene continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover. 1747 Mem. Natrebian Crt. 1. v. 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely hruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. v. 234 Some... were sore afeard That she had grown light-headed with her woe.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, in-

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, injudicious, thoughtless; changeful, fickle.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, injudicious, thoughtless; changeful, fickle.

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch, γ. Cæsar (1595) 764 These... were speaches fitter for a rash light headed youth, then for his [Cæsar's] Person. 1590 R. Hichcock Quintess. Wit 89 He is oner-light-headed, to change himselfe firste into one parte, then into another. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. 1X, 388 He was no suppressour of the subjects. . to inrich light-headed flatterers. a 1674 CLARENOON Hist. Reb. xiv. § 120 A light-headed diatterers. a 1674 CLARENOON Hist. Reb. xiv. § 120 A light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus. 1864 Burron Scot Abr. I. iii. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

+ 3. quasi-adv. Obs.

1639 Fuller Holy War 1. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being stark drunk with prids. Hence Light-hea-dedly adv., Light-hea-dedness.

ness.

1722 De For Plague (1754) 187 Diliriums, and what we call Lightheadedness. 1813 L. Hunt in Examiner In May 350/1 A fit of religious lightheadedness. 1817 Coleride Bing. Lit. 291 A sort of internittent fever with fits of lightheadedness off and on. 1844 Duckens Mark. Chuz. xxiv, As to lightheadedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. 1885 Strenson Dr. Jokyll x. (ed. 2) 128 Gloating on my crime, light-headedly devising others in the future.

Light-hearted, a.

Light-hearted, a.
1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.
2 1400-50. Alexander 2814, I sall lene & be lechid, forbide lightherted. 1530 Palson, 317/1 Lyght herted or mery, alaigra. 1719 De For Crusoc II. xiii. (1640) 279, I was now lighthearted. 1784 Cowper Task iv. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch, Cold and yet cheerful. 1817 Moore Lalla R. (1824) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. Collins Q. of Hearts (1862) 58 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her lighthearted way.
2. Proceeding from a light heart.
1841 James Brigand i. The light-hearted song in the porch.
1891 T. K. Chevne Psalter vi. 290 The light-hearted freedom of antiquity.

Hence Light-heartedly adv., Light-hearted.

Hence Light-heartedly adv., Light-heartedness.

ness.
1826 LONGE, in Lift (1891) I. vii. 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foottraveller feels. 1847 DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Non Wks. 1862 III. 14 As light-heartedly as the Duke. 1882 Macm. Nag. XLVI. 207/1 He considers lightheartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 MAUDE Voluntary v. Compulsory Service 131 Those who.. would now lightheartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

Light-heeled, a.

1. Having light hecls; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 Shaks. Mids. N. III. iii. 415 The villaine is much lighter heel'd then I. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 29 Lightheel'd beagles that lead the chase. 1742 Blain Graze 24 Light-heel'd ghosts and visionary shades. 1811 Sporting Mag. XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled damsels of either county, for their speed in running. 1829 H. Hawthorn Visit Babylon 18, 1 followed the light-heeled girl.

+2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. Obs.

lowed the light-heeled girl.

† 2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. Ohs.

a 1613 Overbury Charac., Foote-man Wks. (1856) 14 His nother .. was a light-heeled wench. 1627 Nabbes Microcosm. 11. C 2 b, My mother a light-heel'd madame that kept a vaulting-schoole at the signe of Virgo. 1638 — Bride IV. ii. (1640) G t b, She is sure a light heeld wench. 1796 Mes. M. Robisson Angelina II. 26 Has not Mr. Amathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso? So † Light-heels, a loose woman.

1602 I. Cooke Haya to choose a Good Wife III. ii. I'll tell

1602 J. COOKE How to choose a Good Wife in. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels

Light horse.

1. †a. collect. sing. Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (obs.). b. = Light новымам. (Сf. F.

chevau-léger.)

Chevaut-léger.)
1532 [see Hussar 1]. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI., 124 b, With vi. in. archers, and xiij. hundred light horses. 1611 Cotor, Estradiot, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman. 1625 Markham Souldiers Accid. 40 The third sort of anacient Horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 Ann. Reg. 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1876 Bancroft Hist. U.S. IV. xx. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.
attrib. 1768-74 Tucker Ll. Nal. (1834) II. 475 Cases... of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 59th Ref.

Deputy Keeper 5 Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.
† 2. A courtesan. Obs.
a 1627 Middleton Witch v. i. (1778) 96 An. Florida. Gas. She: I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yet but with one light-horse.

Light horseman.

Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

1548 Patten Exped. Scott. A ij b, Suche. lighte horsemen as were comen. 1558 Nottingham Rec. IV. 118 Consernyng the light horses men setyng furthe. 1600 R. CAURCHE IT. Funnée's Hist. Hungary 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons). 1787 M. CUTLER in Life, etc. (1888) I. 226 A light-horseman. was discovered near the bridge on the American side.

1899 Q. Rev. Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupplous light-horsemen of debate.

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

(Cf. Horseman 5.)

thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

1800 COLOU-HOUN COMMIN. Thames 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see Horseman 5]. 1899 Daily News 9 Jan. 6/r 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her adrift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage.

† 3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth Sailaw's Warklabk). Obs

a gig' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.). Obs.

1600 J. Jank in Hakluyt Voy. 111. 843 His long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea. 1634 Berreton Tran. (1844) 1 We came to Gravesend.. in a light-horseman. 1656 Finett For. Ambass. 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend.

+4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. Ilorse-

MAN 3.) Obs.

1688 R. Holme Armonry II. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a Bastard kind [of Pigeons] between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. +a. An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob, the Sweep, Scorpis aquipennis. b. A West-Indian fish of the genus Ethippus.

Ephippus.

1789 W. Tench Exp. Botany Bay xv. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman.

1793 — Acc. Settlement Port Jackson 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman.

1854 R. Owen in Circ. Sci. (c 1865) 11. 51/1 The inedian crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g., the dolphin and light-horseman fish (Ephippus).

1831 Cassell's Nat. Hist. V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as in the Light Horseman fish (Ephippus) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish Remora.

Lighthouse. [f. Light sh.: see House sh.!

2.] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on

erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners.

or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was pharos.)

1662-3 Maryell Corr. xxxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3971/3 The Light-House upon the Edistone was blown down. 1708 lbid. No. 4450/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light-House, Rebuilt on the Edistone-Rock of Plimouth. 184x W. Spalding Italy & It. 18t. III. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seaside to the immense lighthouse. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light-house will That turns upon the sea. In Attrib and Comb. as Intilthouse-sector ser-

b. attrib. and Comb., as lighthouse-keeper, ser-

D. altito. and Comb., as lighthouse-keeper, service, -lop, -lower.

1672 Evelyn Diary 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house-top. we could see our fleete. 1798 Coleridge Amc. Mar. vi. xiv, is this indeed The light-house top I see?

1831 Scort Pirate Introd. The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners for the Northern Light-House Service. 1851 Kingsley Three Fishers ii, Three wives sat up in the lighthouse keeper too. by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

Lighting (laitin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Light v.1 + -ING 1. In OE. lihting.]

+1. Alleviation, relief. Obs.

† 1. Alleviation, relief. Obs.
c 1000 Laws of Edgar 111. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif bæt riht to befig sy, sece siððan þa lihtinge to þam cynge. a 1300 Cursor M. 27066 þat strength es o gret ligthing, quen man has casten his birthing o sin. c. 1460 Play Sacram. 389 Y haste sent me lyghtyng y late was laine. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 385 Nor traste not for ener to haue socours ne lyghtynge.
2. Descent; dismounting; alighting: also with

down.

1360-1425 Cursor M. 13822 (Trin.) Pe aungels listyng [Cott. be angel lightand; Gött. be angel lighting (vbl. sc., not fplt.)] bere bood 1. c.1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 6373 Mirabel..made hir ladie forto light. Of that lighting Jewel was woo. c.1470 Henry Wallace it. 390 Wallace with that, at his lychtin, him drew. 1306 in Paston Lett. 111. 405 At the lyghtyng he Kyng of Castylle was of his hors a good space or owr Kyng was a lyght. 1611 BIBLE ISa. xxx. 30 The Lord shall..shew the lighting downe of his arme. 1615 W. Lawson Country Houseou. Garden (1626) 22 To auoid the lighting of Crowes, Pyes, &c. vpon your grafts. 1665 Royle Occas. Refl. Table Contents, Upon the Monatting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 Herney Medic. (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. altrib., as lighting-blace (used stace with refer-

3. attrib., as lighting-place (used spec. with refer-

ence to bees).

1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. L. A 2 b, If.. she [the queen-

bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Bee. 1759 Brown Compleat Farmer 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting-place.

Lighting (lei'tin), vbl. sb. 2 [f. Light v. 2 + -1NG l.

made choice of a lighting-place.

Lighting (lairtin), vbl. sb.² [f. Light v.² + -ing l. In OE. Illiumination. + In quot. c 1175 = Dawn.
c 1006 Elfreig.]

1. Illumination. + In quot. c 1175 = Dawn.
c 1006 Elfreig. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 45 Ic ham gene reste... from non on saterdei a ba cume monedeis lihting.
1718 Lavy M. W. Montagu Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1176 Chemical products, obtained by purifying gas used for lighting. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Charchets 26 The lighting sbould be mainly from the clerestory. 1876 Black Madcap V. xlvi. 390 The silver lighting of the restless.. sea.
attrib. 1838 Simmonos Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 Daily News 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire.
†2. concr. Lightining. Obs.
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes ber come bondringe & lightinge ek. a 1300 Fragm. Pob. Sci. (Wright) 146 The lighting That schut abrod into al the wordle. a 1400 Tokens Doomsday 25 (E. E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as lighting do be to ground. c 1445 Seven Sag. (P.) 2191 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and rayne. 1618 Bolton Florus N. xvii. (1636) 51 As if volleyes of Lighting, and Thunder had beene discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth-borne Gyants.
3. Kindling, ignition. Also with up (see Light

earth-borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with up (see LIGHT

7.2 2 C).
1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 35 The sexteyn . . ssal han, for lythynge of the lythe, viij⁴.
1499-1500 in Swayne Sarnm Chirectica. Acc. (1860) 51 Paid. . for lightyng of the Rode light. 1652 NECOHAM Selden's Mare Cl. 124 The lighting of one Candle by another.
1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xviii. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons. 1897 Ouida Massarenes ix, Do you mind my lighting up, Pater 1
4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a nicture.

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 Sat. Rev. 21 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1869 Athenaum 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed.

5. = ANNEALING 3 (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

Lightish (laitif), a. [f. LIGHT a.2 + -ISH.]

Somewhat light, in the senses of the adj. Also Comb. as lightich-coloured adj.

Lightish (laiti), a. [f. Light a.2 + -18H.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the adj. Also Comb., as lightish-coloured adj.

1656 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl. § 25. 13 The Moon.. maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2312/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat. 1723 Ibid. No. 6217/3 He.. wears a lightish Wig. 1767 S. Paterson Another Trax. II. 14 A lay-habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. Macdonald Wilf. Cumb. I. xv. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

Lightless (laitles), a. [OE. Hohtless, f. Hoht Light sb. + Has · Less.] Without light.

1. Receiving no light; unillumined, dark.

1. Receiving no light; unillumined, dark.

1. Receiving no light; unillumined, dark.

1. Receiving No Starks. Lur. 1555 Such Deuils steale effects from lightlesse Hell. 1601 W. Parry Trav. Sir A. Sherky (1862) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightlesse cave. 1810 Chabbe T. of Hall III. 275 A lightless closet, in a room Hired at small rate. 1843 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. II. III. iii. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine. 1890 Morris Earthly Par. I. 1 410 Into some nigh lightless prison cast. 1877 Blackie Wise Men 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, fig. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love I. i. (Skeat) I. 20 Thynke on his disease, howe lightles he lyueth, sithe the beames brennende in loue of thin eien arn so bewet. 1700 R. Merry Lawet Liberty (ed. 2) 13 All., who drew their profit from the lightless crowd.

2. Giving or shedding no light.
1340 Hamole Pr. Consc. 4729 Pe son sal be turned in-til nurkees, And be mone in-til blode, and be lyghtles. 1593

2. Giving or shedding no light.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 4720 pe son sal be turned in-til
nirknes, And be mone in-til blode, and be lyghtles. 1593
Shars Lucr. 4 Lust-breathed Tarqvin... to Colatium beares
the lightlesse fire. 1639 Rutherford Lett. (1881) II. 415
O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. Tavlor in
Monthly Mag. XXVII. 456 Farth is but earth a dull and
lightless body. 1860 Puser Min. Proph. 130 There will be
...the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn,
but reft of its rays. 1869 Tyndall Notes Lect. Light 43
The almost lightless flame of a Bansen's burner.

Hence Lightlessness.

1865 Cornh. Mag. Aug. 186 Something horrible there was
too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. Henley
Song of Sword, Lond. Voluntaries iii. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed.

Light-limbed, a. Having light limbs; agile,

1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3119/4 Lost.., a brown bay Mare,.. pretty light limb'd. 1812 Buron Ch. Har. 1. lxxiv, The light-limbed Matadore. 1855 Kingsley Heroes ii. (1868) 20 A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

Lightliwode, obs. form of LIRELIHOOD.

+ Lightly, a.1 Obs. rare. [OE. léohtlic, f. léoht Light sb. +-lic -tv1.] Brilliant, lightsome.

a 1000 Riddles xxx. 3 (Gr.) Lyhtfæt leohtlic listum zexierwed. c 1440 Ilvtron Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, This hundreth folde that a sonle shall hane..ys noughte but the profyte of this lightly derkenes.

+ Lightly, a.2 Obs. Forms: 1 léohtlle, 3 lihtlic(h)e, 4 lightli, 5 li3tli, lyghtly, 6 lichtlie, 4,7 lightly. [OE. léohtlic, f. léoht Light a.1 +-lic,

-LY 1.] Frivolous, trifling, fickle; to be slighted, contemptible; also contemptuous, slighting; easy,

contemptible, also contemptions, singular, conjectory to be persuaded. Cf. the senses of Light a.1 Lightly cheap = light cheap (see Light a.1 13 b), c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.-xiii. 399 Ond eft ðæm gifrum suiðe hrædlice him willað fylgan leohtlieu weorc & unnyt. a1225 Leg. Kalk. 1320 Ah nis nawt lihtliche of þis meidenes mot. a1240 Wohunge in Cott, Hom. 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burðe ofte winnen luue lihtlice cheape. a1300 Cursor M. 7222 Þis wijf alsua, þat þou has now, If þou ne war sua lightli to tru! Ibid. 28087 To men and wemmen bath i wate, þat oft i helde my lightly late. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 241 Al tymes ette they mettis, wyche hen moiste, lyghtly to defye. c1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xx. 24 It is lightler a man ay to he still þan to not excede in wordes. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 15 Ons lichtlie takine of ir quhilk men wist to schaw. 1608 J. King Serm, St. Mary's 13 Dauid the sonne of Isai reigned, whose person was not so lightly.

Hence + Li-ghtliful a., slighting, contemptuous; + Li-ghtliness, contemptuous manner or treat-

+ Li ghtliness, contemptuous manner or treat-

ment; contempt.

1506 DALENNPLET. Leslie's Hist. Scol. 111. 192 Contempeng his requeistes wt cruel and lychtliful anssers. c 1470 Henry Wallace N. 166 In lychtlynes that maid ansuer him till 1533 GAU Richt Vay 13 Thay that. turns the halle writ to lichtlines and scorne. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus IV. 67 Thay wald not thoil Venus hair lichtlines, Nor repudie.

Lightly (loitli), adv. For forms see Light a.1 and -LY². Also comparative 1 160htleeor, 3 lihtluker, 4 lihtloker, 5 leyztlocure. [OE. Woht-like (= OFris. lichtelik, OHG. Wittlisho, MHG. lihteliche, mod. G. leichtliche, ON. Wittleya), f. Woht Light a.1 +-LY².] In a light manner.

With little weight so as not to be because with

1. With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially; in both material

and immaterial applications.

severely; gently, superficially; in both material and immaterial applications.

**ROP K. ÆLERBE Gregory's Past. xxiv. 179 Da weras mon sceal hefiglecor & stiolecor læran, & on wif leohtlecor.

**a 1300 Cursor M. 29419 Iclerkes... Smites oper lightli in gamen. a1400 Pistill of Susan (MS. 1) 227 [He] lifte lyhtly be lache, and lepe ouer be lake. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour Iv. E v b, Whiche caused the deuyll fyrst to tempte them lyghtlyer. 1503 Hawes Examp. Firtne xii. ii, Come on she sayd and walke on lyghtly. 1611 Binte Isa. ix. 1 At the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun. 1635-56 Cowley Davideis 1. 718 Some [Letters] cut in wood, some lightlier traced on slates. 1680 Moxon Mech. Exerv. 208 Try how the Centers are pitcht, by Treading the Treddle lightly down. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 62 Itoil very lightly one spoonful of white Copperas scrap'd. 1812 J. Wilson Isle of Palms II. 452 So lightly doth this little boat Upon the scarce-touch'd billows float. 1818 J. W. Croke in C. Papers (1884) 13 July, 1 must now mention to you... what I have heretofore touched lightly upon. 1857 H. B. FARNIE Golfer's Manual in Golfana Misc. (1887) 143 The cleek again is still more lightly shafted. 1874 Symonos Sk. Italy & Greece (1898) I. ix. 182 Crimes of bloodshed... sat lightly on the adventurer's conscience. 1883 S. C. Hall. Retrospect II. 333 The fact must not be passed too lightly over.

b. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT a. 120). coot tr. Exadis Hist. Iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Swa swa he leohtlice onslepte. 1852 Mrs. Carkive Lett. 11. 207, 1 sleep lightly enough for such emergency.

2. In no great quantity or thickness; to no great amount.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 36 Awringe by wyrta... & zeswet

amount.

2. In no great quantity of tinekness; to no great amount.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd, II. 36 Awringe ba wyrta... & zeswet swipe leohtlice mid hunize. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. ii. 157 They are but lightly rewarded. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. Aug. (1679) 23 You may sow Anemony seeds... &c. lightly cover'd with fit mold in Cases. 1682 Str T. Browne Chr. Mor. 1. § 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous Honesty. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xii, I fear me this traveller hath dined but lightly. 1830 LVELL Princ. Gool. I. 204 Moulds..rubbed lightly over with a solution of soap. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer while at their work. 1808 Westm. Gaz. 16 Sept. 4/3 Birds are so scarce in some districts that they will need to be lightly shot.

† b. In no great degree, slightly. Obs.
1504 Shaks. Rich. III., 1. iii. 45 They loue his Grace but lightly. 1621 A. Crance Pitgrime & Hermite 9 For hee that loues lightliest, Bee sure hee shall speede best. 1659 Hammond On Ps. xliii. Paraphr. 227 The Forty third Psalm is exactly of the same mournfull subject.. with the former, but perhaps lightly varied from thence. 1668 Cut-Eppera & Cole Barthol. Anal. 1. 1. 302 If he be at least but lightly skilled in Anatomy. 1697 Druden Virg. Georg. 1. 425 While yet the Head is Green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome

With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome mood; cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

1. 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1012 Who looketh lightly now but Palamon. 1475 Ranf Coilgaar 521 'It is lyke', said Schir Rolland, and lichtly he lench. 1596 Harnotton Metam. Ajax Advt. to Rdr., The first begins granely and ends lightlye. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. IV. xiv. 138 Bid that welcome Which comes to punish vs, and we punish it Seeming to beare it lightly. 1795 Jowett Plato(ed. 2) I. 497 Try to bear lightly what must needs be. 1891 E. Percock M. Brendon II. 313 The old man. chatted lightly with Basil.

Basil.

4. Easily, readily. Obs. exc. arch. † One cannot lightly, etc. = 'one cannot well', etc. Obs.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 49 Pe put ne tuneð noht lihtliche his muð ouer us. a 1225 Ancr. R. 254 Euerichon to dealed from oðer lihtluker to bersteð. a 1340 HAMPOLE PSalter ix. 30 Whare men muy noght lyghtly see whilk way þai sall take. 1390 Gowea Conf. 11. 461 Whit ther is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lyhtly set afyre. c 1425 Eng. Conq. Irel. 28 Pay. seiden that lyghtly that myght be done,

yf [etc.]. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gt. 27 He wold take a knyght al armed and lyfte hym vp to the heyght of hys breste lyghtly. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 331 It could not lightly blowe more boisterously out of any quarter. 1578 Lyre Dodoens 1. lxix. 103 A man shall not lightly finde it fin this countrey. 1633 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trap. xvii. 53 As we see them play away a piece of Damask at one cast at die, as those that come lightly by them. 1740 Chester. Lett. (1792) 1. lxii. 175 Credulous people believe lightly whatever they hear. 1818 Scort Hrt. Midl. xx, That's lightly said, but no sae lightly credited. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. II. 458 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

That's lightly said, but no sae lightly credited. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. I. II. 458 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

Proverb. 1624 SANDERSON Serm. I. 251 The ding-thrift's proverb is, 'Lightly come, lightly go'. 1898 BESANT Orange Girl II. iv, Lightly got, lightly spent.

5. With facile movement, nimbly. † In early use, quickly, swiftly; occas. immediately, at once. c 1220 Bestiary 446 Lightlike 3e leped up. a 1225 Ancr. R. 6o be earewen of be liht eien... fleod lightliche nord. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 853 Ly3tly he rysez & bowez forth fro be bench into be brode gates. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 4366 (Horstm.), Ouste off his bedde leystlyche he lepe. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 2435 Lightlie she did hir redie make. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 251 Fayre lordes, now lightly on horsback. 15... Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom. (1828) III. 81, 1 pray you my lord and lady that ye will lightly come... And incontinent the kynge and the queene descended. 1500 HAWES Past. Plens. xxxx. (Percy Soc.) 143 This Godfrey Gobilyve went lightly Unto dame Sapience. c 1530 Hickscorner 624 When you them mete, lyghtly them arest. 1632 J. HAWMARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 75 Which said, he lightly vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

Final's Eromena 75 Which said, he lightly vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

†6. As may easily happen; probably, perhaps, Obs. [Cf. G. vielleicht, Du. wellicht, perhaps.]

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 88 Lyztly, when I am lest, he letes me alone. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xx. 321 And lightliche oure lorde at here lynes ende Hab mercy of suche men. c 1460 J. Russill. Bk. Nurture 187 With a spone lightely to ete your souerayne may be leeft. c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. 2 Some other maters that lightly wyll falle to purpose, 1615 T. Anams White Devil 16 Lightly there is one Judas in the congregation to crie 'Why is this waste?' 1672 Markell. Reh. Transp. 1. 105 There happens lightly some ngly little contrary accident.

† D. As is apt to happen; commonly, often. Obs. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. J. 1 Richessis ben perilouse, for lightly wole a riche man use hem unto moche linkt. 1398 Trevisa Parth. De P. K. v. xi. (1495) 116 A heest stryken in the place of the temples dethe lyghtly folowyth. 1535 in Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies (1846) II. 150 He goes to market lightly, one week with another, three times a-week. 1553 T. Wilson Khet. (1580) 219 The beddes heade which lightly is the appointed place for all mens purses. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 153 Such as vse ordinarily to be drunk, & are lightly never sober. 1615 G. Sanovs Trat. 75 When be goeth abroad—which is lightly every other Friday. 1637 R. Hummhery tr. St. Ambrose 1. 44 Where there is leannes, there lightly is pensivenes. 1670 Ray Prov. 114 There's lightning lightly before thunder. 1676 Allen Address Noncorf. 20 They lightly do in the total .. but frustrate and disappoint those ends.

7. a. With indifference or unconcern; carelessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently. b. Depreciatingly, slightlyingly.

thoughtlessly, indifferently. b. Depreciatingly,

T. 8. With Hatherence of unconcern, emerically, shoughtlessly, indifferently. b. Depreciatingly, slightingly.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 942 In his hali nome ich schal leten libtlice of al bat 3e cunnen kasten agein me. c 1250 Gen. 8 Ex. 1218 3he bi-mente hire to abraham, And sumdel listlike he it nam. a 1300 Cursor M. 1650, I sal do bam lij ful lan bat letes sua lightly on min au. 1301 LANGL. P. P. M. C. v. 168 The kynge .. lourede vp-on men of lawe and lightliche seide. 1535 Coveroale Ps. cvi. 11 They.. but lightly regarded the councell of the most byest. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron., Scot. (1808) V. 437 Offended. that such wandering theenes should so lightlie dare to contenue his power. 1611 Bible I Sam. ii. 30 They that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed. 1746 Hernyer Medit. (1818) 13 Seriousness and devotion become this house for ever. May I never enter it lightly or irreverently. 1838 D'ISRAEL Chas. I, I. v. 119 The Pope lightly appreciated the bare word of an heretical sovereign. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU Demerara i. 11 Her sister stared to hear her speak so lightly of being whipped. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 419 The Judges treated this argument very lightly. 1875 Jowett Phito (ed. 2) III. 702 Thinking lightly of the possession of gold.

Proverb. a 1200 Moral Ode 145 Ful wombe mei lihtliche speken of hunger and of festen. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 49 Pe fulle womh disputib litly of fastyng.

8. For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

8. For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

c1122 O. E. Chron. an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Se cyng... & ba ealdor menn.. forleton ba scipo bus leohtlice. c1400 Mclayne 212 Lyghtly walde bey it [the city] noghte 3elde. c1420 Anturs of Arth. 176 Thane wille pay leue the lyghtly, bat nowe wille the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE Prov. iii. 30 Stryue not lightly with eny man, where as he hath done yr no harme. 1751 Affecting Narr. of Wager of An Asylum that must not lightly be violated. 1790 Burkee Corr. (1844) III. 177 These are opinions I have not lightly formed, or that I can lightly quit. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xv. 111. 555 He was not a prince against whom men lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion. 1883 Manch. Exam. 17 Dec. 5/1 A warning to judges not lightly to send such suits to be retried. +9. 'Not chastely' (J.). Obs.

a 1745 Swift Story of an injured Lady (1746) to If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have Offers, that some, who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. Comb.

who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. Comb.

1887 Lond. Gaz. No. 2274/4 Lost...a dark grey Gelding...
lightly handled. 1798 Sottieby tr. Wieland's Oberon (1826)

1. 76 And clasp'd her lightly-shaded breast beneath. 1860

Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vill. iil. 180 Some lightly-budding philosophers. 1863 Woolnee My Beautijul Lady 39 Her beauty walks in bappier grace Than lightly-moving fawns. 1883 'Annie Thomas' Mod. Honsewife 53 Butter a flat dish and put a layer of lightly-fried bread-crumbs.

Lightly (loitli), v. Chiefly Sc. For forms see Light a. [f. Lightly a.²] trans. To make

Lightly (loitli), v. Chiefly Sc. For forms see Light a.1 [f. Lightly a.2] trans. To make light of, despise, disparage, disdain.
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxx. (Theodora) 218 Na heis [bu] be for riches, to lichtly othyr mare or less. c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. xi. (Wolf & Sheef) xxii, Thay will lichtlie lordis in to thair deidis. 1513 Douglas Æncis tv. i. 70 Suppois thow lychtlyit thame of Lybie land. 1584 Husson Du Bartas Yudith 1. (1608) 16 His house. That lightlied earth and seem'd to threat the heaven. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 4 To lychtlie thame for that thay ar poore. 1659 Row Hist. Kirk Coronis (1842) 422 We doe not lightlie pearls though gathered out of a dung-hill. 1788 Burns Whistle & Fll come to you, Whiles ye may lightly my beauty a wee. 1814 Scott Wav. Iwij, It's best no to lightly them that have that character. 1820 Mrs. L. B. Walford Treublesome Dan. 1. ix. 192, I'd no' hae my ae bairn gang whaur she was lichtlied. 1822 Sal. Rev. 9 Jan. 32/1 Of which trinity two at least are to be lightlied by no man.
Hence Lightlied ppl. a., Lightlying vbl. sb.

Ilence Li'ghtlied ppl. a., Li'ghtlying vbl. sb. 1470 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 30 In gret lychtlying and contempying of our auctorite. 1528 Jas. V in St. Papers Hen. VIII (1836) IV. 500 To be confortit and ressavit within his Realme to our hurt lychtlying and displesour. 1826 G. BEATHE John o' Arnha' (ed. 5) 19 They'd gar'd a lightliet lover greet.

† **Lightman**. Obs. [? f. Light a.1 + Man, as in Indiaman, etc.] ? An unladen ship. (But ef. Lighterman.)

1665 Lond. Gaz. No. 16/1 On Friday last, 20 sail of Lightmen weighed Anchor.

Lightman, Lightmanship: see Light sb. 16.

Lightmans. Thieres' and. [f. LIGHT sb. 16.
Lightmans. Thieres' and. [f. LIGHT a.2:
for the second element cf. Darkmans.] The day.
1567 Harman Caveat (1869) 24 Bene Lightmans to thy
quarromes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER Rearing Girl K 40,
1 wind lib all the lightmans. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant.
Creve, Lightmans, the Day or Day-break. 1785 in Grose
Diet, Vulgar Tongue.

Dict. Vulgar Tongue.

Light-minded, a. Having a light or trifling mind; frivolous. Hence Light-mindedness.

1611 Hube. Eccl. xix. 4 He that is hasty to give credit is light minded. 1661 G. Rust Origen in Phenix (1721) I. 24
Tossed about like feathers with light-mindedness and admiration of trifles. 1833 J. H. Newman Arrians v. ii. (1876) 387 The light-minded multitude clamorously required it. 1870 Eberson Soc. & Solit. ix, 120 Among the light-minded men and women who make up society. 1884 H. Gersont tr. Turgenieff's Diary Suberfluous Man 26 Mar. 97 The sad consequences of light-mindedness.

Lightner; see LIGHTENER.

27 The sad consequences of agricultural Lightner: see Lightner.

Lightness 1 (loi thes). For forms see Light a.1 [f. Light a.1 + NESS.] The quality or fact that in various senses.

a.1 [1. 1.16HT a.1 + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being light, in various senses.

1. The quality or fact of having little weight. Of a vessel: The fact of being lightly laden. Of a crop: Smallness of the quantity present.

c115 Lamb. Hom. 83 Oli hane5 huppen him littnesse and softnesse and hele. c1374 Chaucer Boeth. In. pt. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) Wher-for elles berith Lythnesse the flaumbes vp. c1586 CTESS PENBIORE PS. LXII. iv, Ev'n he that seemeth most of might With lightnesse self if him you weigh, Then lightnesse self will weigh more light. 1590 SIR H. LEE in Archaeologia (1888 B. L. 171 A new brest [plate]... of gret litenes and strengthe. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 140/1 A Holland Vessel. .unable because of her lightness to bear sail. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 231 The lightness of it, and particularly the shortness of the share... make it go very unsteadily. 1831 SIR J. Sinclar Corr. II. 86 The different kinds of air, and the superior lightness by which some of them were distinguished. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. I. xii. § 2 (1876) 110 It is long. before an English eye becomes reconciled to the lightness of the crops [in the United States]. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 194 The lightness of bows and arrows is convenient for running.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: (see LIGHT a.1 9 b). 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 372/2 To give the bread... porous texture and lightness. 1864 Mrs. Stowe House & Home Papers x. (1865) 112 The matter of lightness is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.
† 2. The condition of being lightened or relieved; alleviation. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 24480 Her-wit come me son succur

alleviation. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 24480 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightness o mi langur. 1357 Lay Folks Catech. 332 In lightness and alegeaunce of their schemesse.

3. Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or

3. Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or movement; want of force or moment. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1795 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) 11. 15 From the lightness of the air of wind, the Enemy's Fleet and our Fleet were a very long time in passing. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 48 Lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle. 1885 Spectator 30 May 704/2 The lightness of touch that so charmingly characterises the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 17 June 5/2 The lightness of the weather spoiled yesterday's race. 1893 Law Times XCIV. 600/2 The tax falls with. undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

4. Of form or outline: Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness, graceful slenderness.

1808 Scorr Prose Wks. IV. Biographies 11. (1870) 35 She had lost much of the lightness of her figure. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 218/1 In them we observe a progressive change from heaviness to lightness—from columns less than four diameters in height to those of nearly seven. 1885 Truth 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.

bleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's T. 198 To shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. Ivii. (1495) 172 The bones are holowe for the more lyghtnesse of monyage. 1486 Cath. Angl. 216/2 A Lightnesse, agilitus. 1530 PALSG. 230/1 Lightnesse of understandinge, fucilité d'entendre. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 1V. xxxiv. 304 All these beasts for their lightnesse. have passed from one world to an other. 1859 J. Brown Rab & Friends (1862) 26 Rab. . trotted up the stair with much lightness. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxv. 187 The contemplation of the brightening east. . seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

†6. Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. Obs. † 6. Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. Obs., at 300 Cursor M. 27735 Lightness orage. 1549 Coveroale, etc. Erasm. Par. Gal. 8, 1. hlame your lightenes to beleue, & easynes to be persuaded. 1572 R. H. tr. Lanaterus' Ghostes (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too muche lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great daungers. 1620 Venner Via Recta iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodnesse of meate better then Sparrowes. 1741 Richaroson Pamela 1. lutrod. 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes.

Mistakes.
7. Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness,

Mistakes.

7. Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unconcern.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 308 Lightnes of hert reves ham drede. c1449 Pecock Refr. 344 Forto forsake God in a lightnes and in a rechelesnes. 1579 Live Emplines (Arb.) 95 This chaunge will., double thy lyghtnesse in tourning so often. 1679 Burner Hist. Ref. 1. 424 Imputing this insurrection... to their folly and lightness. 1760 Ann. Reg. 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. 1888 Scott F. M. Perth vii, My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal. 1887 E. J. Godoman Too Curious iii, The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† b. Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. Obs.

1516 Life Birgettle in Myrr. our Ladye (1873) p. xiviii, She somwhat suspectynge the lyghtnesse of the virgyn commanndyd a rod to be brought vnto hir. 1541 Act 33 Hen. V'II, c. 21 If they ... perceive any wil acte or condicion of lightness of bodie in hir, which for the time being shall be queene of this realme. 1601? Marston Pasquil & Kath. 11. II Women of lentitie and lightnesse. 1652 C. E. Stapylton Herodian III. 18 With him of lightnesse she was much suspected.

8. Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in lightnesse of heart; high spirits, joy, mirth.

8. Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in lightness of heart; high spirits, joy, mirth.

1308 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. in. xix. (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a beest onely for lightness and fayrnesse. a1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1244
Myn hert is all nakid of lightnesse. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 64 b, And this lyghtnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes conseyence. 1653 R. Sanders Physiogn. 55 They signific Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. 1828 R. Nesbit in Mem. iii. (1858) 83, I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. 1855 Hucanes Tom Brown at Oxf. xxi. (1889) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

(1889) 195 He really harmy knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

Lightness 2 (loi thes). [OE. Illitines (=OHG. linchinisse), f. Illit, light Light a.2 + NESS.]

† 1. Brightness, light (lit. and fg.). Obs.

a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom. (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæz is restendæz and wildorlic dæz and lithnesse dæz. a 1325 in Horstm. Altengd. Leg. (1878) 145 Alle þe lignesse was aleyd. Sonne & mone forn her ligt. c 1430 Filgr. Lyf Manhode n. xl. (1869) 91 The sunner. maketh his lightnesse passe thoruh the clonde. c 1531 LATIMER 1st Let. to Baynton in Foxe. A. & M. (1853) 1322/2 They were vnapte to receyue the bryghte lyghtnes of the truthe. c 1532 DU WES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the soveraygne lyghtnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude. 1824 Scott Red. gaantlet let. xiii, His countenance...is now..rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

2. The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only lit.

2. The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only lit.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1559 In dat dred his doot was led In to lightnesse for to sen, Quow god whide it suide ben. a 1300 Cursor M. 13343 To-quils i in bis werld be, It has nightness bot o me. 1591 SPARRY IT. Caltan's Geomancie (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darkenesse which shee receineth of him. 1651-7 T. BARKER Art of Angeling (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flyes, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. 1832 Lytton Eugene A. In vii, The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

Lightning (laitnin). Also 4-5 lixtnynge, 4, 6 lyghtnyng, 5-6 lightnyng, lyght(e)nynge, lyt(e)nynge, (5 litynnynge, 6 lyghteling, 6-8 lightening, 7-8 light'ning. [Special use of LIGHTENING vbl.sb.2; now differentiated inspelling.]

1. The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now rare), A flash of lightning. Like lightning, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in phr. † in less than, † to last no longer than a lightning.

less than, † to last no longer than a lightning.
Forked lightning, chain or chained lightning: designations applied (usu, indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. Sheet lightning: that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once. Summer or heat lightning: sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xix. 197 Thanne come. One spiritus paraclitus to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a lightnynge, he lyste on hem alle. 1388 Wyclif Ps. lxxi. 19 Thi lightnyngis schyneden to the world. c 1425 Caygrave Chron. (Rolls) 314 The moost horribil thunderes and litynnyngis that evyr ony man herd. a 1470 Gregory's Chron. In 11st. Coll. Citizen Lond. (Canden) 183 The same yere was Syn Ponlys stypylle fyryd.. whythe the lyghtenynge.

1555 Eden Decades 98 He shall rewarde yowe whiche sendeth thunderynge and lyghtelyng to the destruction

of myschenous men. 1501 Florio 2nd Fruites 49 It shall be readie in les than a lightning. 1651 tr. De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise 257 A beame of her eyes. which lasted no longer than a lightning. 1718 Pope Hiad xv. 725 He., drives him, like a Lightning, on the Foe. 1722 De Foe Plagne (1754) 261 This Notion ran like Lightening thro'the City. 1841 MARRYAT Poacher xxvii, Onr hero. ran like lightning to the gap. 1859 All Year Round No. 17, 400 The lightning .. was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible, 1880 Nature XXI. 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen. transf. and fig. 1681 tr. Chardin's Coron. Solyman 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadee. 1771 MACKNAZIE Man Feel. xxviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. 1821 SHELLEY Death Napoleon iii, The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung letc.). 1859 TENNYSON Guinevere 516 She.. Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

wicked lightongs of her eyes.

2. slang. Gin.
1781 G. Parker Life's Painter 140 Noggin of lightning, a quartern of gin.
1851 Mayhew Lond. Labour I. 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

3. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as

lightning-flame, -flash, -glimpse; b. instrumental, as lightning-blackened, -blasted, -struck adjs.; c. similative and parasynthetic, as lightning-footed,

similative and parasynthetic, as lightning-footed, -swifft, -winged adjs.; lightning-like adj, and adv. 1897 Clark Russell Noble Haul 80 Abaft she was naked, withered, and *lightning-blackened. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 11. 135 Yon *lightning-blasted almond-tree. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 8 To set the nire on fier with *lightning flames. 1588 Shars. Til. A. 11. i. 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or *lightning flash. 1866 J. H. Nixman Gerontius § 4 Then sight. As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. 1870 Brant Iliad I. viii. 227 Mars, the *lightning flooted. 1667 Milton P. L. vi. 622 Light as the *lightning flimps they ran. a 1822 Shelley Prose Wks. (1880) III. 323 *Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides. 1841 Keble Scrin. xii. (1848: 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. c 1820 S. Rogers Italy (1839) 157 An oak. Now *lightning-struck. 1857 C. Bronte Professor II. xix. 48 So *lightning-swift is thought. 1646 Crashaw Sosyctta d'Herode xxx, The nimblest of the *lightning-winged loves. winged loves.

d. passing into an adj.: Moving or flashing by

with the rapidity of lightning.

1640 Bp. Reynolds Passions iv, To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular.

1847 Disabell Tancred iv. xi, He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance. e. Special combs.: lightning-arrester, a device

toprotect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; lightning-bone, ? = Fulgurite 1; lightning-bng = Fire-fly 1; lightning-catarrh (see quot.); lightning-conductor, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; lightlightning hamlessly into the earth or sea; lightning discharger = lightning-arrester; lightning express U.S., a designation given to certain very rapid trains; lightning-pains pl., sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor alaxy (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); lightning-paper, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; lightning-print, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; lightning-proof a., pro-

of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; lightning-proof a., protected from lightning; lightning-proof a., protected from lightning; lightning-rod = lightning-conductor; lightning-stone, -tnbe = FULGURITE !. 1870 F. L. Pope Electr. Tel. iv. (1872) 44 *Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. viii. 223 The name of '*lightning-bones', or 'thunder-hones', given to fossil bones. 1860 Moore Song iv. Poems 166 Gleam then like the *lightning-bug. 1850 Lyell 2nd Visit U. S. 11. 206 The elegant firefly is called a lightning-hug. 1883 B. W. Richardson Field of Disease 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrh, hence sometimes called "lightning catarrh." 1832 2nd Rep. Brit. Assoc. (1833) 564 This ship had not a *lightning conductor up at the time. 1875 Knight Pict. Mech., *Lightning-discharger. 1860 O. W. Holmes Prof. Breakf-t. vi, The "lightning-express-train whishes by. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 1. 346 In organic nervous diseases they [i. e. baths] are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the *lightning pains of tabes. 1873 Sron Workshop Rec. 137 *Lightning Paper. 1876 Chamb. Yrnl. 15 Jan. 36/1 Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to "lightning-roin Irrans. Amer. Philos. Soc. (1793) 111. 323 After a "lightning roin list shreat. 1865 Emesson Comd. Life, Worship Wks. (Bohn) 11. 407 The lightning-roid that disarms the cloud of its threat. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. viii. 208 The of the bulder has metamorphosed. 1831 Literary Gaz. 15 Jan. 44/2 *Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Renstein., there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreons tubes.

Light of love, light o' love. Also 6 light a love, lightilove. Tsee Light a. 16.1

Summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

Light of love, light o' love. Also 6 light a love, lightilove. [See Light a.l 16.]

1. As predicative phr.: Inconstant in love.

1579 Lyly Emphnes (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be so lyght of lone, as to channge with enery winde?

1592 Hyrod It. Vives' Instruct. Chr. Wonan Ni, And if he should mary her, he will thinke shee will have as good mind to other, as himselfe, when she is so light of love.

2. As sb. + a. Inconstancy in love. Obs.

1578 T. Proctor Gorg. Gallery E iij h, The fickle are blamed: Their lightiloue shamed.

b. A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanlon, a harlot.

1599 Porter Angry Wom. Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 35 Foule strimpet, Light a love, shorte heeles! 1618 Fletcher (Chances. I. iii, Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xii, You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. 1822 J. Pann Mod. Whittington II. 167 'My Kitty a light-o'-love—a trollop—' and the wretched father burst into tears.

attrib. 1589 Nashe Anat. Abstractite A ij, As there was a loyall Lacretia, so there was a light a love Lais. 1592 Greene Upst. Courtier B 2 b, To warne such light a love wenches, not to trust enery faire promise that such amorous Batchelers make them. 1843 JAMES Forest Days (1847) 25 Following.. his light-o'-love sweetheart to the dance.

1391 Shaks. Two Gent. 1. ii. 83. 1599 — Much Ado in.

1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 1. ii. 83. 1599 — Much Ado 18. iv. 44. 1612 Two Noble K. v. iv.

Lightradge, obs. form of Lightrerage.

Lights (loits), pl. Forms: 2-3 linte, 4 li3tes, 4-6 lightes, -is, -ys, 6 lyght(e)s, Sc. lichtis, lychtis, es, 6-7 lites, 6- lights. [Subst. use of LIGHT a.1

Lights (1018), ph. Forms: 2-3 lithte, 4 lightes, 4-6 lightes, :is, -ys, 6 lyght(e)s, 52. lichtis, lychtis, es, 6-7 lites, 6- lightes, 52. lichtis, lychtis, es, 6-7 lites, 6- lightes, Sz. lichtis, lychtis, es, 6-7 lites, 6- lights, se, 6- lights,

inght-hearted, Chechini, Inchry, and, and entertaining.

2a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 956 With ladies and with bacheleres, Ful lightsom and [full] glad of cheres. c1400
Beryn 2973 Hir thoustis...did hir peyn to make listsom chere. 1550 T. Watson Eclog. Death Walsingham 121
That lightsome vaine is changed from youth to aged granite. 1657 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer (1667) 389. White garments... suit fitly with that lightsome affection of joy. 1679 C.
NESSE Antid. agst. Popery 202 A lightsome story of a French gentleman... being asked merrily [etc.]. 1712 Steele Spect.

No. 547 F.12, I now find myself chearful, lightsome and easy. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. n. xeii, Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xvii, Lightsome sangs make merry gate. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. ii. 39 The merry-makers were dancing... a lightsome crowd, with graphylas and greenest. garlands and greenery.

garlands and greenery.

b. Flighty, frivolous.

1533 Sta I. More in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 11. 52 Not uppon the fallible opinion or sone spoken words of lightsome chaungeable peple. 1800 N. CARLYLE Antobiog. 244 The neighbours... were all very agreeable, even the clergy man's wife, who was a little lightsome. 1850 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister? 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

3. Mounter lightly lightly lightsome likes are stepped.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 37 Their sences cleare and lightsome, their wits pregnant. 1633 TRNON Way to Health xi.

(1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsomer.

1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome. 1798 Frence, etc. Anti-Facobin No. 31 (1852) 171 Thy limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. 1805 Worksow. Prelude xni. 133 As lightsome as a bird. 1815 L. Hunt Feast of Poets 65 Mr. Scott. has a lightsome fancy. 1850 TENNYSON in Mem. lxv, There fulters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on a lightsome wing. 1879 J. Hawthorne Early. M. etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and lightsome as it was majestic.

Lightsome (loi tsvm), a.2 For forms see

some as it was majestic. **Lightsome** (loitsbm', a.2 For forms see Light sb. and -some. [f. Light sb. + -some.]

1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminons. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/2 Lyghtesum, or fulle of lyghte, luminosus. 1330 RASTELL Ek. Purgat. III. ii, The sonne & the other sterrs... we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and clene. 1655 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. 1. 3 Dark Lanthorn, lightsome one way, and dark another. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

b. fig.

Mab 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

b. fig.

1382 Wyclif Ps. xviii[i]. 10 The heste of the Lord [is] listsum, listende eyen. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. John 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soeuer is lightsome in heauen and earth, boroweth his light. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquarie of this age. 1615 Br. Hall Contempl., O. T. xi. vii, The lights of Israel.. should be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. 1788 Swift Two Lett. to Publ. Dubl. Wkly. Tral. i. Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards, 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building; Permeated

R. W. DIXON Mano I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: Permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illumined.

1538 Leland Itim. VII. 110 The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom. 1625 Bacos Fiss., Building (Arb.) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Roomes, so Large and Lightsome. 1654 Cokaine Dianea 1. 44 The Princesse was full of wonder. That this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. 1726 Leoni Designs 2/2 The Ground-floor is.. above the level of the Street, which .. makes the offices beneath more lightsome. 1798 Wordsw. Goody Blake & II. Gill v, The long, warm, lightsome summer-day. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets xii. 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

b. fig.

c1435 St. Mary of Oignies 1. v. in Anglia VIII. 138 Pey [make] lightsum be soule with a shynynge. 1587 Golding De Mornay viii. to I Beyond the first Olimpiade, there is nothing but a thicke cloud of ignorance, even in the lightsome stylaces of all Greece. 1641 M. Frank Serm. (1672) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE Better Days Work. People ii. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsome for the sunshine of the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now rare.

the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now rare.

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 355/1 So shall 1. make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 1. Wks. 1738 11. 2, 1. shall endeavour.. with plain and lightsome Brevity, to relate.. things worth the noting. 1859. I. Tavlor Logic in Theol. 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature. far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

+4. Light-hned. Obs.

7 ±. Light-intect. Ov. a 1586 Stoney Arcadia III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadowes of sorrow. 1608 Torsell Serfents (1658) 767 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it there was some palenesse apparent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. 52 It must be a bright lightsom colour.

bright lightsom colonr.

Lightsomely (ləi'tsmili), adv.1 [f. Lightsomely (ləi'tsmili), adv.1 [f. Lightsomely Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily.

1501 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer 1. (1577) E 1 b, He settleth himselfe lightsomly (not thinking ypon it) in a readie aptnesse. 1668 H. More Div. Dial. III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1808 Scott Marm. II. Introd., The bugles ringing lightsomely. 1837 Hawthorne Twice-Told T. (1851) 11. ix. 131, 1 perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. iii. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

† Lightsomely adv. Obs. [f. Lightsome.]

ive in that happiness to which there comes no end.

† Lightsomely, adv. 2 Obs. [f. Lightsome a.2 + -LY 2.] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

cisio More Picus Wks, 7/1 The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled de Ente & Vno, lightsomely he treateth. 1610 HOLLANO Canden's Brit. 1. 281 Gods favour shining more lightsomly had scattered away the clouds of contention. 1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Orial. 23 It is not as yet..made lightsomely famous.

Lightsomeness 1 (loi tsömnès). [f. Lightsome a.1 + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; † easiness (obs.), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

cheerfulness, etc. Vol. VI.

C1440 Fromp. Part. 354/2 Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse, factitats. 1381 MULCASTRE Positions XXXVII. (1887) 154 By lightsomnesse or hearlinesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. 1617 J. MOORE Mappe Mans Mortalitie n. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinfull flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. 1632 tr. Bruel's Praxis Med. 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnes of the body. 1688 G. C. in H. More Div. Dial. Pref. (1713) vi. That versatility of Wit, and lightsomeness of Humour. 1829 Westm. Rev. X. 428 The 'Misfortness of Elphin'. Lacks lightsomeness, grace, and invention. 1876 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. n. 138 Drayton. had an agreeable lightsomeness of fancy. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL Wellfields III. xi. 250 She.. was astonished at the sudden lightsomeness of heart which she felt. 1885 PATER Marius the Epicur. 11. 66 Dainty as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomeness 2 (laitsomnes). [f. LIGHT-SOME a.2+-NESS.] The quality of being lightsome,

its miraculous lightsomeness.

Lightsomeness 2 (loi tsömnés). [f. Lightsomeness 5 (loi tsömnés). [f. Lightsomeness 2 (loi tsömnés). [f. Lightsomeness 2 (loi tsömnés). [f. Lightsomeness 5 (luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; † clearness. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, luminosilas. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 853/1 The faith is not ordinarily with.open, ineuitable, and inuincible lyghtsomenesse inspired into the soule. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 182 b. Spoken. with a farre more playne lightsomenesse by our expositors. 1591 Harington Orl. Fur. 111. xvi, A darksome place with lightsomnes to fill. 1617 Collins Def. Bp. Ety. 1. iv. 170 Paul. was dazeled with the exceeding lightsomenesse. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will 1v. ix. (1762) 259 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomeness and Warmth of the Atmosphere. 1791 Bentham Panoft. 1. 14 Airiness, lightsomeness, economy. are the evident results. 1892 MacLaren Pant's Prayers etc. 173 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom. the lightness and lightsomeness of the pure life. would seem niraculous.

nuraculous.

Li'ght-tou'ch, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. LIGHT a. + Touch sb.] trans. To paint with a light touch.

1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. I. xxxviii, Whate'er Lorrain light-touched with softening hue.

Lightwards (loi'twŏidz), adv. [f. LIGHT sb. +-WARD(S.] Towards the light.

1891 L. Keith Lost filusion II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

Light-weight, light weight, sb. and a. [f. Light a.1]

A. sb. Sporting. A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone. Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 Burre Corr. (1844) I. 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. 1823 Egan Gross's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Light weights. 1823 Egan Gross's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Light weights, a puglistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone. 1823 'Jon Bee' Dict. Turf, Light weight, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. 1848 Thackenay Bk. Snobs xxxvi, As a light-weight, his skill is of the . highest order. 1871 M. Collins Mrg. 4 Nerch. 111. iv. 112 Presently entered the landlord, . a light weight of five and thirty. 1897 Outing (U.S.) XXIX. 542/2 Some breeders of the . lightweights [dogs] have gone a trifle too far. attrib. 1857 Lawrence Guy Livingstone ix. 80 Having her [a mare] broken into a perfect light-weight hunter. 1896 Daily News 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a lightweight jockey.

B. adj. Light in weight; said esp. of coins = LIGHT, a. 1 b. Also fig.
1809 E. S. Barrett Setting Sun I. 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall, . the end of the government of light-weight princes? 1868 Westm. Gaz. 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial goldcoins. 1898 Pail Mail G. 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightestweight hirds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

Lightwood I (loi'twud). [f. Light a. I] A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to Acacia Melanoxylon.

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer

Melanoxylon.

Melanoxylon,

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation.)

1685 L. WAFER Voy. & Descr. Isthmus Amer. (1699) 95

A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. 1843 J. Backhouse Visit. Anstral. Col. iv. 48 Light-wood. derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. 1859 H. Kingslev G. Hamlyn II. 193 A solitary dark-foliaged lightwood. 1866 H. Simcox Rustic Rambles 54 The numerous lightwood trees. 1866 Treas, Bot. 681/1 Lightwood, Ceraleptealum apetalum.

Lightwood 2. North Amer. & W. Indian.

[Incht] 1864 C. Light 2011 B. Any wood used

[f. Light sb. (or Light v.2).] a. Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. b. Used as a name for various trees (e. g. Amyris balsamifera Candle-wood) which

(e. g. Amyris balsamifera Candle-wood) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[1685: see prec.] 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 620 The Lignum Rhodium Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. 1705 R. Beverlev Virginia III. III. § 11 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). 1763 W. Robinson in W. Roberts Nat. Hist. Florida 99 Oak, . cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. 1859 Barlett Dict. Amer. Lightwood, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. 1888 Century Mag. XXIX. 880/2 The bright-blazing pitch-pine, called. 'lightwood' at the South.

attrib. 1856 Olmstro Slave States 450 Carrying lightwood torches. 1859 K. Cornwalls New World 1. 176 The lightwoot tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

† Lightwort. Obs. [I. Light(s) + Wort.]

= Lungwort. Sea L., ? Mertensia maritima.

r587 MASCALL Govt. Cattle (1596) 18 Mixe the ponder of light wort (which growes among stones or on Okes, like a dried turfe nigh the ground) with [etc.]. fbid. 267 Pomelle, so called in French, in Latin Consiligo, which I take to be the hearb called lightwort or comphere. 1770 Sir J. Hill. Herb. Bril. 11. 163 Pneumaria Maritima, Sea Lieltwort.

Lightwort.

† Lighty, a. Obs. [f. Light sb. or a.1+.Y.]

1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 Wyclif Matt. xvii. 5 Loo! a ligty cloude shadewid hem. — Luke xi. 34 If thin ye schal be symple, al thi body schal be lightil [n.r. ligit; 1388 ligit].

2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1562 TURNER Bathes 1 In this our lightye and learned tyme.

† Li gialty. Obs. rare—1. [ad. OF ligeaute (Godefroy) obligation to homage, f. lige Liege.]

A district or province in which one is a ligea-loy.] ? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord.

1651 N. Bacos Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xv. 134 Kings...
must act, Per deputatum, when their Persons are absent in another Ligialty.

† Ligiament. Obs. rare-1. [ad. med.L. † Ligiament... *vos. rare*—. [ad. med.L. ligiamentum, f. ligius Liege.] Anact of allegiance. 1432-56 t. Higden (Rolls) VIII. 55 That he, his successours, and men of Scotlonde awe to nake homage. ligiament [1387 Trevisa legeaunce], and fidelite to kynges of Ynglonde. Ligiance, Ligiare, obs. ff. Ligeance, Ledger. Liging, Lignage, obs. ff. Lying, Lineage.

Lign-aloes (lainæ·louz). Also 4-5 ligne aloes, 6-9 lignaloe, 9 (sense c) linaloa, aloe. [ad. late L. lignum aloës 'wood of the aloe' (aloës genitive of aloc).] a. The bitter drug aloes; = Aloe 3. b. Aloes-wood; = Aloe 1. c. [=Sp. linalee.] An aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus Bursera.

the genus Bursera.
c1374 Chauger Troylus iv. 1109 (1137) The woful teris...
s bittre weren...as is ligne Aloes or galle. 1577 Frampton
Joyfull Netwes 84 b. Making a Pomander of it, ningled with
Muske, Lignaloe, it doeth comfort the braine. 1611 Binus
Nom. xxiv. 6 The trees of Ligna-Aloes which the Lord hath
planted. 1721 Balley, Lign-Aloes, the Wood of Aloes, a
Drug of great Price. 1859 Hooker in Man. Sci. Eng.
428 Lign aloe.—The name of a remarkably aromatic wood
sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of
Vera Criz in Mexico. 1867 Jean Ingelow Story Doom I. 18
Where the dew distilled All night from leaves of old lign aloe
trees. 1883 Ogilvie Suppl., Linalon, A Mexican wood [etc.].
Lignate, obs. Sc. variant of Lingott.
Lignatile (lignatil.—2il) a. Bot. [ad mod I.]

Lignatile (Iignatil, -oil), a. Bot. [ad. mod.L. lignatilis (cf. L. saxatilis), f. L. lignum wood.] Living or growing upon wood, as certain mush-

Ignātilis (cf. L. saxātilis), f. L. lignum wood.]

Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms' (Mayne Extos. Lex. 1855).

+Lignartion. Obs.—° [ad. L. lignātiōn-em, f. lignātī to fetch or procure wood, f. lignum wood.]

1623 Cockeram, Lignation, a hewing or puneying of wood. 1721 in Balley.

+ Lignartor. Obs.—° [L., f. lignātī (see prec.).]

1623 Cockeram, Lignator, he which doth it [sc. lignation]. Ligne, obs. form of Line.

+ Ligneal, a. Obs. rare—¹. [f. L. ligne-us Ligneous + al.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So + Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So + Ligneous, Ligneous, Lignification or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

† Lignee. Obs. In 5 lignye, lygnee, -nye, lyneo. [a. F. lignee, f. ligne Line sh.² Cf. Pr. linhada.] = Lineage. (Freq. in Caxton.)

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 109 Iacob and Alia praied that God wolde yeue his children lynee and generacion and multiplicacion. c 1477 Caxton yason 68 h, Salathiel whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews. 1490 — Encydos vi. 29 To thende that their name perysshe not wythoute remembraunce for faulte of lygnee. c 1500 Melusine i. 6 The noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

Ligneous (ligniss), a. [f. L. ligne-us (f. lign-um wood) + -ous. Cf. F. ligneux.]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody: said csp. of plants and their texture (opposed to herbaccous).

Ligneous (lignios), a. [f. L. ligneus (f. lignium wood) + -ous. Cf. F. ligneux.]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody: said csp. of plants and their texture (opposed to herbaccous).

1626 Bacon Sylva § 504 They being of a more Ligneous Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selle. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xii. 334 The exhalations from ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. sv. Plants, Under-Shrubs or ligneous Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs. 1792 Belknar Hist. New Hampsh. 111. 118 That fossil, ligneous substance called peat. 1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) 111. 247 Towards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. 1834 Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sci. xviii. (1849) 365 In approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of herbaceous plants. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 176 The..secondary bast of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2. (A mod. use, chiefly jocular.) Made or consisting of wood, wooden. Also fig.

Ligneous marble, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble (Ogilvie 1882).

1812 H. & J. Smith Rej. Addr. x. (1873) 94 That ligneous barricado, which... now serves as the entrance of the lowly cottage. 1859 Sala Tru. round Clock (1861) 62 The ligneous charger... painted bright cream-colour [etc.]. 1865 Daily Tel. 18 Oct. 7/5 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

Lignescent (ligne sent), a. rare. [f. L. lign-um wood + -escent.] Tending to be ligneous or woody.

1196 Evelnn Sylva 1. ii. (1776) 66 Suffruices are shrubs lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to the stalky herbs Lavender, Rue, &c. 1731 Balley vol. 11, Lignescent, growing wooden, becoming wood. [1n some mod. Dicts.]

Ligni- (li'gni), comb. form of L. lignum wood, as in Li'gnicole, Ligni coline adjs. [L. colčre to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (Cent. Dict.). Lignicolous (-i köləs) a. [f. as prec. +-ous], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Ligniferous (-i-feros) a. [see -FEROUS], bearing or producing wood (ibid.). Ligniform a. [see -FORM], of the form or appearance of wood. **Ligniperdous** (-pō:udəs) a. [L. perdöre to destroy], wood-destroying. **Lignivorous** (-i·vŏrəs) a. [L. -vorus

stroying, Lignivorous (-1 vor3s) a. [L. -vorits devouring], wood-devouring.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 11. 60 *Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 Lyrll. Princ. Gool. 11. vii. 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of *ligniperdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1826 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. klix. (1828) IV. 492 In the saprophinga, the *lignivorous tribes form more than a half. 1863 BATES Nat. Amazon v. (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects.

† Lignicide. Obs. - o [ad. L. lignicid-a, f. lignum wood + -cīděre, cædere to cut.] A wood-

cutter (Blount Glossogr. 1656). **Lignification** (lignifike 1.5n). [f. next: see

cutter (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Lignification (lignifike 15n). [f. next: see -FICATION.] The process of becoming ligneous.
1808 Good in Ann. Reg., Char. etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every onter circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost.
1877 BENNETT tr. Thome's Bot. 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOOGALE Physiol. Bot.
62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall.
Lignify (lignifoi), v. [f. L. lign-un wood + -(1)FY.] a. trans. To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in pa. pple. and ppl. a.
Lignified. b. intr. To become wood.
1838 in Webster (trans. and intr.). 1830 Lindley Nat.
Syst. Bot. 133 Lignified vessels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER
Sach's Bot. 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall.
1838 Sophie Herrick Wonders of Plant Life'i. 6 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1838 BLACKMORE
Tommy Upm. I. vavi. 265 A lignified turnip.

Lignin (lignin). Chem. Also -ine. [f. L. lign-um wood + -IN 1.] An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.
1822 Imson Sci. & Art II. 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alkohol. what remains insoluble is the woody filtre, or lignin. 1839 Fortnet. Bot. 1.
Flowering Pt. 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.
b. Comb.: liguin-dynamite (see quot.).
1837 Fortn. Rev. May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the

xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.
b. Comb.: lignin-dynamite (see quot.).
1833 Fortn. Rev. May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine..is called.
Lignite (lignit). Min. [a. F. lignite (A. Brongniart in 1807), f. L. lign-um wood: see -ITE.]
A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its lignous extrustree.

A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure.

1808 T. Allan Names Min. 42. 1849 Murchison Siluria xii. 307 The pitch-lakes of Trinidad.. are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 Nicholson Paleoni. 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains. attrib. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds.. occur. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1125 Lignite blocks.. used as a combustible.

Lignitic (lignitik), a. [f. Lignite + -IC.]
Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 in Humble Dicl. Geol. etc. 1852 Dana Man. Geol. iii. 507 A Lignitic formation. 1884 Manch. Exam. 20 Aug. 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches.. and animal remains.

Lignitiferous (lignitiferos), a. [f. Lignite + -(1)Fenous.] Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE Handbk, Geol. Terms, Lignitiferous, applied to stratu or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 Pop. Sci. Monthly XX. 431 The lignitiferous beds of France.

Lignitize (li gniteiz), v. [f. Lignite + -ize.]

rans. To convert into lignite, 1886 Amer. Frul. Sci. Ser. 111, XXXI. 203 A large log wo feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen. Ligno-(ligno), used as a combining form of L. lignum wood (cf. Ligni) in a few scientific and technical terms. Lignoce'llulose, Lignoce'rio a. [L. cera wax] (see quots.). † Lignograph [-GRAPH], a wood-engraving. † Lignography, wood engraving. Ligno-sulphuric a. = Sull'Ho-

LIGNIC a.

1900 Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms 47 *Lignocelluloses, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Lignoceric acid, C2 H48 O2 = C29 H47. CO2 H. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar.' 1844 Mantell Medals Creation I. xviii. Contents, The excellent artists by whom the "lignographs or wood-cuts were engraven. 1849 Chambers's Inform, II. 721/1 The art of Wood-Engraving, or, as it is sometimes more learnedly termed... Xylography and *Lignography. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Ligno-subphiric acid, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphnric acid on lignine.

Tiernois (Vignain) Chem. If I. Lignography wood.

Lignoin (ligno₁in). Chem. [f. L. lign-um wood + o (? after benzoin or aloin) + -IN 1.] A brown substance (C₂₀H₂₃NO₈) obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. 1865 Watts Diet. Chem. 111. 695. Lignone (lignoun). Chem. [f. as prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1844 Fownes Chem. 421 A specimen of wood-spirit.. was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term lignone. 1865 WATTS Dict. Chem. 111. 695 Lignone or Aylite. These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition.. obtained from crude wood-spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification. 1885 Goodale Physiol. Bot. 36 note, Lignone, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonin, potassa and soda.

Lignose (lignous), a. and sb. [ad, L. lignos-us, 1698 Phil. Trans. XX. 465 Those Plants are more fit for dying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 in MAYNE Expos. Lex. In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. a. Chem. One of the constituents of lignin. b. 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight

woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. 1884).

1878 A. H. Green Coal v. 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose. 1885 Goodale Physiol. Bot. 36 note, Lignose, insolable in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

Lignosity (lignositi). rare-o. [f. Lignous or Lignose + -ity.] The condition of being lignous or woody.

1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

neous or woody. 1888 in Syd. Soc. Lignot, obs. Sc. variant of Lingot.

Lignot, obs. Sc. variant of Lingot.

Lignous (lignos), a. rare or Ols. [ad. L. lignos.us, l. lign-um wood: see-ous.] = Ligneous. 1664 Evelin Kal. Hort. July (1679) 21 Slip Stocks, and other lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 Phil. Trans. VIII. 6133 Its [the Skin of a Root] compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 Curios. in Husb. 4 Gard. 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Contexture is more. 160se than that of the Bark. 1756 P. Browne Jamaica 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven. 1831 J. Davies Man. Nat. Med. 75 The remainder is a lignous substance. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex. s.v. Lignous.

Lignum [li:gnpm]. [L. lignum wood.]

| 1. Bot. The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both alburnum and duramen.

1826 Good Bk. Nat. 1. 190 The whole of the liber of one year. Decoming the alburnum of the next, and the alburnum becoming the lignum. 1866 in Trans. Bot.

2. Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: lignum aloes († occas. aloe) = LIGNALOES; †lignum aquilæ, aloes-wood; +lignum rhodium, candle-wood, Amyris balsamifera; †lignum sanctum, a name for LIGNUM VITÆ.

VITE.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 pe tree pat es called lignum aloes. 1525 tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surg. T iij a/2
Take lignum aloes ij. ounces. 1529 Doctors' Commons Wills (Camden) 14 My beades of lignum alweys dressed with goulde. 1553 Lignum Sanctum Jese GUAIACUM 1].
1555 EOEN Decades 239 Lignum aloe, blacke, heauy and fine.
1558, 1604 [see GUAIAC]. 1600 J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa Introd. 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquile, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick. 1669 DRYDEN Tyrannic Love IV. i. Wks. 1883 III. 421 The chulks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 Lignum Rhodium [see Lightwood 2]. 1741 Compl. Fam. Fiece 1. i. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for LIGNUM VITE.
1809 Sheffield manufacturer's list, Braces, Beech and

1899 Sheffield manufacturer's list, Braces, Beech and ignum Head.

diversifolia.

Lignum read.

Lignum ² (li gnŏm). Austral. [Corruption of mod.L. polygonum.] 'A bushman's contraction Ingnum. (Irgnum). Austral. [Corruption of mod, L. polygonum.] 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the wiry plants called polygonum' (Morris Austral Eng.). In quots. attrib. 180 Mrs. Merentin Tasmanian Friends & Foes xxviii. 180 The poor emus had got down into the creek amongst the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1806 H. Lawson When World was Wide 135 (Morris) By mulga sernh and lignum plain.

|| Lignum vitæ (li gnom vəi ti). [L. = wood

of life.]

1. A tree; = GUAIACUM I. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 GERARDE Herbal III. CXVIII. 1309 Italian Lignam vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree. 1655

I. S. Fral. Eng. Army in W. Indies 18 Of. Mastick and Lignam vitæ trees there are good plenty.

1712 E. Cooke Voy. S. Sea 326 The Trees I observed here, were Lignam Vitæ, Birch. and many more.

1792 [see GUAIACUM I. 1866.

Morning Star 17 Mar., The lignam vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 Treas. Bot., Lignam vitæ of New South Wales, Acacia falcata. Lignam vitæ of New Zealand, Metrosideros buxifolia. Bastard lignam vitæ, Badiera diversifolia.

Metrosideros buxyolia. Hastard Innum vitæ, Baatera diversifolia.

2. The wood of this tree; = GUAIACUM 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. V. xii. (1636) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Gnaicum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 Pervs Diary 21 Nov., This morning my cozen Thomas Pepps, the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 74 If it be very hard Wood yon are to Plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. 1817 J. Aoams Let. 5 June Whs. 1856 X. 263 Mr. Adams was born and iempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vitæ, which tied North America to Great Britain. 1886 Ruskun Fræterila I. iii. 85 My 103-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = GUAIACUM 3.

1611 COTGA, Gayac, Gwacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockewood.

1616. BULIDKAR, Guaiacum, a wood called by some Lignum vitae. It is much vsed in physicke against the French disease. 1686 S. Sewall Diary 2 Jan. (1878) I. 116 Discoursed with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitae.

Lignye, variant of Ligustre. Obs.

Lignye, variant of Ligustre. Obs.

Ligoustre, variant of LIGUSTRE. Obs.

|| Ligula (li giùlà). [L. ligula strap, spoon, by-form of lingula, f. lingua tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

by-form of lingula, 1. lingula tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

a. Bot. A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appending a the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1856). b. Ent. (a) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (b) A tongue-like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (Cent. Dict.). c. Anat. 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

a. 1766 J. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. xix. (1765) 50 Ligula, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. 1. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 VINES Nach's Bot. 392 Lycopodinecee... The leaves have no ligula.

b. 1846 Kirby & Sv. Entomol. 111. 363 Ligula, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1848 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. 11. 218 The labium. is formed of two parts; one interior... is the chin (mentum), the other membranons [etc.]. is termed ligula. 1834 McMurrie Cruier's Anim. Kingd. 424 Their antennea are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform. c. 1848 Quain's Anat. (ed. 5) 11. 724 The diverging posterior pyrumids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the ligula.

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family Ligulidæ; a worm of this genus.

2. A genus of ceston worms, typical of the samily Ligulidae; a worm of this genus.

1840 E. Beyrn, etc. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. (1849) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestoidea—consists of only a single genus,—Ligula. These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa. 1876 Eeneden's Anim. Parasites Introd., When Rudolphi spoke of the ligulæ of fishes which could continue to live in birds.

3. A genus of molluscs (Cent. Dict.).

3. A genus of molluscs (Cent. Dict.).

1839 Sowerby Conch. Manual 56.

Ligular (liginia), a. [f. Ligula + -AR. Cf. F. ligulaire.] Pertaining to or resembling a ligula.

1875 BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot. 471 At the point where the lamina bends buck from the unguis, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

Ligulate (liginiat), a. [f. Ligula + -ATE 3.]

1. Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; transhered: Bat. applied sect to the row forces.

strap-shaped; Bot. applied esp. to the ray florets of some eomposite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened

flat.

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. xix. (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollulæ... of the Florets are plane, flat,... and expanded towards the onter Side. 1785 Martyn Romssan's Bot. x. (1794) 101 He calls... the semi-florets, ligulate floreules. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Composita. 1839 Penny Cycl. X111. 480/2 Ligulate florets, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 580 Axis... of the branchlets ligulate. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 196 Daisy,.. Ray-flowers many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate. 1875 Brinkett & Dyer Sach's Bot. 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad. 1877 Coupe & Allen N. Amer. Rodentia 239 The rudimentary pollex of Myodes bears a large ligulate nail.

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.
1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) 11. 75 A good example

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. 75 A good example
of ligidate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar
with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period.

So Ligulated a., in the same senses.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Ligulated floscules. 1777 G.
FORSTER Foy. round World II. 15 Some wore round coronets of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird.

1855 Mayne Expos. Lex. (s. v. Ligultformis, Ligulated
corols. 1864 T. Wright in Intell. Observ. No. 34, 231

Doubled or ligulated letters.

Ligule (liginl). [ad. L. LIGULA; cf. F. ligule.]

1. = LIGULA I.

Ligule (18711). [ad. L. LIGULA; ct. F. Ingute.]

1. = LIGULA I. *
1862 in COOKE Man. Bot. Terms. 1870 HOOKER Stud.

Flora 184 Composita, .. Corolla. lignlate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic lignle. 1872 CLIVER Flem. Bot. II. 277 Observe, in any common Grass. . the lignle, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN N. Amer. Redentia 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of hone thus encircling the tympanic.

† 2. * A small (Romane) measure containing about

a spoonefull; and in weight three drammes, and a

a spoonefull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantitie of two or three Ligules, it cares those who letc.].

Liguli- (li'gin'il), comb. form of LIGULA in botanical terms, as liguliferous (see -FEROUS), liguliforate, florous (L. flor-, flos flower), ligulifolius (L. folium leaf), liguliform (see -FORM).

1855 MANNE Expos. Lex., Liguliforms. See -FORM).

1855 MANNE Expos. Lex., Liguliforms. Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; 'liguliferous... Liguliflorus... 'liguliforous. Liguliforus... 'liguliforous. Liguliforus... 'liguliforous. Liguliflorus, applied to the corona of the Composites when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1866 Kiran & Sp. Entomol. IV. 112 *Liguliform, When it [tongne] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth. 1880 Gaay Struct. Bot. 418/2.

†Ligurate, v. Obs.— [Badly f. L. ligurīre.]

*Higurate, v. Obs. [Badly f. L. ligurire.] 1623 COCKERAM II, To Feed daintily, ligurate.

Ligure (li giue). Also 4 lugre, ligurie, -y,

7 lygure. Also in Lat. form ligurius, 6 erron. ligurios. [ad. L. ligūrius (Vulgate), ad. Gr. λιγύριον (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of a word which appears in many different forms, as λαγούριον, λαγγούριον, λυγκούριον; the last of these (adopted in late L. as lyncūrius) is connected with the mediæval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. λυγκ-,

connected with the mediaeval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. λυγκ-, λύγξ lynx, ούρον urine). The word may conceivably have some connexion with the source of ΛΖURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

1382 Wyclif Exod. xxix. 13 He putte in it foure ordres of gemmes... in the thridde [was] ligury [1,388 ligurie], achatese, amatist. 1385 Treytse Barth. De P. R. xvi. lix. (1495) 572 Ligurius is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour.

1535 Coverdale Exod. xxviii. 19 A Ligurios, an Achatt and an Ametyst. [1611 a Lygure, an Agate, and an Amethist.] 1567 Maplet Gr. Forcat 13 h, Ligurius, is a stone in colour lyke to Tin. 1737 Whiston Togethus, Antiq. 111. vii. § 51.80. 1750 tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones 118 Ligurius, as some fancy, is like the Electorius, and draws Straws. 1855 E. Smedley Occult Sci. 357 Ligure. Said to altract straws like amber.

Ligurian (19igiūo riān, lig-), a. and sb. [f. L. Liguria (f. Ligur-, nom. Ligur, Ligus = Gr. Λίγυs, pl. Λίγυσε Ligurian) +-AN.] a. adj. Belonging to the country anciently called Liguria in Cisalpine Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind supposed to be typically represented by the ancient Ligurius of their modern descendants. h. sb.

posed to be typically represented by the ancient Ligurians or their modern descendants. b. sh. An inhabitant or native of Liguria; a person be-

Ligurians or their modern descendants. b. sb. An inhabitant or native of Liguria; a person belonging to the Ligurian race; also, a Ligurian bee. Ligurian bee: a kind of honey-bee, Apis ligustrica, indigenous in southern Europe. Ligurian republic; the republic of Genoa, 1797-1805.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 57 Of the Ligurians, the most renowned beyond the Alpes, are the Sallij, Deceates, and Oxubij. 1632 Littigow Tran. i. 11 [1 am] vinwilling to make relation of my passing through. the Sauoyean, and Ligurian Alpes. 1795 Giffford Naviad (1796) 58 Together we explored the stoic page Of the Ligurian, stern tho beardless sage [Persius]. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 72/2 There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the origin of the Ligurians, though most probably they were descended from the Gauls. 1813 Souther Life Nchon vi, About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the Ligurian republic, 1841 W. Spalong Italy & It. Isl. III. 54 It is best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic, which was closely copied in the Ligurian. 1875 J. Hunger Bee-keeping 141 (heading) Ligurian bees and the methods of Ligurianizing an apiary. Ibid., The name 'Ligurian' appears to have been given by Spinola, who described it in 1805. Ibid. On the 17th of July, 1859, the Ligurian Bee was introduced to England. Ibid. 13 Many Bee-keepers... have successfully replaced their Black Queens with Ligurians, and so eventually succeeded in Ligurianizing their whole apiary. 1889 1. Taylor Origin Aryans 214 The primitive Aryans must be sought for among the four European races—Scandinavian, Celic, Ligurian, and Iberian. Hence Ligurianize v. Irans., to make (a colony of bees) Ligurian: see Ligure. Ligure.

of bees) Ligurian. 1875 | see Ligurie: see Ligure, Ligury. 1875 [see above].

†Ligurine. Obs. rare-1. [ad. mod.L. ligurinus, app. a subst. use of L. Ligurinus Ligurian.]? Some fringilline bird.

**: Some Iringilline bird.

1572 Bossewell. Arnarie II. 105 A Ligurine's head rassed vert, bearing a thistel Or... The birde Ligurinus feedeth nuche vpon thistles.

† Ligurion. Obs.—o [ad. late L. ligūriōn-em (Du Cange), f. ligūrīre to be dainty, greedy.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Ligurion, a devourer, a spendthift.

Ligurite (li giŭrsit). *Min*. [Named by D. Viriani in 1813 from *Liguria*: see Ligurian and

11E.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

18:6 W. Phillips Introd. Min. (1823) 207 Ligurite. occurs in a sort of talcose rocks. in the Appennines. 1839 Penny Cycl. X111. 481/t Ligurite, this mineral occurs crystallized; the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism. 1865 WATIS Dict. Chem. 111. 605 Ligurite, a mineral having the angles and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock in the Appennines.

Ligur(r)ition (ligiŭri·ʃən). rare. [a. L. li-gur(r)itiōn-em, f. ligur(r)īre to be dainty, to lick up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

1623 Cockeram, Ligurition, greedinesse, lycorousnesse.
1644 Vindex Anglicus 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms).

1656
BLOUNT Glossogr., Ligurition, a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite.
1859 FARRAR J. Home 94 Sloveuly servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the ligurition of dishes.

† Ligury. Obs.—0 = Ligurine.
1508 FLORIO, Spino, .. the bird Ligurie or a Siskin.
1659
TORRIANO, Spino, .. a Ligury or Siskin-bird.

Ligury: see Ligure.

† Ligury: a Ligury of Siskin-bird.

Ligury: see Ligure.

† Ligustre. Obs. In 5 lygoustre. [a. OF. ligustre or ad. L. ligustr-um privet.] Privet.

1480 Canton Ovid's Met. xm. xv, O Galathee, more whyte than the floure of lygoustre or of lylye.

Ligustrin (ligurstrin). Chem. [f. I. ligustrum privet +-181. Cf. F. ligustrine.] The bitter principle of privet.

1865 Watts Dict. Chem. 111. 695 The leaves of privet yield, according to Polex... a yellow, hygroscopic bitter extract, called ligustrin.

Ligynge, Ligyor, obs. ff. Lying, Ledger. Lih-: see Lie $v.^1$ and $v.^2$

Lihyen, Lihyere, obs. ff. Laugh v., Liar. Lihinde, obs. form of Lying ppl. a. Liht, obs. f. Light; var. Lite Obs., delay. Lij.: see Lie v.1 and v.2

Lijf, obs. form of Life, Lief.

Lijk, obs. form of Lich (body, corpse), Like. Lijk, variant of Lite Obs., delay; obs. f. Light.

Lik: see Lich, Lick, Like.

Likable, Likame: see Likeable, Licham.

† Li'kance. Obs. rare-1. In 5 lykance. [f. like v. + -Ance.] Liking; pleasure.

c 1460 Toundey Myst. xxiv. 56 Loke that ye lowte to my ykance...dilygently ply to my plesance.

Likeour, obs. form of Liquor.

Likeour, obs. form of Liquor.

Like (laik), sb.1 [f. Like v.]

†1. (One's) good pleasure. (Also pl.) Obs.
?a 1425 Cursor M. 2097 (Trin.) What haue I done ageyn bi
like [Pairf. be to myslike]? 1615 Latham Falcoury (1633)
?5 Shee may doe all things at her owne likes.
†2. A liking (for). Const. of. Obs.
1389 Nashe Anal. Absurd. Eij b, Being wonne to haue
a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use pl. (rarely sing.), likes (coupled with dislikes): Feelings of affection or preference
for particular things: predilections.

3. In mod. use \$\frac{\ell}{l}\$ (rarely sing.), likes (coupled with dislikes): Feelings of affection or preference for particular things; predilections.

1851 Mayuew Lond. Labour (1861) 11. 495 She used to say, 'It was not her likes, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back.' 1873 Black Pr. Thule xii. 180 Her odd likes and dislikes. 1889 F. M. Crawford Greifenstein 111. xxii. 41, I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

11ke (loik), a., adv. (conj.), and sh.2 Forms:

a. 4-5 liche, lyche, (also 6 arch.) lich, (4 liche, 5 lych, leyge). \$\theta\$. 3-4 lic, 3-5 lik, 4 liik, lije, 4-5 lijk(e, lick(e, 4-7 lyke, \$\theta\$. Liyk, 5 lek(e, lyeke, 6 leeke, lyeke, \$\theta\$. Lyke, 6 leeke, lyeke, \$\theta\$. Lyk, 4 like. Comparative. a. 3-4 licehere, lichyr, ?lecho(u)re.

\$\theta\$. 3-4 lickor, lyckore, 4 lykker, 4-6 lyker, (\$\theta\$. arc, 5 licker, likkir, 6-liker. Superlative. 4 lickest, 4-6 likkest, lykest, 4-likest. [Early ME. lich, lik (?late OE, *lic*, shortened form (=ON. lik-r, Sw. lik, Da. lig) of OE. gelic = OFris. gelik, OS. gilik (Du. gelijk), OHG. gilih (MHG. gelich, mod.G. gleich), ON. glik-r, Goth. galeich; selik, corresponding in meaning to L. com-) + *liko-body, form; the word is thus etymologically analogous to L. conformis Conform a. The OE. gelic survived into early mod Eng. as Y-LIKE: see also Alike a. The OE. the yields normally lich in Southern and the in Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities as some other person or thing; of approximately identical shape, size, colour, character, etc., with something else; similar; resembling; analogous. (In the negative phrases, there is none or nothing like —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'so good or wonderful as'.)

a. Const. to, unto (now arch.), north. + till, + of,

good or wonderful as '.)

8. Const. to, unto (now arch.), north. † till, † of, with (arch.), † as.

c 1200 Ormin 7931 Pe33re sang iss lie wiph wop. a 1300 Cursor M. 9524 And algat til his fader like [Gött. of his fader liche; Trin. his fadir liche]. Ibid. 18861 Pe tane es to be toper like. 1377 LANGE. P. P. B. IX. 33 He.. made man likkest [ar. I-likest] to hym-self one. a 1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 245 Pe wille of God mut nedis be good, licke to be Fadir of hevene. a 1420 Chron. Vilod. st. 108 He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 47 Lifk to him y neuere noon knewe. a 1449 Pecock Repr. IV. vii. 458 The.. seid principal governauncis ben of lijk state, condicioun, nature, and merit with this present.. principal gouernaunce. 1514 Barclav Cyt. 4 Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 28 What is more folysshe, or lyker to madnesse, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 17 A sphere of rounde fourme, like unto a Ball. 1571 MS. Depos. Canterb. Cathedral Libr. xviii. If. 60 b, You did say that one of Agnes Fullagor's children ys leeke vnito me. 16. Ballad, Mary Ambree 32 (Percy MS.) There was neuer none like to Mary Aunbree. 1604 E. Gleinsstonel Decasta's Hist. Indies iv. xxxviii. 314 It is in face like to a monkie. 1611 Binle Acts xiv. 15 Wee also are men of like passions with you. 1609 Baxter Cure Ch. Div. 238 You would shew yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker to Satan the accuser. 1709 Mrs. Manley Secret Mem. (1736) Il. 68 Are not these Shrieks like as those from a Woman in Distress? 1736 Butler Anal. i. ii. 101 A state of trial. analogous or like to our moral or religious trial. 1796 Mrs. Glasse Cookery x. 161 Dried herring.. should be steeped the like time as the Whiting in small beer. 1819 Stellet Centi v. iii. (Song), Sweet sleep, were death like to thee. 1859 Masson Brit. Novelists ii. 94 Swift. the likes author we have to Rabelais. 1870 M. Arnold Paul 4 Prot. 17 Laud, held, on this point, a like opinion with him. 1871 Freeman Hiss. Ess

this construction the adj. when attributive follows

this construction the adj. when attributive follows the sb. \$\textit{c} 2200 \text{ Ormin 3572}\$ Hire sune wass himm lic O fele kinne wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5680 No licchere is brober him was bane wolf is a lomb [v.rr. he nas no lechore his brober: lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor]. 1340 Hamfole \$Pr\$. Consc. 830-1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man; When he es dede what es he lyke ban? \$\text{c} 1380\$ Wyccle \$Serm\$. Sel. Wks. II. 92 3if V sei, V knowe him not, I shal be liik 300, a lyere. \$\text{c} 1360\$ Chaucer \$Sgr/s\$ T. 54 In this world was ther noon it lyche. \$\text{c} 1400\$ Maunnev. (1830) xviii 199 Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen. \$\text{c} 1470\$ Goldgros \$\text{c} Gavo. 404\$ Thare is na leid on life of lord-schip hym like. \$\text{a} 1548\$ Halt. Chron., \$\text{f} 16n.\$ V/4 & The Parisians .. like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt. \$\text{fof Sinks}\$, \$\text{Tevel}\$. W. In. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. \$\text{1710}\$ Swift \$\text{YrIl.}\$. to \$\text{Stella 25}\$ Oct., Addison's sister is a sort of a wit, very like him. \$\text{182}\$ Piersklev \$\text{Corr. V}\$, \$\text{Restor}\$ Chr. I. 1, 93 There was nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. \$\text{182}\$ Keble. \$\text{Chr. V}\$, \$\text{Restor}\$ R. \$\text{Family}\$, Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand. \$\text{1835}\$ Dickens \$\text{Sk. Bez. }\text{Talcs}\$ xi. (1822) 446 'Now, uncle', said Mr. Kitterbell, lifting up that part of the mantle which covered the infant's face, ... 'Who do you think he's like?' 1850 Tennyson In \$\text{Mem. IV. 4}\$ What we have The likest God within the soul. \$\text{1854}\$ Brewster More World's xv. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun in every point in which it is possible to compare them. \$\frac{\text{Stor}}{\text{None phrasal uses of the adj. in this construction have a special idiomatic force. The question \$What is he (or it) like? means 'What sort of a man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and no

man is he?', 'What soit of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and not at all the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf. WHAT-LIKE.) To look like (occas. to be like) sometimes means 'to have the appearance of being' so and so; e.g. in 'He looks like a clever man'. (Cf. sense 7.) Like that, used predicatively (perh. a Gallicism = F. comme cela): of the nature, character, or habit indicated.

a Gallicism = F. comme cela): of the nature, character, or habit indicated.

1684 tr. Romet's Merc. Compit. xviii. 647 The unskilfulness of the Dissector, who was liker a Butcher than an Anatomist.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables Clxxxi. (1708) 194 The Hypocrite is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks Likest One. 1816 J. Wilson City of Plagme 1. i. 124 Do not I Look, as I feel, most like thy murderer? 1835 MARRYAT Three Cutters i, It is Lord B—; he looks like a sailor, and he does not much belie his looks. 1878 PATMORE Amelia, She ask'd what Millicent was like. 1889 A LANG Prince Prigio xviii. 139 He refused to keep his royal promise. ! Kings are like that. 1889 NewMam.Davis Dimers & Dimers 194, I found myself wondering what an infant incubator could be like.

2. In mod. use (with following dat.) often

c. In mod. use (with following dat.) often

= 'such as', introducing a particular example of a class respecting which something is predicated.

1836 STEVENSON Lett. (1899) II. 41 A critic like you is one to fight the good fight, contending with stupidity. 1887 COLVIN Keat's i. 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

d. Without construction, chiefly in attributive

ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

d. Without construction, chiefly in attributive relation: Resembling something already indicated or implied. The like: such as have been mentioned (cf. C. 3); formerly often preceded by an adj. of quantity, as † many the like. See also Such-like, formerly also † such a like. For in like manner, see Manner; for in like wise, see Likewise.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6382 Of honi it had likest sauur (Gött. likest, Fairf, likkest). c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vi. (Thomas) 130 A lyk dreme dremyt had bath. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 19 For he honor of God, & profit of himsilf & of he peple, with mani final leful leke causis. 14. Sir Beues (MS. C.) 801 In lyke case was he wylde bore. 1564 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. It. iii. 166 A proclamation of lyke substaunce & effect shall furthwith he drawen. 1500 Spenser F. Q. III, vii. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was labour lich. 1591 — M. Hubberd 163 Beyou the Souldier, for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in warre. 1683 Torsett. See peuts (1638) 605 Solinus reporteth of such a like Wood in a part of Africa. 1611 Biner Transl. Pref. 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples of such kind, or rather vnkind acceptance. Ibid. 3 An Heretike of the like stampe. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1ti. 10 Like events will follow like actions. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 69 7.5 Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig. unts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature. 1840 L. Hour in Dram. Wes. Bycherley etc. Farguhar p. laxavii, Equally profound is . Mr. Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. 1. 5 The like working of men's minds under like conditions. 1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) I. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like evils.

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics:

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics; mutually similar; in predicative use = alike (now rare). Prov. As like as two peas: see PEA 5b.

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iii. (Andras) 1037 All are lyk, and set... In ilke face...men fyndis diuersyte. 1440 Lander Landers Cirurg. 14, ij lymes... bat ben lich in complexioun. 1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. 471 They war al goodly persones and moche lyke of stature. 164 H. Jacob Reasons Reform, 9 All these... are exceeding divers and no way like. 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 355
The two letters of b and m being in manuscripts very like. 1755 Mrs. Griffith Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) 1. 181, 1 always looked upon them as twin-sisters, and so very like, that it was difficult to know one from tother. 1832 Tennyson Dream Fair Wom. 280 No two dreams are like. 1872 Ennyson Dream Fair Wom. 280 No two dreams are like. 1892 Bagehot Physics & Pol. i. 21 A nation means a like bod of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together. 1876 Jevons Logic Prim. 9 Things which seem to be like may be different.

¶ f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of

¶ f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of ellipt. possessive.

(Cf. κομαι χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι Iliad xvii. 51.)
α 1300 Cursor M. 18408 Quat ert þou þat es here, þat has to theif so like a chere? α 1465 Tounucley Myst. xxv. 72 The fader voyce, oure myrthes to amende. Was made to me lyke as a man. 1867 Satir. Poems Reform. iii. 169 Hir lauchter lycht be lyke to trim Thyshie. 1890 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens Life (1893) II. 414 His domestic arrangements. are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions. † a. All like: in all cases the same. Obs.

1477 Earl. Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 21 Whersomeuer one deye, the weye to the other worlde is all like.

† b. Like case (advb. phr.): in the same way, likewise. Obs. exc. dial.

1534 Kirton-in-Lindscy Churchw. Acc. in N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., Paid wytsonday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iijd. Paid at lammes lyke case iid. 1552 Huloer, Like case and likewyse, idem. 1579 W. A. Speciall Remedie fiij b (Roxburghe Club), Vet hane I yeelded like a coward thoe, And followed his pleasures vaine like case. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., Thaay chuckt th' watter tub oher, like case thaay brok th' tap on it.

† c. Alike; in phr. share and share like, portion and portion like. Obs.

1540 in R. G. Marsden Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm. (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same averyge after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R. L'Estransor Fables vii. 6 Every one to go share and share-like in what they took.

d. In proverbial formulæ of the type like master like man (as the master, so the man).

1548 Udall. Erasm. Par. Luke xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke

d. In proverbial formulæ of the type like master like man (as the master, so the man).

1548 UDALL Erasm. Par. Luke xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke men lyke maister accordyng to the prouerbe. \$\(\epsilon\) 1550 BALE K. Johan (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611.

RIBLE Hosea iv. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest [Wyclif as the peple so the prest]. 1632 Massinger City Madam 1. i, Like hen, like chicken. 1612. In. ii. Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. ix. ii. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 Marryat Jac. Faithf. xxiii, But like mother like child, they say. 1842 Tennyson Il alking to Mail 55 Like men, like manners.

e. Anything like, nothing like, something like: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good,

anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt. something like = something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly colloq., and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 Bunnan Grace Ab. § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life.

1702 S. Parker Rt. Cicero's De Finitins iv. 247 This is something-like! 1791 'G. Gambaoo' Ann. Horsem. i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 Geraldina I. 176 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she. 1883 Manch. Exam. 22 Nov. 5'4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £ 10,000 a week. 1884 Ibid. 17 June 4/7 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce. 1885 J. Pays Talk of Town II. 117 Not that Pye is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 Expositor Nov. 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

f. The phrases in e are also used adverbially, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.)

would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. something like: in a tolerably adequate manner; † at a fairly

wonth be expressed by the predicate (vd. of ad).) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. something like: in a tolerably adequate manner; † at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err., III. ii. 105 Anti. What complexion is she of? Dro. Swart like my shoo, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. a 1620 J. Dvke. Serm. (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it. 1748 Richardson Clurissa (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1782 Eliz. Blower Geo. Baleman III. 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 Bentham II &s. (1843) x. 230 The £600 a-year. I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. Twining Kecreat. § Stud. (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like blamed for these voluntary labours. 1851 Whewell. in Todhunter Acc. Writings (1876) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work. 1874 Ruskin Fors Clur. xlvii. 253 No; not so well done; or anything like so well done.

3. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only predicative.

1561 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer tv. (1577) Tiij a, A muche more liker Image of God are those good Princes that loue and worshippe him. 1591 Sepser Tears Muses 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly pleasaunce graced, By which mans life in his likest image Was limned forth. 1638 Baker tr. Balsac's Lett. (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a face like, so they make it faire. 1705 Herremiscult. Priest. Cr. II. Wks. 1716 III. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy.

1756 Mrs. F. Brooke Old Maid No. 36. 295, I have myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like. 1775 Dr. Riemmon in Burke Corr. (1844) II. 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 E. FitzGerald Lett. (1889) I. 203, I got your photograph at last:

BARROW Euclid VI. iv. Schol., If in a triangle FBE there be drawn AC a parallel to one side FE, the triangle ABC shall be like to the whole FBE. 1706 PILLLIPS (ed. Kersey), Like Arches or Arks (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones, Like Figures (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. Like solid Figures, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. Ibid., Like Quantities (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus 2a and 3a, 6dd and 4dd, are like Quantities; but 2a and 3aa, and 6/and 4ff are unlike. Like Signs, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative.. Thus +16c and +4c, have like Signs. 1709 LWANO Introd. Math. It. ii. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give — in the Quotient. 1707 Encycl. Frit. (ed. 3) 1. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 BARN. SMITH Arith. § Algebra (ed. 6) 201. 1837 DONALDSON Suppl. to Jam. S.v., When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be like.

8. +a. Apt. switable. befitting Chiefly predi-

be like.

6. † a. Apt, suitable, befitting. Chiefly predicative. Obs.

a 1450 Cov. Myst. xl. (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observaunce is most like you to do dewly, Wherfore tak it upon you, brother, we pray. 1477 Passfor Lett. III. 196 An C li... is no money lyek for syche a joyntore as is desyred of my son. 1594 CTESS SUREWSBURY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. III. 167 They are the likest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

b. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

from.

1667 Pervs Diary 4 Apr., It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them..; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 Rules of Civility 98 That would be like a Drunkard than a Gentleman. 1711 Swift Jinl. to Stella 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge xxvii, It would be like his impudence.. to dare to think of such a thing.

7. predicatively; in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs. feel, look, sound: †a. With gerund as revimen: Having the appearance of (doing some-

regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). b. Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something).

c. colloq. In recent use (orig. U.S.), To feel like: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for. 1654-66 EARL ORKERY Parthen. (1676) 650 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 LADY POMPRET COTT. (1805) III. 30 The music...sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that letc.]. 1850 CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph. III. 2 The Forty Colonies... are all pretty like rehelling just now. 1863 R. B. Kimalt. Was he successful? 11. xii. 278 IIe did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 VATES Rock Ahead II. 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting: broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 Du Maurier Triliy (1895) 111 Bother work this morning? I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

8. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only dial.

21375 Barbour Bruce xvi. 324 It wes weill lik. That he mycht haff conquerit. The land of Irland. 2 1400 Destr. Troy 10440 Ilit was not lik pat be lede. Shuld haue killit bis kyng. 1432 50 tr. Higden (Rolls), I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. incredible a. c. toon verisimilia]. 1541 Wyatt Defence Wks. (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 Brinkhow Compil. ii. (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowyth; wether the King, or. the officers. which is most lykest. 1592 Shars. Rom. 4 Jul. vv. ii. 45 Is in to like that 1. run mad? 1603 — Meas. for M. v. i. 104. 21638 W. Scot Apol. Narr. (Wodrow Soc.) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox befor his death... as it is like it did. 1664 Butler Hud. II. iii. 8, 35 And is it like they have not still In their old Practices some skill? a 1717 Blackall. Wks. 1723 II. 560 Ile only desired time, and would, 'iis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 E. Erskink Serm. Wks., 1871 II. 152 The temple where it is like Isala got the manifestation. 1816 Scott Antig. xv., 'It's like we maun wait then till the gudeman comes hame'.

9. predicutively, const. to with inf.: That may re

ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that like becomes = was (or were) like (obs.). Also in confused use, had like to (for was like to), chiefly with perf. = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (-ing)

c. dial. (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but to (do so-and-so).

Also with ellipsis of the inf. (Cf. fain.)

1828 Trial W. Dyon at York Assizes 11, 1 promised him

I would not tell: I was like for fear of losing my life. Mod.
(Sheffieth) Vou'll be like to let him have his own way.

10. Comb., as like-minded (whence likeminded-

10. Comb., as like-minded (whence likeminded-ness), -natured, -seeming, -shaped, -sized adjs.

1526 Tinoale Rom. xv. 5 That ye be *lyke mynded won towardes another. 1841 E. Miall in Nonconf. I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands likeminded with us. 1888 Burgoon Lives 12 Gd. Men I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like-minded. 1638 Sanderson Serm. (1681) II. 120 Our *like-mindedness. must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 Fulke Heskins's Parl. 192 That this rude and earthly body by a *like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortalitie. 1839 Balley Festus (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. iii. 26 By his *like-seening shield her knight by name Shee weend it was. 1897 Daily News 5 Feb. 11/1 *Like-shaped and *like-sized bails.

b. In proposed mathematical terms: †like-jamb, a parallelogram; † like-side, a rhombus.

jamb, a parallelogram; + like-side, a rhombus.

jamb, a parallelogram; † like-side, a rhombus.

1551 Recorde Pathw. Knowl. 1. Defin., Those squares which have their sides al equal, may be called..likesides,.. and those that have only the contrary sydes equal, .. those wyll I call likeiammys, for a difference.

B. adv. (quasi-prep., conj.).

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. I a, b; also rarely, † const. after. Also (const. dat.), in the manner (cf. A. 1 b § 1).

as in A. I a, b; also rarely, † const. after. Also (const. dat.), in the manner characteristic of. Like that: in that manner (cf. A. 1 b ¶).

a 1300 Cursor M. 5133 Pai com ham noght as prisuns like [Gott. lick, Triu. liche] Bot als pai war knigthes rik. ? 1370 Robt. Cicyle 58 He rode non odur lyke. e 1380 Wychr Wks. (1880) 253 Pan schulden prestis lyne lich to angels. e 1380 Chancer Prol. 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest biforn. — Frankt. T. 517 Phebus wax old, and hewed lyke latoun. e 1400 Destr. Troy 1613 Rome. . Tid vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1432-50t. Higden (Rolls) 11. 187 Floenge like to the water, 31fenge place like to the aier. e 1500 Lancelot 3170 Fil lyk o knyolt one to the feld he raid. 1508 Dunbar Flyting vo. Kennedie 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. — Tua mariit Wennen 273, I hatit him like a hund. e 1500 Marlowe Faust. vi. (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him. 1594 T. Bedisorder of his ministers (who lined liker Princes, then private men). e 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1601—Tweet. Nv. i. 275 Thou nener should'st lone woman like to me. 1654 Earl. Monn. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flauders 133 Feating their Town would fare like Oudwater. 1713 Addison Guardian No. 97 P 1 This.. is using a man like a fool. 1723 Benkeley Aleighr. u. 8 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 Mao. D'Arblan Diary & Lett. (1842-6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1 laughs like an essay. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 1 The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance. 1872 Punch 2 Mar. 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that 1879 McCarthy Donna Quixote xxi, But I never was good like that.

b. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as like anything, like a shot,

rapidity of action, as like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes, etc.

1681 T. Flatman Heraclitus Ridens No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like—Jest. What I prithee? Earn. Why—like any think.

1695 Congreve Love for L. v. iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing.

1778 Miss Burnev Evelina xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything.

1848 Like fun [see Fun sb. 1b].

1879 L. Carrott Through Looking ggl. 73 They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand.

1889 Ilke fun [see Fun sb. 1b].

1879 L. Carrott Through Looking gl. 73 They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand.

1889 Ilke fun [see Fun sb. 1b].

2. = ALIKE.

2. In a like degree; equally. Now arch. or poet. (only qualifying an adj. or adv.).

1340-70 Alex. 4 Dind. 105 Whan eneri lud liche welly used up-on erle. 1364 Chaucer II. Fame. 1. 10 Why this [is] a dreme, why that it sweene And noght to enery man lyche enene. 1303 Lange. P. Pl. C. xvii. 20 Men of grete welbe, And liche witty and wys. 1400 Rom. Rose 4160 It was al liche longe & wyde. 1400 Lanfrant's Cirurg. 158 Whanne þat alle þe brawnys traueilen liche inyche. 1496 Dives § Paup. (W. de W.) 1. xxvii. 64/2 The

sonne in hymselfe is alwaye atte one and shyneth alwaye all lyke. 1584 Cogan Haven Health cxxxi. (1636) 131 [Mutton] is .. not like good in all places in England. 1611 Shars. Cymb. in. iii. 41 Subtle as the Fox for prey, Like warlike as the Wolfe for what we eate. 1650 Trapt Comm. Num. xxi. 1 In our late troubles, it was a like difficult thing, to finde among our enemies, a wicked man in their prisons, or a godly man out of them. 1695 Hickeringli. Lay-Clergy Wks. 1716 1. 326 That other like ill-advised expression. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 1. xvii, Hut and palaces show like filthily. 1839 Bailey Festus (1852) 337 All His gifts Like wondrous, like unlimited, like fair, As when the wind first blew.

† b. In like manner. Obs. rare.

+ b. In like manner. Obs. rare.

1542 UDALI. Erasm. Apoph. 317 b (marg.), Quoque the conjunction, & coce the vocatine of cocus, sonned both like in Cicero bis tyme. 1545 ASCHM TOXAPL. (Arb.) 107 To shote compasse, to draw euermore lyke, to lowse euermore

†3. Followed by an adj. or adjectival phrase: In the manner of one who (or that which) is —.

In the manner of one who (or that which) is —. Obs. exc. in like mail (see Mad a.).

1500-20 Dunbar Poems xix. 19 30n man is lyke out of his mynd. 1596 Spenser F. Q. iv. x. 56 All looking on, and like astonisht staring. 1682 Creech ir. Lucrelius (1683) 87 The look is vivid still, nor seems like dead, Till every Particle of Soul is fled. 1801 ir. Gabriell's Myst. Husb. 111. 211 Being his tenant, he was like in his power.

44. In accordance with, according to. Obs.

1422 ir. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 131 And to ham yene thow lyke har deserte. 1426 Lvdg. De Guil. Pilgr. 14281 The flox, lyk hys entente, Took the chese, and forth he wente. c 1430 — Chichev. & Byc. ii. Min. Poems 130 These bestis... Be fatte, or leene... Like lak, or plente, of theyr vitaile. — Reas. & Sens. 5784 Arrayed lyche to hir degre. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 11. (1622) 209 She... vsed him much liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. Like as. a. Introducing a clause: In the

5. Like as. a. Introducing a clause: In the

liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. Like as. a. Introducing a clause: In the same way as, even as; (just) as if. Also, like as if (now somewhat rare, occas, † like as and).

1. 136 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 368 Pai cowde not schake away his bonde by a contrari glose, like as oure prestis kan nowe.

1. 1450 Merlin iii. 47 He. tolde hym alle thynges like as were betialle.

1. 1451 in oth Ref. Hist. M.S. Comm. App. v. 298 The pleyntif shall declare. . like as the defendant were present.

1. 152 Fire Herb., Surv. xiii. (1530) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion.

1. 152 Fire Herb., Surv. xiii. (1530) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion.

1. 152 Fire Herb., Surv. xiii. (1530) 31 Lyke is and it were extortion.

1. 153 COVERDALE P.S. (1ii), 13 Like as a father plitch bis owne children, euen so is the Lord mercifull vnto them that feare bim.

1. 160 R. C. Times' Whistle IV. 1233 And now our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are hought and solde.

1. 161 R. C. Times' Whistle IV. 1235 Frauds Rom. Monks (ed. 3) 194 They are all of dry'd Flesh, like as her Heart is.

1. 171 Wodrow Corr. (1843) 11.

1. 179 COLERIDGE Lett. (1895) 272, 1 held the letter in my hand like as if I was stupid.

1. 188 W. E. Henley Bk. Verses, In Mospital vi, Likeas a flamelet blanketed in smoke, So through the anæsthetic shows my life.

1. With cllipsis of the vb. of the clause. Obs. exc. poet.

exc. boet.

exc. poel.

c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon ix. 222 Lete vs goo there like as prue and worthy knyghtes. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xi. 5 For as thow come sa sall thow pass, Lyk as ane schaddow in ane glass. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) 11. 34 Thair semelie schroud likeas siler schene. 1550 Abr. Hethe. Speech in Partl. 21 Feb. in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. App. vi. 9 Kinge Davyd did. leappe before the arke of God, lyke as his other subjectes. 1704 J. Pitts Acc. Mahometans viii. (1738) 149 They travel four Cammels in a breast.. tied one after the other, like as in Temms. 1800 Colerange Piccolom. vv. i, She's now rising: Like as a sun, so shines she in the east.

6. Used as conj.: = 'like as', as. Now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing. This use originated partly in an ellipsis of as or an exten-

condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing. This use originated purtly in an ellipsis of as or an extension of the quasi-prepositional function of the adv. (sense 1) to govern a clause instead of a sb., and partly in an anaconthic use (somewhat common in the 16th c.) by which the sb. or pronoun which is primarily a dative governed by like is used as the subj. or obj. of a following clause. A good example of this anacoluthon (but with to instead of simple dative) is the following:

1396 Spenser F. Q. V. iv. 42 Like to an Eagle, in his kingly pride Soring through his wide Empire of the aire why channee buth spide A Goshnuke.

8. Introducing an unabridged clause.

2 1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. 520 Ve have said lyke a noble lady ought to say. 1531 Elvot Gent. III. viii, Lyke an excellent Phisitioun cureth moste daungerous diseases, so doth a man that is valyant [etc.]. 1668 Shaks. Per. 1. 1 163 Like an arrow shot from a well experienst Archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at. 1658 A. Fox Wurtz' Surg. III. xix. 280 The patient still noveth the wounded joint, like the jack of a watch doth move. 1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 1. 23 To act like Judich did with Holofernes. 1792 Souther Lett. (1856) 1. 12 He talks like Brunswick did. 1866 Darwin in Life & Lett. 111. 58 Unfortunately few have observed like you have done. 1867 H. Maudstey Phys. & Path. Mind 18 They are strange and startling, like the products of a dream ofttimes are, to the mind which has actually produced them. 1869 Bonany Price Princ. Currency v. 162 Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific, that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 1873 Morres in Mackail Life (1899) 1. 301 Dreading the model day like 1 used to dread Sunday.

wear trousers? I forget. Or did he go about like he does n the pantomime?

b. Introducing a clause with vb. suppressed.

D. Introducing a clause with vb, suppressed. Many apparent instances of this use may belong to 1, what is suppressed being a pple. or adj. and not a vb.

1604 T. Wright Passions (1620) 194 Did not David thirst after thee, like the thirstie hart the fountaines of clearer water? 1654-66 EARL ORRERY Parthen. (1676) 219 Do not you think me past recovery, and in that faith, do like Physicians to Patients, which are so, permit them anything? 1803. Spirit Pub. Trails. (1804) 140 The servants... stare upon me like the deer On Selkirk, in Fernandez. 1839 Ballery Festus (1852) 129 Ere yet we have shed our locks like trees their leaves.

c. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the

C. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the subj. or ohj. of a suppressed clause) or a phrase.

15... Smyth & his Dame 1. 54 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 203, 1 sawe hym never wyth myne eye That could werke lyke 1.

1723 Pres. State Kussia 1. 343 They are not kept in Fish-pools and Stews, like in other Places. 1749 Smollett Gil Blus (1797) 1. 120 A few who like thou and 1 drink nothing but water. 1833 J. H. Newman Lett. (1891) 1. 324 Stalls, like in cathedrals. 1840 W. Irving in Life & Lett. (1866) 111. 155 There is more of morning visiting, like in country life in England. 1895 Miss Balfour 1200 Miles in Waggon its. 98 The strain is causing opening of the boards like in a ship after a storm. 1896 Daily News 24 Oct. 7/4 Snow. is descending in thick flakes like in January.

† d. As well as: as also. Obs. rare.

1504 Shaks. Rich. 111, Int. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my service, like enforced Smiles. 1663 Gerbier Counsel eva, Vou that know what good Building is both by a Genius. infused into your spirit, like by your particular applications to all things answerable thereunto.

e. † As if, 'like as'. Obs.) Also (now dial.) as like.

as tike,

1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 89 b, To.. bere a candell brempyoge in procession [on Candlemas Day] as lyke they wente bodely with our lady. c1530 Ln. Berners Arthur Lyt. Bryt. 338 He was bygge and hye above all other, and coloured like the rede rose bad been set on the whyte lyly.

7. dial. and vulgar. Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1. dial. and villgar. Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1801 tr. Gabriell's Myst. Hinsh. III. 252 Of a sudden like.

1815 Scott Gny M. vi, The leddy, on ilka Christmas night.

1826 gae twelve siller pennies to ilka puir body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like. 1826 J. Wilson Neet. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 179 In an ordinar way like 1838

Lytton Alliee II. iii, If your honour were more amongst us, there might be more discipline like. 1830-41 De Quinch. Style II. Wks. 1862 X. 224 'Why like, it's gaily nigh like to four nille like'. 1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirk, I. 112 Might I be so bold as just to ax, by way of talk like, if letc.].

8. Likely, probably. Rare exc. in phr. like enough, very like, (as) like as not (colloq. or dial.). 1863-83 Fone A. 4 M. II. 1210/1 Some sayd it was his wife, some sayd the keeper. Like inough (ny lord) quoth Symons, for he is one of the same sort. 1610 Shaks. Temp. V. 1. 265 Will money huy em? Ant. Very like. 1611—Cynil. V. V. 259 Most like I did. 1681 HICKERINGILL Black Non-Comf. Postser., Wks. 1716 II. 169 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend as like as an Enemy. 1749 Fieldsky Non-Comf. Postser., Wks. 1716 III. 169 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend as like as an Enemy. 1749 Fieldsky be so in London.' 1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 285 When I was yet with you I told you these things. Like enough, 159 Junes vitt. is, 'Like enough, 'Cite enough, 159 Junes vitt. is, 'Like enough, 21 Junes much decived in them. .. Very like. .. It takes a smart man to be up to chaps of their sort. 1897 Outing (U. S.) XXX. 479/2 The players, like as not, handling the ribbons. 1896 G. Meredith Odes Fr. Hist. 29 No more at midway heaven, but liker, midway to the pit.

† 9. As if about to. (Cf. A. 9 b.) Obs.

e 1530 Lo. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. 143 The paleys trembled like to hane gone all to peces.

10. Comh., as like fashioned (adj.), feelingly (adv.), -made, -persuaded (adjs.); like-dealers, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1400.

(adv.), -made, -persuaded (adjs.); like-dealers, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1,400.

1401 Petition to Hen. IV in Rymer Fadera (1709)
111. 103 Publicos Dei & omnium Mercatorum bonorum Inimicos, Pyratus, alio Vocabulo Likedelers Nominatos.

1540 Coverdale Fruitful Less. (1593) M m 4, Vet is God of this nature, that be maketh bis chosen to bee like fashioned vnto the image of his sonne. 1621 LADV M. WROTH Urania 489 Wedded to a vow I made to one, whose breach of his like-made-one to me cannot yet vnmarry ne.

1691 Norris Prut. Disc. 57 The warm influence of a like-persuaded Princes Favour. 1839 Balley Festus xxxvi. (1848) 363 He Vet feels the frailties of the things He has made And therefore can, like-feelingly, judge them. [1849 Sidonia Sore. 11. 144 That brotherhood who.. lived like brothers amongst themselves, dividing all goods alike, so that they were called 'Like-dealers'. (These Like-dealers were the Communists of the Northern Middle Ages.)]

1. With qualifying poss, pron. or its analogue:

1. With qualifying poss. pron. or its analogue:

1. With qualifying poss, pron. or its analogue: Counterpart, equal, match, analogue, etc.

Sometimes in pl., (his, etc.) likes, though a collective or typical sing, often occurs where a pl. might be used.

a 1300 Floris & Bl. 483 (Hausknecht) Faire bi habbe here in inome At on palais, nas non bis liche. c 1374 Chaucer Ancl. & Arc. 76 Of trouth is ther non her lich Of all these wymmen. c 1400 Sowdone Bab. 44 Whan ffitth and felde wexen gaye, And every wight desirith his like. a 1533 Ln. Berners Huon Ivii. 103 His lyke is not in al ye world. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Nov. 40 Her like shee has not left behinde. 1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 65 Socrates was a man excellent for humane wisdome, the like to whom could not be found among thousands of men. 1602 Stiaks. Ham. Lii. 188. 1618 Bolton Floria IV, xiii. (1636) 321 A man of a harbarous blunt wit, but which did well enough among his likes. 1656 Earl. Monm. Boccalini's Advit. P. Parnass. 105 He rendred his Family as famous .. as the like of the greatest Princes. '1667 Milton P. L. viii. 418. 1802 Paley Nat.

Theol. iv. (ed. 2) 55 Producing their like, without understanding or design. 1847 Tennyson Princess vi. 321 Pass, and mingle with your likes. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. ii. 13 When he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like. 1879 J.S. Grant in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 96/1 Two men, whose like will scarcely ever be found in the world.

2. Something considered in respect of its likeness 2. Something considered in respect of its fixeness to something else; an instance of similarity; chiefly in proverbial expressions, as: like (will) to like, like draws to like, like begets like, etc.; like for like; like cures like.

ilke; like cures like.

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Pelrus) 543 Lyk to lyk accordis wele. Ibid. xii. (Mathias) 134 Lyk to lyk drawis ay. 1470-85 Maloby Arthur 1x. xxxi, A good knyght wylle fauoure another and lyke wille drawe to lyke. 1528 Paynel. Salerne's Regim. (1535) 68 b, Lyke ioyned to lyke maketh one the more furious. 1537 Tayennem Erasun. Prov. (1552) 8 Lyke wyll to lyke. 1581 Derricke Image Irel. 11. Fj b. marg., Like vnto like saide the Deuill to the Collier. 1591 Stinner M. Hubberd 48 The Foxe and th'Ape. determined to seeke Their fortunes farre ubroad, lyke with his lykel. 1601 Stians, Jul. C. 11. ii. 128 Euery like is not the same. 1607 W. Sclatter Fineral Serm. (1629) 2 Illustrated by a comparison of likes. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows III. 1x. 296 In case of talia, or requiting like for like. 1633 T. Adams Expl. 2 Peter iii. 10. 1304 No like is the same: Similitude and Identitie are different things. 1692 R. L'Estrange Foldes eccevix. 395 Two Likes may be mistaken. 1696 Travo Misc. 14 Every Like works upon its Likeness. 1842 Tensyson Walking to Mail 55 Like breeds like, they say. — Two Voices 357 For those two likes might meet and touch. 1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. m. ii. 61 Only like can know like.

3. The like: something or anything similar; the same kind of thing.

ilke can know like.

3. The like: something or anything similar; the same kind of thing.

Now chiefly in negative contexts, as 'I never saw the like.'

1533 Eden Decades (Arb.) 375 Sum doo wysshe he had doonne the lyke by theys. 1556 Robinson vit. More's Uteh. (Arb.) 77 margin, The verie like in England in the riner of Thanys. 1588 Parke tr. Mendeca's Hist. China 388 Which is the like as we have said of the kingdome of China. 1598 Sharks. Merry W. H. i. 70. 16. Ballad, Mary Ambre 79 (Percy MS.) The like in my lifte I neuer did see. 1606 G. Włoodocokij Hist. Irstine inv. 21 The like to this may be accounted of the continual lire burning in the mountaine of Ætna. a 1626 Bacon New Att. (1900) 34 His Under Garments were the like that we saw him weare in the Charlott. 1678 Warkley Word. Lit. World v. i. \$87.467/1 Henry the seventh... having composed matters in Germany. bastened to do the like in Italy. 1772 84 Cook Vey. (1799) IV. 1242. The drops were such as no experienced seaman on board had seen the like. 1820 Shell by Chaffins H. i. 85 She never can commit the like again. 1878 Stimson Sch. Shaks. I. 35 It is confessed that Hawkins and Cobham were meant to be buccancers, and it is absurd to deny the like of Stucley.

† b. Preceded by any, many, other. Obs.
1573 G. Harvey Letter-the. Camden) 7, I prai you let this on suffice in stead of a mani the like. a 1592 H. Smith Wks. (1867) H. 97 As for these objections, or any the like.
1599 Hardley II. 18 Had not Q. Curtins or some other like. . revived the temembrance of him. 1631 T. Powell. Tom All Trades (1876) 145 And very many other the like.

c. And the like, or the like: a formula used to

C. And the like, or the like: a formula used to avoid further enumeration of an indicated class; = 'and so forth'. See also SUCH-LIKE.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol. § 100 With these words following, or the like in effect. 1612 Bacon Ess., Studies (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Raines; Shooting for the longs and breast; gentle walking for the stomacke; riding for the head; and the like. 1657-83 EVELYN Hist. Kelig. (1830) I. 3 Everybody agrees that there is in our very nature sentiments of right and wrong; to do as we would be done by;.. to clothe our bodies, and the like. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 155 ? 1 In travelling together in the same bired Coach, sitting near each other in any publick Assembly, or the like. 1773 Mrs. Chapane, Imprev. Mind (1774) II. 43 If you have any acquired talent.. such as music, painting, or the like. 1833 S. Austin Charact, Goethe I. ii. 30 Questions concerning time, space, mind, matter, God, immortality, and the like. 1852 Gladden (1879) IV. 146 The mundane, earthy, instruments of taxation, police, soldiery.. and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun: = that or those (followed by of). Obs. rare.

instruments of taxation, police, soldiery... and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun:

= that or those (followed by of). Obs. rare.

1650 Earl Morm. tr. Senant's Man bec. Guilty 146, I doubt not but that 'twas ambition which kept Scipio chast, that was the sweetnesse of glory which charmed the like of Pleasure. 1653 Nissena 145 He had changed his love affections into the like of Friendship, or rather of obsequiousness. 1654 Earl Morm. tr. Bentiveglio's Warrs Flanders 214 His death was accompanied by the like of Orange.

e. The like(s of (rarely to): such a person or thing as; now often depreciatory. colloq.

1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 384 Many of God's children beleine that there is something in a broken reed the like of me. 1879 Minor 171 Never more presume for to speak to the likes of me. 1835 Corbett Rur. Rides 185, I never saw, nor beard of the like of this before.

1826 Jas. Mill. in Westm. Rev. VI. 270 The like of which exists in no other spot on the surface of the earth. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 137 This is the best school that the like of me was ever put to. 1872 Browning in Life & Lett. (1891) 292 The second edition is in the press, ..2,500 in five months is a good sale for the likes of me. 1894 Du Maurier Trilby (1895) 210 Are there no barems still left in Stamboul for the likes of thee to sweep and clean?

4. Colf. (See quot. 1881.)

1863 Macm. Mag. Sept. VIII., 411/2 The Captain hookit his ba' into the Principal's Nose, and the Laird lay suug on the green at the like. 1878 'Capt. Canulty' Football etc. 80 (Golf) The reckoning of the game is made by the terms odds and like, and one more, two more, &c. 1881 Forgan Golfer's Handble. 35 If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i.e., 'the odd', your next stroke will be 'the like '

+5. Likelihood, probability. Obs. rare-1.

1609 YONGE Diary 19 There is like of war between them.

6. In phrases formed with preps.

† a. With like: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. Obs.

htting manner. Obs.

c 1200 Ormin 8190 Patt oberr folic all 3ede bun, Swa summ
itt hirry, wibb like. a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 285
Ihesu bus tu faht for me againes mine sawle fan bu me
derennedes wid like.

+ b. In like (also Sc. in to like), in liche: =

Thesa pins that for me againes time saw that put derennedes widdlike.

+ b. In like (also Sc. in to like), in liche:

- th. In like (also Sc. in to like), in liche:

- 13..etc. [see Inlike]. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 210 His ryke hat euire lestis in to lyk. Ibid. xxxv. (Thadee) 70 His ryke is stedfaste lestand ay in lyke. c 1430 Syr. Tryam. 1571 Hedd and fete lay bothe in lyke. To grounde was he caste! 1540 Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Uij, She. which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. a 1555 Ridley Fil. Lament. (1566) By by, All sped in lyke. 1557 Pavnet. Barelay's Jugurth 75 His ennemies and his owne subjectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one maner.

+ c. Of (a) like, by (the) like: probably, Belike.

1542 Udall. Erasm. A poph. 337 b. Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in suche matiers). 1570-6 Lament. 1573 G. Harver Letter-bk. (Camden) 50 Of a like thai purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven. 1577-87 Hollinshed Chron. Ill. 242 King William. conceiued displeasure against Urban. and alledged by the like, that no. bishop within his realme should haue respect. (to anie pope. 1579 [see Belike]. 1665 Verstegan Dec. Intell. iv. (1628) 87 The white rocks or clifs (by like about Douer).

Like [bik), v. 1 Forms: 1-2 lician, 2-3 likie(n, 3 lykyen, 3-5 li-, lyken, -i(n, -y(n, (4 likke, lykky), 4-7 lyke, Sc. and north. lik, (5 lykey, lijk, leke), 6-7 leeke, (7 lyk), 4- like. Also V-like. [OE. lician = OFris. likia, OS. likhn (Du. lijken), OHG. lithhen, lichen, ON. lika, Goth. leikan:—OTeut. *likäjan, *liköjan, f. *liko- body (orig. appearance, form): see Lich sb.]

1. intr. To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-trans, with dative; † in early use

kan:—O'Teut. **Ilkājan, **Ilkājan, 1. **Ilkō- body (orig. appearance, form): see Lich sb.]

1. intr. To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-trans. with dative; † in early use also const. to, till. Also impers. as in it likes me = 1 am pleased, it is my pleasure to do so-and-so. Now only arch. and dial.

971 Blickl. Hom. 129 Æzhwyle man, sy þær eorðan þær he sy, þurh gode dæda Gode lician sceal. c 1000 Ælffre. Gen. xvii. 14 Heo hit gearwode, swa heo wiste þæt his fæder licode. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 63 God. .; ife us swa his wil to donne þet we gode likle and monne. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 29 Þane he wile don oðer queðen hwat him þanne licað after dæfles lore. c 1200 Lav. 8746 Hit þe likede wel þat þu us adun læidest. 1340 Ayenb. 187 Efterward ase merci likeþ to god alsuo hit ne likeþ noþing to þe dyeule. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1v. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS). The victories cawse lykede to the goddes and the cause ouercomen lykede to catoun. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 505 Hiki till his will. 143 Pilgr. Sovide (Caxton 1483) v. xii. 103 This is my loued sone that lyketh me. c 1430 Two Cookery-ths. 31 Take Polke or leef, wheper þe lykey, & leche it þinne þværte. c 1449 Pecock Repr. 11. xix. 267 Chese the seers which of tho answers to hem lijkith. 1535 Coverdale Esther i. 8 The kynge had commaunded. .that euery one shulde do as it lyked him. 1577 Harrison England 11. ix. (1877) 1. 201 To give his roial consent to such statutes as him liketh of. 1613 Staks. Hen. Pill. 1. i. 100 Like it your Grace, The State takes notice. 1627 E. F. Hist. Edu. H (1680) 87 How that way may like you, that I know not. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 405 There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontroul'd. a 1890 Rossert I Dante & Circ. (1874) 1. 41, 1 rode sullenly Upon a certain path that liked me not. † b. simply. To be pleasing, be liked or approved. Ohs.

+ b. simply. To be pleasing, be liked or ap-

Trode sullenly Upon a certain path that liked me not.

† b. simply. To be pleasing, be liked or approved. Olis.

R88 K. ÆLERED Boeth. xviii. § 3 (Sedgefield) Fordy sceolde zelc mon bion on drem well gehealden part he on his agnum earde licode. c 1315 Shoreham Poems (E.E.T.S.) 98/13 Senne hys swete and lykeb, Wanne a man hi deb. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xvi. 6 Lo! thi seruantesse is in thin hond; yes thou hir as it likith. 1616 B. Jonson Devil an Ass Prol., If this Play doe not like, the Dinell is in 't.

C. To like wiell or ill: to be pleasing or the reverse. c 1350 Gen. § Ex. 4029 Ille liked Janne balanc Euerile word be prest balaam spac. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11829 Him boste be wide contreis wolde him liki bet. c 1380 Sir Ferund. fo Wan he was war of be frenschemen on hiert him liki dille. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 18 My fader asked me 'how likithe you?'. And y tolde my fader how me liked. 1590 Marlowe 2nd Pl. Tamburl. iv. i. 15, lle dispose them [women] as it likes me best. 1596 Danett tr. Comines (1614) 67 They sallied foorth where liked them best by the breaches thereof. 1608 Yorksh. Trag. 1. iii, Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well. 1657 Milton P. L. vi. 353 They..colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best. 1668 Perrs Dlary 22 Nov., My boy's livery is come home.. and it likes me well enough. 1680 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 222 Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them. 1799 Wordsw. Ruth 209 Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter. 1808 Scott Marm. vi. xv., At first in heart it liked me ill. 1334 Arronto Serm. Il. 130 Il wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him. † 2. reft. and intr. for reft. To please oneself, take pleasure, delight in (something). Ols.

a 1300 E. E. Paalter xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. a 1300

T 2. reft. and rnt?, for reft. 10 picase oneself, take pleasure, delight in (something). Obs. a 1300 E. E. Psalter xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. a 1300 Cursor M. 1923! Ilk suik itself bisuikes, And lethes mast bat þar-in likes. Ibid. 28336. I ha me liked ai vm-quile ln vnnait wordes. 1340 Ayenb. 177 Me zeneşeþ wel ofte...he be nase ine to moche him to liky in guode smelles. 1549 Chatoner Erasm. on Folly F ij b, Yet dooe these my old gurles not a little lyke their selves herein.

3. intr. To be pleased or glad. To like ill: to

3. intr. To be pleased or glad. To like ill: to be displeased or sad. Now only Sc. 13. Gny Warm. (A.) 500 Perl for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plas. c1320 Sir Tristrem 1151 Pei marke liked ille. c1400 Gamelyn 618 And Adam Spencer liked right ille. c1400 Towneley Myst. xxvii. 114 Ve ar all heny and lykyt yll here in this way. c1475 Ranf Coilgear 30 Be that it drew to the nicht, The King lykit ill. 1806 J. BALFOUR PAUL in N. § Q. Ser. vin. X. 485/2, I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states fetc.].

30 Be that it drew to the nicht, The King lykii ill. 1866
J. Balfour Paul in N. & Q. Ser. vin. X. 485/2, 1 should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc.].

† 4. To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with adv., well, better, etc.

c1328 Poem times Edw. II (Percy) xliv, Thi maystre is i-wonne And lyketh. 1523 Fitzhere. Hinds § 53 It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be weike, 1567 Mallet Gr. Forest 33 It [the beech tree]. liketh best being sowne in moyst grounds. 1584 Cogan Hawen Health exciv. (1636) 176 Children... live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, III. ii. 92 (Qo. 1600) By my troth, you like [1623] looke] well, and beare your yeeres very well. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 500 Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind. 1615 W. Lawson Country Honsew. Garden (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vulesse [etc.]. 1634 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. I. iv, The Cattle... like as well with it. 1673 RAY Journ. Low C. Malta 260 Indigo... agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well. 1681 Chetham Angler's Vadem. xxxviii. § 4 (1689) 245 The Ponds where they like well.

5. To derive pleasure of, occas. by, with (a person or thing); to approve of, become fond of. Also with adv. (well or ill). Olis. exc. dial.

c1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 3124 Of this message he liked yll. 1465 Paston Lett. II. 186, I understode he lykyd not by hys dysposicyon. 1579-80 NORIH Plutarch, Lycurgus (1505) 63 To see his notable lawes... so well established and liked of by experience. 1590 GBEERE Orl. Fire. (1599) A 4b, Daughter like of whome thou please. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 7 2 But was that his magnificence liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. 1764 Burn Poor Laws 77 II any beggar's child. . shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. 1828 FOREV Vo. E. Anglia, Like of, to

impressed by (a person); to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc.). In early use often to like well (now arch, in this form, though we say freely to like very, fretly well, and to like better or best), and

arch. in this form, though we say freely to like very, freelty well, and to like belier or best), and antithetically to like ill (arch.) — to dislike.

As used with reference to persons, the vb. is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with love. The two earliest quots, may belong to sense 1.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 95 Mildheorted bed be man be reoup his nehyebures unselde, and liked here alre selde.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2039 Conan be kinges neueu ne likede nost bis game. c 1385 Chatcer L. G. W. 1076 Dido, And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche Likede hym the bet. c 1490 Golagros & Gaw. 1015 Be that schir Wawane the wy likit the wer. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I can nat lyke hym better than I do. 1581 T. Howell. Denises (1870) 200 Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to leeke. 1590 Spenner F. Q. III. ix 24 Vet every one her likte, and every one her lov'd. a 1592 H. Smith Serm. (1637) 338 He which would have chosen the best, yet liked another before him.

1602 Wanner Alb. Eng. xi. kivii. (1612) 285 With women, that no lesse attract our senses them to leeke. 1671 Militon Know I like him. a 1716 South Serm. (1623) 11. 237 Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes. 1741 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Mr. Wortley 5 Nov., The people here [Geneva] are very well to he liked. 1781 Cowper Truth 210 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay. 1818 Scott Hrt. Mild. Xuxwiii, Mapbe ye may like the ewe-milk. cheese better. 1852 Mes. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxiii, I may like him well enough; but you don't love your houserwants. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 50 Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.

b. absol.

1590 Shans. Com. Err. 110. ii. 7 If you like elsewhere doe.

h absol. b. absol.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 111. ii. 7 If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth. 1595 — John 11. i. 511 If he see ought in you that makes him like. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 583 Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose. a 1742 J. HAMMOND Lovie Elegies vii, They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone. 1808 Scott Marm. V. Introd. Looking [he] liked, and liking loved.

c. With direct obj. and inf. or complementary pa. pple. or adj., or (now rarely) a clause intro-

pa. pple, or adj., or (now rarety) a clause introduced by that.

1534 More On the Passion Wks. 1290/2 Such as are lerned, will like also, that [etc.]. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. v. xxx, Less lik'd he still, that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear. 1842 J. H. Newman Lett. (1891) II. 393 Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers? 1849 THACKERAY Pendeunis xlv, It was Blanche who. asked him. whether he liked women to hunt? 1887 COLVIN Kents viii. 207 The sonatus of Haydin were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.

d. With inf. as obj.: To find it agreeable, feel inclined to do or he so and so. Often somewhat

inclined to do or he so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as I should like $(=F.\ je\ voudrais\ bien,\ G.\ ich$

möchte gern); often derisively in I should like to see-(intimating that what is referred to is impossible), I should like to know (implying that the

possible), I should like to know (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of inf., as in to do as one likes.

c 130 Will. Palerne 5528 26 pat liken in loue swiche binges to here. c 1440 Generydes 2010 Do as 26 leke, for this is my councell. c 1450 St. Cutthbert (Surtees) 17 Who so lykes to luk it oure. c 1470 Henry Wallace 1. 33 Qulia likis till haif mar knawlage in that part. 1528 Gardiner liked well to hear thereof. 1568 Satir. Poems Reform. xlviii. 1 Off cullouris cleir quha lykis to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this toun. 1596 Dalenymele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. 11. 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how mony wyfes he lyket. 1611 to this toun. 1596 Dalenymele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. 11. 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how mony wyfes he lyket. 1611 to retaine God in their knowledge. 1662 Peffs Diary 22 Aug., I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xxi. § 50 He may either go or stay, as he best likes. 1694 Atterbury Serm. (1726) I. 191 He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so. 1819 Shelley Yulian & Mad. 199 If you would like to go, We'll visit him. 1830 Macaulan Rob. Montgomery Ess. (1872) 130 What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery So accurately distinguishes from each other..? 1831 — in Life I. 233, I should have like in have sate through so tremendous a storm. 1837 Dickers Pickra, xxxii, [Mr. Gunter threatens to throw Mr. Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir, said Mr. Noddy. 1859 Mill. Liberty v. 187 A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns. 1868 Bats Mach. 4 Mor. Sci. 1v. xi. 406 To say we can be virtuous if we like, is fetc.]. 1874 Ruskin For Clau. xxxix. 68, I should like to have somebody for a help. 1884 Manch. Exam. 28 May 5/2 Those critics...who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt.

O. Often used, esp. with conditional auxiliary, for like to haze.

for like to have.

1822 Shelley Faust ii. r Would you not like a broomstick? Mod. I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?

f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, to like well or ill (see above), survives in the interrogative use with how, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would you like to be called

my new gown?', 'How would you like to be called a fool to your face?', etc.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. v. 77 How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife? 1606 Day Ile of Guls B 4 b, Boy, how dost like me in this attyre? 1727 Boyen Fr. Dict. s.v. Fronzer, Comment le trouvez-vons? How do you like it?

1819 Shelley Cyclops 532 How does the God like living in a skin? 1860 Tennyson Sea Dreams 194 How like you this old satire?

¶g. In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i.e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6,

and not directly connected with sense I.

1899 H. Frederic Market-place xxiii. 307 He liked the water, and the water liked him... He decided that he would have a yacht.

Like, v. Also 5-6 lyke. [f. Like a.]

+1. trans. a. To fashion in a certain likeness. b. To represent as like to; to compare to. c. To

11. Irans. a. To fashion in a certain likeness. b. To represent as like to; to compare to. c. To make a likeness of; to imitate. Obs.

1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked (Bacda assimilavil) his lunde. 1591 SIAKS. 1 Iten. VI, w. vi. 48 Like me to the pesant Boyes of France. 1613 W. Browne Brit. Past. 1. v. 480 Her lily hand (not to be lik'd by Art) A pair of pincers held. 1622 WITHER Mistr. Philar. F 7b, If to gold I like her Haite.

2. intr. (Const. inf.) † a. To seem, pretend. Obs. b. To look like or be near to doing (something) or to being treated (in a specified manner). Now vulgar and dial., chiefly in compound tenses, had (rarely were) liked to, or (dial.) am (is, clc.) liken (for liking) to, ctc. (Cf. had like s.v. Like a.)

1426 Paston Lett. I. 24 The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the salvacion of my symple honeste. 1598 Passons Archpricst Controv. (Camden) 1. 32 The other disorders that I have signified. were liked to have receved a severenence & punishment. 1599 SHARS, Much Ado v. i. 115 Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth. a 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. (1878) gr Her old leake. had liked to have drowned all those which were in her. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY Parthen. (1676) 18 Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun. a 1689 Mes. Behn Novels (1722) 1. 282 The Rabniehaviour at the bar. 1724 RABNAY Tea. Misc. (1733) 11. 119 My heart alake, is liken to break When I think on my winsome John. 1760 II. Walvole Lett. G. Montagu 25 Oct., He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.]. 1781 Bentham Wks. (1843) X. 92 He.. was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist. 1802 Ibid. 390, I would not serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you as X. Y. Belamy had liked to have serve you

-like, suffix, forming adjs. and advs. In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of LIKE a. and adv., in the senses in which these words govern a dative or are followed by an adj. (see Like a. 1 b, Like adv. 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with -lik(e, ME. dial. form of -Ly I, -Ly 2, but the two formations are entirely distinct: thus ME. gredilike adv. (= greedily) is

astinct: this ME. greatifile adv. (=greediff) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. greedy-like.

1. Appended to sbs. a. Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting—'. Early examples are circlelyk (a1420), chieftainlike (e1470 Henry Wallace VI. 489), devillike (c1470), godlike (1513), hishoplike (1544), flesh-like (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as nonce-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used. current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

mations intended as nonce-works, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's Festus.

1598 Dallington Meth. Trav. Sijj b, Making Hidalgolike Rhodomontades. 1603 Dekker Grissil (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? 1607 R. Clarew] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders 188 The testimonies which themselves give of their Sardanaple-like sobriety. 1784 R. Bage Barham Downs.

1. 100 An unaccountable unquality-like fit of the spleen.
1833 in Spirit Pub, Truls. 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungoldsmithlike. 1825 Greenhouse Comp. 11. 38 Their leaves and habits are so saladand kitchen-garden-like, that we cannot recommend them. 1814 A low shrub, with heath- or fir-like leaves. 1834 Tail's Mag. 1. 755/1 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. 1839 Balley Fretus (1852) 286 And Swore to make all souls Believe alike in clockworklike content. 1849 Noad Electricity 189 That plumbago-like substance found lining the interior of long-used coal-gas retorts. 1855 E. FitzGerral Lett. (1889) 1. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. 1866 W. Attrees Sci. & Pract. Med. 11. 578 If the noise. . is that of a friction-murmur, soft and bellows-like. 1901 Acquienty 13 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are fellow-like (c1530), gentlemanlike (1542), Alades in the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are fellow-like (c1530), gentlemanlike (1542),

manner of —, so as to resemble —. Early instances are fellowlike (1530), gentlemanlike (1542), phraselike (1549), bishoplike (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perh, to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advb. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, -like in the

dance with this change of signification, -like in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphened.

1564-78 BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimely apparrelled, London like. 1576 GASCOUNE Philomene (Art.) 104 She...drest hir Bacchus like. 1624 D. CAWOREV Humilitic 39 How vainely and garishly (popingaye-like) are our men and women attired? 1719 DE FOE Crusoe II. xii. (1840) 255 How..coward-like they had behaved. [1768 W. DONALDSON Life Sir B. Sapskull 1. 71 His father ... (dotard like) seem'd fully satisfy'd. 1834 Tait's Mag. 1. 768/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus-like, was constrained in justice to condemn. 1871 BROWNING Prince Hohenst. 97 Only continue patient while I throw Delver-like, spadeful after spadeful up.]

2. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. In Sc.

2. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and

the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in genteel-like, human-like.

C1470 Henry Wallace vt. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at thai war Sotheron leik. **Ibid. x. 210' Allace', he said, 'the warld is contrar lik!' 1587 Fleming Cont. **Holinshed III. 1355/t Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. **1621 Lady M. Wroth Urania 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1632 Lithgow Trav. vt. 264 Wee found twelne Venerable like Turkes, ready to receine vs. 1639 [see Alive-like]. 1724 Ramsay Vision iv, A nan. Richt auld lyke, and bauld lyke. 1789 A. Wilson Let. in Poems & Lit. Prose (1876) I. 48 John's grim-like smile. 1825 Ld. Cockburn Mem. ii. 110 It was a low square-like room. 1825 Greenhouse Comp. 11. 15 A low herbaceous-like shrub. 1827 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 357. I think Peter's looking auld-like. 1839 Balley Festus (1852) 380 Their sublime-like beauty. 1866 Altken Sci. & Pract. Med. 11. 719 A gluey-like material. b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. Obs. exc. in Sc., where the sense of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'. Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. 1b. c1470 Henry Wallace v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. 1548 Upall. Erasm. Par. Luke 154 b, With suche pompe as this, triumphaunt lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord lesus goe vnto Hierusalen. 1594 Warres Cyrus 1646 The Goddesse turnde her face, offending-like, frowning with angrie brows. 1681 Rycaut Crylick 182 Vou, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, replied Critilo, propound late Remedies. 1682 Songs & Ball. (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like we strike about. Mod. Sc. Dinna rug at it sae rochlike [=roughly], or ye'll brak it.

Like able, likable (19i-käb'l), a. [f. Like v.] +-ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable. 1730 Gay in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 119, 1 would fain know

very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. 1882 STEVENSON Fam. Stud. 389 The most likable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence Likeabl'tity rare = next. 1823 SOUTHEY in Life & Corr. V. 144 My civilities to them are regulated... a little more perhaps by their likeability.

Likeableness (loi-kāb'lnes). [f. LIKEABLE a. +-NESS.] The quality of being likeable. 1850 RUSKIN in Cornh. Mag. 11. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. 1879 H. SPENCER Data of Ethics ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of this or that occupation. + Liked, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LIKE v.1+-ED 1.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

† **Liked**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Like v.1+-ED1.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. I. 133/2 When the bride Alfreda vinderstood the death of hir liked make and bridegrome... she curssed father and mother. 1583 Bahington Commandin. ix. 163/19 87 How stealeth it the love of man from his wife, ... a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? 1627.77 FELTHAM Resolvest. ix. ii. 19 It shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† **Likeful**, a. Obs. Also 4 lievol, likful, 6 likefull. [f. Like v.1+-Ful.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c 1305 Land Cokarne 80 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 per bebrosis of rede ble And lilie likful for to se. 1340 Alyenh. 217 To ban bet be bene by partitione licuol to gode and worthin to bity-herd. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 498 Vs. is likful and lef in landus to walke. 1592 Wyrley Armerie 158 How loathsome now that earst so likefull seemd. † Likehood. Obs. rare. [f. Lake a. + -Hood.] Likelihood. probability.

† Likehood. Obs. rare. [f. Like a, +-Hood.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. Harvey Letterbk. (Camden) 75 So utterlye beyounde all expectation and likehood.

† Likeless, a. Obs. [-Less.] Unlike.

1259 Gen. 4 Ex. 1726 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a-wei; co3 him boren des ones bles Vn-like manite and likeles.

† Likelihead. Obs. exc. arch. Also 4 likli-

h(i)ede, 5 likelehede, 5-6 lyk(e)lyhed e. [f.

The Hithead. Ows. exc. arch. Also 4 likhlided. (i)ede, 5 likelehede, 5-6 lyk(e)lyhed(e. [f. Likely a. + Head.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. by or of likelihead: probably, in all probability (cf. Likelihood, 2 b). c 1386 Chaucer Prioress' T. 144 She gooth. To every place, where she hath supposed By liklihede hir litel child to fynde. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 2 Preamble, Extreme rigour. whereby hy likelehede many of theym shuld lose their lives. 1501 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 151 Ve may have trial hy lyklyhed what ther answere shalbe. 1533 Mont Apol. 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the bretherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lykelyhed as some good kytte leseth her kayes. 1867 Morris Jason v. 66 Fellows, what have we done? by likelyhead An evil deed and luckless. 1870 — Earthly Par. I. 11. 553 Alas! full little likelihead That he should live for ever there.

2. Likeness: resemblance.
1390 Gower Conf. II. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihiede Betwen him which is averous Of gold and him that is jelous Of love. 1413 Pilgr. Sowie (Caxton) II. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wytte, and myn abylete, for to counterfeten it in veray trouthe of lykelyhede, yet letc.].

Likelihood (birklihud). Forms as those of Likely a. 4 4-6 -hode, 5-6 -hod, 6- -hood. Also 5 lykeleod, 6 lightliwode, likeloode, lykelhood. [f. Likely a. + +00D.]

† 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. Obs.

† 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. Obs.

1308 Teevisa Barth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 3 Parables & semblances or likihodes of thynges naturelles and arty-fycyelles.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse Biij, Sacramentes (sayth Angustin) vulesse they have certayne lykelyhode wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 11 It is called Iris for likeloode to the Rainebow. a 1591 R. Greenham Serm. i. (1599) 96 Thus wee see what likelihood there is betweene the spirit and fire. 1614 RALEGO Hist. World 1. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness.

1642 J. Ball Answ. Canne ii. 9 It hath too much likelihood to the masse-book. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 200/t Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelyhood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or probable; probability; an instance of this. Const. of; † occas. to with inf. † To take likelihood: to infer as a probability.

able; probability: an instance of this. Const. of; tocas. to with inf. † To take likelihood: to infer as a probability.

c1449 Pecock Rept. 1. xiv. 78 Principlis openest in probabilitie or likelihode to trenthis. 1472-3 Rolls of Parlt. VI. 54/1 Seyng. . theym selfe in likelyhode to be endamaged. 1488 Paston Lett. 111. 344 They sey [= saw] no lykeleod that they schuld have lycens. 1509 FISHER Funcard Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not nowe take euydent lyklyhode & coniecture vpon this, that letc. 1. 1533 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 14 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appeere likelyhoode of amendment in him. 1611 Bille Transl. Pref. 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.]. 1630 J. Levett Ord. Bees (1634) 38 In May or June .. there is no great likelihood of a second or third swarm. a 1656 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 9 Hearing of the likelyhood of my removal. 1717 Entertainer No. 7 (1718) 30 The State may be in great Likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 67 ? 6 There was a likelihood of rain. 1856 Frouse Hist. Eng. (1858) II. ix. 307 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) 1. v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

D. In phrases (mostly obsolete) + hy likelihood, + by all or most likelihood, + in, in all likelihood, + of likelihood: in all probability, probably. 1433 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 423/1 Ye which had ellys by liklyhode be lost. 1486 C'tess Oxford in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7 to the entent by alle lykelyhod, to finde the waies and meanes to gete shipping. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 5

§ 1 Every quinzime. of liklyhode shalhe gretly mynysshed and lessed. 1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. 11. clxviii. [clxiv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykelhod they had taken hutte. 1585 Abr. Sandys Sepm. xvi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by likelyhoode the discretest semant of his house. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado Iv. 1. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihood. 1600 W. WATSON Decawardon (1602) 121 Who of likelihood. was possessed .. with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers aduancement, that [etc.]. 1631 WERVER And. Funeral Mon. 812 It hath no Inscription, but in likelyhood it is the Tombe of Sir Roger. 1664 Power Ext. Philos. 11. 189 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. 1697 Dampier Voy. I. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. 1763-71 II. WALFOLE Vertne's Anced. Paint. (1786) 1. 259 Oliver.. was in all likelyhood of French extraction. 1862 MBS. CARLYLE Lett. 111. 102 In all likelihood we will go homes together on Monday. Monday.

c. The likelihood: the probable fact, or the

e. The liketinood: the propartie ract, of the probable amount. Obs., exc. Sc.

1455 Rolls of Parli. V. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses.. weyed and considered. 1542-5 Brinkiow Lamont. (1874) 85 Vea & yet know not you whether they heare you or not, as the likelyhode is they do not. Mod. Sc. The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

2 Something that is likely a probability:

heare you or not, as the likelyhode is they do not. Mod. Sc. The likelihood is 1'll not be able to go.

†3. Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indication, sign. Frequent in pl. Obs.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 21 § 1 The likelihoodes and apparances being so far contrarie to that, which .. is nowe founde true. 1576 Turren, Venerie 23 If there be two flewclaws; it is an euill likelyhoode. 1597 Shaks. Two Gent, v. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme her flight from hence. 1601 Str W. Corkwallts Disc. Sencea (1631) 63 Man cannot divine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelyhood. 1611 Spren Theat. Gt. Brit. xilii. (1614) 85/2 Which. by high-wayes paved leading unto it, and other likelihoods, seems to have beene a worke of the Romanes. a 1641 Suckling Lett. (1646) 64 Thrusting upon your judgment impossibilities for likelyhoods. 1649 MILTON Ellon. 119 Against which testimonies, likelyhoods, evidences, the bare denyall of one man cannot countervaile. 1656 Earl. MORM. It. Boccalin's Advis. Ir. Parnass. L. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspition grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success;

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success;

'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspere, 1596 Shaks 1 Hen. H', III. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelyhood. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] Hist. Itstine VI. 31 Amongst all the .. Captaines .. there was none of greater likelihood. 1818 Land Lett. Xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. 1847 L. Hunt Men, Women & B. II. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likelihood.

Likeliness (laiklines). [f. Likely a. +

+1. Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, simi-

†1. Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, similitude; = Likelihood 1. Obs.

1375 Imbour Bruce II. 88 But at the last that slape he wes: In that faileit the liklynes. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxviii. (Adrian) 608 Pe feynd in-[to] be lyklynes... of a marynare one be sey to bame can apere. 1412-20 Ixvio. Chron. Troy I. iii, Jupiter.. Takyng lykelynesse of Amphitrion. 1571 Golding Calvinon Ps. Alix. 14 They chaunge the letter (Beth) into (Caph) the mark of likelynesse. 1506 Sienser F. Q. v. vii. 29 She knew not his favours likelynesse, For many scarres and many hoary heares. 1600 Hamilton Facile Tractitise in Call. Tractates (1901) 242 The halie spirit discendit vpon Christ in lyklines of ane myst dow. 1604 T. Wright Passions III. v., of The similitude of inclinations, And likelinesse of passions. 1680 H. Dodwell Two Lett. (1691) 117 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeliness of their Style. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. III. II. xix. (1852) 442 There is frequently. much likeliness between a Plusyism and a fable.

2. Probability; = Likelihood 2. Now rare.

2. Probability; = Likelihood 2. Now rare. + Also in phrases by, of likeliness (cf. Likelihood 2 b). + Also, probable amount = Likelihood 2 by.

100D 2 C.

2c 1370 Chaucer Amorous Compleint 15 Sooth is, that well woot, by lyklinesse, If that [etc.]. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Machor) 97 God is mychty to helpe; dred nocht; quhar man na liklines ma se. c 1400 Rom. Rose 7544 For thing that may have no preving. But lyklinesse, and contriving. 1436 Rolls of Partl. IV. 511/1 By the whiche alienes. by liklynesse, the Counseall. of oure saide Souverayn Lord. is discovered. 1447 Borenham Separtys (Roxh.) 32 Seyng no lyklynesse to ben amendyd Of his host he took his leve that nyht. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 620 'Malster', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lyklynes it may be wondyr weill'. Ibid. IX. 1010 Be lyklynes Wallace suld wyn the land. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 55 As by possibilite and alle liklinesse may be honourable and truly vanquisshid and wonne bye armes. 1520 PALSCR. 239/2 Likelynesse of a thyng that maye happen. fossibilité. 1632 SHERWOOD, Likelinesse, . probabilité.

13. An indication, sign; = Likelihood 3. Obs. c 1450 Lyog. & Burgh Secrees 2671 Shuldrys sharpe. Off evyl feith is lyklynesse.

4. = Likelihood 4. ? Obs. c 1470 Harding Chron. CLXXIII. iii, There was no king Christen had such sonnes fue Of lyklynesse. 1735 DYALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse or towardness, indole. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Likeliness, Handsomness or Worthiness.

Likely (loi kli), a. and adv. Forms: 4 liely, lickli, likliche, 4-6 likly, lyk(e)ly, 5-6 lik(e)li, 5-7 Sc. likl(i)e, 4- likely. [a. ON. Illklig-r (also gliklig-r), f. lik-r (glik-r) Like a. + -lig-r -LY 1. (OE, had the equivalent geliclic.)]

4. Liklaying a resemblance, like, similar. Const. HOOD 2 C.

?c 1370 CHAUCER Amorous Complaint 15 Sooth is, that well

+1. Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.

till, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying 1

till, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. Obs.

1400 Rom. Rose 4852 For he shulde setten al his wil To geteo a likly thing him til. ?a 1425 Cursor M. 21132 (I'rin.) Pei were likely eiber to ober. 1513 Douglas Æmeis II. xiilli. 64 Mast liklie a waverand sweving or dreyme [L. simillima sommo]. 1530 Palson, 317/2 Lykly of countenance, semblable. 1566 Spenser all ymnue Beautie 198 For Love is a celestial harmonie Of likely harts composed of starres concent. 1657-61 Heylin Hist. Ref. 1. 11. iv. 38 Hath not the Father given us... a most excellent Mirrour, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not be set them forth in such likely colours as if jetc.].

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable.

to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase by likely.

c 1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 44 Sum men benken licly bat letc.]. 1426 Paston Lett. 1. 25, I herde... no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1436 Rolls of Partl. IV. 501/2 To the grettest likly myschief y may falle to the said Rolalme. 1545 Ascham Toxoph. (Arb.) 101 By likely to hit the pricke alwayes is vnpossible. a 1592 H. Smith Four Serm. (1612) I 3, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likely misery. 1605 Shaks. Learli. 11 Have youheard of no likely Warrestoward? 1648 MILTON Tennre Kings (1650) 5 No likelier cause can be alleged. 1814 Chalmers Exid. Chr. Revel. iii. 81 The apparent contradictions admit of a likely... reconciliation. 1856 Kane Arit. Expl. II. xxix. 291 The green spots... would be the likely camping ground of wayfares. 1879 FROUDE Casar xvii. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likely in itself. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 780 A likely source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an inf., or clause; also in parenthe-

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an inf., or clause; also in parenthetical phrase, as (it) is likely or it is likely.

c1380 Wyclff Wh. (1880) 475 But it is licly, to many men, that siluestre symede in his hipng. c1386 Chaucer Doctor's T. 64 For that she wolde fleen the compaignye Where likly was to treten of folye. 1395 Purvey Remonstr. (1851) 82 We supposen, as it is heli, that King Jon [etc.]. c1450 37. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6639 It was likly he was made preste At fyue and twenty zere at neste. 1526 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, It semeth..more lykely that he ascended up certayne steppes to y crosse. c1530 Lo. Berners Arth. Lyt. Byt. 152 It was likely there to have been a great fray. 1383 Stubbers Anat. Abus. It. (1832) 37 It is verie likelie they doe so. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. Wks. 1733 II. 116 King Edward, by force, as is likeliest, though it be not said how, reduced him to Peace. 1695 Lid. Preston Boeth. III. 126 note, It is the likelier also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1696 Br. Patrick Comm. Exod. i. 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likely, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 Laoy M. W. Mostracu Let. to Wortley Montagn 25 Apr., Tis very likely you will never receive this. 1776 Lin. Strikting in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1852) It 173 It was not likely any more British troops would be sent out. 1863 Fr. A. Krimble Resid. in Georgia 16 It will be more likely that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by to with inf., where he (etc. is likely to = 'it is likely that he will'. + Also rarely, const. of with gerund.

Ilkely that he will. † Also rarely, const. of with gerund.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4878, I.sai it noght for-qui bat yee Ne ern lickli lel men to be. c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 1221 (1270)

Bou me .. Hast holpin bere I likly was to steruyn. 1406

Hoccleve Misrule 74 Ful seelde is seen, bat yowthe takith heede of perils, bat been likly for to fall. c 1450 St. Cuth-lert (Surtees) 1138 Pai were likly lost to be. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 759 He was not likely to speake it of naught. a 1568 H.L Chron., Edw. IV. 210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus readepted. his croune & dignitie Royall, ...lykely within short space to fall agayn. a 1592

H. SMITH FORN Serm. (1612) I 6b, Thou art much weaker then a Prophet, ... and the likelier to haue a most greenous fall. 1622 DONNE Serm. (1704g. v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likeliest to thinke of the last Judgement. 1653 WALTON Angler vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likely to lye. 1701 W. Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 79 The war is likely, and goods bear a price. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 515 P 2, I am glad to find you are likely to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett. 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouhle to prevent that Pain which seemed not likely of befalling them. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 123 The heavy expence they were likely to be at, 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. i. 1. 144 Lambert seemed likely to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (for a purpose or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to he something expressed or implied)

or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to

or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to be something expressed or implied).

12375 S. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (toh. Baptista) 837 A basare...stark & likly als but let to strik in twa his als. c1885 Chaccer L. G. W. 1174 Dido, Me thynkith that he is...likli for to ben a man. c1393 — Scogan 32 That ben so lykly folk in love to spede. c1440 Generydes 2107 In eurry wise IIe was a likely knyght for that Office. c1470 Henry Wallace 11. 364 Haile he [Wallbee] was, likly to gang and ryd. 1843 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 17 § 1 Standils or Storers, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1857 Act 4 § 5 Ph. § Mary C. 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lykelyest to serve well in the same. 1891 H. SMITH Affin. Faithf. A 3b. Denising the likeliest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1893 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, vi. vi. 74 Himself Likely in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World vi. i. § 6 (1634) 897 The best and likeliest means of their common safety. 1653 WALTON Angler ii. 45 We are not yet come to a likely place. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Esof (1708) 4 He., Carry'd them [slawes] to Samos, as the Likeliest Place for a Chapman. 1712 BUDGELL Spect. No. 283 P 19, 1 regard Trade.. as the most natural and likely Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11.

ii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place. to meet with us. 1789 Burney Hist. Mus. (ed. 2) 111. vii. 410 Lely gave me these papers as the likelyest person to get them perfected. 1796 Mosse. Amer. Geog. 1. 365 The most likely rocks have been tried with agna fortis. 1851 Maylew Lond. Labour (1261) 1. 320, 1 call at every likely house in the towns or villages.

4. a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigour or capacity; strong or capable looking. b. (Now chiefly U.S.) Of young persons (occas. of animals): Giving promise of success or excel-

of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1454 Paston Lett. 1. 265 The Duke of York... wole come with his houshold meynee, clenly beseen and likly men. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Edw. 1V. 211 b, The kyng had... marked bothe his wit and his likely towardnes. 1601 R. Jousson Kingd. 4 Commo. (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springals are chosen. 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2128/4 Tall, well-set, likely Fellows. 1725. S. Williands in R.C. Lancaster, Mass. (1884) 235, I arrived at Dinstable with a Company of very good, likely, effective men. 1793 Washington Lett. Writings 1893 XII, 381, 1 am very sorry to hear that so likely a young fellow... should addict himself to such courses. 1863 Advit. in Dicey Federal St. 1. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is...stout and well built; very likely. 1883 Gilmour Mongols xviii. 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likely animals.

5. [? Influenced by Like v.] Of seemly or comely

5. [? Influenced by Like v.] Of seemly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome? ? Now U.S. and dial.

U.S. and dial.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur II. ii. 77 The damoysel beheld the poure knyght, and sawe he was a lykely man. a1586 Sinkey Arcadia I. (1590) 66 b, These young companions make themselues beleeue they love at the first liking of a likely beautie. 1728 VANBB. & CIB. Prox. Hust. IV. i. You looked a good likely woman last night. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. 325 She is very likely and genteel. 1802 H. MARTIN Halen of Gleuross I. 69 You are white, and she is brown; but you are both likely. 1807 P. GASS Trul. 32 The women are homely. but the young men likely and active. 1852 MBS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C. XII, You'll soon get another husband—such a likely gal as you. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede XXV, That is Hetty Sorrel.. a very likely young person. 1863 I. G. MURPHY COMM. Gen. ii. 16-17 All the others that were likely for sight and good for food.

† 8. Seemly, becoming, appropriate. Obs. c 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 379 Be wryt or word quhilk likis yow best till haiff? 'In wryt', thai said 'it war the liklyast'. a 1674 Mittos Wks, (1738) I. Life 44 After likely Discourses [Lot] prapares for three entertainment. 1742 Col. Rec. Pennsyln, IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

†7. Was likely, also catachr. had likely: came

TI. Was thely, also catacht, naa theely; can near to do or be etc.); = was or had like. Obs.

1494 Fabyan Chron. 11. xxxi. 24 The .. Gallis .. came inty Capitoill & were lykely to hane wonne it. c 1503 J. Fl.

MANK in Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII (Rolls) 1. 235 Els,
hade lykly to be put to a greet plonge for my trothe. 165

Lin. Monm. Hist. Warrs Flanders (1654) 274 A very h
skirmish had likely to have been, had not the King [etc.].

8. Comb., as likely t-looked, -looking adjs.

1709 Brit. Apollo 11. No. 6. 42 He must be a likely-look'd
Fellow. 1887 Spectator 1 Oct. 1305 The United States'
Navy Board. are ready to try any likely-looking invention.
1897 Mary Kingsley W. Africa 406 Big Elohy is a fine,
likely-looking island. \mathbf{B} . adv.

+1. a. In a like or similar manner; similarly. b. With close resemblance (in portraiture). Obs. c 1450 Mirons Saluacionn 33.48 The faderes redemyd fro helle ioyned he til aungels likely. 1552 HULDET S.V. Sc., Sc. and Sk. bene very likely vsed. 1571 DIGGES Pantom. 111. xi. Sb, Then are those vessels likely proportionall. 2 a 1660 in Montgomerie's Poems (1887) 274 Not abill, in tahill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.
Now chiefly most likely, very likely; otherwise rare exc.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly most likely, very likely; otherwise rare exc. Sc. or dial.

1. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wkt. III. 434 Likliche hem wantib to be be lesset nembre bat Crist hab ordeyned to be of his Chirche. 11420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 412 And likly, bat bou demest for folye is gretter wysdom ban bou canst espye. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Common. (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likely one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize. 1650 Trapp Comm. Deut. 159 And were ready to wish (likely) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xxii. 19 That part of his Copy.. being such as his whole Copy.. will likeliest Come-in alike with. 1652 E. Walker Epicletus Mor. (1737) 1vi, You're likely in the right, when blam'd by them. 1754 J. Shebbrard Matrimony (1766). 1.5 The young Man who is to succeed him may likely spend his Fortune. 1812 P. Dealtay Let. to Part 17 Dec. in P.'l Wks. (1828) VIII. 363, I shall most likely say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 Cornwallis New World I. 124 A quarter field been. abandoned, likely as unprofitable. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 21 Von may be very likely right in that. 1883 Gilmota Mongols xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going. and likely he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 Leeds Mexcury 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likely be asked afresh whether [etc.].

will likely be asked afresh whether [etc.].

+ 3. In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c1380 Wyclff Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 335 pus in bes fyve
figuris many men licly suppose pat [etc.]. c1420 Lyng.
Assembly of Gods 1442 So was that Lord received. Lykly
to hys plesnre. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Setv. 48 The
knowledge of heat that we have from the feeling of it, is far
more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may
likeliest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † Li'kely v. trans., to make 'likely' or

attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 Douglas Æneis 1. Prol. 124 Or than to mak my sang schort sam tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

+ Li kement. Obs. rare-1. [f. Like v. +

-MENT.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. Echimen's Epist. (1886) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

Liken (lai'k'n), v. Forms: 4 liene(n, (likkin), 4-5 li(c)kne, lykne(n, -nyn, 4-6 licken, -yn, 5 lycken, lykne(n, -nyn, 4-6 licken, -yn, lekyn, likon, -yn), 4-6 lyken, 4- liken. [f. Like a. + -en5; cf. OHG. ki-lihinôn (MHG. gelichenen), MLG. likenen, Sw. likna, Da. ligne.]

1. trans. To represent as like; to compare.

gelichenen), MLG. Ikenen, Sw. Ikena, Da. Iigne. J. 1. trans. To represent as like; to compare. Const. † into, to, unto, with. Also to liken together. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 4759 And to be croys by gode skylle Ys be harpe lykenede weyle. c1380 Wycus Wks. (1880) 97 bei may be wel licned to swolwis of be see & helle. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xx. 168 To a torche ober to a taper the trinite is likened. a 1400-50 Alexander 2905 It limps nost all-way be last to licken with be first. c1420 Chron. Vilod. (Horstm.) 1128 Downys... ben legenyd to be boly gost. c1430 Hymss Virg. 22 Lone y likne into a fier pat slakeen may for no bing. c1485 E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 9, 1 leccone my lyfe unto the morrowtyde. 1549 Latimer Serm. Ploughert (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. II., n. 1. 97 The Prince broke thy head for likning him to a singing man of Windsor. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) II. l. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 Haaris Hermes Wks. (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 Southey Lett. (1856) 11. 90 You liken her to Henry. 1831 Carlyle Sterling 1. 1. (1872) 5, I likened bim often .. to sheet-lightning. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

+ b. To make imputations on (a person). Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 42 Do bat .. Lickne men and lye on hem that leneth hem no siftes. *Ibid.* 277 Lewed men may likne 30w bus bat be beem lithe in 30wre eyghen.

† C. To liken (a person) to do (something): to represent as doing. Obs.

1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 1. 6/1 Athlas..ye whiche is lykened to bere up herein on his sholders.

† d. passize. To be assigned by repute to (a

person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed to he (so-and-so). Obs.

asid, to be reputed to be (So-and-So). Obs. c 1570 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 59 They haith bein likned to-gither more and 2 yere. 1575 /bid. 304 He saith that the said Janet was never by any report lykned to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert. . The said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. rare.
a 1400-50 Alexander 4350 To sett him in-to seruitute...
pat god has fourmed to be free & to his face licknud. 1483
Cath. Angl. 216/1 To make lyke (A. to Lykyne), assimilare,
conformare. 1720 Duncan Fraser in Evans O. B. (1784)
HI. xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidley worm, That warps
about the stone. 18. Ld. Baot'sham (Oglivle), The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free
constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary
power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† 3. intr. To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. to or dative. Also trans. to

come like. Const. to or dative. Also trans. to

come like. Const. to or dative. Also trans. to symbolize, represent. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 164 If bou wyrkkes on bis wyse, ba3 ho wyk were, Hir schal lyke bat layk bat lyknes hir tylle. 1340 Ayenb. 88 pe more he him loueb be stranglaker, be more he him likneb propreliche. a 1400-50 Alexander 66 pi fourme ls lickenand on na lym ne like to my selfe. a 1450 Kint. de la Tour (1868) 11 The plater drawen oute of the donge likenithe [Fr. signifie] the soule in the bbdi. 1809 Bianchi Levily & Sorrow I. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. Ibid. 11. 200, I once knew a lady... that likened suprissingly to you. 1838 Chalmers On Rom. II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world.

Hence + Li'kener. one who likens.

Hence † **Li'kener**, one who likens. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenythe. Likeness (laiknės). For forms see Like a. and -ness. [OE. (Northumb.) licnes, shortened form of gelicness I-LIKENESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. to; + formerly in the same sense, const. of (or genitive of

similarity; an instance of this. Const. 10; 1 101merly in the same sense, const. of (or genitive of pron.), with.

129 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9515 Wite clopes heo dude hire on . ilich be snowe, Pat me ne ssolde hire nor \(\frac{1}{2}\) elikensse ise ne iknowe. 21300 Curtor M. 3332 Licknes to corbin had he nan. 1398 Teevis Barth. De P. R. 11. xv. (1495)
40 The lykenesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels. 1470-85 Malory Arthur vii. xxviii, The vertu of my rynge. that is reed it will torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 Turner Herbal 1. Kvh, It may be called .. ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. V., v. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy likenesse. 1601 Sir W. Corson Gen. Treasury title, The practise... to adde and substract all vsuall Fractions vnlike, without reduction into likenesse. 1651 Howell Venice Pref., Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. 21315 Burnet Own Time (1724) 1. 31 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 J. C. Hornouse Hist. Illustr. (ed. 2) 386 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the Tyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. lxxiii, As sometimes in a dead man's face... A likeness,... Comes out—to some one of his race. 1855 Bain Senses & Int. III. II. § 23 (1864) 499

There is scope for the detection of likenesses in the midst of diversity. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. vii. (1878) to 3. It was n likeness to her little boy that had affected me so pleasantly.

2. That which resembles an object; a like shape

so pleasantly.

2. That which resembles an object; a like shape or form, a semblance. Hence gen. form, shape, esp. in phrase in likeness of. † In O.E. = figure, stature, c950 Lindisf, Gosf. Matt. vi. 27 Huade... iurre gedences mæge to-coet to lienesse [c 1000 anhienesse] his elne enne. a 1300 Cursor M. 18323 Bot of his licknes þat he bar Quils he went prechand here and þare þan mai we sai. 1340 Hamfolk Pr. Consc. 322 þan may men his liknes se Chaunged, als it had never bene he. c1385 Chaucra L. G. H. 1142 Dido, Cupido.. Hadde the liknesse of the child 1-take. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 27 þe fleisch is not hoot, but it is most & hab þre maner lijknes. c1450 Mironr Saluacium 1861 In liknes of brede and wyne gaf crist his blode and flesshe. 1500-20 Dundar Poems xxx. 47 Am ficiad he west in liknes of ane freir. 1502 Shass, Rom. & Jul. vi. 104 In this borrowed likenesse of shrunke death Thou shalt comme two and forty houres. 1611 Binds Esch. 150 Out of the midst thereof came the likenesse of foure liuing creatures. 1634 Milton Comus 84, I must.. take the Weeds and likenes of a Swain. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables eccexis, 393 It is safer yet to stand upon our Guard against an Enemy in the likeness of a Friend, then [etc.]. 1815 Shelley Demon World 270 The likeness of a throned king came by. 1881 Freeman Sudy, Venice 18 Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town.

3. The representation of an object; a copy, coun-

came by. 1881 Freeman Subf. Venice 185 Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town.

3. The representation of an object; a copy, counterpart, image, portrait. Phr. to take a person's likeness: to make a portrait of him. Also of persons: One who closely resembles another.

cy50 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. Contents (Sk.) 21/10 Imaginis licnessa. c1250 Gen. 4: Ex. 2641 Hamones likenes was doron. 1340 elyenb. 49 Prelas, bet ssolden bi licnesse and norbysne of holynesse... to all bewordle. 1414 Bramfron Penil. Ps. (Percy Soc.) 4 Turne the, Lord, and tarye now3t, Thim owen lyknes to helpe and save. 1593 Slakes. Rich. II, III. iv. 73 Thou old Adams likenesse, set to dresse this Garden. 1611 Bible. Dent. iv. 16 Lest yee... make you a grauen image... the likenes of male, or female. 1647 Cowley Mistress, My Picture (1687) 50 Here, take my Likeness with you, whilst 'tis so. 1667 Milton P. L. vill. 450 What next 1 bring shall please thee, he assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self. 1683 Troon Way to Health xix. (1697) 412 All creatures do vehemently desire to bring forth their Likenesses. 1729 T. Cooke Tales, Proposals, 8c. 22 Whose Sire.. Had all bequeath'd... To the dear Likeness of himself his Son. 1762-71 II. Walfole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. IV. (1786) 2 At most he gave himself the trouble of taking the likeness of the person who sat to him. 1781 Cowper Charity 434 Such was the portrait an apostle drew,.. Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true. 1815 JANE AUSTEN Emma 1. vi. 34 Did you ever have your likeness taken? 1857 Willmort Plass. Lit. xx. 115 History's... portraits ought to be likenesses. 1885 Chood Myths & Dr. II. xii. 223 They believe that their names and likenesses came to visit, returning with a likeness thereof. for their own wearing. † b. A sculptured image, a statue. Obs.

21200 Orann 1057 Off patt an, off Cherubyn, Pe33 haffdenn liceness metedd Uppo patt oferwere batt was Abufenn harrke timmbredd. c1205 Lav. 1267 Gen. 4 Ex. 698 Nilus king Made likenesse, for munifging After his fad

+5. Probable amount; = LIKELIHOOD 2 c. Obs. c 1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. x. (1885) 131 Now that the lykennes off the kyuges charges ordinarie and extraordinarie bith shewid [etc.].

Likening (loi k'nin), vbl. sb. [f. Liken v. +

1. The action of making like, or representing as

1. The action of making like, or representing as like; assimilation, comparison.

e 1440 Promp. Parv. 305/1 Lyknynge, assimilatio. 1632
Sherwood, A likening, assimilation. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ireland vi. 104 Protestant likenings of the pope and his flock to the devil and his crew. 1894 Athensum 30 June 385/1 [There is] an unconscious likening of all things to the flowers and hills she loves so well.

† 2. A figure of speech; a comparison, simile. At (the) likening of: under the similitude of.

a 1340 Hamfolk Psalterxxiii. 1 be prophet at be likynynge of a bedel.cries bat [etc.]. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 94b, A likening is agayne annexed, as blood. 1387 Golding De Alornay xxxi. 398 What... are the similitudes of Cicero himselfe in his treatise of old age, but liknings taken from husbandry and Vines?

Liker (loi kol). Now rare. [f. Like v. + -erl.] One who likes.

One who likes.

One who likes,

1532 More Confut. Tinulate Wks. 443/x To abhore and burne vp hys bookes and the likers of them with them. 1583 (see Lier b). 1658 Cokaine Poems (1669) 202 Beauty is but opinion of the Liker,

Liker, obs. form of Liquor.

Likerish, -ose, -ous: see Lickerish, -ous. Likesome, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also dial. lick-Some. [f. Like v. +-some.] Agreeable, pleasant, c1563 Sir T. Challorer tr. Boethius 1. metr. i. in Q. Eliz.'s Englishings (E. E. T. S.) App. 150 Theis, of my happie lyksome yougthe y' glorye long ago. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron. (1807-8) 111. 163 Offavour was she counted likesome. a 1650 Will Stewart & John v. in Child Ballads 11. 433/1 Or doe you mourne for a likesome ladye. 1801 Sporting Vol. VI, Mag. XIX. 87 He had looked rather gloomy before, but both had been appeared quite licksome. 1876 Whitty Gloss., Likewood, that which may be loved or desired. 1877 E. Leight Cheshire Gloss. 124 'Charly loves a licksome girl, as sweet as sugar candy.'

Likewarm, obs. form of LUKEWARM.

Likewarm, obs. form of Lukewarm.

† Likeways, adv. Obs. [f. Like a. + ways: see Way.] = Likewase 2 and 3.

1551 Record Pathon. Knowl. I. vii. Like waies I set one foote of the compas steddily in C. 1588 A. King II. Carrisius Catech. 81 Our., faith., confirmit lykunyis according to his commandiment. e 150a A. Hung Brit. Tengne (1863) 20 Lykwayes we sould keep the vonales of the original. 1625 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 211 And lykwayes I thinke I have done you no wrong. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 542? 2 There are others who have likeways done me a very particular honour. [1865 Dickers Mid. Fr. II. xii, Likeways when I went to them two governors.]

Likewise (birkwaiz). [abbreviated from in like wise: see Like a. and Wise sh.]

† 1. (The full phrase.) In like wise: in the same manner, Obs.

manner, Ohr.

manner, Obs.

1449 Rolls of Parlt. V. 148/1 As we have .. besought the kyngs Highnesse. .in lyke wyse tenderly we desire all youre wysdomes. c 1489 Caxron Sonnes of Aymon ix. 225 Alarde began to synge. .a new song .. & Richarde dide in lykewyse. 1509 Bury Hills (Camden) 109 To y chyrch of All Seyntys in ye same town in lykwyse xs. 1582 Sianyhurst Pinels 1. (Arb.) 22 in lykewise Neptun thee God .. apecred. 1673 Ray Journ. Love C. 183 H any be not present, he is searched out and brought in like wise.

2. In the like or same manner, similarly; = 1. Obs. exc. arch. in to do likewise (after Luke y 27).

2. In the like or same manner, similarly; = 1.

Obs. exc. arch. in to do likewise (after Luke x. 37).

a 1460 Gregory's Chron. in Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.
(Canden) 133. Also lyke wyse al momer of personys of Hooly
Chyrche obedyente unto us. shalle swere for too kepe thys
present acorde. 1480 Caxton Fights of J. U. XXXV. 150
Item they.. may yssue out.. that owre whan the enemyes
be not aware of.. and likwyse to sawte them as they he
sawted. 1534 Tindale (Arb.) o And lyke wyse he
plaith with the verb in Luke and in Make. 1611 Binds
Judg. vii. 17 Hee said wnto them, Looke on mee, and doe
likewise. c 1635 Minton Death Fair Infant ii, He thought
it toucht his Deitie full neer, If likewise he some fair one
wedded not. 1828 J. H. Moore Pract. Navig. (ed. 20)
p. xiv, Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as
that of whole numbers.

3. Also, as well, moreover, too.

3. Also, as well, moreover, too.

1509 Finer Fineral Serm, C'tess Richmond Wks, (1876)

200 Wherfore let vs. consyder lyke wise whether [etc.]. 1604 E.
Germstonel D'Aleosta's Hist, Indies IV. xxxviii, 314 There
is likewise a small beast very common which they call Cuyes.

1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 84 It is good likewise...
in all Hypocondriacal cases. 1865 J. Wilson City of Plague

1. iii. 1883. I had forgot to mention that his wife Was likewise lying dead. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Innny, 53 Likewise the imaginative woe... Diffused the shock thro' all my life.

1880 Geiker Phys. Geog. Introd. 7 As there is a geographical distribution of climates, so likewise is there one of plants and animals.

Hence + Li kewisely adv., similarly, + Li ke-

wiseness, a similar method or manner. 1598 Sylvester Du Barlas II. ii. IV. Columnes 327 Th'other, which cuts this equi-distantly, is dikewisely! The second Colure. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. To Rdr., We. may either find better words, or at least coin fitter. in a likewiseness to the old, than [ct.].

in a likewiseness to the old, than [ct.].

† Likeworth, a. Obs. Forms: 1 liewyrde, 3 liewurde. [OE. Mereyrde, f. stem of Meian to Like + reyrde Worth a.] Agreeable, acceptable, pleasing. So † Likeworthy a. in the same sense. c883 K. Ælered Boeth, xvi. § 1 (Sedgefield) 35 Hwat bid per Jonne liewyrdes buton his god & his weardscipe. c1200 Orbin 15918 Acc itt niss nobly biforem Godd Liewurbij lif, ne eweme. c1200 Trin. Cell. Hom. 7 His oder dieliche tocume is softe and swide milde and liewurde. c1230 Hall Meid, 11 Hit is se heh þing & se swide leof godd & se liewurde.

Likham (e, variant of Licham Obs.

Likie (n. obs. form of Licham Obs.

Likie(n, obs. form of Like v.

|| **Likin** (līkīn). Also lekin. [Chinese li-kin, f. li Li² + kin money.] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

1876 Agreement of Chefoo (Y.), The amount of likin to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments. 1901 Scotsman 11 Mar. 84, Sheng., has memorialised the Court in favour of the abolition of likin duties.

Liking (lai kin), vbl. sb. [OE. llcung, f. llcian: see Like v. 1 and -ing 1.] + 1. The fact of being to one's taste (cf. Like

†1. The fact of being to one's taste (cf. Like z.¹ 1), or of being liked. Obs.

c 897 K. Ælfren Gregory's Past. xli. 303 Dætte hie for dære licunga dære heringe. . de hie lufigead eac gedafigen da tælinge. c 1175 Paternoster 247 in Lamb. Hom. 69 On oder wise ic habbe funde hu me mei in sunne bon binnde, þet forme is to beon underling and þet oðer is liking. c 1400 Afol. Loll. 26 pings were in desesse to him, þat now are in mikil leking. 1570-6 Lambarder Peramb. Kent (1826) 297 The greatest personages, helde Monkes, Friars, and Nonnes, in such veneration and liking, that [etc.] 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 218/1 The man [must] exhort the woman, and the woman the man, to be out of liking with themselues before God.

†2. Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this.

+2. Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this. At liking: in a suitable position, at one's ease. Ill liking: discomfort, unhappiness. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 10 Forte wenden us uronimard be licunge bet flesches lustes askeð. c.1230 llnil Meid. 7 Habbeð mare delit þrin þen anie oðre habbeð ilikinge | = in likinge| of þe worlde. a 1300 Cursor M. 2808 In vayn glory haue i likyng. c.1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 132 William þe Scottis

kyng therfor was fulle blithe, Pat Henry had ille likyng. 1340–70 Alex. & Pinal. 956 We lachen likinge y-now of pe lofted briddus. C 1350 W.H. Paleme 2023 Sche mizt lede hire lift in liking. & murpe. 1375 Barnotk Brue 1. 226 Fredome mayss man to haiff liking. Birl. In. 560 Quhen men oucht at liking ar. 1396 Treuras Barth. De P. R. xvi. excii. (1495) 730 This tree is not at lykyng in rough places and mountains. a 1440 Sir Pegera. 831 Thane durste 1 saffly syng. Was never emporouse ne kyng More at hys lykyng. c 1470 Golagros & Gavo. 1065 The lordis on the tothir side for liking thay leugh. c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. ii. 8 This likynge is more delectable to the body and saile than all the myrthe and likyng that all the worlde myghte gyne. 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. FIII, 80 b., And sought. for the delicacie of viandes: well was that man rewarded that could bryng any thyng of hkyng or pleasure.

† b. In bad sense, more fully flesh's or fleshly liking: Sensuality, sexual desire, lust. Obs.
a1240 Urvisan in Cott. Hom. 189 pi deap adeadi in me flehees licunge. a1340 Hamour Finiter xiii. All pe lust and lykyng of paire flesch and pis warld. c 1400 tt. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lerdsh. 73 Vse lytel flesshly likyng. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 97/49 For likinge blindip many oon. 1575 Treases, Faulemic 269 A man shall know when they full to lyking and laying by this. a1311 Ken Edmand Poet. Wes. 1721 H. 96 To Sensuality his Flesh propends, Propension up to Liking straight ascends.

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or prefers, (a person's) pleasure. Also pl. + Of free liking: of free will. Now rare.

1. 1375 N Pains Hell 147 in O. E. Misc. 215 Moch froyther was here face be-fore, To the person was here lykyng.

1. 136 Chauche Paint. Prod. 127 Youre lykyng is that I shalled a tale. 1400 Kem. Rose 1975, I wol be in hool at your devys For to fulfille your lyking. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Cont. Lordsh. 48 With he helpe of god hay all shall be subgitz to by likynges. 1590 Greffer Fr. Bason x. (1630) F 3h, I leave thee to thine own liking. 1601 Shaks. All's 18 et al. 18. Shall he subgitz to by likynges. 1590 Greffer Fr. Bason x. (1630) F 3h, I leave thee to thine own liking. 1601 Shaks. All's 18 et al. 18. Shall he subgitz to his his on 5 art. Pervol \$ 12 (1810) 23 This I leave to the liking of others. 1742 Reinhauson Paintell III. 200 Of all Men he is the least to follow his own Liking. 1859 Mill. Liber ty i. 15 No one, indeed, acknowledges to himself that his standard of judgment is his own liking.

18. In phrases + al, to, (larely after, in) one's

Liberty i. 15 No one, indeed, acknowledges to himself that his standard of judgment is his own liking.

b. In plirases † al, lo, (larely after, in) one's liking: according to one's wish, to one's taste.

13. Miner Poems fr. Pernon MS. E. E. T. S.) 497/133 pouh he be nougt at bi likyinge, pe peet but schal by masse synge, Perfare lette bou nouht. 1480 Canton Chron. Eng. ccalvi. (1482) 311 He spared no thying of his lustes he desyres but accomplysshed them after his lykying. 1551 County Pleas. 4: Pain 165 You... spent all at your owne lykyinge In wantones and lanketyinge. 1587 Filming. Contin. Holinshed 111. 401/2 Finding a place to his liking, he esconsed himself in despite of the Spaniards. 1633 Br. Hall. Hand Telts. W. T. 13 Liberty to dispose of thyselfe to thine owne best liking. 1710 Stielle Tatler No. 228 F. 7 A Gentleman, who would willingly many, if he could find a Wife to his Liking. 1796 Miss. Glasse Conference, 44 Senson with pepper and salt to your liking. 1869 Eadin Galathum 123 It might not be in all points to their perfect liking, but they could not set themselves against it.

4. The condition of being fond of or not averse

The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); favourable regard; 'fancy'

4. The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); favourable regard; 'fancy' for or inclination to (some object).

1340 Ayenh. 23 Pe uifte bog of prede is yidele blisse bet is fole likinge of fole heryinge. 1350 Will. Paleone 452 Sogret liking & lone i haue bet had to bi hold. 1362 Lange. P.P.A. A. 27 Lot., for lyking of drinke, Dudle bi his doubtren bat be deuel housed. 1570 Henry's Wallace viii. 1411 To tak ane lyking [He.MS. Nas Ink] and syne get na plesance, Sic lufe as that is nathing to avance. 1587 Habrison England n. i. (1877) i. 6 For nothing could be obteined from him, of which the Normans had no liking. 1590 Stellshe R. C. in. xii. 13 She., did great hking shoowe, Great liking unto many, but true love to feowe. 1600 Shaks. A. P. Z. i. iii. 28 Is it possible. 1901 should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulands yongest sonne? 1607 Torskal, Four J. Beasts (1658) 523 Afterward they grew onto filking of this vain custom. 1655 Digass Compl. Ambass. 59, I heare secretly that there is not the best liking between the two Queens. a 216 South Serm. (1823) II. 8 Scarce any man passes to the greater liking of them. 1742 Richardson Pamela III. 294 The Earl has taken a great liking to him. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas iv. viii. 7 Though not dainty in her likings. 1823 Henry Journ. Upper Prov. India (1828) II. 377, I have no liking for all this train. 1832 Miss Wordsworth Leving & Liking in Markin Gil Blas iv. viii. 7 Though not dainty in her likings come, and pass away; 'Tis love that remains till our latest day. 1847-9 Henry Friends in C. (1851) I. 63, I have a lawyer's liking for the best evidence. 1876 Gigo. Ellot Dan. Der. xxxiii. II. 313 Friendships begiu with liking or gratitude.

attrib. 1701 Cuber Love makes Man Epil., And know, the while the liking be begin with liking or gratitude.

gratitude. attrib. 1701 CIBBER Love makes Man Epil., And know, that while the liking Fit has seiz'd you, She cannot look, he write, too ill to please you.

† b. Approval, consent. (See also Good-

11KING 2.) Obs.
1607 Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch. (1892) 59
With the consent or likinge of the Scholemaster.
C. On or upon liking: on approval or trial.

Now rare in educated use.

Now rare in educated use.

1615 in Picton L'fool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 190 This lycence to continue noe longer then untill Michaelmas... but upon lykeinge. 1685 DRYDEN Thren. August. iv, The Royal Soul.. Came but a while on liking here. 1727 GAV Beggar's Of. 1. viii, Are you really bound Wife or are you only upon liking? 1812 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. XXXIII. 25 He did not stay..the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. 1834 Autobiog. Dissenting Minister 157 After spending a few months on liking, I was unanimously chosen. 1865 DICKENS Mat. Fr. 1V. iv, He [the waiter] is a very young man on liking, and we don't like him.

LIKING.

tiking.

† 5. An object liked, (one's) beloved. Obs.

c 1450 Holland Howard 456, I sall followe the in faith...my
lyking thow art. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. xiv. The wyffise
cam furth with cryis and clappis. Lo. quhair my lyking
ligs! Quo thay. 1667 Milton P. L. xi. 587 In the amorous
Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose.
† 6. Bodily condition, esp. good or healthy condition. Cf. Good-liking 4. Obs.
c 1320 Sir Tristr. 1279 So gode likeing he fand pat hole
he was and fere. c 1440 Pallad. on Hub. 1, 46 Yf contreymen in likying hele endure. c 1440 Generydes 6760 All pale
and wanne, owt of likeing he was. 1539 Tavenner Eraim.
Prov. (1552) 7 This ought not to seeme any marvayle... yf
he were in better lykyinge than hys horse. a 1568 Ascham
Scholom. (Arb.) 131 ff God do lend me... free laysure and
libertie, with good likying and a merrie heart. 1584 Cogan
Harven Health i. (1612) 2 These...labors...do make a good
state or liking of the body. 1500 Greene Newer too Late
B b, I have one sheepe in my fold that's quite out of liking.
1611, 1656 [see Good-Liking 4]. 1661 Mascal. Gov. Cattle 16
Which will cause the beast to become lean and of ill liking.
1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 4145 '4 Strayed or stolen..., a bay
Mare..., in good Liking. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr.
1749 [1.9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not
become fatter or in better liking. 1738 Bracken Farriery Impr.
1740 [1.9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not
become fatter or in better liking. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr.
1752 [1.1 The condition of being like or likely. a. quasi1760 Ayoth. 47 Pe likinges [F. figures] and be ymagina1761 Ayoth. 47 Pe likinges [F. figures] and be ymagina1761 on good Liking. 1789 Likely (do something).

1340 Ayoth. 47 Pe likinges [F. figures] and be ymagina1761 on good Liking. 1789 Likely (do something).

1 Int. In thering: There to (to something: 1340 Ayenb. 47 pe likinges [F. figures] and be ymagina-cions of zenne. 1599 Let. in Harington Nogw Ant. 47, I am in liking to get Erasinus for your Entertainmente. + Liking, fpl. a. 1 Obs. Also 4-7 Sc. likand. [f. Like 7, 1 + 186].]

I. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of

1. Eleasing, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of food: Dainty. Of the weather, wind, an opinion: Favourable. Const. till, to.

1340 70. Alex. & Dind. 94). Summe bat longen to a lud of likinge smellus. 1375 Barbour Brine. 1. 9 And suth thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1387 Treviss Higden. Rolls) VII. 237 Anon likynge wynd filled the sailles. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 31 In. delicious and liking feeding. freers passen lords. e1470 Herry Walin. evi. 93 Him thow our threw out off his likand rest. 1513 Dotglass. Encis v. xii 150 sweit habit, and likand bed, quod sche. a 1548 Hatt Chron., Hen. VIII. 72 h, The wynd to hym was likyng, wherby he sayled into Flaunders. 1560 Dats tr. Strature's Comm. 244 He appointed hym and his fellowes to come and declare hys lykyng opinion touchyng the same. 1596 J. Norders Progr. Vicietie (154) 62 Grant that I may watchfully avoid what thou loathest, howsoever liking it be unto me. 1610 Henry St. Ang. Critic of God Alv. In. 1620 709 Making a liking vse of all. [a 1633 W. Cart wright: Criticary 111., Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus brent: So fresh thou art, and there with so lycand.]

2. In condition'; healthy, plump; in a specified condition e.g. well, ill liking. Of a soil: Rich. 1335 Song of Testerday 75 in E. E. P. 1862 135 An hounce bat is liking and Ioly. 2a 1366 Chaveer Rom. Rose 1504 Abouten it is gras springing, for moiste so thicke and well by king. That the may in winter dye. 1186 Wyclf Wis. (1880 7 It semely be devyl gedreb siche lumpis of aonge men, fatte, and lykynge and Joly. 1416 Lyon. De Gull. Pier. 865 I how wer to fat, and to lykynge. 1535 Coverdate Dam. i. 10. I am afrayed off my lorde the ky ge, lest he spye youre faces to be worse lykynge then the other syrngaldes of youre age. 1611 Biete Dim. i. 10. I am afrayed off my lorde the ky ge, lest he spye youre faces to be worse lykynge then the other syrngaldes of youre age. 1611 Biete Dim. i. 10. I am afrayed off my lorde the ky ge, lest he spye your faces to be worse lykynge then the othe

**Likingly, adr. 1 Obs. [f. Liking fr. a.l. + LY -] In a pleasing manner; pleasantly, daintily, attractively; also, to one's liking, with pleasure.

1387 Thevis, Higher (Rolls) VII. 405 Pe man bouste bat he hadde be likyngly i-norsched.

1393 Lanci. P. Pl. C. ax. 241 Lordiche for to lyuen and likyngliche be clebed.

1410 Lordiche for to lyuen and likyngliche be clebed.

1410 Lordiche for to lyuen and likyngliche be clebed.

1411 Likingly aut. 2 Hou. That bede youre lyfe so lykandly.

1513 Douglas. Excis viii. vi. 31 Sa likandly, in pece and libertie. At eis his commoun peple governit he.

1411 Likingly, adr. 2 Obs. [f. Liking fr. a.2 + LY -] In a probable manner: probably.

1388 Wyclif Isa. 2nd Prol. Ellis it wole as likyngli be applied to falsnesse as to treuthe. 1144 Procock Repr. 111.

14. 338 Prechours sauen hem to flatene. for to the more likingli felle her wombis and her pursis.

1411 Kingness. Obs. [f. Liking fr. a.l. + NESS.] Attractiveness.

NESS.] Attractiveness.

c 1430 firmus Virg. 93 bis feisaunt ben is likingnes, And
euere folewijh hir bese 30nge men.

Likke, obs. form of Lick, Like.

Likli e, likly, obs. forms of LIKELY.

Likorice, Likour, obs. ff. Liquerice, Liquer.

Likorice, Likour, obs. ff. Liquerice, Liquer. Likresse, -rus, variants of Lickerous (Mr. Likth, obs. 3rd sing, pres. ind. of Lie v. 2

Lil, lill (lil). [Romany.] #a. As a gipsy word: A book. b. slang. (See quots.); also 'a five-pound note' (Farmer).

1812 J. H. Yaux Flash Dict. Lill, a pocket-book. 1851
Borrow Larregree L. xvii. 219 Then the more shame for you-a snake-fellow—a horse-witch—and a lil-reader—yet you can't shift for yourself. 1852 — Raphary Ryi ix. (1900) 58

Lor', brother! how learned in lils you are! 1859 Marsell Fords. (Farmer), Lil', a pocket-book. Lil', a bad bill.

Lil, var. LILL v. Obs., and LILE a. dial.

Lilac (loi lăk). Forms: 7 lelack(e, 7-8 (9) lilach, 8-9 (now chiefly dial. or U.S.) laylock, (9 layloe, U.S. vulgar lalock), 8 lylac, 7-lilac. [a. F. lilac (Cotgr.; now lilas), a. Sp. lilac, a. Arab. اليلاي, اليلاي الآلقلا, app. ad. Pers. اليلاي الآلمالية المتعادنة المتعادنات المتعادنة المتعادنات المتعادنات المتعادنات var. of علام نيل nīlak bluish, f. Pers. نيل nīl blue, indigo (Skr. nīla, Hindī līl); cf. various Pers. words for indigo, līlah, līlanj, etc., which have parallel forms with initial n. Other forms are Pg. lilaz (from Sp. or Arab.), Turkish leilaq (whence possibly the early 17th c. lelacke, mod. laylock].]

1. A shrub, Syringa vulgaris, cultivated for its fragrant blossoms, which are of a pale pinkish violet colour; a variety has white blossoms. Also,

the flower of this shrub.

the flower of this shrub.

1625 [see lilac-tree below]. 1658 Sir T. Browne Gard.
Cyrus iii. 128 The Autumnal budds... making little Rhomuses, and network figures, as in the Sycamore and Lilac.
1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. Nov. 79 Plant Roses... Lilac,
Syringas [etc.]. 1763 Brit. Mag. IV. 605 And gather'd lay.
Locks perish, as they blow. 1777 T. Warton Odex. 111 Apr.
25 The lilac hangs to view Its hursting gems in clusters blue.
1844 Lady G. Feilerton Ellen Middleton (1854) II. Xii. 69
A large nosegay of lilacs and seringa. 1860 O. W. HOLMES
Prof. Breakf.-t. ii. Lalocks flowered late. 1865 TENNYSON
On a Jlourner ii. Nature. makes the purple lilac ripe. 1881
BESANT & Rice Chapl. of Fleet I. 3 The yellow laburnum, and the laylock were at their best.

b. Applied to other speciessof Syringa 'see quots.).

nand the laylock were at their best.

b. Applied to other species of Syringa (see quots.).

1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 28 Rose-Trees, Hone-suckles, Persian Lilachs. &c. 1842 Fenny Cycl.

XXIII. 478 z. Springa Josikea, Josika's lilac. is a native of Transylvania, and was discovered by the Baroness von Josika, after whom it was named by Jacquin. S. Chinensii, Chinese Illac. . In characters it is intermediate between S. tudgaris and S. Persia, and agrees with a hybrid plant produced at Rouen by M. Vain, and called S. Rotomagensis, the Rouen lilac. 1851 DELAMER FL Gard. 124

S. Persia, the Persian Lilac, is a smaller and slenderer shrub, with looser, more drooping heads of flowers, more aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.

c. Applied to plants of other genera (see quots.)

aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.

C. Applied to plants of other genera (see quots.)

1839 Penn Cyel, XV, 30 i Melia Azedarak, sometimes called Persian Lilac, Pride of India, and Common Beadtree. 1860 G. Bennett Gatherings Nat. Austral. xvii. 326

The White Cedartere, or Australian Lilac (Melia Australia). 1866 Treas, Bot. 631 2 African Lilac, Melia Australian Lilac, a name used by the settlers for Hardenbergia monofylila; also Prostanthera tiolaca. Indian Lilac, Melia semperflorens. 1881 J. S. Gamele Indian Timbers 70 Melia Azedara h, Linn. . The Persian Lilac. 1858 Morris Australia Eng. Lilac, name given in Australia, and is called 'Persian Lilac' in India. In Fasmania the name of Native Lilac is given to Prestanthera retundifolia.

2. The colour of lilac blossom.

2. The colour of lilac blossom.

2. The colour of lilac blossom.

1791 Hamilton Berthollets Dyreing II. II. III. III. xi. 255 The colour was more or less inclined to red, from lilac to violet. 1796 Stednan Surfmam II. xvii. 25 The breast 1.6 the paroquet) is of a leaden hue, the belly filac 1816 Ctrss Hambucke in Two Noble Lines I 53 Elizabeth wore white and silver, I wore layloc and silver. 1847 Tennyson Princess II. 3 She brought us Academi: silks, in hue The lilac b. attrib., passing into adj. Of the colour of lilac blossom

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH Contrast 1832 114 I: will spoil my lilar ribbons. 1854-6 PAINORE Angel in Ho. x. i. 5 The little lilar glove. 1864 TENNYSON Grandmother xv, So Willy and I were wedded: I wore a blac gown. 1882 Garden 1 Apr 210'1 A beautiful alpine Crowfoot, with delicate lilae flowers.

3. attrib. and Comb. 2011-2011

3. attrib. and Comb, as like-ambush, -bush, -flower, -shade, -tree; also, qualifying the names of colours, as lilac-blue, -crey, -maure, -pink.-purple; parasynthetic, as lilac-coloured, -keaded, -tinted adjs.; lilac moth see quot.); lilac-tide nonce-use,

the time when lilac is in bloom.

the time when lilac is in bloom.

1842 TENNYSON Gardener's Dan. 111 This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk Thro' crowded 'lilacambush trimly pruned.

1851 E'ham & Midl. Gardener's Mag. May 52 Bunches of delicate 'lilacablue. Bowers. 1862 Lowell Bigiow P. Ser. II, vi. 87 The cathird in the 'laylock-bush is loud.

1766 Awore Buselle (1770) IV. 97 You must write with this 'lilach-coloured liquor. 1880 Block il Midle H'inger xx. The silent, glassy, 'lilac-grey sea. 1802 G. Barringrow Hist. N. S. Wales ix. 344 The beautiful 'lilach-beaded parroquet. 1868 Wood Homes withkant H. xiv. 296 The little chocolate-coloured moth called the 'Lilac Moth Lass-trais a ribeama. 1862 Garden '7 Oct. 397.3 Pelargoniums. hithe chocolate-coloured moth called the "Lilac Moth (Laza-traia ribeana", 1882 Garden 7 Oct, 207 3 Pelargoniums. Lady Sheffield, 'hilac-pink. Itad, 1 Apr. 2732 A compact rosette of a rich 'filac-purple. 1849 M. Arnoth Mosters Sappha i, Nothing sits on the lawn but the quick 'filac-shade. 1765 H. Walfole Let. to Earl Hertfird it May, Though in all the bloom of my passion, 'filac-tide, I have not been at Strawberry this fortnight. 1847-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 1762 'Lilac-timed spots. 1848 Bacon Ess. Gardens (Art) 556 The 'Lelacke Tree. 1850 Surv. Wes-such Palace, Archeol. V. 424 A fountaine of white marble caset round with six trees called lelack trees.

Lilaceous (laile fas), a. [f. LILAC + -EOUS.]

Of or belonging to a lilac colour,
1855 in Maine Exper. Lex. 1890 Harper's Mag. Nov.
862/1 A beautiful lilaceous blue. Itad. 864/2.

Lilacine (lai-lasin). Chem. Also lilacin. [f. Lilac+-INE. Cf. F. lilacine.] A crystalline substance obtained from the lilac. Syringu uniqueris;

now called STRINGIN.

1842 Pharmacethial Jrnl. I 557 The lilacine appears to

be combined in the lilac with malic acid. 1844 in HOBLYN Dict, Med. Terms; and in recent Dicts.

Lilalite. Min. [f. F. lilar lilac + LITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPHOLITE.

1796 KIRWAN Elem, Min. (ed. 2) 1. 208 Lepidolite - Lilalite

† Lilburne. Obs. rare-1. A lubber.

† Lilburne. Obs. rare—1. A lubber.

a 1553 Udatt. Royster D. III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are suche a calle, such an asse, suche a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.

† Lile, sb. Obs. [f. name of Lille in France. Cf. Lisle.] ? A kind of grogram (more fully Lile

grogram).

grogram).

1640 in Noorthouck Lond. (1773) 843/1 Stuffs, liles, broad or narrow, the piece not above 15 yards, 2d. 1660 Act 12 Chas. 11, c. 4 Sched. sv. Euffin, Buffins, Blocadoes, & Lile Grograms narrow the single peece. iij. 11. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 65 Lile Grograins.

Lile (19i1), a. and adv. dial. Also III. [app. repr. a contraction of ON. litell, littl- Little: cf. mod.Sw. lilla, Da. lille.] Little.

mool.5W. Mid., Da. Mile. I. Little.

1633 King & Poore N. Man 29 Full lile we know his hard griefe of mind. 1848 Mas. Gaskell M. Barton vii. (1882) 17/1 He'll have a hard death, poor lile fellow. 1863—

5/tria* L. Novels 1874 127, I trust to thee to look after the lile lass. 1894 Hall Caine Manxman 200 Nice lil 100.

Lile: see Lille v. and Lilv.

Lile: see Lille v. and Lilv.

Liliaceous hilistifs), a. Also 8 erron. hilaceous. [f. L. liliaceut, f. lilium hily: see -ACEOUS.]

Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hilies or the order Liliaceu; hily-like.

1731 Ballevol. II, Liliacout, of, pertaining to, or like lily kind. 1775 Masson in Phil. Trans. LXVI. 225 [A flower] of the lilaceous kind, with a long space of pendulous flowers of a greenish arms ecolour. this is it in virially. 1785 Masson arms Bot. Lifty 1785 He cally lis wanting in the greater part of the liliaceous tribe. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. ii. (1822-32 The large liliaceous plants which shaded the streamlets. a 1826 H. Miller Test. Rocks ii. 1837-95 Aquatic plants and dilaceous costs.

Lilial livilial, a. and th. Bot. [asl. mod.L. lilialis, f. lilium Lilv.] a. adj. Only in Lilial alliance: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance'

alliance: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance' or group of orders which includes the Liliance. sb. A member of this alliance.

1846 LINDLEY F. K. Kingd. 195 [Endogress.] Alliance XVI. Liliales.—The Lilial Alliance. Natural Orders of Lilials. 1854 A. Adams, etc. Jan. Nat. Hitt. 501, 11. Order— Lilials (Liliales).

+ Liliated, a. [f.L. lī. ium Lily + -ate3 + -ED1.] Embellished with the flear-de-lis of France.

1643 PRINNE Set. Pomer Parl. App. 155 When he is irded by the King [of France] with the Lifated sword. Lilibolaro, obs. form of LILLIEULLEEO.

Lilie, obs. form of LILY.

Lilied libid', a. Also 6-7 lillied, 7 lily'd. [f. Lilly + -ED 2.]

[f. Lily + -ED 2.]

1. Resembling a lily in fairness of complexion.

1614 Sylvestea Betkillia's Reseme iv. 372 Her raddy

round Checks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or

of Lillies Rosed. 1627-77 Felthum Resolves t. xxxvii. 62

The modest sweetness of a little face. 1652 Bexnows Theoph.

To my Jamue, The lily'd breasts with violets vein'd. 176

Poetry in Ann. Reg. 234 Did they Wear rulfs too small..

Or, over lilled, add a little rose. 1822 J. Wilson Lights &
Shadons Scott. Life 4 She was like the faires of all the
lilled broad. 1840 Boxwasing Socialite L 160 Of just-tinged

marble, like Eve's lilled flesh.

2. Covered with or abounding with lilles.

a 1633 Million Areades of Nymphs and Shepherds dance

2. Covered with or abounding with lilies.

a 1633 Militon Arrades of Nymphs and Shepherds dance no more By sandy Ladons Lillied hanks. 1744 AKKNSIDE Pleas, Imag. 11. 257 O'er the lilied vale Cleaver than glass in flow'd. a 1803 Beatthe Ode to Please in. Ill. Along the lilied hank the nymphs advance. 1876 Gen. Elbor Dan. Der. Lik 65 Its lilied pool and grassy acres specked with deer.

b. Bearing or embellished with the heraldic lilies or fleur-de-lis.

1795 Souther Your of Arvin. 617 And plant the lilied flag Victorious on you tower. 1814 S. Rouths Farquel. 88 The lilied hanners streaming bright. 1814 Cary Dante, Far. vi. 116 The fond belief that heave will track its armour for his liked shield. 1884 Granders Hist. Eag. VII. lik. 155 The lilied hanner of France.

Lilliform lirliffirm), a. [f. Lilt + -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a lily.

Having the form or shape of a lily, 1856 Fred. Seri. Archeol. danc. XII. 33 Paterse of red glared ware, with broad flattened rims of tasselled or liliform patterns were discovered at the same time.

from patterns were discovered at the same time.

Liliput, Liliputian: see LILLIPUT, -IAX.

Lill (ii), sh.! Sr. [Cd. Du. lad.] = LILT sh. 4.

1711 Revesey Froms Gloss. 1760; Lille, the holes of a wind-instrument of music. 1788 in R. Gallivany's Poems 154 Go on, then, Gallivany, go on, To rough the lill, and sound the drone. 1844 Sourt Radjanswith Let. xi, He... could play weel on the pipes;... and he had the finest finger for the hack-lill [11832 hack-lill] between Berwick and Carlisle.

Fishe.

Lill (ill), sh.2 A pin of a very small size.

Till (ill), sh.2 A pin of a very small size.

Till above an interpretation of Lilliputian. Mad. Addic., Lills...

Pins with perfect Solid Hends.

Lill, sh.3 slange. See Lill.

+ Lill, sh.3 slange. See Lill.

+ Lill, to Ohs. Forms: 6 lil, lylle, 6-7 lill, (7 lell). [Onomatoporie: cf. Loll v.] trans.

To loll or hang (the tongoe) and (tarely forth).

Also (rarely) intr. said of the tongoe.

1530 Palson. 611, I lylle out the tonge, as a beest dothe that is chafed, or hallette. 1557 Massiali Good, Cattle (1627)

15 Ye shall see him lil and hold out his tougue. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. v. 34 Cerberus .. lilled forth his bloody flaming tong. 1591 Stlvester Dr. Bartas I. v. 228 As the Woodpecker, his long tongue doth lill Out of the clov'u pipe of his horny hill To catch the Emets. 1600 Holland Livy vii. x. 255 Scornfully lelling and blaring out his tongue. The trough of the tongue, yeelds a great blare or light. Ibid. sv. Lingua, Like a tongue lilling out of the mouth. 1622 Mabbe It. Aleman's Gramman d Alf. 11. 219 They shall .. lill out their tongue, like a Calfe. 1656 W. D. It. Cemenius' Gate Lat. Uni. 1651 A scorner sheweth his slightings and scorns... by distorting his lips, lilling out his tongue [etc.]. 1833 Willsh. Gloss., Lill., to pant as a dog.
Lilla-, lillebullero: see LILLIBELLERO.

Gate Lat. Uni. Post A source scores. By distorting his lips, lilling out his tongue [etc.]. 1893 Willish. Gloss, Lill, to pant as a dog.

Lilla-, lillebullero: see LILLIBULLERO.

† Lille, v. Obs. In 3 lylle, 5 lile. [Cf. Du. lillen to tremble, quiver.] intr. ? To quiver.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 447 Pe wyz.. Leked alofte on be lef hat lylled grene.

† Lill for loll, phr. Obs. Also 5 lyl for lal.

6 lill for law. [Possibly a jingling perversion of some phrase containing the OE. lat bruise; see quot. c1000. For the jingle cf. tit for tat.] To give, elc. lill for loll: to retaliate.

[c 1000 ÆLPRIC Exod. xxi. 25 Sylle lif wið life... wunde wið wunde, læl wið læle.] c1445 Wyntown Cron. III. il. 263

Thai come onone To bind and led away Sampsone, And to quyt hym lyl for lal [c.r. lill for law]. 1335 Syrwwyt Cron. Scot. [1855) II. 335 Scho murdreist this lik king: And so that tyme scho plaid him lill for law. 1537 J. Bett. Halddow's Answ. Osor. 277 b., Why may not I as well we the like lavishnes of tongue, geve lill for loll!: 1639 Swoth Hund. Berkely [1825] 111. 33 Lill for loll. Id est, one for another: 28 good as hee brought.

Lillianite (lirlianait). Min. [Named by Keller, Villianite (lirlianait).

Lillianite 'li lianait'. Min. [Named by Keller, 1889, from the Lillian mine, Colorado, its locality: see -ITE.] A steel-coloured salphide of bismuth

and lead. 1892 DANA Min. 130.

Lillibullero lilibull*ro). Forms: 7 lilliburlero, Lilly Burleighre. 8 lilibolaro. lille-,

burlero, Lilly Burleighre. 8 lilibolaro. lille-, lilla-, 8- lillibullero. [Unneaning.] Part of the refrain (hence, the name and the tune) of a song ridiculing the Irish, popular about 1688. 1688 pel. Ballads 1960) I. 273 Ho? broder Teague, doct hear de decree? Lilli Burlero, bullen ala Dat we shall have a new deputie. 1689 Diary in Topigrapher 1790-32 The Chimes at St. Michaels. haveing for some time been made to strike Lilli Burlero. 1697 Vansander. Flog v. 66 D. L. de tol doi: Lilly Burleighers bidd din a Bough. 1714 Gay Sheph. Week Sat. 116 He som of Taffey Welch, and Sawney Scot. Lille-bullero, and the Irish Trot. 1798 Strene Tr. Shandy II. ii, He accustomed himself to whissie the Lillabullero. 1760 H. Waltock Let. is sir D. Dalrymple 3 Feb., The mob will never sing lillibul ero but in opposition to some other mob. 1249 Macavilly Hist. Eng. ix. (ed. 5) II. 423 One of the characteristics of the 300d old soldier is his trick of whissing Lillibullero.

Hence Lillibulle ro v., trans. (nonce-wd.) to sing

'illibullero' over.

'state of the state of

Lilliput (lithput). The name of an imaginary country in Gulliver's Trave's 1726, peopled by pygmies six inches high. Used attrib. = diminutive. Occas. sb., a person of diminutive size. a child.

Occas. 19., a person of diminutive size. a citial. 1859 Whitman Carol of Harriers 13 The lilliput, countless armies of the grass. 1879 J. Burancons Lecusts and W. Honey (1884) 69 One of these Lilliput frogs. Jeaped near me. 1880 Daily News 1,7 Den. 2 v. It is easy enough to decide on what to give the Lilliputs [sc. children].

Lilliputian (lilipiū fan), st. and a. Also Lilliputian. [f. Lilliput - Jan.]

A. st. An inhabitant of LILLIPTT; hence, a

A. th. An inhabitant of LILLIPUT; hence, a person of diminutive size, character, or mind.

1726 Swith Gulliver I. iii. etc. 1727 Fielding Love Sec. Masques in I. v., Oh, genini! would I had been born a Lilliputian! 1806 South Dryslen's 1814. (1823) IV. 3 The corresponding 1806 South Dryslen's 1814. (1823) IV. 3 The corresponding 1806 South Dryslen's 1814. (1824) IV. 3 The corresponding above the drama sink into Lilliputians beside the gigantic Almander. 1824 Forth. Rev. Mar. 326 The antice of these official Lilliputians.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of diminutive size; petty. 1726 Switt Gullicer I. v., The Lilliputian tongue. 1728 Mongay Algiers II. v. 319 Good substantial Leagues dwindling into even Liliputian Ferborgs. a 1744 Luod Nem-River Head Poet. Wis. 1774 II. & The Lilliputian Statesmen rise To malice of gigantic size. 1808 South in Lockhart Life (1896) III. xviii. 189 Petty conquests of Liliputian expeditions. 1842 Dockess Amer. Neta 1850 331 The stairs are of filliputian measurement, fitted to their tiny strides. 1878 Excessor. Min. Payers, Sec. Ethics Was. (Bohn) III. 383 In America. our institutions, our politics. have fastered a self-cellance which is small, filiputian, full of fiss and bustle. 1824 Garden. Hilliput. is often called the Lilliputian Walldower.

Hence Lilliputianize v., to dwarf. Lilliputian expensive and the limited and and the first and the lilliputian and lillipution and lilli

Lilliputian Walliquer.

Hence Lilliputianize v., to dwarf. Lilliputianized fpl. a., Lilliputianizing vol. so.

185 CLAR RUSSELL Strange Voy. L. xix. 202 The satirical Lilliputianizing of the stately Margaret Edwards went against the grain. 1859 Macm. Mag. Oct. 41/2 The Lilliputianizing of her crew making a very toy of the little fabric. 1500 CLAR RUSSELL OCEAN Trag. L. xi. 230 Lilliputianized as he was [by distance].

Lillite (lirlsit). Min. [Named by Reuss, 1857, after — von Lill: see -HE.] A hydrous silicate of iron, similar in appearance to glauconite. 1365 Watts Dict. Chem. III. 575 Lillite, a silicane of iron

from Przibram in Bohemia. . . It is a dull, amorphous, earthy substance of blackish-green colour.

Lilly, obs. form of LILY.

substance of blackish-green colour.

Lilly, obs. form of LILY.

Lilly-low libilow. dial. A playful variation (used in speaking to children, of Low sb., blaze. 1674-91 Ray N. C. Words 47 A Lilly-low, ... a comfortable Blaze. 1877 N. W. Line. Gloss. Lillylow, a bright flame. When we got there, there was five corn-stacks all in a lillylows is nought to it for burning.

Lilly-pilly. An Australian timber-tree, Eugenia smithii (N.O. Myrtaces., Also attrib. 1860 G. Bennett Gatherings Nat. Austral. xvii. 227 The Lillipilly trees, as they are named by the colonists, consist of several species of Acmena. 1879 J. E. Tenson-Woozs of Several species of Acmena. 1879 J. E. Tenson-Woozs of Froc. Luncan Soc. N. S. Wales IV. 134 Engenia Smithii, or Lillipilli. 1890 'Lyth' Gelden South 221 Luxurious foliage of . Hyppilly, and other native trees.

Litt lilt, 15. [app. f. Lillt v.]

1. A song or tune, etp. one of a cheerful or merry character. Chieffy Sc.
1728 Rusay Ep. 15 W. Starrat of The blythest lifts that e'er my lugs heard sung. 17. Ja obite Keiler time. Il 193 Ist some words years heart ty rote, Or a lit o' dual and socrow. 1841 S. Lones Hawky dray y 12 To the time of a well known rollicking little fire. 1850 Kinnesse d. Lock xili. 1871 206 Hasks to the grand little fire 'Good Time Coming' 1874 Eleanno My time xin. 171 A peasant . suddenly taken up a pipe. a d summenders to play a life.

2. The rhythmical cadence or 'swing' of a tune or of verse. Chiefly literary.
1840 Castries Herrey 1831 213 It proceed, as by a chart.

play a life.

2. The rhythmical cadence or 'swing' of a tune or of verse. Chiefly literary.

1840 Cyathur Henre' 1831 173 It proceeds as by a chart. One reads along naturally with a sort of not. 1869 Farata Fam. Special life 1871, 1871 to sort on the first fire Greek Epic verse contrasts with the grave or ending state lines so with a life and singlifer solvestor must of their range. 1870 Longitude of the solvestor must of their range present at the function of the solvestor must of their range present at the function of a range give not of their range present at the function of a range give not of the range of the parameter.

3. A springing action; a light, springing step. 1869 A. C. Greson Fellow, Camberli, it Wid a lifetime range and a glent in the gat, while they here it were far A sent of and in the gat, while they here it were far a wood instrument of musick; hence Lifetime of a wood instrument of musick; hence Lifetime appropriately the factor of the fill of the factor of the fill of the fill of a wood instrument of musick; hence Lifetime appropriately the factor of the fill
PIPE: Neest compares Norw, Illis to sing]

1. Irani: †a. To sound 'an alarum : 'o lift up the voice'. Ohi. b. To song theerinity or merrify. Also, to strike up a song : to 'tune up' the pipes.

13. E. E. Allift. P. A. new Lorde alarum vipor harde builted was benne. 1513 Periodus. Enc. 1911. It is to build benne. A feindly in he is vice side in it. It is to the time of the lift of the power propes, and rise about Yier Tritia and yier moveland tune. 1712. Take bounest in the lift as any 1715. — Gent. Skept. In iv. Kosle Elis sweenly the 'M. of the enes'. Ibid. i. Weel litter. Baudy, that a darry samp. If Mr. V. II. What stephend's whistle winns. It is speinz? 1847 Excit Brown. Wathering Heighti wil size the tripped merrify on Illing a time to supply the link of conversation. 1878 Mass Tritian Sector First of An information and ear shrill voice. 1823 G. C. Loves Jorgick Erwalf & Rivert vi. 1844 if Reed-wrens Illing some sweet fragment of song.

Fronti 4 Erieri vi. 1814 at Reed-wrens lilting some sweet fragment of song.

2. intr. To sing cheerfully or merrily; to sing with a lift or merry 'swing.

1786 It insecretions, soin Max haste an time ling David wre, An lift wilhold classes 1816 South design with Jenny, whose shrill wore I have heard this half nour intensity whose shrill wore I have beard this half nour intensity that Jenny, whose shrill wore I have beard this half nour intensity that the safety will. Murphy, who presided in the tart full of fielders like a leader in an orchestra, shouted 'Now..rasp and lift away, boys' 1991 Elizher, Mag. July at a Avisce came liking up the den very sweetly.

3. north, dial. 'To move with a lively action' Dickinson & Prevost Cumbld. Giot. 1899.

1834 Worzew. Reffraut to Whether the bird file here or there, O'er table lift, or perth on chair. 1847 Hattrazit, Lift, to jerk or spring; to do anything deverty to guickly. North.

Lilt, to jerk or spring; to do anything cleverly is quickly. North.

4. To lilt it out. Sc.: to toss off one's liquor.

1721 RANSSY Up in Air iv, Tilt in lacks, and lift is out.

Lilting lifting, vol. to. [Lilly v. + -186].

The action of Lilv v.; cheerful or merry singing.

1729 DU SEEN Pills VI. 330 Let's awa' to the Weekling.

For there will be Liking there. c.1750 Miss Elicot Song,

Flowers of Force i. I've heard the liking at our yourmilking, Lasses a Rhing before the dawn of day.

Hence † Lilting-horn, a kind of trumpet. Obs.

1324 Chevoux H. Fame m. 131 (Fairka M.S.) And many
flower and likying horne [v.r. lytelying, lykying, likelying].

14. Voc. in Wr. Wilcker 1992/21 Librat, a lykyinghorn

[printed trikyinghorn].

Li'lting, fpl. a. [f. Lilly v. + -186]. Cheer
fully singing; (of song, metre, etc.) characterized

In'Iting, ppl. a. [L Lilly v. +-150-.] Cheerfully singing; (of song, metre, etc.) characterized by a rhythmical 'swing' or cadence.

1800 S. T. Colerance Death Wallout. Transl. Pref., This is written... in the same lilting metre (if that expression may be permitted) with the sound Ecloque of Spencer's

Shepherd's Calendar. 1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1862) VI. liv. 409 He was a proficient in the lilting metre.. of his tutor. 1865 Daily Tel. 3 Nov. 4/5 The lilting burden of 'Lero, lero, lillibullero, lero, lero, bullen-la'. 1909 J. G. Frazer Pansanias etc. 350 The flute broke into a light lilting air.

Hence Liltingness.

lilting air.

Hence Li'ltingness.

1884 J. Bussouchs Eirdi 4 Feets 121 The bobolink thas ton the high grass lands, quite a different strain transing off with more sparkle and liltingness.

† Lilt-pipe, Obs. [?f. Lilt v.; cf. Du. Iulle-fijb bagpipe.] ?A bagpipe.

2149 Holland Howlet fit The lift pype, and the fote.

Lily (lift). Forms: 1, 3-5 lilie. 4 lely, leli, lilye, luly, 4-5 lylye, lyle, 4-6 lely, 5 lylie. lylle, lelly, lele, 5-6 lyl l y, 5-8 lilly, 6 lile. 6-7 lillie, lyllie. 3- lily. Plural. 1 lilian. 2 lilien, lilijs. -lis. lylly'es, lylyes, lelyes. 6 de. lillies, 6-8 lillies, 7 lyllies. 1 lilys, 4- lilies. [OE. lilie w. fem. ad. L. lilium. a. Gr. Acipov.

The L. word has passed into nearly a'll the Firsper args: OS. lill. Da. into collid alga ligh. MHG. love. gigs. mod G. Rice. ON. lilia. Sw. a ja. Da. lilier. for of frame feat. Ph. and, here is—popular L. filium. N.O. Lilianer of the fower, of the genus Lilium. N.O. Lilianer of the looks herbs bearing at the try of a tall slender stem large showy flowers of white reddish, or puri lish er lour. often marked with

1. Any plant or its flower, of the genus Litturn N.O. Litture of bulbous herbs bearing at the try of a tall, slender stem large showy flowers of white-reddish, or puritish or love, often marked with lark spots on the inside; at without qualification. L. cannilitum, the White or Maronna Hilly life which grows will in some Eastern countries, and has from early times been unitivated in gardens; it is a type of witheress or purity.

971 filled for the ball bulbes rate. The whites it is 1000 and her till yellow here a significantly of the large rate of the series of the seri

LXX and NT, aprior.

The Helb words were problemsed as the corresponding Arab. ritrae still is in Falestine, for all the corresponding species of lilly, letters. Nymphara Letter, appears to be meant. The "Elles of the field of Mattevit at have been variously identified with the red Anomore coronaria and with the scaller Martagon or Turk's Cap lilly, both of which are common in Califier. The berhalds of the first the cook "the lily among the thorus" lillium interspinar of Cant. ii. 2 to be the honeysackle: see Coles Art of Simpling (1869).

2. Lily of or † in) the valley († lily cornally, convall lily, † May, † great park, or † wood lily, a beautiful spring flower, Convallaria majalis, having two largish leaves and racemes of white,

having two largish leaves and received bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

The name lily of the valley represents the Vulgate lilium coverallium, a literal translation from the Heb. of Cant. ii. I. The application to this particular plant is applied to the German herbalists of the early eft c.

37 - 2

1538 Turner Libellus, Ephimeron est lilium conualium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lyly. 1548—Names of Herbes 35 The Poticaries in Germany do name it Lilium connallium; it maye be called in englishe May Lilies. 1563 Hyll Art Garden. (1593) 98 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a flour menualous sweete. 1579, etc. [see Convally]. 1597 Gerard Herbal II. Ixxxvii. 331 Of Lilly in the valley, or May Lillie. 1728—46 Thomson Spring 444 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale Its balmy essence breathes. 1729 [see lily-bell in 5]. 1814 Wordson. Excursion IX, That shy plant. the lily of the vale, That loves the ground. 1840 Hood Up Rhine 221 A wreath of artificial lilies-of-the-valley on her head.

1. Lily-of-the-valley tree (see quot.). 1885 Lady Brassey The Trades 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (Clethra arborea) which hears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. fg. Applied to persons or things of excep-1538 TURNER Libellus, Ephimeron est lilium conuallium

3. fig. Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity; e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (sing.

lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (sing. and pl.; cf. rose).

2 1386 CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T. 87 The name of seinte Cecile.. It is to seye in englissh heuenes lilie, For pure chastnesse of virginitee. c1440 Fork Myst. xxv. 220 [To Jesus] Hayll! lylly lnfsome lemyd with lyght! 1498 Alcock Mons Perfect. a ii h, The benteous lylyes of chastyte in body and soule. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 Wirther Fair Virtue Dyb, The Lillies oft obtaine Greatest sway, vnlesse a blush Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 STEELE Guardian No. 174 F5. The gamester-ladies... wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 Tennyson Elaine 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. 3 cen.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. a. gen.

1459 in Paston Lett. I. 478, j. pellow of silk the growund white wyth lyllys of blewe. 1464 Ibid. 111. 433 Item, one box of silver. chased with lillis. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia II. DOX of SIVEY. CRASED WITH IIIIS. A 1506 SIDNEY APPARTAIL III. (1529) 260 Pamela. was working ypon a purse certainer roses & lillies. 1596 DALRYMPLE IT. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde wiftour goldne signes of the croce. 1714 Gay Skeph. Week v. 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound.

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also

to the arms of the old French monarchy (also golden lilies); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a 1352 Minot Poems x. 3 Both be lely and be lipard suld gader on a grene. (See note, ed. J. Hall.) 1535 Sieward Cron. Scot. (1838) II. 337 In thair armses to weir the reid lillie, Quhilk hes bene ay the king of Frances floor. 1650 Dryden Astrea Redux 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride [the Infanta Maria Theresa] Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. Wise Let. conc. Antiq. Berks 27 The Emperor of Germany is sometimes stilled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lilly, from the Arms they bear. 1769 Gran Ode for Missic iv. 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his hrow From haughty Gallia torn. 1815 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman-faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies. 1843 Macatlay Irry iv, Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

+ c. The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the

Te. The neur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. Obs.

1613 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North-pole. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. ii. 60 if wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons it will obvert. its lyllie or North point. 1661 Philipotr Disc. Navig. in Itarl. Misc. (1744) 11. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as lily-5. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as lily-avenue, -bank, -bed, -bloom, -bud, -bulb, +crop, -crown, family, -garth, group, -honey, -root, shade; similative, as lily-clear, -shaped, -shining, -whitening adjs.; lily-like adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as lily-cradled, -crowned, -paved, -paven, -robed, -silvered, -strangled adjs. Special combs.: lily-beetle, the beetle Crioceris merdigera, parasitic on lilies; lily-bell, lily cup, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley: lily-encripite. the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; lily-encrinite, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; lily-iron, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; Illy-pad U.S., the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; Illy-star, (a) = feather-star, a crinoid of the family Comatulida; (b) the star-like flower of the water-lily; † lilywater, a 'water' distilled from lilies; lily-work, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies.

Also Lily-Flower, Lily-Pot, Lily-White, 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 162 A *lily-avenue climbing to the doors. 1723 Ramsay Fair Assembly x, Like *lily-banks see how they rise. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 3. Cr. 11. 11. 13 Where I may wallow in the *Lily beds Propos'd for the deseruer. 1854 A. Aoams, etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 204 *Lily-Beetles (Crioceridæ). 1729 T. Cooke Tales, Proposals, &c. 27 The Poet.. To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the Lilly of the Vale.. The Tears, with which her Eyelids swell, Are Dewdrops on the *Lillybell. 1854 F. Tennyson Days 3. Hours 87 Some lilybells Pluckter et he flush of dawn. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. 111. 1v. 24 White *lily-blooms. 1877 Bayant Poems, Sella 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The *lily-buds. c1430 Pallad. on Hiss. 11, 138 Now *lilly bulbes some Or sette. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poems II. 309 Her face is *lily-clear—Lily-shaped. 1832 Tennyson Enone 29 The golden bee Is *lily-cradled. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 249 The *lille croppes on and on ... He smot of. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Peter) 708 His angelis...

with *lely and rose-cronis in hand. 1746 J. WARTON Ode to Fancy 55 Nodding their *lilly-crowned heads. 1826 Hoop' I remember' 11 The violets and the *lily-cups, Those flowers made of light. 1808 Parkinson Organic Rem. II. 174 The *Lily Encrinite [described]. 1570 Levins Manip. 34/13 Y* *Lilygarth, tilietum. 1658 Rowland Moniet's Theat. 1819 Sept. 1819 Encrinite [described]. 1570 Levins Manip. 34/13 Y* *Lilygarth, tilietum. 1658 Rowland Moniet's Theat. 1819 Sept. 1819 S

lis; lily-bind, -bine dial., bindweed; †lily-grass, Gerarde's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (Gladiolus); lily hyacinth, † jacinth, the genus (Glatiolis); fily hyacinth, † Jacinth, the genus Scilla, esp. S. Liliohyacinthus; † lily leek, Gerarde's name for Moly; † lily narcissus, a proposed name for the tulip; lily pink, the genus Aphyllanthes; lily thorn, the genus Catesbwa; lilyworts, Lindley's name for the N.O. Liliacew.

ilyworts, Lindley's name for the N.O. Liliacee.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v. Lilio asphadelus... The common yellow flowered "lilly-asphodel. 1765 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Lily Asphodel, Amarythis. 1828 Miss Mittorn Village Set. 111. 244 Snow-white "lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 Miller Gard. Diet., Lilio-narcissins is so called, because it resembles both these Plants), "Lilly-Daffodil. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Lily Daffodil, Amarytlis. 1597 Gerarde. Herbad L. XXI. 27 Water Gladiole... hath on the top of every rushie stalke a fine vmble... of small flowers in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it "Lillie grasse. Ibid. Ixx. 97 Hyacinthus stellatus Lilifolius," "Lillie Iacinth. Ibid. 98 The "Lillie Ilyacinth is called Hyacinthus Germanicus liliforus, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrie where it naturally groweth wilde. Ibid. Table Eng. Names, "Lillie Leeke, that is Moly. 1578 Lyte Dodoens It. Ili. 213 The greater is called both Tulpia, and Tulpian, and of some Tulpia, .. we may call it "Lillynarcissus. 1848 Craig s.v., "Lily pink, the plant Aphyllanthes manspeliensis. 1816-20 Green Univ. Herbad I. 267/2 Catesbwa Spinosa; "Lily Thorn... Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. 135 Lilliacea—"Lilyworts.

B. as adj. a. White or fair as a lily; lily-white;

B. as adj. a. White or fair as a lily; lily-white;

B. as adj. a. White or fair as a lily; lily-white; lily-like. Also in parasynthetic comb., as lily-cheeked, -fingered, -handed, -wristed adjs.

15.. Crt. of Love 781 And lily forhede had this creature. a 1553 Unall Royster D. It. viii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be euen so, by his lily woundes. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. iii. 6 He. lickther lilly hands with fawning tong. 1590 Greene Neuer too Late (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside liuds of roses shew their pride. c 1590 — Fr. Eacon i. (1630) A3. She turn'd her smocke ouer her lilly armes. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath. pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. a 1618 Sylvester Sonn. xxii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow. Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 Herrick Hesper., Country Life 246 The lilly-wristed morne. 1649 Draynes On Death Lat. Hastings 58 Blisters. Like rosebuds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1720 Gay Sweet William's Farev. 48 Adieu, she cries! and wav'd her lilly hand. a 1810 Surtees Barthram's Dirge V, They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth. 1847 Tennyson Princess Concl. 8, No little lily-handed Baronet he. 1850—Elaine 2 Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 Brack Fv. Thule v. 69 He was no mere lily-singered idler about town. 1877 Bryant Poems, Little People of Snow 110 She saw a little creature, lily-cheeked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; lily-livered a., white-livered, cowardly; so lily-liver, a 'filly-livered' person.

livered a., white-livered, cowardly; so lily-liver, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 Shaks. Mids. N. v. i. 337 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes. 1605 — Mach. v. iii. 15 Go pricke thy face, and ouer-red thy feare, Thou Lilly-liner'd Boy. 1805 Joanna Ballle Rapher I. i. o That plain word Still makes Sebastian, like a squeamish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 Tkollove Barchester T. xiv, Surely. you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which he has baited for you. 1860 Thackeray Reundabout Papers xii. (1860) 130 When people were yet afraid of me.. I always knew that I was a lily-liver. Hence Lilyfy v. trans., to make lily-like.

1866 Reade Griff. Gaunt (1887) 100 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lilyfied them.

Lily-flower. The flower of the (white) lily; occas, the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

21300-1400 Cursor M. 25630 (Gött.) Par bu layin bi bright

a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 25630 (Gütt.) Par bu lay in bi bright boure, Leuedi! quite als leil floure. 1340 Ayenb. 230 My lemman is ase be lylye anung be bornes... Pis lilye flour lokeb his uayrhede anung be bornes of nondingges of be

ulesse. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 161 A garlond.. of rose lenys Stekid al with lylye flourys newe. c 1440 Fork Myst. xii. 91 Pe lelly floure full faire of hewe. 1612 Wester Wh. Devil v. Stage Direction L 2 marg., A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 Tennyson Ænons 94 Poems 56 The smoothswarded bower, Lustrous with lilyflower.

Li'ly-pot.

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annuncia-

a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 Invent. Ch. Goods in Gentl. Mag. Libr., Ecclesiology
157 A single vestment of white damask imbroidrede with lily pots.
1578-9 New Year's Gifts in Nichols Progr. Eliz.
(1823) Il. 251 A lylly pot of agathe, a lylly flower going owte of it garnesshed with roses of rubyes.
1898 Archwol.
7rnl. LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andreas at Posen, dated 1479. the lily-pot forms the central npright band of the episcopal mitre.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early Lithe and the first potential response in the control of the processing sacred art; in the early Lithe and the sacred art in the early Lithe and the sacred art.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early I7th c. app. \$fec. a tobacco-jar.
1610 B. Jonson Alch. I. iii, He keepes it [Tobacco] in fine Lilly-pots, that open'd, Smell like conserue of Roses, or French Beanes. c. 1618 Fletcher Q. Corinth II. iv, Vintner: Look into the Lilly-pot. a. 1652 Brome Weeding Covent-Gard. II. ii. (1658) 34 Vint. Yare welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. Her. (See quot.; the use seems incorrect.) 1780 Edmondson Her. II. Gloss., Lily-pot see Covered Cup.

3. A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. Obs.

189 G. Harvey Pierce's Supercrop. (1592) 138 Stationers...
find more gain in the lilly-pot blank than in the lilly-pot

Euplined.

Lily-white, a. (Stress variable.) Also 4

Lily-white, a. (Stress variable.) Also 4 luly-. White as a lily.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. vii. 30 Lylie-whyt hue is. that reveth me mi rest. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 977 Loth & bo luly-whit his lefty two dester. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 16 Heo was. Loueliche & Iilie whit. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis 1. Prol. 453 In loifing of thir ladyis illly quhyte. 1500 STENSER F. Q. 11. iii. 26 A silken Camus lilly whight. 1746 Fielding Tom Yones 1. xi, Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 Cobert Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands must never touch it. 1820 Scott Abbat vii, With .. ten lily-white groats in his pouch. b. as sb. (a) Lily-white colour. † (b) Old Cant. A chimney-sween.

A chimney-sweep.

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lilly-white, a Chimney-sweeper. 1713 Eng. Gralitude 7 See how my Flowers are .. dy'd in Lilly-white or Rosy-red. So + Lily-whited a. in same sense; hence Lily-

whiteness.

1560 Phaer Æncid ix. (1562) Ee iij, Some lylywhyted swan. 885-04 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii, Psyche, all ia ily-whiteness veil'd. Lim, obs. form of LIMB, LIME sh.1, LIMN.

Lima (līmă), the name of the capital of Pern, used attrib. in the following names of products of that locality: Lima bark, the bark of certain species of Cinchona; a kind of Peruvian bark; Lima bean, Phaseolus lunatus; see also quot.

Lima bean, Phaseolus lunatus; see also quot. 1858; Lima-wood, a kind of Brazil-wood. 1854 M. G. Lewis Yrnl. W. Ind. 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean. 1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lima Bark, common name for the Cinchona pallida, or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, Limabean, the Phaseolus Limensis, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, Perennis. 1864 Craig, Suppl., Lima-wood is a line kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America. 1886 A. H. Church Food Grains Ind. 155 The Lima or Duffin bean.. is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India. + Limace. Obs. rare. [a. F. limace (:-I. *limācea) slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. līmācean, līmāx slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

līmāc-em, līmāx slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. alviii. 93 a/2
His skynne was as harde as the shelle of a lymace. 1592
Lodge Euphnes Shadow (1882) 32 The Limace stayeth what

Linaceous (ləimē¹ fəs), a. [f. L. līmāc-, līmāx slng, snail + -EOUS (cf. -ACEOUS).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use,

ing to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus Limax of slugs.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Limaceons, snaily, snail-like. 1855 MANNE Expos. Lex., Limaceous, snaily, snail-like. 1856 The state of their type: limaceous, 1861 Wilson & Genes Mem. E. Forbes xiv. 490 Delicacies snited to the limaceous appetite. [In mod. Dicts.]

Limacian (loimāl-ſān). Zool. [f. I. līmāc-Limax+-lan. Cf. F. limacien.] A limacid or slug. 1830 Penny Cycl. XIII. 485/1 Lamarck... concludes by comprehending under his Limacians the . five genera: Ouchidium, Parmacella, Limax, Testacella, and Vitrina.

Limacid (loimāsid). Zool. [al. mod.L. Limacid-w, f. Limacidw; a slug. 1890 in Century Dict.

Limaciform (loimāl-silān), a. [f. L. līmāc-līmāx slug, snail + -(1) Form.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1826 Kiruy & Sy. Entomol. III. 1851 It is probable that the other limacitans are delicated constants and supplementations.

1836 Kirdy & Sr. Entomol. III. 185 It is probable that he other limaciform larvae are similarly circumstanced. 1851-6 Woodward Inclusea 197 C[enia] Cocksii. Animal imaciform, back elevated.

Limacin (ləi māsin). Chem. [ad. F. limacine, f. I., līmāc- limax: see -in.] (See quot.)

1865 Waris Dict. Chem. 111. 696 Limacin, a substance

obtained by Braconnot .. from the garden-snail (Limax

Limacine (lei măsein, -in), a. and sh. [ad. mod.L. Limacine (see below), f. L. līmāc-, līmāx slug: see -INE.] a. adj. Pertaining to the subfamily Limacine or family Limacide of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. b. sb. A slug of the sub-family *Limacinw* or family *Limacidw* (Cent. Dict.).

1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Limacine, viscous or slimy, like a

snail.

Limacinean (loimăsi'n/ăn). [f. mod. L. Limacinea, f. L. līmāc- (see prec.) +-NN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, Limacinea, of his Pulmobranchiata.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 485/t The second section of the Limacinean of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

Limacinean of M. de plantine, of those wine have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

Limacinid (ləimēlˈsinid). [f. mod.L. Limacinidæ: see -fn.] A pteropod of the family Limacinidæ, typified by the genus Limacina.

1890 in Century Dict.

Limacoid (ləiˈmăkoid), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. Limacoid-ca, f. L. līmāc-, līmāx slug: see -ofn.]

a. adj. Pertaining to the Limacoidea, a family of gastropods typified by the genus Limax. b. sb. A slug of the family Limacoidea.

1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Limacoides, .. applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus to an Order (Limacoidea, more correctly Limacoides) of the Enthelmitha, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the Limacos or slngs: limacoid.

|| Limacon (limasoń). Also 6 li-, lymasson.

[Fr. =shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc.,

[Fr. = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., f. limace (see LIMACE).]

1. Itmace (see LIMACE).]

† 1. A kind of military manceuvre. [So in OFr.]

181 Styward Mart. Discipt. 1. 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a linasson.

1501 Garrard's Art Warre 207 To the end they may assure themselues the better, it is necessarie they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single aray.

2. (See quot.; some Dicts, give the sense as Eng.)

1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] talled, or as Adanson denominates them, the Linacous.

them, the Limaçons.

3. Math. (See quot. 1877.)

1874 SYLVESTER in Proc. Roy. Instit. VII. 186 note, The Limaçon of Pascal. 1877 CAVLEY in Encycl. Brit. VI. 723/1 A form which presents itself is when two ovals, one inside the other, nuite, so as to give rise to a crunode—in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a limaçon. 1879 SALMON Higher Plane Curves (ed. 3) 44 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on it a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle. The curve is called Pascal's limaçon.

4. A metallic gimp (Funk's Stand. Dict. 1803).

4. A metallic gimp (Funk's Stand, Diet. 1893).

Limail, lemel (limel). Now only techn.

Forms: 4-5 limail(le, lymail, le, -ayl(e, lemaille,

Forms: 4-5 limail(1e, lymail, 1e, -ayl(e, lemaille, 5 limayle, lymayl), 6 limall, 7 limaile, Iimmell, 9 lemel, Sc. lummle. [a. F. limaille, f. limer:—
L. limāre to file.] Metal filings.
c 1386 Chaucer Can. Yeom. Prol. & T. 1267 An Ounce. Of silver lemaille. 14. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 592/45 Limailcrium, lytarge or lymayle. 1460-70 BR. Qnintessace 9 lf 2e wole not make lymayl of gold, banne make perof a sotil binne plate. 1555 W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions 11. 115 Limall of golde. 1615 Markham Eng. Honsew. (1660) 105 Take Limmell of Gold, Silver, Lattin, Copper, fron [etc.]. 1823-80 JAMESON, Lumnde, the filings of metal. 1893 Eham Gas. 12 Jan. 2/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called lemel.

Liman (1/mān). [Russian JHMAHT estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the

applied to the salt-marshes at the months of the Dnieper(cf. Turkish liman harbour, mod. Gr. λίμανι,

Ditteper(cf. Turkish liman harbour, mod. Gr. λιμάνι, ? Gr. λιμήν).] (See quots.)

1858 Simmonis Dict. Trade, Liman, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. 1859 Rawlinson Herod. 111. iv. liii. 48 note. The word in the Greek.. is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the liman of the Dniepr is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. 1879 Wesster Simple, Liman, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

Trimogram case form of Lineary.

the name. 1879 Webster Snppl., Liman, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

Limasson, obs. form of Limacon.

† Limate, v. Obs.—o [f. l. Limāt-, ppl. stem of līmāre, f. līma file.] To file. 1721 in Bailey.

Limation (laimēi-fan). Now rare. [ad. late I. līmātion-em, used by Cælius Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', n. of action f. līmāre: see pree.] Filing; fig. 'polishing up'.

1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 272 Limation proper to Metals..is a preparation with a fle, whereby they yeeld dust for divers uses. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1706

Phillips (ed. Kersey), Limation .. In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. 1852 S. R. Mattlann Eight Ess. 197 Two years .. during which the new commissioners were employed in the limation of the work (preparation of a book] committed to them.

† b. Astron. Correction of errors in calculation or observation. Obs.

1669 Flamsteeo in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 77 Yon know how much it may conduce to the limation of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phænomena accurately observed. 1669.— in Phil. Trans. IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its limations, is to be reform'd.

Limature (laimătiăi). Now rare or Ohs.

Limature (Isimatiūi). Now rare or Obs. [ad. late L. līmātūra, f. līmā-re to Limate; see -ure. Cf. obs. F. limature.] Metal filings. craoc Lanfranc's Cirnex, og Limature of iren. . . Limature of bras. 1658 tr. Porta's Nat. Magic vi. iv. 180 Take three or fonr pounds of the limature of Iron, wash it well [etc.]. 721 in Batley. (In mod. Diets., which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

Limax (loi mæks). Pl. limaces (loimē'sīz).

| Limax (lai macks). Pl. limaces (laimēl sīz).

[L. līmāx snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the Limacidæ or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1388 Treviss Barth. De P. R. xviii. lxx. (1495) 825 Limax. hathe that name for he bredith in lyme other of slyme.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Limax., a Snail without a Shell; a Dew Snail, a Slug. 1752 Sie J. Hill. Hist. Anim. 87
The body of the Limax is of a figure approaching to cylindric. Ibid., Limax ater, the black Limax. 1834
McMurrie Cavier's Anim. Kingd. 111. 31 Limax Rafins, L. (the Red Limax). Ibid. 32 These Mollusca. closely resemble the common Limaces. 1851-6 Woodward. Mollusca 103 Some of the limaces lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 484/1 Linneas uses the word Limax to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (Vermes) Testacea.

Limb (lim), sb.! Forms: sing. 1-8 lim, 3-4 leome, leme, lime, 3-7 lym, 4-6 lyme, lymme, (5 leyme), 6-7 limme, limbe, 6-1 limb. fl. 1 limu, leomu, -9, -9, Avithumb. lioma, 1 3 lime, (Sloomen), a slime, limen, a strong langer of the limax of the limax of the limbe.

limu, leomu, -o, -a, Northumb, lioma, 1 3 lime, (2 leoman), 2-3 limen, lemen, 3 leome(n, lumen,

(2100man), 2-31imen, lemen, 31eome(n, lumen, [1emman]), leomes; also 2- regularly inflected in -s. [OE. lim str. neut. = ON. lim-r str. masc. (Sw., Da. lem):—OTeut. type *limo-; according to Kluge from a root *lī- in OTeut. *lipu- Litu sh.; cf. also Lith. lemû (:=*loimen-) trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. Obs. exc. dial. c1000 Elefic Hom. L274 Gif an lim bið untrum, enlle ða oðre ðrowiað mið þam anum. a1300 cursor M. 2023 Naked o þat lime lai he þat man think mast scham to sec. a1340 Hamtole Psatler xvi. 9 A man has na lym þat he is warere wið þam wið his eghe. 1387 Tisevis V ligaeu (Rolls) 11. 105 We sighe. a mayde. . i-torned into a man, and was iberded anon, and anoon hadde alle lymes as a man schulde hane [L. barbangue et ecteva virilia produxísse.]. 1398—Birrh. De P. R. 111. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) Þe lyme of syste [L. organum visus]. 1484 Caxtox Fiables of Poge v, The lymmes of generacion were shewed manyfestly. 1642 Rockas Adaman tö 68 Self is overspread in all the lims and faculties of thy body and soule. 1880 W. Corneo. Gloss. s.v. Limb. (Your daughter looks well. 'No, she's but slight; her face is her best limb'.

is her best limb.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g. a leg, arm, wing. 971 Blickl. Hom. 13 Pa clanan leonu bare halgan famman. 1154 O. F. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud M.S.) [Hi] brengde be man bar inne det him bracon alle be limes. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 23 Pn sunegest mid summe of bisse limen ofter benne bu scoldest. c1205 Lav. 1350 Same scal lacnien his leomes bat beod sare. a1225 Leg. Kath. 252 Leomen butten line. c1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 6/164 Pe strenche him failede in is limes. 13. Gazu. A Gr. Kht. 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. 1375 Barbour Brince 1. 385 Off lymmyshe wes weill maid. c1386 Chaucer Rrece's Irol. 32 Our old lemes mowe wel been vinwelde. c1400 Destr. Troy 3762 A large man of length with limis full brode. c1440 old lamb. 1314 Stranger and length with limis full brode. c1440 alg. 1370 Kn. 131. 21 My lymmys are heny as any leede. 1470-85 Malow Arthur xxi. iii, He felle amonge the serpentys, & euery beest took hym by a lymme. 1508 Fisher y Porit. Ps. cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refresshe theyr wery lymnes. 1558 G. Cavendish Poems (1825) 11. 80 The Earle of Surrey. In dewe proportion she [nature] wrought hathe every lyme [rimes, tyme, clymel. 1581 Mylleasiens vi. (1887) 4 Their weake limmes and falling loyntes. 1649 Jen. Taylor Gl. Eventh. It. Disc. xiii. 163 He made crooked limmes become straight. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1814 Scort Ld. of Isles v. xx, His trenbling limbs their aid refuse. 1872 Mylax Elem. Anat. 1615 Caooke Body of Man 728 Through the three Regions, Naturall, Vitall & Animal, we have carried our Story. . it followeth now that we prosecute our History with the Limmes. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. iv. 10 The very body of Anthribitatianism, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof.

b. = Leg. Now only (esp. U. S.) in mock-2. A part or member of an animal body distinct

b. = Leg. Now only (esp. U.S.) in mock-

b. = Leg. Now only (esp. U.S.) in mockmodest or prudish use.
c100 Maundev. (1839) Ixvi. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes. 1508 Dunbar Flyting vo. Keuncdie 182 Thy hanchis birklis, with bukebanis harth and haw, Thy haithly lymis ar lene as ony treis. ?a1550 in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 316 The hingand brayis on adir syde Scho powterit with hir lymmis wyde. a1550 Christis Kirke Cr. iv, His lymis wer lyk two rokkis. 17. Ransay Scribblers Lask'd 116 If Nellie's hoop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stride. 1785 Burns Jolly Beggars 1st Air iv, I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries, And there I left for witness an arm and a limb. 1837 S. Knowles Love-Chase II. i. Dram. Wks. 1856 11. 15 Ill show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases more! 1839 Marryar Diary Amer. Ser. I. II. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. 1839 Pittsburg Chron. June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse].. fell.. fracturing his limb. 1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. vii. 61) 83'A bit of the wing, Rexy, or the—under limb?'

† c. pl. The pieces of a suit of armour.

1651 DAYEMANT Gondibert 1. VI. xliv, Some, who once were steadfast foot, ... snatch those limbs which only horse-

d. Phrases. Life and limb, † limb and lith, † limb and head, † limb and bone, limb and carease, limb and wind, expressions intended to refer inclu-

† limb and head, † limb and bone, limb and carcase, limb and wind, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. † Limb and land, body or life and property. † Ilk(a) limb, ich a limb, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over '. To tear or pull (one) limb from limb.

1205 Lav. 702 § esculen habben lif & leomen [1215] lime]. Ilid. 2817 He behte hælden grið & frið vppe leome & vppe lif. a 1300 Cursor M. 24619 Sua lam in lime and lith. 1300 Havelok 255. Als he lonede leme or lif. a 1330 Roland § V. 493 He bi-held him ich a lim. 1362 Langt. P. Pl. A. v. 81 liboþe his lyfand his leome was lost þorw my tonge. 1430 Hymns Firg. 43 Saue þee harmelees, lynne & heed. 1140 Fork Myst. xix. 2 Peyne of lyme and lande. Stenle of youre stenenes stoute. 1436 Favinoley Myst. v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. laxvi. 62 He had pyte of hem and ya fhem lyf and lymme. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. 11, 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. 1569 Satir. Poems Reform. xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not steir. 1584 Heddon Du Bartas' Tudith v. (1668) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warriours quake hoth lim and bone. 1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe Wks. 1883-4 V. 207 Hee will. tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capitalle offession from him. 1699 Devons Firg. Georg. 11. 120 Of able Body. 51 They pulled d-wn. their houses, and pulled them. limb from limb. 1840 Dickers Farn. Rudge ii, The traveller. examined him in limb and carcases. 1888 Times weekly ed. 19 Nov. 16/2 Young men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally fig. (cf. MEMBER).

a. A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. Obs. exc. in nonec-uses, with distinct reference to a meta-phorical 'body'.

section; an element or component pail. Obs. exc. in nonce-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical body. C1000. Element Hom. II. 276 Ge., sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [c1200 Fiers N Firtnes (1828) 27Hiesculen bien mine lemen, and ich here heatted. 2125 Ancr. R. 360 Nis God ure heatted. 2126 Ancr. R. 360 Nis God ure heatted. 226 Ancr. R. 360 Nis God ure heatted. 226 Ancr. R. 360 Nis God ure heatted. 227 God hap ordered dynerse lemes of hooly chirche. 2136 Citaucra Pars. T. 7 & Ye were the children of God, and lymne of the regne of God. 1547-64 Bautawis. Mor. Philos. (Palfr. 19 1 In the soules of men is ingenerate allimbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestriall substance is darkened. 1550 Veros Godly Sayings (1846) 19 His Christian brethren, whom he heateth alsoo to be the lymnes of Christ. 1665 Jewen. D. J. Apol. 16(1) 402 Your Schoolemasters and you are a limme of Antichrist. 21586 CTESS PERMERORE PS. ENVL. I, All lands, the lymnes of earthy round. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Isviii. § 9 A part of the house of God, a limme of the visible church of Christ. 1607 Hirkon W. St. 1. 115 The whole order thereof in enery part and limme set downe in His eternall wisedome and proudence. 1661 Markett. Corr. Nav. Wks. 1872-5 II. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne. 1679 Denders Tredus & Cr. Pref. b 3 b, Fletcher . . was a Limb of Shakespear. 1773 Berkee Corr. (1844) I. 41, I never can forget that I am an Irishman. I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb the doctor. 1863 King are Crimea (1876) I. vi. 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

D. + The devil's or the field's limb, limb of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now dial.). + So also thieves' limb. 971 Blickl. Hom. 33 Cup is parts any stage and sast is heafed.

evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now dial.). †So also thieves' limb. 971 Blickl. Hom. 33 Cub is but se awyrada gast is heafod ealra unrithwisra dæda, swylce unrithwise syndon deoffes leomo. c 1290 S. Eng. L. g. l., 78/20 Zuvoen and Arphanat bat be deutels limes were. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter iii. 1 Many, bat is, fendes & be fendes lymnys, rises agayns me. c 1350 St. Mary. Magd. 212 in Horstm. Allengt. Leg. (1881) 83, lym of Sattenas, bise! c 1380 Wychu Pks. (1880) 109 be deutelis lyms maden discencion. agenst hem. 1434 Rolls of Parlt. V. 435 A disciple and lyme of the feende called the Pucelle. c 1450 Mirour Saluacionn 2763 Judas y' they's lymnie. a 1540 Barkes Wks. (1573) 189/2 Such a vyllayne, and lymne of ye deutell. 1607 Heron I'ks. I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a limme of Sathan, is made a member of Christ. 1645 Rutherson Tryal & Tri. Paith (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. 1660 Dickson 760 x. Sel. Writ. (1845) 1.71 Ve may as well say, 'l am naturally adevil's limb.' 1833 J. S. Sands Poems 86 (E. D. D.) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

C. Hence limb alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young

person (now applied mostly to children); a young

person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal. colloy.

1625 B. Jonson Staple of N. II. Intermeane (1631) 49, I had it from any maid Joane Heare-say: shee had it from a limbe o' the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nine yeere old. 1735 Dyche & Parkoon Dict., Limb, ... sometimes 'tis a Term of Reproach, signifying a Scold, or very turbulent Woman. 1760 Foote Minor II. Whs. 1799 L. 269 Ah, Foote's a precious limb! Old Nick will soon a football make of him! 1838 Dickens O. Troist xxii, Now listen, yon young limb. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xx, 'See there!.. don't that show she's a limb!' 1862 Calverley Verses & Transt. 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

d. Limb of the law: a derisive name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g., a lawyer, a police

functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. Limb of the bar: a barrister.

1730 Portland Papers (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limb of the Law and will be over here [at York] at our Assizes, 1753 School of Man 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to peruse a case recommended to him. 1770 Fuote Lame Lover 111. Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 MAKIN Gil Blas 1. v. P. 7. A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with bonour renown 'em. + e. applied to things. Oh:

timb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

† e. applied to things. Obs.

1593 Q. Eliz. Boeth. III. pr. x. 64 What the 'all these good thinges, sufficiency, powre, all be but lyms of blissidnes. c 1640 New Serm. of newest fashion (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheapside Crosse. 1661 Merry Drollery 1. 2 But she a Babe of grace. Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

Beownlf 97 (Gr.) See Alminitiza... zefreetwade foldan sceatas leonum and leafum. 1578 Lyte Dodoens VI. lxxxiii. 764 His the cedar's limmes and branches be long and stretched out. 7664 Eyetyn Kal. Hort. Jan. (1706) 5 In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 De Foe Crusse. 1xx. (1840) 354 A large limb of the tree. 1863 WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 Jeffereies Wild Life in S. Co. 271 Elms are often stripped.. to make the timber.. free from the great branches called 'limbs'.

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of

a building, e.g. the outworks of a eastle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose

or clause of a sentence, of the tike; a sput of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 HOLINSHED Chron. 1. Hist. Scot. 477/1 They wanne the lims of the house vpon them, forcing the capitayne. To retire within the dongeon.

1577-87 Ibid. 111, 593/1 After that all the lynnmes of the Castell had beene reuersed and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower.

1609 HERON W.S. I.

1411 Now followeth that limme of the prayer, which concernes the man.

1612 Werster White Devil I 3b, I haue heard you say, gluing my brother sucke. Hee tooke the Crucifix betweene his hands, And broke a limbe off.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs.

1810 Scott Lady of L. II. Vill.

A slender crosslet. The shaft and limbs were rods of yew.

1833 J. Hodgson in Raine Mem. (1858) 11.

238 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill.

1858 Manythorne Fr. § 11. Frins. (1872). Loo There is a spiral stair-case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs.

1859 Musketry Instruct. III. II Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle.

1865 KINGLAKE Crimea (1876) I. NY. 355 In another limb of the same sentence.

1868 Freenan Norm. Cong. (1876) II.

X. 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar.

1898 Allbutl's Syst. Med. V. 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve.

+ C. Itt. med. L. membrum. And estate, etc. de-

+c. [tr. med.L. membrum.] An estate, etc. de-

pendent on another. Obs.

[1442 in Madox Formul. Anglic. (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinenciis suis.]

1605-47 Habisotoo Surv. Words. in Words. Hist. Soc. Proc. 111. 403 Thys chappell is a lym of Suckley, havinge neyther buryall nor Armes. Hid. 405 Escelie, Wolscote and Wolaston are but lyms of the Manor of Swineford.

5. attrib. and Comb., as limb arch, -bone, -ease, -muscle, -nerve, -vessel; limb-numbing, -strewn adjs.; † limb-broken a., affected with hemia, ruptured; limb-girdle Anal. (see Girdle sh. I 4 b); limb-guard, defensive armour for the arm or leg;

ruptured; limb-girdle Anal. (see Girdlesh. 14b); limb-guard, defensive armour for the arm or leg; limb-length advh. Phr., with limbs stretched out to their full length; † limb-lifter, a fornicator; † limb-take a., crippled. Also Limb-mem. 1883 Mariis & Moale Verlehr, Dissect. 192 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its... "limb arches and limbs. 1854 Owen. Skel. & Tecth (1855) 6 The strength and lightness of the "limb-bones. 1398 Trevisa Varth. De P. R., xvi. (Tollem. MS.), It helep hem at be beste þat beþ "lyme broke [ed. 1535] limme broken L. hernievis]. 1654 Gavitos Pleas. Notes 1. 6 Longing for "himb-ease, and tooth motion. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 33 Possessed of no functional limbs nor "limb-girdles. 1865 Boutell. Arms & Arm. viii. (1874) 125 At this time [c 1350] the "limb-guards were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets vii., 211 Where the Bacchantes lie "limb-length beneath the silverfirs. 1579 Gosson Sch. Abase (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selues to be .. perfect "Limme lifters for tenching the trickes of enery strumpet. 1608 Middleton Fam. Love. viii., Abroad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter. 1618 Florio, Lenante, ... a lim-lifter, an vp-taker, a bold pilfrer. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xiv. 231 Atrophied "limb-muscles. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 111. 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the "limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves. 1598 Sylvester Du Bartas II. i. in. Furies 173 The stifning Carpese, th'eyes-foe Hemlock stinking, "Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead-laughing Apium. 1813 Suelley Q. Mab v. 107 Amid the horrors of the "limb-strewn field. 1519 Horman Viulg. 106 Brute beestis cherisshe vp theyr kynde thoughe they be "lymtake, or be nummed. 1898 I. Hurchinson Archives Surg. 1N. 333 All the larger "limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

Limb (lim), sb. 2 Also 6-7 lymb(e, limbe, (7 lembe)

Limb (lim), sb.2 Also 6-7 lymb(e, limbe, (7 lembe). [ad. L. limb us hem, border, cdge, fringe, zodiac, or F. limbe (= lt., Sp., l'g. limbo). Cf. Limbus, Limbo.]

† 1. Sc. = Limbo 1, Limbus 1. Obs. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 492 (1888) 18 For sawles fro helles Lymbe shuld passe maugre thaire foos. 1513 Douglas

Encis vi. Prol. 92 The Lymb of faderis auld, With Lymbus furrorum. 1528 Lyndesay Dreme 360 That was the Lymbe, in the quhilk did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1528 A. King tr. Canisins' Catech. 8 The fatheris, guha war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. Hamilton Facile Traictise X 3, To hyd the delinerance of the patriarches and viters lust men, in the auld law out of the lymbe of the fathers. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. s.v. Limb, Limbus... The limb of the patriarchs... The limb of infants dying without baptism.

†2. A border or edging. Obs. rare-1.

1644 Digby Nat. Bodies xxx. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew.

3. In scientific vse; The edge or boundary of a surface. a. gen.

3. In scientific use; The edge of boundary of a surface. a. gett.

1704 Newton Offics (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. Bratana Carolina 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartelaginous limb. 1826 Kirany & Sp. Entoniol. IV. 268 Disk, the middle of a surface. Limb, the circumference. Margin, the extreme sides. 1831 Literary Gaz. 15 Jan. 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1503 FALE Dialling 50 b, The 63t, 30m, of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1504 BLUNDEVIL EXERC. VIL. XX. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced.. with three Circles, making two spaces to containe therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1600 LEYBOURN CUPS. Math. 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 50 .. Degrees. 1774 M. MACRENZIE Maritime Surv. 34 Math. down the Degrees and Minntes shewn on the Limb. 1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci. (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1v. viii. 364 The perception

of the sun and moon.

a 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. viii. 364 The perception of Sense. , judgeth. the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 Tuckee Lt. Nat. (1834) 1. 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1812 WOODBOUSE Astron. xi. 90 The lower limb of the Sun when setting. 1879 Newcomb & Holder Astron. 301 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb, 1891 T. Hardy Tess 1. ix, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill. of the hill.

d. Bot. The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 Dyche & Pardon Dict., Limb...among the Florists, tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c. 1760 J. Lee Introd.

Bot. 1. iii. (1765) 7 One Petal; it consists of two Parts, viz... the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider.

1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. 1. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bot. 1. vii. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla... the lower united portion is called the tube; the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

B. Zaal. In trilobites (account)

Zool. In trilobites (see quot.)

e. Zool. In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 Huxley Anal. Inv. Anim. vi. 258 The limb, or lateral area on either side (of the glabellum) answers to a thoracic pleuvon. Ibid. 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts—one fixed..., attached to the glabellum; the other separable... on which the eye is placed.

Limb (lim), v. [f. Limb sb.1]

1. Drans. To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with ub.

1. trans. To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with up.

1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. To Rdr., As the one had wrackt and limm'd my thoughts... so had the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts... 1693 SMALLRIDGE full. Cesar in Dryden's Plutarch IV. 482 They... ran. a up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1731 Batter vol. 11, To limb, to pull limb from limb. 1885 TROMHOLT Aurora Eorealis 1. 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up..each joint being skilfully dissected. 1888 Daily News 10 Sept. 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant.

† 2. reft. To provide oneself with limbs. Obs.

1667 Milton P. L. vt. 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and cubur, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

Limb, obs. form of LIMN.

Limb, obs. form of Limn,

Limbachite (limbāχəit). Min. [Named by

A. Frenzel, 1873, from Limbach in Saxony, its
locality: see -tTe.] 'A hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, resembling cerolite' (Λ. II.
Chester Diet. Min. 1896).

1882 Dana Man. Min. & Lithol. 309.

Limbate (limbett), a. Biol. [ad. late L. limbāt-us, f. limbus Limb sh.², Limbus.] Of a part or organ: 1 laving a limb or border; bordered;

Bot. said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

Bot. said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 Kirsy & Sp. Entomol. IV. 291 Limbate, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour.

1836 Loudon Encycl. Plants Gloss., Limbate, having a colored or dilated surface. 1866 Treas. Bot., Limbate, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another.

1880 Gray Struct. Bot., 418/2 Limbate, bordered.

Limbation (limbe 16 Jon). Biol. [f. prec.: see ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 Il. B. Brany in Trul. Microsc. Sci. Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads.

1894 in Gouln Illustr. Dict. Med.

Limbeck (limbek), sh. arch. Forms: 4 lambyke, 5-6 lembike, -byke, 6 lembyck, -beck,

lymbeke,6-7 lim-,lymbeck(e,-bique,7 limbek, -bic(ke, 6-9 limbec(k. [aphelized f. ALEMBIC.]

= ALEMBIC.

= ALEMBIC.

c 1350 Med. M.S. in Archwologia XXX. 409 Lambyke.
1460-70 Sh. Quintessence 11 Panne putte it in a lembike and distille it at a good fier. 1529 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V.
277 A lymbeke for stilling of watters. a 1599 Senser F. Q.
178 in The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 Million P. L. III.
605. 1667 Daviden Secr. Low. 1 iii, I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 Pore Guardian No. 92 P 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 Carlyte Misc. (1857) L. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

Comb. 1650 Fuller Pisgah IV. i. 16 An engine, which timbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. fig.

becklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.
b. fig.
1593 Lodge Phillis (1875) 54 My lone doth serue for fire,
my hart the fornace is. The aperries of my sighes augment
the burning flame, The Limbique is mine eye that doth
distill the same. 1598 Tofte Alba (1880) 3 What my sad
eye Distils from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 Shaks.
Mach. I. vii. 67. 1660 Jer. Tavloa Duct. Dubit. II. iii.
rule xiv. 8 20 (1676) 372 The remaining part fof the books
of the Fathers] have passed through the limbecks and
strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 Hood Miss Kilmansegg,
Her Misery ix, The waters that down her visage rilled
Were drops of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck
of Pride and Vanity. 1887 Athenaeum 20 Aug. 243/2 There
are [in the translation] French forms of expression... which
ought to have been passed through the limbeck.
† Limbeck, v. Ols. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. lambiquer (16th c.), It. lambicaere.]

1. Irans. To treat as in an alembic; to subject

1. trans. To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of es-

to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly fig.; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 Sandys Europa Spc. (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbicke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbeking my braines, without drawing any inice or substance thence at all. a 1652 Broom Songs, etc. (1661) 255 His Patients grow impatient, and the fear Of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 FELTHAM Resolves, Disc. Eccl. ii. 1 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and Lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an

comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.
2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an

alembic.

1598 FLORIO, Lambicare, to distill, to limbecke, 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra (1879) 139 The springhead, where Crystall is Lymbeckt all the yeere, 1657 W. MORICE Coena quast Koum Diat. iii. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled fetc.].

Ilence Li'mbecked fpl. a., Li'mbecking vbl. sb. a 1618 Sylvester Tobacco battered 233 The steuch and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lips and Nose. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 18 Metaphysicall Limbeckings.

Limbed (limd), a. Also 4-5 i-limed, ilymed. [f. Limb sb. +-ED².] Having limbs. Nearly always with adv. or adi. prefixed. as well-limbed, straight-

with adv. or adj. prefixed, as well-limbed, straight-

with adv. or adj. prefixed, as well-limbed, straight-limbed.

1320 Cast. Love 624 Hose now I-seze heere A child pat rith I-limed nere, Pat breo ffeet and preo honden beere. 1412-20 Lydg. Chron. Troy I. v. So well llymed and compact by measure Well growe on heyght and of good stature. 1555 Eden Decades 105 Thinhabitantes are .. well lymmed and proportioned. 1508 Geerswey Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiii. (1622) 26 The Cheruscians being a great limmed people. 1611 Speed Illimmed, and crook-backed. 1667 Milton P. L. vii. 436 Innumerous living Creatures, perfet formes, Limb'd and full grown. 1657 Devden Virg. Georg. 11. 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. v. 339 These Indians are a bold well-limbed people. 1835 W. Inving Town Prairies 173 It was a cold about two years old, well grown, finely limbed. 1873 Black Pr. Thule (1874) 4 A man.. straight-limbed, and sinewy in frame.

Limbekitl, obs. form of Lime-Kilin.

† Limbelite. Min. Obs. [Named (limbilite) by II. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality: see -Lite.] A synonym of chrysolite. 1837 Dana Min. 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limbourg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species (Chrysolite). 1865 Watts Dict. Chem. 111. 696.

Limber (limbol), 5h. Forms: 5 lymor(e, 5-6 lymour, 6 lymowr, lym(m)er, 5c. lymnar, 6-7, 9 limmer, 9 limber. [Of obscure origin. The F. limon = sense 1 below; the derivative limonière means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form lymnar in Donglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of limonière, and perh, the forms lymour, etc., though recorded

be genuine, it may be an adoption of limonière, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc., though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a eart or earriage. Obs. exc. dial.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 123 A crouper for the lymour, price iiijs. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. xxxiii, The lymnaris [of the chariot] wer of birneist gold. 1513—Emcis x. vi. 23 The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1579-80 North Plutarch, Coriol. (1593) 248 They made him carrie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Aveltree of a couch [= coach]. 1611 Floato, Timóne... the limmer or beame of a Wagon or Waine. 1839 Uar Dict. Arts 082 (Pitcoal) The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limbers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overnuning them. 1860 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss. (Newcastle Terms), Limmer's, the shafts by which the horses draw.

+ b. Short for limber-horse.

1632 Sherwood, A limner, Limonier. Voyez a Thill-horse.

1632 Sherwood, Alimmer, limonier. Voyez a Thill-horse.

2. Mil: (In early use pl.) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook, Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation. 1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 84, ij paire lynores with boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe. 1578 Bounne Invent. 4 Devices xcvi, 85 The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. 1628 R. Norton Giumer lix. 130 The sides and Checkes Jof the Cariage Called Limbers. 1801 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1837) 1, 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. 1851 Ord. 4 Regul. R. Engineers xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. 1859 F. A. Griffeth Strill. Man. (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.

3. attrib., as (sense 1 b) + limber croup, †hame, *tillan. 1 limber.hox.* chest. Mil. the ammunition.

pillow; limber-box, -chest Mil., the ammunition

3. attrin., as (sense 1 b) † timber croin, †hame, pillow; limber-box, -chest Mil., the ammunition box carried by a limber; limber-hook (see quot.); limber-horse dial., the horse which is placed between the shafts; †limber-plank Mil. (see quot.); limber-saddle, a cart-saddle.

1801 *Limber-box [see sense 2]. 1876 Jas. Grant Hist. India I. xxiv. 129/1 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. 1888 Century Mag. May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his *limber-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. 1483 Wardr. Acc. in Grose Antig. Repert. (1807) I. 47 *Lymour crowps.. *Lymour crowps.. *Lymour pilows. 1876 Vovle Millt. Dict. (ed. 3) s. v. Limber, At the back of the limber-hook is stated to have been invented... in 1804. 1638 R. Norton Ganuer k. 131 The *Limber Planks or sides of the Cariage must be 4 and a halfe, or 5 dyametres broad, one thicke. 1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 123 For a *lymour sadell price vs.; for a payre *lymour hamys garnissht xviijd. 1806-7 J. Berrisoron Miseries Hum. Life (1826) vi. vii, The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

Limber (limbal), sb. 2 Naut. [? a corruption of F. lumière hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used Naut. in the same application.]

1. One of a series of holes cut through the floortimbers on each side of the kelson to form a passage for water to the pump. well

timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage

timbers on each side of the Reetson to form a passage for water to the pump-well.

1626, 1711, etc. [see limber-hole, -board in 2]. 1729 CAPT.

W. WRIGLESWORTH M.S. Log-bk of the 'Lyell' 6 Sept.,
Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. c. 1866 H. STULKET
Seaman's Calech. 63 See the limbers are clear, and limber
boards shipped. 1898 F. T. BULLEN Critise Cachalot 326
The ship. never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

2. attrib. in spec. combinations: limber-board
(see quota): limber-obard

(see quots.); limber-chain, a chain used like a limber-rope (Webster, 1864); limber-hole Naut. = sense I; limber-passage Naut., the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; limber-rope Naut., a rope passing through the limber holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; limber-strake (or -streak) Naut. (see quots. and Stbake); limber-tar (see quot.). 1711 W. Sutherland Shipbuild. Assist. 70 One Strake ext the "Limber Boards. 1769 Falconer Diet. Marine (1780), Limber-boards, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the kelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are removed, when it becomes necessary to ... clear the limber holes of any filth... or gravel, by which they may be clogged. 1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech. 60 The limber boards ... cover these channels or 'limber's, and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. 1626 Capt. Shith Accid. Ving. Seamen 8 Then lay all the Flore timbers, and cut your "Limber holes about the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumpe. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) s. Limbers, Every floor-timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the kelson. 1850 Sir E. J. Reen Shipbuild. v. 70 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angleiron. c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 120 *Limber-passage, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the kelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780), *Limber-Rope, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes...in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. 1841 Dana Seaman's Man. 114. Limber-streak, the streak of foot-walling nearest the keelson. 1874 Theraile. Naval Archit, 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. 1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, *Limber Tar, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

Lim of the keelson; limber-rope Naut., a rope passing through the limber-holes, by which they may be

the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and limber to beare his head. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 476 Those wav'd thir limber fans For wings. 1684 BOVLE Poronsn. Anim. 4 Solid Bod. v. 46 With another piece of the same Bladder, made limber by being a little wetted in common water. 1713 CHESELDEN Anal. I. i. (1726) 12, I. found .. in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. 1738 [G. SMITH] Curious Relat. II. v. 108 A Sort of Paper .. as fine and limber as Silk. 1787 J. FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 4) 7 The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. 1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast xxx. 111 That the [new] ropes night have time to stretch and become limber. 1872 BLACKIE Lays Highl. 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.

Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.

1582 Stannburst Æneis iv. (Ath.) 100 Limber in her whisking.. shee soars vp nimblye toe skyward. 1603 Dravton Bar. Wars vi. xxxviii, In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. 1605 B. Jonson Volpone III.; I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtill snake, I am so limber. 1635 Fork & James I oy, N. W. (Hakhuyt Soc.) II. 378 The sume shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. 1694 Crowne Married Beau II. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. 1736 Cante Ormonde II. 549 At getting up, he took notice. that his legs were more limber and bended with greater case. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1779) II. Miv. 71 The Italian. 12 thin limber creature. 1817 Coleridge Christabel II. 1 A little child, a limber elf. 1844 Disement Coningsby I.; A limber and graceful figure. 1859 Wranall. Coningsby I.; A limber and graceful figure. 1859 Wranall. Coningsby I.; A limber and graceful figure. 1859 Wranall. Coningsby I.; A limber and graceful figure. 1859 Wranall. Coningsby I.; A limber scion of the God of War. + c. In unfavourtable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.
1593 Warner Alb. Eng. vii. xxxvii. (1612) 132 My limber wings were Leather-like viplumide. 1602 Middle on Blutte.
1658 II. Porta's Nat. Magic 1. xv. 20 Flowers are... to be gathered. before they was limber. 1736 Batter Housh, Dict. 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.
2. fig.
1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. 1. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Confusion to

and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

2. fig.

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. 1.Wks. 1856 I. 11 Confusion to these limber sycophants. 1611 Sharks, Wint. 7.1. ii. 47 Vou put me off with limber Vowes. a 1639 Wotton in Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 219 He had tryed and found him a Prince of limber virtues. 1695 Kemarks Late Serm. (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Consciences can easily do this. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) II. 244 Tho' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. 1858 Businell Serm. New Life 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. 1887 BETHAM-EDWARDS Next of Kin wanted I. xx. 272 [He] proved limber as a withy in her hands.

+ 3. quasi-sb. Limber quality, limberness. Ols.

proved limber as a withy in her hands.
† 3. quasi-sb. Limber quality, limberness. Ohs.
1786 Miss. A. M. Bennett Juvenile Indiscretions 1. 12
The whole depth of his talents laying in the mere limber of his tongue.
4. Comb., as limber-backed, -footed, -legged adjs.
1601 Holland Pliny 1. 96 The Himantopodes be some of them limber legged and tender. 1720 Humonrist 162
A poor limber-back Beau. 1747 Miss. Glasse Cookery (1767)
322 The duck..if new, limber-footed; if stale, dry-footed.
Hence Limberness.
1865 Cooper Thesaurus Lentitia softenesse plantnesses.

Hence Li'mberness.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Lentitia, softenesse, pliantnesse, limbernesse.

1669 Boyle Contr. New Exp. 1. 160 The limberness of them (the sides of a bladder) would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. 1743 Lond. 6 Country Brao. 10. (ed. 2) 278 In this [trough] oaken Planks are laid for the confind Steam of hot Water.. to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. 1835 M. Scott in Blacke. Blag. XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and cel-like limberness, if 1 may so speak, of the whole body. 1886 F. M. Crawford Greifenstein I. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

Limber (limbar) 21 If I turpes 2.2 4.000.

Limber (limbər), v.1 [f. Limber a.] trans. To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence Lim-

To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence Limbering ppl. a.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa III. 356 Her stiff hams... are now limbered into courtesies three deep at every word. 1753 Ess. Ceibacy 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. 1872 O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.-ti.ii. (1883) 60 She worked her wrists...to limber 'em. 1883 F. M. Crawforn Mr. Isaacs viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

Limber (limbol), v.2 Mil. [f. LIMBER sb.1] trans. To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence absol. to fasten together the two parts of a guncarriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually to limber up.

1843 Lever J. Hinton vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. 1851 Ord. 4 Regal. R. Engineers xix. 05 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up...40 ft. oin. 1861 Man. Field Exercise Artillery so Limbering is always done at a trot. 1868 Kirsclare Crimea (1877) 111. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

† Limberham. Obs. [f. LIMBER a. + HAM. The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellative or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; fig. an obsequious person. 'lackey'. b. A character like that repre-

a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; fig. an obsequious person, 'lackey'. b. A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.

[1675 Wycherley Country-wife 11. 27 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. Lad. With that nasty Fellow! no—no. 1678
DRYDEN Limberham(1680) Pers. Dram., Limberham, a tame,

foolish keeper, perswaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word.] 1680 HICKERINGILL Ceremony-monger i. Wks. 1716 II. 390 If I were a Papist .. I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Ecclesiastical Limber-hau of them all. a 1704 T. Brows Praise Powerly Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. 1755 SMOLET Quir. (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in hars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. 1756-66 Assons Wanche IV. xiii. § 3. 249 She lives...to ruin...the miserable man, who is dunce enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

execrable wretch.

† **Limberly**, a. Obs. rare—1. ? = LIMBER a.1

1782 ELPHINSTON IT. Martial t. xliii. 47 Not the pears, that are bound by the limberly broom. **Limbic** (limbik), a. Anat. [ad. F. limbique (see quot. 1901), f. limbe, LIMB sb.2 + -ique, -1c.]

Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in limbic lobe (of cerebrum), 'term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus. stituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (Syd. Soc. Lex.);

from the surrounding convolutions' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); also limbic fissure, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

1882 Quain's Anat. (ed. o) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. 1894 Govern Hustr. Diet Med. s.v. Fissure, Limbic Fissure of Broca), the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supercullosal, precuneal, and part of the collateral fissures. 1899 W. B. Lawis Mental Dis. (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic arc from the extra-limbic mass. 1901 Gray's Anat. (ed. 15) 631 The term limbic lobe grande lobe limbigue) was introduced by Broca in 1873, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

Limbie (limi). Sc. [f. Limb sb.1 + -ie dim.

it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

Limbie (li'mi). Sc. [f. LIMB sb.1 + -1E dim. suffix.] A little leg.

1789 BUNNS To Dr. Blacklock (21 Oct.) v, Ve glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimplin streamies, Lowp, sing, and lave your pretty limbies.

Limbless di'mle's), a. [f. LIMB sb.1 + -LESS.]

Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

1594 R. Wilson Cobler's Proph, v. ii, 52 So flies the murderer from the mangled lims Left limbes on the ground by his fell hand. 1624 Massiker Krangado w. i. (1630) H 2 b, Till nought were left me But this poore, bleeding limblesse Truncke, 1624 Gharker Transubst, 162 Whereas that which is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observethy livelesse and limmelesse. 1770 Foote Lame Lover in. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. 1881 Mivart Cat 459 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

Limb-meal (limmit), adv. Obs. exc. arch. and dial. Forms: see Limb sb.1; also 3 -mele, -meel, e, 5-7-meale, 9 dial. limb-mull, limmel. [OE. limmielum: see Limb sb.1 and -MEAL.] Limb from limb, limb by limb; piecemeal.

2 1050 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 440/36 Membratim, limmclum. c 1050 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 440/36 Membratim, limmclum. c 1205 Lav. 25618 He ber bene beore of-sloh, and hine limmele [c 1275 leome-mele] todroh. a 1225 Juliana 79 Per ase wilde deor limmel to luken ham. c 1206 Eket 1779 in S. Eng. Leg., bei ich beo drawe lime mele. 1367 Trevis vill. xxxvii. 330 He was drawen lymme meale. 1500 Fenne Frites 4 Readie to teare in peaces, and plucke lim-meale the bodie of the blondie tyrant. 1611 Saars. Cymb. n. iv. 47 Ot bat I had her heeve, to tear her Limb-meale. a 1860 BUTLER Rem. (1750) II. 309 Tears Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Ace, Sex. or Quality, and breaks the Bones of T. Martin Morace 309 Up with their nails the earth they threw, Then limb-meal tore a coal-black ewe. 1894 S. E. Wors. Gloss., Limmel.

Hen

Works. Gloss., Limmel.
Hence + Limbmeally adv., in same sense.

1569 UNDERDOWN Ovid agst. Ibis Liij b, He was.. torne limmeally, that is to say, each peece from other.

Limbo! (limbo). [L., abl. sing. of limbus (see LIMBUS), occurring in such phrases as in or e (= in or out of) timbo. Cf. It, limbo and LIMB sh.2]

A region supposed to exist on the border of

or out of themos. Ct. 11. thmoo and LIMB 31.2]

1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.

More explicitly limbo patrum, limbo infantum or of the infants: see Limbus.

13. St. Erkenwolde 291 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881)

272 Quene bon herghedes helle-hole & hentes hom ber-oute, oute of limbo, pon laftes me ber. [1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xvi. 84 The deuel. Bar hem forth boldely. And made of holy men his horde in lymbo informi.] c 1450 Mirour Salnacionn 198 How crist entred hell To glad our haly fadres in Lymbo as clerkes tell. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xxv. 96

Thise Inrdans that in lymbo dwell. Hid. 213 Lymbo is lorne, alas! 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour D vj b, After her deth she Evel. 191e in a delke and obscure pryson. that was the lymbo of helle. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)

35 b, After they deth they went to lymbo patrum a place of derkenes nye to hell. 1528 Tindale Obed. Chr. Man To Rdt. 19 Of what texte thou provest hell, will a nother prove purgatory, a nother lymbo patrum. 1605 Heywood Troub. Q. Eliz. Wks. 1874 I. 221, I am freed from limbo, to be sent to bell. a 1658 Cleekland Wks. (1687) 81. Tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants. 1749 Wesley Wks. (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they [the Old Testament Saints] while thus detained in limbo? 1818 Moore Fudge Fam. Paris 57 Souls in Limbo, damn'd half way. 1857-8 Skass Athan. xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?

b. in extended use see quots.).

1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1669 Million P. L. III. 495 All these upwhirld aloft Fly o're the backside of the World farr off Into a Limbo large and broad, since calld The Paradise of Fools. 1712 Annison Spect. No. 297 P. 7 The Picture which he [Milton] draws of the Limbo of Vanity. 1851 Carlule Sterling III. i. (1872) 163 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† C. used gen. for: Hell, Hades. Obs.
1851 T. Howell Devises Diijb, And let my Ghost in

† c. used gen. for: Hell, Hades. Obs.

1581 T. Howell Devises Diijb, And let my Ghost in
Lymbo lowe be led, To Tantals thyrst, or prowde Ixions
wheele. 1582 STANYHURST Æneis H. (Arb.) 56 And with hoat
assalting too Limbo we plunged a number [H. multos demittimus Orco]. 1612 Proceedings of Virgivia v. 30 in Capt.
Smith's Il'ks. (Arb.) 111 These vninhahited Hes; which
(for the extremitic of gusts, thunder, raine, stormes, and il
weather) we called Limbo. 1634 W. Trawnyr tr. Balzac's
Lett. 270 She hath filled Limbo with her paricidiall leachery.

a 1637 B. Jonson Raccanall Tri. 50 in T. Morton's New
Eng. Cannam (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand,
Princes of Limbo. Eng. Canaan (10 Princes of Limbo.

2. transf. and fig. a. Prison, confinement, dur-

2. transf. and fig. a. Prison, confinement, durance; also, † pawn. slang.

1590 Greene Newer two Late (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eighter to Limbo, or else clap up a commodity. 1590 Shans. Com. Err. IV. II. 32. 1613 etc. Hen. VIII, v. iv. 67, I haue some of em in Limbo Patrium. 1649 Eveen Mem. (1857) III. 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever. 1664 Butler III. II. 1. 100 On she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent. 1687 Congreve Old Bach. It. I, I let him have all my ready Mony to redeem his great Sword from Limbo. 1798 Beressons in Ld. Aucklands Carl. (1869) III. 441-2 We have colonels and lientenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo. 1843 Carlyie Past & Pr. II. viii, Monks .. nust not speak too loud, under penalty of footsyves, limbo, and bread and water. 1849 Conden Speeches 84 Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged. 1881 Besan & Rice Chapl. of Fleet 1. x. (1883) 79 There were, besides the residents..., poets not yet in limbo.

18. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; csp. a condition of neglect or oblivion

to Limbo; esp. a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when re-

to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd.

1642 Milton Apol. Smeet. Wks. 1851 III. 275, I am met with a whole ging of words and phrases not mine, for he hath mang!d them in this his wicked Limbo, 1728 Pope Dune, i. 28 O! pass more innocent, in infant state. To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate. 1828 Moore vittle: Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1866 J. Marther V Est. I. 60 Comte. Advinces religion into limbo. 1874 Motley Barnevel! II. xiii. 89 To send the Golden Bull itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices. 1894 J. Kntour Garri, kiv. 164 The piece... ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion.

3. attrib., as + limbo-dunovan. limbo Mb. 241.

3. attrib., as + limbo-dungeon; limbo-like adj.;

3. attrib., as † limbo-dungeon; limbo-like adj.; † limbo-lake, the 'pit' of Hell of Lake sh⁴ 3.

1555-8 Phaff Emeld in, Giv b, For Cyrces yle must furst be seen, and lands of Lymbo lake [L. infermique lacus].

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. ii, 32 What voice of dammed Ghost from Limbo lake. 1696 Folasm Christianit; not M. 181. 22.

They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon. 1748

Thouson Cast. Ind. 4, 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while, Sees this 1820 Scort Albert vi, From haunted spring and grassy ring, Troop goblin, elf, and fairy; . To Limbo-lake. Their way they take. 1848 Geo. Ellow in Cross Life (1885) L. 173, Lam even now. In a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

| **Limbo**². [Zulu: see quot. 1899.] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

African name for a kind of coarse cance.

1891 Pall Mall G., o Nov. 6/2 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (a coarse quality of calicov. 1896
A. B. Balfour 1200 Miles in Waggon 62 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B. Mittorn J. Ames ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulembu', which significth 'web'.

Tamburgita (Limburgit) Min. Also wto.

'ulembu', which signifieth 'web'. **Limburgite** (limbrigait). Min. Also -yte.

[f. Limburg, a Belgian province + -ITE.] A semiglassy rock consisting of olivin and augite with some

magnetite and apatite, 1882 Dana Man. Min. 8. Lithol. 453 Limburgyte. 1897 GEIKIE Anc. Volcanoes Gl. Brit. 1. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites, .. Limburgites .. and Pierites.

| Limbus (limbës), [L. = edge, border; in med. L., a region on the border of Hell.] 1. Occas, used (as the normal form for English

adoption) = Limbor. Limbus patrum = 'the limbo

adoption) = Limbot. Limbots fatrum = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. Limbots infantum = 'the limbo of infants': see Limbot infantum = 'the limbo of infants': see Limbot. Also transf.

1440 Fork Myst. Aavii. 138 What banne, is lymbus lorne, allas! 1522 More Confut. Findale Wks. 514 I The state of soules, both in heauen, hell, purgatory, paradyse, & Limbot fatrum. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Ansce. Over. 418 h, There be sayd to be 4. Mansions in hell... The second Lymbus, a place for such as are not Baptised. a 1629 Printer On Za.h. (1620) 148 He. had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernal Limbots. 1626 Bacon Sydva & 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1631 H.u. 121 The Papists. put Children... into a state call'd Limbot. Infantum, wherein they do as it were eternally sleep. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this Limbots Patrum. † b. A prison; = Limbo 2 a. Obs.
1583 Lee. Ph. St. Androis 340 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowsit them long or day.

2. Used techn. in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge'; e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in Antiq. the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in Bot. = Limb $sh.^2$ 3 d; in Conch. 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc

ference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (5yd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

1671 WILLOUGHBY in Phil. Trans. VI. 2126 Having tipp'd the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. Suith I'ey. Constantinople, Misc. Cur. (1708) III. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Limb. Limbus, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 Martin Larg. Bot., Limbus, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla. 1806 GALPINE Bril. Bot. 6:2 Primula. 1., Limbus of the cor. fata. . 3., limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 Birch Anc. Pottery (1858) II. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments. of floral or other ornaments.

Lime (laim), sh.1 Forms: 1 lim, 1, 3 liim, 3 lim, 3-7 lym, 3-8 lyme, (4 liym), 3- lime. [OE. lim str. masc. = MDu. lim masc. (mod.Du. lijm fem.), OllG. lim (MHG. lim, mod.G. leim) masc., ON. Ilm neut: -OTeut. *limo- = L. limus mud, f. WAryan root *lī- in L. li-nēre to smear; another grade of the root occurs in LOAM, LAIR sh.2]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the

grade of the root occurs in Loam, Lair sh.2]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds; = Birdlier. Now only fool. (In OE. any adhesive substance, e.g. glue, paste.)

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 133 Filtumen, lim. a 1000 Æleric Colloy, in Wr.-Whicker 95 Ic beswiee fugelas hwilon mid neton mid grinum mid lime. e 1000 — Gram. (2.) 258 Swaswa lim, gefestnad fel to summ brede. a 1250 O. 6 N. 1056 Jesus MS.) Pe loverd. Lym [Cott. lim] and grune. Sette and leyde þe for to lacche. a 1300 Cursor M. 2008. Mani man .. perist was als fuxl in lime. e 1440 Promp. Part. 305 1 Lyme, to take wythe byrdys. viscus. 1565-6 Churcha. Acc. St. Martin's Leicster (1260) 166 For Lyme to catche ye sterlyngs in ye churche, vij4. a 1600 Montamenter Misc. P. xxi. 34. I fand My fethers in the lyme. 1697 Drypen First. Georg. 1. 211 Toils for Beast, and Lime for Birds were found. 1697 Phil. Trans. X1X. 377 The Earl follows were found. 1697 Phil. Trans. X1X. 377 The Earl follows. I have been sufficient to be full of Lime. a 1850 Wordsw. (W.). Like the lime That foolish birds are caught with.

b. in allusive phrases (cf. Lime 7:12, 3).

13. K. Alis. 419 Heo bylevith in folie So in the lym doth the five. 1477 Norron Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. 16520.

53. For Fier with Eath hath most concord of all; Because that siccitie is the lyme of heate. 1591 Shans. Two Gerd. III. ii. 63 You must lay lime to tangle her desires By walefull Sonnets. 1592 Lorde Enghues Shadow 1882 20 Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his lone. 1604 EARL Stritting Paramens to Pr. Horry xxviii, While fancies are not glu'de with pleasures lime. 1610 Shans. Temp. Iv. i. 246 Monster, come put some Lime pon your ingers, and away with the rest.

2. Usually coupled with stone: Mortar or cement used in building. In quot. a 1225 fig. Now Sc. e225 Corpus Gluss. C. 320 Cementum; lim, Lapidum.

2. Usually coupled with stone: Mortar or cement used in building. In quot, a 1125 fig. Now Sc. 1235 Corpus Gloss. C 320 Comentum: liin, lapidum, a 1100 Lie, in Wr. Wilcker 314 23 Comentum: liin, lapidum, a 1100 Lie, in Wr. Wilcker 314 23 Comentum; liin, lapidum, a 1100 Lie, in Wr. Wilcker 314 23 Comentum; liin, lapidum, a 1100 Lie, in Wr. Wilcker 314 23 Comentum; liin, lapidum, a 1100 Lie, in Wr. Wilcker 314 23 Comentum; liin, lapidum, a liin & stan on leode nis betere nan. a 1225, Anv. R. 220 So ueste ilimed mid lim of ancre lune euerichon of on to ober, 1225 (Gr. & Ex. 2552 Do sette sundri hem to waken His tiel and lim, and walles maken. a 1300 Cursor M. 25488 Castel mad o lime and stane. 13380 Wyclf Syrm, Sel. Wks. H. 209 Pe churche is taken. for be hous of liyin and stoon, pat conteynely sich men. a 1400-50 Alexander 5088 Par was a cite in þat side asisál all with gemmes, Withouten lyme or laire. 1470 Henry Wallace M. 680 Mudwall werk withoutyn lym or stayn. 1593 Sukks. Rich. II, III. iii. 26 King Richard lyes Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 Sir J. Ware Wise. come. Irel. 1, 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country. 1786 Berns Towa Reigs to I Your min'd, formless bulk o'stane and lime. 1827 Tennant Papistry Stormidt, 25 Thron' the thick stane and the lime, He slippit like a beam throu' glass. Mod. Sc. A stane and lime and she better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or QUICK-LIME). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of

lime (slaked lime).

The designations carbonate, phosphate etc. of lime are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms calcium carbonate (or carbonate of calcium), etc. Chloride of lime:

have given piace to the more systematic terms call time to be made (or carbonate of calcinm), etc. Chloride of lime: see Chloride of carbonate of calcinm), etc. Chloride of lime: see Chloride 7 lime: see Chloride 7 c., in Wr. Wülcker 197 16 Calcis wiwa, genærind lim. 1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. xxiii. (1495) 360 Whyle lyme is colde in handlyng it conteyneth prenely wythin fyre and grete hete. c. 1400 Lanfram's Cirrurg. 122 Caste aboue be wounde be poudre of lym tofore seid. c. 1450 AHE. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 217 Tak arpment, & slekyd lyme, & argoyle. 1535 Coverdale Isla. xxxiii. 11 The people shal be burnt like lyone. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, 11. 1v. 137 Vou Rogue, heere's lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R. Hawkiss Vot. S. Sea xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue beene common in our Tauernes, which for conservation is mingled with Lyme in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calenturas, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 Bacos Hes. VII, 137 They were now (like Sand without Lyme), ill bound together. 1989 Winter Syst. Hush. 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst

the class of manures. 1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sci. 8. Art II. 483 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which .. forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. Ek. Trades (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c., and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 489/1 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

+ b = lime-smach. Ohe

? 1593 Rites of Durhant (Lawson MS. 1656) xxxix, Which pictures have been washed over wth Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime. c. Lime and hair: a kind of plasterer's cement

to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely

together. Also attrib.

1626 Vestry Blx. (Surtees) 181 For lyme and haire for lymeinge the wyndowes, viiid. 1636 Gerber Counse! 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 640 Cements. ... used by plasterers for inside work. The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† d. Oil of lime [F. huile de chaux]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Adm. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 1919 byle of Lime (printed Lune) and water. 1742 Phil. Trans. XLII. 76. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. l. 275. + 4. a. The Calx of metals. b. Used generically

for: An alkaline earth. Obs.

1707 Curios. in Hush. & Gard. 225 Metals, after they are reduced into Lime. 1796 Kirwas Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1.5 When this sacrial, i.e. carbonic acid is expelled, the earth ... is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths.

attrib. and Comb., as lime-basket, -burn, + -coop (dial.), -crag, †-fat, -keeve, -maker, -man, -mer-chant, -mortar, -process, † quarrel quarrier, quarry, -salt,-scow, -scuttle; lime-daubed, -dressed, -like adjs.; lime-ash dial., a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; lime-ball (light, limelight; + lime-bush, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; lime-cartridge (see quot.); lime-cast, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also attrib.; + lime-chalk, quicklime; lime-coal (see quot.); time-core, nnslakable lumps in quick-lime; lime-cylinder, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; lime-liniment (see quot.; lime-liquid, liquid grout of lime; lime-liquid grout of lime; lime-liquid grout of lime; lime-liquid grout of lime; liquid grout of lime; liquid grout of lime; liquid grout of liquid grout of lime; liquid grout of liqu marl (see quot.; lime-milk, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; lime ointment, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888; lime-phial Antiq., a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in medieval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy Hewitt Anc. Armour III. 759, Index; (a) (see quot.); (b) = lime-slab; lime-rock, lime-stone ? now U.S.); lime-rubbish, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; lime-shells, burnt lime before it is slaked; limesink, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; lime-slab, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; lime-sour = grey sour, see Grey a. 8 (Cent. Dirt.); lime-wash sb., a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; vb., to whitewash with such a mixture; lime-white, -whiten vbs., to lime-wash; lime-work, † (a) stucco (quot. 1580; (b) a place where lime is made (also pl.); tlime-yard = Lime-twig. Also Lime-burner, Lime-fingered a, Lime-film, Limelight, Lime-PIT, LIME-POT, LIME-ROD, LIMESTONE, LIME-TWIG,

LIME-FINGERED a., LIME-RILN, LIMELIGHT, LIME-FIT, LIME-POT, LIME-ROD, LIMESTONE, LIME-TWIG, LIME-WATER, LIME-WORT I, etc.

1813 VANCOUVER Agric, Drown 96 The 'lime ash-floor ... costs 6d. in the square yard, tempering and laying down.

1893 QUILLER-COUCE Polect. Pucky 195 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash.

1830 DRUM-MONN in Phil. Trans. CNN. 391 The intensity of the 'lime ball being therefore 564 times that of the Argard lamp, 1835 Edin. Rev. LN. 235 The lime-ball light of Laeutenant Drummond.

1838 Drucess O. Travist xvaii, Mr. Chilling wished he might be busted if he warn't as dry as a 'lime-basket, 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. LN. 538 The 2 'lime-barres occurred in plasterers. 1577 Fanton Gold. Epist, 91 No other things are the riches of the worlde, but ... a stumbling blocke for the wicked, a 'limebush for the good. a 1640 Day Perregr. Schol. (1881) 53 Like a fishe in a net or a selie bird in a limebushe. 1883 Gressev Gloss. Coal-mining, 'Lime cartridge, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder and in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1861 NNAIR Notes Dailmatia, etc. 96 Here, much hidden by 'lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 O'CURRY Manners Anc. trisk 111. 16 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1633 'Herwood Dial., Anna & Philli Whs. 1874 VI. 320 Water doth make the 'lime-chalk scortch with heat. 1882 Gressey Gloss. Coal-mining, "Lime coal, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674-91 Ray Collect. Words 38 Coop, as, a muck-coop, a 'lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1679 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 128 Good dry Earth, 'Lime-Coep, Rubbish, &c. 1649 Rurgh. Rev. Classopon (1881) II. 1. 177 Amen. the coall and 'lymecraig it is ordourit [etc.]. 1871 ir. Schellen's Specir. Annal. ix. 64 Let the 'lime-cylinders then be raised to

LIME.

incandescence by means of the oxyhydrogen gas. 1861
W. F. Colling Hill. Eng., Liv., 105 As sorry makeshifts for scenery as the lime-daubed inker who acted Wall. 1869
J. W. Mack H. Life H. Morris I. 173 The English 'lime-dressed vellum had been found aimest useless for fine work. 1694 Act 11462. I'l., C. to Chssions, stuffed with borse here letel, which is wrought in 'lyme fattes. 1574 in Worth Taristok Far. Act. 1857/35 For mending of the 'lyme Keve, vjv., 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 141 A salt taste, with something 'lime-like or linivial. 1856 Heats Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 173 'lime Limiment is an emulsion of calcareous scopp and free oil. 1775 G. Server Building, in Water 28 Filling., 164 164 60 173 'lime Limiment is an emulsion of calcareous scopp and free oil. 1775 G. Server Building, in Water 28 Filling., 164 165 H. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-Milk. 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. 1883 Genster Gen. 6128/4 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. No. 6128/4 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. 1883 Genster Gen. 6128/4 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. 1879 Use Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. 6128/4 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. 6128/4 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. 1879 Use Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. 6128/4 Edward Brent, 1879 Use Died. Gen. 612

b. In names of minerals, denoting the presence of lime or calcium, e.g. lime-marl, -slate; lime-epidote, zoisite; lime-feldspar, triclinic feldspar containing calcium; +lime-harmotome, phillipsite; lime-malachite, an impure malachite containing calcite; + lime-mesotype, scolecite; † lime-uranite, autunite; lime-wavellite, variety of wavellite, supposed to contain lime as an essential ingredient' (A. H. Chester Dist. .Vin.

1896).

1852 DANA Main. Geol. 55 Labradorite. or 'lime-feldspar. 1896 Chester Names Min. 157 Lime-feldspar. a syn. of anorthite. 1839 Une Dict. Arts 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the 'lime-mark composed of calcaneous matter and clay. 1811 PINNERTON Petral. II. 192 Saussure has minutely described a singular transition from granite to 'limeslate.

Lime (loim', sb.2 Also 7 lyme. [a. F. lime = mod.Pr. lime, ad. Sp. lima, a. Arab. limah': see Lemon.]

LEMON.]

1. The globular fruit of the tree Citrus Medica, var. acids, smaller than the lemon and of a more acid taste; more explicitly sour lime. Its juice is much used as a beverage. Sweet Lime. Citrus Medica, var. Limetta.

Medica, var. Limetta.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trat. (ed. 2) 25 The Ile [Mobelia] inricht us with many good things;... Orenges, Lemons, Lymes. 1697 Dammer 1/2, (1729) L. 296 The Lime is a sort of bastard or Crab-limon. The Tree, or Bush that bears it, is prickly, like a Thorn, growing full of small boughs. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 604 To where the lemon and the phercing lime, ... Their lighter glories blend. 1784 Cowter Task m. 573 The ruddler orange and the paler lime. 1857 Hengeev Bot. 260 Citrus Limetta, the cultivated Sweet

b. Applied with qualification to fruits of trees of other genera. Ogeechee Lime, the sour tupelo, Nyssa capitata, of which a conserve is made. Wild Lime, Atalantia monophylla (Treas. Bot. 1866), Nanthoxylum Pterota (Cent. Dict. 1890), and (in Jamaica) Rheedia lateristora (Fawcett in Bullelin Bot. Dept. Jamaica, 1896). Vol., Vl. 2. altrib, and Comb., as lime green sh, and adj., lime tree: lime-myrtle, the West-Indian name for Triphasia 1 ifeliala Grisebach Flora Brit. W. Indies, 1864: lime-plant, the May-apple, Polophyllum peltatum; lime-punch, punch made with lime-juice instead of lemon-juice. Also LINE-

JUICE.

1850 Daily News 11 Inly 7.4 The scene was gay with white gowns, pale heliotrope, citron, 'lime-green,' 1844 C. Jousson Furmer's Engrit Wore, 'lime-green,' 1844 C. Jousson Furmer's Engrit Wore, 'lime-green,' 1844 C. Jousson Furmer's Engrit Wore, 'lime-green,' the Mayapple, or wild mandrake; Twip-gritum pelitation, 1834 Lais's Jag. I. 509 S. 'I dine with a turdle-gravy at Bleaden's'. 'Nothing like Bleaden's 'lime-punch, sir Jacob, elt' 1748 Ausow's For, it, vill, 516 We found there abundance of cassa, and a few 'lime-trees.

Lime (Jaim', 56,3 Also S lyme. [App. an altered form of line Line.]

1. A tree of the genus Tilia, N.O. Tilinea', esp. Theurofrana common originental tree having heart-

T. europea, a common ornamental tree having heart-shaped leaves and many small fragrant yellowish

Terrogerija common orinamemat tree naving manishaped leaves and many small fragrant yellowish flowers: the linden.

Red Line, T. generalizella Ehrh.

1625, 1649, 1669, 1669; Devers VI-2. Cerrg, in no His lames were first in F. wirs. 1764 Pois analysis to He lymes their pleasing shades devy. 11705 Ray on His lames were first in F. wirs. 1764 Pois analysis to Human with the red to the ferrogenia, threist his rederies. This known by the name of the shade in St. James Spark; the lines have been looking the Fig. 1 Course Laws to the land of the World in St. James Spark; the lines have been looking the releaves. 1784 Course, Laws have been looking the Pleaves. 1784 Course Laws and the land of the laws have been looking the Plantsing edours. 1842 Fakey and XXIV. 187 to the laws of the lame in the laws of the lame in the laws of the lame in 1849. Attents Barbit Admen in Fre the been had considered colour, thence in his been called the manifest of the laws. Al Gard, to The Lines is a good town tree, leafly empty againgt and perfuming the air with its lessons in August.

2. The set d of the lime-tree.

1747 Miss Glasse Coviers into Fox To placks sterilonshues and limes typia place from off the interester the summer. Take tew sterilinoseas or larges, place them when large.

3 attrib. and Comit. as Riva-attenue, stark.

the state of the second state of the second state of the summer. Take ten sterion-second it are sterion to estimate. Take ten sterion-second it are sterion to estimate.

3. aftrib. and Comb., as Hinterenae, tarb, fixture, guill, grate, tree, tarb, table, into f. lime bug, an insect that intests lime-trees; lime hawkmoth, Swerint lut tille, whose larva feeds on the lime 1869 E. Newman Frit. Marks II. at Up the state three-axemic to the tiny council. 1864 Gibbs 1874 Up the state three-axemic to the tiny council. 1864 Gibbs 1874 Gibbs 1884 Gibbs 1

45 When in the breezy limewood-scade, 1 tound the thic forget-mesht.

+ Lime, sb.4 Obs. rare=1. In 5 lyme. [2 ad.

L. limes, 10. Cos., rive. In Sayme. Lat. L. limes Limit. I Limit, end. Crass Circus. Flad. 109 And bus Englande take first his name. In be gode kyng Egbertys tyme. Ryst as we ciepe set be same And herrafter shukle whouste lyme.

Lime (loim , c.) Also 4-7 lyme, 5 lymyn; Az 1426, 3 i-limed, 4 ylymed. [i. LME sc.]; OF. "limian seems to be implied by the vbl. sb. liming.]

2. To smear (twigs or the like) with bird-lime, 2. To smear (twigs or the like) with bird-lime, for the purpose of catching birds. Also allustively, 1413 Pilgr. Servic (Caxton 1439) nt. v. 54 Ye have had handes lymed ever redy for to catche. c 1440 Primpt. Parr. 2055 Lymyn wythe beyd lyme, rize. 1472 Boosne I started. Knerel. ii. (1570) 126 My fyngers be lymed lyke a lyme twyg [sc. in order to piller]. 1593 Shuks. 2 Hen. 171. iii. 91 My selfe have lym'd a Bush for ber. 1694 R. L'Estrange Fairles cockxix. 350 Those Twigs in time will come to be Limid, and then your'e all Lost if you do but touch 'em. 1816 Scott Antiquary xlii, But he would have found twigs limed for him at Edinburgh.

b. To smear with a sticky substance. rare.

b. To smear with a sticky substance. rare.
c1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 502 Dat arche was a feteles good, set
and limed a-gen de Bood. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 39 bit
Make ther dyverse places and lyme it with cleye and putche
within and without. 1814 CANY Dante, Inf. XX. 18 A
glutinous thick mass, that round Limid all the shore beneath.
3. To catch with birdlime. Often fig.

13.. K. Alis 5701 Hy maden her armes envenymed; He that was take of deth was lyssed. c 1374 Chauces Troplus

LIMED.

1. 373 Loue he gan hyse federis so to lyme. 11386—Wife's T. 75 A man shal winne ns best with flaterye, And with attendance and with hisynesse Been we ylymed bothe moster and lesse. 1140 Cytoryok Life's Kario, v. 175 His demonstratyous conde vs not trappe ne lyme. 1575 Ch. Kein vito Cripp's (1971) 3, When bride is limit, farewell flate feathers all, 1593 Shaws Limer, St. 5: 1600 Distracted Emp. v. Lin Bullen C. P. HI. 240 Am I then nosed than I lymed 11680 Crowse Misery Cit. War v. 70 The bird that sees the bush where once itself Was limid. 1791 E. Diagnist Rot. Cit. 1, 74 Fine as the spider's flimy thread he wove The immortal toil to line illicit love. 1806—7. Leeks-roko Miseries Hum, Life (1856) At Avvi. The buzz of a struggling insect who has limed himself in your ear. 1822 Shiilly Iss. 1, 179 Fortyy 17438. L. 73 Incretius had limed the wires of his swift spirit in the dregs of the sensible workl. 1808 Browning King & Ki. v. 54 Vittiano—one limes flocks of thrushes there. 1879 Miss Branch & Kid. Lyone II. Line 4. He was limed this time [marring midly].

4. To foul, defile. Cit.
1390 Gwee Conf. Ling For who so wale his handes lime. Their mosten be the more unclease. 1450 Con. Myst. Shaks. S.c. cg. Off handys and dode be trewe exymmer. firey in handys him of a line of the structure of each 11. No witte maie be founde not lymes with some great vices. 1592 G. Havaya Florica of percentage of the sensible workl.

Franco of Sold 11, No witte maie be founde not lymed with some grout videos. 1592 G. Heavily Flores of persisting 13 Was is not limed with some default.

5. To treat or dress with lime.

Ta. To pit lime into (wine). In quot, which Ci. LIME sold 2, quots, 1596, 1622. Ci.,

1598 Shake May, John and 196, 1622. Ci.,

1598 Shake May, John and 197, the Historial Letine see thee from a layer, little integer.

b. To dress land, etc. with lime. Also affect 1649 Patter for the melling in the front lime in 1974 of the first of lime in 1974 of 1649 Patter for John dec.

b. To dress land, etc. with lime. Also affect 1649 Patter for John dec. 1851 Patter for the first will very well lime in 1674 of Rev Color, follows of Line will very well lime in 1674 of Rev Color, follows of Line will very well into the frequency with a 1688 W. For some Caradian May 10 prevent shouther of the form Caradian Notes of Line 1851 No. Gross from Caradian Notes of the follows of Line 1852 No. 1883 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1852 No. 1883 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1852 No. 1884 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1852 No. 1884 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1852 No. 1884 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1862 No. 1884 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1862 No. 1884 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to In 1862 No. 1884 Gross from Land Himed at eight limes to Indian une 1799 LR is seen of Land Himed at eight limes and land une 1799 LR is seen of Land Himed Rev Part Inc. 1884 Gross from Land Himed Rev Part Inc. 1885 Gross from Land Hime

e. Ne quet. 1891 Lawrer y Ort. vis The sludge his limed—that is, a man grantity of time is added it it so as to fareholde the

small quantity of lime is added it. It is a is a familiate the operation of pressing.

*Lime, 7.2 Cir. rare=9. In 7 limme. [a. F. lime-r. 13th c. in little':+L. limites see Limate].]

trans. To file, polish.

Some Picts, cite a supposed example from Chaucer
##. June 1121. 'A lymed glast; but the true reading is 'Alymidesglast = F. alive deglace, crystallifed alum.

1613 R. Clawder J. Falle steph. ed. p., Limme, pollish, amedd.

**Hime, 2.3 Cls. [Of obscure origin: cf. the synchymous Line 12.] trans. To impregnate a litch. Also Ass. and intr., to copulate with, to be compled to.

1555 W. Watkeman Famile Failurs App. 31. Yf anyemanne require either thy dogse for the folde, or for the chace to lime his bitche. 1579-80 North Flatarik, Lynorgus 1995 34 They caused their bitches, to bee limed, with fayrest dogges. 1607 Topsell Famile Beasts 1058 370 A Mastive Pog was limed to a she Wolf, 1674 N. Fairfax Bukh 4 Selv. 150 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward. 1658 Reich Sallazis IV-5717 But France is for thy List too kind a Clime, In Africk with some Wolf or Tyger lime.

Lime, obs. f. or var. LEAM st. 1. LIMB st. 1. LYAM.

or Tyger lime.

Lime, obs. f. or var. Leam sh. l. Limb sh. l. Lyam.

Lime, obs. f. or var. Leam sh. l. Limb sh. l. Lyam.

Lime-burner. [Lime sh. l.] One whose occupation it is to make lime by burning limestone.

1329 Peritim in Riley Mem. Lond. (1860) 174 Hugh de Hecham, lymbrennere. 1497-8 in Swayne Charlen. Acc.

Sarvam a o Dinersis lymbrenners pro lyme. 1525 Cake

Lorell's B. 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners.

1624-5 in Swayne Charlen. Acc. Saram 1826 181, 13 quarters of Lyme to Snowe the Lymburner. 1749 Bracken Farriery Impr. ed. 6 xxxiv, 287 The Lime-burners Horses are very subject to the scab. 1888 J. Walker Hist. Heirides

L. 165 A skillful limeburner. who has had full experience in burning limestone with peat, turf, and wood. 1842 S. Loven Handy Amly xxv, My mouth is as dry as a limeburner's wig.

Limed (Joind), phl. a. [f. Lime 2, 1+-ed.].

L. Smeared with birdlime (or other sticky substance); † fig. said of hands given to pilfering.

13. Scaryn Saget (W.) 1280 The wise man dede make a dich Ful of lim and of pich, The fader lep in bifore, Into the limed diche. 139 Lance. Rick Redicts II. 186 Lymed lenes were levde all aboute. 153 B. Googe Egiogy vi. (Arb.) 34 Somtime I wold betraye the Byrds, that lyght on lymed tree. 1635 Styreses Anal. Abus. 11, (1823) 38 Men. who have limed fingers, living vpon pilfering. 1602 Shaks. Ham.

111. iii. 68 Oh limed soule, that strugling to be free, Art more

lugag'd. 1720 Gay Dione II. v. Poems II. 467 On the lim'd twig thus fine has bent their wings. 1849 Jamis II vodunar it, There are huned twigs about them, my chid.

2 Dressed or treated with lime.

1977 12 Macrimer Haile II. Suppl. I, vii. 36 All sort of Peas love limed or maded Land. 1779 4 A. Huntir Georg. Est (1864) I. 39 Clay, well limed, will fell in winter. 1898 Trans Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scall. 91 On limed Lind, too, Agricals is eaten by stork.

† Lime-fingered, a. Obs. [Cf. Lime sh. 1],

† Lime-ingered, n. Obs. [C., LABE 10.] I, LAME 10. I, LAME 10. I, LAME 10. I, Given to piliering, 136 J. Heywood Pron. (1867) 21 A clean fingred linawyfe, 3nd an ydell, wyll be lyne-fyngeid. 1613 Procure 176 grinage 910, 18 604 They are light-food d and line fingred. 1644 fer, Hall. The Proc. Plaker Wis. (1625) 53 Carelesse, alothfull, false, line-fingred serumts.

So † Lime-fingers, threvish propensities.

So + Lime-Ingers, threvish propensities.

1613 Pine now Pilyrinage vit × (1614) 700 It is secured from the line fingers of any passenger

Lime-juice. [E. Long 162] The juice of the line used as a beverage and as an antiscorbatic, 1704 Joint lone, No. 429 [A. A. Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Line juice, to be sold. 1833 Kann Grinnell F. 18.

2004 Joint lone, No. 429 [A. A. Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Line juice, to be sold. 1833 Kann Grinnell F. 18.

2005 (1256) 26 Dues time or day did these high spirited fellows drink a wine glass of olivesoid and line juice 1834

2016 [A. 17] 4/18 Part + 101 \$ 294 The master of every such Ship shifted serve out the Line or Lemon Juice and Singar and Vinegar to the Crow, whenever they have consumed Salt Provisions for Ten Days - 1859 Constant to Armell'Orbit L. 49 Some that had not yet "got the hims juice off them", i.e. numitakable new chains

D. attrib. In Inne juice veriting, writing with lime juice as a sympath tie ink.

Ince price as a sympath the ink.

- 1877 Owns Jaire. Wellesler's Adminstr 45 in Desf. [He]
may we m, by a sort of limejone writing, to have involtated much which he does not repudate.

- There Lieme-Juions. ... Australian. One who

has lately made the voyage from England; a 'new chum' (1f. quot 1859 under prec.). b. C.S., n. British sailor or ship, so called because in the Butish navy the consumption of time juice is enforced (as nu antiscorbutic). e. An advocate of

the n w of lime jnice.

Also Comman in New Breild 4, 58 Turn that lime jnicer out 1884 Fall Mallo, 26 Aug. 11/1 They would not go on a time proces, they said, for anything 1891 C. Ciction to Nixt I followis L. 596 Hawkins, it will have been remarked, was no lag sted "fine juner".

was no lag and their junert. Lime-kiln laj m_ikiln). Forms : sce lame sh. and KIES; also 6 lymo kylmo, 7 limbekill. A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone. kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

196 Ducham Halmote Kolle (Sintees) 6 Septem acrasterie apad limkine. 1988 6 Ducham Acr. Kolle (Sintees) 6 Septem acrasterie apad limkine. 1988 6 Ducham Acr. Kolle (Sintees) 59 Ft no r Lynd dine conduirend, apad Pytingdon, 14 6d. 1990 Bucy Willed (Canden) 112 V highway from V lyme kylle. 1980 Fersamins Plad. Form A State in Devil Acrost (1996-198, Pin them into an Onen, like to a lyme keele. 1998 Surans Major P. Int in 186 Se batefull to me, as the recke of a Time kill. 1608 Howns in Topsell Serjentz (14 Wilmes which me wont to doe much limit to Formac sand rimble kills where they make I mide. 1692 Lond. Gor. No. 1987 John Neural (1991 Keelmilland), Recombing those places in Lingland where there have been anciently Limit kilos. 1896 Arter Usin Petral (1991), Recombing the Apple of dry stones that had once been a limit kilo. 1898 Hirsts Noon: Rash, ranger v Sucception Control of the familia differind "swanky" has left me as shy as a limit kilo. 1994 Limit Acrong (1980) 11, 1965 A key of yelyme I yine done.

776 A key of v Lyne Lyne doute.
D. trainf, and fig.
766 Surans, Pr. & Cr. v i 25 (Qo. 166) Now the rotten discusses of the south. Sciaticaes, linefulls ith palme, take and take againe with preposterious discourries? 1845 E. B. Hann vi in Lett. K. Renging (1899) 1–289 The great Law line kiln dries human souls all to one colon.

Limeless (bi miles), a. [f. Lime sb.1 + siess.]

Taving or containing no line.

170 Savace Windows 1. 165 Von limeless Sands hose-driving with the Wind. 18th Mandered 2. Lin. 5, 9 The limeless mortar and half-bount bricks of the speculative architect. 1807 Albutt's Syst. Mod. 111 (2) The degree of calcife atom from spongy, limeless tessue to normal osseons structure.

Limelight (lai'm_dan). [L. Lime sh.¹] The intense white light produced by heating a piece of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame. Called also Dress-MOND LIGHT.

MOND HIGHT.

1836 DRUMMOND in Phil. Tenns, CXVI 346 Applied to a revolving light, where four sides are illuminated, each with four reflection, one reflector, with the lime light, might be substituted on each side. 1866 Tyman Gibbs. 1846 The taked eye can detect no difference in highliness between the electric light and the lime high. 1886 F. Hardon Chaire Phis, (1886) 434 When Shakespeare played Hamlet and Macheth, he had neither limelight, footlights, seemery, costumes, no stage machinery.

| Limen (Litmen) Psychol. [1, limen 1866] The objection of G.

**I Limen (Ist'unen). Psychol. [1., limen **
'threshold'; introduced as an equivalent for G.
schwelle (a term first used by Herbart Psychol.
1824).] The limit below which a given stimulus reases to be perceptible; the minimum amount of atimulus or nerve-excitation required to produce

a Bensation. Also called Thersholm.

1893 The lines R Rulpe's Onthe Psychol. 48 The Just noticeable stimulus is technically termed the stimulus lines [U. Kersu hardle], and the just noticeable stimulus difference the defermine lines (U. Unterschiedss Navelle).

1901 — R. 1902 Psychol. I. 140 The method given for the determination of the lines.

Limen, obs. pl. Line sh.1

+ Limenarch. Obs. In 7 limenark. [ad. late limenarch a ad. Gr. λιμενάρχης, f. λιμεν harbour + -άρχης ruling, άρχειν to rule.] A harbour-

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Limenark, the Warden or Gover-

Lime-pit. [f. Lime sb.1]
1. a. A limestone quarry. b. A pit in which lime is burnt.

r 1440 (Esta Kom. 1xx. 324 (Harl, MS) Men that bavith great plente of fire, for stonys to be brent in your lymepytis. 1489 90 in Swayne Churchin. Acc. Saranu (1896) 37. Cariage of Rubrish fro the lymepittes to the ch., 64. 2 A pat in which tanners dress skins with lime

2 A pit in which tanners dress skins with time to remove the hair, etc.

1591 Perlivall Sp. Dich, Pelambrera, a tanners line pit, depilatorium.

1768 Blackwiose Comm. III. xiii. 218 It is a missinee... to corrupt or poison a water-course by receing a dyshonse or a lime-pit for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream.

1839 Use. Dich. Arts 764
They [skins] are left in the lime-pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair [etc.].

Time not for I. Ive. 4.11. A not to contain

Li'me-pot. [f. Lime sh.1] A pot to contain lime or bridlime; a vessel of lime to pour upon assailants in a fight (Mist.); † a pot or furnace in

assailants in a fight (Hist.); † a pot or furnace in which limestone is burnt; a line-wash pot.

14. Nom, in Wr. Whitker 703/5, Hoc viscorium, a lymepott. 1483 Cath. Angl. 217/1 A. Lyme pott or brusche, viscorium, viminarium.

1549 Compl. Stot, vi. 41 Boitis man, bays stanis & lyme potts ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top. 1596 Keg. Mag. Sig. (1890) 1697. Vastam candam terre cum lie vorkhon is et lymepottis ad australem pattem. 1692 in Krs. Convant. R. Burghs (1880) IV. S71 Item, a years rent of him potts and grass at the east port 4.8. 8. 1666 Hiwiti. Am. Armaur III. 489 Both ficepors and lime pots were employed at the siege of Hartleur in 1415. 1866 Eiclevichoptt XXII. 218 A man armed with a line pot, or lime pot. pot, or lime pot.

Limer 1. Obs. (exc. arch) Also 4-5 lymor(o, 5 lomor, lymour, -oor, 5 6 lymmor, limmer, 5. 7 lemor, (corrept forms 6.8 lovynor, inner, 15, 7 lemor, (corrept forms 6.8 lovynor, iner, 15, mmer), 7.9 learner. [a. AF. limer = OF. liemier (mod.F. limier), f. OF. liem (F. lien) leash; see Lien and Lyam.] A kind of hound, properly a leads bound; in early use (and now

leash; see Litan's and LyAM.] A killo of holino, properly a leash hound; in early use (and now arch.) a bloodhound; later, a mongrel.

1366 Curwer of Pethe Rhomehe 360 There onertoke I a grete route of hunters and eke of foresters. And many relayes and lymers. 1400 Novoshore Rab. 56 With Alauntes. I yimneris and Racches here. 1426 Lyro. De trial. Paler. 1444 Parkonepes to Fayre Grehoundes and grete lymours. 2 1450 Knt. de la Teur (1868) 15 Hamithe youre loke and holdithe youre hede frinc as a best that is alled a lymer. 1485 Rk. St. Albans Fiv b. Theis is be the manys of houndes. a Mastyle, a Lemor, a Spanyell. 1538 Ervor Park. Hybrida, is a douge ingendred betwyste a hounde and a mastyne, called a lymon, or mengrell. 1550 Cart's De Cambus Firt. 11 b. A leatitate, Lenymer, a law Lyemmer appellatur is green Leuinarium & Lovarium latine nominacionus. 1576 Firshists it, Cains. Doge in Arb. Girner III. 264 Of the Levyner or the Lyemmer, a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar. 1848 Wissia, Lenuer, a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar. 1848 Wissia, Lenuer, a dog, a kind of hound. 1867 D. H. Manders Diary Win, Silone 65 The bloodhound, of liner, would have been entitled to the list share lof the harts panuch]

Limer 2 (Larma). [1. Lare vil 1 - Earl.] One

Limer ² (Licmor). [1. Lime v_i ! + -En!.] One who limes; one who snares with bird-lime; one who limewashes. Also a brush used for lime-

washing. (See also WHITE-LIMER.)

washing. (See also WHITE-LIMER.)

1611 COLOR, Ramchisseur, a white damer, or white hiner.

1642 Sin W. Mosson Naval Crastein. (1704) 347/1 Hair, such as the White Limers use. 1655 Neymonth Nession Rev. 100 David Dunbar was desyred to agree with some lymers for as much tyme as would serve. 1872 David Newe R June, She was only furnishing the Whiteshapel trappers and limers with a new and valuable kind of quarry. 1894 P. N. Hastive & Home Dearration 67 In some parts of the country this himer is the principal ceiling-brush used. ... Limers of the best kind are as expensive is distinger laushes.

Limerick (limarik). [Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized 'nonsense-verse', which was followed by a chorus containing the words Will you come up to Limerick?] A form of 'nonsense-

VITEC.

1898 Cantab 6 Oct., Contents, Illustrated Limericks. 1898

M. H. in N. & Q. 19 Nov. 408 When and why did the nonsense verse as written by Lear nequire the name of 'Limerick' 7 1898 J. H. Moustay ribid. to Dec. 470 Limerick.

A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongthe words. Who applied this name to the indecent
nonsense verse first it is hard to say. 1898 R. Kirting Stalky
got Make up a good earthy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

+ T. imperiod. Obs. [6] I have 641 = 1 1 Mr. Twito.

ROLLING UP A good catchy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

+ Lime-rod. Obs. [f. Limesch.] = Lime-twig.

1386 Chauser Monk's T. 304 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-line Caught with the lymerod, coloured as the gleede. 1550 Coverdals Spir. Perle and like as yo birde y' is raught with the lyme rode. 1617 Minnibu, Lime twiggrs, or lime roddes. 1660 Brayon Fantastickes Jan. (Grosart 7 The Currier and the Limerod are the death of the fowle.

| Limes (Limit). Pl. Huntles (Limit).

Pl. Hmites (laimitiz). | Limes (laimiz).

[l_n=l.imit.] Houndary.

1538 LELAND Itin. 1. A mile from Eltesle towards

Neotes in the limes of Cambridgshire. 1577-87 HARRISON England 1. xiv. in Holinshed, The Twede.. is a noble streame and the limes or bound betweene England and Scotland.

[f. LIME sb.1 + Limestone (laimistoun).

Timestone (laim,stoun). [I. LIME sb,1 + STONE.] A rock which consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yields lime when burnt. (The crystalline variety of limestone is marble.)

1523 FITZHERR. Surv. 6b, Yet may be laufully .. selle .. fre stonne, lyme stone, chalke, .. or tynne, to his owne vse. 1665 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth (1723) to Free-stone, Ragg-stone, Lime-stone. 1707 Mortimer Histo, vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Firestone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1813 BAKEWELL Introd. Geol. (1815) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline lime-stone.

Introd. Good. (1875) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline limestone.

b. A species (or † a specimen) of this rock.

1664 Evelin Kal. Horl. May (1679) 17 Having before put some rubbish of Limestones, pebbles, shells... or the like at the bottom of the Cases, to make the moisture passage. 1742 Lond. 8 Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) 57 Others are said to make Use of Limestones to fine and preserve the Drink. 1813 Sta H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 6 By simple chemical tests the nature of a limestone is discovered in a few minutes. 1823. Lyell. Elem. God. (1865) 395 One of the limestones of the Middle Oolite. 1839 Uke Dick. Arts 774 When the kiln is to be set in action, it is filled with rough limestones. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 118 All limestones from the softest chalk to the hardest marble consists essentially of carbonate of lime.

c. attrib. and Comb., as timestone-cliff, -crag, gravel, -land, -region, -slab; limestone-emasted

gravel, -land, -region, -slab; limestone-encased adj.; limestone bead (see quot.); limestonefern (Britten & Holland), -polypody, book-names

for Polypodium calcareum.

for Folypodium calcareum.

1793 D. Uke Hist. Kutherglen 319 The Entrochi... by workmen in Kilbride they are more commonly called "Limestone-based. 1880 Haucutton Phys. Geogr. v. 243 The yucca grew on the "limestone cliffs. 1863 Kingsley Water-Fiab. 14 A low cave of rock at the foot of a "limestone-trag. 1889 N. S. Shaler Aspects of Earth 102 The North Atlantic where minute "limestone-encased creatures float in the water while they live. 1764 Museum Rust. III. xvii. 75 Orbers fallow, and manure with a very happy provision they have in the thinly-inhabited and interior parts of the kingdom, called "hme-stone gravel. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Apric. 1, 236 Limestone gravel. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract and in Ireland. 1685 Boyle Salub. Air 10 A large tract of "Limestone land was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it. 1861 Miss Paatt Flower Pl. VI. 164 "Limestone Polypody. 1865 Gosse Land & Sca (1874) 321 A "limestone region is essential to the abundance of these animals. 1839 Use. Dick. Arts 774 The several stories are formed of groined arches o, and platforms f, covered over with "limestone slabs.

Lime-twig. [1, Lame 5b.]

A, covered over with "limestone slabs.

Lime-twig. [1. Lime sb.1]

1. A twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds.

?a 1400 Lyng. Charle & Hyrde (Roxh.) 13 Thy lyme twigges
and panters I deflye. 1616 SCHEL & MARKIL Country Farme
705 Such as bring vs Hawkes, doe take them for the most
part with lime-twigges. 1678 Busyan Pilgr. Apol. Aiv,
The Fowler His Gun, his Nets, his lime-twigs. a 1711
Ken Ediment Poet Wks. 1721 II. 113 As Birds unwary on
the Lime-twigs trend. a 1820 S. Rogers Italy (1839) 136
To catch a thrush on every lime-twig there.
b. fig.

To catch a thrush on every innerwise to b. fig.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 457 b. A lymelwygg. layed by Hyportytes to gett money withall. 1593 Snaks. 2 Hen. I'l, II, III, i. 6. 169 DEAKER SIT. II Jat' Wks. 1873 HL 112 Catch Fooles with Lime-twigs dipt with purdons. 1634 Million Comus 646. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. 11 June, There are so many lime-twigs laid in his way, that I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1831 Brown June v. xxii, Ambition, Avarice, Vengeance, Glory, glue The glittering lime-twigs of our latter days. Prov. 1670 Ray Prov. 175 His fingers are lime-twigs. Spoken of a thievish person.

2. One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. Obs.

† 2. One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. Obs. c 1600 Nobody & Nouch. D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis all of limetwics, lifts, and pickpockets.

† 3. attrib. or as adj. Eusmaring; pilfering. Obs. 1602 ond Pt. Return fr. Parnass, t. iv. 428 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of lime-twig purloyning villanges. 1730 Eoral Remarks 44 The Lime-twigg Titles of their own [the Booksellers] composing, to catch the curious Birds of Life... Monnus wanting that Lime-twigg Faculty. Hence + Li me-twig v. trans., to catch as with

Hence † Lime-twig v. trans., to catch as with a lime-twig; to entangle, enshare.

1646 J. Hatt. Hors Va., 87 You may be Lyme-twig'd with their errours and loose the Truth for a friend. 1671 L. Adductions of V. Barbary To Rdt., That the Ortoman Empire..reckon it among their Happinesses not to have their Consultations time-twigg'd with Quirks and Sophisms of Philosophical Persons. 1681 GLANGL. Sadductisuits t. (1746) 85 Their Mind is so illaqueated or lime-twigged, as it were, with the Ideas and Properties of Corporeal Thiogs. 1685 Land Lett., to Il Pards worth (1852) 1866's Lord bless me! these 'merchants and their spicy drugs's. they limetwing up my poor soul and body. 1859 Lange Inneg. Conv., Barrose & Venton Wks, 1851, 184, it he allowed his mind to be lime-twigged and ruffled and discomposed by words.

Li me-water. [1, 1.188 gh.] A solution of lime

Lime-water, [1.1.1MK sb.1] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and in the clarification of

m water, used medicinally and in the characteristics sugar.

1677 Gerw Colours Plants iii in Anat. Plants (1682) 277 Other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-Water, 1794 Kinwan Flem. Min. (ed. a) 1 5 The strongest lime-water contains no more than about one grain per ounce troy. 1849 D. CAMPREL Prog. Chem. 136 Lame-water soon becomes covered with a pellicle of carbonate when exposed to the air.

Lime-wort!, [f. Lime sh.] + Wort.]

+ 1. The Catchfly, Silene Armeria. [So called because oursered with a sich y substance.] Ohe.

because covered with a sticky substance.] Obs.

1507 GERARDE Herbal II. clxxxvi. (1633) 600 This plant called viscaria or Lyme-woor!

alled viscaria or Lyme-woort.

2. The Childing Pink, Dianthus prolifer. [So

called from often growing on old mortar.]
1777 Robson Brit. Flora 99.

Li'me-wort 2, limpwort. [f. *lime, *lemfe
(OE, hleomece) in Brooklime, brooklemfe.] The

(OE. neomete) in BROKLIME, prookempe.] The Brooklime, Veronica Eeccabunga.

1666 Merrett l'inax 6 Anagullis, sire Eecabunga Brooklime... ab Herefordensibus Limpwort. 1851 Elisa Cook's lime... ab Herefordensibus Limpwort. 1851 Elisa Cook's limewort unfolding their simple many-coloured beauties.

Limicoline (laimis kalain, in), a. [f. L. limitoline (f. limus mud + colire to inhabit) + -INE 2]

Of or pertaining to the Limicolae, a family of shore

or wading hirds.

1874 Cours Birds N.W. 454 There are numerous exceptions to the rule of four eggs among the limicoline birds.

1896 Newton Dict. Birds 8:11 The [Sandpiper's] nest, in which four eggs are laid with their pointed ends meeting in its centre (as is usual among limicoline birds).

Limicolous (laimi'k 8 las'), a. [f. as prec. + one 1 I wing in mnd

-ovs.] Living in mud.

1888 Beddaro in Encycl. Brit. XXIV. 678 2 In many limicolous forms, as in earthworms, the setæ are simple in

torm.

Liminal (liminal), a. [f. L. limin-, limen threshold +-AL] a. gen. Of or pertaining to the threshold or initial stage of a process. rare. b. stee. in Psychol. Of or pertaining to a 'limen' or threshold rine. threshold.

*threshold.'

1884 Mind July 428 The liminal difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. 1884 J. Sully Onlines Psychol. v. 114 Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or liminal intensity. 1895 Titchener Külpe's Ontl. Psychol. 243 We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a liminal pleasantness or unpleasantness.

Liminary (limināri), a.? Obs. [ad. F. liminaire, ad. L. limināris, f. līmin., līmen: see -ARY?]

Introductory, preparatory: = Preliminanare.

Introductory, preparatory; = PreELIMNARY,

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. xii. (1632) 505, I need hut the liminary epistle [= F. epistre liminaire] of a Germane to store me with allegations. 1661 BLOUST GLUSSER, Liminaire. 1663 Flagellum or O. Cromwell 188 As the grand and Liminary work to Oliver's Regality. 1898 Flacker, Mag. Oct. 518/2 With ., its epistles liminary and ultimate.

Liming (laimin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Lime v.l + well]

1. Gluing or cementing together. In quot, fix. c 1050 Fee, in Wr.-Wülcker 436,13 Lettery, liming. a 1225 Aucr. R. 138 Pet .. monnes soule .. schal beon so ueste incide to be flesche, bet nis bute nen & ful eorde, & burnh bet ilke limunge lunien hit so swude, bet letc.).

2. The action or process of treating things with

2. The action or process of treating things with lime. a. Whitewashing with lime. (See also WHITE-LIMING.) b. Dressing earth with lime, in cultivation. c. Steeping skins in lime and water.

a. 1525 ELYOT Dict., Albarium opas, pargettyng, white limyng. 1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Encaladara, the liming, the plaistering of an house. 1626 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 151 For lymeinge the windowes about that were glased, and other that neaded lymeinge aboute xij d. b. 1620 MARKHAM FAIRCH. Mish. It. (1668) 7 The Liming of your ground will take at least half so much time as the sanding. 1798 Trans. Soc. Arts XVI. 122 We have never found that a second liming has produced any good effect. 1856 OLMSTED STATE STATES 13 Deep plowing and limeing, and the judicious use of manures. 1875 Act 35 % 39 Vict. c. 92 \$ 5 Claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

c. 1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 86/2 Lyming, piting the skins with Lime and Water. 1778 Projects in Ann. Reg. 18/18/1 Steeping the hides for a short time in a mixture of lime and water, which is called liming. 1844 G. Dodo Textile Mannel, ii. 50.

† Liming, vbl. sb.? Obs. [f. Lime v.3 + 1NG l.] Copulation.

Copulation.

Copulation.

1607 Topsell, Four-f. Beasts 138 Sometime she bringeth forth but one, which is a good argument to proue that she is filled at the first lyming.

1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk 4. Selv. 130 Why Slugs or Dodmans ingender in the neck, and are so many hours, if not days, in the limeing.

Liming, obs. form of LIMNING.

Limis, obs. pl. of Lime sb. 1

Limit (limit), sb. Forms: 4-6 lymyte, 5-7

lymit(te, (5-ytt), 6 limitt, li-, lymmet, limete,

lymet(e, (s -ytt), o limitt, li-, lymmet, limete, lymet(e, lemyet, 6-; limite, 7 limitt, 6- limit, [ad. F. limite, ad. L. limit-em, limes boundary.]

1. A boundary, frontier; an object serving to define a boundary, a landmark. Now only in narrower sense: A boundary or terminal point considered as confining or restricting; chiefly fl. bounds.

bounds.

1375 [see limit-stead in 3]. a 1400-50 Alexander 5069

Qua list bis lymit ouit-lende, lene to be left hand. 1474

CAYDON Chesse 144 Wyth in the lymytes and space of the
royame. a 1529 Seriron Sh. 3 Fedes Wes. (1568 Xv b,
Romulus... dyd Instytote lymittes or markes about the
citie. 1550 CROWLEY Last Trump. 1482 Let it suffice the.
to defende thy limites from inuasion. 1555 EDEN Decades
83 That twoo such seas have environed any lande with soo
narowe lymittes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY Enclid t. def. iii, The
endes or limites of a lyne, are pointes. 1587 Mirr. Mag.,
Forrex vi, Tinlarge the limetes of our kingdome wide.
1598 in Egerton Papers (Camden) 278 Chiveat Hill, being
the lemyet of the Easte Marche. 1624 Wotton Elem.

Archit. 1. 24 When they have chosen the Floore, or Plot, and laid out the Limits of the Worke, wee should first of all Digge Wels and Cesternes [etc.]. 1625 N. CARTENTER Geog. Del. 11. ix. (1635) 154 Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his limits. 1641 J. JACKSON True Evang. T. 111. 201 Peter Heywood Esquire, one of the Kings Justices of the Peace within the limits of Westminster. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. 1. v. 5 14 The Picts Wall. being a better Limit then Fortification, served rather to define then defend the Roman Empire. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 54 P.2 To be confined within the Limits of a good handsome convenient Chamber. 1734 BERKELEY Analyst Wks. 111. 279 A point may be the limit of a line. 1833 F. CLISSON. 4s. en. Mt. Blanc 23 A circle of thin hare... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth.

† b. Contour (of the human form). Obs. rare—1. 1656 W. Bettie Tilana 4 Thescus B 3 He stept into a greene Arbour... where he first viewed each limit, or preportraiture of her body. Ibid. B 3b, Theseus... thought it very strange, that Nature should endow... such comely limmits with such peruerse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the versible of the possible
inimits with such peruerse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the possible or permitted extent, amount, duration. range of action, or variation of anything is confined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible

fined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

Superior limit: the earlier of the two dates, or the higher of the two quantitative extremes, between which the possible range of something is confined; contrariwise in firit limit.

1380 Wycher St. Wis, 111, 302 panne Goddis lawe myste freeli renne by le lymytis bat Crist hab orderned. 1503

Atkynson tr. De Dimitatione in, viii. 203 Nat ponderinge theyr exyle & pore lymytes of reson. 1579 80 North Pintation, tr. Phisson 1530 2. They range, out of the boundes or limites of true apparance. 1504 Shaks, Ri. h. 171, in. iii. 8 Dispatch, the limit of your lines is out, c1600—800m. lexxii, Finding thy worth a liminit past my praise, 1651 Hobbits. Lexistic It. XXII. 121 For the limits of how faire such a Body shall represent the whole People. 1693 Congreys in Products Product. (1600–182) A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will. 1725 Wattrs Legit. 1. vi. § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sectence, by confining it within too narrow limits. 1788 Kriti Intell. Provers It. XXII. 273 Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. v. v. 305 For six hours., every part of the English army was engaged to the utmost limit of exertion. 1860 Tynomic Glac. 1. vi. 40 The limit at which the eye can appreciate differences of hightness. 1874 Mischelmswitz Mol. Proc. Civ., Proc. 1875 That subject is beyond our present limits. 1878 II. vi. v. 1878 Rear Admiral... R. retired from the active list of the navy under the limit of age. I. National 23 Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit. 1894 Covernt Pints. (U. S. IV. 355 Rear Admiral... R. retired from the active list of the navy under the limit-ofage law. 1895 J. A. Bist. Vinternal Life in Christ. Vi. 4. All men have. It transgressed limits marked out by an authority which none can question. 1895 Lio. Eshirk in Law Times Rep. LXXIII. 202 in the section does not deal with salvage beyond the three miles limit.

b. Math. In various applications. A A f

progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms. E A fixed value to which a function can be made to approach continually, so as to differ from it by less than any assignable quantity, by making the independent variable approach some assigned value. (c) Each of the two values of a variable, between which a definite integral is taken. d The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are

The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence.

Poetrine of Method of Limits: a term chiefly used to designate that mode of expounding the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, according to which the conception of 'limits' or 'limiting values' forms the basis of the system.

Latz27 Newton **Chuscula: 1. 53 Onibus Terminis, sive Limitibus respondent senicirculi Limites, sive Termini, 1753 in Chambers **Cox. Snpp.**: 1799 **Engyl. Spril.** (ed. 3) N. 38. 2 Limit, in a restrained sense, is used by mathematicians for a determined quantity to which a variable one continually approaches; in which sense, the circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. In algebra the term limit's applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity; and in this sense it is used in speaking of the limits of equations, wherebytheir solution is much facilitated.

R33 Penny Cycl. XIII.** 436.2 There are two conditions which must be fullfilled before A can be called the limit of P; first, P must never become equal to A; secondly P must be capable of being made as nearly equal to A as we please.

**R44 Dyngmad as nearly equal to A as we please.

**R44 Hyners Bustgraf Calc. 12: Integrals are usually required between limits.

**R45 This quantity, which we call the sum of the series, is the limit to which the sum of the series, but never actually attains.

**C. Astron. Limit of a flanet: its greatest heliocentric latitude.

c. Astron. Limit of a flanet: its greatest helio-

centric latitude.

1704 HARRIS Lex. Techn., Limit of a Planet is the greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Limits of a planet, its greatest excursions or distances from the ecliptic.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) 11. 507/2 Suppose Venus to be in the point C in her utmost north limit.

d. Comm. In various applications, e.g. the amount up to which a particular customer of a bank is not permitted to overdraw, the price given by a principal to an agent as the highest at which he will bny, or the lowest at which he will sell.

he will bny, or the lowest at which he will sell. Founder's limit (see quot, 1872-6).

1866 Crum Banking iii. 76 The banker gives him this customer! a 'limit', beyond which he must not draw. 1872-6 Voyts. Mills. Dict. (ed. 3). Limit, Founder's. In the manufacture of ordnance, the limitation of error for guns, shot, &c. allowed to the founder.

e. In generalized sense: Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly in phr. without limit.

1599 Shaks. Much. Acto t. iii. 5 The sadnesse is without limit. 1742 Younder. V. Th. VI. 463 Souls. Disdaining Limit, or from Place, or Time. 1875 Jowett Flate ted. 11 V. 22 Pain is the violation, and pleasure the restoration of limit.

f. Used by Shaks, for: Prescribed time; the

prescribed period of repose after child-bearing.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. III. i. 224 Between which time of the contract, and limit of the solementie. 1611 — B int., T. III. ii. 102 Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, i' th' open ayre, before I have got strength of limit.

† 3. The tract or region defined by a boundary;

This, it is calculated, have a minimity of the Schematics. 1011 — 10 min.

This, it is too Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, if th' open agre, before I have got strength of limit.

† 3. The tract or region defined by a boundary;

* 1/2. The bound's, territories. * Obs.

1494 Fast an China, at claim, 136 The sayd two bretherne, entryd the lymythy of Kynge Charlys. 1581 Langaries.

* 1570 Fin. 17. A. 137 Crop Those Sessions were to be holden in enery limite of the Suire. 1596 Spars. 1 Her. II. In 1.

5. The Arch-Deacon hard dinided it Into three Limits, very equally. * 1600 — * Sept. Aliv. 1 Would be brought From limits farre remote, where thou doest stay. 1603 Own * Finderoleastire* 1550* for In everye Parishe or Lymite.

1611 Plast Fack. Alii, 12 Vpon the top of the mountaine, the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy.

* a 1649 Wintersof Hist. Not. Fig. 1226 II 314 The Dutch evenium. * pretended to serie the ship as forfeit to the West India Company by trading in their limits without leave. 1667 Min. 158. I. A. 1353. At length into the limits of the North They came. 1793. Roofers Fig. 16.

† b. 2 A division or part of the territory (in quot., of one of the Cinque Ports). Obs.

* 1602 R. Gisson in Gardiner In. 20th Min. 1500 II 4.

The sea government at all those places by courts of Loce manage at each, and the lesser seaperts adjacent to be made limits to the greater.

• C. C. S. and Canada. A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allociment.

1887 C. Westers (Cores Fig. In., N. Oran 150 1555 Inmber limits of the greater.

• C. C. S. and Canada. A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allociment.

1887 S. C. Westers (Cores Fig. In., N. Oran 150 1555 Inmber limits of the greater.

• C. C. S. and Canada. A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allociment.

1887 S. C. Westers (Cores Fig. In., N. Oran 150 1555 Inmber limits of the greater.

• C. L. S. and Canada. A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber and certain finitis or his.

189 S. V. Wester S. W. L. A. 150 Eng

brethre one led, til pår ocme til þe 'lymmyt-stede.

Limit (limit'), r. Forms: 4-6 lymyt, e, 6-7
limite. limmit. lymit. (6 lemyt. limite. 7
limytt', 5- limit. Also pår. t. 5 lymett: pår.
fple. 4 lemete, 5-6 lemett, lymyt, 6 lymmit.
-yt. [ad. F. limiter, ad. L. limitäre, f. limit-,
limes Limit sh.]

1. trans. To assign within limits (also to limit
and action limit and article), to appoint for do

and assign, limit and ordain); to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with away, ever. Const. dat. or to, till, noon, and to with inf. Obs. exc. in

finitely; to specify. Also with away, ever. Const. dat. or to, till?, upon, and to with inf. Obs. exc. in legal language.

138. Wycle Wks. (1880) 598 As tyme & ober circumstance hat limiten peyne for a dede ben agen he fredom plat crist wole have in hise lawe. Capo Manney (Roxb) xxv. 118 Ilkane of her oster have haire iourneer limited. a 1400-50 Alexander 4283 Oure lord has lement vs elike he lenthe of oure days: 1413 Pilgr. Social. Caxton v. i. 11850 72 Of endeles thyage maye no proporcion be lymyted, ne accounted. 1444 Kolis of Pan. V. v. 125/1 Thoo peynes that hen specially lynyted upon the seid Baillife. c1460 Teuweley Myst. xiv. 6 Apon the erth he send lightnes, Both son and nowne lymett thertyll. 1494 Farrax Chrim. v. chann. 1843 At the daye before lymytted and assygned. 1525 Lin. Berness Friist. Il. xiiv. 143 The Lady Elyanoure had it lymytted to her for her dowry. 1536 Wriothesley Chrim. (1876) of Euery Artificer dwelling out of all towness. Isolal bee limited to be where the direction of one good Towne or other. c1550 Marlowe Faint xiv. (1604) F2 b, O, no end is limited to be where the direction of one good Towne or other. c1550 Marlowe Faint xiv. (1604) F2 b, O, no end is limited to be where the direction of one same Shere which I limyt to be aboute Heythoch moore. 1603 Florato Manlaigue ut. xi. (1632) 578 Astrology could not yet limit the motion of the Moone. 1608 Mannel to the same Shere which I limyt to be lelieve we can finish it and the rest within the time limited us by his Majesty. 1750 Beawes Lex Mercal. (1752) 266 The time limited in the bottomy bond. 1767 Blackstones Comm. 11. 1551 fl., the estate be limited over to a third person. 1795 Bentham Supply withheat Burden 32 When an estate in England has

been limited away from a mnn altogether, he never looks at it. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power. 10 revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

it it. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power. to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

† b. To appoint (a person) to an office; to assiga (a duty) to a person. Obs.

c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 140 Pree offices of heerdis but Crist hab lymytid to hem. c 1380 — Wks. (1880) 331 As if a pope make a lawe but who euer he lymytip to here confession of bis man or confession of bis comunatee, he shal here bise mennes shrifte. 1420 Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc. (1888) 16 Sercheours... assigned and lymyt by Thomas of Gare. 1482 M. Paston's Will in P. Lett. III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymyted to synge for me be yerly levied. c 1505 in Plumpton Corr. 189, I had the keyes levered me ... & had a fellow lemet to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most neede. 1557 Paynet Barclay's Yugurth 42 He had lymitted hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. 1638 Hevwood Wise Woman IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

† C. To lot or plot out; to allot, apportion. Obs. 1530 Palsaga. 1629 (Our grounds were lymyted afore our fathers dayes. 1559 W. Cunningnam Cosmogr. Glasse Pref. Avj, And by.. th'equinoctiall, polary circles, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Paralleles. 1577 Harrison England m. iv. (1877) 1. 91 England was limited out by families and hidelands. 1530 Markenryc, that is the country or Kingdome, marked or limited out. a 1619 FOTHERBY Altheom. 11. i § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out vnto him: yea, and that by a scant scantling. a 1640 Prayers in Chas. I's Wks. (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limite out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

† d. Alath. To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. Obs.

1551 Recorde Pathw. Knowl. 1. xv, The likeiamme...hath

† d. Math. To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. Obs.

1551 Record Pathen. Knowl. 1. xv, The likeiamme... hath one angle... like to D. the angle that was limitted. Ibid.

11, iii, This triangle... hath two corners equal eche to other, that is A and B, as I do by supposition limite.

† e. pass. of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). Obs.

1636 W. Bettie Titana & Theseus B 2, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.].

2. To confine within limits, to set bounds to (rarely in material sense); to bound, restrict. Const. to. + Also. to prohibit (a person) from

perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that fetc.].

2. To confine within limits, to set bounds to (ravely in material sense); to bound, restrict. Const. to. † Also, to prohibit (a person) from (something).

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 457 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. 1508 Fisher 7 Penil. Ps. Cxxx. Wks. (1876) 226 The mercy of god... can neuer be lymyt to ony creature. 1530 More Arts. Frith Wks. 84/1 Than must he limite Gods power howe farre he will gene God leane to stretche it. 1555 Eoen Decades 11 They haute lymyted and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardeynes and orchiardes. 1585 Abr. Sanoys Serm. wii. 298 He limiteth and restrainth his permission, saying, Rest a while. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxix. § 1 If in continuance also limited, they all haue. their set. 1ermes. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 8 SF Francis Leake... made a deed limiting the use to my Lady Leake. 1663 EARL ORREW State Lett. (1743) 1. 77 His Hylas was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine to 150 G. H. Hist. Caratinath In. 11. 816 He was limited in his Victuals, and ty'd up to a certain allowance every day. a 1715 BURBET Own Time (1724) I. 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. 1722 De For Molt Flanders (ed. 3) 62, I had a Husband and to Husband... Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. 1732 Ledonan Sether II. x. 362. He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. 1786 BURKE W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 143 The act of parliament. did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. 1813 Lany Hamtiton in Grases Districts (1860) I. 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for their office to the term of five years. 1813 Lany Hamtiton in the succession was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xviii. 1820 Our draft on the stores. And been limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. 1854 Known Arct.

That may be limited.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xliv. (1887) 287 When the childe knoweth his certainetie in all limitable circumstances. 1643 HERLE Answ. Ferne 29 A power. Ilmitable.. not to be exercised within fufty dayes. 1686 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) 111. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence Li mitableness.

Hence **Limitableness**.

1644 Hunton Vind. Treat. Monarchy iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitablenesse. 1684-5 H. More Let. 19 Jan. in Norris Theory Love (1688) 154 Those limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts. † **Limitage**. Obs. rare—1. [f. Limit v. + -AGE.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 RAINBOW Labour (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

Limital (limital), a. [f. Limit sb. + -Al.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 GILBERT Rep. Geol. Henry Mts. iv. 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limital area, but will grow by lifting its cover. by lifting its cover.

Limitanean (limitē¹ niān), a. Rom. Antiq. [f. late L. līmitāne-us (f. līmit-, līmes Limit sb.) +
-AN.] Stationed on the border.

1839 KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng. I. 129 Lands given to those the were named the Limitanean and Ripuarian soldiery. + **Limita neous**, a. Obs. vare = 0. [f. as prec. + Limita neous, a. Obs. rare - °. [f. as prec. +-ous.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in Balley. Hence 1755 in Johnson.

+ Limitany, a. Obs. rare - ¹. [f. as prec. +-Y¹.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 Spec Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. ix. § 66 The Poictouines... were the limitanie or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

Limitarian (limite rian), a. and sh. [f. Limits hearing as in any layering et al. A designation.

sb. + -arian as in unitarian, etc.] A designa-tion applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

who hold the doctrine of limited redemption.

1844 J. Carris Let. in Life x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. 1848 Crata, Limitarian, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved. 1852 J. B. Joinstone (title) Who are the Limitarians?

Limitary (limitari), a. and sb. [ad. L. limitariats, f. limes Limits see -ARY 2.] A. adj.

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc.

+ Const. to.

† Const. to.

1620 Brathwait Five Senses iv. 46 Delights momentary and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yeeld a satisfaction. 1673 Driven State Innocence III. i. Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with Him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. 1227 C. Pirit Callimachus Hymn to Ynpiter 119 What no inferior Limitary King Could in a length of Vears to Ripeness bring. 1814 Scott Ess. Drama, etc. (1874) 143 The synod of Olympus... were themselves but limitary deities. 1822–56 De Quincer Canfess. (1862) 169 The poor limitary acreature calling himself a man of the world. 1838 Sir W. Hamliton Legic xxix. (1866) II. 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. 1850 Fraser's Mag. XII. 328 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingcraft, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar: Licensed to beg within certain limits. (Cf. LIMITER 1.)

b. Of a linar; Electrical to beg within certain limits. (Cf. Limiter 1.)

1830 Scott Demond. vi. 175 Chaucer..ascribes the exile of the fairies..to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel; Stationed on the boundary.

on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot, 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1650 Fuller Pisgah II. v. 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. a 1661 — Worthies, Cumberland 1. (1662) 216 This County (because a Limitary) did abound with Fortifications. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 967 Then when I am thy captive talk of chaines, Proud limitarie cherub! 1731 Balter vol. II, Limitary, belonging to the limits or bounds. 1819 Banquet 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see Where cleanliness reside, and industry. 1885 W. T. WATKIN in Academy 1 Aug. 77/3 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. Const. of.

mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. Const. of.

1807 ANNA SEWARU in Athenseum Mar. (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea.

1822 II. Cornwall. Dram. Scenes, Julian the Apostate ii, Alimitary power, Which strikes and circumscribes the soul.

1845 Trench Huls. Lect. Ser. 1. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as .. authoritative in and limitary of the Truth.

1847 W. R. Hamilton Let. to De Morgan, Ess. Analytic Logical Forms 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty.

18479 J. Tool Cycl. Anat. IV. 451/2

The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane.

1899 J. Hutchinson Archives Surg. X. 151 There was deep erosion of the nails. presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

B. 5b. = Limiter I. (Cf. A. 1 b.)

18 165 A. Heylin Land (1668) 210 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks.

1811 Timitate (limita't), pa. pple. and ppl. a. In 6 Sc. limitat. [ad, L. limitāt-us, pa. pple. of limitāre to limit. † A. pa. pple. = Limiten. Obs., 1581 N. Burne in Cath. Tractates (S. T. S.) 164 Asg if.. his pouar of virking mirachis var limitat to the pairtis onlic quhair your Sanctis var bureit. 1885 Jas. I Ess. Possie (Arb.) 21 Translations are limitat, and restraind in some things, more than free inuentions are.

1893 Whewell tr. Grotius' De Jure Belli I. 407 Land ...

determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. Bot. Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypo-

thallus in some lichens.

thallus in some lichens.

1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 40x Arthonia ilicina, .smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

† Limitate, v. Obs. [f. L. līmitāt-, ppl. stem of līmitāre to Limit.] trans. To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence † Li-mitated ppl. a. 1560-78 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. (1621) 3 The persons nominate.. to .. define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1563 Winser Four Scoir Thre Guest. Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we. .limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders 457 A clause so general and so limitated, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

Timitation (limitātion)

Limitation (limiter fon). [ad. L. limitation-em, f. limitare to Limit. Cf. F. limitation.]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.);

cm, f. limitare to Limit. Cf. F. limitation.]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 70 Pei commanded pat no man schal preche be gospel but at here wille & lymytacion. 1483 Cath. Angl. 2171. A Lymytacion, limitacio. 1533 More Apol. ix. Wks. 865/2 They... leave not one man for Goddes parte thys eyghte hundred yeare paste by theyr ownellymitacion. 1543-2 Act. 34 § 33 Hen. VIII., c. 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes. 1688 Willer Hexapha Exod. 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. 1683 Brit. Spec. 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then farewel Limitation. 1720 WATERLAND Eight Serm. 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. 1833 Hr. Martineau Eerkeley 1. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. 1845 MAURICE Mor. 8 Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metr. II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical accuracy to things without matter. 1863 H. Cox Instit. in. iii. 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

† b. spec. The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). Obs. 1677 W. Hubbard Narratire II. 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. 1726 Leon Alberti's Archit. III. 31/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles. and the depression of every hollow.

† 2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation. fa. one sallotted

of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region

of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; fig. one's allotted sphere. Obs.

2136 Wygle Serm. Sel. Wks. 11. 182 Oo frere grutchip agens anober, and fistip wip him. whanne he prechip treube in his lymytacioun. c 1386 Chaucer Wife's T. 21 The lymytour. seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacioun. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 21 Tyour limitors. will not suffer one in anothers limitation. 1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 12620 Whyl thow the holdest by resoun Wyth-Inne thy lymytacioun, Nat to erryn, nyh nor ffer. 1527 R. Thonke in Hakluyt Poy. (1580) 236 The saide Islands fall all without the limitation of Portingall. 1535 Act. 27 Hen. VIII, c. 27 Auditours. . yerely ridings their several circuites and limittacions. 1552 B. Gilpin Serm. Cef. Edw. VI (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares, since Friers left their limitations.

† b. An allotted time. Obs.

1607 Shaks. Cov. 11. iii. 146 You haue stood your Limitation.

† b. An allotted time. Obs.
1607 SHAKS. Cor. II. iii. 146 You haue stood your Limitation.
3. The condition of being limited; limitedness.
1507 Hooker Eccl. Pol. V. kix. § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. 1601
SHAKS. JUL C. II. 183 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? 1710 BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowi, § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. 1755
Voung Centauri. Wks. 1757 IV. 123 Through the limitation of the human intellect. 1871 R. H. HUTTON Ess. I. 109
What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. 11. III. XXXVIII. 33 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. vi. 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

tinents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 Fitzhere. Surv. 12 The lymitacyon expressed in the statute of Westmynster. 1500 H. Swindurne Testaments 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to bee sounde. 1642 Million Apol. Smeet. Wks. 1851 III. 205 That limitation therefore of after settling is a meere tautology. 1664 II. More Myst. 1647. x. 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. 1667 Persy Diray. OApr., So as that he that goes there may go with limitations and rules to follow. 1733 Chenne Eng. Malady II. viii. 1 (1734) 193, I shall have little further to ndd, but some Limitations. .with regard to particular Cases. 1700 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.] 1855 Prescort Philip II. I. I. xi. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. 1875 Maine Hist. Inst. ii. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. Law. a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. Statute of Limitations: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications: the A point or respect in which something is

settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself. B. 1641 Termes de la Ley 106 Limitation is an assignement of a space or time, within which hee that will sue... ought to prove, that he or his ancestor was seised of the thing demanded, or otherwise he shall not maintaine his suit or action. 1768 Blackstone Comm. 111. 178 It is enacted by the statute of limitations, 22 Jac. 1. c. 16. that no entry shall be made by any man upon lands, unless within twenty years after his right shall accrue. Ibid. 188 In all these possessory actions there is a time of limitation settled, beyond which no man shall avail himself of the possession of himself or his ancestors. Ibid. 250 Sixty years. is the longest period of limitation assigned by the statute of limitation assigned by the statute of legal debt, this Court being applied to for a discovery, will not prevent the statute of limitations from running. 1852 LD. Palmerston in Croker Papers 17 June (1884) 1. is There is .. no statute of limitation as to epistolary debts. b. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 158 When an estate is so expressly confined and limited by the words of it's creation, that it cannot endure for any longer time than till the contingency happens upon which the estate is to fail, this is denominated a limitation. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) VI. 245 The initiation of the act was to three years, or the end of the next general assembly.

c. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 193 A tenancy in common may. be created by express limitation in a deed. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) VI. 201 By the limitation of the will, he was to make a grant of the rent. 1827 Jarman Provell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 73 The. failure of the objects of the several limitations. 1868 E. Edwards Ralegh I. iv. 66 Most grants of this kind were attended by conditions and limitations.

6. = Limit 1 and 2. Also pl. bounds, boundaries. 1523 LD. Berners Froiss. I, cxxxviii. 344 They of the ...

6. = Limit I and 2. Also pl. bounds, boundaries.

1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. 1. cennnil. 344 They of the ... marches and lymitacions of the realme of Castell, Came ... and made homage ... 1523 Elvor Cass. Hellte (1541) I To the conservation of the body of mankynde within the lymitation of helth. 1602 Fulberge Pandectes 61 Numa Pompilius ... did cause as well a publik perambulation to be made throughout his whole kingdom as prilate limitations & bounds betwint partie & partie. 1616 Capt. J. Smith Deser. New Engl. 23 The Gouernment, Religion, Territories and Limitations. 1815 [Ane Austen Emma n. viii. 193 She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt more than she could perform with credit. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 319 The supposed exceptions .. do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule. 1864 Bowen Logic i. 25 When the use of words is not checked by a frequent recurrence in thought to the precise limitations of their meaning.

Limitative (limitéliv), a. and sh. [ad. F. Limitatif-tive (16th c. in Hatzl.), ad. med. L. Limitātīvus, f. L. Līmitātē to Limit see -Ative.] 6. = LIMIT 1 and 2. Also pl. bounds, boundaries.

tīvus, f. L. līmitāre to LIMIT: see -ATIVE.] A. adi.

A. adj.

1. Tending to limit; limiting, restrictive.

† Limitative place: in Scholastic philosophy, 'place' in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space; = Befinitive a. 3. Limitative place; in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space; = Befinitive a. 3. Limitative judgement (Logic): used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not B', which he regarded as a class co-ordinate with affirmative and negative judgements; also occas, used for a judgement serving to limit or modify another.

1530 RASTELL Purgatory III. xii. g 4 Therfore purgatory can be no place contynentyue but purgatorye maye be a place lymytatyue, and also a place operatyue. For where so euer that god doth lymyt the soule of man after it is separate from the body to be purged, there is yo place lymytatyue of the soule. 1657 J. Sergeant Schism Dispach'! 464 Without using the limitative particle (onely) or (alone) to restrain his extravagant interpretation. 1825 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peet's Sp. (1830) 53 Before the words 'every other country' stands. the initiative word 'almost'. 1864 Bowen Logic v. 143 The incidental Judgment expressed in an additional word or clause may be either explicative or limitative. 1877 E. Carro Philos. Kant II. vi. 307 Nor need Logic regard the infinite or limitative judgment as distinct from the affirmative. 1865 Sat. Rev. 31 July 131 Their several undertakings should be co-extensive and mutually limitative. 1892 Atheuxum 4 June 122/3 Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions.

+ 22. Subject to a limit or condition, conditional, 1662 Scarlett Exchanges 67 A prudent Passessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 67 A prudent Possessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

B. sb. Logic. A limitative judgement.

1864 Bowen Logic v. 144 In respect to Limitatives, no question can arise concerning the truth or falsity of the incidental Proposition.

Limited (limited), ppl. a. [f. LIMIT v. +-EDI.]

Limited (limited), ppl. a. [1. LIMIT v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

†1. Appointed, fixed. Obs.

1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 1. (1895) 67 He.. hiereth some of them for meate and drynke, and a certeyne limityd wayges by the daye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 882/1 That euerie man. should paie the whole subsidie.. out of land, not tarrieng till the daies of paiment limited. 1633
T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. II. i. (1810) 225 They did somewhat exceede the time limited.

2. Circumscribed within definite limits, bounded, restricted. Of circumstances: Narrow. Limited mail: a mail train in which only a limited number

mail: a mail train in which only a limited number of passengers is conveyed. Limited monarchy: one in which the functions of the monarch are

exercised under conditions prescribed by the constitution; so limited government, monarch, royalty. 1610 WILLET HEAPID Dan. 259 The knowledge of angels is limited. 1651 Höbbes Leviath. 11. xix. 98 That King whose power is limited, is not superiour to him, or theat that have the power to limit it. 1674 Essex Papers (Canden) I. 265, I cannot imagine what it is makes men in England believe ye Governt of Ireland to be for a Limited Time of Three Years. 1736 CHANDLER Hist. Persec., lattod. 5 The blessings of a limited government. 1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) II. 72 The King of France must soon be one of the most limited monarchs in Europe. 1848 Scott F. M. Perth xxi, 1 thank your Highness, for your cautious and limited testimony in my behalf. 1834 Austin Ynrishr. (1879) I. vi. 247 In limited monarchies a single individual shares the sovereign powers with an aggregate or aggregates of individuals. 1833 MYLNE & KEEN Keforts II. 244 His co-executor. was in narrow and limited circumstances. 1853 Bronte Villette viii. (1876) 68 That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere, 1866 TNNALL Glac. 1. ii. 15 A limited number of images only will be seen. 1865 MOZLEY Mirac. iv. 86 A limited Deity was a recognised conception of antiquity. 1883 I'. Fitzgebald Recreal, Lit. Man 80 He started for Dublin by the mid-day limited mail.

b. Limited company: short for limited liability company (see Limited Int). 1853 Act 18 & 10 Vict. c. 133 & 1 The Word 'Limited' shall be the last Word of the Name of the Company. 1872 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining too The Nevada Land Mining Company, (limited).

3. quasi-sb. — limited mail in 2. (U.S. collog.).

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3. quasi-sb. — limited mail in 2. (U.S. collog.) 1887 l'ob. Sci. Monthly Mar. 577 Let the great steamship founder, the limited crash through a trestle—living or dead, these men will be found at their posts.

Hence Limitedly adv., Limitedness.

Hence Li'mitedly adv., Li'mitedness.
a 1614 Donne Βαθανατος (1644) 74 You see nothing is delivered by him against it, but modestly, limitedly, and perplexedly. 1656 [J. Sergerant] tr. T. White's Peripat. Inst. 288 A difference of Substance distinct from corporeity and limitednesse. 1812 Substance distinct from corporeity and limitednesse. 1812 Substance distinct from corporeity and of my experience. 1891 H. Jonns Bornaing 235 He pushes the limitedness of Imman knowledge into a disqualification of it to reach truth at all. 1895 Q. Ret. July 76 We in London need such limitedly local relaxations.

Limiter (limital). Forms: 4-6 lim-, lymitour(e,-ytour(e, (7-0) limitour), 6 lim-, lymiter.-yter, limmeter, 7 limitor, 6- limiter. [f. Limit 2, 2, +-ER]]

v. + -ER 1.]

1. (Also friar limiter.) A friar licensed to beg

1. (Also friar limiter.) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. Obs. exc. Hist.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. V. 138 On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped. c 1386 Chauche Wife's T. 10 The grete charitee and prayeres Of lymytours and othere hooly freres.

1516 Will of R. Peke of Wakefield 4 June (MS.), To every lymyter of the iiij orders of freers—xxd. 1552 Latine R Serm. (1562) 94 A limitoure of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitation preached manye tymes and hadde but one Sermon. 1556 J. Heywood Spader A. F. ix. 1 There near was Fryer limiter, that duckt So low, where beggying woon him twenty cheeses. 1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 85, I meane me to disguize. like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter.

1721 Fr. Mouniage Gagg To Rdr. 2 Some of our Catholique Limitors had been eroming in the countrey and brake into my pale secretly.

2. One who or that which limits (in senses of the vb.).

the vb.).

1483 Cath. Angl. 217/1 A Lymytour, limitator.

1570 Levins Manip. 80/2 A Limiter, limitator. 1612 Two Noble K, v. i. 30 So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessells port even where The heavenly lymiter pleaces. a 1619 Fothermy Atheom. 11. i. \$ 5 (1622) 180 The Sunne is not that infinite limitour, which .. setteth seuerall bounds, vinto all other things. 1639 Lin. G. Pheav Lett. cone. Relig. (1651) 27, I am sure they are the best declarers and limiters of their own (doctrines). 1645 Mixton Tetrach. Wks. 1831 IV. 222 Abolishing a law so good and moral, the limiter of sin.

Limiting (li'mitin), vbl. sb. [f. Limit v. + -ING-I] The action of the vb. Limit; an inslance of this.

of this

of this.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Modification... a qualifying, moderating, limiting, or releasing.

1608 Hieron Hiks. I. To Chr. Rdr. (ante 680) Forms of prayer... are aimdged to be a kind of... limiting of Gods Spirit.

1677 GEEN Demonst. (1867) 405 A bold limiting of the time of forty days.

Limiting (limitin), ppl. a. [f. LIMIT v. + 1-ING 2.] That limits, in senses of the vb. Limiting of the limit of the limit of the limit of the limit.

Limiting (limitin), ppl. a. [f. Limit v. + 1.10.2.] That limits, in senses of the vb. Limiting angle (see quot. 1873). Limiting parallels (see quot. 1867).

1849 Ruskin Ser. Lamps vii. § 7. 192 It would be needful to accept some well known examples. for final and limiting authorities. 1864 Bowen Logie v. 131 The Condition. can always be expressed by a limiting adjective. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. i. 33 Even with well-meant efforts of the practical spirit it [sc. criticism] must express dissatisfaction, if in the sphere of the ideal they seem impoverishing and limiting. 1867 Sayrul Sailors Word-W. Limiting parallels, the parallels of latitude upon the earth's surface, within which occultations of stars or planets by the moon are ray may pass from a dense medium into a rarer, the angle of incidence must not exceed a certain limit, . this angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 539 The limiting zone between the external cortex and the bast-layer.

Limitless (li'mitles), a. [f. Limit sb. + LESS.]

Limitless (limitles), a. [f. Limit sb. + -Less.] Ilaving or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimit-

Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimitable; unbounded, unrestricted.

1581 SIDNEY Astr. & Stella (1391) G 4 b, Say, whether thou wilt crowne With limitlesse renowne.

1612]. Davies Wit's Filiprimage civ. (Grosart) 20 To this Sea of Cittie-Commonwealth (Lymitlesse London).

1628]. 1639 179 Sir Philip...observed this limitless ambition of the Spaniard.

1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) 111. 57 While the king acts in consent with the parliament. he is limitless, irresistible.

1868 Lockyer Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 436 In the depths of limitless space, exist numerous assemblages of stars.

181 E. Peacock N. Brendon 11. 58 Almost limitless power of giving pain.

Hence Limitlessly adv., Limitlessness.

1865 Ruskin Sesame (ed. 2) 145 When the affection has become wholly and limitlessly our own.

1865 Spectator

4 Mar. 239/2 The Imperial throne...the power solutus a legibus which in its limitlessness could redress all wrongs. Limitor, -our, obs. forms of LIMITER.

Limitrophe (limitroph), a. and sb. [a. F. limitrophe, ad. lale L. limitrophus, limitotrophus (a hybrid f. L. limit-, limes + Gr.-τρώφος supporting), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

ing), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

A. adj. Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent lo (another country).

1826 [J. R. Brss] 4 Years France 129 Russia has already absorbed, within its empire, that great limitrophe nation which might have been a barrier against further progress.

1845 Ford Handbk. Spain v1. 503 Like many of these limitrophe Pyrenean districts it became independent soon after 1.731. 1831 Daily News 22 Feb. 5/3 The policy of a limitrophe frontier with Russia revived. 1885 Pall Mall G. 1 Apr. 1/2 England. was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India. † B. sb. A border-land. Obs.

1880 A Mi(Endow) Hist. Palmendos v. (1653) 32 He.. became. famous through all the neighbour Marches and limitrophes of Tharsus. 1598 Dallington Meth. Trav. C ij b, The Prince ought to have of them [sc. castles] in his frontier places, and Lymitrophes (as they call them).

Hence † Limitrophing fpl. a., bordering, adjacent; † Limitrophing s. (see quot.).

1623 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon. vv. vii. 29 The Counties of Boulongne, Saint Paule, and other limitrophing Seigneuries. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Column, Limitrophous or boundary Column, is that which shews the limits of a kingdom, or country conquered.

† Limity. Obs. Also 6 lymytee. [Formation uncertain; possibly limities, -tees, represents L. limites; but cf. OF. limite.] = Limit.

1525 Lo. Berners Froiss. H. ccs. [ccvi.] 648 There shulde be in their company of the lymytees of Fraunce, no then five hundred knightes. 1545 Jowe Exp. Dan. Ded. Aij b, The very limities & boundes of the world. 1553 Eden Treat. News Ind. (Aib.) 29 They go not out of ye limities of their own contre.

Limm, obs. form of Limn.

Limm, obs. form of LIMN.

|| **Limma** (limă). [Late L., a. Gr. λείμμα remnant, part left, semitone, f. λείπειν to leave.]

1. Μισ. The semitone of the Pythagorean scale

1. Allis. The sentitone of the Pythagorean scale (see quot. 1694).

1694 W. Holdder Harmony vi. 152 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two Equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone; and, which added to those two Tones, makes up the Fourth; it is a Comma less than Hemitone Major 16 to 151 and the Ration of it, is 256 to 243. 1887 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Growe's Ditt. Mus. IV. 503 The Ditonic Diatonic Tetrachord, consisting of two greater Tones and a Limma, as set forth by Pythagoras.

Pythagoras.

2. Gr. Pros. A time or mora in a line required

but not expressed by a syllable in by the rhythm but not expressed by a syllable in the words: indicated in schemes by the sign \wedge .

Limme, obs. form of LIMB sb.1

Limmeal, -ly, obs. vars. LIMB-MEAL, -MEALLY. Limmell, variant of LIMAIL, metal filings.

Limmer (limo1), sb. and a. Sc. and north. dial. Also 5 lymmare, 6 lymare, -er, lymmar, 6-7 limmar, lymber, lymmer. [Of obscure origin; connexion with Limb sb. is possible.]

connexion with LIMB sb. is possible.]

A. sb.

† 1. A rogue, scoundrel. Obs.

1456 Sir G. Haye Law of Armys (S.T.S.) 233/24. And unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour hot for pillery. C 1470 Herry Son Mer. Fab. v. (Parl. Beas/s) xli, [To the fox) 'Byde', quod the lioni; 'limmer, let we see Gif it be suthe the sillie 30w hes said.' 1536 Bellender Cron. Stat. (1821) I. p. lxiv, He causit hir to be schamfully defowlit with rebaldis and limmaris of his cuntre. 1596 Dalrewalle tr. Leslie's Hist. Scat. 1x. 219 Adam Scot special bordirer and limmer, commounile calit king of traytouris. 1602 Jss. VI Let. to Eliz. (Camden) 147 The repreasing of fugitiues and lymmeries sicl. 1607 Sc. Acts 7as. VI 1816) IV. 379/2 That Insolent and wicked race and name of the glengregour and notorious lymberis and malefactouris. 1637 B. Josson Sad Sheph. It., I Fowle Limmer! dritte Louwne! 1828 Scott F. M. Perth iv. There have been a proper set of limmers about to scale your windows, father Simon.

2. Applied to a woman. *a. A light woman; a strumpet. b. In weaker sense: A jade, hussy, minx. 1566 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 83 In causa diffamacionis, viz. that his wyf was a lymer. 1728 Ramsay Last Sp. Miser viii, I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair. 1786 Burns Twa Dogs 182 Except for breakin o' their timmer Or speakin lightly o' their limmer. 1814 Scott II vaz. 1xiii, Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' two o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them. 1851 Borrow Lavengro lxxxv. (1900) 460 Leave my husband in the hands of you and that limmer, who has never been true to us. 1897 Crockett Lards Love xiii. 141 'Oh—the limmer—how dared she', cred my mother, on fire instantly at the hint of an insult or rejection to her eldest son.

B. adj. Knavish, scoundrelly.
1500-20 Dunrar Poems xxvii. 9 With mony lymmar loun.
1562 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) i. 53 For lymmer lawdis and lite lassis lo. 1637 B. Josson Sad Sheph. II. i, Hence with 'hem, limmer lowne, Thy vermin, and thy selfe at one. a 1785 Rookhepe Ryde iv. in Child B

Hence + Limmerful a., knavish; + Limmery,

knavery.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xvi. 152 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 206 The lymmeric lang hes lestit.

Limmeter, obs. form of LIMITER. Limming, obs. form of Limning.

Limn (lim), v. Now literary and arch. Also

Limming, obs. form of Limning.

Limn (lim), v. Now literary and arch. Also 5 limyne, lymm, 5-7 lymn(e, 6-7 limm(e, limb(e, limne. [Altered form of Lumine v.] + 1. trans. To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also absol. Obs.

14. Trevisa's Higden (Rolls) VII. 205 pis bisshop hymself schonede not to write and lumine [MS. 8 (early 15th c.) lymne] and bynde bookes. c1440 Promp. Parv. 317/1 Lymnyd, as bookys (K. limynid), elucidatus. 1499 Churchw. Acc. Croscombe (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A mass boke of ven lymnyde. 1531 Elvor Gov. 1. v, Their fyrst letters to be paynted or lymned. 1534 Rich Let. of T. Cromwell in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was limned with golden letters. 1566 Drant Horace, Sat. 1. iv. Bviij b, And if their toyes, in letters lymde, be printed once in booke, Then [etc.]. 1573 Art of Limming title:p, Ditterse kyndes of colours to write or to limne withall vppon velym. 1588 Parks tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gilde the margent of the paper, and limbe it. † 2. To adom or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict in (gold, ctc.). Also (rare), to lay on (colour). Ols.

colour; to deplet in (gold, etc.). Also (rare), to lay on (colour). Ols.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Ilen. 1'III 73 Images..rychely lymned wyth golde and Albyn colours. 1573 Art of Limining titlep., How silver or golde shalbe layed or limmed vppon the sise. 1587 Fleming Contu. Holinshed III. 490'i Their bannerols displated, and richlie limmed with my lords armes. 1653 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Tran. xxiii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were limned in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). † Formerly spec. to paint in water-colour or distemper (see LINING vib. 12).

depict (a subject). † Formerly spec, to paint in water-colour or distemper (see Limning vbl. sb. 2). † Also with forth, out.

1593 Shaks, Ven. A. Ad. 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpasse the life, In limming out a well-proportioned steed.

1594 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are lymned in oyle. 1697 Torsett. Fourf. Easts (1658) 222 Nicon that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously limbed forth a Horses perfection (etc.).

1622 Wither Fair Virtue M, Where Apelles limb'd to life Loathed Vulcans louely wife. 1641 Milton Animastr. Wks. 1851 III. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot limne the like. 1813 Scott Trienm. III. xxxvii, For there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was limn'd in proper dye. 1854 Miss. Oliphant Magd. Hephurn II. 55 The dim chapel. with Scripture stories limned in its ancient glass. 1866 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 335 If he be limned aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. transf. and fig.

b. transf. and fig.

b. transf. and fig.

1593 Nashe 4 Lett. Confut. 30 With life and spirit to limne deadnes it selfe Hoc est Oratoris proprium. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. I. vii. 194 As mine eye doth his effigies witnesse Most truly limn'd, and liuing in your face. 1602 Marston Ant. 8 Mel. Induct., I fear it is not possible to limine so many persons in so small a tablet as the compasse of our playes afford. 1645 Fuller Good Th. in Bad T., Mixt Continpl. xxi. (1649) 83 It is easle for one to endure an affliction, as he limns it out in his own fancie. 1653 Middle 100 K Rowley Sp. Gipsy III. iii, What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well mix'd limn truth so beautiful. 1661 Feltham Lusoria xxxviii. in Resolves (1709) 601 He must limb Spirits never tir'd. 1856 Spurgeon New Park St. Pulpit. 1, 56 Instances of persons going to the house of God, and having their characters limned out to perfection. 1871 SMILES Charac. x. (1876) 284 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever limned in words. 1878 Gladstone Prim. Honer 130 The Odusseus is limned with... incomparable art.

4. Prov. To limn the water, limn (something)

4. Prov. To limn the water, limn (something)

4. Prov. To time the water, time (sometiming) on water: said of something transient or futile.

1620 Bacon Poems (Grosart) 49 Who then to fraile Mortality shall trust, But limmes the Water, or but writes in dust.

1632 Vindiciae Carolinæ ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of Limming the Water, to them.

1872 R. ELLIS tr. Catullus 1xx. 4 A woman's words. Limn them on ebbing floods, write on a wintery gale [L. Invento et rapida scribere abortet anual. oportet aqual.

+5. absol. or intr. To paint; esp. to paint in

+5. absol. or intr. To paint; esp. to paint in water-colour or distemper. Obs.

1504 Plat Yeveell-the. III. 44 To paint or limne with the colours that are taken from hearbs or flowers. 1622 Peacham Compl. Gent. xiii. (1634) 126 The vertuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poesie could draw and limne excellently. 1665 Pervs Diarry 7 May, Vesterday begun my wife to learn to limn of one Browne. 1675 Conwest Country Wit IV. 57 Merry. Cannot you Limne, Sir? Rambler. Limne, what dost thou mean? Merry. Why Limne, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 Conworn Intell. Syst. 1. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses ... were able to limn and paint.

T.imnacean (limnacean)

to lim and paint.

Limnacean (limnērsřán), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. Limnacea (see below), for *Limnacea, f. Limnæacea, f. Limnæace, one of the three families of Pulmoliranchiata in De Blainville's classification. b. sb. A gasteropod of the family Limnacea; a pond-

A gastcropod of the family Limnacea; a pond-snail (Cent. Dict.). Also Limna oeous a. = prec. adj. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855).

|| Limnæa (limni à). Zool. Also erron. Lymn. [mod.L., ad. Gr. λιμναία, fem. of λιμναίος, f. λίμνη pool, marsh.] A genus of the family Limnacide or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family Limnacinae; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence Limnæan, a gasteropod of the genus Limnæa; Limnæid (also limneld), a gasteropod of the family Limnæidæ; a pond-snail; Limnæine a., pertaining to the sub-

family Limnwinw (Cent. Dict.).

1834 MeMURTRIE Ir. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. III. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a Lymnæa. 1851 Woodward Mollusca 11 The air-breathing limneids live in fresh water. 1856 Ibid. III. 361 The Litorinæ and Limnæans are found living together.

Limnanth (limnænb). Bot. [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, Liminath (11 minerp). Bot. [I. Or. λιμνη take, marsh + άνθος flower.] a. A plant of the genus Liminathemum (N.O. Gentianacee) of perennial water-herbs. b. A plant of the genus Liminathes or tribe Liminatheee, N.O. Geraniacee (Cassell).

1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 11. 209 The .. orbicular floating leaves of Common Liminath (Liminathemum nymphacoides).

leaves of Common Limnanth (Limnanthemum nymphaoides).

Limned (limd), ppl. a. [f. Limn v. + -ED l.]

1318 Exor Dict., Miniati fibri, limned bokes, havyng letters of dyuers colours. 1573 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 111. 26 The lymned letters and pictures. 1595 Mark of divinest rage. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or limned Booke. a 1628 F. Grevile Stongly Finite your Blond and Vertues do so strongly Intile you to this well-limb'd Piece. 1648 Bury Wills (Camden) 216 The limned picture of my wife. 1814 Cary Dante, Par. xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or. its limn'd resemblance.

Limner (limnal). Now literary or arch.

Limner (limner). Now literary or arch. Forms: 4-5 lymnour, 4-6 lymenor(e, 5 lymnore, lympner, 6 lymner, 6-7 lymner, limner, 7 limbner, limpner, 6-1 limner. [Altered]

mer, 7 limbner, limpner, 6- limner. [Altered form of Luminer: see Limn v. and -er. 1.]

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. Ilist.
1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 9 Johannes Dancastre, lymenor.
1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxli. (1495) 698 Grauours, lymnours and payntours eteth Rewe to sharpe theyr syghte.
1440 Fromp. Parv. 317/1 Lymnore (K. c. 1490 luminour), clucidator, miniographus.
1483 Act. i Rich. Ill., c. 9 § 1
That this Acte...in no wise extende.. to any writer lympner lynder or imprynter. c1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 10 Barbers, boke hynders, and lymners.
1555 Euen Decades 188 The lyttle byrdes whiche the lyminers of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche bookes.
1607 R. (CAREW] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders 334 A limmer.. had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely.
1859 C. Barker Associat. Princ. i. 18 The Rector Chori.. had .. the charge of the writing materials.. and of the colours for the limners.
2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. † Some-

Associal. Princ. 1. 18 The Rector Chort. had.. the charge of the writing materials. and of the colours for the limners.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. † Sometimes spec., a water-colour artist.

1594 Plan Jewellho. 11. 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious Limner may draw some excellent colour. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) to The Poets (with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers). 1638 Ussier Immanuel (1645) 16 A curious limmer draweth his own sons pourtraicture to the life. 1659 J. Arrowsmith Chain Princ. 137 The limber drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661-2 Peprs Biary 2 Jan., Cooper, the great limner in little. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 147/2 A Limner, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 Foote Taste. 1., Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you Limners contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 D'Israell (Lias, I, III. viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the limner had studied his original by her side. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 250 The drawing of a limner which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Ileuce Li'mnery, the work of a limner.

Hence **Limnery**, the work of a limner. c 1831 H. Colernoe Ess. (1831) 1. 199 The few remnants of church-limnery that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

Timniad. rare. [Erroneously for *limnad, ad. Gr. λιμναδ-, λιμνάs fem. adj., 'pertaining to lakes,' f. λίμνη lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 L. Hunt Foliage, The Nymphs p. xii, The Limniad takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

Limning (limin, limnin), vbl. sb. [f. Linn v.

+-ING 1.]

1. Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also concr. c 1485 E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 72 There begynnyth the crafte of lymnynge of bokys. 1573 (little) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly sett forthe the arte of limming, which teacheth how siluer or golde shallbe layed or limmed vppon the sise [etc.]. 1591 PERCIVAL S.P. Dict., Luminacion de libros, lymning, miniculatio. 1612 PEACHAM Gentl. Exere. tile-p., The making of all kinds of colours, to be vsed in Lymning, Painting, Tricking, and Blason of Coates, and Armes. 1762-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 1. 39 Of the third Edward, says Mr. Vertue, many portraits are preserved.. in illuminated MSS... He has not marked where these limnings exist. 1856 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 100 The art of illuminating, or limning, as it was formerly called.

2. Painting († formerly spec. in water-colour or distemper).

2. Painting († 10rmcr1y spec. an water-colonic distemper).

1606 G. Wjoodcocke] Lives Emperors in Hist, Ivstine Gg 1 b, Singing, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and liming. 1675 Salaton Polygraph. 11. xv, 73. Limning is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 R. Holme Armotory 111. 147/2 Limning, Painting in Water colours with Gum or Size. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 328 Limning, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but .. she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1884 B. B. Warpield in Chr. Treasury Feb. 92/1 The skilled limning of a Michael Angelo.

b. An instance of this; concr. a painting.

1689 Lond, Gaz. No. 2511/A Collection of Paintings and fine Limnings by the best Masters. 1711 Shaftesh Charac. (1737) 111. 295 E er you attempt those accurate and refin'd limnings or portraitures of mankind, or offer to bring gentlenien on the stage. 1816 Singer Hist. Cards 67 A great

many limnings in rather a rude style of art. 1861 Our Eng. Home 145 The limnings of early painters on the walls, 3. attrib., as + limning gold, + picture, -skill.

1420 Nottingham Rec. 11. 120 Pro auro vocato 'lymnyng gold'. 1617 1. Outvee in Wilts Doctors Com. (Camden) 84 All my drawings... and lymning pictures, or any thing of lymning whatsoever... as yet unfinished. 1737 MATT. GREEN Spicen 450 When fancy tries her limning skill To draw and colour at her will.

Thirming total a [+1862] Pointing.

olour at ner will.

Li'mning, ppl. a. [+-ING².] Painting.

1982 Wolcor (P. Pindar) 3rd Ode to R. A.'s iv, Thus hould young limning lads themselves demean.

Limnite (li-mnoit). Also lymnite. [f. Gr. λίμνη lake + -iTE.]

1. Palwontology. A fossil species of the genus

Limna.

1864 Webster, Lymnite. 1882 Ognvie, Limnite.

2. Min. Bog iron ore, containing more water than

1868 in DANA Min. 178.

Limnograph (limnögrof). [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake. 1880 Nature 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of I. Plantamour.

Limnology (limnφlödzi). [f. Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + λογία - Logy.] a. The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. b. That department

of science which treats of pond-life.

1895 Atheneum 10 Aug. 195/3 Limnology was dealt with [at the Geographical Congress] by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 Pop. Sci. Monthly Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

Limnometer (limnomites). Also erron. limni-. [f. Gr. λίμνη lake + - ΜΕΤΕΚ.] An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes.

1852 Th. Ross Humbold's Traw. II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution.. establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 Nature 23 Oct. 61s/a M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter.. near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

Limnophilous (limn ρ files), a. [f. Gr. λ [μνη marsh, pool + ϕ [λ-os loving + -ous. Cf. F. limnophile.] Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluses, etc. 1855 in Mayne Expos. Lex.

Limo- (lai mo), taken as comb. form of L. līmus

mud, in the sense 'clayey and . . .'
1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 1.13 A certain earth of the
limo-cretaceous kind.
Limon e, obs. form of LEMON.

+ Limoneer. Obs. In 6 lymoner, -eer. [a. F. limonier, f. limon shaft: see -EER.] A horse

F. limonier, f. limon shall: See -EER, J. A noise which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1533 Wolsey in Fiddes Life (1726) 11. 112 That new Lymoneers and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 — in St. Papers Hen. V/II (1836) IV. 120 Provision of lymoners, cariages and drawghtes.

Limonin (limonin). Chem. Also -ine. [f. mod.L. limonum (F. limon) LEMON + -IN.] (See March L. Limonum (F. limon) LEMON + IN.]

quot.) Also (rare) Limon [LEMON + -1N.] (See quot.) Also (rare) Limone [as in Fr.].

1845 Gregory Organic Chem. 459 Limonine, or Limone, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 WATTS Dict. Chem. 111. 699 Limonin, the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

Limonite (ləi monait). Min. [Named by Hausmann, 1813, probably from Gr. λειμών meadow, a rendering of its earlier Ger. name wieseners, meadow-ore: see-ITE.] A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all

to bog fron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 H. J. Brooke Introd. Crystallogr. 472 Bog, Meadow, &c.: Iron ore, Limonite. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD Min. (ed. 3) 276 Limonite occurs in beds and veins. 1879 RUTLEY Study Rocks x. 136 Limonite occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, pisolitic, or earthy, conditions.

attrib. 1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 308 A deposit of limonite-iron ore.

licnce Limonitie a., consisting of or resembling

limonite (Cent. Dict.)

Imonie (Cent. Dict.).

| Limonium. Obs. [mod.L. līmōnium = L. līmōnion (Pliny), a. Gr. λειμώνιον, ncut. ο λειμώνιος, f. λειμών meadow.] Any plant of the genus Pyrola, esp. P. rotundifolia; wintergreen.

1548 Τυκκε Names of Herbes 48 Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duch wintergrowen. . It maye be called in englishe wyntergreen. 2562 — Herbal 11. 39 The sede of Limonium. is good agaynst all kyndes of flyxes. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. July (1679) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting. . Indian Tuberous Jacynth, Limonium [etc.]. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Pice 11. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet Lichnis, . divers kinds of Limoniums.

Limose (Joimous), a. Geol. and Bot. rare. [ad. L. līmōs-us, f. līmus mud.] Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., s.v. Limosus.

† Limosity. Obs. [ad. mod.L. līmōsitās, f. līmōs-us.] * Muddiness' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Limothe rapy. Med. rare. [f. Gr. λīμό-shunget + θεραπεία medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

of disease by fasting; the hunger cure. 1893 in Dunglison's Dict. Med. (ed. 21).

Limous (lairmas), a. ? Obs. Also 5 lymous,

Limous (loimos), a. ? Obs. Also 5 lymous, -ows. [ad, L. limös-us, f. limus mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c 1420 Pallad, on Hush. 1x. 139 Vf water ther be lymous or enfecte, Admyxtion of salt wol hit correcte. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 1989. Gleymows, or lymows, limosus, viscosus, glutinosus. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. i. 275 The mud and limous matter brought downe by the rivernilus. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. a 1734 Sir J. Flovers (J.). They esteemed this natural melancholick aculity to be the limous or slimy foeculent part of the blood. 1794 Sullivan Piew Nat. II. 157 A limous lava. which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence † Limousness, sliminess.

llence † Limousness, sliminess, c 1440 Promp. Parr. 198/2 Gleymowsenesse, or lymow(s)-esse, limositas, viscositas.

† Limp, sh. 1 Obs. rare - 1. [f. Limp v. 1 Cf. OE. gelimp, f. gelimpan.] An occurrence, c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 197 On alle bose limpes ne untrowede neure lob to-genes ure drihten.

Limp (limp), sb.² [f. LIMP v.²] The action

trowed neure lob togenes ure drihten.

Limp (limp), sh.2 [f. LIMP v.2] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 Toon s.v., He has a limp in his walking. 1870 Dickers E. Drood iii, The sun-browned tramps .. quicken their limp a little. 1876 Chamb. Yrnl. 15 Jan. 35/1 The Grecian bend and the Alexandra limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

Limp (limp), sh.3 Mining. An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jigging (see quots.).

1747 Hoogon Miner's Dict., Limp [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. 1778 Payce Min. Cornub. 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be ensity separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. 1875 in J. H. Collins Metal Mining Gloss.

1881 in Raymono Mining Gloss.

Limp (limp), a. [Of obscure origin; G. lampen, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened.

1766 Phillies (ed. Kersey), Limp, limber, supple. 1750 M. Browne Walton's Angler iii. 42 The Chub. eats waterish, and .. the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp learlier edd. short) and tasteless. a 1825 Foren Voc. E. Anglia, Limp, limpsy, flaccid. 1840 Dickers Old C. Shop xvi, His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless. 1866 Cornh. Mag. Mar. 348 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown up over an obsolete bonnet. 1884 Rasaar 19 Dec. 638/1 Scarf arrangements.. are made in almost any limp material. 1897 Bookhund Jan. 116/1 Strangling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

b. Bookhinding. Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

b. Bookbinding. Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

1863 Parker's Ca'al. Bks. printed for Unin. Oxf. 2 Sophodis Tragedie. each Play separately, limp cloth. 25. 6d. 1882 Clar. Press List New Bks. 40 The Oxford Bible for Teachers.. Turkey Morocco, limp, 225. 6d.

2. transf. and fig. Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like.

1853 G. J. Cavley Las Alforfus I. 196 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing, preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries.

1872 Backhor Physics & Pol. (1876) 76 Creeds or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish.

1880 Venn. Lee Stud. Haly n. ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes.

1883 Dosson At Sign of Lyre 141 Whether.. the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† Limp, v.1 Obs. Forms: 1 limpan, fa. t. lomp, fa. tpte. lumpen, 2-5 limpe(n, 4-5 lympe(n; fa. t. 5 lympedo, -ide, fa. pple. 4 lumpen.

[OE. limpan str. = OllG. limphan, limfan, limfan, limfan, limfan, sloolimpan (MHG. limfen); cf. OHG. gilimpf suitableness, fitness, mod. G. glimpf moderation, lenity.]

mod.G. glimpf moderation, lenity.]

1. intr. To befall, happen. Const. dative. Chiefly

impers. or quasi-impers.

1. intr. To befall, happen. Const. dative. Chiefly imfers. or quasi-imfers.

Beomit/1987 Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. 2888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) Pa yflan habbað gesælða, & him limpð oft æfter híora agnum willan.

a1225 Ancr. R. 412 3if out limpeð misliche þet [etc.]. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 424 Nyf oure lorde hade ben her lodezmon hem had lumpen harde. 13... Garw. & Gr. Knt. 907 Hit was Wawen hym self þat in þat won syttez, Comen to bat krystmasse, as case hym þen lymped. a 1400-50 Alexander 3095 It lympys nott allway þe last be lykkynd to þe first. e 1420 Anturs of Arth. 615 Bot him lympede þe werse, and þat me wele lykis.

2. To belong, pertain, relate to.

858 Charter in O. E. Texts 438 Butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealtern limpð. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 41 We eow wulleð suteliche seggen of þa fredome þe limpeð to þan deie. a 1225 Ancr. R. 50 þet hwite creoiz limpeð to ou.

3. trans. To incur, meet with.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 174 And whoso lympes þe losse, lay hym þer-oute. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 875, I landde lefte my lyfe are cho hade harme lymppyde.

Limp (limp), v.² [cogn. w. MHG. limphin (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also Limphalt a.]

1. intr. To walk lamely, to halt. Also with about, along, away. Occas. with cognate object.

I. intr. To walk lamely, to halt. Also with about, along, away. Occas. with cognate object. 1570 Levins Manif. 133/11 To Lindp. clindicare. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 11. i. 254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limpe? 1601 Holland Piliny I. 274 Of Ilawks.. the Circos. is lame and limpeth of one leg. 1648 Br. Hall Breathings Devout Soul xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine when the limping away. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 80 P. 7. I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. 1787 Burns Tam Samson's Elegy x,

Owre mony a weary hag he limpit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life (1826) It. i, Limp along like a pig in a string. 1837 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville III. 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. 1867 DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

alone. 1867 DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

b. fig.; in quot. c 1 400, to fall short of.
c 1400 Destr. Trey 36 Sun lokyt oner litte and lympit of the sothe. 1586 Stanyhursk Descr. Iret. i. 11/2 in Holinshed, And if anie of these three [sc. marks of the subjection of a country] lacke, doubtlesse the conquest limpeth. 1586 J. Hooker Hist. Prel. 105/1 (ibid.) Sir John Alen.. was found to limpe in this contronersie. 1596 Shaks, Merch. 17. III. ii. 130 So farre this shadow Doth limpe behinde the substance. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. 1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. My Relations, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner. 1887 Freeman Exter iv. 90 The pentameter might perhaps have limped less if [etc.].
2. Comb., as limp-verse; limp-legged adj. 1533 Skellon Garl. Laurel 605 With that I herd gunnisrusshe out at ones,. It made sum lympe legged, and broisid there bones. c 1648-30 likathwatr Barnabees Yrul., Von the Erneta's, What tho my limpe-verse be maimed?

+ Limpard. Obs. [f. LIMP v. 2 + ARD.] A con-

+ Li mpard. Obs. [f. LIMP v.2 + -ARD.] A con-

temptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 URQUHART Rabelais 1. XXXIX, What could that gouty Limpard have done with so fine a dog?

Limper (limper). [f. LIMP 7:.2 + -ER 1.] One

Limper (limpot). [I. LIMP v.2+-ER I.] One who limps.

1632 Sherwood, A limper, viii boistenx. 1709 Steffer

Tatler No. 77 & 1 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Lispers, a1868 Withman Eiston Townii, Back! back to the hills, bid limpers!

Limpet (limpét). Forms: 1 lempedu, 4-7 lempet(t, 7 lampert, lympit, -pot), 7-9 limpit, (8 limpid), 8-9 Sc. lampit, lempeck, 7- limpet. See also Limpin. [OE. lempedu, a. late 1. lampreda limpet, also Lampers.] A gasteropod molluse of the genus Patella, having an open tentmolluse of the genus Patella, having an open tentshaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock

shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

1950 Foc. in Wr. Wilcker 438/17 Lemprida, lempedu.

1312-13 Durham Acc. Rolfs (Surtees) to In lempetis. 1560
A Scott Poems (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. 1602 Carew Cornwall 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpest, Cockles [etc.]. 1673 Sir W. Scrotts Let. to I.d. Hatton in H. Corr. (1878) 117 Those lympitts by wer never seene in England lack wine to make fem tast. 1684 Bucaniers Amer. (1698) 11. 155 Every day we had plenty of Lamperts and Mussels of a very large size. 1685 Phil. Traus. XV. 1284 And tast as well as Lympots or Winkles. 1726 Swift Gulliver iv. xi. 168, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. 1748 II. ELLIS Hudson's Easy 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpids, Muscles, and Periwincles. 1842 Johnston in Proc. Revio. Nat. Chib II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet or Lempecks. These lave a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

10. fig. and allusive.

a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. fig. and allustve.
1824 Scort St. Roman's xxxi, He..stuck like a lampit to a rock. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary in. i, Be limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of brawlers.
c. altrib. and Camb., as limpet rock, shell; limpet-shaped, -shelled adjs.
1577 Harrison England in xiii. (1877) 1. 255 The workemen happened oftentimes upon lempet shels. 1786 Burns Earnest Cry & Prayer vii, Triumphant crushin't like a mussel Or lampit shell. 1818 Kexys Ep. to Reynolds 88 The first page I read Upon a Lampit rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 19.47 Limpet-shelled blain. 1897 Mark Kinosley W. Africa 17 The hat..a large limpet-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

+ Limphalt, a. Obs. Also I leempihalt,

+ Limphalt, a. Obs. Also I læmpihalt, lemphald, h(e, alt, 6 lympe hault. [OE. lemphealt, f. *lamp-, abl. var. of *limp-: see LIMP v. 2]
Lame, limping. Ilence + Limphalting vbl. sb.,

Lame, Imping. Hence † Limpnatting vet. so., limping.
a 700 Epinal Gloss. 580 Lurdus, kempihalt [Erfurt lemphihalt; Corpus kemphalt; Leiden kemphald]. c 1050 Poc. in Wr.-Wülcker 433/17 Lurdus, kemphealt. 1530 PALSOR, 317/2 Lympe hault, botteux. 1540 Chaloner Erasus. on Folly A iij, Vulcane, that hymphault smithe. Ibid. Cij, But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaieth the jester, now wyth hys hymphaultynge, now with bis skoffinge.

Limphatic, obs. form of Lymphatic.

T.impid (limpid). a. Also 7 limpidde. [ad.]

Limpid (limpid), a. Also 7 limpidde. [ad. F. limpide, or L. limpidus, prob. related to early lumpa, class.L. lympha clear liquid: see LYMPH.] Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended

Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. CAWDERY Table Alth. (ed. 3), Limpidde, cleere, pure. 1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ep. II. 1. 54 Chrystall.. is a minerall body.. made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1682 Dropen Religio Laici 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more unspiled, the waters flow. 1784 Cowper Task 1. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fit the limpid element for use. 1834 Mrs. Somer. LLE Connex. Phys. Sci. xiv. (1849) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. 1860 W. Collins Wom. White 1. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b. of immaterial things and fig.

1649 Needham Case Commo. 16 It were value to raise

To immaterial finings and fig.

1649 Needman Case Common. 16 It were value to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. a 1734 North Lives (1826) III. 389 Death the only means to free a limpid soul., from that dungeon of flesh, 1847 Illustr. Lond. News 10 July 27/1 She possesses a pure

and limpid soprano of considerable compass. 1848 DICKENS Dombey xv, Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. 1878 GLADSTONE Prin. Honer 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language, of Homer.

Limpidity (limpiditi). [ad. F. limpidité or late L. limpidité et la limpidité et

ness, transparence, with reference to both material

and immaterial things.

and immiterial things, 1654 in Blooms Glossopr, 1664 II. More Myst. Iniq. 245 Rivers what they signifie...in respect of their limpidity. 1758 Reio tr. Macquer's Chym. I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper. retain its limpidity. 1870 observe the solution of copper. retain its limpidity. 1870 covert. Among ny Bis. Ser. 1 (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance. 1886 Russkis Preterita I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

Limpidly (limpidli), adv. [f. Limpid+-1x2.] In a limpid manner.

Limpidly (limpidli), adv. [f. LIMPID+-LY 2.]
In a limpid manner.

1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. 1. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. 1875 Browning Inn Album III. 84 He's. Limpidly truthful.

Limpidness (limpidness). [f. LIMPID+-NESS.]
The quality of being limpid; = LIMPIDITY.

1664 H. Morr Synops. Proph. 248 The other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. 1758 Elaboratory Laid Open Introd 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind. 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase. 1885 G. Merfittin Phana of Crossowys II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

Limpin. Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 lympyne. = Limper.

Limpin. Obs. exc. dtatt. Also plympy.c. = LIMPET.

1885 Highest r. Junius' Nomenclator 70 Tellina, mytulus, a limpin. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 265 The Limpins, Muskles, and Scallops. 1611 Cotors, Terdin, the shell-fish called a Lympyne, or a Lempet. 1748 P. Thomas Jind. Anson's Lyn, 120 There are .. the hercest Limpins that perhaps are anywhere to be met with. 1891 Overn's Pendiodeckire' 1.20 note, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

Limping (limpin), 7bl. sb. [1. LIMP 7:,2] + -1NG 1.] The action of LIMP 7:,2 + -1NG 1.] The action of LIMP 7:,2 to 1555 W. WATRIMAN Fardle Factors 1. vi. 91 The Claudians: which they so terme of claudicacion or limping. 1604 F. Ilberts DipC Carvat 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appeare.

Limping (limpin), ff/t, a. [f. LIMP 7:,2] +

1604 F. Herris Def. Carreat 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appeare.

Limping (limpin), ffd, a. [f. Limp v.² + -lng²] That limps,
1592 Shaks, Rom. & Jul. 1. ii. 28 Well apparreld April on the heele Of limping Winter treads. 1607 — Timon iv. i. 14 Sonne [frinted Some] of sixteen, Plucke the lyn'd Cruich from thy old limping Sire. 1724 Rashay Vision six, Limpand Vulcan. 1791 Cowfer Odyas, vin. 430 The limping suith far-famed replied. 1891 A. Welcker Wild West 18 They., were followed by limping, mangy Indian dogs.

b. fig. (Cf. halting, lame.). 1577-87 Hollinsheo Chron. 1, 164/1 The Danes had... a lame and limping rule in this land. 1599 Marston Sco. Villarie II. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halting age. 1603 Flooko Montaigne (1634) 499. Nothing wrested, nothing limping: all marcheth with like tenour. 1702 Dennis Monument xxv. She to new Slaughter lash'd on limping fate. 1858 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 146 To give... the vigor of an athlete to our limping wills. 1876 Speaceon Commenting 13 His prophetic work has been reprinted, but not this limping poetry.

Cond. 1577 Gosson in Kirton Mirr. Mans Life K vij b, A lame and lothsome lymping legged wight.

Hence Li'mpingly adv., Li'mpingness.

A lame and loth-some lymping legged wight.

Ilence Li'mpingly adv., Li'mpingness.

1579 Tonson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 826'n Though wee goe limpingly; yet .. we strine with our selues to go forward.

1611 Coros, Boistement, limpingly. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) VI. liii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered. 1787 Becknoon Italy (1834) II. 38 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages.

+ Limpish, a.1 [f. Limp v.2 + -1sh.] Some-

thimpish, a. [I. LIMP 21.2 + 18H.] Somewhat limping; inclined to limp.

1570 Levins Manif. 146/10 Lympish, claudus.

Limpish (limpif), a.² [f. LIMP a. + -18H.]

Somewhat limp (in quot fig.: cf. LIMP a. 2).

1883 Harper's Mag. Sept. 509'1 He was trying to cut a limpish figure.

limpish figure. † Limpitude. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. L. limpi-

The product of the first trace of a limping man.]

Limpkin (limpkin). [1. Limp v.2 + -Kin; the bird's movements resemble those of a limping man.]

A name for the genus Aramus of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails;

a place midway between the Cranes and the Kalls; called also COURLAN. (See quot.)

1885 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpkins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species. Aramus pictus is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. A. svolopaceus inhabits eastern South America.

† Limply, a. Obs. In 3 limpliche. [OE. limplic (Sweet), f. limp-an to befit (= LIMP v.1) + -lic, -lx 1.] Suitable, appropriate.

2200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 25 Ure fader feide..to elche lime limpliche milte.

limpliche mihte

Limply (limpli), adv. [f. Limp a. + -LY 2.]

In a limp manner.

1869 Latest News 10 Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank.

1887 Scribner's Nag. 1. 630/1 He shook hands somewhat limply.

Limpness (limpnes). [f. LIMP a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being limp.

1731 in Balley vol. H. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xv. 241 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpness of character. 1877 D. M. Wallace Russia xxxii. 545 The moral laxity and limpness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

lower classes of Russia.

Limpsy (limpsi), a. dial. and U.S. Also -sey, [f. Limp a. For the ending, see Flimsy.] Limp, a 1825 [see Limp a. 1]. 1865 E. Burrit Walk Land's End viii. 284 That child..makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance. 1868 Wintman Sel. Poems 119 The death-howl, the limpsey tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1869 Mrs. Stowe Oldtown Folks Xiviii. (1870) 525 She...looked sort o' limpsy, as if there wan't no starch left in her.

Limpsynort. see I INELWORT 2

Limpwort: see LIME-WORT 2.

Limpwort: see LIME-WORT 2.

Limstock, obs. variant of LINSTOCK.

Limuloid (liminfloid', a. and sb. [f. next +
-otd.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to or resembling
the genus Limulus. b. sb. A limuloid crustacean.

1859 Page Handbk, Geol. Terms s. v. Limulus, Several
millioid crustaceans have been discovered in the coalmeasures. 1877 Le Conte Elem. Geol. (1879) 313 In general
appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

1. Timulus (limitlik). Zool. Pl. 4. [mod.]

appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

|| Limulus (himizilis). Zool. Pl. 4. [mod. L. use of L. limulus somewhat askance, f. limus askew.] A genus of Merostomata (Order Limulidw); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab.

1837 Beckland Geol. & Min. 1. 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the Limulus or King crab.

1839 Pack Handbk. Geol. Terms, Limulus, the Molneca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab.

Earth & Man v. 94 The Limuli, or horse-shoe crabs.

|| Limus. Obs. [L. limus.] Mud., slime.

1649 J. E[LLISTOWE] tr. Behmen's Efist. i. § 64 Being out of the limus of the earth.

Limy (loimi), a. [f. Lime sh. + -v.]

1. Besmeared with birdlime.

1552 Ibutoet, Lympe or clammye, viscidus.

1593 Spenser

1. Besmeared with birdlime.

152 HULDET, Lympe or clammye, viscidus.

1507 SPENSER
Miniofol. 429 He., wrapt his winges twaine In lymie snares
the subtill loupes among. [In mod. Diets.]

2. Consisting of or containing lime.

166 Phil. Trans. XI. 615 Some bolar, some sandy, some
talky, some limy. 1681 Grew Mussum 7 A human Skull
cover'd all over with the Skin. Having been buried.. in
some Limy., soil, hy which it was tamid. 1813. J. C. Evistace
Italy I. xi. (1815) 387 Its limy ruins spread over the surface,
burn the soil and check its natural fertility. 1876 Page
Adv. Text Bk. Geol. iii. 66 Their flinty and limy cases...
being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 Black 9. White
15 Apr. 464/2 Limy dust... fills the eyes.

3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime.

1775 A. Bernwy Tran. 31 There is a peculiarity in the
water at Winchester, owing... to the soil's being of a limy
quality.

† **Lin**, v. Obs. Forms: 1 linnan, 2 linnen, 3-7 lynn'e, 5-7 lyn(e, 6 lenne, 7 Sz. lein), 6-7 linne, 6-8 lin, 8 Sz. lean, leen. Pa. L. 1 lann, 4 lan, 5 lyne, 6 lin; weak 6 linde, 7 lind, lynned. [OE. linnan = OHG. (bi-)linnan (cf. BLIN v.), ON. linna (Da. linne, linde), Goth. (af-\linnan:-O\Tent.*linnan (?:-*linw-), cogn.w. ON. lin-r soft, yielding, OE. llde (:-*linfjo-) gentle: see LITHE a.

The Sc. forms, lein, leen, lean, seem to be due to association with leend, Leno v.²]

1. intr. To cease, leave off; desist from (something; in OE. const. dative); also const. to with

1. intr. To cease, leave off; desist from (something; in OE. const. dative); also const. to with inf. Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command, 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'

Beownif 1478 Gif ic zet bearfe binre scolde aldre linnan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 67 For ure fond nefre ne linnen for to fonden us mid sunnen. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1717 Pe neauer ne linned nowder ne lessed, ah leased aa mare. a 1300 K. Hom. 354 Rymenhild zet he cube Gan lynne wijh hire Mupe. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 38 Pat never bai no lan Pe poner to wirche wo. 1539 Cranmer Pref. to Bible, Which thyng i.e. reading the Bible at home laso I neuer lynne to beate into the eares of them that hene my famyliers. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Clifford i, Couer fire, and it wil neuer linne. 1560 in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz. 111. 473 My lippes shall never lenne To power thye prayses to my penne. 1590 Green Mourn. Garm. (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linne. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the hiue, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rest of the same kind. 1621 B. Josson Staple of N. Iv. Intermeane (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-lacke, heell neuer linne till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z. Boyro Gard. Zion 26 (Jam.) For th' uncle and the nephew never lin, Till out of Canaan they have chac't them clean. 1652 C. B. STAPVLTON Neverlian. 1850 On both sides to Assayle they never lin. 1603 R. Lyve Acc. Retaking a Ship 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N.N.W. and Lynn'd a little, 18id. 25, I bore away. . thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. Clelano Poems 96 (Jam.) Pareing time, and all the year, Is one to them, they never lein [rime keen]. 1210 Swift Jrnl. to Stella 31 Dec., When the year with MD gins, It without MD never lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; lins is leaves off.)] 1725 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. Iv. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Maded —howt, Bauldy leen Irme seen].

Misused for: To fail, omit.

¶ D. Misused for: To fail, omit.

c 1720 Pinon Wand. Pilgr. 20 They seldom miss to bake
and brew, Or lin to break their fast.

2. Irans. To cease from, leave off, discontinue.
a 1300 K. Horn 319 bi tale nu bu lynne, For Horn nis nogt
her-inne. c 1485 Dighy Myst. (1882) 111. 558 pe lavdabyll
lyfe of lecherry let hur neuer lynne. 1548 PATEN Expel.
Scot. Liv, Our Northern prikers.. sum hoopynge, sum
whistelyng.. never linde these troublous.. noyses all ye

night long. 1610 Cruel Shrew 9 in Roxb, Ball, (1871) I. 95 She never linnes her bauling Her tongue it is so loud.

b. with vbl. sb. as obj., or intr. with pr. pple.

b. with vbl. sb. as obj., or intr. with pr. pple. as complement.

13.. Gry Warm. (A.) 5950 His leman lan neuer wepeing Aniat, when sche alon was.

1549 Covernale, etc. Erasm. Par. Tim. 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coulde neuer lynne doyinge of vyolence. 1559-80 North Platarch, Aristides (1593) 358 He la horsel neuer lin flinging till he cast his maister on the ground. 1607 Mindledon Your Five Gallants 1. 1. 292 A ruby that ne'er lins blushing for the party that pawned it. 1643 Millon Divorce I. Pref., We should never lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the ..sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

Lin, obs. inf., pres. pl., and pa. pple. of Lie v. I Lin, obs. variant of Line 3b. I, Linn, waterfall.

Linable. Lineable (bijnibl). a. [f. Line

Linable, lineable (laimab'l), a.

Linable, lineable (lɔirnäb'l), a. [f. Line \$b.2 or \$v.2 + - ABLE.] Ranged in a straight line.

1698 in Picton L'pool Manic, Rec. (1883) 1. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old howse. 1700 Ibid. 290 V° building some time since intended for a Chapell and linable to y° southward. 1708 Ibid. (1886) II. 60 That a bridge be made.. lineable with the new intended street. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1751) II. 75 His Feet.. should be carried lineable. 1890 Pall Mall G. 24 Nov. 1/2 By opening a valve the slide.. becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

Linage (lɔiˈmidz). Also lineage.

Linage (lainedz). Also lineage. [f. Line sh.2+-age.] a. Position (of figures) in line. b. Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. c. Payment according to the number of lines.

a. 1883 in Are we to read backwards? 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.

b. 1884 Nonconf. & Indep. 9 May 446/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of lineage of the Bill was disroyed of

disposed of.

c. 1888 Globe 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor .. offered him [Mr. Swinbarne] 'lineage' for a poem. 1898 Kendal Mercury 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'lineage'.

Linage, obs. form of LINEAGE.

Linaloa, -aloe: see LIGN-ALOES.

† Li nament. Surg. Obs. [ad.L. līnāment-um, f. līnum flax.] Lint rolled into a tentforsurgical use. 1623 in Cockeram. 1721 in Balley. Hence in mod. Dicts. || Linaria (laine ria). Bot. Pl. as. [mod.l.,

| Linaria (Bines ria). Bot. Ph. as. [mod.L., f. līnum flax.] Toad-flax (Linarie vulgaris).

1579 Langham Gard. Heatth (1633) 376 Linaria; wilde flaxe, or tode flaxe. 1741 Compt. Fam.-Piece II. iii. 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's. 1758 Mrs. Delany in Life & Corr. (1861) 111. 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

Linarite (Birnārist). Min. [Named by Glocker,

1837, from Linares, Spain, where it is alleged to be found.] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

1844 ALGER Phillips' Min. 552. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER Min. 54 Linarite. Cupreous sulphate of lead. 1868 DANA Min. (ed. 5) 664 Linarite occurs altered to cerussite.

**Tinary. Obs. In 6 lynary, linari. [Anglicized form of LINARIA.] Toad-flax.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes 58 If it [Osyris] haue no name it maye be called in englishe Lynary or todes flax.
1562 — Herbed III. 93 Pinespourge hathe much milck which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

hanri lacketh in hyr lele.

Linative, corruption of LENITIVE.

1601 M. Magd. Lament. Concl. 139 in Fuller Worthies'
Missell. (1871) II, Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.
Lince, dial. f. Lincet; sobs. f. Lynx.

Lincean, Linceus: see Lyncean, -Eous.

Lince(y, obs. variants of LINSEY.

Linch (linf), sb.1 Obs. exc. in Comb. Forms: a. 1 lynis, 4 lins, 5 lynce, 4, 8-9 dial, lince. B. 6 linche, 9 linch. [OE. lynis masc.=OS. lunisa fem. (Du. luns, lens, late MHG. luns, lunse, mod.G. lünse). A shorter form lin (? OE. *lyne:-*luni-

timse). A shorter form lin (? OE. *lyne:—*luni-) corresponding to OllG. lun fem., mod.G. dial. lunn, lon, appears in Lin-NaIL and Linpin.]
† 1. = Linch-pin. Obs.
a 700 Epinal Gloss. 8 Axedones, lynisas. c 1000 Ags. Voc. in Wr. Wilcker 267/29 Axedo, lynis. c 1315 Shoresham iv. 223 (E. E. T. S.) Per-fore me makeb prymes Pe host to gonerni, And ase whewelen be linses To-gadere heldeb hy. 1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe.
† b. Naut. ? A belaving-pin. Obs.

kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe.

† b. Nant. ? A belaying-pin. Obs.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 41 Haile the linche and the scheitis.

2. Comb.: †linch-box,? = axie-box; linch-clout (see quot.); linch-drawer dial., a tool for drawing out linch-pins; linch-hoop, 'a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin' (Cent. Dict.). Also LINCH-PIN.

1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4935/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Lince-box. 1782 Kees's Cycl., Linch-clont, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1892 Anctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale (Kent), Lince drawer and grease pots.

Linch (linf), sb.² dial. [repr. OE. hlinc: see

Linch (linf), sb.² dial. [repr. OE. hline: see LINK sb.¹] A rising ground; a ridge; n ledge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed

strip serving as a boundary between fields.

1591 in Wiltsh. Archaol., etc., Mag. VI. (1860) 195 There leadings westwards... to a linche; there contynuings the

same linch to Maddington Waie. 1670 BLOUNT Glossogy. (ed. 3), Linch (Sax.), n Bank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds, 1787 Survey in N. W. Linc. Gloss, s. v., The lands in the fields are called dales and the linchesor green strips on each side are called marfurs or meerfurrows. 1797 Maron West, Counties 11, 186 Those singular natural terraces. the linches or linchets, as they are called. 1895 Edin. Rev. Apr. 350 'Linches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside.

Linch, v.1 Obs. exc. Sc. intr. To limp. 1570 LEVINS Manip. 134/34 To linche, clandicare. 1825-80 n JAMIESON.

† **Linch**, v.² Obs. [? Cf. Link v.²] intr. ? To

† Linch, v. 206s. [?Cl. LINK v.2] intr. ?To prance. Only in fft. a.

1503 Hollyannd Fr. Dict., s.v. Coquelineux, Cheval Coquelineux, a linching horse.

Linch (linf), v.3 [f. LINCH sb.1] trans. To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.

1808 Viscount Dillon in Archwol. Ifril. Ser. n. V. 313
The pasgnard is also linched on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

Linch visiant of Linge dial., to beat.

Linch to ling fit did. Former really nobet (t.

Linchet (linfet). dial. Forms: 7-0 lynchet(t, 9 linchard, 8- linchet. [f. Linch sb. 2; perh. by confusion with lanchet, LANDSHARD.]

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of

proughed land, 1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 71 A Lynchett, a green balk to divide lands. a 1722 LISLE Histo. (1752) 67 There hapened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter. 1863 Barnes Dorset Gloss., Linchet or Linch, Lynchet or Lynch, .. the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 Wiltshire Gloss., Linch, Linchet, .. Linchard, &c.

2. A december 2.

Lynchet or Lynch... the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 Wiltshire Gloss, Linch, Linchet,... Linchard, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (Cf. Linch sb.2) 1797 [see Linch sb.2]. 1844 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V. I. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and linchets, antills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. Hanny Wessex Tales (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898 — Wessex Teles (1889) 185 That Highway the Icen, Which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchet and lea.

Lirnch-pin. Also 4 lyns-, 7-9 lince, lins(e, 9 (doubtfully genuine) links. See also Linpin. [f. Linch-pin. Also 4 lyns-, 7-9 lince, lins(e, 9 (doubtfully genuine) links. See also Linpin. [f. Linch sb.1 + Pin.] A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place. 1376-7 Compotus Roll Hyde Manor (MS. Deeds Westur. Abby), In ij canellis ferri vocatis lynspins emptis pro carectis iiig'. 1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. xiv. 65 The pins at the ends of the Axeltree is called Linch pins. 1682 Providence Rec. (1894) Vl. 93 Jn ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, ilince pinn & a washer 00-01-00. 1696 PHILLIPS, Lins-pin. See Linch-pin. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) 11. 5 One of the linch-pins that kept the wheel on the axletree. 1780 Cowfer Progr. Err. 441 If the rogue. Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar. 1847 HALLIWELL, Link-pins. Linch-pins are called also link-pins and lin-pins in the provinces. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown 1. vi. (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the linchpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs. 1866 Emerson Cond. Life Consid. Wks. (Bohn) 11. 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel.

Hence Linch-pinned a., having linch-pins. 1893 H. J. Moule Old Dorset 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linch-pinned.

1893 H. J. Moule Old Dorset 109 Rough little cars, with theels loosely linch-pinned.

Lincious, Linck, obs. ff. Lynceous, Link.

+ Lincloth. Obs. [f. Line sb.1 + Cloth; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening

usual in compounds.

In the first quot, however *linne* seems to represent the accus of Linen a.]

a. Linen cloth; a piece of the same. b. pl.

a. Linen cloth; a piece of the same. b. pl. Sheets for a bed.
c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 171/2261 Fastinge for to make, And. Linne cloth and schurte of selk for is sunnes forsake. 1340 Ayenb. 178 Vor to zeche be more grace of clennesse, ase bet line clob bet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge. a 1400-50 Alexander 140 And par him eft clethis, All his liche in lyn clabe. c 1450 Donce MS. 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley bem in a feyre lyncloth. 1506 Inv. in Paston Lett. 111. 408 Item, i) payre of lyncloys viild. Ibid., 400 Item, a stomaker of lenchothe viild. Ibid., 400 Item, a stomaker of lenchothe viild. Ibid. 400 Item, a period flynclothe viild. Ibid., John Keduray, a payre of lynclothys. 1510 Hoaman Fully. 242 Paper, or lyn clothe..make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1581 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 117, i pece of harborow lynne clothe, vs. vid. 1603 Owen Pembrakeshire i. (1891) 5 Well serued of manye forraine Comodities..as with Wynes... Iron Lincloth &c.
Lincoln (linkön). Also 6 lyncolne, -cum, -kome, lincome, 8 linkome. [The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.]
1. Used attrib. or adj. in the following: † Lincoln farthing, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln.

Lincoln green, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; + Lincoln say, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; + Lincoln twine, (a) a twine or thread

Lincoln; † Lincoln twine, (a) a twine or thread made at Lincoln; (b) a material woven from this. 1444 Bb. Almoick's Reg. in Wordsw. Lincoln Stat. 11. (1897) 487 Commissio ad leuand' le smoke ffardyngis alias dict "Lincoln farthinges. 1210 Gest R. Hode coccxxii. in Child Ballads 111. 77 Whan they were clothed in "Lyncolne grene, They keste away theyr graye. 1506 Spenser F. Q. VI. ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne green. a 1845 Hood Forge 1. xiii, With little jackets. Of Lincoln green. 1310-11 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 506 In xvii ulnis de "Lincolnesaye empt, pro Priore et sociis suis, Aliijs. jd. 1565 in Hay Fleming Marry Q. of Scots (1897) 506 Item of "lyncum tuyne to schew the Quens curges

fua unce. 1724 RANSAY Tra-t. Misc. (1733) 11. 183 A sark made of the linkome twine.

+ b. Short for Lincoln green.

a 1568 Christis Kirke Gr. 14 Thair kirtillis wer of lynkome licht.

2. ellipt, as sb, in pl. A variety of sheep origin-

2. ellipt. as sb. in pl. A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire.

1837 Youatt Sheep viii, 332 The Lincolns were decidedly inferior—theywere fen sheep. 1886 C. Scott Sheep-Farming 155 Lincolns made some good figures. 1897 Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. 61 The Teeswaters themselves were descended from the same stock as the Lincolns.

Lincture (linktiúl). [ad. L. type *linctūra, f. ling/re to lick: see -URE.] = next.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. n. iv. v. (1624) 306 Confection, Treacle, . Eclegmes or Linctures. 1818 in Topn. 1888 in Spd. Soc. Let.

Lincture [linktiål]. Pl. linctures.

Linctus (linktěs). Pl. linctuses. [a. L.

Linctus (linktős). Pl. linctuses. [a. L. linctus a licking, f. lingőre to lick.] A medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Linctus, a medicine that is to be lick'd with the tongue.

1704 F. Fuller Med. Gymn. (1718) 78 The Lozenge and Linctus are in every Bodies hand.

1741 Combl. Fam. Piece 1. i. 2 Balsams, Linctus's, Pectorals.

1740 Short Hist. Air, etc.

1222 Slippery, thickening, Linctuses were found of most Service.

1812 Crabbe Flirtation Wks. 1834 V. 276 I've heard of pangs that tender folks endure But not that linctuses and blisters cure.

+ Lind. Obs. Forms: a, 1 lind, linde, 3 5 inde, 3-6 lynde, (5 lyynde), 5-6 lynd, 3-lind, β, 6-8 lyne, line. See also Linn 2. [OE. lind str. fem. and linde wk. fem. (Du. linde), OHG. linda, linta (MHG. linde, linte, G. linde), ON. (Sw. and Da.) lind :- OTeut. *lenda, perh. :pre-Teut. *lentā, cogn. w. WAryan *lntā, represented by Gr. ἐλάτη silver fir.]

1. The lime or linden (Tilia Europea). In ME.

poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in

1. The lime or linden (Tita Europea). In M.E. poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in phr. under (the) lind.

a. a 700 Epinal Gloss. 1004 Tilia, lind. 972 in Bond Facs. Charters Brit. Mus. (1877) 111. xxx, Of steapan leahe in 8a greatan lindan. a 1250 Ond 8. Night. 1750 Pe wrenne sat in hore lynde. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xiv. 45 In May hit murgeth when hit dawes, .. and tel is lyght on lynde. 1314 Gny Wara. 1205 (A.) And to pleyn under pe linde, Pe hert to chacen and be hinde. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 513 Pe king., teld him under linde Pe best, hou it was houn And broust. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. 1.154 Was neuere leef vpon lynde ligher ther-after. c 1386 Charlers Cerk's T. 1155 Be ay of chere as light as leef on linde. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 454 Lugge pis-selie undyre lynde, as he leefe thynkes, c 1460 Play Sacram. 389 lason as lentylle as ener was the lynde. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 11. 525 Syne vp and down, als lycht as leif of lynd. 1346 Plare Be. Childr. (1533) R va, Ye may still a water, of the floures of lind, it is a tree called in latin tilla. 1706 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 538 Elms, and linds are not here so stately as further north.

B. c1510 Lytell Geste R. Hode coxeviii. in Child Ballads 111. 75 On enery syde a rose-garlonde They shot vnder the lyne. (Cf. ccclxiv, vnder the lynde.) 1587 Harrison England In. xxii. (1877) 1. 342 We haue verie great plentic.. of these strees). so are we not without the chesnut, the line steel. 16. R. Hood & Guy of Gisbourne xxii. in Child Ballads 111. 92 How these two yeomen together they mett, Vnder the leanes of lyne.

22. ? Used erroncously for 'wood'.

a 1400 Slockh, Med. M.S. ii, 572 in Anglia XVIII. 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And lete it so lyn in feld or

a 1400 Stockh, Med. M.S. ii, 572 in Anglia XVIII. 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And lete it so lyn in feld or lynde.
3. attrib., as lind-grove,-tree; lind-coal, charcoal

made of the wood of the lime,

made of the wood of the lime, c150 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 569/33 Calea, a lyndtre. 14... M.S. Soc. Antiq. tor 16. 76 (Halliw, s. v. lyndecole) Half an unce of lyndecole. 1577-87 Holding Chron. 1. 53/2 Euerie euening he would write twelue tables, such as they vsed to make on the lind tree. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. v. i. 12 All prisoners Sir In the Line-grove which weather-fends your Cell. 1621 G. SANDYS Ord's Met., vill. (1632) 279 On Phrygian hills there growes An Oke by a Line-tree.

Lindabrides (lindæ bridiz). arch. The name of a lady in the romance 'Mirror of Knighthood,' used allusively for: A lady-love a mistress.

of a lady in the romance 'Mirrer of Knighthood,' used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress. [1585 R. P. tr. Mirr. Knighthd. 1. 11. xxi. (1599) 75 Beeing with childe by the Emperour [Alicandro]. she was delyuered at one hirth of a sonne and a daughter, the Damsell is called Lindabrides, and the Knight Meridian. 1593 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. 11. iii, Amo. Lindabrides! Aso. 1, sir, the Emperour Alicandroei daughter. 1633 RONLEY Match at Midnight II. E.] 1640 SHIRLEY Love's Cruelty II. i, One that I would love and honour above all, my lady-paramount and superintendent Lindabrides. 1663 KILLIGREW Parson's Wedd. IV. i, Such a woman is my wife, and no Lindabrides. 1670 Morul State Eng. 20 When he is laid to sleep, his Landabrides and his dear friend divide the spoil. 1821 Scott Keniho. ii, I will visit his Lindabrides, by Saint George, be he willing or no.

Lindackerite (lindæ kër sit). Min. [Named by Haidinger, 1853, after J. Lindacker, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper

analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper and nicket, found in oblong green crystals.

1857 C. U. Shefard Min. (ed. 3) II. 427 Lindackerite [occurs]...in oblong, rhombohedral tables.

1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) spo Lindackerite...on charcoal gives alliaceous fumes.

Linden (lindén), sb. [Linden a. used subst. The recent currency of the word is prob. due to its use in translations of German romance, as an adoption of G. linden pl. of linde, or as the first element in the comb. lindenbaum='linden-tree'.]

1. The lime-tree (see Lime sb.3).

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1577 B. Googe Hereshach's Hush. II. 106 h, The Lynden forinted Lynderl, in Greeke φιλλυρία, and so in Italian, in Spanish Latera, in Dutch Lynden. 1578 Lyre Dodorns vt. lxxiii. 754 The broth of the leaves of Lynden sodde in water cureth the noughtie ulcers and blisters of the mouthes of young children. a1785 T. Potter Moralist II. 20 A majestic Linden reared its towering branches over the mouldering battlements. 1814 Byron Lara II. xxv, Herself would., seat her down upon some linden's root. 1853 M. Arnoto Scholar-Gipsy iii, Air-swept lindens yield Their scent. 1889 Cook in Nature 3 Oct. 559 When the linden was in bloom a single hive of hees would sometimes store up 15 lbs, of honey in the day.

2. Antiq. Used to render the OE. lind, shield of lime-tree wood.

lime-tree wood.

1855 J. Hewitt Anc. Armour 1. 78 The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary 'lindens', of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss and handle.

3. attrib. and Comb., as linden-tree; linden-tree;

3. altrie. and como., as inachite., inachishaded adj.
a 1849 J. C. Mangan Poems (1859) 102 The "linden shaded courtyard. 1579 Languan Gard, Health (1633) 373 "Linden tree: for filthy sores of childrens mouthes. 1591 Percurati. Sp. Dict., Teja, a linden tree. 1760 J. Lier Introd. Rot. App. 817 Linden-tree, Tilia. 1818 Scott Battle of Sempach 1"Twas when among our linden-trees The bees had housed in swarms.

swarms,

† Linden, a. Obs. [OF. linden, f. lind: see
LIND.] Made of the wood of the lime-tree.

a 1000 Gnomic Versus (Exeter MS.) 95 (Gr.) Seip seeal
genægled, scyld gebunden, leoht linden bord. c 1320 Sir
Tristr. 2039 Bi water he sent adom Ligt linden spon.

Linder (linder). Sc. A woollen waistcoat or
undershirt.

undershirt.

1768 A. Ross in Whitelaw Rk, Sc. Song (1875) 360/2 He'll sell his jerkin for a groat. His linder for another o't. 1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIV. 142 They wear waistcoats, or linders, reaching no farther down than the waistband of the petitiooat. 1897 Abend. Weekly Free Press 26 Yeb. (E. D. D.), Charged with having a stolen. a linder.

Lindiform [lindifam], a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Lindi-a + FORM.] Resembling the genus Lindia, said of certain apodous insect larve (Webster 1890).

Lindsayite (lindzejoit). Min. [f. the surname Lindsay + -ITE. Named by Nordenskiöld, 1843, but the reference has not been traced.] An

altered variety of anorthite.

1850 Amer. Jund. Sci. IX. 411 Lepolite and Lindseyite.
1892 Dana Min. 330 Lindseyite. is a somewhat altered

Line (loin), sb.1 Now chiefly dial. Forms: Line (lain), sb.1 Now chiefly dial. Forms:
1 lin, 4-5 lynne, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 lyne, 5-7, 8-9
dial. lin, 6-7 linne, 3- line. [OE. lin neut.
OS. lin (Du. lijn in comb.), OHG. lin (MHG.
lin, mod.G. lein- in comb.), ON. lin (Sw. lin),
Goth. lein:—Com. Teut, type *lino**, a. or cognate
with L. linum flax (whence F. lin), cognate with Gr. λίνον (t), and perh. with λtri dat., λtra accus., linen cloth. The mod. dial. form lin (with the antecedent lynne, linne) is app. a back-formation from compounds like Lincloth, Linseed.]

1. = FLAX. †a. The fibre of flax. Obs. exc. as

in b.

In the 16-17th c. asbestos was often described as a kind of 'line' or flax (cf. Linen B. 1 c, L. linum indicum, linum fossile).

me or nax (ci. Linen B. 1 c, L. linum indicum, linum fossile).

c 975 Rushav, Gosp. Matt, xii. 20 Hread þæt waxende ne to breceb & lin smikende ne adwæscet. c 1300 Harrelok 539 The bondes. weren of full strong line. c 1400 MANDEY. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Pat ressayued þe messangers of Israel ... and feled þam in hir hous amang towe of lyne. c 1475 Pict. I'cc. in Wr.-Wilcker 795/18 Hoc asperum, a stryke of lyne. 1548 Elwor Dict., Asbestinum, a kynde of lyne which can not be burned. Ibid., Linum, lyne or flaxe. 1611 Cotar., Lin, line, flax. Lin vif, a Kind of Indian line, or linnen, which the fire purifies, but consumes not. 1659 C. Hoote tr. Comenius Orbis Sensual, (1672) 121 Line and Hemp, being rated in water and dried again, are braked with a wooden Brake.

b. In mod. technical use. flax of a fine and long.

b. In mod. technical use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar

ifom the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar fibre of other plants.

1835 URE Philos. Manuf. 215 The heckled flax, called line, when freed from the tore, is carried away to be sorted. 1851 Illustr. Calal. Gt. Exhib. 198 China grass. I half-bleached and full-bleached line from this grass. I hid. 278 The long fibres called line, which remains in the hand of the heckler.

c. The plant itself.

C. The plant itself.

c 1420 Pallad. on Ilusb. xii. 28 Now lyne and puls is sowe. c 1470 Herryson Mor. Fab. viii. (Preach. Swallow) xxx, The lint rypit, the carle pullit the lyne. 1548 Turker Names of Herles 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1503 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1289 The herbe Line.. firmisheth us wherewith to make a simple, plaine, and slender vestment. 1516 Surel. & Markh. Country Farme 31 In August he shall pull his Line and Hempe. 1839 Storehouse Arholme 28 Fields of hemp are now no longer to be seen; but line or flax is still grown.

2. Flax spun or woven; linen thread or cloth. Also, a papkin of linen; and in the line of vest.

+ Alse, a napkin of linen; and in pl. linen vestments.

ments.
a 700 Epinal Gl. 634 Manitergium, liin [a 800 Corpus Gl.
1270 lin]. c975 Rushav. Gosp. John xx. 6 Simon petrus. .ineode in da byrgenne & zeszeh da lin zisetedo. c 1200 Trin.
Coll. Hom. 163 Pe haued line sward, and hire winpel wit.
a 1300 Cursor M. 11112 He. .wered noper wol ne line.
E. E. Allit. P. A. 730 [He] solde alle his goud boje wolen
and lynne. c 1400 tr. Secreta. Gov. Lordsh. 82 A
fair towaille of lyn. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 30 Fars

bit thurghe a clothe of lyne. 1558 Act 1 Eliz. c. 17 § 1 No person... withe any Devise or Engyne made of Heere, Wooll, Lyne or Canvas... shall take and kyll... Spawne or Erye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell. 1591 Spenser Muiopot. 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. c 1611 Chirpman Ilizad II. 459 Little he was, and euer wore a breastplate made of linne. 1631 Vestry Iks. (Surtees) 293 Ten yeardes of line for a simptleoth. 1641 Best Farm. Ik. (1857) 106 The kindes of linnes or huswife-cloath are brought aboute of peddlers. 1807 Robinson Archaol. Gracativ. iii. 342 Some of the thoraces were made of line, or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. 1868 Atkinson Clere. Lind Gloss, Lin, linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded Line.

sounded Line.

† b. Phr. Under line (occas. in line), in one's clothes; used in ME. poetry as a mere expletive. Cf. under gore (see Gore sh.2 2). Ohs.

a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. xiv. 46 Ah wolde lylie leor in lyn Y-here lovely lores myn. 13. Gaze, 8 Gr. Knt. 1214 Pat lufsum wader lyne. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 1202 Pe quene, Louesom vader line. c 1400 Roweland § O. 846 He... drissede hym in his worthy wede, bat lofesome vader lyne.

† 3. The sead of flave I. Unspress. Ohe

† 3. The seed of flax; LINSEED. Obs.

1545 RANNOLD Byrth Mankynde 78 Take camoniell and lyne of eche lyke much. 1558-68 WARDE IT. Alexis' Secr.

29 b, Take thre pounde of the Oyle of lyne. 1577 ll. Google, Meresbuch's Husb. (1586) 38 b, They call the seede Lin, and the plant Flave.

and the plant Flave.

4. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) + line beat (cf. Beatsh.2), +-beater, +-boll (cf. Beatsh.2), -dresser, +-house, -sorter, -spinner, -spreader, stump, tow, -weaver, +-webber, weeft, -wick, work, -yard, yarn; (sense 2) line bed, clout, +-draper, + sock, + stock, table-cloth; + line-fineh, ?a linet (cf. flax-fineh); in second come select which lines do: line-gout, some plant which hinders flax in its growth; †line-spurge, a proposed name for Enphorbia Esula; †line-strike, a hank of flax.

growth; † line-spurge, a proposed name for Enphorbia Essila; † line-strike, a hank of flax.

1483 Cath. Ang. 217/2 A *Lyne bete, liniterium.

1563 Link Ang. 217/2 A *Lyne bete, liniterium.

1564 Link Lisse 37, ij. remenantz of the *Lynne bed. 1483.

Cath. Angl. 217/2 A *Lyne bolle, linadium. C1450.

Two Cookery-bbs. 112 Tak a fare *lynne cloute, & do therynne a disshful of ote-mele. 1855 Rosinson Whitly Gloss., Linctoni, linen rag. 1436 Close Roll'15 Hen. V.

*Lynnedraper. c1515 Coke Loreit's R. 9 Lyne webbers. setters, with lyne drapers. 1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5009/4 John Northropp, late of Leeds, *Line dresser. 1483 Cath. Angl. 217/2 A *Lyne fynche, linosa. 1616 Surfil. & Markin. Country Farms 568 The good hus-wife must be careful when the line is growne, to free it from being intangled with the weed using to wind about it which of some is called *line gout. 1483 Cath. Angl. 217/2 A *Lyne howee, linadorium. Ibid. 218/4 A *Lyne soke A. *Lynstoke), linifedium. 1835 UR: Philos. Mannf. 215 Girls, termed *line-spreaders, are employed to unite the locks of line into one sliver. 1562 Turner Hirerbal In. 93 Pitiusa. may be called *lynespourge of the lyknes y! it hath with linaria. 1483 Cath. Angl. 217 2 A *Lyne stryke, linipulus, 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 198 *Line stumps, or the raw Hax plant with the seed. as pulled and dried. 1619 Vestry Eks. (Surtees) 75 One *lin tablecloth. for the communion table. 1897 Daily News 50 Mar. 8/6 *Line tow and jute yarns in buyers favour. 1415 in Vork Myst. Introd. 27 *Lynweuers. C143 Caxnon Dialogues viii. 38 Gabriel the lynwevar. 1890 Daily News 20 Aug. 2/7 Some stocks of *line wefts are almost nil. 1856 Kaxe Arct. Expl. H. i. 10 With a *line-wick, another Esquimaux plan, we could bake bread. 1483 Cath. Angl. 218/1* *Lyne warke, linificium. 1611 Cotora, Ligaeraye, a *line yarns quiet.

Line (loin), sh.2* Forms: 1 line, 3-7 lyne, 4 line yarns quiet.

lin, lingne, 4-6 ligne, lygne, 5 lyn, lynye, 3-line. B. Sc. 4 lynge, 4-6 ling. [Two words, ultimately of the same etymology, have coalesced. (1) OE. line wk. fcm. = MDu. line (mod.Du. lijn), OllG. lîna (MHG. lîne cord, line, mod.G. leine cord), ON. lina (Sw. lina, Da. line); either a native Teut. formation on *lino- flax, LINE sh.1, or (more probably) an early Teut. adoption of L. linea (see below); (2) ME. ligne, line, a. F. ligne = 1'r. ligna, Pg. linha (Sp. and It. in learned form linea):—
popular L. *linja repr. classical L. linea (earlier linia), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of linea fem. of lineus (*linias) adj., flaxen, f. linum flax =
LINE sh.'; the subst. use of the adj. is due to ellipsis of some form sh. possibly films Films.

of some fem. sb., possibly fibra FIBRE.

In continental Teut, the popular L. *linja was adopted as OHG. linia (MHG., mod. G., Du., Da. linie).]

I. Cord or string (and derived senses).

1. A rope, cord, string; + a leash for dogs or for hawks. Obs. in gen. sense; now chiefly Naut. or as short for clothes-line, etc. Also applied with words prefixed to particular 'makes' of rope, c.g. cod-line, house-line, whale-line.

cod-line, house-line, whale-line.
a 1000 Sal. & Sal. 294 (Gr.) Yldo... ræceð wide langre linan, lisseð eall ðæt heo wile. c 1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 182/24 Spirae, linan. }1390-1 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 40 Pro... v lynes parvis pro les ankeres esyeles.] a 1400 Cursor M. 29532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es be fendes lyne pat harles a man to hell pine. c 1470 Henry Wallace tx. 52 The seymen. Thair lynys kest, and waytyt weyll the tyd. c 1520 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 111. 206 Pro vj*í fawdom long lyne for the convaans of the schryne with ij lytyll lynys callyd syde ropes. 1535 Coverbale Fosh. ii. 21 She knyt the rose coloured lyne in the wyndowe. 1589 RIBER Bibl. Scholost. 1727 The gesses, lemnisus. The

lines, tania. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. i. 4 And by her in a linz a milkewhite lambe she lad. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 186/2 The string wherewith we lead them; .. for a Spaniel [it is called] a Line. 1700 Moxon Mech. Exerc. (1703) 247 A Line seldom holding to strein. above 50 or 60 feet. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. 1758 Joinson Itler No. 8 * 7 * Shirts waving upon lines. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. s. v., Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. 1889 A. B. Goulden Mission of St. Alphage 51 Family washing is hung on lines stretched across the lane.

h. In generalized sense as a material: Cord.

b. In generalized sense, as a material: Cord.

1797 Encycl. Bril. (ed. 3) XVI. 487/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

† C. A 'cord' in the body. Obs. rare.

1611 Florto, Linéa álba, the white line, the vmbellical veine, the line or hollow tying from the nauel.

1780 Cowper Roger.

1731 Pofe Ess. Man 1. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

1780 Cowper Progr. Ers. 495 Spinn as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line.

1839 Balley Festins (1852) 72 A gossamer line sighing itself along The air.

2 A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a

e. A telegraph of telephone wire of came. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1191 Five great electric telegraphic lines. .. The extent of line thus served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. 1854 [see Camle sh 3]. 1901 Scotsman 9 Mar. 9/3 The American trans-Pacific line. f. pl. Reins. dial. and U.S.

1. pt. Keins. and U.S.

1852 Bristed Upper Ten Thonsand 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out.

1858 Ryotnos Manx Tales 77 He'd jus' puk up the lines on the hosses back.

1901 G.W. Cambra Cavadier x, He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

+ g. fig. Line of life: the thread fabled to be spun by the Estest determining the duration of a

† g. fig. Line of life: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. Obs. Cf. sense 27.

2180 SIDNEY PS. XXXIX. iii, Lo, thou a spanns length mad'st my living line. 1600 Cert. Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. 1847 694 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. 1601 VARINGTON Two Lament. Traj. III, ii. E 3b, This fatall instrument, Was mark'd by heanen to cut his line of life, And must supplie the knife of Atropos. 1623 Hugh Holling of the went soone about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. 1681 FLAVEL Meth. Grace ix. 188 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. (Also fishing-line.)

(Also fishing-line.)

ing. (Also fishing-line.)
a 1300 Cursor M. 13283 At see sant John and Iam he fand,
Quils bai bair lines war waitand. c 1374 Chaucer Tropins
v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. a 1450
Fysshynge w. angle (1883) 8 Arme 30wr crop at be ovir ende
down to the frete with a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne.
1484 Caxron Fishles of Avian xvi, Of a fyssher whiche with
his lyne toke a lytyll fysshe. 1500 L. M[Ascall] (title) A
Hooke of Fishing with Hooke & Line. a 1613 J. Dennys
Seer, Angling 1, xx. B 4 The Line to lead the Fish with
wary skill. 1653 WALTON Angler ii. 55 Put it [a grasshopper] on your hook, with your line about two yards long,
1827 Praed Red Fisherm. 97 The line the Abbot saw him
throw Had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. 1884
W. C. Smith Kildrestan 50, I thought you never left your
books except To trim the boat and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing'

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. to give

D. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. to give line: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. II', tv. iv. 39 Giue him Line, and scope, Till that his passions dike a Whale on ground! Confound themselues with working. 1611—Winter T. t. ii. 181, I am angling now, (Though you perceiue me not how I gine Lyne). 1622 Marbe tr. Aleman's Gueman at Alf. II. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselues out of breath. 1670 Eachard Cont. Clergy 34 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he.. falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanutus, high jingo, come again'. a 1687 Waller Pride? The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. a 1715 Br. Burner Own Time (1724) I. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. 1854 DICKENS Hard T. II. viii, It's policy to give 'em line enough.

† 3. pl. Stringsor cords laid for snaring birds. Obs. c 1365 Song of Vesterday 130 in E. E. P. (1862) 136 pe schadewe cacchen bei ne myht For no lynes þat þei coupe lay. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 199 As hose leib lynes to lacche wib Foules. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds... These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. Plumb-line.) Line-and-plummet (attrib.):

rigidly methodical.

rigidly methodical.

1340, 1362 [see Level sb. 1]. c1440 Vork Myst. viii. 98
To hewe bis burde I will be-gynne, But firste I wille lygge on my lyne. 1525 F172Herb. Bb. Ilusb. § 124 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wylt haue thy hedge, and to make a trenche after thy lyne. 1552 Abp. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 28 Ane biggare can notht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1611 Bible Ezek. xl. 3
A man.. with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. 1758 J. Watson Mill. Dict. (ed. 5), Cordeau, a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. to mark Out-works

on the Ground, used by Engineers. 1848 Chambers's Inform. 1. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all bis figures in the ground with his line and spade. 1849 Miss Mulock Ogibries xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. 1897 Braant Odyss.v. 297 Trees then he felled., and carefully He smoothed their sides, and wrought them by a line.

If s. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 1. 1068 Eueri wight bat hath an hous to founde. wole. send his hertes lyne out fro with line Alderfirst his purpos for to wynne. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Poeste III. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is. the line and lenell for al good makers to do their husines by. 1859 FitzGerald It. Omar xii. (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without 1 could define.

b. Phr. By line: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also by line and level, by rule and line, etc.

by rule and line, etc.

whit methodical accuracy. Also by line and level, by rule and line, etc.

c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 477 (Douce MS.) Pei settene listes by lyne one be log lande. 1573 Tusser Husb. xivi. (1878) for Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leavell, trim garden is made. 1578, 1610 [see Level. \$b. 1 fig.]. 1610 B. Josson Alch. II. i. § 3, To carry Quarrells As Gallants doe, to manage hem, by line. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. i. i. § 10 It [i.e. the matter] is not pudled, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. 1712 Adoison Spect. No. 414 F 5 Plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. 1781 Cowrew Conversal. 789 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. pl. Appointed lot in life. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1611 Birle F s. xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I haue a goodly heritage. 1865 Daily Tel. 25 Oct. 7/3 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. 1866 Whittrier Marg. Smith's Trul. Prose Wks. 1899 I. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

† 5. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] Obs. rare.

1889 I. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

† 5. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] Obs. rare.

Line has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. V gaw (primarily 'cord') in this sense. Cf. line upon line (sense 23 h).

1340 Ayenb. 124 Uor be pise uirtne al pet man dep...nl he digt and let and reulep to be lyne of scele. Ibid. 160 Po pet ne zenegep. ..ac dop al be rigtuolnesse and be lingue.

1538 STARKEY England In. iii. 212 Thys thyng apperyth meruelouse straunge—pepul to haue the lyne of theyr lyfe to be wryte in a straunge tong. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 Cor. x. 13

We will not reioyce aboue measure. but according to the measure of that line (κατά το μέτρον τοῦ κατόσο), wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a mensure. 1563 Winger II ½s. (1890) II. 7 An infallible, as it is a general, reul to al richt, an ewin lyne of lawtay. 1596 Stensea F. Q. v. i. 3 Let none then blame me, if .. I doe not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore.

1607 Middleton Michaelmas Term n. i. Cb, A man must not so much as spit but within line and fashiou. 1611 Bimle I's, xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. Hard lines: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.)

6. Hard lines: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) Hard line money (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 Scott Redganutlet ch. iii, The old seamnn paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' 1850 SMEDLEY F. Fairlegh iii, It will be 'hard lines' upon him. 1857 KINGSLEY Two J. Ago I. iv. 110 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with. holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. 1834 Par Enstage 210 Von seem to have had hard lines yourselves. 1886 Pall Mall G. 19 Ang. 2/1 On a Torpedobaat, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark.

7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. Line of burden, floatation, war (on the hull of a ship): see the sbs.

breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. Line of burden, floatation, war (on the hull of a ship): see the sbs.

1382 Wyclif Isa. xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne agen the shadewe of lynes, bi the whiche it hadde go donn in the oriloge of Acath, in the sunne, hacward bi ten lynes. c1400 Manndey. (1839) xvii. 181 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties; and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. c1440 Promp. Parr. 305/2 Lyne, or lynye, linea. 1551 Record Pathw. Knowl. 1. Defin., Enery lyne is drawen betwene twoo prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 122 Draw a right line from A unto D. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V. 1. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dials center So fetc.]. 1610 Guilli Bright. Her. (1679) 12 (Gules) is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn streight down the Escucheon. ... [Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn tross the Shield. 1610 Willer Herapfa Dran. 195 Archimedes... was drawing of his lines. 1691 T. II [ALE] Acc. New Invent. 123 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. 1752 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Lines, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. 1781 Cowper Hope 607 He draws upon life's map a rigzng line. 1831 CRAIG Lect. Drawing ii. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style:

1875. 100 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. II. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1633 Br. HALL Occas. Medit. 5 If thon have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. 1677 Temple Lect. 10 Cluld possibly. 1878 Lecky Eng., in 18th C. I. i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. Mus. One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above'

distant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (ledger lines).

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. v. H4 Cantat. Iudgement gentlemen, iudgement. Wast not aboue line? I appeale to your mouthes that heard my song. 1674 Playsors Skill Mus. 1. 4 Five lines is only usual for one of those Parts as heing sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes thereto belonging. 1688 R. Holder Armoury III. 157/1. 1818 Bushv Gram. Music 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

C. Line of lines, Gunter's line. Line of numbers, of shadows: see Number, Shadow. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Gunter's Line.

d. Fine Art. Applied spec, to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly collect. or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering

d. Fine Art. Applied spec. to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly collect. or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also pl. (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. Line of beauty: the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Ilogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see line engraving in 32).

1616 B. Jonson Forest xiii. 20, 1, that ... have not .. so my selfe abandon'd, as .. 1 should. feare to draw true lines, cause others paint. 1753 Hogarth Anal. Beauty xii. 36. The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty. .. for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty. .. The ... line of beauty. being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. Ibid. x., 25 For as .. there is but one that truly deserves the name of the line of beauty; so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call the line of grace. 1799 G. Shith Laboratory II. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well shaped stalks, leaves and flowers .. are the only things a designer has to observe in compleating a well-designed damask pattern. 1824 Dibbits Libr. Comp. p. iv, Miniature engravings in the line manner. 18. Bookselter's Catal., First impressions of .. the 27 fine portraits .. all beautifully engraved in line 1895 Zansawill. Master in i. 1. 25 To translate into colour and line all this huge pageant of life. Ibid. ii. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgilisms in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. Geomancy.

e. 1500 Markoue Faust. 1. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters,

e. Geomancy. c 1590 Marlowe Faust. 1. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters,

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., the

In various games, as tennis, football, etc., the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1346 J. Herwoon Pran. (1867) 35 Thou hast, striken the ball, vnder the lyne. 21645 Howell Lett. (1753) 127 Poor mortalls are so many balls. Toss'd som o'r line, som under fortun's walls. 1890 Heatheoff of the line the line in the ball was dropped. 1899 F. Mitchell in Football (Eadm. Libr.) 218 When the through the line must mark his man.

8. Something, recombling a traced mark chiefly.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. Line of growth (Conch.): see quot. 1839.

21205 S. Edmund 96 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 299 In al is bodi nas o weom. bote ase is hened was of 1-smyte. A smal red line is al-a-boute. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. yo Longe lenys. hat hanya whit lynys yn hem. 1506 Dalwymele tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. v. 266 The Lione he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vttir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. u. i. 203 Von grey Lines, That feet the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 476 The lynes it hath are long and almost superficiary, yet dinided manifold. by the thin membrane running betwixt them. 1672 Grew Anal. Plants, Idaa Philies, Hist. (1682)6 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties fof plants] are deternind. 1826 Kirsh 8 Sp. Entonol. IV. 290 Line, a narrow longitudinal stripe. 1839 Sowebne Conch. Man. 57 Lines of growth, the eccentric striae or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. 1860 Tynoalt. Glac. 1, iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. 1880 Rimmer Land & Freshw. Shells p. xxiii, The line of growth. 1883 F. M. Peand Contrad. xiv, There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. 1895 Zangwill Master 1, x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In Palmistry: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate temperament of supposed to indicate one's fate temperament of

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In Palmistry: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; e.g. line of life, of fortune, of the head, of the heart, of health or liver (hepatic line).

1538 Evot Diet, Incisura. the lynes in the palme of the hande. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 56 The small lynes in our hande. 1566 Shaks. Merch. V. 11. ii. 160, I shall haue good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. 1601 — Twel. N. 11. ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. 1621 B. Jonson Gipsics Metamorph. (1640) 55 You. meane not to marrie by the line of your life. 1653 R. Sanorrs Physiogn. 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart... He that hath this entire, long, clear and ruddy, shall live a happy life. Ibid., Line of liver, liver line [see Inversib. 11 cand 6]. a 1716 South Serm. (1823) IV. 7 Nomore than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. 1842 Long. 59. Stud. 11. v, The line of life is crossed by many marks. 1865 Zanowull. Master III. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

C. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively Fraunhofer's lines.

1831 BREWSTER Newton (1855) I. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston .. discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 21/1 The heautiful discovery made by Wollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. Jewellery. (See quot.)
1883 Daily Tcl. 12 Feb. 5/2 The..cat's-eye..is characterised by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. Math. An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether

'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a

thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 17 A Circle is a plaine and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid 1. def. ii. 2 A lyne is a magnitude hauling one onely space or dimension. 1660 BARROW Euclid 1. Def. ii. 2. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 434 If from any Point L of the Ellipse two right Lines LS, LE be drawn. 1827 HUTTON Course Math. 1. 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER Newton (1855) 11. siv. 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY Math. Theory Electr. & Magn. 1. 155 The line $x = \kappa \log f$.

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

necting all points having a common property.

1826 [see Isothermal]. 1850, 1873 [see Achinic]. 1877

ADIABATICI.

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; 10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g. † ecliptic, equinoctial, † tropic line. Now rare. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 11.9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in ober londes of be same lyne. c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. Prol., The arising of any planete aftur his latitude fro the Ecliptik lyne. 1311, 1551 [see Equinoctial. A. 1]. 1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 8 The lyne, called Tropicus Caucri and the Equinoctial lyne. 1657 Million P. L. IV. 282 Under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head. 1667-8 New-CASTLE & DRIVEN Sir Martin Marall V. i. D.'S WKS. 1833 Ill. 83, I have seen your .. ecliptics, and your tropic lines, sir. 1827 [see Equinoctial A. 1].

b. The line: the equinoctial line; the equator. Under the line: at the equator. (Sometimes

Under the line: at the equator.

sir. 1837 [see Equinoctial A. 1].

b. The line: the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 392 (marg.) The straight of Malaca is vnder the line. 1598 W. Phillips Linschoten I. iii. 5/1 The shippes are at the least two monthes before they can passe the line. 1624 Capt. Smith l'irginia.

1. 1 Sebastian Cabot. sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the lyne. 1676 Glanvill Fiss. iii. 27 Some of the Indians that live near the heats of the Line. 1728 Pope Dunc. 11. 62 Where spices smoke beneath the burning Line. 1754 Goldsm. Trav. 65 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1764 Goldsm. Trav. 65 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1764 Goldsm. Trav. 65 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. XII. 92 To probibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. 1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 666 In a darker isle beyond the line.

allusively. 1610 Shaks. Temp. Iv. i. 235. 1613 — Hen. VIII, v. iv. 44. a 1657 Cawley Misc., Accound 42 Cold frozen Loves with which I pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1657 Flanke. Saint Indeed (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the snn shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in Physics and techn., as in line of the apsides, of dislance, of force, of sight (for which see those words). Line of fire (see quot. 1859).

c 1400 Maunoev. (Roxb.) xx. 90 De lyne pat es between bise twa sternez departez all be firmament in twa partes. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte. 1601 Diamn La Primand. Fr. Acad. (1618) III. xxiv. 116 By meanes of the shadowes, or visuall lines, representing the saide shadowes. 1816 Pl.Nayara Nal. Phil. II. 266 The forces which act upon a body. unay be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic Gloss. 778 Line of centres, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the cen

level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 Punch 26 Apr. 169/1 Pictures hung' upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL Master II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly obs.) having reference to the straight line, e.g. even as line, even by line, as straight as line (now, as a line), as line right, right (up) as a or any line, in (intil) ane ling

(Sc.): in a direct course, straightforward; also,

(Sc.): in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. Line-right.)

2 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 150 After in a while com R. euen as lyne. 21330 Arth. & Merl. 6370 (Kölbing) Purch be wombe & burch be chine Pe spere 3ede euen bi line. 2 1374 Chaucra Troylus 11. 1412 (1461) To his Neces bious as Streyt as lyne He com. 1bid. 11. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troylus po com as lyne right. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iv. (Jacobus) 208 He gert fele knychtis in a lynge pryk efter bame. 1375 Barbour Brace xii. 49 Than sprent thai sammyn in-till a lyng. 2 1422 Hoccleve Learn to Die 692 To purgatorie y shal as streight as lyne. 2470 Henryson Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf) xvi, To the wolff he went in to ane ling. 1513 Douglas Zelucis x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun...Cummys braidand on the hest fast in a lyng. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) 11. 687 Quhilk causit him go leip furth in ane ling. 1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1896 'Rolf Boldrewood' Robbery under Arms xliii, He.. went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. To bring into (a) line: to align; fig. to cause

To bring into (a) line; to align; fig. to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous. + To draw in a or one line; to be unanimous. + To draw in a or one line; to be unanimous.

a 1500 M/S. Ashmole 344 lf. 22b (Chess rules), Draw thy kyng. forth in to the lyne ther his kyng goth yn. 1546 J. Herwood Prew, (1867) 65 He loued me: We drew both in one line. 1505 Shakes, John w. iii. 152 Now Powers from home, and discontents at homfe] Meet in one line. 1600 Holland Livy Mill. xxi. 1127 Seeing the LL. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 Monox Print Lett. 6 The Botton-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 Hovize Chess 163 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line. 1851 Hillistr. Catal. Gl. Exphib. 355 As the breech sight, the muzzle sight, and the object aimed at, are... at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 Lowersche Gny Liv. in. 80 Livingstone. was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup. 1866 GEN. P. Thompson Andi All. HI. ci. 2 Jonathan, too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press. 1897 Pailty News 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. Mill. (See quot. 1872-6). Cf. sense 21

found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. Mil. (See quot. 1872-6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 Instr. & K.eg. Cavalry (1813) 73 When the open Columb, halted on the Ground on which it is to form, wheels up into Line. 1802 C. JAMES Mill. Dict. s.v., When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1872 6 Vorte & Streenson Mill. Dict. (ed. 3) s.v., The term in line is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be in line when their fronts are on the same alignment. 1881 Trsnsvson Charge Heavy Brigade i, And he call'd 'Left wheel into line!'

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 Greene Mourn. Carm. (1616) C 3 b, Seeming him was his wife, Both in line, and in life, 1601 Shass. All's Well. 1. 1. 107 Euerie line and tricke of his sweet fauour. 1611—Cymb, w. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawne as his. 1818 Shelley Lines on Engancant Hills to The dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLARE Edition viii. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1849 Machael Hist. Eng. iv. 1. 450 The savage lines of his mouth. 1891 Truth to Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground. 1894 HALL CANE Manyman v. iii. 286 The round line of the sea was bleared and broken.

15. pl. a. The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; spec. in Ship-building, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal,

the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also fig.) 1673 TEMPLE Ess. Frel. Wks. 1731 I. 121 The traising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lives of. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. p. xiii, Nor have I heard of any other Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SEMPLE Building in Water 66 The principal Lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India 11. iv. v. 188 Carnac... remained... to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 Illustr. Calal. Gl. Exhib. 336 Model of a ship's hull... The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1866 Reade Cloister & Jl. Ivii. (1896) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. fig. Plan of construction, of action, or proce-

b. fig. Plan of construction, of action, or procedure: now chiefly in phr. on (such and such) lines. 1757 Burke Abridgm. Eng. Hist. 1. ii. 13 In all very uncultivated countries. there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. Coorek (title) The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) VII. VI. 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 — Gen. Hist. Rome li. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 Fround Casar viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 Brace Amer. Commen. II. Isi. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1880 Swindlenes Stud. Prose & Footry (1894) 286 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the Châtments.

[After F. ligne.] A measure of length, the

16. [After F. ligne.] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture.

1759 Aoanson Voy. Sengal 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water.

1849 5k. Nat. Hist., Mammaiia IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse... Length of head and body three inches eight lines.

1853 Berketzev Brit. Mosses i. 3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

1860 Plain Hints Needlework 133 Button Gauge... The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, line of demarcation. Phr. To draw the line (see Draw v. 59 b); also, with similar meaning, to † lay, form

matetach. This. To that the line (see DRAW v. 59 b); also, with similar meaning, to † lay, form a line. To run the lines (U. S.): see Run v. 1595 Markham Sir R. Grinvile (Arb.) exii, And now the night grew neer her middle line. a 1613 J. Dernnys Secr. Angling 1. iv. B 1 b, Of Heauen the middle Line That makes of equall length both day and night. 1747-52 [see Demarkation]. 1732 Poff. Ess. Man 1. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to join, Yet never pass the insuperable line! 1768 Burke Late St. Nation Wks. 1842 1. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 Sir J. Reynolds Disc. iii. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual digoity. that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India 1. iii. (1840) 1. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. i. I. 30 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown II. vii, Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1878 Husley Physiogr. xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. Mason's and Dixon's line: the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so natured from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763–1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 Whittier Old Portr. & Med. Sk. Pr. Wks. 1889 11.
195 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became ex officio a censor of the press. 1861 Lowell & Thirlbus Unum Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

†18. Degree, rank, station. Olds.
1528 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 121 Skiparis and seruandis of euery lyne. 1596 Shaks. 1 Hrn. IV. I. iii. 168
To shew the Line. and the Predicament Whereio you range under this subtill King. Ibid. III. ii. 85 And in that very line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 Paine Let. Abble Raynal (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BELLANN Apol., etc. (ed. 3) IV. 40 She. . had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight)

women in the middle line of lite.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight)

111. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 Recorde Whetst. H. ij, Men call a line of Brickes, and a line of Asshelers stones, when many bee laied in a rowe, in lengthe. 1665 Shars. Mar. h. w. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to the racke of Doome? 1711 Addison Spect. No. 63 ? 4 The Officers planting themselves in a Line on the left Hand of each Column. 1718 Lanv M. W. Montage Let. to Cless Mar. 28 Aug., The Street. is perhaps the nost heautiful line of building in the world. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 57/2 The bond was wrote obliquely, from right hand to left, the seals in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. Inving Asteria III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 Hoon Up Rims 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. Bartlett Egypt to Pal. xiv. (1879) 301 The valley. enclosed by lower lines of hills than fetc.]. 1853 M. Arron. Scholar-Cipsy xiii, The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 Mrs. Cartyle Lett. III. 158 In the whole line of the procession.

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

1802 Daniel Rur. Sports II. 465 (Geese in flight) form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line.] 1882 Standard to Feb. 5 3 To speak by the book, of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. Mil. A tren' instead of a 'flock of seese.

21. Mil. A tren' instead of a 'flock of collect. sing.', a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quots. 1872-6 and 1876). Line of circumvallation. defence etc.: see the second she

one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quots. 1872–6 and 1876). Line of circumvallation, defence, etc.: see the second sbs. 1665 Manley Gretius' Low C. Warres 613 The Line that incompassed his Camp was 8 Foot high. 1695 Prior Ballad Taking Namur 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 Stelle Spect. No. 139 7.7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 Birras Sadger's Return i, I left the lines and tented field. 1839 Keightley Hist. Eng. I. 352 Lines were now run from bastille to bastille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F.A. Griffith at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F.A. Griffith at Artil. Man. (1862) 263 Lines are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c. (joined by curtains). 1872-6 Vovic & Stevenson Milli. Dict. sv. Cantonments, In India .. a cantonment contains barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 Murray's Handth Surrey, etc. 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lioes' ... which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 4 ohuts.

187. 1835 I. Tavlor Spir. Despot, v. 220 They hastened to entrench themselves within the lines of absolute despotism.

21. Mil. and Naut. A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a column); a row of ships in

21. Mil. and Naul. A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a column); a row of ships in a certain order. Also occas. collect. sing. = ships of the line. Line of battle: see BATTLE sb. 12. Ship of the line: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 Lond. Gas. No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies. 1706 Ibid. No. 4222/3 He had then 30 Ships of the Line, besides two or three Frigats. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) A a 3 b, The line is said to be formed abreast, wheo the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Characters 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1801 CAMPBELL Battle of the Battic ii, While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line. 1805 in Duncan Life of Nelson (1806) 231 We have only 11 line, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 Souther Life of Nelson vi, The fleet from Cadiz... consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 Byron Ode, We do not curse thee, Waterloo' 39-2

iii, While the broken line enlarging, Fell or fled along the plain. 1838 LYTION Letta IV. i, Suddenly the lines of the Moors gave way.

b. The line: in the British army, the regular

and numbered troops as distinguished from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army,

guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army, the regular fighting force of all arms.

1802 C. James Milit. Dict. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1838) XI. 14.1 To prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line. 1849 Chambers's Inform. II. 184/2 The pay of a private. in the cavalry of the line [is] 1s. 4d. in the infantry of the line, 1s. 1d. 1858 I.ytton What will he do? 11. v, Then Charlie Haughton sold out of the Guards. Indl went into the line. 1865-6 H. Pinlitze Amer. Paper Curr. II. 148 The Connecticut line. assembled to return to their homes and leave the army to its fate. 1831 J. Grant Cameronians I. iii. 37 The new head-dress for the Line.

C. All along the line: at every point.

1877 Spurgeon Serm. XXIII. 246 God will be victorious all along the line in the present battle. 1880 T. Hodden Italy & Invaders I. 1. i. 117 The campaign of 378 opened auspiciously for the interests of Rome along the whole line.

22. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line

plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line

of steamers), the White Star line.

1848 Chambers's Inform. 1, 424/2 Lines of large steamers are got up by companies as a speculation.

1900 F. T. Buttern Individual of Sea 198 The better class of seamen will be found making voyage after voyage in the same vessel or at least in the same line.

1901 Scotsman 2 Mar. 10/1 The first vessel of the new direct line to Janaica from England. 23. A row of written or printed letters.

a. gen. One of the rows of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in the put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.

a. gen. One of the fows of fetters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in fl., put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.
†Line by line: from beginning to end, seriatim. To read letween the lines: to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing.

a 1000 Riddles xliii, 10 (Gr.) Se torhta Æsc an an linan. 1362 Langt. P. Pl. A. vin. 94 pe Bulle In two lynes hit lay and not a lettre more. 1375 Barbour Bruce xvii. 84 Quhen the marschall the cowyine Till hath the lordis lyne be lyne Had tald. 1377 Langt. P. Pl. B. v. 428 In canoun ne in pedecetales I can nouste rede a lyne. a 1400-50 Alexander 1821 Loo' Hill thefe 'in ilka lyne his lettir me callis. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. Pl. III. 1 Com'st thou with deepe premediated Lines? With written Pamphlets? 1638 Barber tr. Bulzae's Lett. (vol. III.) 100 The good opinion you have of me, which is to be seen in every lyne of your letter. 1709 H. Felton Classics (1718) 80 Two Lines would express all they say in two Pages. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4807 4 Let him send a Line or two directed to the Blue Anchor and Crown. 1713 Stelle Englishman No. 533 344 Clerks amongst us make distant Lines, few words in those Lines. 1755 Jonnson s.v., (1n the plural) A letter; as, I read your lines. 1796 Jane Austen Pride & Prej. xxvi. (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. 1816 C. Wotte Burial Sir J. Moore 31 We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. 1856 Mrs. Carlue Lett. II. 299 The distance between your lines in the letter just come. 1866 J. Martineau Ess. I. 118 No writer. was ever more read between the lines. 1879 Froude Casar xiv. 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1886 Sucreson Serm. XXVI. 327 They do not say as much to their secret selves; but you can read between the lines these words—'What a weariness it is!' 1896 Moxon's Mech. Exerc. Printing p. xviii, A line-forline and page-for-page reprint of the original text. fig. 1573 L. Ltova Piler. Princes

a 1400 So Alexander 1932 [He] Yn-lappis lightly be lefe & be line [v.r. lines] redes. Ibid. 2060 And vneth limpid him be lee be lyne me recordis. c 1400 Destr. Troy 9628 The Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne, be Troiens full tymli tokyn be feld.

d. A few words in writing; often applied to a cheet letter.

short letter.

short letter.

1647 II. MARKHAM Let. in 12th Rep. 11ist. MSS. Comm.
App. v. 3, I.. desire a line under your own hand to whom
I shall deliver the castle. 1751 Berkelley Let. to Johnson
25 July, Wks. 1871 IV. 326 A line from me in acknowledgment of your letter. 1775 J. Adams Wks. (1854) IX. 352,
I have this morning received a line from Mrs. Warren. 1849
MACAULAN Hist. Eng. iii. I. 415 History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic. 1865 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. III. 270 Dearest,—Just a line to say that all goes well. 1894 Mas. H. Ward Marcella II. 307 Marcella scribded a line on a half sheet of paper, and .. despatched Benny with it.

6. The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line; a verse; pl. verses,

is usually written in one line; a verse; pl. verses, poetry. Also pl., (so many) lines of verse (sometimes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposi-

limes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposition in school.

To read the line (Sc.): to give out the words of a metrical psalm or hymn a line at a time (cf. Line 2.2 6).

1503-7 BUCHAMAN Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 8

The regent sal cause thayme to writ twa or thre lynis of Terence.

1590 Drayton Idea Alii, And in my lines, if shee my love may see! 1623 B. Jonson To memory of Shakes, speare, Marlowes mighty line. 1630 Milton On Shaks., Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued Book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. 1709

Pope Ess. Crit. 347 And ten low words oft creep in one duil line. 1752 Hume Ess. & Treat. (1777) I. 211 Each line, each word, in Catullus, has its merit. 1792 Cowper. wittle) Lines addressed to Dr. Darwin. 1809 Byron Eng. Bards & Review. 390 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five! 1867 A. Dickson Rambling Recoll. (1868) 33 To dispense with reading the line in psalmody was by many held to be profane. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 252 The lines of Homer which you were reciting. 1894 WINNS & VIVIAN Green Bay Tree I. 72 To commute the punishment to 500 Latin lines.

f. pl. Short for marriage lines, the certificate of marriage. Applied also dial. to other kinds of

of marriage. Applied also dial. to other kinds of certificates (e.g. of church membership).

1829 J. Hener Hallamsh. Gloss., Lines. Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride.

1840 Marryat Poor Jack xi, She could not produce her marriage lines. 1861-2 Thackkray Adv. Philip xii. (1869) 1. 254 'How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?' 'Because I had no lines', crite Caroline quickly. 1890 W. J. Gondon Foundry 81 'Lines of admission', or as we should call them letters of recommendation. 1901 Union Mag. Mar. 106/1 The old minister fell into a reverie in the very midst of filling in Sandy M'Turk's lines.

2. Pl. The words of an actor's part.

1882 Daily Tel. 7 Dec., He [an actor] said, 'Do let me get in some of my "lines".

1. Line upon line: now taken as referring to the reiteration of statements in successive lines of

the reiteration of statements in successive lines of

writing or print (for the orig, meaning see 5).

rot Bible Isa. xviii. 10. 1837 Mrs. T. Mortinke (title)
Line upon line; or, a second series of the earliest religious
instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. 1896
Home Mission. (N. Y.) Aug. 218 A line-upon-line presentation of these facts.

IV. Serial succession.

24. A continuous series of persons (revolved)

24. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession. Chiefly with reference to family descent, a series in which each member is the parent of the one next following. So male, female line, direct line. For heir of line, see HEIR 1 b.

So male, female line, arrect line. For neitr of line, see HeIR 1 b.

c 1386 Chaucer Wife's T. 279 If gentillesse were planted naturelly who a certeyn linage, down the lyne. 1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pider. 14506 'Flatrye'. by dyssent off lyne down Eddest downter off Falsnesse. c 1440 'Facoli's Well 48 In þe lyne vpward, þi fadyr is to þe in þe first degre of kynrede. c 1470 Henny Wallace 1. 34 The fyrst rycht lyne of the fyrst Stewart. 1513 Bk. Kernynge in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1629) I. 146 By the concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 Addison Interview in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1629) I. 146 By the concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 Addison Interview in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1620) I. 146 By the concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 Addison Interview Interview in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1620) I. 146 By the concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 Addison Interview
long line of Priests. 1895 Law times Rep. LAMI. 01/15
The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

† b. By line: by lineal descent. Obs.

c1374 Chaucke Troylus v. 1481 Of bis lord descendede Tydeus By ligne. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xi. (Symon & Judas) 3 Of Symone. & of Indas. Pat brethire ware be lyne of files to Sancte Iames callit be les. c1386 Chaucke Knt.'s T. 693 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng By verray ligne. c1400 Destr. Troy 1841 Lord of be londe as be lyne olde. 1470-85 Malory Arthur v. x, My fader is lyneally descended of Alysaunder. by ryght lygne. 1566 Dalkymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. n. 134 The lawful 300th quha rycht be lyne was sproung of the kingis blude.

25. Lineage, stock, race. ? Somewhat arch.

c1330 Arth. & Merl. 5462 (Kölhing) Aigilin, A wist knist of gentil lin. c1400 Sowdone Bab. 357, I trowe, he were a develes sone, Of Belsabubbis lyne. c1440 Partonophe 7253* He is of the lyne of king Priam. 1474 Caxton Chesse 21 They had put out of rome tarquyn and al his lygne. a 1548 Hall Chrom. Hen. VII, 6 Sole heyre male lefte of the ligne of Richarde duke of Vorke. 1634 Million Comus 923 Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchises line. 1697 Devoen Virg. Georg. 19. 303 Th'immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. 1725 Pore Odyss. XXV. 583 Shame not the line whence glorious you descend. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. ix. 11. 456 The party hostile to his line, his office, and his person. 1865 R. W. Dale Jew. Temp. xiii. (1877) 139 He belongs to no consecrated line. 1874 Bancaoft Footpr. Time i. 78 The line of Cyrus being extinct.

V. A direction or course of movement.

26. Track, course, direction; route; e.g. line of communication, of march, of operations.

For telegraph line see 1 e.

communication, of march, of operations.

communication, of march, of operations.

For telegraph line see 1 e.

1436 Lyog. De Guil. Pilgr. 21779 That lyne ryht shal lede
the To the place.. Wych thow hast.. souht. 1625 N. CarPenter Geog. Del. 1. ii. (1635) 15 All earthly bodies are by
a right line directed to the Center of the Terrestrial Globe.
1626 Bacon Sylva § 224 Sounds that move in oblique and
arcuate lines. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. vii. 213 This would
have carried us in a direct line to the Island of Quibo. 1780
Cowfer Progr. Err. 574 Though.. the shaft..err but little
from the intended line. 1819 Blackw. Mag. V. 737 Lying
in a diagonal direction across the line ofmarch. 1859 BartLett Dicl. Amer., Line, the route of a stage-coach, railroad,
packet, or steamer. 1863 Kinglake Crimea II. 193 The
neck of country by which he keeps up his communications
with the base is called the 'line of operations'. 1872 B.
Stewart Physics ii. (1876) 3 Vou must know.. the direction
or line in which I am moving. 1895 Zargull. Master 1.
vii. 82 They ran on parallel lines that never met.

b. Short for line of rails, railway line, tram Cf. branch 111.

ine. Cf. branch 111.

In railway lang, variously applied (a) to a single track of rails, as in the up line, the down line; (b) to a railway furning one of the parts of a system, as in main line, branch line, loop line; (c) sometimes to an entire system of railways under one management, as in the Midland line.

1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 643. The numerous projected lines of rail-road for diminishing the friction of carriages.

1841 Penny Cycl. XIX. 251/1 Curves on a main line of railway being, objectionable. When the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected. 1848 Chambers's Inform.

1.411/2 The plan of laying down continuous lines or tramways of smooth pavement for the wheels to roll over.

1851 Musgrave By-road 195 The farmers. use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train.

1861 Musgrave By-road 195 The farmers. use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train.

1862 K. Kipling Railway Folk 56 Naturally a father who has worked for the line expects the line to do something for the son. 1898 Flor. Montgomery Tony 11 A few stations down the line.

18. U. S. To ride the line; to make the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive

of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive

of the boundary of a in stray cattle.

1888 T. Roosevelt in Century Mag. Mar. 669/t Those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out.

d. Hunting. The straight course in the hunting in whrases to ride the line, to take, keep

one's own line.

1836 New Sporting May. X. 62 Nothing is so unsportsmanlike or so dangerous as to cross a man at a leap; every one should keep his own line, and if a man when he gets close to it fears the fence before him, he should pull up. 1895 Outing (U.S.) XXVII. 196/2 A parson he was, after a sportsman's heart...Though an old man when I knew him, he always rode the line religiously.

1898 St. James's Gaz.

15 Nuv. 6/1 Hounds drove along after their fox in rare style,...the line was worked out to Houghton.

27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.

27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.

13.. K. Alis. 7266 For his barouns and for myne This weore the ryghtest lyne. c1330 Arth. 4 Met. 6492 (Kölhing) be king aros by wrongful lines & .. He forlay be stewardes wift 1639 N. Carenter Achitophel 39 The same hand of Kingly munificence which .. pointed him out the lines of his obliged loyalue. 1787 Jefferson Writ. (1859) 11. 112 The line I have observed with him has been Jetc. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. 111. 57 Promising to consult with him, in regard to what line of life he should pursue. 1826 Disrabel Viv. Grey 11. xiv. I should then have inherited some family line of conduct, both moral, and political. 1850 Lewis Lett. (1870) 233 The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no line in the matter. 1878 R. W. Dale Lect. Preach. v. 131 Vun should consider by what lines uf thought. you would be able to make the truth clear to them. 1881 Pebony Eng. Journalism xvi. (1882) 121 The fine that shall be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 Swithshall be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 Swithshall be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.

Interest of the lay so far apart from a naturalist's or a poet's can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.

The sense seems to be largely due to the influence of quot. 1611, where, however, line (= Gr. κανών, lit. 'measuring rod', R.V. 'province') was prob. meant by the translators in a sense belonging to branch II. The phrase line of things, sometimes used instead of line in the sense above explained, certainly arose from misapprehension of this text, where the words' in another mans hine' are parenthetical.

[1611 Binle 2 Cor. x. 16 And not to boast in another mans line of things made ready to our hand.] 1638 Rouse Ileav. Univ. x. (1702) 148 Keep thou especially in thine own line neither trouble thy self for the line of another. 1655 Fuller Ch. Ilist. n. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity or Busybodinesse, to be meddling in other mens Lines. 1677 Hubbard Narrative It. 86 To intrude our selves into that which is out of our Line, or beyond our Sphere. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 266 He entred on the Physick line, but took no degree in that Faculty. 1773 Jonnson Let. Mrs. Thrate 20 Sept., Seeing things in this light I consider every letter as something in the line of duty. 1892 JEFFERSON Will. (1859) II. 95 If I can be made useful to you in any line whatever here. 1791 Boswell Yohnson 23 Sept. an. 1777, Johnson was... prompt to repress colloquial barbarisms... such as line, for department, or branch, as the civil line, the banking line. 1866–7 J. Beresson Miseries Hum. Life (1826) IV. Introd., Any thing much worse than usual in that line? 1809 Malkin Gil Blas v. i. 7 65, I had got into the matrimonial line. 1830 Byron Blues II. 94 Stick tu those of your play, which is quite your own line. 1836–7 Dickens Sk. Bos., Char. ix. (1820) 238 Mr. Augustus Cooper was in the oil and colour line. 1837 Spectator 16 Apr. 535/2 The line of this story is correctness rather than interest.

b. In (or out of) one's line: suited (or unsuited) to one's capaci

July 183 Store-keeping was not in my line.

† 29. Used by Shaks, in pl. for: 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. [Cf. the Warwickshire dial, phrase on a line = in a rage.]

1598 Shaks. Merry W. iv. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lines againe. 1606 — Tr. 6 Cr. ii. iii. 139 Yea watch lis pettish lines. [Mod. edd. lunes in both places.]

30. Comm. An order received by a traveller or agent for goods; the goods so ordered; also, the stock on hand of a warlicular class of goods.

stock on hand of a particular class of goods, 1882 Daily News 4 Mar., Spinners content themselves with supplying special lines and immediate requirement. 1892 bid. 11 Apr. 6/6 In spite of the new French tariff we still continue to receive fair 'lines' for silver goods from Paris. 1892 Money Market Rev. 6 Feb., Another error committed

by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Slucks,

VI. Combinations.

31. Simple attrib. and objective, as line battalion,

31. Simple attrib. and objective, as line battalion, end, -guard, -maker, -making, -pair, -regiment, -rime, -room; line-throwing adj.

1876 VOVLE & STEVENSON Millt. Diet. 50/1, 2 companies from each of the 'line battalions assigned to the sub-district.

1748 W. Hakov Miner's Guide 184 Vour Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the 'Line End touched last. 1888 'J. Bickerdyke 'Bk. All-round Angler II. 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention. included to prevent the line uncolling. off the reel. This 'line-guard has answered beyond my expectations. 1897 Daily News 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] 'line-making was actually in process, 1867 CAYLEY in Coll. Math. Papers (1893) VI. 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; qua curve of the second order and second class; qua curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or 'line-pair. 1864 Taevelyan Compet. Wallah (1866) 255 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French 'line-regiments into Zouaves. 1860 Marsh Eng. Lang. xxv. 554 'Line-rhyme is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse. a 1643 W. Cartwellin Ordinary III. ii, To hang up cloaths, or any thing you please, Your Worship cannot want 'line-room. 1887 Daily News 9 Mar. 6/7 A 'Line-Throwing Gun.

+ b. Bot. Used = linear. Obs.

Daily News 9 Mar. 6/7 A 'Line-Throwing Gun. + b. Bot. Used = linear. Obs. 1787 Fam. Plants 1. 37 The leaflets line-lanc'd, keel'd, erect. Ibid. 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-oblong. Ibid. 103 Filaments five, line-compress'd. 32. Special combs.: + line-angular a. (see quot.); line-bait, bait used in line-fishing; line-bail Baseball (see quot.); line-breeding U.S., the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster Suppl. 1879); line-cod, cod-fish caught with a line; line-coneh, a large gasteropod of Florida, Fasciolaria distans, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); line-eoordinate *Math.*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; line density (see quot.); line drawing, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; line engraving, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotiut; an engraving executed in this manner; line-filling, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; line-firing Mil., firing by a body of men in line; line-fisherman, a man who fishes with a line; so line-fishing sb. and a.; line-hunter, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; so line hunting a.; line-integral Math., the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; line-integration, the operation of finding a line-integral; line-knife, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; line-maker, 'a manufacturer of rope, sashlines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858); line pin, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); †line-reel, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; line-riding U.S., riding the line (see sense 26 c); line-rocket, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; line-soldier, a soldier of the line, a linesman; line-soldier, a soldier of the line, a linesman; line-soldier, a soldier of the line, a linesman. soldier, a soldier of the line, a linesman; line-squall, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; so line-thunderstorm; line-storm U.S., an equinoctial storm; line-way, †(a) a tow-path; (b) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); line-wire Telegraphy, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph, line. line-way, drawing or designing telegraph-line; line-work, drawing or designing

graphy, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; line-work, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also Lineman, Linesman.

1774 M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv. p. xviii, A *Lineangular Survey is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle. 1895 Onting (U. S.) XXX. 432/1 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite *line bait. 1874 H. Chadder Base Ball Man. 55 A **line ball 'or 'liner' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. 1877 Holdsworth Sea Fisheries 80 Very few *line-cod are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. 1866 Cayley in Coll. Math. Papers (1892) V. 52: Considered as (what in the theory of *line-coordinates it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. 1873 Maxwell Electric, & Magn. § 64 I. 68 In this case we may define the *line-density at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. 1895 Zangwill. Master I. vii. 205 To undertake wash-drawings, *line-drawings, colour-work or lithography. 1810 Trans. Soc. Arts XXVIII. 14 *Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. 1840 Chambers's Inform. 11. 129/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. 1895 M. R. James Abby St. Edmunds at Bury of The small initials ... as well as the *line-fillings, are of the otost absolutely perfect kind. 1802 C. James Millit. Dicl., *Line-frings are executed separately and independently by each battalion. 1838 Greenee Gunnery 405 For close quarters, line-fring, or quickness of loading, the musket will bold its place for centuries to come. 1899 Daily News 12 Apr. 6/2 The *line-fishermen off our coasts. 1848

C. A. Johns Weck al Lizard 242 They depend for this supply on "line-fishing. 1897 Daily News 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw "line-fishing boat George Baird. 1822 R. S. Surthers Spange's Sp. Tour (1893) 355 Many of them Isa. hounds had their heads up... Some few of the "line hunters were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Cov. xii, They are capital 'line-hunters', so says John. 1890 Sat. Rev. 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hart would be lost to all eternity. Ibid., The old slow "line-hunting staghound. 1873 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. § 69 1. 71 'Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. Ibid. (1881) II. 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a "line-integration of the magnetic force. 1851 H. Medville Whale xii. 202 The captain seizing the 'line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. 1667 Privs Diarry 19 July, The pretty woman, the 'line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Streete. 1688 R. Holme Armony 111. 395/2 Two 'Line Pins, with a Line lapped or raped about part of both. 1700 Moxon Mech. Exerc. (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. 1823 P. Nichonson Pract. Build. 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. 1859 Gwill's Engel. Archit. (ed. 4) 1. iii. 514 The line pins. for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. 1616 Suble. Markit. Country Farme 256 When you haue cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and firme 'line-recles, to take the bredth and length of your borders round about. 1888 T. Roosevelt in Century Mag. Mar. 668/2 'Line-fiding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 19 Charges for the 'line rockets. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 551 Two-thi

Ic 1394 MALVERNE Contn. Higden (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balvager et ma len Ic 1304 MALVERNE CONIN. Higden (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balynger et una lyna sulcanes maria circa ora maritima Anglie.] c1400 T. Wallskohm Hist. Angl. (Rolls) H. 135 Due grandes galeya, et aliud genus ratis quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem balingaria. 1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. eccaxviii. 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the whiche wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes without perell.

[Line, sb. 4, 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Diets. (as an application of Line sb. 1) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of Lure sb. 2]

Tine ([ain]) 21 Forms: 4-7 lune 5 lunum

a spurious word, due to a misreading of LURE 50.-]

Line (lpin), v.l Forms: 4-7 lyne, 5 lynyn,
7 loyn, 5- line. [f. LINE 5b.!; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining
material for articles of clothing.]

1. trans. To apply a second layer of material
(usually different from that of the article 'lined')

to the inner side of (a garment; in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the

COVETING OF CONTAINING ODJECT); TO COVET ON THE INSIDE.

1386 CHAUCER Prol. 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. 1432 E. E. Wills (1882) 91 A russet goomne lynyt with whythe blanket.

1548 HALL Chrom., Hen. VIII 239 The sleves and brest reaction of the content of t

distinct, but very thin memorane. 1672 1EATS JECHN. 11181.

Comm. 339 A mode of lining culinary.. articles with enamel.

b. transf. and fig.

c 1586 CTESS PEMBRORE Ps. Lv. iii, Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. 1688 Torsell. Serpents (1658) 602

Nature hath..lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. 1649 Br. HALL Cases Consc. (1650) 132

How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? 1693 Dryben Jineard vi. (1697) 161 Unless some Antidote..lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. 1742 Voung Nt. Th. viii. 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 11. 149 In a few minutes..it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. 1780 Cowper Table T. 59 The diadem with mighty projects lined. 1784 — Tash 1. 310 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

† 2. To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortlify. Also fig. Obs. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V., n. iv. 7 To lyne and new repayre our Townes of Warre. 1605 — Macb. 1. iii. 112 He. did lyne the Rebell with hidden helpe And vantage. a 1626

Bacon Consid. War vv. Spain Misc. Wks. (1629) 43 Two Generals, ... lined and assisted with Subordinate Commanders of great Experience. a 1659 Osborn Chavacters & Wks. (1673) 630 Vour Resolution is too well lined by Philosophy against the storms of Danger, to admit a Parley with any force but that of Reason. 1665 Manley Gratins' Low C. Warres 275 The upper part of the Town, where the Walls were not lined with banks, he thought fit to batter. 1704 Harris Lex. Techn., To Line a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Parapet or Moat with good Turf, &c. 1761 Churchill. Rosciad Poems (1763) 1.45 Receivid, with joyfil mornurs of applause, Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

3. To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, ctc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

o. 10 lill (one's purse, pockets, stomacn, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

1514 Barclay Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. lsi, He had a pantner with purses many folde Andsunely lined with silver and with golde. 1555 Chowley Last Trump. 820 Thou wylt viset no sicke man that cannot lyne thy purses with golde. 1557 Shaks. 2 Hen. H., i. lil. 27 Who lin'd bimself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply. 1600 — A. I. L. n. vii. 154 The Institue, In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. 1611 — Cymb. 11. iii. 172 What If I do line one of their hands, 'tis Gold Which buyes admittance. 1625 Massinger New Hay Iv. i., I will not fail my lord. .. Nor I, to line My Christmas coffer. 1663 Dryden Wild Gallant 1. i. (1725) 97 When I have lined my sides with a good dinner. 1672 — Assignation Prol., You come to plays with yoor own follies lined. 1731 W. Bowman Serm, xxix, Tho's such change would line our breeches, 1795 J. O'KEERFE Song, 'Friar of Orders Grav' ii, With old sack wine I'm lin'd withm. 1820 Combb. Dr. Syntax, Consol. 1. (1860) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. 1820 Combb. Dr. Syntax, Consol. 1. (1860) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. 1824 Care Craven Dial. (1808s. 90 Lined, drunk. 'He's weel lined', 1866 Whyttple Maids of Attitash 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lined with yellow gold.

4. To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, lit. and fig.; to face (a turf-slope). Obs. exe. Naul., to add a layer of wood to.

pad, lit. and fig.; to face (a turf-slope). Obs. exc. Naut., to add a layer of wood to.

1572 Gascourse Heartes, Connell to Barthol. Withipfold (1575) 152 Theyr smoothed tongues are lyned all with guyle.

1626(see Claricioni). 1663Wood Life July (O.H.S.) 1. 481
The rayles, were loyned in mourning. 1664 Pown. Exp. 481
Philos. 1. 5 A forzy kinde of substance like little sponges, with which she [Naturelhalth lined the soles of her [the fly's] feet. 1712 J. James Ir. Le Blond's Gardening of Slopes. require more Circumspection in the Method of lining them with Turf. 1794 Rigging & Seamanship 1. 31 Bowsprits made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size. 1796 C. Marshall Garden, xviii. (1813) 293 If the bed gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

5. In certain technical senses (chiefly to line 116

5. In certain technical senses (chiefly to line up, a. Bookbinding. To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the

a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. b. Cabinet-making. To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture, 1880 ZARUNSDORF Bookbinding xix. 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. 1885 CRANE Bookbinding xv. 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. 1889 Work 22 June 1. 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined op.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (Cf.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (Cf. senses 1, 3, and 4.)

1726 Switt Bee's Birth-day 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lind. 1733 — On Pactry Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 188 Your poem sank, And sent in quires to line a trunk. 1794 Coween Needless Alarm 15 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago. 1850 Tensyson In Mem. laxvii. 6 These mortal hillabies of pain May bind a book, may line a box. 1885 Law Times Rep. 111, 738/1 Small quantities of gold and silver. became embedded in the bricks lining the furnaces. 1892 Speaker 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose. falling. down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. 1895 Language Law Times (F. Line of Caricatures of . sensuous faces lined the walls.

Line (1sin), v. 2 Also 4-6 lyne. [f. Line sb. 1 Cf. L. lineāre, F. ligner (OF. lignier), Sp. linear, 11. lineare.]

It. lineare.]
1. trans. To tie with a line, string, or cord (rare);

to string (a bow) (obs.).

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints v. (Johannes) 478 be sunge man han his bow bent syne, and with his hand pare-with can tyne 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. K. XVII. xvvii. (1495) 663 The flex is. gadred all hole and is thenne lyned. 1872 De Vere Americanisms 131 Cunning mules. are lined, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also absol. Oceas. fig. to reach as with a measuring-line. Obs. exc. in technical use.

ing-line. Obs. exc. in technical use.

a 1400 Burgh Laws ev. (Sc. Stat. 1.), Pat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braidnes baith foir part and back part of þe land. 1466 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) III. 93 The bordes shalbe lynyd and leyd on hye on the gistes. 1541 Aberd. Reg. XVII. (Jam.), The Baillies ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same, &c. e1575 Bailow's Practicks (1754) 44, I sall lyne landis lellelie betwix parteis. 1655 H. VAUGHAN SILX Scinl. 57 A sweet self-privacy in a right soul Outruns the Earth, and lines the utmost pole. 1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. 1860 W. J. Goadons Foundry 116 Then if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the forenum moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

3. (U.S.) To angle with a hook and line. rare. 1833 [see Lining vbl. sb. 15].

4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with advs. To line in: to put in with a hard-pencil the

permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. To line off: to mark off by lines. To line out: to trace the outlines of (something to be constructed); to the outlines of (something to be constructed); to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate.

1600 Shaks. A. V. L. m. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1618 Myssiuv. Ess. Prison 1 My purpose is, with dim water-colours to line me out a heart. 1650 Baxter Naint's R. w. xiii. § 1, I have. lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. 1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 138 Here is n way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 264 Mr. D. . has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor. 1819 Scort Leg. Montrose x., He again strongly conjured him to construct a sconce upon the round hill called Drumsnah, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. 1856 G. Mereotth Tragic Com. (1881) 197 She had seen them (mountain heights) day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. 1885 Millions Revelation vi. (1887) 231 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. 1850 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. 11, 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with off, out.

upon; to cover with lines. Also with off, out. To line through: to draw a line through (an entry),

to cross out.

1530 Palson. 611/2 Have you lyned your paper yet? Ibid. 612/1, Hyne, as a carpenter dothe his tymber with a coloured hyne before he square it. 1793 Moxon Ibch. Exerc. 100 The Stuff being thus lined is fastned with wedges over the Pit. 1756 P. Browne Jamaica 130 It (the land) must be lined out into oblong squares. 1819 SHELLEN ROSALINA & Heleu 429 Selfish cares with barren plough, Not age, had lined his natrow hrow. 1846 E. LRVING BAILYON IL. V. 64 The chart was lined off .. for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. 1837 DICKENS Picku. XIII, This entry was afterwards lined through. 18. — (Oglivie), He had a healthy colour in his checks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. 1867 SMNH Sallor's Brother. To line a ship, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her. Ibid., Line out shift, to mark timber for edges and batts of the plates are lined off. 1802 Daily News 26 Jan. 3/1 Every piece of wood (should) be correctly lined before being cut or planed. 1900 A. BLACK in Expositor Sept. 223 The pale wronged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also lo line out.

1853 N. D. Gould Ch. Mus. Amer. 47 This custom... of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'deaconing' the hymn or psalm in the churches. 1885 Century Mag. XXIX. 549/2 The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. U.S. To follow the line of flight of (bees).

1827 J. F. Cooper Prairie 1. v. 78, 1 had lined a beautiful swarm that very day into the hollow of a dead beech. 1833 Hr. Martineau Briery Creek ii. 32 Girls ... lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree. 1879 J. Berrougus Locusts & W. Honey 25, 1 emerged... just in time to see the runaways disappearing over the top of the hill. .. Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. trans. To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into

them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. trans. To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with up.

Hence U.S. to assign (a person) to (certain work).

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 193 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. 1884 Mid.

Engineering (ed. 3) 1. 11. 75 Too much time must not .. be lost in lining the gabion accurately. 1886 Philadelphia Times 21 Mar. (Cent.). No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. 1891 Daily News 28 Dec. 34 The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in. 1899 Ilid. 29 July 8/7 Blackstaffe...crossed over in front of Howell and lined him.

b. intr. (a) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (b) To form a (good) line with others; to fall into line; also with out, up; fig. to come up to a certain line. (c) To run in line with;

come up to a certain line. (c) To run in line with;

come up to a certain line. (c) To run in line with; to horder upon.

(a) 1794, Rigging & Seamanship I. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships. The aftsides of top-masts line straight.

(b) 1796 Bystander 159 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. 1796 Instr. & Rig. Cavalry (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. 1864 Troutone Small Ho. at Allington xv, She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. 1887 Shearann Football (Badin. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. 1888 Patt Mall G. 12 June 5/2 Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. 1894 Daily News 8 Oct. 2/7 The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array. 1897 Onting (U. S.) XXX. 334/1 These boats .. enjoyed a world-wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(c) 1881 Harper's Mag. No. 369, 433/2 Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lining...with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). b. To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in

place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in

line along (a road, etc.).

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of Line vi.

a. 1647 Clarkfingon Hist. Reb. vi. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve. 1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. v. 115 And Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musqueteers. 1740 S. Steed in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist, MSS.

Comm.) I. 393 Their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. xiiii. (1869) II. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. 1809 MALKIN GIJ Blas. X. iii. (Rlddg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. 1812 Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist. 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. II. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. 1835 Lytton Rienzi vi. ii, He came into a broad and spacious square lined with places. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I. 580 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with maketers. 1859 Jephson Brittany vi. 88 A fine quay lined with shipping. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 8 The Greeks. lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies, which fetc.]. 1895 ZANGWIL Master I. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhauging snow-drifts.

b. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAN Mem. (1690) 30 They. had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town. 1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4345/3 The Streets were lin'd by the Militia. 1746 HERVEY Medit. (1818) 126 The violet... condescends to line our edges. 1773-83 Hoote Orl. Fur. xxxv. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impatient throng'd to line the wall. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron. 55/2 Council-house-street... was lined by the body guard. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 45 Broad landing quays overed with cranes lined the river bank. 1869 BOUTELL Arms & Arm., viii. (1874) 132 The English archers. Lined the pass. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 126/2 For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean.

Line (1810), v.3 Also 4, 6 lyne. [ad. F. ligner.] Irans. Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

er.] trans. Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. NNII. XXV. (1495) 784 The Yndens teche by tches and lene them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre withem. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) 1. 57 And scho was lynit without only of that birth, Sic hundis that said for hunting at na worth. 1576 Turnery. Venerie ii. 5 From that time they beganne to hane bitches lined by that dogge and so to have a race of them. 1687 Dryden Hind & P. 1. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. 1. Hiv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound-bitch, that has been lind by a Dog of another Kind. 1889 Mivart On Truth 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, a.: see Linable.

Lineage (linived3). Now only literary. Forms: 4-7 li(g)m-, ly/(g),nage, (5 len-, lyne-, lyngnage, linage = Pr. linhalge, Sp. linaje, Pg. linhagem, It. lignaggio, legnaggio:-1. type *lineaticum(see-ACE), f. linea line sh.2*; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by lineal or L. linea.]

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

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pedigree.

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

a 1330 Ottel 336 Tel me. Of what linage bou art come.
c 1365 Chancer L. G. W. 1820 Lucree, Tarquinius that...
sholdist as be lynage & be right Don as a bord & as a worthi
knyght. c 1440 Generyde 3873 The Kyng of Egipte, born
of highe lenage. 1489 Caxtox Faytes of A. 1. vii. 16 The
gretenes of his lignage and hye blood of his persone. 154764 Baulowin Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) 64 He, that to his noble
linage addeth vertue & good conditions, is highly to be
praised. 1586 Q. Eliz. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. 111. 23,
1 am not of so base a linage, nor cary so vile a minde. 166
G. Wiodococke J Hist. Irstine x11. 129 There was at the
same time one Arsaces, though of unknown lynage, yet of
approued valor. 1701 Rowe Anth. Step Moth. III. II. 41
Thou art the Father of our Kings, The stem whence their
high lineage springs. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811)
VIII. 20, 1 have. been thought to disgrace my lineage.
1769 Blackstone Comm. II. 23 When the lineage is clearly
made out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof. 1836
Lyttox Kienzi i. i. The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's
humble lineage. 1852 Miss. Srowe. Uncle Tom's C. vii. 43
She was, so white as not to be known as of coloured lineage
without a critical survey. 1875 Stubs Const. Hist. I. xiii.
46 Norman lineage was vulgarly regarded as the more
honourable.

† b. said of animals and inanimate objects. Obs.

+ b. said of animals and inanimate objects. Obs. † b. said of animals and inanimate objects. Obs. c 1435 Torr. Porlugal 493 Ther be hawkes, ase 1 herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. 1607 Torsil. Pours. Veasts (1658) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kinde and linage. 1635 Swax Spec. M. v. § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and linage of dew. 1603 Sir T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist. 105 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Linage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. 1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 111. 252 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Lineage, and the Sire.

2. quasi-concr. (Chiefly collect.)

†a. The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense r) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. lignage, in opposition to lignée = descen-

[So F. lignage, in opposition to lignee = descendants.] Ols.

13. K. Alis. 3068 Thow woldest geve vyl trowage; So dude never non of thy lynage. 1470-85 Malow Arthur v. x, Duke losue and Machabeus were of oure lygnage. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxiv. 402 My linge and forebearis war ay lele. 1557 North Guenava's Diall Pr. 46 His linage was not of the lowest sort of the people.. but were men that lyved by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F.

tignée]. + Also rarely applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 2883 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; pat no fruyt of

here my3t spryng [Orig. pur defante de tigne]. \$\epsilon 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xnix. (Placidas) 254 Pat herytag bat to man I hicht & his lynag. \$\frac{7}{2} + 400 Arthur 269 Y am beir Eyr & beyre lynage. \text{1400 Arthur 269 Y am beir Eyr & beyre lynage. \text{1400 Arthur 269 Y am beir Eyr & beyre lynage. \text{14100 Arthur 269 Y am beir Eyr & beyre lynage. \text{1410 Arthur 269 Y am beir Eyr & beyre lynage. \text{1410 Arthur 269 Y am beir Eyr & beyre lynage. \text{1420 Arthur 269 Arthur 260 Arthur 26

† C. A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan. Obs.

2a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If she see any greet linage Be brought to nought in shamful wise. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III.

51 Dat was be bygynnynge of be braldom of be ten lynages of Israel. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 224 The first Nacyoun or Lynage was clept Tartar. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tonr d vb. The fait or dede whiche. the humayne lynage bought ful dere. 1532 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V. 405 Whatsoever man or woman shall ... forfayte an hundrid shillinges. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 1. xxv. 80 From him sprung two families or linages.

Lineal (lini \check{a}), a, and sb. Forms: 4-7 lineall, 5-6 liniall, (5 linealle, -yalle, 6 lin-, lyne-al(1, -iall, -yall), 6- lineal. [a. F. lineal, f. late L. līneālis, f. līnea LINE sb.2]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. + Lineal alphabet: one in which the of lines. symbols consist of lines. Lineal demonstration: one performed by means of lines. Lineal translation: one in which the original is rendered line for

tion: one in which the original is rendered line for line (rare). Lineal number, perspective: see Linear. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines. 1398 Trenisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse. c 1430 Art Nombryng 14 Of nombres one is lyneal, anoper superficialle, anoper quadrat, anoper cubike or hoole. 1624 Wotton Flem. Arch. 1. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineall Designes. 1709 J. Ward Introd. Math. 1. ii. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of Addition. 1792 W. ROBERTS Looker-On No. 7 (1704) 1. 91 This way of writing may be as swift, lineal, and legible, as the operations of daylight. 1797 Holcroft Stolberg's Trat. (ed. 2) 111. lxxiii. 113 They were not. ignorant of lineal perspective. 1875 E. C. Stedman Victorian Poets 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension

a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAB a. 3.

a 1696 Scarburgh Enellid (1705) 92 And tet this measure be called the Lineal Unite. 1848 Gregory's Mathematics (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given. 1872 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 120 The claim is 1,000 feet lineal measurement in length.

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.): That is in the direct line; opposed to collateral.

1426 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Franuce hy lyayalle successioun. 1466 Paston Lett. II. 285 They shewed a lineal discent, how their first ancetor, Wulstan, came out of France. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI 178, I am the ... tyneall heyre. 1596 Spenner F. O. Iv. xi. 12 And after them the royall issue came Which of them sprung by lineall descent. 1690 Locke Govt. 1. xi. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 172 P 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. 1767 Blackstrone Comm. II. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. 1817 Moore Lalla R. 1 Abdalla... a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis. 1828 Lo. St. Lednard Rather heirs. 1820 Haudithon Phys. Geog. vi. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct king crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. Lineal warranty (see quot. 1767). 1486 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 54 By cource of liniall posses-

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent.

Lineal warranty (see quot. 1767).

1486 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 54 By cource of liniall possession. 1570 T. Norron tr. Navel's Catech. (1853) 173 The Jews claimed. the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. 1666 D'Ewes in Ellis Orig. Lett.

Ser. 1. Ill. 217 To whome the crowne of his auncestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineal right. 1719 Young Ensiris t. i. (1757) 13 Busiris, who now reigns, was first of males In lineal blood, to which this crown descends. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. Il. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. 1839 BALEY Festus vili. (1848) 34 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. 1858 GLADSTONE Homer Ill. 302 In lineal dignity, he [Anchises] was even before Priam.

C. Of persons: Lineally descended (rare). † Also, of children, legitimate (obs.).

1500 Shaks. Hen. V. 1. ii. 82 That faire Queene Isabel ... Was Lineall of the Lady Ermengare. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. Ivii. 165 Although it was the lot of Henry the first to have many children, yet it was not bis happinesse to have many lineal. 1670 Million Hist. Eng. Wks. 1738 II. 79 In the East-Angles, Edmund lineal from the ancient stock of those Kings., was..crown'd at Bury. 1603 DREVEN To Congrete 44 For only you are lineal to the throne. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron. 35/1 The reestablishment of the ancient and lineal family on the throne. 1821 Keats Lamia I. 332 A real woman, lineal indeed From Pyrrha's pebbles or old Adam's seed.

† B. sb. Obs.

1. Genealogy, pedigree.
1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 137 Don in ordre by corious lynealle.

1436 Fol. Poems (Rolls) II, 137 Don in order by corious lynealle.

2. One who is related in the direct line. rare.
1757 FOOTE Author II. Wks. 1799 I. 156 There's seven yards more of lineals, besides three of collaterals.

Lineality (linterliti). [f. Lineal a. + -ITY.]
The quality of being lineal; chiefly with reference to modes of writing, uniformity of direction.
1838-32 Werster, Lineality, the state of being in the form of a line. Am. Review. 1876 T. Hardy Ethelberta II. xxx. 6 The luxuriant curves departed, a compressed lineality was to be observed everywhere. 1881 i. Pitman Phonographic Phrase Bk. 43 The principal requisites of phraseography are legibility, easy joinings, and lineality in writing. 1888 Effective Advertiser No. 42-45 The system [Taylor's Shorthand] is laborious. but perhaps less so than the Gurney system, because of its better Lineality.

Lineally (lintali), adv. (Forms as in Lineal.)
[f. Lineal a. +-LY2.]

than the Gurney system, because of its better Lineality.

Lineally (linfall), adv. (Forms as in Lineality.

Lineally (linfall), adv. (Forms as in Lineality.

Lineally (linfall), adv. (Forms as in Lineal.)

[f. Lineal a. +-Ly²]

1. In the direct line of descent; by lineal descent.

1426 Lyos, De Guil. Pilgr. 1121 Folwyng down of a kynrede
Lynealy, fro gre to gre. 1466 Edw. IV in Paston Lett. II.

282 Gentlemen descended lineally of worshipfull blood.

1534 More On the Passion Wks. 1293/2 Moyses gaue theym
warning of Christ, that he should be a verye man, comming
limially of one of theyr owne tribes. 1590 Spenser F. ().

11. ix. 38 From whose race of old She heard that she was
lineally extract. 1631 Herwoon Lond. Jus Iton. Wks. 1874

IV. 277 Shee was lineally descended from the Roman Enperours. 1779 F. Herver Nav. Hist. II. III. 138 From Sir
Thomas Monson. 1 are lineally descended the two noble
families of Monson and Sondes. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2)

11. 421 None but those who are lineally descended from him
can derive a title to it by descent.

12 In June in the to it by descent.

13 16 In Laing Charters (1890) 108 Fra the Elakwell and
craig lynallie north. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg, 6/2 Commonlye, shotten woundes doe not enter right,
or liniallye into the bodye, but turninge. 1607 in Stonehouse Axholme (1839) 404 The Lord may at his pleasure
drive, as is accustomed, from Dirkness Crook lineally to
Callendike. 1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 127 The
shade of the earth falling from ye suns place lineally upon
the moone. 1827 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 160/2 Ten feet lineally from east to west. 1854 Trnl. R. Agric. Soc. XV. 1.

43 The sources of the Nene are two springs. about 70 miles
lineally distant from its mouth.

3. In various occasional uses: † a. By means of
lines; graphically. b. With regard to the lines
or outline of anything. c. Line for line.

3. In various occasional uses: † a. By means of lines; graphically, b. With regard to the lines or outline of anything. c. Line for line.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 264 Anazed at the admirable frame of giants which were lineally deciphered therein. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobber 52 The Essentialls... must..be..lineally sanctioned by Supreme Councels. 1753 Hogarth Anal. Beauty ix. 50 We may..lineally account for the ugliness of the toad, the hog, the bear and the spider, which are totally void of this waving-line. Ibid. xvii. 238 If stage-action. was to be studied lineally, it might [etc.]. 1879 SALA in Daily Tel. 26 June, The old structure [Blackfriars bridge] designed by Mylne.. was not, lineally, unhandsome. 1887 Bowen Virg. Pref. (1880) 7 Virgil ought to be translated more or less lineally, as well as literally.

Lineament (lin/āmēnt). Forms: 6 lineamente, linyament, 6-7 liniament, lyniament,

Lineament (Invament). Forms: 0 lineamente, linyament, 6-7 liniament, lyniament, 6- lineament. [a. F. linéament, ad. L. lineāmentum, f. lineāre (in the unrecorded sense 'to trace lines': see Line v.1), f. linea Line sb.2]

†1. A line; also, a delineation, diagram, outline, electebe bl. of outlines designs. It and for Obs.

†1. A line; also, a delineation, diagram, outline, sketch; pl. outlines, designs. lit. and fig. Obs.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 4: The whole Feate of Architecture in buildyng, consisteth in Lineamentes, and in Framing.

1583 Harrison England 11. ii. (1877) 1. 5: Circles, characters, & lineaments of imagerie. a 1640 J. Ball. Answ. Camers, (1642) 33. I see here a perfect image of the Brownists. but not so much as any lineament of any English Protestant Preacher. 1669 Gale. Crt. Gentiles 1. Ii. ii. 15 The choicest parts [of Grecian Metaphysics].. received their first lineaments, and configuration from [etc.]. 1675 tr. Canden's Hist. Eliz. To Rdr. b 3, A great part of these Annals.. lay yet shadowed in their first Lineaments. 1709-20 V. MANDEY 1915. MANDEY 1

T.D. A minute portion, a trace; pt. elements, rudiments. Obs.

1886 Goao Celest. Bodies 1. x. 38 The first Lineaments of Mist or Fog, we impute to the Influence of 12. 1686 SNAPE Anat. Horse tv. vii. 150 The Muscles of the Ears in..men.. are so very small, that Galen calls them the lineaments of Muscles. 1811 PINKERTON Petral. II. 323 The paste.. encloses some lineaments of black mica.

†2. A portion of the body, considered with respect to its contour or outline, a distinctive feature. Obs. In the 17-18th c. very frequently applied to the parts of

In the 17-18th c. very frequently applied to the parts of insects.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 255 The liniamentes of his body and membres. 1336 Pilger. Perf., W. de W. 1537) 3 God hath oo lineamentes nor partes corporall. 1340 Morsine Vives Introd. Wysd. Bv., Beautie standeth in suche liniamentes, shape, and portrature of the body, as fetc.]. 1605 Camden Rem. 7 Equalling the most excellent inhabitants of the earth, both in the endowments of minde and lineaments of bodie. 1611 J.S. Hooker's Eccl. Pol. To Rdr., Beholding the goodly Lineaments of their well set Bodies. a 1631 Donne Serm. vii. 64 In the Scriptures, those bodily lineaments, head and feet, and hands, and eyes, and eares be ascribed to God. 1650 FULER Piggah IV. V. 85 Insects, with so many lineaments in a little compass, that fetc.] 1671 MILTON P. R. 1. or Man he seems In all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. 1707 MIEGE State Gl. Brit. ii. 50 The Lineaments of their Hodies are .. well proportioned. 1733 Swift On Poetry Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 107 What lineaments divine we trace Through all his figure, mien, and face! 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) I. 36 Men are even as their fellowinsects; they rise to life, exert their lineaments, and finter abroad. abroad.

b. fig. in pl. (Now associated with the narrower

b. fig. in pl. (Now associated with the narrower sense 3.) Distinctive features or characteristics, 1638 Rouse Heav. Univ. iv. (1702) 20 Vet have we other fruits that by some kindred may seem to counterfeit some Lineaments of that taste. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1739) 11. 103 So near of Kin are all fantastic Illusions, that you may discern the same Lineaments in them all. 1709 Swiff Advancem. Relig. Wks. 1755 11. 1. 07 Tracing, however imperfectly, some few lineaments in the character of a lady 1750 G. Hughus Barkadors Pref. 5 The most beautiful lineaments in the character of this excellent science. 1796 Burge Let. Noble Let. Wis. VIII. 52 Complete in all the lineaments of men of honour. 1840 Macaulay Clive Ess. (1837) 56 Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in the child. 1845 Stephers Comm. Law Eng. (1874) 11 68 To trace the principal lineaments of the law of contract. 1864 Kirs Class. Bold 1. i. 13 The general lineaments of the era that was passing away.

3. In narrower sense, a portion of the face viewed with respect to its outline; a feature.

3. In narrower sense, a portion of the face viewed with respect to its outline; a feature.

1513 More in Grafton Chron, (1563) 11, 789 Aswell in all princely behavior, as in the liniamentes and favour of his visage. 1579 Spenser Shoph, Cal. May 212 Shee sawe (in the younglinges face) The old lineaments of his fathers grace, 1600 Shakes. A. F. L. I. ii. 44 Fortune reignes in gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of Nature. a 1665 J. Godowin Filled vo. the Spirit (1867) 462 Every lineament of his face being here represented. 1692 Bentley Boyle Leat. ix, 328 The same Features, the same Lineaments visible in both, 1702 First, Theophrast. 208 A single fine lineament cannot make a handsom face. 1726 Swidt Gulliver III. vii, General lenevolence for mankind, in every lineament of his countenance. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. II. kii, In his lineaments, ye cannot trace. The deeds that link beneath. 1885 J. Payn Talk of Town I. 75 He examined his lineaments, in the hopes of detecting a likeness to the Chandos portrait.

Hence † Li'neament v. trans., to delineate, trace

Hence + Li neament v. trans., to delineate, trace in outline. † Li'neamental a., of the nature of a sketch or imperfect outline; pertaining to lineaments. † Lineamentally adv., in accordance with a general design. Li:neamentation, representa-

a general design. Li-neamenta-tion, representation in form or lineament.

1618 Jackson Creed in. xxix. § 5 The forementioned speculative knowledge, being lineamented in our brains.

1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Direts 140 They might. have enningly carued or cut out. some lineamental fashion. or shape of serpents.

1431-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1.17 In whom alle thinges excepte of oper men ar broken in to smalle membres, but concorporate here liniamentally [L. Bicamentaliter].

1791 J. Learmont Prems 188 Man's winter day must also come And all his lineamental bloom Be stained. The state of the stat

Linear (lintas), a. and sb. [ad. L. linearis, f. lînea LINE. Cf. F. lineaire.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines. Linear perspective: that branch of perspective which is concerned with the apparent form, magnitude, and

concerned with the apparent form, magnitude, and position of visual objects, as distinguished from aerial perspective (see Aerial 4).

1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1841 W. Spaloing Italy & It. 1st. 1. 192 When backgrounds were introduced, they were ill-executed, the linear-perspective being nowhere accurately observed. 1865 Pall Mall G. 11 Nov. o That linear hardness which never appears in nature. 1869 J. Martineau Ess. II. 63 The general rules of linear perspective. 1878 Gurney Crystallogr. 29 This difference between models and crystals must be remembered. The former have linear symmetry.

2. Consisting of lines; involving the use of lines. 1840 Laroner Geom. ix. 93 The . extent of space included

2. Consisting of fines; involving the use of lines, 1840 Laroner Geom, ix, 93 The, extent of space included within the linear boundaries of any figure is called its area. 1884 Ruskin Pleas, Eng. 21 The Celts developing peculiar gifts in linear design, but wholly incapable of drawing animals and figures. 1900 Contemp. Rev. Dec. 766 Two systems of writing, pictographic and linear, did, indeed, exist in the early Aegean world.

fig. 1830 Carlyle Misc. (1857) II. 172 Narrative is linear, Action is solid.

3. Having the direction of a line; extended in a line or in length; spec. in Math. and Phys. involving measurement in one dimension only. Linear equation, an equation of the first degree. numbers, linear problem (see quot. 1706).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Linear Numbers, are those that have relation to Length only: For Example, such as represent one Side of a plane Figure; and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root. Ibid., Linear Problem (in Mathem.), such a Problem as can be solved Geometrically, by the Intersection. of two Rightlines. 1799 J. Woor Elem. Optics iv. (1811) 83 This line is called the diameter, or linear aperture of the lens. 1806 HUTTON Course Math. I. 340 Similar Prisms and Cylinders are to each other, as the Cubes of their Altitudes, or of any other Like Linear Dimensions. 1812-16 PlayeraR Nat. Phill. (1819) 1. 201 The superficial breadth of the stream, expressed in linear inches. 1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. N. Int. Calculus 326 We call it from thence, a linear equation of the first order. 1830 Elett. Princ. Geol. 1. 314 Active volcanic vents. arranged in a linear direction. 1831 Brewster Optics xli. 336 The linear magnifying power is the number of times an object is magnified in length. 1867 Dension Astron. without Math. 71 The resistance does diminish the actual or linear speed. 1872 NICHOLOSON Palawort. 44 It is possible to arrange the animals of any one sub-kingdom in something like a linear series. 1882 Minchin Chife. Kinemat. 6 A point P moves in a circle with constant linear velocity. Ibid. 123 So that (ξ, η) are also linear functions of (ξ', η'); and if the first satisfy a linear equation...so must the second.

4. Resembling a line; very narrow in proportion

the second.

4. Resembling a line; very narrow in proportion to its length, and of uniform breadth.

1642 II. More Song of Soul II. 1. ii. 42 [The Soul] Girds the swoln earth with linear list. 1828 Strake Elom, Nat. Hist. 1. 362 Body gay brown, with transverse linear whitish stripes. 1853 G. Birdy Urin. Peposits (ed. 3) 357 Minute linear bodies hardly so long as the diameter of a blood-corpuscle. 1854 Brewster More Worlds xi. 178 These linear nebules, which Sir John Herschel thinks are flat ellipsoids seen edgewise. 1885 Watson & Burnew Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. 1. 218 A conductor, two of whose dimensions are very small compared with the third, as for instance a wire, is called a linear conductor.

b. spec. Bol. and Zool. Like a thread, elongated. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. sv. Leaf, Linear Leaf, one the two sides of which run almost parallel to one another. 1777 Robson Bil. Flora 15 Linear, everywhere of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only. 1787 Fam. Plants 1. 2 Anther linear. Stigma linear. 1828 Stark Flom. Vat. Hist. II. 89 Shell equivalve...; hinge linear, without teeth. 1857 RICHARDSON Geol. (1855) 180 Verticillate fringes of linear leaves growing round the joints. 1851 Woodward Mollusca of Muricida... Lingual ribbon long, linear. 1870 Hooker Stad. Flora 25 Campanula volundifolia... lower cauline leaves Incoolate, upper narrow linear quite entire. 1874 Corps Birds. N. W. 430 Two narrowly linear feahers. 1886 Gray Stract. Bot. iii. § 4. (ed. 6) 95 Linear, when leaf-blades are narrow, several times longer than wide, and of about the same breadth throughout.

c. Having a (more or less) plain outline; not

breadth throughout.

c. Having a (more or less) plain outline; not indented or notched; also said of the outline.

1796 C. Marshall Garden, Mi. (1813) 130 A tree may be regular without being linear.

1797 Engel Brit, ed. 3: 111.
444 r. A. Margin .. entire, linear without the least dent or notch.

444 i A Margin .. entire, linear without the least dent or notch.

5. Surg. Linear extraction (of eataract: see quot. 1890. Linear rectotomy: the operation of dividing a strictured urethra through the rectum. 1874 G. Lawson Pis. Eye vay Linear Extraction of Cataract. 1878. T. Bryant Frait. Surg. I. 724 M. Vernenil has advocated the operation of 'linear rectotomy' for the cure of stricture. 1890 Billings Nat. Med. Pict., Linear extra tion, methods of cataract extraction in which the cornea focurvature of the globe.

6. Comb. chiefly Bot., signifying 'linear and...', 'between linear and...', as linear-acute, -attenuate, -awled, -elliptical, -elongale, -ensate, -filiform. -lanceolate, -ligulate, -oblong, -obvate, setaceous, -spathulate, -subulate adjs.; also linear-leaved, -shaped adjs.

-talicolate, -itsitiate, -oweng, -overale, -setaceous, -spathulate, -subulate adjs.; also linear-leaved, -shaped adjs.

1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. 9 Hawkweed... bract slinear-attenuate. a 1794 Sir W. Jon! s in Asiat. Res. (1795) IV. 269 Leaves 'linear-awled, pointed, opposite. 1881; 2 W. S. Kent Man. Infusoria II. 786 Body... 'linear-ellipical. 1836 Loudden Encycl. Plants Gloss, 'Linear-ensate, long sword-shaped, 1845 Lindden, Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 42; 1.

Alisine] rubra. Leaves 'linear-filiform, mucrodate, somewhat fleshy. 1793 Martyn Lang. Bot., Linear-lanceolate... 1825 Greehlouse Comp. II. 20 Harnaceum. inear-un linear-ellipicaleum finear-lanceolate... 1825 Greehlouse Comp. II. 20 Hooker Stud. Flora 373 Potamogeton... Leaves... 'linear-figulate. 1839 Joinston in Froe. Beru. Nat. Chib. I. No. 7. 205 Teeth transverse, 'linear-oblong... 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 312 Runex conflomeratus,... inner fruiting sepals inear-oblong. 1845 Florist's Yind. 89 Styphelia tubiflera... Leaves which are sometimes 'linear-obovate... 1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. 21 Scales of receptacle 'linear-setaceous... 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. vii. (1879) 126 The view would resemble that of a great lake, if it were not for the 'linear-shaped islest... 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 150 Saxifraga Andrewsii... Leaves 'linear-spathulate... 1793 Martyn Lang. Bot., Lineari-subulatum, 'linear-subulate... b. in quasi-Latin form, as lineari-elongate, -laciniose, -oblong adjs.

niose, oblong adjs.

1871 W. A. Leighton Lichenflora 9 Spores 8, oblong or lineari-elongate or cylindrical. Ibid. 12 Spores 8, colourless, lineari-oblong or subfusiform. Ibid. 18 Fuscous-black, lineari-laciniose, laciniæ lignlate.

+ B. sb. A linear equation. Obs.

1684 T. Baker Geometr. Key title-p., Of linears, quadratics, cubics, biquadratics; And the finding of all their

Linearity (lin/a riti). [f. LINEAR a. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being linear; a linear arrangement or formation.

1748 Phil. Trans. XIV. 390 Another Oversight, in this Plan [of Short-Hand], is the Neglect of Beauty and Linearity.

1837 J. Macculloch Proofs Attributes God III. klvii. 284 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 Athensum 17 Oct. 515/2 Back-lopes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

Linearize (lim/aroiz), v. Also linearise. [f. Linear a. + -12E.] trans. To represent in a linear form; to transform into a linear figure. Hence Linearization, the action or process of

Ilence Li:nearization, the action of process of linearizing.

1805 Daily News 2 May 5/t The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, bipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 Q. Rev. July 213 When the Northmen used the Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. Evans in Academy 13 June 494/t Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

graphic characters. **Linearly** (lin/alli), adv. [f. Linear a. + -lx²] a. In a linear direction. b. By linear measurement. c. By means of lines.

1881 Nature XXIII. 331 A cell u times greater linearly each way. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS Integral Calculus 1. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. Jamesson Dis. Skin i. fed. 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillae arranged linearly.

+ Lineary a Ohs Lad Liversing 6.75

arranged linearly.

† Lineary, a. Obs. [ad. I. līneārius, f. līnea Line.] = Linear a. 2 and 3.

1551 Record Pathu. Knowl. II. Pref., Euclides woorkes in foure partes, with divers demonstrations Arithmeticall and Geometricall or Linearie. 1601 Holland Pliny 11. 525
The linearie portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. Price in Rigard Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1652 Gaule Magastrom. 33 We spenk of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficiall character. 1664 Evelin tr. Frant's Archit. 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

Lineate (linitet), ppl. a. and sb. [ad. l. līneāt-

Lineate (linifet), ppl.a. and sh. [ad. 1., lineat-us, f. lineare to reduce to a line, f. linea Line.] a. ppl.a. Marked with lines, spec. in Bot. (see quot.

a. ffl, a. Marked with lines, spec. in Bol. (see quot. 1866). + b. sh. A figure formed of lines. Obs. a 1643 W. Cartwright Siege III. vii, I am my self as void of all [perfections], as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1656). 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineats, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 Rossos Brit. Flora 15 Lineate, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 Martyn Lang. Bot., Lineatum folium, a lineate leaf. 1826 Kirbby & Sp. Entonot. IV. 290 Lineate, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 Treas. Bot., Lineate, lined, marked by fine parallel lines.

Lineate (lim/iet), v. Also 6 liniate, 7 lyne-

Lineate (lim/et), v. Also 6 liniate, 7 lyneate. [f. 1.. lineate-, ppl. stem of lineaire (see prec.).]
trans. a. To mark with lines. † b. To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.
a. 1558 Warde tr. Alexis' Secr. (1568) 114b, Then with a cutting yron... you shall liniate and make equall the said fournes. a 1728 Woodward Hist. Fossils (1720) I. 1. 37
A Flinty Peble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another.
b. 16... Sylvester Mem. Mortalitie viii, Life, to the life, The Chess-boord lineats. 1614 C. Brooke Ghost Rich. III, H., They seemed in the object of such Glory Timuite some Pen to lyneate their Story. 1648 Earl West-Moreland Otia Sacra (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineat a day most clear.

11ence Lineated ppl. a. = Lineate ppl. a.
1677 Plan Oxforish. 100 Of these (stones) there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. a 1728 Woodward Pilist. Fossils (1729) I. 1. 36 Several... lineated or crusted Pebles. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [Botany.] A Surface is... Lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1819 Turnon Conchol. Dicl. 17 Buccinnum lineatium, Lineated Whelk. 1863 Reeve Land & Freshwater Mollusks 179 Acue lineata. Lineated Acme.

Lineation (lin/git/5nn). [ad. L. lineation-em, n. nf action f. lineare: see Lineate a.]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with linear and increase (14).

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour

ing with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour or outline; quasi-concr., a marking or line on the surface (e.g. of the skin).

1398 Tervisa Barth. De P. R. ii. iii. (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lyneacions and shappe of body.

1426 Lydd. De Guil. Pilgr. 21182 The vysage and the hand also, Vp-on wych Men may.. Telle the condyciouns By dyvers lyneaciouns Wych ther be set. a 1450 Cov. Myst. xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lynyacion that longyth to jematrye.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Not ymagynynge in the deite ony corporall fygure or liniacyon. 1657 Tomeinson Renou's Disp. 275 It is a .. root, which by exsication hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816

G. Colman Br. Gring, Luminous Historian Introd. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1892 F. Galton Finger Prints. 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print. print.
b. collect. A marking with lines; an arrange-

b. collect. A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.
c 1550 Sympathising Lover in Evans Old Ballads (1784)
111. xxx. 226 Her countenaunce with her lynyacion. 1677
PLOT Oxfordsh. 101 Conchites .. differing in colour, lineation and valves. a 1728 Woodward Hist. Fossils (1729) l.
1. 32 There are in the horney Ground two white Lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. Maatin Nat.
Hist. Eng. 1. Oxford 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation. 1856 W. B. Carpenter Microsc. § 339. 596 The peculiar lineation of the

surface of nacre. 1884 GEIKIE in Nature 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes... covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.
1853 Ecclesiologist XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 Pall Mall G. 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials... disturb the lineation of the verse.

† **Lineature.** Obs. [ad. 1., type *lineātūra, f. lineāre: see Lineatev.] a. Something having an outline or shape. b. An outline; also Geom.,

all outline or snape. B. All outline, also occurs, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 557 There accompanied him a certeine shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 Bratismatt Eug. Gentlem. (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. Freeakel Agrippa's Occ. Philos. 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five obtuse angles, and without five acutes.

Line-boat. Also 7 lime-, lymboat. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

Line-boat. Also 7 lime-, lymboat. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 Beaum. & Fl. Honest Man's Fort. v. iii, 1 shall see you Serve in a lowsy Lime boat, ere 1 die, For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614

T. GENTLEMAN Engl. way to wealth (title), Wealth that is yearely taken out of his Maiesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their.. Busses, Pinkes, and Line-boates. 1662 Roy. Trade of Fishing 12 Now 1 will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Busses, Pincks, Vagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 Westin. Gaz. 24 Apr. 81/H He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation. **Lined** (bind), ph. a. [f. Line v.] + -ED 1.]

In various senses of Line v.1 Lined blades (see quot. 1833). Lined gold, gold having a backing of

quot. 1833). Lined gold, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in Comb., as red-lined, silk-lined, tinlined, etc., q.v. under their first elements.

ments. Also in Comb., as red-lined, silk-lined, tin-lined, etc., q.v. under their first elements.

1440 Promp. Parv. 306/1 Lynyd, as clothys, duplicatus.

1492 Bury Wills (Camden) 75 Item I be quethe to the wyff of Robert Ilalowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 Priny Parse Exp. Eliz. of Fork (1830) 68 Alle the Quenes lyned gownys. 1530 Palsor. 239/2 Lyned gowne, robe doublec. 1602 and Pt. Return fr. Parnass. U. vi. 968 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 Shaks. Timon w. i. 14 Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1691 tr. Envillanne's Frands Romish Monks (ed. 3) 396 This is that which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Mony and so well Lind. 1704 Harsis Lex. Techn. s.v. Moat, Lined Moat, is that whose Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work lying in Talus or a-sloap. 1833. HOLLANN Manuf. Metal 11. 38 Lined blades—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1236 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 Greener Gun Index 667 Lined barrels.

1688 R. HOLME Armonry II. svii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head cloathed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 Berrey Engel. Her. 1. 1847 Closs. Her. s.v., A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 Cussans Her. 129 Lined... applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c., when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself.

189 Work 22 June I. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined-up' top is .. well known among cabinet makers.

Lined (Jaind', ppl. a.2 [f. LINE v.2 and sh.2 + -Ell.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines t accd or im-

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or im-

1. Marked with lines, having lines t.accd or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. Lie Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms 385 Lineatum, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines. 1813 T. Davis Agric. Wilts 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle... Colours... brindled, light brown, approaching to dunn; lined, with white back. 1825 Greenhouse Comp. 11. 82 Zizyphus lineatus, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 Goring & Phieranra Durierger, 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1830 Balley Festus (1821) 194 If my brow grow lined while young. 1881 D. C. Murray Joseph's Coat 11. xxi. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up. 1890 W. J. Gordon Foundry 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as fave lined, right-lined, straight-lined, etc., q. v. in their alphabetical places.

3. Her. Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar.

1828-40 Berry Encycl. Her. I. s.v., Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals... and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 Gloss. Her. s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 Boutell Her. Hist. & Pop. will. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

Lineless (loi nles), a. [f. Line sh.2 + -Less.] † 1. Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. Obs. rare -1. (If not a misprint for tirelesse.) 1504 Carew Tasso II. lix, The tother is Circassian Argant cald ... Vintreatable, vnpatient, vnappald, In armes linelesse III. Infaticabile), and peerlesse valiannt.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines, 1798 W. Tavlor in Monthly Rev. XXVI. 244 Ilis countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statuaries. 1878 Tinsley's Mag. XXIII. Or Her face ... was smooth and lineless. 1896 R. Kipulm Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights ii, Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors.

Lineman (loi nman). [f. Line sh.2 + Man.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Linemen, men employed on a railway, 1876 Preece & Sivewright Telegraphy 138

The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 Daily News 5 Feb. 6/1 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire.. he received an electric back.

One who carries the line in surveying,

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Linemen, .. persons carrying he measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in Century Dict.

3. A line inserman.

Linen (li'nén), a. and sb. Forms: 1 línen, 1-8 linnen, 3-7 lynnen, (3 linn, linin, 4 lenyne, 5 lynand), 4-6 lyn(n)yn(e, (4 lynyng), 5-6 lynen, -ine, -on, 6-7 li-, lyn(n)ing, -yng(e, 3-linen. [OE. linen, linnen = OFris. linnen (Du. linnen), OS. and OHG. linin (G. leinen):—OTeut. type *linino- f. *lino* flax: see Line sb. land -EA 4.]

A. adj. Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the sb. with

A. adj. Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the sb., with the sense: Made of linen. † Linen wings = sails.

a you Epinal Gloss. 1081 Linnin ryhae. 6897 K. ÆLERED Gregory's Past. xiv. 82 Dut hræzi wæs beboden dæt sceolde bion zeworht of.. twispunnenum twine linenum. c1160 Hatton Gosp. John xix. 40 Hyo.. be-wunden hine mid linene clade. a 1225 Ancr. R. 418 Nexst fleshe ne schall mon werien no linene clod. 1297 R. Glouc, (Rolls) 8662 pis gode mold. gurde aboute hire middel a uair linne [7. r. linnene] ssete. 1340 Apreh. 236 Linene kertel erþan hi by huyte, neleziþe him be-houeþ þet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 Barnova Bruce xiii. (22 Thai., lynyng clothis had, but mair. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Yacobus Minor) 59 Lenyne clath he oysit ay. 1413 Pilgr. Sowie (Caxton) 1. i. (1859) 1. She kovered it lappyng [it] in a clene lynnen clothe. 1466 Paston Lett. II. 270 For grey lynen clath and sylk frenge for the hers. 1508 Dunbar Flyting w. Kennedie 224, I se him want ane sank, I reid 30w, cummer, tak in your lynning clais. 1535 Coverdale Ezek, xliv. 18 They shal laue fayre lynnynge bonettes you their heades. 1571 Grindal In-junc. at York Bijj, A comely and decent table, .with a faire linen clothe to lay you the same. c1520 Fleetcher & Massinger Trag. Barnavelt v. iii, Who Unbard the Havens that the floatling Merchant, Might clap his lynnen wings up to the windes. 1660 Freys Diary 24 May, Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the linning stockings on, and wide cannons. 1676 Hobbers Hada II. 489 A Jimen armour he wore on his breast. 1678 Wanley Wood. Let. World v. iii, 88 4,44/1 Sextus [I]. ordered. that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplices. 1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 88 Our Returns are chiefly in Linnen and Linnen Varn. 1759 Grankoger Tibultus t. v. 17 And I nine Times, in linnen garbs mray'd, In silent Night, nine Times to Trivia linnen garbs mray'd, In silent Night, nine Times to Trivia Buray'd. 1828 Simmond Dict. Trade, Linen-yarn, spun flax.

B. 50. hended chiefly as an attributive use of the sb., with

1. Cloth woven from flax.

1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax or hemp', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent Dicts., appears to be a mere blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (cf. 3).

1362 LANGL P. P.L. A. 1, 3 A louely ladi on leor In linnene I-cloped. 1377 Phid. B. Prol. 219 Wollewebsteres and weneres of lynnen. c 1450 CANGRAVE Chron. (Rolls) 62 In this same tyme was Linus Pope, whech ordeyned that women schuld with lynand cure her heer. c 1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Norture 935 Looke be be blanket cotyn or lynyn to wipe he nebur ende. 1513 Branshaw St. Weshinge 1, 2540 She neuer ware lynon by day or by nyght. 1535 Coverbalk. I Sam. ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnen. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Luke xvi. 19 There was a certayne ryche man we was clothed in purple and fynenylynnen. 1506 DALRYMPLE V. Leslie's Hitt. Scot. 1. 93 Of linnine lykwyse thay maid wyd sarkis. 1662 STILLINGEL. Orig. Sacr. II. vii. 8 to That other precept was made against wearing a garment of linnen and woollen, because [etc.]. 1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3099/2 An Act for Burying in Scotch Linnen. 1747 Wester Prime. Physic (1762) 60 Apply a Sinppository of Linnen, 1768 Hume Ess. Balance Trade xxvii. 194 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures, 1866 Forsyth Beautier Scott. IV. 309 Large quantities. .are., exported..in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of trovon linen, and green linen, 1843 Hoon Song of the Shirt iv, It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures lives! 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 659 For thine Fares richly, in fine linen, 1802 Labour Commission Gloss, Linen, cloth made from flax or tow. 1899 Daily News 16 Jan. 3/4 An article described as linen which was partially made of cotton. b. pt. Various kinds of linen; linen goods. 1748 Anson's Foy, II. x. 238 The cottons from the Coromandel coast, make the European linnens almost useless, 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 1158 An assortment of unbleached linens. 1892 Daily News 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress linens keep firm in price.

+ C. Fos

† C. Fossil linen: a kind of asbestos. (Cf. I.INE sb.¹ 1 a and Flax sb. 5 b.) Ohs.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 83/2 Fossile Linen is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres, celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment. Ohs. in sing.; the pl. is found in Scottish writers.

1566 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture (1866) 137 All the Rest off the lenyns that belong to the papishe priste. 1724 R. Wodrow Life J. Wodrow (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean linens. 1733 Johnson Let. 10 Mrs. Thrate 6 Sept., A very decent girl in a printed linen. 1864 Burrow Scot Abr. 11. ii. 184 Allittle bag, wherein were my linens and some books. 1891 Miss Dowie Girl in Karp. 147 Dressed in .preternaturally unsullied linens, and a short sheepskin.

† b. pl. The sails of a ship (cf. linen wings in A). 1622 Fletcher Sca Voy. 1. i, Farle up all her Linnens, and let her ride it out.

3. collect. a. Garments or other articles made of

3. collect. a. Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when other materials are actually used. Often spec. = undergarments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. To wash one's dirty linen at home: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals. e 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 334 Alle bei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke. e 1460 J. Russell. Bk. Nurture 276 Wayte hys lynnyn bat hit be clene. e 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxi. 466 Lady, aryse and fette hym suche linnen as he nedeth. 1552 Enry Wills (Camden) 140 All my lynnen except my too best shirts. 1500 Shins, Mids. N. Iv. ii. 40 In any case let Thisby hane cleane linnen. 1607 Tourneur Rev. Trag. n. ii, He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1632 Lithcow Trav. x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1653 Walton Angler iii. 61 Lets go to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smels of Lavender. 1695 Congreve Love for L. n. x, Miss Prn. I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks—ha, Consin' Frail. Fie, Miss; amongst your Linnen, you must say—Yon must never say Smock. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3809/s A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Hussars. took away the Linnen that was hanged out to dry upon the Palisades. 1731 Lo. Barneurs Let. 19 Apr. in Swift's Wks. (1841) II. 649 Washing your linen and mending it, darning your stockings, &c. 1802 Mar. Eoceworth Moral T. (1816) I. xvi. 172 He., bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linen. 1820 Keats Eve St. Agnes xxx, And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 Marry Por Tack xxvi, Take our dirty linen on shore. 1877 R. J. More Under the Balkans xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 Globe 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

† b. A piece or pieces of linen, esp. strips of linen for use as bandages. In pl. graveclothes. Obs. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. Iv. ii. 79 Mist. Ford. Go. go, sweet Sir John: Mistriis Page and I will looke some linnen for your head. garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. To wash one's dirty linen at home: to say nothing

4. altrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as linen +-loom, -manufacture, -paper, -work. b. objective, as linen-keeper, -printer, -stainer, -weaver,

†-loom, -manufacture, -paper, -work. D. objective, as linen-keeper, -printer, -stainer, -weaver, †-webster; linen-darning; linen-making, -weaving adjs. C. instrumental and parasynthetic, as linen-fitted, -suited, -vestured adjs.

1880 Plain Hints Needlework 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching *linen darning and patching. 1896 Westm. Gaz. 8 Oct. 3/2 Woman..has purloined for her own use. the *linen-fitted flannel shirt. Mod. Advt., Required, Position as Housekeeper, *Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1904 Nottingham Rec. II. 22 Item, j. *llynyn lome. 1608 Luttrell Brief Red. (1857) II. 382 A great hearing at councill hetween the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the *linnen manufacture corporation. 1727-52 Chambers s.v. Paper, *Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1875 Scrivener Lect. Text N. Test. 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 Ann. Reg. 99 The prisoners were *linen-printers. 1775 J. Aoams Fam. Lett. (1876) 119. I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or *linen-stainer. 1762 Gentl. Mag. 185/1 A limpid stream.. Where *linnen-suited Sal for water goes. 1866 J. B. Ross Ovid's Metam. 30 The *linen-vestured race, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1721 Stryre Eccl. Mem. IV. iv. 40 *Linnin-wearing bishops. 1474 in Cal. Pat. Rolls 14 Edw. IV. 22 Nov., *Lynnen wever. 1535 Coverdate. 1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4409/4 Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Webster. 1730 Lond. Gaz. No. 5889/4 George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 Coverdate 2 Ciron. iii. 14 He made a vayle also of Yalow Sylke, scarlet, purple, *lynenworke.

5. Special combinations: † linen ball, some instrument of torture (cf. Lawn sb. 1 3 b); linen-deeency nonce-use (see quot.); linen-fold = linen-deeency nonce-use (see quot.); linen-fold = linen-deeency nonce-use (see quot.); linen-fold = linen-deeency nonce-use

instrument of torture (cf. Lawn sb.1 3 b); linen-decency nonce-use (see quot.); linen-fold = linen scroll; linen lapper (see quot.); †linen-lifter, a man given to adultery; linen-hall, a market-hall for the sale of linens; †linen-man, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; linen-mili (see quot.); linenpanel, one decorated with a linen-scroll; linen-pattern = linen-scroll; linen-prover, a microcope used to determine the fineness of a linen scope used to determine the nueness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; linen-scroll (see quot.); †linen-teller = linen-prover; †linen-

quot.); † linen-teller = linen-prover; † linen-wheel, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a 1630 Pathomachia II. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse...
the Spanish Strappado, *Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 MILTON Arcop. (Arh.) 75,
1 fear yet this iron yoke of ontward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a *linnen decency yet haunts us, 1850 Whittle Ess. § Rev. (ed. 3)
11. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 Trans. Soc. Antiquaries 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with '*linen-fold' patterns. 1765 Wesley Tral. 4 May, 1 preached in the *Linen-Hall... a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 A. Young Tour Irel. 1, 167 He.. sells it at the linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 Labour Commission Gloss., *Linen Lappers, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the Vol. VI.

North of Ireland.) 1652 FELTHAM Char. Low C. (1659) 24
They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the
English... nor are their Men such "linnen-lifters. 1625
B. Jonson Staple of N. I., O Founder, no such matter, My
Spurrier, and my Hatter, My "Linnen-man, and my Taylor.
1631 MASSINGER Emperor East I. ii, How low a new stamp'd
courtier May vaile to., His linnen-man, and taylor. 1727-52
Chambers Cycl. s.v. Mill, "Linen-Mills... Their use is, to
scour linens, after their having heen first cleansed when
taken out of the lixivium, or lye. 1886 Willis & Clark
Cambridge I. 270 Lights undulatis, that is, with undulated
or wavy woodwork... The words probably denote what is
now termed '*linen panels'. 1850 Parker Gloss. Archit.
s.v. Panel, One kind of ornament which was introduced
towards the end of the Perpendicular style... consists of a
series of straight mouldings.. so arranged... as to represent
the folds of linen, it is usually called the '*linen pattern'.
1854 MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats 68 The mirror in this case
is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a *linen-prover.
1854 Parriot. Diet. Terms Art, *Linen-stroll, a peculiar
style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels
in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth
century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin
folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1799 Miers
Fisher in Men. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester (1788) V.
316, I examined the .. skin, with a glass which magnified
considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name
of a *linen-teller. 1638 J. Rous Diary (Cannden) 85 He [a
handless man] tooke three stitches in a cloathe with a *linnenwheele (prepared with a turner's devise for the foote).

Linen-armourer. 2. Hist. A maker of
'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar ad-

Linen-armourer. a. Hist. A maker of

Linen-armourer. a. Hist. A maker of linen armour? (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. † b. Allusively used in jest for: A tailor. Hence † linen-armouress.

In AF, the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Taillours et Armurers de Lynge Armure', auglicized as 'The Fraternite of Taillours and Lynge Armurer'; the Latin charters were addressed 'Gissoribus et Armurariis Linearum'. (See Clode Mean, Guild Mercht. Taylors 58-9; Herbert Guilds II. 385.)

1603 Stow Surv. Lond. (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edwarde the first, in the 28. of his raigne, confirmed that Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armores. 1630 J. Taylora(Water P.) Praise Clean Linen Ded. Whs. II. 165 You are the only Linnen Armouresse, Cap a pie from the declination of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nighteap. 1687 [Hist. Sir 'J. Hawkwood.'! § 1. 1 The Merchant-Taylors, then called Linnen-Armourers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Cover, Linnen-armorers, Tailers. So 1785 in Grose Diet. Vulgar Tongne.

Tongne.

Linen-dra:per. [f. Linen sb.] A retail trader who deals in linens, calicos, and the like.

1549 Nettingham Rec. IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, lynen draper. 1600 Chester Pl. Banes 86 Cappers and lynnen drapers, see that you fourth bringe In well-decked order that worthy storie of Balaam and his Asse. 1609? Dekklr & Webster Westward Ho! 1. I, Like politic penthouse, which commonly make the shop of a nercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 Cowfer Gilpin 21, I am a linnen-draper bold, As all the world doth know. 1858 Lytton What will he do? II. v, Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Ilence Linendraperess, the wife of a linen-

Hence Linendra peress, the wife of a linendraper, a female linen-draper. Li nendra pery, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which

The occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1868 Miss Bradoon Dead Sea Fr. I. vi. 104 The linen-draperess seated herself in one of the holland-covered armchairs.

1849 F. J. Foxion Pop. Chr. 16 The heterodox linen-drapery of the Tractarians.

1895 P. White King's Diary 4 Colossal linendrapery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

† Linener. Obs. [f. Linen sb. + -er1.] A

Thinener. Obs. [1. LINEN 50, + -ER 1.] A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 B. Jonson Sil. Wom. II, iii, I doe also lone to see her ... have her counsell of taylors, lineners, lace-women, embroyderers. 1625 — Staple of N. The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoomaker.

Linenette (linenet). [f. LINEN 50. + -ETTE.]

A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

180. Paily News to be a circle Valuet and valuetoen estimated.

A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 Daily News 19 Dec. 9/5 Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linen and linenette.. were wholly different materials. 1896 Ibid. 9 Dec. 10/3 A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

Linenless (limenles), a. Devoid of linen or underelothing; discarding linen. Also Comb.

1855 Chamb. Frnt. IV. 290 It was the tall, .buttoned-up, linenless-looking, grisly old Pole.

1887 Cd. Words 82/1 The horsehair shirt and linenless rule admits of no exception.

Lineo (limio), used as combining form of L. linea line; as in Lineo-circular a. Math., said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into

of an apparatus for converting rectilinear circular movement. Lineograph [see -GRAPH], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (Cent. Dict.). Lineo-linear a. Math., linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. **Li neo-po lar** a. Math., produced by taking the (n-1)-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order; so called because

such a polar of a point is a line (Cent. Dict.).

1858 Cavley in Colt. Math. Papers (1889) 11. 517 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant ab'-ab'. 1874 Stylester in Proc. Roy. Instit. VII. 186 note, In the lineo-circular or parallel-motion adjustment imagine the connecters to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

|| **Lineola** (linē vla). [L. līneola, dim. of līnea LINE sb.2] + a. Math. A line. Obs. b. Anat.

and Zool. A little line. Hence Li neolet Ent., a

fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*),

1736 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 77 The Lineola βρ, is to the
Lineola δρ, as the Causes producing them. 1888 Syd. Soc.

1.e.x., Lineola, a little line.

Lineolate (lini/ole¹t), a. Bot. and Zool. [f. Lineolat + -ATE ² z.] Marked with minute lines. Hence Lineolated a., in the same sense.

Hence Li'neolated a., in the same sense.

1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 421 Noctua lineolata, the lineolated Dart [moth] 1852 Dana Crust. 1. 354
Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 Gray Struct.

Bot., 418/2 Lineolate, marked with fine or obscure lines.

Liner [[Oirna]]. [f. Linez v.]

1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything.

1611 Florio, Foderdro,... a liner. 1881 Census Instr.
(1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making: . Liner. 1bid.
78 Furrier, Working... Liner. 1887 I'all Mall G. 7 Sept.
7/2 William Glover, a hucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. Blod. Adet., Mantle finishers and liners wanted.

2. Mech. Something which serves as a lining.

3. An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another.

b. A tbin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. c. A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875).

a. 1886 Pall Matl G. i Sept. 2/1 The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber. it is advisable to have thin liners, which can he easily taken out. 1887 D. A. Low Machine Draw. (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brassliner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 Times 28 Feb. 6/6 The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1869 Sin E. J. Reed Shiphelid A. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1894 Theratle Naval Archit. 114 Wide liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1881 Greffer Gun 237 The harrels are bored up within three inches of the nuzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and liners.

Liner 2 (lairnat). Also 5 lynnor, 5, 7 lyner, 6 lynar. [f. Line sh.2 or Line 7.2]

I. Of persons.

1. Sc. An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

1. Sc. An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14. Burgh Laws ev. (Sc. Stat. I), be saidis lyneris sall sure pat fai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braidnes baith foir part and back part of be land according to be richt and auld merchis withyn be burgh.

1461 Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to serf the burgh of Pebillis: + Wylyem Bulle, Rychart Cant [etc.].

1541 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and determynit be the lynnaris anence the debatis between Johne Henrisone Culane. and John Nachty, twcheing thair landis liand in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 K. Hewart Little Sc. World i. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also liner-out.

wheels, etc. of carriages. Also liner-out.

1819 P. O. Lond. Direct. 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Liner, King-street, Clerkenwell. 1884 Eham Daily Post 28 July 3/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Linersout and Varnishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. Cf. Penny-a-liner.)

(Cf. PENNY-A-1-INER.)

1861 D. Cook Paul Foster's Dan, xix. II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that wields a pen. 1865 Reader 20 May 567. The account in the New Fork World of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a prince amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines' a tree. (Cf. quot, 1890 s.v.

LINE v.2 2.)

1880 Lumberman's Gaz. Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5. = LINESMAN I.

1870 Daily News 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

1870 Daily News 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

II. Of things.

†6. (See quot.) Obs.

1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xii. † 7 The Liner is .. a thin Plate of Iron or Brass... that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work, it may shew whether it be straight or no. Ibid. xvi, He examins by applying the Lyner... and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant.

7. (See quot.)

1886 Mrs. Sharf-Ayres Mirror Painting Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. a. A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see Line sb.2 22).

1838 Halburton Clockin. Ser. n. v., All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot... and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 Kingsley Yeast v. (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electrictelegraph. 1885 Manch. Exam. 21 May 4/7 If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it absolutely prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 R. Kruing Captains Coprageous 1 The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in Simmonds Dict. Trade. 1859 G. A. Lawrence Sveord & Govon xvii. 228 A hinge 'liner', with English colours at the main... close on the enemy's quarter. 1861 Sat. Rev. 14 Dec. 602 There was ... a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 Woolner My Beantiful Lady 14/7 The huge liners of the hostile feet. 1864 Times 17 Oct., Wooden liners had become universally acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.

9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lines. 1901 Scotsman 4 Mar. 6/2 The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and ling fishing.

10. Sports. (? U.S.) a. Baseball. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight

the struck, the structure at the artist of straight line not far from the ground.

1874 [see line-ball, Line sh.² 32].

b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (Cent. Dict.).

11. colloq. A picture hung 'on the line' at an exhibition (see Line sh.2 11 c).

1887 W. P. Farth Autoliog. I. x. 114 The work..in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (W. Cornwall

Closs, 1880).

1602 CAREW Cornwall 110b, As the threshing lout, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lyner on his course rusheth.

+ Line-right, a. and adv. Obs. [f. Line sh.2 + RIGHT a. and adv.]

A. adj. (Situated) in a straight line; straight.

c1391 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. § 21 Under which lyne, whan
that the Sonne and the Mone ben lyne-riht... than is the
Eclips of the Sonne or of the Mone. 1465 Hist. Doc. Rech.
(E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hous is crokyd, and not

lyneryst. **B.** adv. In a straight line; rectilineally; straight. B. adv. In a straight line; recillineally; straight.

1391 Chaucer Astrol. 11, \$ 23 Til that any sterre fix sit lyne-rith perpendiculer over the pol Artik. 1412-20 Lync. Chron. Troy 1. vi, Line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he be deade. 1419 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawen lyneryght.

1430 Lync. Reas. & Sens. 2336 Lyne ryght thy cours to dresse To thilke path. 14. Ephyphanye in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 108 The sterre hem browght to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above.

+ Tinesast. Ohe In a lynnest set.

ryght the chylde above.

† Lineseat. Obs. In 5 lyncet, -set. [f. line flax (see Line sh.1) + Seat.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.

c 1440 Promp. Parn. 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole. 1465
Main. 4 Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberton fore a lynset the same day, vij.d.

Lineseed: see Linseen.

+ Lineshark. Obs. rare = 0. c 1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 773/12 Hec culingua, lineshark.

** Line-sharker. Obs. rare=1.

1604 MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks. (Bullen) VIII.
51 Certain line-sharkers that have conrised the countries to

Linesman (lai nzměn). [f. line's, genitive of

LINE 50.2 + MAN. Cf. LINEMAN.]

1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.

1856 E. NAPIER (titte) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace.

1855

Mag. of Art Sept. p. xlii/2 The ugly shake and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = LINEMAN I.

red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = LINEMAN I.

1883 Standard 3 May 6/5 James B-,..telegraph linesman. 1884 Manch. Exam. 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of linesmen engaged.. in nuloading a barge of heavy sleepers.

3. a. Lawn Tennis. An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines,' whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. b. Football. In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or

the goal-line.

1890 НЕАТИСОТЕ, etc. Lawn Tennis (Badm. Libr.) 349
There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base-lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief.

1894 Westin. Gaz. 27 Mur. 2/3 [Football] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen.

1897 Whitaker's Alm. 644/1 [Football] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games.

1898 Laws Assoc. § 13 in Football (Badm. Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty...shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

Linet, obs. form of Linnet and of Lint!.

Linet: the goal-line.

Liney: see Liny.
Ling (lin), sb.1 Forms: 3-5 lenge, 4 leyng, 4-5 leenge, 4-7 lyng(e, linge, 4- ling. [ME. lenge, lienge, later ling(e (whence, according to lenge, thenge, later image (whence, according to Hatz.-Darm., F. lingue); cf. early mod. Du. lenghe, linghe (now leng), G. leng, länge, lange, ON. langa, Sw. långa, Norw. langa, longa, Da. længe. Connexion with Long a. is probable.]

1. A long slender gadoid fish, Molva vulgaris or Lota molva, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or other salted.

split and dried). + Old ling: salted ling. Organ

ling: see ORGAN.

ling: see ORGAN.

e 1300 Havelok 832 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther lenge, ne thornbake. 1324-5 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 14 ln. ij Lenges empt', iiijs. viijd. 1377 lbid. 46 ln j Turbut et j leyng emp. xs. vid. 1435 in Kennett Par. Antig. (1818) 11. 255 Cum i vidid lynge, cum iii congers. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 43 Nym Milwel or lenge, bat is wel y-wateryd. 1459 in Paston Lett. l. 430 Itm. ij saltyng tubbes. Item, viij. lynges. 1573 Tussea Hud. lvii. (1878) 133 Ling, Saltish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1598 B. Josson En. Man out of Hum. Iv, iii. (1600) L4 b, Hee lookes like..n drie Poule of Ling vpon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1601 Shaks. All's Well III. ii.

12, 13 Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country, are nothing like your old Ling and your Isbels a'th Court. 1615
MARKHAM Eng. Housew. 11. ii. (1668) 73 Take the jole of the best Ling that is not much watered. 1619 Pasquil's Palm. (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for divers weekes, And leavesold Ling to be hisdeputie. a 1661 FULLER Worthlies viii. (1660) 1. 23 Ling, that Noble Fish, corrival in his Joule with the surioin of Beef. 1667 Persy Diary 20 Mar., Had a good dinner of ling and herring pie. 1712 A.Van Leeuwenhoek in Phil. Trans. XXVII.400, 1 stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry Ling in the Water to soften it. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery ix. or Old ling, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 180a Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) 111, 22 The Ling in the neighbourhood of Iceland are so had, that [etc.]. 1823 Lams Ella Set. It. Rejoic. New Yr., He.. protested there was no faith in dried ling. 1836 Yarkell Brit. Fishes II. 182 The most usual length of the Ling is from three to four feet.

2. Applied in America, New Zcaland, etc. to

2. Applied in America, New Zcaland, etc. to

2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the hurbot (Lota maculosa), the cultus-cod (Ophiodon elongatus), etc. (see quots.). c 1850 [see Lawer 5]. 1885 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) H1. 212 In eastern Florida it [Elacate canada] is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the ling or snooks. Ibid. 260 One [fish] living in the sea round New Zealand (Genyfterns blacodes) is known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod. * 1888 [see Cultus-cod]. 1898 Morris Austral Eng., Ling. In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to Genyfterns blacodes, Forst.; also called Cloudy Bay Cod. Lotella marginata, Macl., is called Ling, in New South Wales.

3. attrib., as ling fish (cf. cod-fish), fishery, hook, pie. 1489 Canton Fayles of A. n. wi, H vj b, Grete foyson of 'ling fysshe, and haburden. c1526 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you wold have had som good ling fish. 1836 Chamb. Yind. Dec. 383 Spain presents a good .market for dried cod and ling fish. 1798 Maltinus Popul. (1878) 222 The 'ling fishery. 1896 Lydekker Roy. Nat. Hist. V. 436 The ling fishery. 1896 Lydekker Roy. Nat. Hist. V. 436 The ling fishery. 1896 Lydekker Roy. Nat. Hist. V. 436 The ling fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 Hisher Descr. Shelld. 1st. 510 The lines are fitted with 'ling hooks. 1633 Markham Eng. Housson. 0a * Ling pic.

Ling (lin), sb. Also 4-7 lyng(e, 5 lynk, 5, 7 lingge, 6-7 linge. [a. ON. Jyng (Da. lyng, Sw. lynng): -OTeut, type *lingswon*. Cf. Sw. lingon condenses.

Ingge, 6-7 linge. [a. ON. Jing (Da. Jing, Sw. Jingg):—O'Teut. type *lingwom. Cf. Sw. Jingon eowberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly Calluna vulgaris; see Heather. c 1357 Durham Acc. Rolls (Suttees) 559 Et in reparacione stagni molend. Abbathie cum Mos et Lyng pro eadem. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 336 He laf slawe in a slak florty score on a pak... Dede in the lyng. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 305/2 Ly(n)ge of the hethe, bruera. 14... Arund. MS. 42, f. 23 b in Promp. Parv. 305 note, An heth but growep ful... of lynk. c 1445 Ranf Coilsear 397 (Gifthow meits only leid lent on the ling. 1486 Nottingham Rec. 111. 249 For xiii), thraweof lyng. 1538 Leland tim. V. 122 Inthe Dales of Richemontshire they harne Linge, Petes, and Turfles. 1548 Turner Names of Herbes 35 Erice. is named in english Heth, hather, or ling. 1577-39 Holinsied Chron., Ilist. Soot. 557 (There was growing in that place... verie much of that kind of heath or lings. 1607 Norden Surv. Dial. v. 235 Heath is the general or common name, whereof there is one kind, called Hather, the other, Ling. 1636 Ploor Staffordsh. 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon Ling all the hardest winter. 1819 Carabae Tales Hall xix, She... stir'd the fire of ling, and brush'd the wicker chair. 1822 Bewick Mem. 11 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and ling. 1882 Ouna Maxemma I. 124 Their huts were always... thatched with rushes and ling.

b. attrib., asling-thatch; ling-bird, the meadowpipit, Anthus pratensis.

1814 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 245 note, The small heath-

b. attrib., asling-thatch; ling-bird, the meadow-pipit, Anthus pratensis.

1814 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 245 note, The small heath-bird or "ling-bird. 1893 J. Watson Confess. Poacher 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the nwakening ling-birds rises from every brae. 1481-3 Durkam Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (sic) del "lyngthake, xxd. 1884 Gd. Words 2: The heavy ling thatch hung low over window and wall.

Ling, sb.3 [Chinese | ling (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, Trapa bicornis, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.

1860 SCARTH Twelve Vrs. China 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the 'ling' has grown in the water. 1866 in Treas. Bot.

+ Ling, v. ? dial. Obs. [Cf. linge, to put out

† Ling, v. ? dial. Obs. [Cf. linge, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, Eng. Dial. Dial.) intr. Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.

1674 Wood Life (O. II. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would ling out of her mouth.

Ling. variant of Leve at Other Company of the
out of her mouth.

Ling, variant of LENG v. Obs.

-ling (lin), suffix 1, appended to sbs., adjs., vb.stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com.
Tent. formative (OE., OS., OHG. -ling, ON.
-ling-r, Goth. -ligg-s in gadiliggs). It doubtless
arose from the addition of the suffix -ilgo-z -ING 3
to noun-stems formed with the suffix -ilgo-(EL 1,
-LE 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.

1. In OE., -ling added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.), as hirling hireling, ieroling ploughman (i. iero ploughing), rapling prisoner (i. rap rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. déorling darling, efenling an equal, feoroling quarter, farthing, geongling youngling, gesibling, sibling kinsman; similarly from an adv., underling subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE, as swertling? some black bird (?f. sweart black), stærling starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).

In ME. and mod.E. the suffix continued to be

freely employed with the same function as in OE; examples are atterling, deathling, fatling, firstling, grayling, nestling, nursling, sapling, suckling. The personal designations in -ling are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as courtling, earthling, groundling, + popeling (= papist), vainling, worldling.
On the analogy of words like nursling, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in -ling have been formed on vb.-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as shaveling, starreling; of similar origin is stripling, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.

The suffix is no longer productive in the uses

above explained.

2. In ON, the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut, langs, (cf. OE. startling mentioned above, and G. sperling sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as gésling-r gosling, kelling-r kitten, kiölin-gr young kid, † kidling', but also in a few other words, as békling-r booklet, retling-r glove, yrmling-r little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to the codling, recorded ϵ 1314 (kitling, which appears a 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c, we find gosting (of which the earliest quoted form, gesling, points to adoption from ON.), and duckling. In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as godling, lordling, kingling, princeling; in this use it is still a living formative.

In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, -ling has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed

it in nonce-wds.

It in nonce-wos.

2 1800 Lame Lett. (1837) I. 147 Gentry dipped in Styx all over, whom no paper javelin-lings can touch. 1815 J. Gil-cheist Lalyrinth Demolflished 8 Philosophling. Ibid. 22 Thinkling. Ibid. 24 Metaphysicling. 1885 Howells in Century Mag. XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbackling.

-ling², -lin(g)s, suffix, forming adverbs, most of which survive only dial. The Teut. root *lings-, langs-, langs-, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablaut-forms as the terminal element in certain (1) and the appearance of the state of the stat OE. advs. expressive of direction or extent, as in bæcling BACKLING; andlang (see ALONG, ENDLONG); backing Backling; andlang (see Along, Endlong); nihilanges for a night; grundlinga (also grundlinga) to the ground. In certain instances the suffixes -linga, -lunga, were already in OE substituted for -inga, -lunga, advb. terminations originating in some case (? ablative) of sbs. in -ing, -ung (see -ING 1); so in néadlinga, néedlinga, whence, with adverbial (genitival) es, the ME. nedlingis NEEDLINGS, of necessity. The original OE use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations grafelyng (Grovelling), headling(s, sideling(s; more numerous, however, are the words sideling(s; more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs. of condition or situation from adjs., as blindling(s, darkling(s, firstlings, flatling(s, hidlings, mostlings.

Lingal, variant of Linger.

"Lingam (lingam), linga (linga). Also 8 lingum, 8-9 lingham. [a. Skr. linga, nom. case lingum; the flexional m has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs, of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped

India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.

The first quot, contains some misunderstanding.
1719 I. T. Phillips tr. Thirty-four Confer. 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the Firatti Lingnum, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung.
1793 W. Hoddes Traz. v. 04 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center.. with a lump hunging over the Lingham. Ibid. note. The Lingham is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahmah. 1799 Colebrooke in Life v. (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a linga of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. Forbes Orient. Mem. 11. 364 Two respectable brahmins. who. had. performed the accustomed ceremonies to the linga. 1857 R. Tomes Amer. in Japan v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height.. which appeared to be lingams.

Hence Lingamism., the worship of lingams.
1843 MACAULAV Sp. Ld. Ellenborough's Gout. Sp. (1853)
11. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made?

It was to Lingamism.

Lingan, Lingat, obs. ff. of Lingel, Lingor.

Lingan: see Licham.

Lingcan: see LICHAM.

LINGE.

Linge, lindge (lindg), v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 9 dial. lineh, linse. [Of obscure origin: the Eng. Dial. Dict. cites (s.v. Linch) from Moisy a mod. Norman lincher to whip.] trans. To beat, thrash. 1600 Holland Livy Lvii. Florus' Brev. 1242 Met he with a soldior out of his ranke and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well lindged & swaddled with vinewands by the centurion. 1606 — Sucton. Annot. 27 As if he had beene well lindged with lether thongs. 1824 Macragara Gallovid. Encycl. 310 Linged, lashed, beaten, &c. 1825-80 Jamieson, Linge, Lynge, to flog, beat. 1847 Halliwell, Linse, to beat severely. Devon. 1858 N. Q. and Ser. Vl. 278/2 The. magistrate. exclaimed, Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself! 1868 Arkinson Cleveland Gloss. Linch, to flog or thrash, to beat with a whip or flexible cane.

Lingel, lingle (lingl'), sh. Now dial. Forms: 5 lynyolf, lynolf, (inniolf), 6 lyngell, 6-7 lingell, 7 Sc. linyel, 8 lingan, 9 lingal, liniel, 6- lingel, 7- lingle. [a. OF. lignocl, lignent:—popular L. *lineolum, f. L. linea Line sb. 2] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

c 1440 Pronp. Parr. 366/x Lynyolf, or imiolf [H., P. kynolf, threde to sow wythe schone or botys. indulu. lici.

lignetti:—popular 1. **Inteolum, 1. L. linea Line 1. S. 6.2] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

*\(e^{-1440}\) Promp. Parr. 366/r Lynyolf, or inniolf \([H., P. \) lynolf, threde to sow wythe schone or botys, indula, licinium. 1233 Fitznens. Itas. 8 142 Bodkyn, knyfe, lyngell, gyue thy horse mete, se he be shoed well. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Lyngell that souters sowe with, cheffers, lignier. 156.

1. Heywood Prox. & Epigr. (1867) 110 For may he unce get his shooes on my feete, Without last or lingel his woordes make them meete. 1596 Turbers. I'enerie 21 And he must have a lyngell in readinesse to sow up the skin, and at enery stitch that he taketh let him knit his threed or lyngell. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. Knit. Burn. Pestle v. iii, Whose Master wrought with Lingell and with All. 1635 D. Dickson Pract. Writ. (1843) I. 106 He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather. 1721 RAMSAY Ode to Mr. F.—i, Hinds wi' elson and hemp lingle, Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. C. 10 July, A little hemp, which he spun into lingels. \$\(e^{-1817}\) Hogg Tales \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) \) Soletage of Corye. . Scratched his head with the awl, and gave the lingles such a yerk, that he made them both crack in two. 1868 G. Macnosald R. Falconer I. 104 Settling in haste to his awl and his lingel.

1. b. attrib., as lingel- (or † lingel's) end, -tail.

1. 1589 R. HANVEY Pl. Perc. (1500) 25 My shoe shall rend, my nall blade bend, My lingels end, first shall I spend, Before his works goe downe. \$\(e^{-174}\) C. Kettin Farmer's Ind's Vigneleend.

1. Hence Li'ngel v. Irans., to bind firmly with

lingle-end.

Hence Lingel v. trans., to bind firmly with

cobbler's thread. Sc.

1819 Hogo Jacobite Relies 1. 102 Come like a cobler,
Donald Macgillavry, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel

1819 Hogg Jacobite Relies 1. 102 Come like a cobler, Donald Maggillarry, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel them cleverly.

Lingel, lingle (ling'l), sb.2 Now dial. Forms: 5 lengell, (lynnell), 5-7 lingell, 6 lyngell, 7 lingal, 7- lingel, 8- lingle. [app. tepr. an AF. *lengle:-1. lingula strap, thong, also spoon; dim, of lingua tongue. Cf. Langle.]

†1. collect. sing. The leather straps, etc. of a horse's harness. Obs.

1460 Lybeaus Disc. 1364 (Kaluza) His scheld was blak as pich, Lingell, armes, trappure swich. Ibid. 1664 And of be same painture Was lingell and trappure.

2. A thong or latchet.

1538 Elvor Dict., Cohum, a thonge or lyngell wherwith the oxe bowe & the yoke are bounden togider. a 1585 Moxtgomeric Plyting w. Pohwart 342 Shame and sorrow on her snout that... louses off thy lingals sa lang as they may last. 1658 Philles, Lingel, a little tongue or thong. 1790 A. Wilson To E. Picken Poet. Wks. (1846) to 7 This half a year yer finny tales, Ower moses, mountains, seas and dales, I ve carried i'my lingle. 1803 Brattin Parings (1873) 4 (E. D. D.) Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast. 1832 A. Henoreson Prox. 120 It's short while since the sow bore the lingel. 1875 Kakichi Dict. Mech., Lingel, a small thong of leather for sewing or lacing bands. [syn.] Lingle. 1805 Crockett Men of Moss Hags xxv. 183, I had my sword dangling by a lingel or tag at my right wrist. 1896 — Grey Man xxix. 20, I. saw nothing but some discharged pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand.

† 3. A flat blade or spoon, a spatula.

1508 Frono, Paletta di speliate, a lingell, a spoone, a tenon, a spattle or slice as Apothecaries vse. 1611 Corge, Friquette, a lingell, smalle sklice, little scummer. Hid., Palette, a Lingell, smalle sklice, lotte scummer. Hid., Pralette, a Lingell, Fenon, Slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay salue on plaisters.

Palette, a Lingell, Tenon, Slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay salue on plaisters.

Ilence Lingel v. trans., to fisten with a thong. (Cf. Langle v.) Sc.

1879 G. Macdonald Sir Gibbie Alvi. (1880) 293. I never read the ballant about the worm lingelt roun' the tree.

† Lingence. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. linggre to lick: see ENGE.] A linctus.

2 1661 Fuller Worthies, Nottinghamsh. II. (1662) 315

A stick hereof [of liquorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to Patients, to use in any Lingences or Loaches.

† Linger, sh. Obs. [f. Linger v.] Delay.

1597 J. Panne Rayal Exch. 34 Who but they cowld abyde such hunger and colde, .. besydes the lynger of paye, synknes and mortalitie?

Linger (lingsi), v. Forms: 4, ?6 lenger, (4 langer), 6 lyngar, etc., 6-linger. [Northern Me. lenger, frequentative of Leng v.: see -er. 5.]

† 1. intr. To dwell, abide, stay (in a place). Obs.

2 1300 Cursor M. 604 perfor he gase him to begin A luesum land at lenger in. 12 1300 lbid. 1411 And lener was [adam] siben to lenger [Fairf. langer] in hell ban langer in bis line to duell.

2. To stay behind, tarry, loiter on one's way; to stay on or hang about in a place beyond the proper or usual time, esp. from reluctance to leave it.

or usual time, csp. from reluctance to leave it.

1530 Palsgr. 612/1, I lyngar behynde my companye, I tarye behynde them, je larye. 1553 Eorn Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 27 Leaste any linger behynde bis companie. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 313 A number of the Souldyours... came home agayne unpayde and lyngered and still hanged vpon the prince. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, IV. IV. 54 Then linger not, my Lord, away, take horse. 1594 Spenser Amoretti Enxyviii, And, in her songs, sends many a wishfull vow For his returne that seemes to linger late. 1667 Peprs Biary 30 June, They had no orders, and lay lingering upon the way. 1668 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 254 They pretending they had lost their Way, but more truly lingred, not having us to spur them on. 1794 Mrs. Radeliffe Myst. Udolpho i, In scenes like these she would often linger alone. 1816 Sheller Alster Alstor 98 He would linger long In lonesome vales, making the wild his home. 1828 Lytton Alice 67 Evelyn could have lingered all day in the room. 1894 Green Short Hist. ii. & 0, 9, The White Ship in which he had embarked lingered behind the rest of the royal fleet. 1893 G. E. Matheson About Holland 22 The Dutch trains do perhaps seem to linger somewhat on the way.

b. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly

b. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly

D. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly (down, past).

1826 Mrs. Stielley Last Man II. 150 Soon the dim orb passed from over the sun, and lingered down the eastern heaven. 1836-9 Dickens Sk. Box, Seenes iii. (1892) 54 These men linger listlessly past. 1840 — Barn. Rniger swiftly.

1863 Hawtiorne. Our Old Home (1879) 294 Lingering through one of the aisles.

through one of the aisles.

c. fig. (with a prep. as on, over, round): To dwell upon, give protracted consideration to, be reluctant to quit (a subject).

1843 Russin Mod. Paint. (1848) I. ii. ii. v. § 8. 193 Every one of those broad spaces she would linger over in protracted delight. 1844 Stanker Arnold (1858) I. iv. 168, I linger round a subject. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus lxiv. 117 Yet, for again I come to the former story, beseems not linger on all done there.

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. Lingering obt. a. b.)

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. Lingering ppl. a. b.)

1534 [see Lingering rbl. sb.]. 1570 Levins Manif. 78 [23]
To linger, language. 1604 Shans. Oth. v. ii. 88, I would not have thee linger in thy paine. 1607 — Cop. III. iii. 89
Pent to linger But with a graine a day. 1819 Scott Prose Wks. IV. Biographics II. (1870) 320 He lingered a few days, possessed of his senses, reconciled to his fate. 1838 J. II.
BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 251 He lingered as a prisoner of the Inquisition for sixteen years. 1898 Rider Haggard
Dr. Therne 6 He lingered for nearly two years.

1898. To be tardy in doing or beginning anything; to hesitate, delay; to dawdle. † Constr. inf.

1548. Udall, etc. Evasim. Par. Matt. iii. 7-10 As they yt make hast are pertakers of health, so they that linger are al pertakers of peril. 1586 J. Hooker Hist. Ird. in Holinshed II. 16/1 The king... differed the time, and lingered to give any answer. 1598 Shans. Merry B. III. 15 & We have linger'd about a match between en Page, and my cozen Slender. 1611 Bibbe 2 Pet. ii. 3 Whose indgement now of a long time lingereth not for. owk apydl. 1602
Dryners Cleomenes II. ii. 17 And if my Eyes have powr, He should not sue In vain, nor linger with a long delay. 1812 S. Rogers Columbus IV. 30 Off the stern Catalan... Muttered dark threats, and linger'd to obey. 1851 Grote Greece VIII. 420 His accuser denounces him as having... designedly lingered in the husiness, for the purpose of prolonging the period of remuneration. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xix, IV. 268 By no remonstrance... could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field... Every one of them lingered, and wondered why the rest were lingering. 1871 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 186 Either Malcolm lingered in his preparations, or letc.!

5. fig., chiefly of immaterial things.

5. fig., chiefly of immaterial things. a. To remain, to be slow to pass away or disappear; to stay or persist, though tending to wane and dwindle. To linger on, to continue to linger.

1764 Goldsm. Train 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1805 Wornsw. Waggoner 1v. 189 Nor could the waggon long survive, Which Benjamin had ceased to drive: It lingered on in-guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried. 1855 Macaular Hiss. Eng. xvi. 111. 707 It is by no means improbable that this superstition... may still linger in a few obscure farm-houses. 1868 E. Edwards Ralegh I. xxii. 483 When the Plague had departed from most parts of London, it often lingered in the Tower. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 110 But he has still a doubt lingering in his mind.

b. To be slow in coming or accruing.

1842 Tennyson Locksky Hall 141 Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. 1863 Geo. Ellot Romola I. Introd. (1880) of The wages of men's sins often linger in their payment. 1871 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xx. 503 When the sentence was once passed its execution did not linger.

C. Of actions or conditions: To be protracted (wearisomely or painfully), to drag on. (Cf. Linguage Add. 2)

(wearisomely or painfully), to drag on.

(GERING 17), a.)
[1501 SHAKS. 1 Hen. 17, 1. i. 74 One would have lingring Warres, with little cost.] 1836 THIRKWALL Greece III. xvii. 8 As the siege of Ithone lingered, the Spartans called on their allies for aid.

their allies for aid.

6. quasi-trans. a. with advb. compl. (forth, on, out): To draw out, prolong, protract by lingering, tarrying, or dallying. To linger away: to waste (time) by lingering.

1550 LATIMER Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI (1562) 137 It shal cause things to have good successe, and that matters shal not be lingered forth from daye to daye. 1567 SHAKS.

2 Hen. IV, 1. ii. 265, I can get no remedy against this Consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers, and lingers

it out, but the disease is incurable. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. v. x. 9 Let your briefe plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. 1622 Massinger Virg. Mart. in. iii. I'll not insult on a base, humbled prey By lingering out thy terrors. 1695 Drivden Death Mr. Parcell 29 Now live secure, and linger out your days. a 1704 !! Brown Praise Drankenness Wks. 1730 !! 36 The first linger away their lives in perpetual drudgery. 1721 Amiers Terrx Fil. No. 34 (1754) 179 To prevent the scholars from ling'ring away their time, and neglecting their studies. 1829 Scott Diary 8 Mar. in Lockhart, Half measures do but linger out the feud. 1833 Land Elia Ser. 11. Wedding, We all began to be afraid that a suit which as yet had abated none of its ardours, might at last be lingered on, till passion had time to cool. 1866 Froune Hist. Eng. VI. 522 His policy, therefore, was for the present to linger out the negotiations. 1887 Lowell Old Eng. Dram. (1892) 130 Ford lingers-out his heart-breaks too much.

b. To pass (life) sadly or wearily.
1725 Pope Odyss. xiv. 411 Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I linger life. a 1774 Goldson. Hist. Greca 11. 239 They. left him to linger in this manner, unattended, the remains of his wretched life.
47. trans. To cause to linger; to prolong, protract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. Obs.

tract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. Obs.

1543 Grafton Cont. Harding 18 Edwarde. thoughte he wold not lynger his busines. 1556 T. How tr. Castiglione's Contyer A hij b, 1 forbare and lingered the time to see if any lete.]. 1565 Jewel Repl. Harding (1611) 307 The Bread, that our Lord gaue to his Disciples, he lingred it not (tr. l. non distribit), nor had it to be kept with the morning. a 1568 Consended Ebk. Death ii. 7 That weel y no occasion should linger ye amendment of our lines with age. 1584 Coasa Hardin (164) 215 Wherefore I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1664 Sinks. Oth. IV. ii. 231 He goes into Mauritania. viplesse his abode be lingred heere by some accident. 1604 Edmonds Observ. Casar's Comm. 50 To linger and detract the war. 1614 RALEEGI Hist. Worldtw.ii. \$ 3.175 The Leigers...could not be perswaded to linger the time and stay their aduantage. 1632 Sanderson Serm. 301 Secure ones may linger their repentance till it be too late. 1633 Foro Broken H. IV. iv, To linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

† b. To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also

too late. 1633 Ford Broken II., IV., IV, To linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

† b. To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also with off. Obs.

1534 More Let. to Marg. Refer Wks. 1429/1 They were not lingered nor made to daunce any long attendance. Assutours were sometime wont to be. 1543 Granton Conta. Harding for Then Henryspedely prepared himselfe because he would lynger his frendes no lenger. 1594 West 2nd Pt. Symbol. \$35 Least the parties should. be long lingered with vaine hope of an endlesse end. 1606 G. Wloodcockel Hist. Instine XXI. 80 Hee sollicited the Affricks and the King of Mauritane for supply, being linged off with delayes.

8. intr. To have a longing or craving, to hanker. Const. after; also (rarely) with infinitive.

1641 Biss Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 11 They [sc. tups] will beginne to linger after ewes and decline. a 1649 WINTHEO New Eng. (1853) I. 54 Such as fell into discontent, and lingered after their former condition in England. 1651 N. Bacos Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. XXVII. (1739) 120 The Cardinal finding the King's mind to linger after another Bedfellow. a 1682 Sig T. Browne Practs 14 More remarkable it seems that they should extoll and linger after the Cucumbers and Leeks, Onions and Garlick in Agypt. 1718 MOTTEUR Quix. (1733) I. 255 Thon lingerest with Impatience to exercise thy talking Faculty. 1833 Surrey Words (E.D.S.) s. v., Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

Thingerer (lings). 1003. Jurge Words (E.D.S.) s. v., Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

Lingerer (lings). [f. Linger, t. + -ER l.]
One who, or that which, lingers, tarries, etc.; † a dawdler, idler; † one who hankers (after).

1579 Tonson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 610 2 As oft as we play the lingerers, & cold staruelinges. 1646 Caule Casse Come.
3 Our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect. 1713 Streele Gaardian No. 131 ? 1 The mighty body of lingerers, persons who. waste away in gende inactivity the day. 1740 J. Love Cricket (1770). 53 O Flex, you Linger, Flee! 1820 Scott Alonast, viii, But you, ye lingerers, he added, looking to a knot of beeches which still bore their withered leaves fetc.]. 1891 Sulks J. Marray I. i. In The book was a lingerer on his shelves and did not sell. 1892 Stevenson Wrecker vii. 122 A waterside prowler, a lingerer on wharves.

|| Lingerie (længi). [Fr. 'the making or

| **Lingerie** (længri). [Fr., 'the making or selling of linnen cloth; also, linnen, linnen stuffe, things made of linnen' (Cotgr.), f. linge linen.] Linen articles collectively; also, the articles of linen, lace etc. in a women's wardache at the articles of linen, lace, etc. in a woman's wardrobe or trousseau.

1835 Conrt Mag. VI. p. xviii/2 It is expected that lingerie will be this season in very great request, both in morning and half-dress. 1885 Illustr. Lond. News 21 Nov. 516/1. A happy bride supplied with 'a handsome lingerie'. 1894 Daily News 11 Apr. 3/1 The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue.

Lingering (lingering), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. Linger. Also rarely in fl., last remaining traces (of something).

a 1300 Curtor M. 16292 And quils bon lines here wit vs pi lengring sal be care. c 1375 lbid. 6686 (Fairf.) pe snyter sal quite his leching and make amendis for his lyngering. 1534 More Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1172/t. I know my lingering not likely to last longe, but out wil my snuffe sodainly some daye within a while. 1570 Sir T. Wilson Demosthenes 45 Lingering is noysome when necessity requires haste. 1538 STANNURST Æncis II. (Arb.) 66 Now, quod he, no lingring, let vs hence. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 702. 1822 W. Inving in Life & Lett. (1864) II. 80, I. am still troubled with lameness and inflammation in the arkles, the lingerings of my tedious malady. 1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 267 After a lingering. The little innocent soul fitted away. 1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge I. 625 A delay of three years... is a striking illustration of... the lingering of all college work.

† b. Hankering (after). Ohs.

1608 Hieron Wks. 1. 732/r Remone from him...all worldly desires, all lingring after the deceining sweetnes of these earthly things. 1642 Rocens Naaman by Gods judgements...crossing their lingring after Canana.

Lingering, ppl. a. [-1NG 2.] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind along the durate of this page.

Lingering, 19th. a. [-ING 2.] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind, slow to depart or disappear.

a 1547 Surrey in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 31 Of lingting doutes such hope is sprong pardie. 1561 Sackyille & Norton Ferrex & Porrex 1. ii. 194 The lyngering yeres That draw not forth his ende with faster course. 1594 Warres Cyrns 289 We'll starue them with a lingring siege. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows 1. \$ 63. 105 Whether sudden or lingring judgements. 1697 Dryden Vivg. Past. VIII. 100 Restore, my Charms, My lingring Daphnis to my longing Look behind. 1859 J. Cuming Ruth vi. 95 Even in the worst and most depraved of mankind, there is a lingering sense of gratitude. 1878 Hunley Physiogr. 203 The lingering remains of volcanic activity.

b. esp. of disease, suffering, or death: Slow, painfully protracted. † Of poisons: Characterized by slow or lardy action. Ohs.
1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI., 11. ii. 247 They will. torture him with grieuous lingring death. 1611 — Wint. T. 1. ii. 320. 1611 — Cymb. 1. v. 34 Strange lingring poysons. 1623 Webster Duckess Malf v. ii. 'It's a secret That (like a lingring poyson) may chance lie Spread in thy vaines, and kill thee seamen yeare hence. 1627 F. Little Mon. Chr. Munif. (1871) 67 His lingering disease increasing, and death approaching. 1655 Nicholus Papers (Camden) II. 289 He yet is extreame weake, and I feare his sicknes will prone lingering, but I hope not in any daunger of his life. 1671 Millor Samson 618. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 81 Wesching, but Another the old of a lingering illness. 1842 Elemistons Hist. Ind. II. 511 He put the widow of Sévaji to a painful and lingering death. 1885 Gilberts Mikadou. 10. 0712 Plays Ser. Int. (1895) 208 Punishment! Ves. Something lingering, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. 1887 Kent. Gloss. s. v., He's in a poor lingering way.

Lingeringly (lingerinfil, adv. [-Lx².] In a lingering way.

Lingeringly (lingərinli, adv. [-LY 2.] In a

Lingeringly (lingeringli, adv. [-LY2.] In a lingering manner.

1589 Rider Bibl. Scholast. 873 Lingeringly, tarde.

1589 Rider Bibl. Scholast. 873 Lingeringly, tarde.

1631 R. H. Araignm. Whole Creature v. 38 Not so long, so lingringly, as this macerating, massacring murthering Famine.

24 th As the flow'r which lingringly doth fade.

1637 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 73 Barke bound disease makes trees live lingringly and poorely.

24 Poems (1680) 517 Coughs, Astmas, Apoplexies, Fevers, Rhume, All that kill dead; or lingeringly consume.

1827 Moore Epium. xvi. (1839) 167 Her hand parted lingeringly from mine.

1859 Kingsley Misc. (1860) I. 270 Even the best of them look lingeringly and longingly back to Europe and her legends.

1871 Rossettt Poems, Last Confession 244 Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words Fell lingeringly.

1878 Symons Sonnets Jl. Angelo lixiv, Death. Who to sad souls alone comes lingeringly.

[Lingerly, adv., given in Diets., appears to be a misprint in the later edd. of C. Bronte's Jane Eyre iii; ed. 1 (1847) has lingeringly.]

Eyre iii; ed. 1 (1847) has lingeringly.]
† Linget 1. Sc. Obs. In full linget-seed. Also 6 lingeat, 8 linjet. [An unexplained var. of linnet,

thinget. Sc. Obs. In tull linget-seed. Also blingeat, 8 linjet. [An unexplained var. of linnet, earlier form of Lint sh.] The seed of 'lint' or flax, linseed. Oly(e lingeat: linseed oil. c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. vin. (Preach. Swallow) xviii, se ye yon churle... Fast sawand hemp and gude linget seid thid. xxvi, Yone lint heirefter will do gude; For linget is to litill birdis fude. 1477 Extracts Abord. Reg. (1844) 1. 408 Three peckis of lynget, and thre peckis of hemp sede. 1501 in Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. II. 23 Hem, for iiij pointis olye lingeat xijs. 1505-6 lid. III. 184 Hem, for iiij pointis olye lingeat xijs. 1505-6 lid. III. 184 Hem, for ane quart oly lingeat viijs. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 152 Linget seed. 1655 in Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs (1878) III. 420 Repairing thither with ane bag of linget. 1794 Piper of Prebles 6 (E.D.) D. An nane but hamit linjet sawn.—Fan lint was beaten wi' the mill. † Linget 2. Obs. rare = 0. Also 6 lingette. [Of obscure origin: Ilalliwell gives linget as a Somerset var. of linnet, but cites no authority.] Some small bird; perh.—ling-bird (see Ling sh.2 b).

1532 Elvor Dict., Atricapilla, ... a byrde with blacke fethers on the crown of his head, muche like our linget [1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Like a lingete or titynge]. 1611 Cooge., Fauvette, a yellowish bird somewhat lesse then the Nightingale, whereunto she resembles both in singing and shape; some call her, a Linget. 1706 Phillips (d. Kersey). Linger or Linget, a kind of Bird.

Linget, obs. form of Lingor.

† Lingible, a. Obs. rare = 1. [ad. L. type **lingtish* for linger to list.] Most to be listed.

*lingible, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. type *lingibl-is, f. lingëre to lick.] Meant to be licked.

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. § Min. 515 Others are lingible, as lohochs, syrups, and sublinguale troches.

Lingism (linjizm). [f. Ling, the name of a Swedish physician + -18M.] Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); kinesitherapy.

1879 in Webster Suppl.
Lingle: see Lingel.

Ling-long, a. ? reduplication of long.

a 1810 SCRIEES Barthram's Dirge iii, She tore her ling long yellow hair, And kneh at Barthram's side.

Lingo 1 (lingo). Also 8-9 linguo. [2 corrupt form of LINGUA (franca): see LINGUA 2, 3-b, and ef. Pg. lingoa.] A contemptuous designation for: Poreign speech or language; language which is

strange or unintelligible to the person who so designates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly)

signates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly) by some particular class of persons.

1660 New Haven Col. Rec. (1858) 11. 337 To web the plant [=plaintiff] answered, that he was not acquainted with Dutch lingo. 1700 Congres Very of World iv. iv, Well, Well, I shall understand your Lingo one of these days, Cozen; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. 111. 193 They are Sesquipedalia Verba of which their Isc. the American Indians? Linguo is composed. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones vt. ii, I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the lingo. 1788 J. Chubbe Misc. Tracts (1770) 1. 84 When men speak French, or any Outlandish Linguo. 1778 Sheridan Camp It. ii, You may swear he is a foreigner by his lingo. 1818 Blackw. Mag. 111. 407 The linguo of the Virtuoso clan. 1861 Geo. Ellori in Cross Life (1879) 11. 168 The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages. 1866 Lowell Kiglow P. Introd. Poems 1850 II. 15, I should be half inclined to name the Vankee a lingo rather than a dialect. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed.) II. 470 They come with their barbarons lingo to flatter us. 1875 E. C. Stedman Victorian Voets 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

Lingo 2. Weaving. Also 8 lingoe. [? variant of Lingor.] (See quots.)

1731 Mortimer in Vili. Trans. XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male, or through a Loop in the Leish, and hath a small long Weight or Lingoe hung below, to counter-balance the Packthreads. 1790 G. Surru Laboratory II. 49. 1831 G. R. Porter Silk Manny. 254 The cords whereby the leaden weights, which are called lingos, are attached to the harness. 1880 Altrim y Droan Gloss, Lingo, a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

| Lingo 3, lingoa. [Moluccan lenggoa, dial. var. of Malay 3. ligih (Le Clercq Ternate)

var. of Malay sold light (Le Clercq Ternate Vocab. 1890). The word appears as linggoa-loom (Dn. boom = tree) in Valentyn Oost-Indien (1726) III. 1. 215.] A large leguminous tree, Pterocarpus indicus, or its wood (native in the East Indies), also called Eurmese rosewood, Amboyna wood, Kyabuka, etc.

1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts 74 note, Of the Lingoa-wood Valentyn describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingoa. 1808 tr. Stavorinus in Pinkerton Voy. § Trav. XI. 254 The wood which is called Amboyna wood, or properly Lingoa Wood. 1890 Century Dict., Lingo.

white, and the stone-hard lingos. 1808 tr. Stavorims in Pinkerton For. & Trar. XI. 23, The wood which is called Amboyna wood, or properly Lingoa Wood. 1890 Century Dict. Lingot (lingoft). ? Obs. or arch. Forms: 5 fl. lingot [lingot [a. F. lingot] see Inget, (8 lignate), 6- lingot. [a. F. lingot] see Inget, (8 lignate), 6- lingot. [a. F. lingot] see Ingot. 1. 1540 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scat. in Pitcaim Crim. Trials I. 307 With other gold wark, to be melut in ane grete lingot. 1686 W. Harmstot. Lemery's Course Chym. (ed. 2) 36 Lingots are Iron molds [etc.]. 1688 [see Ingot 1].

2. A mass of metal shaped like the mould in which it has been cast; = [xgot 2].

1888 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scat. 1. 84 Twa lingatis of gold. 1584 Huuson Du Bartus' Judith v. (1608) 77 Golden lingots. 1605 Camper Rem. (1637) 179 Among the Lacedemonians iron lingets quenched with vinegar that they may serve to no other use [have been used for money]. 1653 H. Cogan It. Pinto's Trav. xiv. (1663) 42 Lingots of silver. 1670 L.D. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) II. 477 Some lignates of copper. 1697 Evelyn Numism. i. 13 They paid Suns in France by Lingat as well as in coin. 1776 Swischen Trav. Spain sliv. (1779) 409 The port of Cadiz, where the lingots of America are landed. 1801 HLL. WILLIAMS Sk. Fr. Rep. I. Xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that ... melted into lingots the most exquisite pieces of bronze. 1841 C. Mackay Mem. Pop. Declusions III. 187 The Baron. showed me a lingot of gold made out of pewter. transf. and fig. 1856 Mrs. Browning Am. Leigh vii. 1124 The honse's front Was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1. 459 Thence bit by bit I dng The lingot truth, that memorable day.

Lingster, variant of Linguister.

Lingthorn. A local name for the star-lish, Luidia fragilissima (see quot. 1841).

1841 E. Fornes Hist. Brit. Starfishes 139 The five-armed form is there fat Scarborough] called Lingthorn by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water: but is very rare. 1843 Emaleion in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. 11,

Lingtow-men, smugglers. Also Comb. Lingtow-men, smugglers.

1857 J. Palekson Mom. 7. Train 185 The carriers from the coast to the interior were called lingtownen, from the coil of ropes or lingtows which they generally wore like a soldier's shoulder-belt, when not employed slinging or carrying their goods.

1894 Crockett Kaiders i. 14 Wondering how long it would be till my father let me have a horse from the stable and a lingtow over my shoulder to go out to the Free Trade among the Manxmen.

1 Lingua (lingwa). [In, = tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from 11.1

1 Lingua (11) gwa). (12, 2 tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from It.]

1. The tongue or a tongue-like organ; spec. in Ent. (a) the ligula, or the central well-developed portion of it; (b) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (c) 'the tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera' (Cent. Dict.).

866 Kusya & Sa Extended III. and Lingua (the Tongue).

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. III. 358 Lingua (the Tongue), the organ situated within the Labium or emerging from it, by which insects in many cases collect their food and pass it down to the *Pharynx*. *Ibid.* 359 According to circum-

stances it might perhaps be denominated Lingua or Ligula. 1877 HUNLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. vii. 410 The anterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. 1878 Bell tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 246 In the Hymenoptera. A process, the tongue (lingua), is developed on the surface of the labium turned towards the mouth, and this has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossæ) at its base. 1880 Pascor Zool. Classif. (ed. 2) 280 Lingua, . . is sometimes applied to a part of the sucking-apparatus of insects, and to the 'linner integument' of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = Lingo 2.

of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = Lingo ².

1797 Encycl. Bril. (ed. 3) XVI. 230/2 The linguas are the long pieces of round or square lead, tied to the end of each thread of the long-harness to keep them tight.

2. A language or 'lingo'.

1675 J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeals. 43 In translating out of, and into those Lingua's they had at their Fingers ends. 1678 Geneva Ball. ii. in W. W. Wilkins Pol. Ballads (1860) 1. 203 Was ever such a Beuk-leam'd Clerk That speaks all linguas of the Ark? 1719 D'URFEY Pills Ill. 100 We teach them their Lingua, to Crave and to Cant. a 1734 North Exam. I. ii. § 90 If they could not (in the Lingua of our East Angles) have t'one, they would have none of tother. 1857 R. Tomes Amer. in Japan viii. 179 Many of the women speak a little of the lingua called Chinese English, or, in the cant phrase, pigeon.

b. Lingua franca [It., = 'Frankish tongue']: a mixed language or jargon used in the Levan!, consisting largely of Italian words deprived of their inflexions. Also Iransf. any mixed jargon formed as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

ing different languages.

as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

1678 Dryden Limberham 1. i, Tis a kind of Lingua Franca, as I have heard the Merchants call it; a certain compound Language, made up of all Tongues, that passes through the Levant. 1737 [S. Berington] G. di Lucca's Mem. 28 That mixed Language called Lingua Franca, so necessary in Eastern Countries: It is made up of Italian, Turkish, Persiau, and Arabian. 1787 Beckford Italian, Turkish, Lasy xiii, One of the men could speak a little Lingua Franca, half Italian and half Portuguese. 1836 Marryan Midsh. Easy xiii, One of the men could speak a little Lingua Franca, 1872 Beames Comp. Gram. Ayran Lang. I. 121 That. all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the lingua franca of most parts of India. 1877 F. Bekkany Throngh Asia Minor I. vi. 64 'What do you want?'—he asked in lingua franca, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterrancan.

fig. 1870 Lowell Among my Biks. Ser. 1. 170 What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual lingua franca that abolishes all alienage of race?

† Lingua Cious, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. linguaci-, linguax loquacious (f. lingua Iongue) + ous.]

1. Talkative, loquacious (1. Imgua longue) + -ous.]

1. Talkative, loquacious.
1651 Biggs New Disp. 8 80 We desire the linguacious Chymistry of these heads to tell us. 1727 in Balley vol. 11.

2. Linguistic. (A bad use.)
1814 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. LXXIII. 499 The author. appears... after having completed two volumes of selections from the antient writers, to have... acquired a respectable knowledge... of their linguacious peculiarities. Hence † Linguaciousness.
1727 in Balley vol. 11.

+ Timpungity. Obs. = 9. If I linguistic least

1727 in Balley vol. II.

† Linguacity. Obs.=0 [f. L. linguāci- (see prec.) +-TY; L. type *linguācitātem.] Loquacity.
1656 BLOUNT Glessegr., Linguacity,.. talkativeness, verbosty. 1721 in Balley.
Linguadental: see Linguo.
Lingual (lingwăl), a. and sh. [ad. med.L. lingual-is, f. lingua tongue. Cf. F. lingual.]

A. adj.

1. Tongue-shaped (see quot.). Olis.
ε 1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg, 308 The .ix. canterie is clepid linguale [1. canterium linguale]. Ibid. 309 Superfluite of fleisch þat is vpon a mannes browis, þou schalt do awei wiþ a canterie þat is elepid lingual, schape as it were a tunge of a bail.

2. Chiefly Anat. and Zool. Of or pertaining to the

a brid.

2. Chiefly Anat. and Zool. Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see Lingual artery, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue. Lingual bone, the hyoid bone (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). Lingual nerve, a tactile and sensory nerve (a branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth tranial pair), supplying the tongue. Lingual reibon, in molluses, e. Oddorophore. Lingual teith, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

1650 Buner Anthropomet. 143 There are men somewhere who have really a double Tongue, with which they better perform the lingual offices then we do with one. 1826 Kirsh & Sp. Entomol. 111. xxiv. 426 The labial palpi...might with equal propriety be denominated lingual palpi...might with equal propriety be the hyo-glussus and lingual artery externally. 1848 Carrente Anim. Phys. 379 The branch of this proceeding to the tongue, is known as the lingual nerve. 1851-6 Woodward Mollusca iv. 28 The lingual ribbon of the limpet is longer than the whole animal. 1858 Owen in Murchison Siluria App. (1850) 552 Lingual teeth of gasteropods. 1862 J. G. Jeffers Bril. Conchol. 1. 289 The tongue or lingual plate of Cochlicopa. 186 Günther Fishes 65 The lingual cartilage is large in all cyclostomes. 1868 R. RIMMER Land & Freshward Shells 23 Central lingual tooth minute. 1882 Twon Conthol. 1. 94 At the lower posterior end is situated the lingual sheath, enclosing the odontophore.

3. Phonetics. Of sounds: Formed by the tongue. As a term of phonetic classification, the word has been very variously applied: e.g. by Wilkins to most of the vowels, and to all the consonants exc. the labials and guiturals; some have appropriated it to the 'divided' sounds, l and r. In present use, it hardly survives exc. as

synonym for CEREBRAL (e. g. in Whitney's Sanskrit

a synonym for Cerebral (e.g. in writing) Sanskrit Grammar, 1879).

1668 Wirkins Real Char. In. xiv. § 2, 374 Then ii. 0, 8, 8, should be first, as being Labial, and σ, α, e, ι, next, as Lingual, or Linguapalatal, and y last, as being Guttural.

1773 W. Kennick Dict., Rhet. Gram. § 2, 3 He would be at no loss to perceive, that the guttural and nasal modes of enunciation are less pleasant than the labial and lingual.

1860 O. W. Holmes Elste F. (1861) 167 Not a lisp, certainly, but the least possible imperfection in articulating some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. b. Pertaining to language or languages.

some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. b. Pertaining to language or languages.

1774 Westm. Mag. 11. 456, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but as a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike, I was for ever changing my situation.

1813 T. Bushy Lnertins 11. v. 1311 If others yet no language knew, Then, tell me, whence their lingual talent grew.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 415 He [a tongueless boy] underwent a strict examination as to., the lingual powers he still possessed.

1837 CARLILE Fr. Rev. 11. i. ii, One great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern lingual or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battle-field.

1855 J. Wilson in Mitchell Mem.

1871 Nesbit (1858) 396 His lingual studies in India were almost altogether confined to the Marathi and to the elements of Sanskrit.

1871 Elackie Four Plasse; i, 92 Vour talk is not a mere exhibition of lingual dexterity; it means something.

1873 Contemp. Rev. XXI. 923 The lingual ingenuities of logic.

B. 5th. 1. A lingual sound (see A. 3).

1668 WILKINS Real Chav. in. xiv. § 2. 374 In conformity with the common Alphabets, 1 begin (in enumerating the vowels) with the Linguals.

2 a 1790 W. HANDER Let. in Gloss.

Amer. Philos. Soc. (1818) I. 261 Four linguals, 3tim, shal, 2ed, and siv. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND Dis. Nevo. System 36 The linguals and labials among letters are particularly troublesome.

2 Anat. The lingual nerve (see A. 2).

2. Anat. The lingual nerve (see A. 2). 1877 M. FOSTER Physiol. III. i. 345 Here the sensory ingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

lingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

Linguality. [f. LINGUAL a. + -ITY.] The quality of being lingual. (Funk's Stand. Dict. 1893.)

Lingualize (li'ngwāləiz), v. [f. LINGUAL a. +-IZE.] trans. To make lingual.

1875 F. HALL in Nation XX. 116/2 The letters d, n, and t, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized, so as to conform to their character everywhere on the Continent, and these letters on reaching England, where there are no vernacular dentals, were, in turn, lingualized. 1879 WHII-NEY Sanskrit Gram. 59 The final i or n of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial s of the root to which it is prefixed.

Lingually (li'ngwāli). adv. [f. LINGUAL a. +

Lingually (lingwali), adv. [f. Lingual a. + -LY².] ln a lingua (Cent. Dict. 1890.) In a lingual manner; as regards language.

Linguapalatal: see Linguo-

Linguapalatal: see LINGUO-.

† Lingued, ppl. a. Obs. [f. L. lingua tongue + ED².] Tongued. Only in Comb. lingual tongued.

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World Tost at Tennis C 4b, Hony-lingued Polihymnia.

Linguet, variant of LANGUET.

1644 DIGHY Nat. Bodies xix. 166 The body or linguet [se. 'a tongue, or labell of flannen'] by which the water ascendeth, being a dry one. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Linguet, a tongue; as in some organ-pipes. A languet, Ibid., Linguet, the piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the month-piece of a scabbard.

Linguiform (linguifarm) a. Bat., Augt. and

Linguiform (lingwifeim), a. Bot., Anat. and Zool. Also less correctly lingua-, linguæ-. [ad. L. type *linguiform-is, f. LINGUA; see -FORM.]

Shaped like the tongue.

Shaped like the tongue.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. S.v. Leaf, Linguiform leaf, a linear leaf in shape of a tongue, which is obtuse, fleshy, depressed, convex on the under side, and usually cartilaginous at the edge. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. 11. v. (1705) 186 Linguiform, Tonguesshaped. 1826 Kirber & Sv. Entomol. 111. 424 When you look within the mouth, you will find a linguiform organ, which evidently acts the part of a tongue, and therefore ought to have the name. 1835–6 Tono Cycl. Anat. 1. 703/1 The foot, which is shaped like a tongue, is named linguiform, as in the Solen strigilatus. 1848 Craug. Linguaform. 1854 Woodward Mollusca. 11. 304 Venerida: ... foot linguiform. 1862 Cooke Man. Bot. Terms, Linguaform. 1887 Brit. Med. 71nt. 13 Mar. 641 In some instances the gall-bladder projects beyond the apex of the linguiform projection.

Lingui-potence. nonce-wal. [f. L. lingua

Lingui potence. nonce-wd. [f. L. lingua

tongue + potentia power. Cf. armipotence.]? Mastery with the tongue, or of languages.

1820 COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1830) IV. 108 The New Testament contains not the least proof of the linguipotence of the Apostles, but the clearest proof of the contrary.

Linguished: see Linguist ppl. a.

Linguism (lingwiz'm). nonce-wd.

Linguism (lingwiz'm). nonce-wd. [f. L. lingua tongue + ISM.] Conversance with, or predilection for, (foreign) languages.

1819 Moore Mem. 4 Mar. (1853) 11. 274 The faults of Mr. Fox's writing may perhaps be traced to his linguism, and some of the purest writers of English have been those that knew but little of other languages.

Linguist (lingwist). [f. L. lingua tongue, language + IST. Cf. F. linguiste (from 17th c.).]

1. One who is skilled in the use of languages; one who is master of other tongues besides his own. (Often with adj. indicating the degree or extent of the person's skill.) the person's skill.)

1591 Shars. Two Gent. iv. i. 57 Seeing you are beautifide With goodly shape; and by your owne report A Linguist. 1593 G. Harvey Pierce's Super. Answ. Lett. **3 b. Be thou lohn, the many-tongued Linguist, like Andrewes, or the curious Intelligencer, like Bodley. 1599 Thynne Animadv. 1 Vileste a manne be a good sanoniste, frenche, and Italyane linguiste. 1602 Bovee in Lismore Papers Ser. II. (1887) I. 39 A generall Linguist and partycular so in insight in the Ierish tungue. 1604 Marston Makontont. i., I study languages. Who doost thinke to be the best linguist of our age? 1673 Hickermoth. Gregory Father Greydeard 256 Clean Latin style... pencill'd whether by himself or any other linguist. 1678 Wanter Wond. Lit. World v. i., \$80, 467, I The Golden Bull... requires Emperours to be Good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadours. 1715 M. Davues Allen. Brit. i. i The great Linguist, 1679 M. Davues Allen. Brit. i. i The great Linguist, 1690 Minsheu. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xiii. 111. 276 He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet. 1859 Max Miller Sci. Lang. 11602 24 And here I must protest... against the supposition that the student of language must necessarily be a great linguist. 1867 Lany Herders Cradle L. iii. St. He is... a wonderful linguist, speaking not only Hebrew and Greek, but most of the Arabian dialects.

17ans/. 1604 Drayton Ord 47 Each Sylvan sound 1 truly understood, Hecome a perfect Linguist of the Wood.

1 b. One who speaks a (specified) language.
1672 Petty Pol. Anat. xiii. Tracts (1760) 371 Ml the names of artificial things brought into use, since the empire of these linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

2 A student of language; a philologist. Olss.

linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

† 2. A student of language; a philologist. Obs.

1641 Wilkins Merchry iii. (1707) 12 Many of the other [words]... are of such secret Sense, as I think no Linguist can discover. 1695 J. Edwands Parfet. Script. 3 Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. iii. § 1. 320 A Light in which Grammarians and Linguists alone consider Words. 1817 J. Evans Exemrs, Windsor, etc. 171 And what will be curious to the linguist, here are the Had and Odyssey, the very books from which Pope made his translation.

† 3. An interpreter. Obs. (Cf. Linguister.)

† Formerly much used in the East. It long survived in China, and is there perhaps not yet obsolete' (Vule).

1711 C. Lockver Trade India 104 Get it translated without your Linguists Knowledge. 1742 C. Mindleton in A. Dobbs (Indison's Ray (1744) 192 The Southern Indian, who was Linguist for the Northern ones, returned with the Boat. 1745 P. Thomas from A. Dobbs (Indison's Ray (1744) 193 The Southern Indian, Reg. 204 The persons who acted as linguist, surgeon, and surgeon's mate. 1843 Prescort Mexico (1850) 1. 251 Marina... made herself so far mistress of the Castilian as to supersede the necessity of any other linguist. 1882 'Fau Kwae' at Canton 50 Other Chinese were closely allied to the foreign community as Linguists'... They were appointed by the Hoppo to act as interpreters.

† 4. One who uses his longue freely or knows how to talk 2 a master of language. Obs.

+4. One who uses his tongue freely or knows

†4. One who uses his longue freely or knows how to talk; a master of language. Obs. 1588 T. Harntorr Virginia (Cent.), Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. 1599 T. M[oct.13] Silkwormes 43 All linguists Innary. Pies, parrats, stares, &c.] eke that beg what hart would craue Selling your tongues for energy triffe seene. As almonds, nuttes[etc.]. 1612 Webs 11 R White Decil v. i, He dispute with him. Hee's a rare linguist. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. 1.374 Richard Martin... was a plausible Linguist, and eminent for Speeches spoken in Parliaments.

+ Linguist, linguished, ppl. a. [app. evolved from a misunderstanding of prec. (perh. in the phrase 'the best linguist'), the ending being taken for that of a pa. pple.]

guages, 'languaged'.

guages, 'languaged'.

1607 liretos Murmurer (Grosart) 7/1 So profoundly read in the rules of the best learning, and so well Linguist in the most necessary Languages. 1630 J. Tavlon (Water P.) Elegy Prince Henry Wks. 16, 336 I. Mean time she [my Muse] rimongst the linguish'd Poets throngs, Alhough she want the helpe of Forraigne tongs. 1632 Lingow Pract. x, 499 They are, delicately linguishd, the most part of them, being brought by in France or Italy.

Linguister (lingwister). Now only U. S. Also 7 linkister, 8 languister, 9 lingster, linkster. [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. An interpreter: = Linguist 2.

linkster. [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. An interpreter; = LINGUIST 2.

a 1649 WINTIROF New Eng. (1826) II. 237 IIc, heing linkister (because he could speak the language). 1713 in G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield (Mass.) (1895) I. 350, J Junployed my Indian Languister to talk to her. 1760 Let. to Gev. Fort St. George in A. Dalrymple Orient. Repert. (1793) I. 356, I was no further concerned, than as a Linguister for the King's Officer who commanded the Party. 1840 J. F. Cooper Pathfunder xiii, On the Atlantic. where a scafaringman has occasion sometimes to converse with a pilot or a linguister in that language [French]. 1885 H. M. STANLEY Congo I. 123 Massalla, the lingster of Chinsalla village. 1886 F. R. Goulouse, Marooner's 1st. (1890) 65 Linkster. is a word in common use in many parts [of Georgia and Florida], being a corruption of linguister, and means interpreter.

reter.

¶ 2. nonce-use. A linguist, philologist.

1870 Lowett Study Wind. 265 He who writes to be read, one not write for linguisters.

does not write for iniguisers.

Linguistic (lingwistik), a. and sb. [f. Linguist + ic. Cf. F. linguistique.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the knowledge or A. adj. Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used for: Of or pertaining to language or languages; = LINGUAL 4 b.

The latter use is hardly justifiable etymologically; it has arisen because lingual suggests irrelevant associations.

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in Cambr. Ess. 187 Orthographies...
and.. the veriest minutize of linguistic differences. 1858

J. M. MITCHELL Mem. R. Nesbit i. 12 His linguistic talent was logical as much as philological. 1860 Maissi Eng. Lang. i. (1862) 2 The must striking improvement in linguistic

study may be dated from the discovery .. of the Sanskrit. 1876 C. M. Davies Unorth, Lond. 31 In a linguistic point view the peoples were one.

B. sh. [-102.] The science of languages; philology, a. sing. (Cf. F. linguistique, G. linguistik) rare.

1837 WHEWELL Hist. Indust. Sci. (1840) 1. p. exiv, We may call the science of languages linguistic, as it is called by the best German writers. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind. 334 Mr. Hooper is always weak in his linguistic.

Mr. Hooper is always weak in his miguistic.

b. pl.
1855 in Ogiliyie, Suppl. a 1858 S. W. Singer (Word.), A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistics and literary history. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. x. 191 A fundamental principle in linguistics, 1893 Lelland Mem. 1, 112 The extreme interest which I take in philology and linguistics.

Linguistical (lingwistikăl), a. [f. Linguistic

Linguistical (lingwistikăl), a. [f. Linguistical + AL.] = Linguistica a. 1823 T. G. Wainewright Ess. & Crit. (1889) 311 To.. garnish one's paragraphs with ... outlandish sprigs, not personally plucked from the linguistical trees. 1845 II'ni sa Bunsson in Hare Life II. iii. 85 A remarkable linguistical talent. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 2308 In this dictionary he does not pretend to give a linguistical explanation of the words occurring in the N. T.

Linguistically, adv. [f. prec. + -Lv 2.] In regard or relation to language or linguistics. 1866 Massi Eng. Lang. xxii. 473 It is also linguistically important because [etc.]. 1865 Max Müller Chifs (1880) II. xxv. 267 The similarity of customs .. among races linguistically related to each other. 1876 Lowell. Among my Bks. Ser. n. 130 Gawain Doughas, whose translation of the Lenich is linguistically valuable.

Linguistician (lingwisti fon). rave = 1. [See

Linguistician (lingwistirfon). rare-1. [See -ICIAN.] One who is versed in linguistics.

1897 Classical Rev. 94 The earliest linguisticians regarded of in the words for twenty as a by-form of dvi.

Linguistics: see Linguistic B b.

Linguistry (lingwistri). rare. [f. Linguist ...

174 T. PAINE Age of Reason 1, 33 But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning to the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry. 1853 G. J. Cavity Las Alforjas II, 246 To bring down their estimate of my linguistry, I gave them a literal mandation of that proverb which defines comparisons as odious.

Lingula (linguidă). Pl. lingulæ (-lī). [L., lim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. Liguta.]

dim, of lingua tongne. Cf. LIGULA.]

1. A little tongue or tongue-like part.

Now only spec, in duat, short for various mod.L. names of structures, as l. fistule (the epiglottis, l. ecrebelli, etc. 1664 Evelus Sylva xxi. (1679) 74 They, make the Incision with a Chied in the Body very neatly, in which they stick a Leaf of the Tree, as a lingula to direct it into the appendent Vessel. a 1734 Nowth Life of Guilford (1742) 293 The ingenious Mr. Hook put this Scheme of Musick into Clockwork, and made Wheels, with small Lingula in the Manner of Cogs. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

2. A genus of bivalve molluses, including many

2. A genus of bivalve molluses, including many

2. A genus of bivalve molluses, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus. Lingula flags, micaceous flagstones and slates of N. Wales, containing the lingula in large quantities.

1836 Fenny Cycl. V. 313/2 Lingula has been found in a fossil state in the inferior colite of Vorkshire. 1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 240 Observations on the living Lingula are much wanted. 1873 Dawson Earth & Man iii. 39 The Lingulae, from the abundance of which some of the Primordial beds have received in England and Wales the name of Lingula flags. Lingula flags

Lingular (lingiüläx), a. Anat. [f. prec. +

-AB.] Of or pertaining to a lingula.

1855 MANNE Expos. Let., Lingularis, of or belonging to a little tongue: lingular. 1889 Buck's Handbk, Med. Sci. VIII. 126 In the child at birth the lingular folia are rounded and distinct.

and distinct.

Lingulate (linguide't), a. [ad. L. lingulat-us; see Lingulat and -ATE.] Tongue-shaped.

1849 Hardy in Proc. Berie, Nat. Club II. No. 7. 301
Antenna with the third joint parallelogrammic, with its tiproinded (lingulate). 1863 Berkelley Brit. Mosses Gloss. 312 Lingulate, tongue-shaped. 1881 Nature 4 Ang. 308 In three years... I found exactly one hundred implements, mostly lingulate examples (a few oxate).

So **Lingulated**, in the same sense. 1797 Empel. Brit. (ed. 3) 111, 244/2 [Botany.] Lingulated, ongue-shaped.

Linguo, obs. form of LINGO.

Linguo-, +lingua-, used as combining form of I. lingua (the correct form would be lingua-) in Linguo-, + linguade ntal a., of or formed by tongue and teeth; also sb., a sound so formed. (Cf. Dentilingual.) Linguo, † linguapa latala.,

(Cf. Dentillingual...) Linguo-,† linguapa latala., formed by the tongue and palate; also sb. 1668 Wikkins Real Char. in. xiv. § 2. 374 M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Lingua-palatal. 1659 W. Holder Ellem. Specch 71 T. and D. are Gingival; Th. and Dh. are Linguadental. 1bid. 138 The Labiodentals f. v., which as also the Linguadentals th, dk, he will soon learn by the method before directed. 1817 Duponceau in Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. (1818) 1. 262 Three lingua-opalatals, laned, vo, nim. Ibid., Four lingua-dentals, as delta, lar, thick, thence. 1828 Webster, Linguadental, an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

**Linguo'sity. Obs. - o [ad. L. linguösität-em, f. linguös-us talkative (f. lingua tongue): see -ITY.]
Talkativeness. 1727 in Balley vol. IL.

TLINGWORT.

† Lingwort. Obs. [?f. Ling sb.²+Wort; perh. named from the appearance of the root.]
White Hellebore (Veratrum album).

1538 Turner Libellus. Lyngwort, Elleborum album.
1578 Lyre Dodoens int. xxiv. 347 This kind of Hellebor is called..in English White Hellebor, Neseworte, and Lingwort. 1607 Torsell-Venry. Beasts (1658) 401 Mingle them together with Lingwort and Pepper. 1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. x. 68 The Hearls are as followeth. The Nettle,... Lingwort, Onions, Scammony (etc.).

Lingy (li'nj), a.1 [f. Ling sb.² + -y1.] Abounding in or covered with ling or heather.
1649 Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. Ward Eng. Ref. iv. (1710) 103 margin, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 Warson in Ysul. N. Agric. Soc. VI. 1. 79 Heath land. or, what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 Kendal Mercury & Times 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

Lingy (li'ndzi), a.² dial. In 7 lingey. [a. OF. ligne, linge thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

Linhay (li'ni). s. ve. dial. Also linn(e.y. [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. hlinjan Lean v.] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a leantor of 1695 Philt. Trans. XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there

to roof.

1695 Phil. Trans. XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 Toplany Wks. (1794) 1. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhays, the stable, &c. ..were. .all in flames at once. 1800 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 257. Wearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTLE Remin. 1. 9 The sties for their pigs, and the linnies for their cattle. 1864 T. Q. COUCH E. Corne. Gless. in Juni. Rey. Inst. Corne. 1. 17 Linhay, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 Q. (COUCH) Delectable Duchy 291 Run up to the linhay an' fetch a rope.

Liniall, Liniation, obs. ff. Lineal, Lineation.

Liniel. variant of Lingel sh. 1

Liniel, variant of LINGEL sb.1

+ Lini gerous, a. Obs. - o [f. L. liniger (f. limm flax + -ger bearing + -ous.] (See quot.)

1656 BLUUNT Glossogr., Linigerous, that beareth flex or limen. 1721 in BALLEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Liniment (limiment). Also 5 lynyment. (7 leniment). [ad. L. liniment-um, f. linire to smear, anoint. Cf. F. liniment.]

+ 1. Something used for smearing or anointing.

c1420 Pallad. on Husb. M. 440 In lynyment ffor tonnes best doth askis of sament. 1691 Ray Creation 1. 16921 130 The Bird.. compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the inunction of the Feathers.

for the inunction of the Feathers.

2. An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRIMERON Vigo's Chirurg., Interpr. straunge Wordes, Liniment is an oyntment.

1593 G. Harvey Pierce's Super. Wks. (Grosart) H. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard.

163 Brathwart Whimzies, Questinan 127 Leniments, emplasters and unctions.

1727 Bradner Fam. Diet. s.v. Anemone, Anemones.. boiled in old Wine, and apply d in the Form of a Liniment.

1829 Lytton Discound 19 Bossolton urged the application of Iniments and bandages.

1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopecia.

Tinin (lainin) Chem. Also sine [f] Linim.

Hain (ləinin), Chem. Also-ine. [f. I. linum flax +-1N l.] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from Linum catharticum Purging Flax).

1852 Brande Dict. Sci. etc., Suppl., Linine. 1865 Watts
Dict. Chem. III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

Lininess (laimines). [f. Liny a. + - NESS.] The Lininess latinies). [f. Liny a. + -ness.] The condition of being liny; undue prominence of lines. 1857 Ecclesiologist XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are..composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any lininess.

Lining (lainin), vbl. shl Also 5-6 lynyng(e, eng, 5-7 lyning, 6 lyenynge, 7 loyning. [f. Line v.l + -1NG l.]

1. concr. The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into

the inner or under surface of material stitched into

the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hal, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401-2 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 393 In .. factura .. trium casularum cum lynynges. 1462 Mann. & Househ.

Exp. (Roxb.) 149 For lynynge to the sayd jaket, xij.d.

1502 Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of Vork (1830) 54 Betwene the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke. 1666 Wood Life 26 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 73 Loynings for my breches and pockets. 1851 Hlustr. Catal. Git. Exhib. 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. Arnold Friendship's Garland 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

fig. 1588 Shars. L. L. L. v. ii. 791 As humbast and as lining to the time. 1647 Trape Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm. Ep. 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, The starveling Cardinall.

1614 B. Jonson Barth. F. II. i, I ha' scene as fine outsides, as either o' yours, bring lowsie linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1655 tr. Com. Hist. Francion Iv. I His lynings hanging out of his Breeches down unto his shoes, 1669 Wood Life 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 174 A pair of flannil loynings, 2s. 1693 SOUTHERNE Maid's Last Prayer III. iii. 31 L. Mal. Drawers, my Lord, you mean. Ld. Mal. Besul no; you know I never wear Linings. 1866 T. Edd. Hall. Edd. Hall. Hole Gloss, Linings, pitmon's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec, applications see quots.).

1713 Pore Guardian No. 4 P. 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of handboxes.

1813 Eustrace Italy I. vii. 28: Some fragments of marble linings. remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port.

1820 Glover's Hist. Derby 1. 6: I ronstone of black colour (Black-stone lining).

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. p. xlvi, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella.

1834 Pickering's Catalogue 1 Biblia Sacra Hebrea... Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings.

1834 Cycl. Pract. Med. III.

1836/I First Lining, a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping.

1836 Gwill Engle. Archit. Gloss. s. v., Lining is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a hailding,

1867 Sayth Saller's Word-bk., Linings, the reef-bands, leech and top linings, bunt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails.

1881 GREENER Gun.

231 These harrels, a ree welded upon a chemise', or plain iron lining.

1895 Cassell's New Techn.

Educ. III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character.. to that of the table-top.

1821 Litera Cause as Weal desired and its above.

b. Proverb.

1634 Million Counus 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night? 1871 SMILES Charac, viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 GILBERT Mikado n. Orig. Plays Ser. ni. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

Mikado II. Orig. Plays Ser. II. (1895) 178 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

3. fg. Contents; that which is inside.

c1430 Lyig. Contents; that which is inside.

c1430 Lyig. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no besinesse, Sauff of a tankarde to pluk out the lyng. Ibid. 53, 54, 55. 1880 Sinnex P's. v. iv, Mischief their soules for inmost lyning have. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iv. of The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1593 W. Rowley Woman never vext iv. i. 64 This leane Gentleman lookes As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1653) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love. as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 Lady's Decoy 4 in N. & Q. Ser. vii. VI. 205 My money is spent; Can I be content With pockets depriv'd of their lining? 1879 J. Burrangus Ladusts & H. Honey (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of LINE 2.1; providing with a lining. Also lining uf. See LINE 2.1.5.

1839 Ure Pict. Arts 636 [The hat] is then ready for the last operations of hining and binding. 1880 Zhensbork Bookkinding xiv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 105, 1889 Work 22 June 1. 234 t The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up fin cabinet-makingl. 1895 Zhensbook & Theokhinding Silves. 26 Lining-np. i.e., glueing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. altrib., as lining cloth, paper, piece; lining side, the inside or under side.

5. attrib., as lining cloth, paper, piece; lining side, the inside or under side.

188 for inside of under side.

188 Forwart Flyting w. Montgomerie 566 With laidly lips, and lyning side turned out. \$\epsilon 1860 \text{ H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.}\$ 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 Zaehnsdorf Bookbinding Gloss. Lining Fapers, the coloured or marbled papers at east end of the volume. 1889 Il ork 22 June 1.

234/2 The lining pieces will be of. 3-in. width.

Lining (lairnin), vbl. sb.2 [f. Line v.2 + -ing1.]

The action of LINE v.2

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly Mil.

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly Mil.

1508 Barret Theor. Warres in. ii. 48 That kind of lining which is vsed in placing a pike and a shot. bidd, Lyning of battels with shot or bowes.

1632 Sherwoon, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawne by line, alignement.

1796 Instr. & Reg. Caratry (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. bidd., By the men's lining themselves to one hand (inwards).

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched

cord for alignment.

cord for alignment.

1823 Cranne Tecluol. Dict., Lining, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1845 J. Nictionson Operat. Mechanic 625 When the slater has finished the caves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates. . This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 Eug. & For. Mining Gloss. (Newcastle Terms), Lining, dialling or surveying underground. veying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for decree of lining, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a brieve of lining.

the instrument being ealled a brieve of lining.

1574 Burgh Rec. Glasgoro (1832) 11 The quhilk day the thre Baillies and ane parte of be comsale past to vise and decyde be questione of Lyneyng and ny bourheid betuix Thomas Crawfurd...and maister Danid Conynghame. 1681 VISCT. STAR Instit. Law Scot. Iv. iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unrefourable Brieve, is, the Brieve of Lyning, which is of this Tenor. 1888 Cases Crt. Session 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a hlubber or a glue work in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because fetc.]. 1898 M. B. Daily Mail 23 Sept. 3 This year... 649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

3. Tracing of lines. Lining out: see quot. 1823.

1823 P. Nicholson Pract, Build. 587 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. Chatto Wood Engraving viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1865 Sir E. Reed Shiphuild. viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also lining out.

1863 S. L. J. Life in South. 1. xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W. Curis in Harper's Mag. Dec. 14/2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. Dickson Anid Sc. Precentor 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. Smith Fishes Massachusetts 262 It [Weak-Fish] is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 Lo. Mayo in 19th Cent. Aug. 199 nate, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat.

6. attrib.: lining-gauge, † lining-stick, a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the

founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xvii. P 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

+ Lining, vbl. sb.3 In 7 ligning. [f. Line v.3 + -ing l.] The action of line v.3

1611 Color, Alignement, ... the ligning of a bitch.

Livning, ppl. a. [f. Line v.2+-ing 2.] That

lines or forms a lining.

1853 MARKHAM Skoda's Auscult. 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Lining, obs. form of Linen.

Linition (laini san). [ad. late L. linition.em, n. of action f. linite to smear, anoint.] The appli-

eation of a liniment. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex. || Linitis (lineitis). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. \(\lambda\tilde{\text{Lov}}\) flax + -1TIS: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels

of the stomach' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

1859 Bentron Dis. Stomach v. 310 Cirrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. Ibid. 321 note, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of arcolar tissue ...might be well expressed by some such word as linitis (from the Homeric Airor, rete ex line factum). Ibid. 331 Suppuration of the arcolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

Link (lipk), sh. I Forms: 1 hline, 3 lynk, 5 f. linx, 6 lynck, 6-link. See also Linch. [Ok. hline, possibly a derivative, with k suffix of the

pl. linx, 6 lynck, 6-link. See also linen. [Old hline, possibly a derivative, with k suffix, of the root hlin- to Lean.] a. Rising ground; a ridge or bank. Obs. exc. dial. b. pl. (Sc.) Comparation bank. Obs. exc. dial. b. pl. (sc.) tively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. /c. //. The ground on which golf is played, often

the sea-shore, covered with turt, coarse grass, etc.

c. pl. The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in Earle Land Charters 166 Donne nord ondlong does blinces. c 1000 Phamix 25 (Gr.) Ne dene me dalt.

hlewas ne blincas. c 1350 Newminster Cartul. (1975) 57 In lez Lynkys apud Blythemowth. 1487 Extracts dberd.

Reg. (1844) I. 42 No catall sale haf pastour of gyrss apone the lynkis. 1514 Ibid. 93 That enery man compeir upoun the linx efter nonn. 1485 Ibid. 231 To find fine personis... to vaiche thair blokhouse, linkis, and havin nychtlie. 1583 Stocker Criv. Warres Loue C. 111. 86 There were. placed... in the linkes... about two hundred horse. 1649 Br. Guthright Mem. (1702) 48 The Marquiss came asboar... to the Links of Barnbugall at midnight. 1659 DALLAS Stiles 595 The saids Lands... with the Castles, Towers... Links, Cummagares, and whole remauent Pertinentis of the samine. 1748 in Burton Lives Lovat & Culloden (1847) 330 This day,... 1 got the better of my son at the gouf in Musselburgh links. 1765 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. Cooper Gloss. Provinc. Sussex, Link, a green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land, 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by neans of bent and similar plants. 1873 Bernow Hist. Scot. VI. Ixxii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by. Leslie. 1882 Stevenson (title) The Pavilion on the Links.

Link (link), sb. Forms: 5 pl. lynx, 5-6 lynke, 6.-7 linke, 6. lenk lyneke, 6.-7 linke, 6.

Pavlion on the Links.

Link (link), sb.2 Forms: 5 pl. lynx, 5-6 lynk(e, 5-7 linke, 6 lenk, lyneke, 6-7 linck(e, 6-link. [a. ON. *hlenk-r (Icel. hlekk-r, OSw. lænker, mod.Sw. länk, Da. lænke):-OTeut. type *hlaykio-2; cogn. w. OE. hlencan pl., armour, OHG. lancha Flank, loins, bend of the body (MHG. lanke), whence MHG. gelenke (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod.G. gelenk articulation, joint. link.]

tion, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. † Also; formerly, pl. chains, fetters.

21450 HOLLAND Howlat 606 That no creatur Of lokis nor lynx mycht louss worth a lence. 21470 Henryson Mor. Fab. 2433 in Anglia IX. 476 Thinkand thairthrow to lok him in his linkis. 3505 Nottingham Rec. III. 100 Duo paria de lenks; duo paria de gnyvies de ferro. 1535 Coverdate Ps. exilx. 8 To bynde their kynges in cheynes, & their nobles with lynckes of yron. 1535 Edden Decades 63 Two cheynes of golde, wherof the one conteyned viii. lynkes. a 1592 II. Suith Septem. (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like linkes in a Chaine. 1601 Shars. Fal. C. 1. iii. 94 Nor ayre lesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, Can be retentiue to the strength of spirit. 1671 Milton Samson 1410, I praise thy resolution, doff these links. 179. Burns The lass that made the bed to me, Her hair was like the links o'

gowd. 1706 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) 111. 17 All truths run into one another like the links of a chain. 1816 Byros Pris. Chillon xi, My broken chain With links unfasten'd did remain. 1879 Froune Casar ix. 93 The strength of a chain is no greater than the strength of its first link.

793 The stiength of a chain. Also transf. and fig. Obs.
794 The stiength of a chain. Also transf. and fig. Obs.
795 Levins Manip. 733/14 A linke, chaine, rinculum.
796 Brite (Donny) 1sa. v. 18 Woe unto you that draw iniquitie in cordes of vanitie, and sin as the linke of a wayne.
794 Swift Batt. Bks. Misc. (1711) 244 Fasten'd to each other like a Link of Gally-slaves, by a light Chain.
796 Anisister. 84 Answ. Walpole Wks.
794 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
794 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
794 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
795 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
796 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
797 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
796 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
797 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
797 Thilteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.
797 Thilteney's Answ.
797 Thilteney's Answ.
798 Thilteney's Answ.
799 Thil

30. 9); used as a measure of length.

In Gunter's chain of 4 poles length (the one in general use) the link is 7-92 inches. In the U. S. engineers and some surveyors use a chain of 100 links of 1 foot each.

1661 S. Partrunge Double Scale Proportion 42 Let the breadth given be 7 chains, 50 links.

1828 HUTTON Course Math. 11, 80 [This] gives 555152 square links, or 5 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches.

d. Short for sleeve-link.

1807 Self Instructor 120 [Bill of Parcels] Card of eight points crystal links od. 145. od. 1895 Army & Navy Coop. Soc. Price List, Studs, links, solitaires.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop; a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair. In Angling, one of the segments of which, a heir-line is compared. ments of which a hair-line is composed. Mil.

(see quot. 1802 I).

ments of which a hair-line is composed. Mil. (see quot. 1802 1).

c1440 *Acob's Well 3 Be be wyndas of bi mynde, wyth bis roop made mysty in thre lynkes schal be turnyd vp be bokett of bi desyre. 1496 *Pysshynge vo. Angle (1883) 12 Whan ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol suffyse for the length of a lyne: thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B. 12 Some made knottes of lynkes endes, Some the stay rope snerly byndes. 1597 *Shaks, 2 Hen. IV, v. i. 23 Sir, a new linke to the Bucket must needes bee had. a 1613 J. Dennys Secr. Angling 1, xi. B 2b, The linke tha holds your Hooke to haug vpon. 1653 *Watton Angler iv. 103 The line should not exceed, especially for three or four links towards the hook, I say, not exceed three or four haires. 180a C. Janes Milli. Dict., Links, in the art of war, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse, 1802 Daniel Rur. Sports 11. 149 In the making lines, every hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even. a 1835 *Twa Sisters xix. in Child Ballads 1. 135/2 Vou'll tak three links of my yellow hair, 1800 *Plain Hints Needlework 117 We learn to say a stitch in needlework, a loop or link in knitting.

† b. Applied to the joints of the body. Ohs. c1300 *Redeowerk xii. I. 278 *There's the weight of a millstane on aboon the links of my neck. *Lidk xiv. 11. 21 He had as mony links an' wimples in his tail as an eel.

C. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly pl.) Now dial. c1440 *Promp. Parv. 306/1 Lynke, or sawciste, hilla.

C. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly pl.) Now dial.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 3c6/1 Lynke, or sawcistre, hilla.
a 1549 Sertion E. Rummyng 443 Some podynges and tynkes. 1611 Cotor., Andonille, a linke, or chitterling. 1688 R. HOLLE Armoury 111. 83/1 Links, a kind of Pudding, the skin being filled with Pork Flesh.. and tied up at distances. a 1791 Grose Olio (1796) for In Suffolk black puddings made in guts are called links. 1822 Lank Elia Ser. I. Chimney-Sweepers, Reserving the lengthier links for the seniors.

d. pl. Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along such windings. Sc.
? a 1700 in Nimmo Hist. Stirlingsh. (1777) 440 The laid-ship of the bouny Links of Forth, Is better than an Earldom in the North.
17.. Ratiling Roaving Willie i. in Scott Last Ministr. Note laiv, In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 Scott Last Ministr. Note laiv, In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 Scott Lasty Ministr. Note laiv, In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 Scott Lasty Ministr. Note laiv.
1835 W. Irving Tour Prairies xxxiii. Crayon Misc. (1863) 183 We wundered for some time among the links made by this winding stream.
3. A connecting part, whether in material or

3. A connecting part, whether in material or

3. A connecting part, whether in material or immaterial sense; a thing (occas, a person) serving to establish or maintain a connexion; a member of a series or succession; a means of connexion or communication. Missing link: see Missing ppl. a. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII, 133 A convenient mariage... whiche should be a tincke necessary, to knit together the realme of Scotlande and England. a 1575 Gascoigne Denise Maske, Posies Flowers liii, Whose brother had like wise your daughter tane to wife, And so by double lynkes enchaynde themselues in louers life. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 014, 1 feel The Link of Nature draw ne: Flesh of Flesh, Bone of my Bone thou art. 1712 Pope Spect. No. 408 P 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1732 Berrelly Actifity. II. 8 1 Being able to see no further than one link in a chain of consequences, 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM Sierra Leone 1. Xii. 202 The connecting link between the honor sapiens and his supposed progenitor the oran outang. 1822 LANS Elia Ser. I. Distant Correspondents, A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. A moment's interval, and the link is snapped. 1836 Marraya Japhet Ivi, I had severed the link between myself and my former condition. 1865 R. W. Dale Jew. Temp. XX. (1877) 229 Every link in his argument gives way. 1874 L. Stepher Hours in Library (1802) I. ix. 302 He is a connecting link between two widely different phases of thought.

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the power from one part of a mechine to an entering and the part of a mechine to an entering and the part of a mechine to an entering and the part of a me

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another'. Also = link-motion (in recent Diets.):

1815 J. Nicholson Operat, Mechanic 30 And E [i-] a link to couple the pin A and the crank D together, so that motion may be communicated to the shaft C.

c. Math. (See quot. 1894.)

1866 CAVLEV in Coll. Math. Papers (1892) V. 521 The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the flex. 1874 SYLVESTER in Proc. Roy. Instit. VII. 182 First conceive a thomb or diamond formed by four equal links joined to one another. 1894 CAVLEY in Coll. Math. Papers (1897) XIII. 506 It will be convenient to speak of the line joining the two given points as the link.

d. Alins. (See quot.)

given points as the link.

d. Alus. (See quot.)

1880 SLANER Composition § 108. 90 When it is desired to unite two sections by a musical progression of one or more bars, the added portion is considered as external to the rhythmic form, and has been appropriately termed a link.

† 4. In link: in union or connexion. Oles.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xli. (1887) 232 Seeing the soule and badye ioyne so fielindly in lincke.

† 5. (See quot.) (lbs. = 0

1706 Pinlins (ed. Kersey), Link, ... Also a thin Plate of Media to solder with.

6. A machine for linking or joining together the

6. A machine for linking or joining together the oops of fabrics.

1892 [see Linker]. loops of fabrics.

7. attrib. and Comb., as link-belt, -chain, pattern, -word; link-block Steam-engine, the block actu-**Torbio R. Mean-engine, the block actuated by the link-motion and giving motion to a locomotive' (1875 Knight Diel. Mech.); link-motion, (a' Steam-engine, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentries and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (b) Geom. a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (Cent.) curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (Cent. Dict.); link plate, a plate with the staple of a lock attached, for fastening down upon a surface; link-staff Surveying, = offset-staff (see Operser); link-stud = 1 d; link-structure Math., a linkage or link-work; link-work, (a) work composed of or arranged in links; (b) see quot. 1855; (c) Geom., a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (for Sylvester's restricted use see quot. 1874); link-worming,

(c) Geom., a system of lines, pivoted fogether so as to rotate about one another (for Sylvester's restricted use see quot. 1874); link-worming, protection of a rope by 'worming' it with chains (1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.).

1884 Cassell's Family Mag. Feb. 188/2 An endless 'link-belt or chain. 1876 Sci. American XXXV. 2306' limproved a'Link Block for Locomotives, ... an improved adjustable link block, claimed to fit tightly in the link and to wear it equally. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 157 The links are then to be riveted on the pivots, each pivot receiving two of them, and thus holding the hinge together, on the principle of a *link-chain or hinge. 1849-50 Weale Dict. Terms, *Link-motion, a new apparatus for reversing steam-engines. 1875 Beoford Sailor's Pocket Bk. vi. (ed. 2) 211 Starting ahead or astern is effected by link motion. 1877 [see Link-structure]. 1887 J. A. Ewiss in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 505/1 In Stephenson's link-motion—the earliest and still the most usual form—the link is fetc.]. 1901 Scotsman i Mar. 5/5 A 'link pattern chain. 1842 J. Done Tuner's Comp. (ed. 4) 15 Lock, key, escutcheon, *link plate... The link plate is let into that part of the case corresponding with the lock. 1828 HUTTON Course Math. 11. 59 At every chain length, lay the offset-staff, or *link-staff, down in the slope of the chain. 1877 Kempe How to draw a straight line 6 When such a combination is pivoted in any way to a fixed base, the motion of points on it not being necessarily confined to fixed paths, the *link-structure is called n 'link-work': a 'link-work' in which the motion of every point is in some definite path being .. termed a 'link-motion'. 1881 C. E. Turner in Macm. Mag. XLIV. 307 Two gold English 'link-stok' in which the motion of cevery point is in some definite path being .. termed a 'link-motion'. 1880 S 50 Under the title of *Link-word I comprise all that vague and flitting host of words. commonly called Prepositions and Conjunctions. 1530 Tindale Ex. xxviii. 14 Thou shalt make hokes off golde and two cheynes off

wax or tallow), formerly much in use for lighting people along the streets.

1526 Honseh. Ord. (1790) 163 The Secretary.. [to have] from the last of October unto the first day of Aprill three lynckes by the weeke. 1530 Palsor. 230/2 Lynke, torche. 1580-1 Act 23 Eliz. c. 8 § 3 Any maner of.. Wares wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Staftorches.. Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other worke.. wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Staftorches.. Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other worke.. wrought with Waxe, 1591 Fallow in Fuller Worthies Misc. (1871) HI, Lynkes gaue light to the night, and causd their swoords to be glisting. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. V. 111, iii. 48. 1668 MIDDLETON Fam. Love III. iii. Give me my book, Club, put out thy link, and come behind us. 1609 Holland Amm. Marcell. xviii. vi. 114 To set upon an horse backe a burning

lampe, ... that the Persians weening it to be a tallow linke giving light before the captaine softly marching, might take their course that way especially. 1685 Woon Life 1; Apr., Twenty-four lyncks burning on Merton Coll. Tower between 9 and 10 at night. 1706 Lond. 6a; No. 4880 's Whoever shall ... presume to ... sell any such Links not weighing 141 and upwards to the Dozen. will be prosecuted. 1755 J. Sherbeake Lydia (1769) H. 243 Frank without answering, dashed his link in the villain's face, and bade the chairman go on. 1813 COLERIOLE Remover IV. i, Our links burn dimly. 1849 DICKENS HAYN, Radge in, His face and figure were full in the strong glave of the link. 1852 THACKERAY Esmond II. ix, Though the links were there, the link-boys had run away.

D. A link-boy.

There, the mis-boys may no away.
b. A link-boy.
1845 DISRAELI Sybil (1863) 255 'I think I should like to be a link, Jim, said the young one.
1846 Mss. Goke. Sh. Eng. Charac. (1832) 64 Corney is sovereign of the elective monarchy of Links.
187 "The material of Links" used as blacking.

† 2. ? The material of 'links' used as blacking.

†2. ?'The material of 'links' used as blacking. Johnson suggests that in the Shaks, passage the word may mean 'lamp-black'. The quot, from Pomet may possibly throw light on Shakspere's use; cf. also quot, c 1600.

1506 Shaks, Tam, Shr. iv. i. 137 There was no Linke to Colour Peters hat. [c 1600 'Greene Mihit Munchance I) 2, This Cosenage is used like wise in selling olde Hats found upon dunghils, in steede of new, blackt oner with the smooth of an olde Linke, I 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I, vin. § 50, 212/1 They melt black Pitch, and afterwards dip a Wick of Flax, Hemp, or the like, in it, which we sell by the Name of Links [F. Bongie noirs], and is us'd sometimes to black Shoes withal.

3. attrib, and Comb., as link-extinguisher, -light; link-burnt, -light, I adis.

3. attrib. and Comb., as link-extinguisher, -light; link-lurnt, -lighted adjs.
1837 Win twisener in . Dristophanes II. 123 Give me the beggar's basket link-bunnt through. 1859 Naies Gloss. Think-extinguishers, large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link men for extinguishing their links. 1899 W. Churenint. R. Carrel 210 Lauthorns and link extinguishers. 1843 Carrel 210 Lauthorns and link extinguishers. 1843 Carrel 210 Pr. 11. is, We have lights, link-lights and rushlights of an enlightened free Press. 1849 Dickens Par. Copp. xix. I had been leading a romantic life for ages to a brawling, splashing, blink-lighted., world.

Link (ligh), v.l. [f. Link 5b.2 (though recorded somewhat earlier).]

somewhat earlier).]

1. trans. To couple or join with or as with a link (in or into a chain, in amity, etc.). (Also absol.)

1. Itans. To couple or join with or as with a link (in or into a chain, in amity, etc.). (Also alsol.)

a. two or more things together.

1387-8 T. Usk Test. Leve 1. i. (Skeat) 1. 42 Depe in this pinying pitte, with wo I ligge istocked, with chaines linked of care, and of tene. 2 a 142 Livie. Two Merchants 76 In love he lynketh them that be vertuous. c 1420 — Thelion in Chaener's Wisk. (1561) 364 by Trouth and mercy linked in a'Cheine. c 1450 Holland Howlat 365 Tharwith Isc. other armorial bearings) lynkit in a lyng, ... He bure a lyon solorly of gowlis. 1494 Fabran Chron. 3 In as wordes fewe As I goodly may I shall lynke in fere, The storyes of Englande and Fraunce. 1530 Palsa. 612/1 They be so faste lynked togyther by maryage that it wyll be harde to sow a discorde bytwene them. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lii. § 2 Two persons linked in amitic. 1632 Capt. Smith Scaman's Gram. wiii. 62 Sometimes they linke three or foure together. a 1674 Clarendow Hist. Reb. xt. § 98 Linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt. 1770 Burke Pres. Discont. Wks. II. 329 Whilst men are linked together, they. speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. 1781 Compus Retirement 398 The boy, who .. Sits linking cherry-stones or platting rush. 1811 Busby Dict. Mus. s.v. Appogiature, In bold and energetic movements, a chain of appogiatures. serve to link the greater intervals. 1837 Landon Fentameron Wks. 1846 II. 318 The clapping of bands (so lately linked) hath ceased. 1865 Kinssley Herrer. xv, Vour fortunes and his are linked together. 1885 Gilbert Mikado 1. Orig. Plays Set, m. (1893) 179 That all who firted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked) Should forthwith be beheaded.

b. one thing (in) with or (on) to another. Also occas. (without construction)—to secure with a link

b. one thing (in) with or (on) to another. Also occas. (without construction) = to secure with a link

b. one thing (in) with or (on) to another. Also occas. (without construction) = to secure with a link or chain.

1412-20 Lyng. Chron. Troy 1. ii, So was malice linked with innocence. 1532 More Confit. Tindate Wks. 638/2 Vnto al their olde heresyes to lynke an whole chaine of newe. 1556 J. Herwood Spitter & F. xxxviii. 125 Our chaine That lingth vs to credence: is not auctoritie. 1583 Abe. Sanyus Serm. xvi. 287 Abraham would not linke his sonne with the wicked. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. ix. 4 Yet is he lincked to a lovely lasse. 1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 175 They [viz. certain serpents]. lincke or claspe themselues about their necks and bodies. 1667 Allton Prot. L. Ix. 133 All this will soon Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe. 1693 G. Steiny in Dryden's Juvenal (1697) 203 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill, And (tho a Consul links himself the Wheel. 1799 Jefferson Writ. (1859) IV. 268, I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe. 1810 Souther Kehama xvi. xii, Strong fetters link him to the rock. 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg., Misadov. at Margate Moral, Don't link yourself with vulgar folks. 1845-6 I seenen Huls. Lect. Ser. Ini. 43 A Gospel which should link itself on with whatever had occupied the philosophic mind. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. § 11. Trull. 1. 104 Linked in, indeed, identified with the .. swarming life of modern Rome. 1880 Mrs. Oliphan He that will not, etc. xxxviii, Bell linking herself on to his arm, and Marie holding his hand.

C. Mil. To tie (horses) together with 'links' (see quot. 1895). Also absol. (See also Linked b.) 1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1812) 232 The horses. are .. linked to the center under the bridle 1eins. .. All officers link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. James Milit. Dict. s.v., The whole go to the left about together, and link. 1805 Sir E. Woon Cavalry Waterloo Campaiguv. 119 Most of the riders had slept at the horses' heads with an arm passed through the reins, though in some Regiments they were 'linked'. Note, Horses are said to be linked when the

d. To pass (one's arm) through or in another's. C. 10 pass (one's arm) (arong or in anome): n843 [Brownisto Ret. Druses, v. (init.), Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1865 Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib. n. v. 173 Anthony... linking his arm within his lordship's. 1871 [M. Legrand Cambr. Freshm. 349 Mr. Pokyr, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 Browning Fifting it. O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer I. 29 Nino. linked an arm his best we went away.

F. M. CRAWFORD Kom. Singer 1. 29 Nino. linked at arm in his as we went away.

e. To link in (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now dial.

1502 GREENE Disput. etc. 1 Hath your smooth lookes linch in some Nonice? 1887 Kentisk Gloss., Link, to entice; beguile; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates'.

2. intr. To be coupled, joined, or connected the mis feitendaking marriage att.)

in some Nonice? 1887 Kentish Gloss, Link, to entice; begoulet; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates'.

2. intr. To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c 1540 J. Heywood Four P. P. Bij, Wynking to drynkinge is alwaye lynkinge. 1582 Stanyhurst Æneis II. (Arb.) 52 A cluster Of theyre companions they let in, thee companye lincketh. 1593 Shaks, 3 Hen. 171, III. III. 115, I were loth To linke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. a 1618 Raleigh To Son II. in Rem. (1661) 84 Though thou canst not forbear to love, yet forbear to link. a 1680 Butler On Drunkenn, 70 Rem. 1759 I. 116 Fiercest Creatures... In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 Dyche & Parbon Dist., Link (v.), ... to enter into a Cabal or Company of Robbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 Burkle Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1807 Westen. Gaz. 2 Oct. 5/1 We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand.
1810 R. Andreson Cumberld. Eall., Carel Fair, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 Scorr St. Roman's II. Clapping palms wi' them, and linking at their dances and daffings. 1831 C. Gibbon Lack of Gold x, Linking home arm-narm like douce guidman and guidwife.

Link (link), v. 2 Sc. and north. dial. [Cf. Norw. linka to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Aasen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also Linker v. 2] intr. To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. To link off: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1715 Ransav Christ's Kirk Gr. II. xxiv, Maidenheads gaed linkin Aff a' that day. 1725 — Gentle Sheph. 1.1, 1 saw my Meg come linkan o'er the lee. 1785 Burks Addr. to Deil xx, Some luckless hom will send him linkin. To your black pit. 1790 — Tann o' Shanter 150 Ilka carlin. linket at it in her sark! 1882, I Walker Junk Andle Reekie, etc. 21 The hours gaed linking by. 1803 Sikvenson Catriona 68 Ha'e., this billet as fast as ye can link

b. caused. To cause to move or circulate rapidly.
1721 RAMSAY To R. II. B. ii, He disna live that canna link The glass about.

ink The glass about.

Hence Linking ppl. a.

1818 Scott Rob Roy xxxi, A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or feifteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (linkeds). [f. Link sb.² or z.¹

+-AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

a system of links. Applied e. g. (Chem.) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (Geom.) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sylvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for link-twork, they be to see the contract of the con

with restricted application; see quot. 1674 for time-looke, New 5th 77.

1874 Sylvester in Proc. Roy, Instit. VII. 182 note, A compass or a pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another. 1877 Kempe (title) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 Yrnl. Franklin Inst. Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of double-linkage' each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6:1. 1890 Spectator 11 Sept. 462/1 Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 CAYLEY in Coll. Math. Papers (1897) XIII. 292 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 Standard 1 Feb. 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called sympasses.

VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called synapses.'

Link-boy. [Link sb.3] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1600 Pervs Diary 4 Feb., Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 Gay Trivia III. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-Boy's smoaky Light.

1739 J. MOTTLEY Joe Miller's Jests No. 239 A Link-Boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 DICKENS Pickro. xxxvi, Thered glare of the link-boy's torch. 1854 Thackeran Xreacones I. xxii. for Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mnd.

1852. 1638 Farquara Love & Bottle III. i, This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (linkt), 191. a. Also 5 lynket, 6 ylincked, 6-7 lincked. [f. Link v.! + -ED l.] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. + Also, made or fashioned with links. + Linked line a.lvb. phr., in a continued line.

sociated. †Also, made or fashioned with links. †Linked line advb. phr., in a continued line. a 1450 Fysshynge w. Angle (1883) 8 Make be yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyd stafe yn to be halfe stafe lynket lyngh. 1561 T. Hosv tr. Castiglione's Courtyer u. L ij, By and by were vices by that lincked contrarietie necessarily accompanied with them. 1500 Fenser F. Q. II. vii. 46 She held a great gold chaine ylincked well, 1632 Milton P. Allegro 140 With many a winding bout Of lincked sweetnes long drawn out, 1667 – P. L. 1, 328 His swift pursuers ... with linked Thunderholts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 179. Burns Bonie Peg, Wi linked hands, we took the sands Adown yon winding river. 1816 Coleridge Lay Serm. 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.].. influence only the comparatively few. 1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unit. iii. 136 The dark linked by tangling wild. 1825 Scorr Talism. i, His limbs. fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of columbs. 1877 Black Green Past. xxii. (1878) 180 What trouble... could enter into these linked fives?

b. Mil. Since 1872 used of two infantry bat-

b. Am., Since 1872 used of two linarity lattalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1872 Ln. E. Cecit. in Hansard Part. Debates 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1343 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 VOLLE & STEVENSON AMMIT. Dict. (ed. 3) 232 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 Daily News 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field.

Linker (linker). [f. Link v.1 + -ER 1.] One who

1856 F. L. MACKENZIE in Miles Mem. 237 The linker of the seasons, The snowforp,—it shall bring, 188t Census Instr. (1885) Coal miner: Linker, Hitcher. Hosiery Manufacturer: Linker, 1892 Labour Commission Gloss. Linkers, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (linkin), 201. 80. [f. Linkt. 1-186].

Connexion by or as by links; coupling together,

association.

association.

1545 UDALL Erasm, Par., Luke Pref. (1548) ¶ V b, For the better lynkyng of one sentence to an other.

1608 Hiffon Wks. 1. 752/1 The linking of my selfe into this wedlocke band.

1837 D. McNtooll. Wks. 204 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old.

1894 Times 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Linking, ppl. a. [f. Link v. 1 + 1NG 2.] That links or joins together.

1871 B. Taylor Fanst (1875) H. 11. iii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 Flackwood's Mag. June 845/2 There is a linking somet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series. 10 the Dark Lady.

Hence + Linkingly adv., so as to be linked or connected.

1635 Person Varieties 1. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mulually and link-ingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkister, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linkister, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1716 GAN Trivia 111. 139 Though thou art tempted by
the link-man's Call Vet trust him not along the lonely
Wall. 1763 Gentl. Mag. 396 A remarkable robberty was conmitted near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. Jerrodo St.

Giles v. 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a
linkman any day. 1881 Census Instr. (1883) 31 Linkman.

1898 Daily Tel. 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for
acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U.S. form of Linguister.

Linky (linki), a. [f. Link 5b.1+-Y.] llaving
the character or appearance of links.

the character or appearance of links.

1859 PARKER Miss. Poems 19 (E.D.D.) The lang linkie learing, once pleasant to see.

1893 STEVENSON Catriona 127
The linky, boggy muirland that they call the Figgate

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1889 Tennyson Far-far-away ii, The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Linn | (lin). Chiefly Sc. Forms: 1 hlynn,

6 lyn(n, 6-8 lin, 8- linn. [Two words seem to have been confused: OE. hlynn str. fem., torrent (? related to hlynn masc., 'clangor', hlynnan, hlynian to resound', and Gaelic linne = Irish linn, earlier lind, Welsh llyn, Cornish lin, Breton lenn.] A torrent rimning over rocks; a cascade, water-

fall,

c975 Rushwe. Gosp. John xviii. 1 Se hælend eode... ofer þah
hlynne þe mon Cedron nemneb. 1513 Douglas Æneis
xi. vii. 9 The ryveris... Brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt
lynnis. 1536 [see Leaf v. 2 dl. 1567 Gude y Godlie Ball.
(S.T.S.) 118 Watter (that) fast rinuis oner ane lin, Dois not
returne againe to the awin place. 1725 Ramsay Gentle
Sheph. 1. ii, Between twa birks out o'era little lin The water
fa's. 1785 Burns Halloween xxv, Whyles owre a linn the
hurnie plays. a 1810 Tannahill. Poems (1846) 99 The roar
of the linn On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q. Victorial
More Leaves 311 A linn falling from a height to which foot
paths had heen made. 1892 Standard 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales
and Scotland there are linns which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the
Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls.

chester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls.

1577-87 HOLLISHEO Chron., Descr. Scot. xii. 18/1 A loch, in, or poole there. a 1584 MONTOMMENE Cherrie & Slae 80, I saw an river rin Out ouir ane craggie rok of stane, Syne lichit in ane lin. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. v. 118 Toothy, tripping duwne from Verwin's rushie Lin [marg. netc, A Poole or watry Moore]. 1790 A. Wilson Snicide Poet. Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair. To poison, dagger, or the engulphing linn. a 1802 Earl Richard xxii. in Child Ballads II. 153/1 The deepest pot in a' the linn They fand Erl Richard in. 1865 Kingstey Herea. I. Prel. 3 He. .sees nixes in the dark linus as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides. 1799 Med. Fral. II. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 Scott Marm. 1. Introd. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That hems our little garden in. 1818 — Hrt. Midl. 1, If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 Bayant Count of Greiers v, They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Linn 2. Now dial. Also 5 lyn, 8 lin, 8-9 lynn. [Altered form of Linn sh, the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.]

ened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree; attrib., in linn-bark, -board, -tree.
c 1475 Cath. Angl. 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, lilia.

1674 Grew Vezet. Trunks vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, ... lynn tree. 1796 Marshall Vorksh. (ed. 2) II. 331 Lin; tilia europea, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. Smith Acc. Remark. Occurr. (1870) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 PIRE Sources Mississ. (1810) 1. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 Brackerned Views Louisiana (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1833 Acc 34.4 Will. UV. c. 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 Halliwell, Linn-tree, a line-tree. Derb, I Linnæa (lini-ta). Bot. [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Liané, better known by his latinized name Linnæus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (L. borealis, N.O. Caprifoliacea) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

temperate and frigid zones. x86a H. Markvar Fear in Sweden 11. 227 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. Ibid. 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnean (linī-an) a. and sb. [f. Linnæ-us (see prec.) +-AN. (The spelling Linnæan is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] A. adj. Of or pertaining

adopts the other form.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Linnaeus or his system; given or instituted by Linnaeus; adhering to the system of Linnaeus. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Suff. s. v. Botany Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnaean System. 1759 B. Stillinger. Calendar Flora Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnaean names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. Smith Phys. Bot. 491 The Linnaean genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 Bowen Logic x. 343 The Linnaean Classification of plants.

B. ch. A. follower of Linnaeus; one who adopts.

B. sb. A follower of Linnæus; one who adopts

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX11. 300 If .. a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnæan, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence Linnæanism, the doctrines and practice

of Linnæus, or of his school.

1831 Blackto, Mag. XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnæanism could ever dream of designating any of these. a natural history.

Linnæite (lini sit). Min. [Named by Ilaidinger, 1845, after Linnaus, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some

see -1TE.J Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper, 1849 J. Nicol Min. 457 Linnæite..occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 Mineral Mag. X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

Lin-nail. Sc. and north. dial. [f. *lin (see Linch sb.l) + Nail. Cf. Ger. dial. lonnagel.]

— Linch sb.l) + Nail. = Linch-pin.

1406 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 293 Item, for fyfty iij chengeis, to the lynnalis of the cartis and the erleddir pynnys. i.ss. 1562 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 207 One wayne with yron bound wheiles, axill nailles, lyn nalles. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss.

ROBINSON Whitey Gloss.

Linnen, obs. form of LINEN.

Linnet (linet). Forms: 5 linet, 6 lenet, linnette, lynnet, 7-8 lennet, linot, 6- linnet.

[a. OF. linette, linot, linotte (mod. F. linotte), f. lin llax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OF. had a linetwige, whence LINTWHITE, and there is one example of linece, f. lin Line sb.1, flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, Linota

(or Linaria) cannabina, of the family Fringillida. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (Linota flavirostris or L. montium) and the Lesser Red-

plavirostris of L. montium) and the Lesser Redpoll (L. rufescens).
[c 1050 485. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 286/21 Cardella, linece.]
[c 1530 Crt. of Love 1412 'What meneth this?' Seid than the linet; 'welcom Lord of blisse'. 1362 Turner Herbal II. 134b, Men fede hyrdes with the sede of it [sesamum]...namelye syskennes, and linnettes. 1604 Drayton Ovel 109 Fie, quoth the Lennet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 Brathwait Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 290 The shee Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 Ray Willinghby's Ornith. 261 The Mountain Linnet: Linaria Montana. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xxvii, I envy not in any moods... The linnet born within the cage. 1893 Newron Dict. Birds 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. Green linnet, the greenfinch (see Green

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. Green linnet, the greenfinch (see GREEN a. 12 b). Pine linnet, a siskin of N. America, Chrysomitris (or Spinus) pinus.

1868 Wood Homes without H. xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (Spiza cyanea). 1884 Burkovians Fresh Fields vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an ahundant bird everywhere. 1886 — Signs & Sensons ii. (1895) 47 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this tree.

3. Mining. pl. Oxidized lead ores (Raymond Mining Gloss, 1881).

4. attrib. and Comb., as linnet-bird, finch; linnet-like adi.: linnet's heads (see quot. 1727-52).

net-like adj.; linnet's heads (see quot. 1727-52).
1570 Levins Manif. 86/43 A Linnet bird, acanthis.
1598

FLORIO, Lindvia, .. a Lenet-bird or Lack-backer. c 1650 Lovelace's *To Althea' in Percy Fol. II. 20 When Lynett like confined [1649 Lucasta 98 Like committed Linnets] I With shriller note shall sing. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Teazel, The smaller kind [of teazles] sometimes called linnots heads, are used to draw out the knap from the coarser stuffs, as hays, &c. 1883 Oudd Wanda I. 276 The sweet linnet-like voice of the Princess Ottille came on her ear. 1890 Century Dict., Linnet-shoch, same as linnet.

Linnet-hole. Glass-making. [f. *linnet, corruption of F. lunette + Hole.] = Lunette.

1652 Merrit Ner's Art of Glass 344 And on the two other sides they have their Calcars, into which linnet holes are made for the fire to come from the furnace, to bake and prepare their Frit, and also for the discharge of the smoak.

1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.

Linney, variant of Linhay.

Linnow, obs. form of Lennow a., flabby, limp.

1528 Paynel Salerne's Regim. (1535) 108 b, Baynyng maketh the skynne linnowe or soupulle.

† Linnow, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. linnow, Lennow a.] trans. To make supple (in quot, absol.).

1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath ii. 19 b, Of the sweete taste, it shall have the power, that it may linnow, smooth, and fynely lewse.

Linny, variant of LINHAY. Lino, obs. form of LENO.

Lino, obs. form of LENO.

1780 MAD. D'ARRIAN Diary Apr., He. insisted upon presenting me with a complete suite of ganze lino.

1825 Blackw. Mag. XVII. 165 Spangles and sprigged 'linos'!

Linoleic (linolicik), a. Chem. [i. L. lin-tm + ole-um oil + -10.] Linoleic acid: an acid found as a glyceride in linseed and other oils. Hence Lino leate, a salt of linoleic acid. So Lino lein

Lino leate, a salt of linoleic acid. So Lino lein [-IN 1] (see quot. 1900).

1857 Miller Elem. Chem. III. 360 The oleic acid furnished by the saponification of linseed oil differs from ordinary oleic acid; Sact terms it linoleic acid. Nid. 370 The olein of olive oil differs from the olein of linseed oil, or linolein.

1865 Warts Dict. Chem. III. 700 Linoleic Acid. Paparerolle acid. Nid., Linoleate of lead. 1908 B. D. Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms 148 Linolein, the glyceride of linoleic acid found in linseed oil.

Linoleum (linōu l'l'om). [f. L. līnum flax + oleum oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made by coating canvas with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence Linoleumed (linōu l'l'omd). ph. a.

canvas with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence Linoleumed (linōu-limd), fpl. a. 1878 Law Rep., Chanc. Div. VII. 834 A Mr. Walton obtained several patents, the last and principal being in 1863, for preparing floorcloth by means of a certain solidified or oxidised oil to which he gave the name Linoleum, and the floorcloth made by him therewith had been called and known as 'Linoleum Floor Cloth', and apparently also as 'Linoleum'. In 1864 the Linoleum Mannfacturing Company. was formed 1879 in Webster, Suppl. 1892 Pictorial World 21 May 104/1 A chilly tiled or linoleumed passage. 1895 Daily News 21 Nov. 9/4 Furnishers, upholsterers, carpet and linoleum warehousemen.

| Linon (linon). [F. linon.] A trade-name for 'lawn'. (In some mod. Dicts.)
1901 Westin. Gaz. 25 Apr. 2/2 Linon, by the way, is just the linea batiste of our shops.

+ Lino sity. [ad. mod. L. *līnositās, f. līn-um

Throsity. [ad. mod. 12. timestas, 1. timest

Linotype (lai notaip). Printing. [=line o' type.] A machine for producing stereotyped lines type.] A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc. as a substitute for type-setting. 1888 [First used in] Specif. U. S. Patent No. 393846, 4 Dec. 1889 Times (weekly ed.) 28 Jnne 20/1 The linotype. has been adopted in the offices of several American newspapers. 1899 Appleton's Ann. Cycl. 623 In 1880 he [Alergenthaler] made a complete change of system, and adopted the plan that he brought to perfection in the linotype.

1] lence Li notypist, one who uses a linotype.

1] lence Li notypist, one who uses a linotype.

1] lady News 26 Nov. 10/5 Linotypist wants day work.

† Li nous, a.1 Obs. rare— [f. L. līn-um]

flax +-OUS.] Of the nature of flax; flax-like.

1715 tr. Pancirollus' Rernm Mem. 1. 1. v. 14 Pliny mentions another Sort of Linous Substance [org. alterins quoque lini cupisdam], which he calls in the First Chapter of his Nineteenth Book, ξύλον, Wood.

Linous (lɔi'nos), a.2 rare. [f. Line sb.2 +

-OUS.] Relating to or in a line.

1860 WORCESTER (cites Sir J. Herschel).

Linoxin (ling'ksin). Chem. Also-yn. [f. L. līn-um] flax + Ox-ygen + -In 1.] A resinous substance obtained from linoleic acid.

stance obtained from linoleic acid.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Mad. (1975)

stance obtained from linoleic acid.

1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 714.

Li'n-pin. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-6 lynpin,
5-pyne, linepin, 7 linnpin. [f. lin (see Linch
sh.l) + Pin.] = Linch-pin.

1330 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 518 ln. dnobus Lyn
pinnes. c 1445 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 665 29 Hoc hunullum,
lynpyne. 1523 Fitzhers. Hush § 5 With ... ii. lyn pinnes of
yren in the axiltre-endes. 1538 Barret Theor. Warres v.
iii. 133 Rammers, linepinnes, ... and all such other implements.
1659 C. Hoole tr. Comenius' Orbis Sensualium (1672) 173
The Axle-trees. .. the Lin-pins, and Axletre-staves. 1688
R. Holms Armoury III. 339/2 Linn Pin.

+ Li'nquish, v. Obs. [f. L. linqu-ĕre + -1SH ²,
after Relinquish v. Obs. [f. L. linqu-ĕre + -1SH ²,
1591 Harington Orl. Fur. xxxix. xviii, But now awhile 1
Linquish, to leane or forsake. 1694 Mottew Rabelais
(1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.
Vol., VI.

Linsang (linsang). [a. Javanese linsang, wilinsang, wrongly rendered 'otter' in Diets.] A kind of civet cat, Linsang (or Prionodon) gracilis, striped black and white, common in Borneo and Java. A related African species is the Guinea

Java. A related African species is the Guinea Linsang, Poiana richardsoni, 1885 Riverside Nat. Hist, (1888) V. 438 The Linsang (Prionodon gracilles) of the Malayan regions..is white, with broad, black cross bands. It occurs in Borneo, Java, and Singapore...The Guinea Linsang..ranges from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. 1893 LVPEKKER Roy. Nat. Hist. I. 456 The Asiatic linsangs..constitute the genus Linsang..

Linse, obs. and dial. form of LINCH.

Linse, obs. and dial. form of Linch. **Linseed** (linsāl). Forms: α. See Line sh.1

and Seed. β. 6 lint(e)seede, 7 lyntseed, 7-9

north. dial. lintseed. [OE. lin Line sh.1 + sad

seed; cf. MHG. linsâlt, Du. lijnzaad.

The form lint-seed, which is strictly to be regarded as a distinct word, f. Lint, is in Scotland used of seed intended to be sown, while the ordinary form is current in other applications.]

The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament. + Occase the

other applications.]

The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament. † Occas, the flax-plant. Oil of linseed(s — linseed-oil.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 140 Genim bas ylcan wyrte seo3.. mid linsede. a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886) IX. 262 Mederan settan, linsed sawan. 13.. S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's Archive LXXXII. 311/217 Of linsed & of eyrin & of ober bing men conne al day oyle out bring. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xcvii. (1405) 664 Lyne sede nourissheth but lytyll: and is hard to defye. c 1420 Pallad. on Hish. xi. 15 Now lynseed, yf the liketh, may be sowe. 1523-3 Act 24 Hen. I'll, c. 4 [They shall] till and and sowe. 1623-3 Act 24 Hen. I'll, c. 4 [They shall] till and and sowe. 1627 Act 24 Hen. I'll, c. 4 [They shall] till and and sowe. 1627 Act 24 Hen. I'll, c. 4 [They shall] till and and sowe. 1628 Lytte Podeens I. xliv. 71 Lynseede mengled with hony. appeaseth the cough. 1626 A. Speed Adam out of E. xv. (1659) 114 The drosse or that which is left after the pressing out of Lyntseeds. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. A Mim. 418 The caturrhe... if from repletion, it's helped by line-seed, with honey. 1686 Achiona Painting Leisste. 1. 27 The Secret of Oyl Painting, consists in using Colouis that are Ground with Oyl of Nut, or Linseed. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drays in Sketland Minister 18th Cent. (1897) 112 A decoction of 2 oz. lint seed, 2 do. of Liquorishstick bruised and hoiled lete.]. 1807 Med. Trul. XVII. 554 The... barley water, and infusion of linseed were ordered to be continued. 1823 J. Badoock Dom. Almasem. 30 Having dipped the fore-inger and tumb partially in oil of linseeds. 1847 Mary Howitt Ballads 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, And flung it down from the Low. 1872 Oliver Elem. Bot. 11. 148 The seeds of the Flax plant, called Linseed, are very largely imported.

b. attrib. and Comb., as linseed-shaped adj.; linseed eake, linseed pressed into cakes in the process of extracting the oil, and used as food for cattle;

seed cake, linseed pressed into cakes in the process of extracting the oil, and used as food for cattle; linseed-earth (see quot.); linseed-meal, linseed ground in a mill; linseed-oil, the oil obtained by pressure from linseed; linseed poultice, a poultice made of linseed or linseed-meal; linseed-toa, an

pressure from Imseed; Imseed poultice, a poultice made of linseed or linseed-meal; Iinseed-taa, an infusion of linseed, used as a demulcent.

1813 Sir H. Davy Agric, Chem. (1814) 365 Cattle at first refuse "Linseed cake. 1883 Gressey Class. Coal-mining, "Linseed Earth, blackish grey clay satiable for making into firebricks. 1899 A. M. tr. Cabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 68/1 With "lintseede meale make a little paest. 1839 Priny Cycl. XIII. 384/1 Cataplasms of linseed-meal. 1848 Priny-Council Acts (1890) II. 174 "Lyncede cyle, ax galons. 1726 Lenot tr. Albert's Archit. II. 18/2 Colours mixed up with lintseed oyl. 1879 G. Gladstone in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 192/1 In oil-gilding the size used is made of a mixture of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1833 Cycl. Pract. Med. II. 813/2 A common bread and water or "lintseed poultice. 1870 T. Holmss Syst. Surg. (ed. 2)1. 703 The knots [of farcy] are small and "linseed-shaped. 1741 Baker in Phil. Trans. XLI. 659 When I went to-bed, drank some "Linseed-teal. Hence Linseeded fpl. a., mixed with linseed. 1864 Spectator 27 Feb. 228/2 The Bill for allowing linseeded malt to escape duty passed its second reading. † Linsel. Obs. rare—1. In 6 lynsel. [ad. F. linceul sheet, winding sheet:—L. linteolum, dim. of linteum linen cloth.] A shawl, a wrap. 1594 Kyo Cornelia in. D 4 b, Casting a thyn course lynsel ore hys shoulders, That. trayl'd you the ground.

Linsey (linzi). Also 5 lynesey, 6 lince, 7-6 linsy. [Possibly f. Line sb] + SAY.]

1. In early use, perh. some coarse linen fabric. In later use. #Linsey-woolsey.

7-6 linsy. [Possibly f. Line 5b, 1+ Say.]

1. In early use, perh. some coarse linen fabric. In later use, = Linsey-woolsey. Also attrib.

1435-6 in Heath Grocers' Comp. (1869) 419, xx clothis of lynesey. 1583 Ratic Customi-ho. Dj b, Lince called blew lince the doz. 1771 Pennant Tour Scott. 1769 (1774) 259 Chiefly engaged in manufactures of linsies, worsted stockings [etc.]. c1826 Erl Richard xxiv. in Child Ballads II. 463 O hand awa thae linen sheets, And bring to me the linsey clouts I hae heen best used in. 1881 Instr. Census Clerks (1885) 64 Woollen Cloth Manufacture. Linsey Weaver.

2. (See quot)

2. (See quot.)
1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Linsey, strong Bind, also streaky sandstone.

Linsey-woolsey (limzi wulzi). Forms: 5 lynsy-, 6 lylse-, lince-,lynse-,6-8 linsi (e-,-y(e-,7 lin(t)sie-, lincy-, linzy-, lynsey-,7-9 lindsey-,6- linsey-;5-wolsye,6-wolse,-woolsy(e,-wulse(y,6-8-wo(o)lsie,-y,6-9-wolsey,6-woolsey,[f. prec. + Wool, with jingling ending.]

1. Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also pl.

inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also pl. Pieces or kinds of this material.

148 Cath. Angl. 21/2 Lynsy wolsye, linistema vel linostema. 1522 Skelton Why not to Court 128 We shall have a tot quot from the Pope of Rome, To wene all in one lome A webbe of lylse wulse. 1591 H. Smith Prep. Marriage 157 God forbad the people to weare linsey wolsey, hecause it was a signe of inconstancie. 1590 Nashe Lenten Stuffe To Rdr., I had as lieue hane... no cloathes rather then wear linsey wolsey. 1670 D. Denton Descr. New York (1845) 18 They make every one Cloth of for their own wearing, as also woollen Cloth, and Linisey-woolsey. 1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 159 Kendall Cotton... is much made here and also Linisi-woolseys. 1784 R. Bage Farham Downs I. 160 Martha. delighted to be cloathed in good Linsy Woolsy, the work of her own hands. 1826 Miss Mitford Fillage Ser. It. 73 Then ensues another set of changes... till gray hairs, wrinkles, and lindsey-woolsey wind up the picture. 1855 W. Sargern Braddiock's Exped. 85 Dresses of linsey-woolsey (a cloth, home-woven, of wool and flax).

D. A garment of this material. 1894 Miss. H. Ward Marvella I. 18 Marcella. had usually figured. in a linsey-woolsey.

2. fig. or in figurative contents, csp. a strange medley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

neuley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

2. fig. or in figurative contexts, esp. a strange medley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

2. fig. or in figurative confusion, nonsense.

2. 1502 Greene Usion Wes. 1881-6 XII. 235 Thou hast write no booke well, but thy Nunquan sera est, and that is indifferent Linsey Wolsey. 1504 Nashe Terrors Nt. Wes. 1883 III. 229 A man must not ... hane his affections linsey wolsey, interningled with hist, and things worthy of liking. 1601 Shakes. All's Well iv 1. 13 What linsie wolsy hast thou to speake to vs. againe. 1628 Ford Love's Mel. v. i, This mifashionable mongrel, this linsey-wolsey of mortality. 1604 S. Johnson Netes Past. Let. Bp. Rurnet 1. 52 Far be it from all Markind to impute such All-to-mall and Linsey-wolsey to the Providence of G. d.

3. attrib. passing into adj.

1618 Donne Serm. examii. V. 304 Out of his word I can preach against Linsey-woolsey garments [Pent. xxii. 11].

1749 Fithing Tom Jones xi. v. [1] have never seen any of your cash, unless for one lindsey woolsey coat. 1777 W. Dalempie Trace. Sp. v. Tort. xxix, The women wore jakets and aprons. with a kind of linsey woolsey petticoat.

1839 Storehouse. Ashalme 47 Forty or fifty years ago... a servant of the best class. was clad chiefly in linsey woolsey garments. 1855 Singleton Figural I. Fref. 5 To desse the overeign in a linsey-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable investine.

b. fig. Chiefly with sense, 'giving the appearance of a strange medley', 'being neither one thing nor the other'.

ance of a strange medley', 'being neither one thing nor the other'.

156 T. Samilian Forth, Faith 102 h, Anasse in a rochet, a linee wolse bishep 1619 Br. Samilian Serm. I. 18 The linesy-wooley Luodic an church, neither hot nor cold. 1663

Butter Ital. 1. iii. 1. 27 A Lawles. Linsy-woolsy Brother, Half of one Order, half another. 1758 J. Rutty Sprite. Plany (ed. 2112 Lord take away this Insey-woolsy by time! 1822 Examiner 5.2/1 A perking, prurient, linsey-wolsey species of composition.

4. Comb., as liney-woolsey-wise adv.

1606 Synyistra Du Bartas II. iv. II. Magnif. 32 And also mingle (Linsie-woolsewise) This gold-ground Tissne with too-mean supplies.

Linstock (linstok). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 linestoke, lynt)stock, (limstock', 6-7 lint stocke, 6-8 lin(t)stock, 9 lent-stock. [In 16th c. lint-, linestocke, ad. (with assimilation to LINT and LINE sb. | Du. lontstok, f. lont match (see LUNT sb.) + stok stick.] A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match.

1575 Churchyaro Chippes 95 b, He. in his hand, a smoking lyntstock broght And so gaue fier.

1569 Into A linestoke fell into a barrel of powlder, and ser it on fire together with the vessell.

1568 B. Josson Er.

Man in Hum. III.; Their master gunner.. confronts me with his linstock, readie to give fire.

1682 Lond. Gaz. No.

1684! Then thirty Gunners with their Linstocks. followed by thirty Negioes., with their Brown-bills.

1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780). Linstocks.

1804 Navad Chron. XII.

63, I lent-stock; 12 handspikes.

1808 Scott Marine. I. is,

The gunner held his linstock yare.

1840 Barkham Ingol.

Leg., Hamilton Tighe, The linstock glows in his bony hand.

16g. 16c2 Marston Ant. & Mel. in. Wes. 1856 I. 19 The

match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

Linsy, obs. form of Linsey.

Lint 1 (lint). Forms: 4-7 lynt(e, 5 lyn(n)et,

6 linte, 7 (9 dial.) linet, 5- lint. [In ME. linnet;

related (somewhat obscurely) to Line sb.l; perh.a. ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match.

related (somewhat obscurely) to LINE sb.1; perh. a. F. linette (recorded only in the sense 'linseed', but possibly of wider meaning in OF.', f. lin LINE sb.1: see -ET.]

sb.1: see -ET.]

1. (Now office of the flax-plant.

1458 [see lint-soun in 5]. 1548 Tunner Names of Herbes

49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1562—

11 erbal It. 39 Flax is called of the Northen men lynt. 1733

P. Lindsay Interest Scot. 154 Our present Way is to sow our

Lint on any Ground, which puts us to a great Expence to

weed it. 1765 Funsy Cotter's Sat. At. xi, The frugal wife

garrulous will tell, How 'twas a townord and d, sin' lint was

i'the bell. 1805 Forsyth Beauties Scott. IV. 29 Flax, or, as

it is universally called in Scotland, lint, is sown.

2. (Chiefly Sc.) Flax prepared for spinning. Also,

the refuse of the same, used as a combustible.

2. (Chiefly Sc.) Flax prepared for spinning. Also, the refuse of the same, used as a combustible.

1375 Barbour Brice xvii. 612 Pik and ter als haf that tane, And lynt and hardiss with brynstane. c 1375 Sc.

Leg. Saints iii. (Andreas) 593 Lynt to bet be fyr of hell.

1410 Henry Wallace vii. 423 This tree woman thaim servit weill in deid, With lynt and fyr, that haistely kendill wald.

1562 Durham Defos. (Surtees) 72 To pay the said

Isabell every yere one bonde of lynt. 1591 Harington Orl. Fur. xxxiv. lxxxvii, Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wooll, of lint, of silk, or els of cotten. 1741 in A. Laing Lindores Abbey xxi. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the paroche to spin. 179. Burss Weary Fundo' Tow 5, I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is ae poor pund o' tow. 1830 Scott Demonol. ix. 330 It was at different times a brazier's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † ln pl., pieces of this

material.

scraping then cloth. Tim Ja., pieces of this material.

c1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. \$3 Fille be wounde wibinnefor with lynnet of lynnen cloob. c1440 Promp. Parv. 306/1 Lynt, schauynge of lynen clothe, carpéa. 1578 Lyre Dodoens 111. 313. 333 The same... layde to with fine line or lynnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne. Pc1600 Distracted Emp. v. iii. in Billen O. Pl. 111. 249 May theire sore wast theire lynnen into lynte. 1612 W. Parkes Ciruratine-Dr. (1376) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, hee neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. 1622 Beaum. & FL. Sca. Foy. 101. i) O that I had my boxes and my lints now. 1670 COTTON Espernon 111. X. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and roul'd up with Lints and Plaisters. 1707 FARQUMAR Ecan. Stratagem v. iv, Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaister ready. 1767 Goott Treat. Bronn's I. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini. will generally answer the purpose. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth ii, He., hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. 1833 Ht. Martineau Charmed Sca. 15. To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. 1884 M. MACKENZLE Dis. Throat 6, Vose II. 63 Drainage fof the abscess) was kept up y means of a strip of lint.

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of

b. Fluff of any material. + Also, a particle of

the same. rare.

1611 Corea, Freluche,... a small straw, or lint, a 1663 Howash Committee It. i. Four Plays (1665) 83 Driving the lint from his black Cloathes With his Wet Thumb. 1898 Contary Mag. Jan. 372 '2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair.

4. a. Now only dial. or U.S. Netting for fishingnets. + b. A net for the hair. Obs. rare-1.

nets. † b. A net for the hair. Obs. rare = 1.
a. 1615 E. S. Britain's Buss in Arb. Carner 111. 629
Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting tready made or knit)
will cost three peace a yard. 1874 Holdsworn Deep set.
I bring it, for that length of line being appropriated to the
30 yards of (drift-lpet, so that the 'lint' or netting is set
slack. 1884 Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl., Lint (Fishing), a
15-herman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. 1892
P. H. Emerson San of Fens 37 They ligged the ground
rope in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end.
b. a 1828 L.d. Livingston xxxii. in Child Bullads IV,
4372 There's never lint gang on my head.
5. attrib. and Comb., as lint-boll 'bow', -mill,
-fad., -sheaf. -steck; lint-sown ppl. a.: lint-box

-pail, -sheaf, -speek; lint-sown ppl. a.; lint-box (U.S.), the upper part of a cotton-press; lint-doctor Calico-printing (see quot.); lint-haired = flaxen-haired; lint-paper,? = linen-paper; lintscraper, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (slang, a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; + lint-spurge, a name pro-

+ Lintea rions, a. Obs. rare - o. [f.]. linteāri-us (f. linteus linen) + -ous.] Of or belonging to linen (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Lintel (lintěl). Forms: 4-5, 7 lyntel(I, 5, 7 li-, lyntal(I, 6 lyntil, lynttyll, 7 lental. lindal, lintle, 8 lintil, 9 lentil, 7- lintel. [a. OF. lintel threshold (F. linteau):-popular L. *limitāle or *līmitellum (f. līmit., līmes Limit sb., confused with limin-, limen threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge

the superincumbent weight.

1388 WYCLIF Exod. xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel [Vulg. superliminare], and euer either post. c 1450 Merlin

436 The Emperor..wrote letteres on the lyntell of the dore in grewe. 1500-10 Dundar Poems lxix. 39 Albeid that thow were never sa stout, Vndir this lyntall sall thow lowt. 1601-2 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fountaine iiij* viij*. 1667 Primate City & C. Build. 82 One Lintal to discharge the two Windows and Balcony-door, eight foot of Timber. 1725 Pope Odyss. vi. 116 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er. 1839 YEWELL AIM. Brit. Ch. xii. (1847) 139 A moor stone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. 1863 A. Fonblangue Tangled Skein II. ii. 29 Upon the lentil of No. 7 the found painted the name of Mr. C. L. † 2. ? A spoke of a wheel. Obs.—

1570 Levins Manip, 125/13 Lyptil of a cart, radins. 3. attrib., as lintel-piece, -fosl, -stone, -tree.

1842-59 Gwilt Ency. Arch. Gloss, s.v., If a wall he required that the support of the similar species of the support
Birds Scot. 942 Others [sc. birds] sometimes Are driven within our *lintel-posts by storms. 1575 Burgh Rec. Glasgoro (1832) 50 Item, to James Law, for be thre *lintall stanes to be boiss windois, xij s. 1879 Lubbock Addr. Pol. & Educ. x. 197 The lantel stones of the doorway are 40 feet 10 inches in length. 1601 HOLLANO Pliny II. 380 The .. maine *lintle-tree which lay ouer the .. cheekes of the great dore. 1675 HOBBES Odyssey (1677) 77 The door-posts silver .. The lintle-tree upon them silver too.

Ilence Lintelled a., furnished with a lintel. Lintelling vol. sb., the action of providing with lintels: the material used for this purpose.

lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser oß Lintelling, Guttering...,
&c. at so much per Foot. 1827 Gentl. Mag. XCVII. n. 9
A doorway with a lintelled architrave. 1834 DOVLE Mem.
S. Holmes 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

Lintel (l, obs. form of LENTIL.

Linter (lintor). U.S. [f. LINT1 + -ER 1.] A
machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-

fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also linter-machine. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

linter-machine. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

Linter 2, † lintan, dial.corruptions of Lean-to.

1736 New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1870) IV. 714 Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the lintan chimney (which was lower than the house. 1861)

Mrs. Stowe Pearl of Orr's Ist. to A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'linter'. 1893 ZIXCHE Wherstead 261 A penthouse is a 'linter' (lean-to'.

† Linterel. Obs. [Perh. a corruption of LINTEL; perh. a dim. of OF. linter (?:-L. type *limitarium', lintel.] = LINTEL.

a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII (1809) 639 A mightie buildyng of tymber. the lynterelles inhaunsed with pillers.

Lintern, linton, altered ff. LINTEL; cf. prec.

Lintern, linton, altered if. LINTEL; cf. prec.

Lintern, linton, altered II. Lintel, Cl. prec. Obs. exc. dial.

1533 Repar. Tower in Bayley Tower Lond. (1821) 1. App. 22 It in for ij. lyntons made for the ij. wyndowes. 1614 Cornar Crndities 133, I read this inscription in a peece of stone. directly over the linterne of the dore. 1614 Rallica Hist. World II. (16:4) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe, ... and with the blond thereof colored the poste and linterne of the doores. 1864 T. Q. Couch E. Corne, Gloss, in Jrnl. Rey. Inst. Corne. I. 17 Lintern, a lintel.

Lintie (limi). Sc. Also linty. [f. lint in LINTUHITE + dim. ending -IE (-Y).] = LINNET.

1795 BURNS Verses Destr. Woods 4 Where linties sang and lambkins play'd. a 1835 Hook Kingan's May 41 Poet.

WKS. 1838 1. 300 She trows. The linty's cheip a ditty tame. 1899 CROCKETT Kit Kennedy 138, I heard the linties singing where I was falling asleep.

Lintil, lintle, obs. forms of LENTIL.

1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. II. L. I. ii. 504 The Burre and the Lintle cannot endure one another [L. lappa lenti ad-

Lintonite (limtonoit). Min. [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdules in trap. 1879 PECKHAM & HALL in Amer. Frul. Sci. Ser. III. XIX.

Lintseed, Lint-stock: see Linseed, Linstock. Lintwhite (lint, hwait, sb. Chiefly Sc. Forms: Lintwhite (lint, hwait 36). Chiefly St. Forms:
I linaethuizae, linetuize, -twize, 4 lynkwhytte,
6 lyntquhit, -yte, 7 - lintwhite. [OF. linetwize,
perh. f. lin flax + -twize (2 cogn. w. OHG. zwigón
to pluck, zellere, carpere, found also in pistellwize
thistle finch. Cf. Twite sb.

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first
element appears as line (or lines) instead of lin; but the
correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird
tose Linker is in favour of its correctness. Apart from elymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.L.
word was long.]

word was long.]

mology there is no evidence that the first vower in the O.T. word was long.]

= I.INNET.

c 745 Corpus Gloss. Hessels) C 147 Cardnelis, linetuize.
a 800 Erfort Gloss. 309 Carduelis, lineathuizae. c 1000

Alfred Gloss. in Wr. Wülker 11/26 Cardnelis, linetuige.
2 14 1400 Morte Arth. 2674 With lowde laghtirs one lofte for lykynge of hyrdex, Of larkes, of lynkwhyttez, þat lufflyche songene. 1513 Docals Zeneis xii. Prol. 240
Compl. Scot. vi. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the oszil zelpit. c 1600 Rosk Ballads (1828) VI. 607 The Lintwhite land, and Progne proud .. do sing as sweetly as in Varow. 1783 Burns To William Simpsom xii, When lintwhite and the throstleook Have voices sweet and clear.

Lint-white (linthwoit), a. Sc. [f. Lint + White I.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.
1794 Burns 'Now nature cleads', Lassie wi' the lintwhite locks. 1856 Miss Mulock Noble Life viii. 148 With the sing shining on the lint-white hair.

† Li'ntworm. Obs. [a. MIIG. lintwurm

dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.
143 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 218 Inventory Jewels of Hen. V.
143 Rolls of Parlt. IV. 218 Inventory Jewels of Hen. V.
145 Lyntworme d'or ovec 1 Crois. Ibid. 219 Item, III
Lyntwormes.
Linty, sb.: see Lintie.

Linty (linti), a, [f. Lint1 + -v1.] † a. Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in quot. fig.), b. Full of lint or fluff.

b. Full of lint or fluff.

1607 MIDDLETON Phanix II. iii. F 2, One good bang oppon a Buckler would make moste of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these lintie times. 1705 N. TATE tr. Cowley's Plants v. (1721) 302 To see such Kernels such strong Armour wear; First with a linty Wad wrapt close about, (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out). 1880 GORDON STABLES Deg Owners' Kennel Comp. v. § 4, 54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty. 1891 Bazaar 20 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown .. is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so linty.

|| Linum (ləi'nvm). Bot. [mod.L. use of L. linum flax, Line sb. 1] A genus of plants (N.O. Linacew) of which flax is a well known example.

In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus.

of this genus.

1867 LADY HERBERT Cradle L. v. 138 The hillsides (on the road to Bethel) were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc.].

1882 Garden 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

Linx, obs. pl. Link sb.; obs. form of Lynx.

Liny, liney (laini), a. [f. Line sb,2+-x¹.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

thin, meagre.

1807 Orie in Lect. Paint. (Bohn 1849) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney', and harsh in respect to anatomy.
1826 Miss Mittoria I'illage Ser. II. 207 'The narrow liny clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon.
1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 146 The architraves... are cut away, and made to look weak and liny.
1855 Ecclisiologist XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated.
1874 T. Harov Far fr. Madding Croud viii, Shaping their eyes long and liny, partly because of the light.
2. Full of lines, marked with lines.
1817 Keats Sleep & Poetry 364 Then there rose to view a

2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 KEATS Sleep & Poetry 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liny marble.

1835 T. WALERE Original vi. (1837) 65 The brooding affections of the mind. make the countenance fallen, pale, and liny.

1842. 195 The leaf being. rendered liny by bold markings of its ribs.

1872 Kontledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 356/2 To give the grounding a liney appearance.

Lion (1979), sh. Forms: a. 116a, 160, 160, 3 1e0, 30rm. 16 (genitive leness, leoness, leuness).

B. 3 leun'e, lyun, 3-4 leoun, liun'e. 3-5 leon.

β. 3 leun e, lyun, 3-4 leoun, liun e, 3-5 leon, 3-8 lyon, 4 leone, lyen, 4-6 ly-, lione, lioun, 5 Jyown, Jywn, 5-6 Iyoun(e, 6 lionne, 3- lion. [The mod. form represents an adoption (first appearing ε 1200) of AF. liun (F. lion), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. leo, Sp. leon, Pg. leão, It. leoné, lione:—L. leõnem, nom. leo, a. Gr. λέων (stem λέοντ-, perh. alteted from an earlier *λέξον-). The Gr. word was perh, adopted from some foreign lang; a note-worthy similarity of sound is presented by lleb. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{ab\bar{t}}$ lion (pl. $\frac{1}{b}\hat{a}\bar{t}m$), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization $\frac{1}{b}\frac{1}{b}\frac{1}{b}\frac{1}{b}\frac{1}{b}$; cf. also Egyptian labai, lawai lioness. The synony-mons Gr. Ais (cf. Heb. & layish) is not etymologically connected.

Before the adoption of the Fr. word, English possessed forms directly representing the Latin leo, leonem. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the L. lewna not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the L. word in the nom. and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular the contique cast, in the recorded forms are: nom. sing. léo Anglian léa), gen. sing. léon (Northumb. masc. léas), dat. sing. léon, léone, léonan, acc. sing. léona, léona, gen. pl. léona, gen. pl. léona,

teas), dat. sing. teon, teone, teonan, acc. sing. teon (fem. also teo), nom., acc. pl. teon, gen. pl. teona, dat. pl. teonm, teon, teonum.

The L. word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. tawa, MDo. tenae, teve (Du. teenw), OHG. tewo, tevu, tonco, to (MHG. teve, ten, nod. G. tow, teu), OHG. tevo, teon, to (MSw. teon. Sw. tejon, Da. teve from Gen). From Gr. or L., but in some cases through Teut. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs.: Lith. tevas, liutas, Lettish lauvas, OSI. līvu, Russ. AeBb, Polish lew,

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, Felis leo, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gujerat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the

was applied to both sexes, then the 13th c. and derivative Lioness has been used for the female. The young are now commonly called 'lion's cubs'; the older designation 'lion's cubs' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

a. c825 Vest. Psalter vii. 3 Dyles afre zeslæcce swe swe lea sawle mine. c893 K. Ælfred Oros. 11t. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his bungrezum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. c1000

Sax. Lecchal. I. 364 Da be scinlac prowien etan leonflæsc. c 1050 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 438/22 Leo, lio. c 1200 Ormin 5834 And tatt wass rithit tatt le wass sett Onngam bait Goddspellwribhte,... Forr leness whellp bær bær itt iss Whellpedd, tær lip itt stille pre daghess. Ibid. 6066 patt deor patt wass i leoness like. c 1205 Lav. 2866 pa com an guldene leo liben ouer dine. c 1325 in Rel. Ant. l. 125 Gentil ich wes ant freo Wildore then the leo.

B. c 1200 l'ices & Virtues (1888) 139 De lyon de gad abuten be dier hem to forswolesen. c 1205 Lav. 4065 He lidde 360 peos leoden solich hit an lium were [c 1275 a lion]. a 1225 Juliana 33 Daniel himong be wode linns. a 1300 Crasor Jl. 600 Als lambe him lai be leon mild. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wacc (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) Ilkon proudere ban be lion. c 1386 Chaucer Kul.'s T. 798 Tho myghtest wene that this Palamon In his fightyng were a wood leon. 1300 Gower Conf. 111. 74 As leon is the king of bestes. 1413 Pilgr. Sowie (Gakon 1483) in xlv. 51 Somme hadden longe hoked clawes, lyke as they had ben lyons. c 1470 Henry Wallace II. 113 Thus Wallace ferd als fers as a lyoun. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 129 Rauenynge woles or rampynge lyons. a 1548 HALL Chron., Rich. 111, 24 b, We must. fight together like lions, and feare not to dye together lyke men. 1671 Milton P. R. I. 313 The Lion and fierce Tiger glar'd aloof. a 1687 Waller Summer Isl. II. 16 They roard like Lions caught in toyles, and rag'd. 1727–38 Gay Pables II. x. 73 The Lion is cheyond disputed Allowd the most majestic brute. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 32/2 The Maneless Lion of Guzerat. 1856 FirzGeralin tr. Omar xvii, (1890) 74 They say the Lion and the Lizard keep The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.

b. Extended to other animals of the genus Felis.

b. Extended to other animals of the genus Felis.

American mountain lion, the puma or cougar.

1630 New-England's Plantation (1833) 8 For Beasts there are some Bears, and they say some Lyons also; for they have been seen at Cape Anne. 1649 Perf. Deser. Virginia 17 [List of native beasts] Lyons, Beares, Leopards, Elkes.

1774 Goddson, Nat. Hist. (1824) 1. 431 The Pinna, which has received the name of the American Lion.

c. Applied ironically (usually with qualification) to certain weak or timid animals; † Lion of Cotswall 4 Categoral lion (280 Sc. Lannerwood lion)

wold, + Cotswold lion (also Sc. Lammermoor lion), a sheep; Essex or Kumford lion, a calf. Sec also

a sheep; Essex or Rumford lion, a calf. See also quots. 1825, 1827.

1537, a 1553, a 1612 [see Cotswold]. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 36 She is as fierce, as a Lyon of Cotsolde. 1678 Ray Prover's 307 As valiant as an Essex lion, i.e. a calf. 1699 T. Brown Wks. (1720) I. 216 That Prodigy of a Man that .. so dexterously mimick d the Harmony of the Essex Lions. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Caut. Crew. Rumford-Lyon, a Calf. 1721 Kelly Sc. Prov. 380 You look like a Lamermoor Lyon. 1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Syy I. 156 I'll thank you for a cut ont of the back of that lion, tittered a man opposite. With all the natural timidity of the hare whom he thus particularised, I was proceeding to help him [etc.]. 1827 Lytton Petham xxxix. (1849) 101 'A lion is a hare, sir.' 'What!' 'Yes, sir, it is a hare!—but we call it a lion, because of the Game Laws.'

2. Proverbial and allusive phrases. a. Proverbs

2. Proverbial and allusive phrases. a. Proverbs chiefly referring to the strength or ferocity of the lion). b. A lion in the way (or path): after Prov. xxvi. 13, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an imaginary one. c. The lion's mouth: taken as a type of a place of great peril. (Cf. l's. xxii. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 17.) Similarly, In the lion's faces. d. The lion's share: the largest or principal portion. e. The lion's skin occurs chiefly with reference to the fable of the ass that clothed himself in the skin of a lion. (See also quots.) f. The lion's provider:

= JACKAL, lit. and fig. g. To twist the lion's tail: freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great

Freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great Britain (cf. 5 c).

a. 1382 Wyclf Eccl. ix. 4 Betere is a quyc dogge thanne a leonn dead. c1366 Chaucer Sqr.'s T. 483 As by the whelp chasted is the leon [cf. F. battre le chien devant le lion].

- Wife's Prol. 602 Who peynted the leon, tel me who? [See note, ed. Skeat.] 1595 Shaks. John ii. 138 You are the Hare of whom the Pronerb goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1640 Howell Dodona's G. 10 Like the moneth of March, which entreth like a Lion, but goeth out like a Lamb. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. vi. ii. 221 As the Proverb saith, The Lion is not so fierce as he is painted. 1749 [see Beard v. 3]. 1808 Scott Marm. vi. xiv, And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

b. 1641 Millton Reform. II. Wks. (1847) 18/1 They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the Lyon in the way that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. vi. § 322 There be both Mountains, and Lyons in the way. 1868 Bright Sp. Ireland 1 Apr., You have always. 110ns in the path. 1869 Tennyson Holy Grail 643, I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For now there is a lion in the way.

C. a 1225 St. Marher. 7 Leose me lauerd ut of fee linnes mub. 1601 Dent Pathne. Heaven 62 What doth hee else, but (as it were) put his finger into the Lions mouth. 1620 CAPT. SMITH True Traet, xx. (Arb.) 878 But Merham, the old fox, seeing himselfe in the lions pawes, sprung his loufe. 1726 Cavallier Alem. iv. 289. He wou'd not lay down his Artus, saying it was better to die, than to run mit the Lion's Mouth. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Truth Wks. (Bohn) II, 54 In the power of saying rude truth, sometimes in the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.

d. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 252 Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer. have I heard that they had taken the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.

d. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 252 Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer. ha

e. [1484 CAXTON Fables of Anian (1889) 219 The fourthe fable is of the asse, and of the skynne of the Lyon.] 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, IV, iii. 93 The man that once did sell the Lyons skin While the beast liu'd, was kill'd with hunting him. 1611 Cottors, s.v. Lion, Il n'y eut immais bon marché de peaux de lions, .. a Lyons skinne was neuer bought good cheape. 1636 Massinger Gt. Dk. Florence v. i. Reason assured me It was not safe to shave a lion's skin. 1700 Tyrrell. Hist. Eng. 11. 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox. 1711 [see Ass sb. 1].

1. 1714 GOLOSH, Hist. Farth II. 322 This has given rise to the report of the jackall's being the lion's provider. 1808 Scott Let. to W. Gifford 25 Oct. in Lockhart, Hyou will accept of my services as a sort of jackal or lion's provider. 1823 Byron Juan IX, xxvii, The poor jackals. As being the brave lion's keen providers). 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 14 Old Lieschen. was his..cook, errand-maid, and general lion's-provider.

3. fig. (chiefly after biblical usage: cf. Rev. v. 5).

3. Taken (in a good sense) as the type of one who is strong, courageous, or fiercely brave.

The Lion of the Vorth, Gustavus Adolphus.

1175 Lamb. Hom. 131 Pa streenge leo bet wes bes linisendes godes sine. [1297 R. Giott. (Rolls) 9384 Is moulp is as a leon, is herte arn as an hare.] 1232 Floom Times Edw. II, 252 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 334 Nu ben theil lions in halle, and hares in the feld. 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1225 At the palsoun, quhar thai the lyoun [se. Wallace] saw. 1579-86 Norm Plutarch, Compl. Lys. & Sylle (1395) 522 Lyons at home, and Foxes abroade. 1589 [see LAMB sh. 2b]. 1590 Stenser F. Q. i. iii. 7 He, my Lyon, and my noble Lord. 1599 Kyp Sh. 6 Pers. in. 61 Wks. (1901) 167 English Archers. Eclipped Lyons of the Westerne worlde. 1607 Starks. Cor. i. i. 239 He is a Lion That I am proud to hunt. 1632 Latinow Prar., 504 The Lyon. whose Sire, was surnam'd Dowglas. 1842 Penny (yel. XXIII. 396 'T the campaigns. of the Lion of the N

Partly after biblical uses; cf. Ps. xxxiv, 17, lvi. 4, t Pct. v. 8, etc.

a 1225 St. Marher. 6 Ant in grisliche gra þu luðere linn lað godd. a 1225 Amer. R. 120 Wummone wroð is willuene, & mon wroð is will, oðer lein. 1340 Ayemb. 17 Prede is king of wyckede þeawes. Hy is þe lioun þet al norzuelþ. 1389 Puttennat Eng. Poesie 11. xxiv. (Arb.) 209 A Lyon among sheepe and a sheepe among Lyons. 1683 Tixos Woy to Health xiv. (1697) 273 All such as would have the bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd... and have a mind to be Lions and Devils... to their own kind. 1832 H. Buxr Hist. Paul (ed. 2) L. 40 That the lion had become a lamb, that the persecutor was now a humble and inquiring believer.

† c. (See quot.) Obs.

1713 Addison Gnardian No. 71 2 We polite men of the town give the name of a lion to any one that is a great man's spy. Ibid. 7 7 A lion, or a master-spy, hath several jack-calls under him.

4. pl. Things of note, celebrity, or curiosity (in a town, etc.); sights worth seeing: esp. in phr. Io

a town, etc.); sights worth seeing; esp. in plur. to see, or show, the lions. + In early use, to have seen the lions often meant to have had experience of life.

see, or show, the lions. †In early use, to have seen the lions often meant to have had experience of life. This use of the word is derived from the practice of taking visitors to see the lions which used to be kept in the Tower of London. See the introductory quots.

[1629 CAPT. Santin True Tran. xviii. (Arb.) 872 After, one Master John Bull..., with divers of his friends, went to see the Lyons [in the Tower]. 1731 Fillding Lottery iii. Wks. 1882 VIII. 480, I must see all the curiosities; the Tower, the lions, and Bedlam, and the court, and the opera. 1806-7 J. Berksford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) Vii. Liviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of constry-cousins... to the Lions, the Wax-work, the Monument, &c.]

1590.GREENE Neuer too Late (1600) 34 Francesco was no other but a meere nouice, and that so newly, that to vse the olde pronerbe, he had scarce seene the Lions. 1600 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 242 Amo. Vou come not to give vs the scorne, Monsieur? Mer. Nor to be frighted with a face, Signior! I have seene the lyons. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Water-Cornorant Wks. 1630 III. 5 Some say [of a Drunkard] hee's bewitcht, or scratcht, or blinde,... Or seene the Lyons, or his nose is dirty. 1770 JENNER Placid Man (1773) I. 110 It made no inconsiderable figure amongst the Lions of Bath. 1782 MAD. D'Arblay Cecilia, v. viii, Mr. Monckton... asked Morrice why he did not shew the lyons. 1792 T. Twining Revr. & Stud. (1882) 157, I suppose the lions of Nottingham are public, accessible lions, and require no interest to get sight of. 1809 MAKIN Git Blas v. i. P 6 The churches were the best lions we met with in our way. 1810 Scort Let. to ?, B. S. Morritt 9 Aug. in Lockhart, The cavern at Stafia.. is one of the few lions which completely maintain an extended reputation. 1840 Hoot Up Rhine of The rest of the day was spent in seeing the Lions—and first the Cathedral. 1859 Jenison Brittany viii. 123 He was polite.. and showed the lions very good-naturedly. 1864 'C. Bede' in Lond. Soc. VI. 27/1 That celebr

b. Hence: A person of note or celebrity who is much sought after.

1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Town Edegues, Thesday, Fops of all kinds, to see the Lion, run; The beauties stay till the first act's begun. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary (1889) I. 311 The present Lyon of the times, according to the author of 'the Placid Man's' term, is Omy, the native of Otaheite. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE Lett. (1894) I. 67 [At a ball.] The King of Prussia is the only Royal lion. 1838 LYTTON Alice v. i, The literary lion who likes to be petted 1850 THACKERAY Contrib. to Panch. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 251 What is a lion? A lion is a man or woman one must have at one's parties. 1889, T. A. TROLLOPE What I remember III. 131 Longfellow. largely paid the poet's penalty of being made the lion of all the drawing rooms.

† C. Oxford slang. A visitor to Oxford. ? Obs.
1785 Grose Dict. I'ulgar Tongue, Lion... a name given by
the gownsmen of Oxford, to inhabitants or visitors.
1785
R. CUMBERLAND Observer No. 95 * 4, I did not excel in
any of my academical exercises, save that of circumambulating the colleges and public buildings with strangers...;
in this branch of learning I gained such general reputation
as to be honoured with the title of Keeper of the Lions,
1807 SOUTHEY Espricilla's Lett. II. XXXII. 66 [The young
student] had abstained from visiting many things himself,
till he should have a lion to take with him. 1818 T. WARD
Strictures Charac. Barristers (ed. 2) 45 To the annusement
of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Oxford, the latter of
whom are known by the University men by the appellation of Lions and Lioness's, when observed in the streets
with an Oxford Guide in their hand, or gaping about.
† d. (See quot.) Obs.
1785 G. A. Bellamy Afol. II. 68 Just under him, in the
pit, sat a lion [Feetnote, A term at that time in vogue for a
cit].

5. An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite sign for inns and taverns: usually Red, White,

5. An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite sign for imas and taverns: usually Red, White, Golden, etc. Lion.)

2a 1366 Chaucher Rom. Rose 894 V-painted al., with briddes, libardes, and Iyouns. c 1400 Maunder. (1830) viii. 86 Lyouns of Gold. 1487 Will in Paston Lett. III. 464 An hanging bed, with a Iyon thereupon. 1534 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford. 118 Ye marke which ye Mayor. had striken in ye., butthers waytes, which marke was ye Iyon and crowne. 1562 in Welch Tower Bridge (1894) 83 To one that brought home a Iyone blowen downe upon London Bridge, 44. 1564, 78 Butther. Piol. agst. Pest. (1888) 18 Bearying upon his breast a white Lion. 1611 Corvar Cradities 11776) I. 237 A great red flagge... with the winged Lyon made in it in gold. 1745 P. Tuomas Jind. Anson's Voy. et. The Lion was very loose, and would certainly have been lost but for . two strong Supporters... fix'd from the Ship's Hows to set me him. 1838 Murray's Hand-kh. M. Germ. 376. A colossal lion, of cast iron. 1855 Tennyson Dassy 55 Porch-pillars on the lion resting, And sombre, old, colomaded aisles.

b. spec. in Her.

c 1320 Sir Tristr. 1040 Wilp alaunce... He smot him in pelyoun, And tistrem, ... Bar him burch ped aragonn In pe scheld. c 1400 Pestr. Froy 5927 Thre lions the lord bare all of light goulis. 1449 Pol. Poems (Rolls) H. 222 The White Lioun (i.e. the Duke of Norfolk) is leyde to slepe. 1597 Shiks. 1 Hen. 17, 1, v. 28 Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight, Or tear the hons out of England's coat. 1596 Dalenmenter tr. Leylie's Hist. Not. v. e85 The Lionis, quhilkes the kingis of Scotis weiris in thair annes. 1805 Scoti Last Minstr. iv. xxiii, The lion argent decked his breast. 1813 Gentl. Mag. LXXXIII. 37/2 With supporters (lion and uniconn of the Royal arms. 1868 Cessiss Her. vi. (1882) 84 Three Lions passant-guardant in pale or, on a field gules, constitute the Arms of Figland.

c. British Lion, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence often used fig. for the

e. British Lion, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence often used fig. for the

e. British Lion, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence often used fig. for the British nation. Similarly Scottish Item.

1687 Devices Ilind & P. 1. 289 Such mercy from the British Lyon flows. 1796 Berke Regic. Peace iii. Wes. VIII. 293 He would no longer amuse the British Lion in the chace of mice and rats. 1806 Naval Chron. XV. 52 Each for the seamen] appeared a true-bred cub of the British Lion. 1849 W. E. Avious Laps Sc. Caval., Heard Brace xxv, We'll let the Scottish fion loose Within the British Lion. 1849 W. E. Avious Laps Sc. Caval., Heard Brace xxv, We'll let the Scottish fion loose Within the British Lion is aroused! 1859 Thackers Virgin. Ixiv, The British Lion, or any other lion, cannot alwayshave a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.

6. a. A gold coin current in Scotland down to the reign of James VI. b. A Scottish copper coin = HARDHEAD?. Obs. exc. Hist.

1451 Sc. Acts Jas. II (1814) II. 40/1 Item bi bare be strikyn ane new penny of golde callit a lyon whe prent of be lyon on be ta side & the ymage of Sanct Andro on be toper side. And bat be said new lyon as all ryn for ys, vijid of the said new mone. a 1557 Diran. Occurr. (Bannatyne Club) 344 Lyounis vtherwayes callit bardheidish prented, that fetc. 1. 1899 Grueber Handlek. Coins Gt. Brit. & Irel. (54) 184.

7. The constellation and zodiacal sign Leo. Also Little Lion: the constellation Leo Minor.

1186 Craucer Frankl. T. 320 Next at this opposition.

7. The constellation and zodiacal sign Leo. Also Little Lion: the constellation Leo Minor.

1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 330 Next at this opposition Which in the signe shal be of the leon. 1509 Hawes Past. Plass. XIIV. (Percy Soc. 216 Out of the Lyon to enter the Vyrgyne. 1697 Creech Manilus II. 44 The Lion. The squeezing Crab, and stinging Scorpion. 1868 Lockyer Guillenin's Heavens (ed. 3) 326 To conclude our examination of the constellations visible on the 22nd of March at midnight, we must notice..the Little Lion above the Lion. +8. Lion of the sea: a. ?A kind of lobster (cf. F. lion de mer). b. = SEA-LION. Obs.

1598 Epulario G iij b, To dresse the fish called the Lion of the sea. 1712 Ann. Reg. 92/1 These sea-wolves, which he calls lions.

+9. Alchemy. Green lion: a 'spirit' of great transmuting power, supposed to be produced by

transmuting power, supposed to be produced

transmuting power, supposed to be produced by certain processes in alchemy; sometimes identified with the 'philosophical mercury'. Obs.

1471 Reflex Comp. Alch. Recapitulation in Ashmole Theatr. Chem. Brit. (1652) 188 The Spottyd Panther wyth the Lyon greene.

15. A. Anorewes (title) Hunting of the Greene Lyon ibid. 278. 1593 G. Harviy Pierce's Super. Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 He would seeme to have the Green Lion and the flying Eagle in a box. 1605 Timme Quersit.

1. xiii. 53 A greene sharpe spirit. .. This is that greene lyon which Rypley commendeth so much. 1610 B. Jonson Alch. II. ii, Your generall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks taile.

10. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as tion-colour, cub, kind, lair, skin, whelp; b. objective,

colour, -cub, -kind, -lair, -skin, -whelp; b. objective,

as lion-keeper, -stalking, -tamer, -taming; e. simid. parasynthetic, as lion-fooled, -headed, -hued, -maned, -mettled, -thoughted adjs.; e. instrumental, as lion-guarded, -haled. -hannted adjs.

d. parasynthetic, as tion-footea, -neauca, -nucu, -maned, -mettled, -thoughted adjs.; e. instrumental, as lion-guarded, -haled. -haunted adjs.

1669 Sterny Mariner's Mag. 1. ii. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow "Lion-bold. 1551-2 Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI, c. 6 \$23 Anye other color or colors then..." Iyon color motteley or iren grey. 1662 Merrer tr. Neri's Art of Glass xlii, In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour. 1227 GAY Fables I. xix. 13-14 A "Lyon-cuh, of sordid mind, Avoided all the lyon-kind. 1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 686 Ausonius makes her fi. e. the Sphynty..." Lyon-footed. 1898 J. Davruson Last Ballad etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer Have passed the "lion-guarded door. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. Catullus Isili. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a "lion-haled yoke. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. III. vv. 239 The "lion-haunted woods. 1864 Puser Lect. Daniel iii. 115 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the "lion-headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 Percural. Sp. Dick. Leomado, "lion hued, futurs. a 1843 Souther Comment. Ms. Ser. 11. 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the "lion-keepers hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat etc.]. 1711 SHAFTERS. Charac. (1739) II. 188 Representations of human victorys over the "lion-kind. 1727 Isee house.ub]. 1860 Puser Min. Proph. 361 Nineveh was still one vast "lion-lair. 1851 H. MELVILLE Whale Ixxxvii. 428 The "lion-maned buffaloes of the West. 1605 Shars. Mach. 1v. i. 99 Pe "Lyon metled, proud. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. n. iii. 93 He is not sicke. Alia. Ves, "Lyon sicke, sicke of proud heart. 1895 Souther Bullands & M. tr. Tales Poet. Wk. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, "lion-skin, and all. 1890 'Rolf Bollowskin & M. tr. Tales Poet. Wk. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, "lion-skin, and all. 1895 Souther Bullands & M. tr. Tales Poet. Wk. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, "lion-kind. 1980 E.E. I salter cii. 22 "Lyoun whelpes. seke fra god me

lion-dragon, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; lion forceps (see quot.); lion-hunter, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; lion-hunting, the action of a lion-hunter, 1/1. and from thinking, the action of a non-numer, 11. and fg. (in quot. + going in quest of the 'lions' of a place); + lion-leopard (F. lion leoparde), a lion passant guardant; = Leopard 3 b; lion-lizard, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; lion-monkey, the marikina or silky marmoset; † lion noble = 6 a; lion-poisson Her. [F. poisson fish] (see quot. 1898); lion-show pecular, a gathering of 'lions' or celebrities; lion-skinned a., clothed in a lion's skin, fig. with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 c); † lion-string, some kind of string for musical instruments; lion-tailed baboon, monkey, the wanderoo (Macacus silenus); lion-tawny a, of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also sb.; lion-tiger, used attrib. of a

ion-tawny a., of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also sb.; lion-tiger, used all ib. of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 323 Of the Formica Leo, or *Lion-Ant. 1845 Darwins Foy. Nat. Nix. (1852) 442 note, This Australian pit-fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1797 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) 1. 19. 1 19. 10 lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 Gerrarde Herbul Leo, or \$1. 57. Leontopolium sine Fos Leonings, *Lion Cudweede. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1824) 11. i. 9 The Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 Youatt Dog 50 The Lion Dog. The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1697 Figurial Nt. Fapers 1875) 1. 52 Dollers, comonly called 'Lyon or Dog Dollers, have no vallue ascertained whereby they may pass currantly amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1610 GULLIM Herality III. Xvii. 183 'Lionsdragons, Lions-Poisons, and whatsoener other double shaped animall of any two... of the ... kinds before handled. 1864 P. Holme Syst. Sing. IV. 103 'The 'Thon forceps' of Fergusson... is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth ... by which it obtains a firm hold on a hone. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 32'1 (art. Lion) The daugers and harebreadth escapes of the *lion-hunters. 1840 Carkytie Heroes (1858) 330 These Lion-hunters were the rain and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens Pickeick (1837).] 18/8 Altheman 19. Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 JENNER Placial Man (1773) 1. 120 'Lion-hunting .. being the whole end and destign of travelling. 1612 Selient Notes on Dray-loss Poly-ale. xi. 182 Peing blazon'd in Hierom de Bara, and other French heralds, 'Lion-Leopards. 1797 FUNNELL Play C. 10 Dec. in Burns Colinage Scot. (1887) 11. 138 Moretima in Phil. Trans. XL. 33 Lacertus griseu

Liberty!..*Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affector of thy bravery..claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1659. Howell Vocab. I. Sig. Y yyyyyy, Wire strings, gut strings, venice catlings, nimikins, *Lion strings; Diverse sorti di corde. 1981 PENNANT Quadrupeds I. 183 *Lion-tailed Baboon. Ibid. Plate xxii, Lion tailed Monky. 1893. Lyoerker Roy. Nat. Hist. I. 113 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (Mncacus silenus). These monkeys inhabit the Malabur, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 Art of Limming 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot together, you shal have thereofa *Lyon tawney. 1611 Corgs., Lionnin..., of a Lyon-tawnie colour. 1885 Buaron Arab. Nts. (1886) I. Foreword The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle-brown gravels. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 35/1 *Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with lion's (mostly plant-names): † lion's claw, (a) Black Hellebore, Helleborus niger; (b) a kind of oyster; lion's ear, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of

a common name in the Andes for some species of Culcitium; also Espeletia and Leonotis' (Treas. 1806); lion's foot, (a) Lady's Mantle, Alchemilla vulgaris; (b) Black Hellebore; (c) the genus Leontopodium, esp. L. alpinum, the Edel-weiss; lion's heart, a plant of the U.S., Physostegia weis; non's neart, a plant of the C.S., Physostegral virginiana; lion's leaf, any plant of the genus Leontice, esp. L. Leontopetalum; lion's leap, an aerobatic leap or somersault; cf. F. sault du lion (Cotgr.); lion's month, a name for Antirrhinum majus; lion's paw=lion's foot; lion's snap = lion's month; lion's tail, (a) the plant Leonotis Leonurus, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, Leonurus Cardiaca; lion's tooth or teeth, the Dandelion; †lion's

lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, Leonurus Cardiaca; lion's tooth or teeth, the Dandelion; † lion's turnip, = lion's leaf.

1611 Cotgr. sv. Lion, Pa'te de lion, *1.yons claw, Setterwort, Settergrasse, bastard black & Ellehore. 1759 Mrs. Detanker in Life & Corr. (1861) 111. 550 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 Booth Analyt. Dist. 261 Leonotis, *Lion's car. c1000 Nat. Leachd. I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman *leonofo nemneð. 1538 Turner Libetlus, I yons fote, Ellehorum nigrum. 1611 Cotgr., Alchimile, Lionsfoot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1845 A. Wood Class-lik. Bot. 282 Thysostegia Virginiana... A beantiful plant native in Penn. and southward. *Lion's heart. 1597 Gebarde Herbal II. iv. § 4. 182 Plinie doth callit also Leontopetalon, Apuleus Leontopedon... In English *I,yons leafe and I,yons Turnep. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Lion's-leaf, Leontice. 1882 J. Smith Dict. Plants 24 Lion's-leaf (Leontice Leontopetalum), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family 1883 Chamb. Trul. 131 The *lions-leap, flipsflap, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Lion's-Month, Lion's-Pare, Lion's-Tooth, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 Hist. Brit. Dom. North. Amer. XI. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth. .forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 Percivall. Sp. Dict., Pata de Leon., *Lions pawe, Leontopetalom. 1601 Holland Pliny 11. 262 The leaves of Lions pawe. 1597 Gebarde Herbal II. clv. § 4, 39 Snapdragon is called. in English Calues snout, Snapdragon, and *Lyons snap. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 171 Jion's tail, Leonurus. 1597 Gebarde Herbal II. clv. § 4, 198 Snapdragon, and *Lyons snap. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 171 Jion's tail, Leonurus. 1597 Edebarde Herbal II. clv. § 4, 198 Snapdragon, sone also tearne Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, Fee Lionius.

120 Attrib. passing into adj. = *lion-like*; characteristic of a lion ; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'. 1614 Jonson Barth. Fair II. iii (101) 21 Von shall no

12. attrib. passing into adj. = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'.

1614 Jonson Barth. Fair II. iii. (1031) 21 Vou shall not right me with your Lyon-chap. 1671 MILTON Samson 139
The bold Ascalonite Fled from his Lion ramp. 1681
Davnen Sp. Fryar I. 1 Fox o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. Iiid. IV. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 Young Brothers I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sire, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 Gray Bard 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face. 1705 J. Fawcett Art of War 31 The sawage soldier. Nurs'd in no silken lap, his lion-nerves, Strings strong as steel. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab viii. 196 The jackal of ambition's lion-rage. 1824 Miss Mitropor Village Ser. 1. 274 May,.. barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 Tenny Son Eng. & Amer. in 1782, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-line. 1849 Blackiv, Mag. Feb. 156 This true soldier.. had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 Pusky Min. Proph. 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion-nature, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see Lyon.

see Lyon.

| Lionceau. Obs. Chiefly Her. Forms: pl. 5 leonneoux. lyonsowes, 6 lionne-sewys, 7 lionceaux. [a. F. lionceau, OF. also leonceau a Lyons whelpe '(Cotgr.), later form of lioncel Lioncel.] A young lion; = Lioncell.

| Catgo Merlin 413 This lyon crowned hadde in his companys extil lyonsewes crowned. catgo Mirour Salnacioun 1167 Twelve leonneous oner sex greeces Salomones throne exourned. catgo Sc. Poem Heraldry 147 in Q. Eliz. Acad.
| 93 Twashings in urmis salend in schewis allwey; As lionnesewys, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 Guillim Heraldry 1. vi. 24 Six. Lionceaux rampant purpure.

Lionced, leonced (loi pust), a. Her. [irreg. f. Lion.] (See quot.)

Indiced, teoniced (Isiphisi), a. Her. [Hieg. f. Lion.] (See quot.)

1828-40 Berry Encycl. Herald. 1, Lionced or Leoneed, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lai'onsel). Also 7 lioncell, lyoncel. [ad. OF. lioncel, dim. of lion lion. Cf. Lionceau.]

A small or young lion; chiefly Iler. (see quots.). 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry III. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you must terme them Lioncels. 1688 R. Holme Armonry 11.
134/1 A Lioness Lionseth a Lioncell, or Lions Whelp. 1706
PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Lioncels is also a Term in Heraldry
for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in
any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864
Miss Yonge Trial I. xi. 225 She was more flattered by the
civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 BOUTELL
Her. Hist. & Pop. xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevronels sa.,
the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† Lion-drunk, a. Obs. Said of a man in the
second of the properhial four stages of drunkenness.

second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

In which he becomes violent and quarrelsome. The medieval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chancer Manciple's Prol. 45.)

1592 NASAE P. Pennilsses 23 b, The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunke, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse whore [etc.]. 1623 Massinger Bondman III. iii. a 1640 Day Peregr. Schol. (1881) 52 When the lions bloode mates with a furious disposition, ... it converts to rage, stabbings, and quarrells; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Tioned (lairone) Her. In OF liquel dim of

Lionel (lai onel). Her. [a. OF. lionel, dim. of

lion Laon.] = Laoncel.

1661 Morgan. Sph. Gentry IV. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent.

1736 Sleech in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevron between 3 Lionels) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (loione'sk), a. [f. Laon + -Esque.]

Characteristic of a lion.

1882 Macm. Mag. XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 Fenn In Alpine Valley 11. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (bi*ones). Forms: 4 leonn-, lioun-, (lyonn-), 4-5 leon-, 4-7 lyon-, lyonn-, 4-8 lionn-; 4 -08, 4-7 -088(e, (5 -0.088e, -y8); 7-lioness. [a. OF. lion(n)esse, leonesse (now superseeded by lionne), 1. lion Lion.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 Cursor M. 12336 Right be bat water side lai a leoness [Fair/, liones, Gitt. leone-]. 13. Sir Eenes (MS. A.) 2465
Stoutliche be lionnesse ban Asaliede Beues. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xlix. (Teclu) 210 Ymang bai bestis ves richt stark & fel al lyonnes. c 1386 Chauler & Wife's Prod. 637 Stibourne I was as is a Leonesse. 1461 Rolls of Partl. V. 475 The Office of kepying Lyons, Leonesses and Leopardes, within oure Toure of London. 1588 Shars. Ti. A. Iv. ii. 38 The chafed Bore, the mountaine Lyonesse. 1667 Miltion P. L. Chin. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kinde, Lion with Lioness. 1717 Pope Itiad x. 213 The gaunt Lioness, with Hunger bold. 1716 Avilfer Parergon 46 Lyones do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lyoness. 1813 Byson Giantr 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wring From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. fig. Applied to persons.

1413 Pilger. Sorule (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 12 Yet wote I well that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leonesse be. 1595 Shars. John n. i. 291 Were I at home At your den strah, with your Lionnesse, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 Tenxyson Princess vi. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness That with your long locks play the Lion's mane.

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (Oxford University stanty). a lady visitor to

A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (Oxford University slang), a lady visitor to

† Also (Oxford University stang), a rady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 Scott Let. to Lady Louisa Stnart 19 Jan. in Lo. k-hart, Miss Lydia White. Lis what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue.

1824 — St. Ronan's vii, Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winter-blossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 J. H. Newman Loss & Gain v. 26 He., had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 Highes Tom Brown at Oxi. xxv, The whole load, .. were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 Firm In Alpine Valley 1.8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Tionet (laironet). [a. OF. Honet: see Lion and

She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (loironet). [a. OF. lionet; see Lion and ett.] A young lion.

156 Stoney Arcadia in. (1620) 252 A braue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to ioyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. ix. xx, So may we see a little lionet—When newly whelped, n weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795
Souther Joan of Are x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 LAMB Lett. xi. To Miss Wordstworth 100 The whelps (loinets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 Hoon Remonstr. Ode 19 All the pine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. + a. A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on

i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on hart. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used 10 translate Cœur de Lion, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 DENDER Ind. Emperor 1. ii, My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1682 OTWAY l'enice l'reserved in. ii, Oh! I could tell a Story would rouze thy Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1832 TENNYSON Margaret iii, What songs. The lion-heart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 RUSKIN Engle's N. § 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, a. Ilaving the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave.
1708 J. Philles Cyder it. 563 See Lyon-Hearted Richard,
Plously valiant. 1725 Pope Odyss. xx. 182 Two dogs of
chace, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 Dickers Nich. Nick.
xxx, Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy!
Hence Lionheartedness.

1885 Ruskin Pleasures Eng. 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to Leonidas.

Lionhood (lai anhud). [f. Lion + -Hood.] The

LIONNOOD (191'9) Intuity. [f. LION + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a 'lion'.

1833 Whewell in Mrs. S. Douglas Life iv. (1881) 153 But she [Miss Martineau] is a remarkable person. She is now enjoying the honours of her lionhood in London.

1845 Lowell Lett. (1894) I. 111 Do not understand me as exaggerating the miseries which my lionhood entails on me.

Lioning (191'9) yhl. sh. nonce-tvd. [f. Lion + -1NG l.] The being made a 'lion' of.

1866 Carlylle Remin. (1881) II. 210 My loval little darling.

1866 CARLYLE Remin. (1881) II. 219 My loyal little darling taking no manner of offence not to participate in my tionings.

Lionish (lai-anish), a. Also 6 lyonyshe, 6-7 lyonish. [f. Lion + -18H.] Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling or having the nature of a lion;

lion; resembling or having the nature of a lion; brave or fierce as a lion.

1549 E. Allen Jude's Par. Rev. 7 This hath Jesus Christ ye sauiour of ye world, deserned & brought to passe we his lyonyshe might. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 16 Promises. of safety from wicked, lyonish, cruell, and blood-thirstie men. 1644 Answ. Doctr. & Disc. Divorce to The Lionish dispositions shall so be changed that they shall he fit for the society of milder natures. 1864 Boutell. Her. Hist. & Pop. xxx. (ed. 3) 450 Our Lions may be...drawn both thoroughly lionish and thoroughly heraldic.

Lionism (loi voil in I. [f. Lion + -18M.] The practice of lionizing; the condition of being treated

practice of lionizing; the condition of being treated as a 'lion' or celebrity.

as a 'lion' or celebrity.

1835 Atheneum 23 May 392/3 Mrs. Hemans...was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of lionism. 1851
CARLYLE Sterling m. i. (1872) 167 Sterling was... vividly awake to what was passing in the world; glanced..into its Puseyisms, Liberalisms, literary Lionisms, or what else the mad hour might be producing.

Lionist, obs. form of Lyonist.

Lionite (lai-ŏnait). Min. [Named, 1877, from the Mountain Lion Mine in Colorado, its locality.]

A variety of native tellurium. containing much silica.

Avariety of native tellurium, containing much silica.

1877 T. Berdell in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 172 (Chester).

Lionize (ləi'ŏnəiz), v. [f. Lion+-ize.]

1. trans. To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to

LIONIZE (191'01) 7. [I. LION +-1ZE.]

1. trans. To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to visit or go over (a place of interest).

1838 Ticknor Life, Lett. & Truls. II. viii. 157 Eager to lionize the town with us. 1852 E. Lear Truls. Painter in S. Calabria 75 Lionising the church and convent. 1863 Outo. Held in Bondage (1870) 32 The time to lionize Cambridge is May and June. 1883 Lo. R. Gower My Remin. II. xxi. 20 The next day. I passed at Northampton, lionising the different buildings of interest in the place.

2. a. To show the 'lions' to (a person). Also absol. b. To show the 'lions' of (a place).

1830 Macaulay Southey's Collog. in Edin. Rev. L. 535 Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to lionize [Ess. 1843]. 228 escort] the ghost round the lakes. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro' M. 135, I want yon to lionise an old friend of mine, who has the ambition to 'do' Comemara under your guidance. 1864 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. xxv. (1889) 238 I'm not in the humonr to be dancing about lionizing. 1870 Disraell Lothair xxiv, He had lionised the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. 1875 Bucklann Log-bk. 189 The vicar then lionised the church. 1881 E. FitzGerald Lett. (1889) I. 475, I was lionized over some things new to me, and some that I was glad to see again.

3. intr. To see the 'lions' of a place.

1825 C. M. Westmacott Fig. Sty. I. 137 We sallied forth to lionize. which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usu-

that I was glad to see again.

3. intr. To see the 'lions' of a place.

1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Sfy I. 137 We sallied forth
to lionize...which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usually applied to strangers. 1847 R. W. Church Let. 6 Feb.
in Life & Lett. (1897) 80 We got in yesterday fat Maltal
at 1.30, and have been lionising since. 1860 Tristram
Gt. Sahara xviii. 312, I was soon compelled to desixt from
all attempts to lionize, as ophthalmia rendered the light
intolerable.

A truer. To treat (a present) as a Clinical seed.

4. trans. To treat (a person) as a 'lion' or celebrity; to make a 'lion' of.

1809 Scorr in Lockhart Life xix, They cannot lionize me without my returning the compliment and learning something from them. 1864 Spectator No. 1875. 630 During the height of the Russian War, Russians were as safe in London as in St. Petersburg, were, indeed rather lionized.

5. intr. To be a 'lion'.

1834 Fraser's Mag. IX. 64 This is quite fame enough for my one, and upon the strength of it he may continue to

Hence Lionizing vbl. sb.; Lionization, the

action of the vh.; Li'onizer, one who lionizes.

1829 Froude in Rem. (1838) I. 239, I got within the baleful influence of Lionisers, and was pestered out of my wits by humburging guides. 1837 Lockhart Life of Scott laxiii, The pernicious and degrading trickery of lionizing. 1841 Dickens Let. in Life (1872) I. xv. 229 The hortors of lionization. 1851 R. F. Burton Goa 268 A glimpse of scenery that even a jaded lionizer would admire. 1857 Mrs. Mathews Tea-Table T. I. 100 Her lionizing mania had reached to fever point. 1861 Mrs. Clara Bromley Wom. Wand. West. World 34 In a hurried journey one gets sadly tired of lionising. 1864 C. Bede' in Lond. Soc. VI. 27/1 The country cousins will retain but a very vague remembrance of their Oxford lionizings. 1887 Frith Autobiog. II. xxix. 346 The lion was Tom Moore, the poet; and the lionizers, consisting chiefly of ladies fetcl. 1890 'Rolf Bolders, consisting chiefly of ladies fetcl. 1809 'Rolf Bolders, consisting chiefly of ladies action of the vh.; Li'onizer, one who lionizes.

mit to the lionisation of her husband.

Li'on-like, a. (adv.) a. adj. Resembling a lion or what pertains to a lion.

1556 J. Herwood Spider & F. xci. 122 This lionlike spider: erst feerce as could be. 1611 BIBLE 1 Chron. xi. 22 He slue two Lyon-like men of Moab. 1747 T. Smith Ind. (1849) 270 There has been no high winds this month [March]—no lion-like days. 1829 Scott Rob Roy Introd. App. v, The lion-like mode of wooing practised by the ancient Highlanders. a 1849 H. Coleridge Ess. (1851) II. 51 His [Achilles'] lion-like fury of sorrow for Patroclus.

1610 Necous Ed. Ironside Ixix. Mirr. Mag. 600 The anguish arm'd our armes with strength to strike, And made vs both incounter lion-like. 1670 DRYDEN 1st Pt. Cong. Granada III. i, But, lion-like, has been in deserts bred 1865 Cartyle Fredk. Gt. II. xiv. (1872) I. 131 Ritterdom fought lionlike, but with insufficient strategic and other wisdom.

Lionly (lairanli), a. Now rare. [f. Lion +

Lionly (lairanli), a. Now rare. [f. Lion + LY.] Lion-like.

1631 R. H. Arraigum. Whole Creature xiv. § 2. 242
Sacrifizing to their Pagan Gods.. that Lyonly Nazarite Sampson. 1666 Gauden Serm. Brownrig 236 That which in their Physiognomy is.. lupine of leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1898 G. MEREDHIN Odes Fr. Ilist. 50 Which bring at whiles the lionly far roar.

Lionne (lyon). [F., fem. of lion Lion.] † 1. A lioness. Ohs.

a 1400 Isumbras 180 So come a lyonne with latys unmylde, And in hir pawes scho hent the childe.

| 2. A woman of the highest fashion.

1866 Louisa S. Costello Tour Venice 384, I was much amused at the splendid dresses of the lionnes, and the singularity of that of the lions of the Tyrol. 1856 Russin Mod. Faint. III. IV. V. § 17 The lionne of the hall-room, whom youth and passion can as easily distinguish as fetc.]

Lionne, -esse, obs. forms of Lion, Lioness.

Lionne sew, variant of Lioneau.

Lionne sew, variant of LIONCEAU.

HIGHNE-SEW, VARIANT of LIDNEAU.

† Lion-piece. Obs. In 7 lyon-. [Perh. f. vbl. phr. lie on; hardly f. Lion of LIERNE.] (See quot. 1611 Cottae, Fillère, ... a Lyon-peece, or Ridge-peece, of timber; a side-wauer. [Hence in Halliwell as lion.]

† Lionse, v. Obs. [? A back-formation from LIONCEL.] trans. To whelp: said of a lioness, 1502 Lyon struorie (1502) 44 lt is saide that when they are first Lionsed, they sleepe continually three long Egyptian daies. 1688 R. Holler struorier, 1347 A Lioness Lionseth a Lioncell of Lions Whelp.

Lionseth a Lioncell or Lions Whelp.

Lionship (lairanfip). [f. LION + -SHIP.] The quality or condition of being a 'lion'; also, the personality of a 'lion' (used as a mock title).

1769 GOLDISM. Epil. to 'Sister' 32 Strip but this vivor off, and sure I am You'll find his lionship a very lamb. 1837. New Monthly Mag. L. 179 The history of poor Byrons lionship lives in all our memories. 1865 F. Murtin Life 'S. Clare 218 William Hilton, like Clare, was averse to lionship.

Lioun, -esse, obs. forms of Lion, Lioness.

Liour, variant of LEAR 2. Obs.

Light, variant of LEAR 2. Obs.

Lip (lip', sb. Forms: 1 lippa, 2-7 lippe, (3 leppe), 4-6 lyppe, 5 lyp, (lype), 7 lipp, 4-lip.

[OE. lippa wk. masc., corresponds to Offis. lippa masc., MLG., MDu. lippe fem. (whence mod.G. lippe, mod.Du. lip fem.), MSw. lippe, lippa, and läpe, mod.Sw. läpp, Da. labe: OTeut. type *lippa-, cogn. w. the synonymous OSax. lepor, OHG. leftur, lefs mase. (MHG. lefs mase., lefse fem., mod. Ger. dial. lefze fem.):—OTeut. *lepoz., *leps, f. root *lep., pre-Teut. *leb-; ablaut-variants occur in 1. labium, labrum, and Pehlevi lap (mod. Persian lab) lip. The L.G. word was adopted into OF. as life, whence mod. F. lifte thick under-lip.]

I. 1. Either of the two fleshy structures which

whence mod. F. lifte thick under-lip.]

I. 1. Either of the two fleshy structures which in man and other animals form the edges of the mouth. Distinguished as upper and lower, also as † over (obs.) and under, colloq. or dial. top and bottom lip. Phr. (immersed, steeped) to the lips.

c 1000 Eleric Gloss. in Wr. Wilcher 157/22, Labium, ufeweard lippa. Labrum, niberalippe. Restrum, foreweard feng bære lippena togædere. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 100 Wild lipps. Labrum, viberalippe. Restrum, foreweard feng bære lippena togædere. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 100 Wild lipps. 13. K. Alis. 6428 Heo no hath nose, no mouth, no loth, no lippe. c 1375 AI Pains of Hell 81 in O. E. Misc. 213 Po hat stod vp to be leppis Be be seruys of god þai set no3t by. 1377 Langt. P. Pl. B. xviii. 52 Poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. c 1400 Maunoev. (Roxh.) xxii. 100 Men hat hase be oner lippe so grete bat, when hai slepe in be sonne, bai couer all þe visage with þat lippe. c 1470 Henky Wallace 1x. 1928 His lyppys round, his noys was squar and tret. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems lii. 39 For lauchier nain mycht hald thair lippis. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. 11. 149 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob. 1604 — Oth. 1v. ii. 50 Had they. . Steep'd me in ponertie to the very lippes. 1724 R. Wodrow Life J. Wodrow 166, I observed his lips quivering. 1738 J. S. Le Dran's Observe. Sung. (1771) 37 A cancerous Tumour on the Middle of the Under-Lip. 1822 Shelley Fragu. Unfinished Drama 113 Some said he was, steeped in bitter infamy to the lips. 1836 Yarrell Brit. Fishes (1859) I. 449 [The Loach]. with four barbels or cirri. . on the upper lip in the front. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano I. xvi. 51 To the lips was he in luxury immersed. 1891 T. Harry Tess II. xxii, The little upward lift in the middle of her top lip.

† b. Proverbs. (See also Lettuce 2.) Ohs. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 77 He can yll pype, that lackth his vyper lyp. 1577-87 Hoinsmed Chron. 11. Hist. Scot. 464 A man cannot pipe without his vpper lip.

† c. transf. or fig. in phr. the lip (? = point)

a lance. Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 10130 With the lippe of here launsis so launchet hai sonyn. Ibid. 10147.

2. In phrases referring to certain actions regarded as indicative of particular states of feeling. To bite one's lip or † on one's lip, (a) to show vexation, (b) to repress emotion; to carry or keep a stiff upper lip, to keep one's courage, not to lose heart; in bad sense, to be hard or obstinate; to curl one's lip

(see Curl v. 3 h); + to full a lip of contempt, to (see Coki v. 3 o); The fall a left of contempt, to express contempt by the movement of the lip; to hang the lip, to look vexed (cf. Hang v. 4 b); to lay (a person) on the lips, to kiss (see Lay v. 34); to lick one's lips (see Lick v. 1 b); to make (up) a lip, to frame the lips so as to express vexation or merriment at; to pout or poke fun at [cf. F. fairs es libed]. It is marken with the converge which

a lip, to frame the lips so as to express vexation or merriment at; to pout or poke fun at [cf. F. faire sa lippe]; to smack one's lips, to express relish for food, fig. to express delight.

1330 [see Bite 7. fe]. 1362 Langi. P. Pl. A. v. 67 For wrahpe he bot his lippes. 1360 Cowir Conf. L. 283 And go so forth as I go may, Fulofte bitinge on my lippe. 1346 In. Gardiner Declar. Art. Jope 46 b. Eyther they make a lyppe at it, or yelde with silence to seme to gyue place to auctoritie for the tyme. 1557 Seagle Sch. Letture 455 in Rabees Ek., Not smackyng thy lyppes As comonly do hogges. 1568 Granton Chem. Il. 846 The Erle.. was therewithall a little vexed, & began somwhat to hang the lip. 1607 Straks. Cor. ii. 127, I will make a lippe at the Physic ian. 1611 — Wint. T. i. ii. 373 Hee... falling A Lippe of much contempt, speedes from me. 1781 Mad. D'Arellaw Diary 14 Sept., Was not that a speech to provoke Miss Grizle herself? However, I only made up a sancy lip. 1833. I. Nal. Draw Easters Li. ii. 5 "What's the use o' boohoom?". Keep a stiff upper lip; no bones broke—don't I know?' 1837 Hai micron Clackin. Ser. i. xxv. She used to carry a stiff upper lip, and make him and the broomstick well acquainted together. 1837 Dickens Pickarde kilv, He then drank. and smacking his fips, held out the tumbler for more. 1840 Browning Sordello n. 70 He.. Biting his lip to keep down a great smile Of pride.

3. Chiefly M. Considered as one of the organs of speech; often in figurative contexts. (In carly examples chiefly in literalisms from the Vulg.) + To inference a lip: to utter even the slightest word arains! To evarte (a derson's) libs: see Escape v.

lift or move a life: to utter even the slightest word against. To excape (a person's) life: see Escape v. To hang on (a person's) life: to listen with rapt

against. To escape (a person's) lips: see Escape v. To hang on (a person's) lips: to listen with rapt attention to his speech.

1000 Rule St. Remet (Logeman) xxxviii. (1888) 69. Mine lippan bu geopena & min mud. 11225 Anc. R. 158 Lch am a man mid suitede lippen. 1220 St. Fig. Lcg. Lc66 19. Heo ne wawede leome non bote hire lippene vamely 3 ware-with heo seide hire oresun. 1310 in Wright Lyvi. 7. Ix. 34 Heo hath a mury mount to mele, With lefty rede lippes left, Romaunz forter eds. 1375-8c. Lcg. Saints xxxv. (Thade) 147 Na 3et bi typpis suid nocht be opnyt to pray the trinite. 1526 Pilger, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 132 And the locke of good adulysement shall be set on our lyppes. 1579 Toxsos Catrin's Serm. Tim. 42 We may not once mous the lippe against them. 1603 Shives. Meas. Jer M. H. H. 38 Merche then will breathe within your lips. 1666—Tr. & Cr. I. iii. 240 Peace Troyan, lay thy finger on thy lips. 1625 In con Essa. Of Altheim (Arb. 333 Atheisme is rather in the Lip, than in the Heart of Man. 1667 Mirron P. Z. vitt. 36 From his Lip Not Words alone pleased her. 1704 Const Essa. Of Altheim (Arb. 133) Atheisme is rather in the Lip, than in the Heart of Man. 1667 Mirron P. Z. vitt. 36 From his Lip Not Words alone pleased her. 1704 VIII. 14/2 It might appear a Crime to lift a Lip against, or return any Answer to this Objection. 1781 Cowner Essa. 1965. 44 Hypocrisy, foundity in prayer, And the dull service of the lip, were there. 1842 Texas son Gardener's Proc. 5. Not less among us lived Her fame from lip to lip. 1855 Macaylan Hist. Eng. xi. III. 1.7 John Hampden ... produced a composition .. too vituperative to sun the lips of the Speaker. 1675 Jowett Plato (ed. 2)111, 238 Unless I hear the contrary from your own lips. 1882 Fareau Early Chr. II. 427 If the Christianity of the lips is consistent with anti-Christianity of life.

† b. sing. Language; chiefly in phrase, of one story'. Iii. And fig. Obs.

† b. sing. Language; chiefly in phrase, of one lip (a Hebraism'; also used for 'agrecing in one story'. lil. and fig. Obs.

1382 WYCLIE Gen. xi. 1 Forsothe the erthe was of oo lip [1388 langage], and of the same words. 1677 YARRAMON Eng. Improv. 174 [The poor Clothiers of Worcester] are all of one Lip, a bad Trade, and they do not know when it will mend [etc.]. 1681 Whole Duly Nations 13 In parts remote one from another, and of a divers lip or language. 1695 Li. Preston Boeth. 11. 90 This, People of a different Lip doth bind With sacred Cords.

c. slang. Saucy talk, impudence.

1821 D. Haggart's Life (ed. 2) 20, I was at no loss in vindicating myself and giving him plenty of lip. 1884 (MARK TWAN Huke. Finn v. 31 'Don't you give me none o' your lip,' says he. 1895 Crockfit Cleg Kelly XX. (1896) 152 Says Sal to me, 'None of your lip.'

II. Something resembling the lips of the mouth.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g. of a bell.

1592 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 60 And in the bearing ont of the lippe of the vessell ouer the perpendicular poynt of the heade there was fastened a rynge. 1660 Boyle Veto Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem 9 The Orifice [of a vessel] is incircled with a lip of Glass, almost an inch high. 1684 T. Burnet Th. Earth., viii. I. 102 The Sea., bounded against those Hills. as the ledges or lips of its Vessel. 1758 Rein tr. Macquer's Chem. 1, 321 Raise the coals quite to the lip of the crucible. 1810 E. D. Clarke Trav. Russia (1839) 31/1 The fracture had taken place.. seven feet high from the lip of the bell. 1830 Miss Mittord Village Ser. 19. 259 A small brown pitcher with the lip broken. 1847 C. Bronte Y. Eyre xx, He held out the tiny glass. "Now wet the lip of the phial", 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Cleckin, 156 [The] Lips., [are] the rounded edges of the cylinder in a Cylinder Escapement.

b. The edge of any opening or cavity, esp. of the crater of a voleano.

b. The edge of any opening of cavity, esp. of the crater of a volcano.

1726 Leon tr. Albert's Archit. I. 38/1 The Lips of the Apertures.

1830 Lyell Princ, Geol. I. 341 Every stream of lava descending from the lips of the crater.

1855 Stephens Bk. Farm (ed. 2) II. 575/2 The remainder should be placed on the ditch lip on the headridge.

1876 Huxley Physiogr.

190 The partially-molten rock. may eventually run over the lip of the crater.

1879 E. Garrett House by Works II.

106 Cronching...under the heathery lip of the chasm.

c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; spec. in Coal-mining (see quot.

1883).

1608 Willet Hexapla Exod. 589 Certaine claspes which caught hokle of the edge or lip of the table. 1813 Sporting Mag. XLII. 130 The lip of the hanmer [of a gun] overhaugs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1839 Murkinson Silver, Syst. 1, xxix. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 Greener Gloss, Coalmining, Lify... the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or ripped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 J. Service Thir Notandums xv. 102 The Laird o' Auchinskeich had a hit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5 In scientific and technical uses.

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In scientific and technical uses.
 Surg. One of the edges of a wound.
 A. Surg. One of the edges of a wound.
 A. Surg. One of the edges of a wound.
 A. OLLAMFRANG SURGE, B. B. War pat at ... no bing ... pat lettib consolidacioun, falle hitwene be lippis of be wounde.
 I. R. COLLAND Galyen's Teraf. 2 Fiv, Yf the lyppes of the vleere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte.
 I. B. BOYLE Fing. Notion Nat. 333 The Chirurgeon does often hinder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound.
 I. S. Le Dran's Obsert. Surg. (1771) Introd. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807-26 S. COOPER First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 288. As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together.
 I. Anat. and Zool. — LABRUM or LABRUM.

b. Anat. and Zool. = LABIUM or LABRUM. b. Anat. and Zool. = LABIUM or LABRUM.

1597 [see LABIUM 1 al. 1611 COTGR., Landics, the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a womans Privities. 1722 [see LABIUM 1 b]. 1828, 1862 [see LABIUM 2].

1895 [Encycl. Brit. (ed. of II. 280/2 (Arachnida). A rudimentary sternal lip (labium). 1880 [see LABIUM]. 1901 Gray's Anat. (ed. 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Reil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated.

c. Bot. (a) One of the two divisions of a bila-

e. Bol. (a) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (b) = LABELLUM 1.

1776 J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms 395 Kingans, gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776-96 Withering Brit. Plants (ed. 3) 11. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 J. E. Suril Phys. Bot. 434 Appra [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 Lindley Introd. Bot. 1. ii. § 7. 118 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 Garden 27 Aug. 184 Orchids. Cattleya Schilleriana... The lip is three-lobed.

d. Conch. One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

spiral shell.

1681 Graw Mussum 124 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a Shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward.

1851 RUSSIN Stones Ven. I. NN. 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus.

1856 TATE Brit. Mollusks iii. 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells.

e. Mech. In various senses 'see quots.'

e. Mach. In various senses 'see quots.'.

c 1850 Kulim. Navig. (Weale 130 Lips of s.arphs. The
substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become
sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not
bear caulking. 1884 KNGT Pict. Nech. Suppl., Lip, the
helical blade on the end of an anger to cut the chip. 1898
Cycling 53 Split bracket; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt.

f. Organ-building. (See quot, 1876).
1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. Nv. Organ, Over this aperture
is the mouth BBCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level,
cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture. 1852
SEIDEL Organ 79 The good intonation, or speaking of a
pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips. 1876
HILES Catch. Organ iv. (1878) 24 Above and below the
mouth of an organ pipe] are two edges called the lips. 1881
C. A. Edwards Organs 128 The opening between the lips
of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive: (a)

C. A. Edward Organs 128 The opening between the hips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

8. attrib. and Comb. 8. simple attributive: (a) belonging to a lip or lips, as in lip-end, -favour, -hair, -position, -quiver, -smile; also lip-like adj. 1874 The rate Naval Archit. 70 Sometimes, only those at the 'lip ends of the scarphs are left. 1520 Greene Philometh (1615) E 2, Lutesio kind, gaue the Gentlewoman a kisse: for be thought she valued a 'lip fanour more then a peece of gold. 1873 W. Conv Lett. & Truls. (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed 'lip-hair. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 543 'The 'lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 Rollend Alman Life 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior suckers. 1632 Massinger Maid of Hon. IV. iii, His house full Of children, clyents, servants, flattering friends, Soothing his 'lip-positions. 1851 H. Melville Whale xxxiv. 167 Dough-Boy's life was one continual 'lip-quiver. 1871 G. Meredith H. Richmond xvii, She had her lips tight in a mere 'lip-smile.

(b) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in lip-babble, 'Christian, -comfort, -comforter, -cozenage, -devotion, 't-gospeller, -holiness, -homage, -love, 't-lusciousness, -physic, -religion, -resignation, -revel, -reverence, -reward, -righteousness, -wisdom; lip-tgood, -holy, -learned, -wise adjs.

1895 Zangwill Master I. vi. 70 Were these things, then, merely "lip-habble? 1882 Farral 43 Revened "lip-comforters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor. forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor forters that once a week Proclaim ho

times heart-hollow. 1591 GREENE Maiden's Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers (1845) II. 141 *Lip-holines in Cleargie men [Dyce suggests Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 R. A. YAUGHAN Ess. & Rem. I. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his *lip-homage. 1683 Troon Way to Health 531 The fashion which our *Lip-learned Physitians and Apothecaries. practice is this [etc.]. a1903 Bearitt On N. T. Philem. 7 There is a frozen charity, and a *lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 FULLER Piggah I. iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousnesse thereby is forbidden; others *lip-lusciousnesse and hypocrisie in divine service. a 1625 Braum & Fl. Lower's Progr. 1. i, This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, *lip-physic. 1597 J. Payne Royal Exch. 14 These marchauts deceyve moche by there paynted faulshode and *lip preligion. 1876 Geo. Ettor Dan. Der. IV. Isix. 353 The Invisible Power that has been the object of ... *lip-resignation. 1815 Milman Fazio (1821) 42 'Tis an old tale Thy fond *lip-revel on a lady's beauties. c1843 Carlyte Hist. Sk. 7as. I & Chas. I (1838) 204 Not with *lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 Markinam Sir R. Grinvile I, To euery act shee giues huge "lyp-reward. 1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba V. XXXI, For the dupes Of human-kind keep this *lip-righteousness! a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia L. (1629) 65 All is but *lip-wisedom, which wants experience. 1603 Flouon Mentagne L li. (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citic, that are subtile, cautelous, willy and *lip-wise.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as lip-bitings, -feeding, -treatment; lip-bitishing, -deveing, adjs. a 1734 North Exam. III. viii. § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at all Turns with Winks and *Lipbitings, c1588 KN 1st Pt. Ferronino (1665) B, genitive, as lip-bitings, c1588 KN 1st Pt. Ferronino (1665) B, genitive, as lip-bitings, c1586 KN 1st Pt. Ferronino (1665) B, genitive, as lip-bitings, c1586 c1586 kN 1st Pt.

c. instrumental and locative, as lip-bearded,

C. Institumental and locative, as *Ilp-bearacal*, -born, -licked adjs.

1615 A. Niccholes Marr. & Wiving vi. 17 Meere Croanes .. *lip-bearded, as wiches. 1872 Geo. Eltor Middlen. lxx. IV. 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his *lip-born words to ber who had nothing patry to give in exchange? 1632 Lithcow Trav. 1. 4 Couted complements, stolne Phrases, and *lip-licked labours, of lamplituing spirits.

7. Special comb.: lip-auger (see quol.); † lip-

berry,? any small red berry, esp. that of the Arum; lip-bit (see quot.); lip-blossomed a. (nonce-vul.), labiate; lip-bolt = lip-head bolt; + lip-elip, a kiss; lip-fern (see quot.; lip-fulla. dial., full to the lips; + lip-glass (see quot.); lip-head bolt (see quot.); lip-hook, (a) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (b) a grapuel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel? (Knight); lip-language, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; letter, a labial (see LABIAL st. 1); † lip-liek, a kiss; lip-piece, a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; lip-pipe Organbuilding, a flue-pipe; lip-plate, the hypostome of trilobites (Cent. Dict.); lip-plug = lip-picce; lip-reading, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; lip-ring, a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; lip-speaking, speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. lip-reading); lip-spine Conch., a spine on the edge of a shell (Cent. Dict.); lip-strap (see quot.); lip-sworn a., that has taken an oath of secrecy; lipthatch (jocular, a moustache; lip-tooth, a tooth on the lip of a shell; lip-vein, a labial vein (see LABIAL a. 1 b); lip-wing (jocular), a moustache; lip-work = Lip-labour (so lip-working adj.); lip-wort seed nonce-wd. (humorous) = idle talk. Also Lip-deep, Lip-labour, Lip-salve, Lip-

ilp-wort seed nonee-wd. (himmorous) = idle talk.
Also Lip-deep, Lip-labour, Lip-salve, Lip-service, Lip-worship.

1884 Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. s.v. Lip, A *lip auger has pod and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. a 1613 Dennys Seer. Angling II. xxxv. C 8 b, *Lip berries from the bryar bush or weede. 1681 Chehham Angler's Vadeomecum iv. § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cookowpints or Wake-Robin. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Lip-bit, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 E. R. Lannester Hist. Creation 1. i. 15 The great natural family of *lip-blossomed plants. 1874 Theanle Naval Archit. 38 These *lip bolts are likewise shown. 1666 Wily Beguiled 21 A Maid cannot love or catch a *lip clip or lap clap, but heers such tittle tattle. 1890 Century Dict., *Lip-fern, a fern of the genus Cheilantes; in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1824 H. Ainsle Land of Burns 16 The recent rains have..swollen the river "lip full. 1825 T. Cossett Foolman's Direct. 128 Two sets of finger-glasses, and *lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Lip-head Bolt, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 Chommonelex-Pennell Mod. Pract. Angler 12 The *lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-flight. 1041, 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 H. Caldrawoon Mind & Br. 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by *lip-language. 1591 R. Percivall. Sp. Dict., B is a *lip-letter. 1582 Stanyhurst Zeneis 1. (Arb.) 40 When she shal embrace thee, when *lyplicks sweetlye she fastneth. 1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. 1. 111 note, This custom of the women's wearing the '*lip-piece ' by way of ornament.

LIP.

1855 HORrins Organ 254 *Lip, mouth, or flue pipes ... are suth as have and below by two edges called the flost, which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 [see Labial A. 1c]. 1894 *Nation (N. V.) 14 June 451/1 The Supá are made fun of for their *lip-plug, or botoco. 1874 Carpiner Menl. Phys. § 185 a. 204 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of *lip-reading. 1866 Livingstone Last *Prints. I. i. 24. The teeth are filed to points, and huge *lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 Times 28 Sept. 9/5 If *lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have letc. 1876 (volt. & Stevenson Milli. Dicl. 232 *Lip-strap. a small strap with a buckle passing from one check of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other check, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the check of the bit in his mouth. 1602 Mindleton Blutt Master-Const. In: iii. £4 b, Your *lip-sworne sernaut may there visit you as a Physition. 1893 E. Netting Barrack-r-Ballads 167 For each man knows, ere his *lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 E. D. Core Origin Fittest v. (1887) 128 The *lip-teeth characteristic of the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus Triodopsis. 1597 A. M. It full manuals for the genus the genus for the genus Triodopsis. 1507 A.

Consin II. II. IV. 34 I no murmur of the sea, signary inproduct the rocks.

absol. 1875 BLACKMORE A. Lorraine III. ix. 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple,.. as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly. b. To lake upon one's lips, to utter

murmur softly. b. To lake upon one's lips, to utter (?obs.); (slang) to sing (a song).

1789 G. Parker Life's Painter 113. But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in Spirit Pub. Irnis. III. 353 Sir John lipt us the favourne chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.].'

1818 Keats Endyn. 1. 965 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lipp'd. 1840 Lyttos Piler. Rhine v, The. fame...is lipped by the Babel of the...world.

1861 Temple Ear I. 169 A respectable British Bacchus...

lipping soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side. 1887

T. Harny Woodlanders III. xiii. 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me!' he lipped sileutly. 1893 'B. Arbotsvord' But 74, I lipped 'Good-morning' to him. 1896

Tunch II Jan. 151 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line.

3. (Chiefly Sc.) a. intr. Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with in, over. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.

Also with in, over. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.
1703 D. Williamson Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly Edin. 49
The wrath of God lipping in over their Souls. 1839 R. M. M'Chenne in Mem. (1872) 334 It [your joy] will be like a low lipping over. 1883 Stevenson Sitverado Sq. 231 To carry [the waterpail] with the water lipping at the edge. 1883—
17rcas. Isl. iv. xvii, The gunwale was lipping astern.
18. It is to serve as a lip or margin to.
1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. xx. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coralwork just lipping the surface of the sea. 1880 Blacknore Mary Ancrety II. xviii. 305 The margin. instead of heing rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleuess.
1 c. To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel).
1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts 722 With the hornes are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them ouer with siluer ard gold.
1 d. To notch on the lip or edge.
1821 Blackw. Mag. IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lipped, and riven. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth viii, It were worth lipping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.
2 intr. Path. Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a

morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.

1891 Pall Mall G. 14 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 [see Ltpping vbl. sb.].

f. trans. Golf. To drive the ball just to the lip

or edge of (a hole).

1899 Daily News 24 Apr. 10/6 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

1899 Sc. To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to

g. Sc. 10 hil the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. I. 115 Walls... may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime.

1845 Statist. Acc. Scot. X. 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† Lip, v. 2 Obs. [Of obscure origin: cf. Lop v.]

trans. To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut short prace (a root): to short (a short)

trans. To cut oil (the head of an animal); to cut short, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c 1420 Avow. Arth. kw, Sone the hed fro the hals Hit lyput fulle euyn. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 21 Lightly to barhe and pluck off with a sarding hook, the beards or strings of the root; that being thus nipped and lipped..they might [etc.]. 1607 Torsell. Pour-f. Beasts 608 Their sheepe bring foorth twice in a yeare, and are likewise twice lipped.

Lip, obs. form of Leap v.

Lipæmia: see Lipo
Lipard, obs. form of Leopard

Lipard, obs. form of LEOPARD,

Liparite (li păreit). Min. [Named, 1847, by Glocker, f. Gr. λιπαρ-όs shining + -tre.] - FLUORITE.

1865 in Watts Dict. Chem. 1879 Rutter Study Rocks xi.

177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, andesites [etc.].

Liparocele (li părosīl). Path. [f. Gr. λιπαρό-s
oily + κήλη tumour.] A fatty tumour of the
scrotum (see outs.)

only + km/n tumour.] A latty tumour of the scrotum (see quots.)

1830 Knox tr. Biclard's Anat. 90 At the exterior of the peritonæum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele. 1844 HOBLYN Dict. Med., Liparocele, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 Billings Nat. Med. Dict., Liparocele, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way though the abdominal walks similaring an making its way through the abdominal walls, similating an abdominal hernia.

Hence Li:paroce·lic a. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). Li:p-dee:p, a. a. Immersed to the lips; in

quots. fig.

1780 COWER Progr. Err. 233 Lip-deep in what he longs
for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual thirst.

1867 Anderson Rhymes 129 (E.D.D.) Lip-deep in poverty

strove.
b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial. b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1802 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit I. 257 Sentiments that were merely lip-deep. 1831 Trallway Adv. Founger Son I. 288 Their courage is but lip-deep. 1863 Cowden Clarke Shaks. Char. ii. 36 No cold profession merely,—no lip-deep ostentation. 1897 L. Keith Bomie Lady is. 95 The law of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip deep.

Lipe (laip), sh. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 lippe. Appee, 6, 9 lipe, lype. [Cf. OF. lipec F. lippec].

a. A portion, a slip. b. A pleat or fold.

a. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 250, 1. lene folke bat less wal alyppe at enery noble. 1303 Ibid. C. xii. 256 Me were leuere, ... a lippe of godes grace, Than al be kynde witt bat 3e can bobe. 1831 Cambld. Glass., Lipe, a large portion. Usually applied to land. b. a 1600 Queen's Warnfolde in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.

III. 503 One peticoate of tawney satten, with lypes, lyned with orenge-colour sarconet. 1808-80 Jamieson, Lype, a crease, a fold.

† Lipe, sh. 2 Obs. A sudden movement, a jerk.

crease, a fold.

† **Lipe**, sh. 2 Obs. A sudden movement, a jerk.

1545 Ascham Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 89 You shall se a weake smithe, which wyl wyth a lipe and turnyng of his arme, take vp a harre of yron, yat another man thrise as stronge, cannot stirre.

Lipemania, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA.

Tipemania, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA.

† Lipet. Obs. rare—1. [f. LIPE sb,1+ diminutive ending -ET.] A small piece, a bit.

c1430 Lyde. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) & A hoy Checrelik was his sworn brothir, Of every disshe a lipet out to take.

† Liphæ'mia 1, Obs. In 8 leiphæmia. [mod. L., f. Gr. Arm-weak stem of λείπευ το leave, fail, label 1, Cooperate).

17.3 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s. v. Blood, An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a plethora; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a leiphamia.

Liphæmia.², var. Lipohæmia; see Lipo.

Lipic (lipik), a. Chem. [f. Gr. kin-os fat +-ic.]

Lipic acid: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 Brande Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl., Lipic acid, an acid formed by acting upon stearic and oleic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1855 in Watts Dict. Chem.

Lipidarye, Lipken, obs. ff. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.

Lipidarye, Lipken, obs. ff. Lapidary, Libken.

Lip-labour. [See Lip sb. 6 a (b).] Labour of the lips. a. Empty talk; esp. vain repetition of words in prayer. Also attrib.

1538 Bale Thre Lawes 1140 No Sabboth wyl we with Gods worde sanctyfye, But with lyppe labour, and ydle ceremonye. 1599 Sandys Europhe Spec. (1632) 235 Those heatbenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured. 1641 Arminian Nunnery in R. Brunne's Chron. (1810) I. App. Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. a 1642 Srs. W. Mosson Naval Tracts 11. (1704) 286/2 They will think it a little Lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it. 1679 'T. Ticklepcoot' Trial Wakeman 6 Marshal not being shye of his lip-labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1732 Law Serions C. x. (ed. 2) 152 They four Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788-92 T. Scott Comm., Pract. Obs. on Eccl. v. 1 Our wandering imaginations..render our attendance on divine ordinances little hetter than a mere lip-labor.

† b. Kissing. Obs.

1583 STANYHURST Æneis, etc. (Arh.) 145 Syth mye nose owtpeaking, good syr, your liplabor hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth. 1665 Brathwalt Comment. 2 Tales 17 They express their mutual love in Lip-labour.

+ Lip-labouring = LIP-LABOUR; + Lip-Hence

laborious a., given to lip-labour.

1549 LATIMER Serm. bef. Edw. 17 (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lyplabourynge. Ibid. 132 It is no prayer that is wythout fayth, it is but a lyppe labouring. 1630 Lord Hist. Banians Aii. 86 The Bramanes grew hypocriticall and lip-laborious.

Lipless (liples), a. [f. Lip sb. + LESS.] Having

no lips.
c 1400 Maundev. (Roxh.) xxii. 100 Pai hafe a platte mouth, lippless. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage, Descr. India (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were liplesse. 1793 Holeror Lavater's Physiogn. x. 59 A lipless mouth. denotes coldness. 1796-1812 Joanna Balller Orm v. ii. Wks. (1851) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us In mockery of speech. 1849-52 Todd Cycl. Anal. IV. 8866: The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 Geo. Eltor Romola 1. xvi, A. flat broad face, with high ears, wide lipless mouth [etc.].

Tiplet (liplet). [f. Lip sb. + -let.] A little

Liplet (liplet). [f. Lip sb. + -Let.] A little

Liplet (liplet). [f. Lip sb. + -Let.] A little lip; spec. in Eint., a small lip-like projection.

1816 Kiriny & Sr. Entomol. (1843) I. 333 The case..terminates in two turgid liplets.

Lipne, obs. form of Lippen.

Lipo- (lipo) (before a vowel lip-), combining form of Gr. Aims fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod. L. Lipocardiae a. [Cardiac], pertaining to a fatty heart (Spd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

Lipochrin [see Ochre and -in], 'a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retime.' (Spd. Soc. Lex.) [Lipochroma. Path. [Furroyal] a fibrous Lex.). [Lipofibro'ma Path, [Fignoma], a fibrous lipoma. Lipogenesis [-genesis], the formation of fat. Lipogenic a. [Gr. $\gamma er + rc$], tending to produce fat. Lipo genous a. [Gr. γεν-+-ot8] = prec. (Syd. Soc. Lex. . || Lipohæmia (also lipamia, liphamia) Path. [Gr. alμa blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation. Lipolytic u. [Gr. λυτικός loosening], having the property of dissolving fat. ||**Li pomyxo ma** Path. [ΜΥΧΟΜΑ].

dissolving fat. || Li pomyxo'ma Path. [MYXOMA]. a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue | Syd. Soc. Lex.\).

1882 QUAIN Dist. Med. 1052/t The current views on 'lipogenesis or fat formation. 1897 stilbatt's Syst. Med. IV. 308 They are often obese, and hence the name 'lipogenic glycosuria' has been used in these cases. 1866 A. Finn Princ. Med. (1880) 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat. This condition of the blood has been called 'lipaemia. 1872 Trunciaum Chem. Phys. 24 This particular form of fatty acid enulsion occurs in 'lipodemia. 1898 Lazares-Barlow Man. Gen. Pathol. 507 The 'lipolytic ferment of the pancreas (steapsin).

Lipogram (lipograem). [Back-formation f. Gr. λιπογράμματος adj., wanting a letter, f. λιπ-,

Gr. λιπογράμματος adj., wanting a letter, f. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting $+ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau$, $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \mu \mu \alpha$ letter. Cf. F. lipogramme.] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters.

1711 Abouson Spect. No. 62 ? 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrosticks. 1880 W. T. Dobson Lit, Friral, 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is alto-

Lipogrammatic (lispogramætik), a. prec. +-1c. Cf. F. lifogrammatique.] Of or pertaining to a lipogram; of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK Triphiodorus p. xv, Tryphiodorus is said... to have composed a Lipogrammatick Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigmat. 1891 H. MORLEY Note to Spect. No. 59 ? 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasus, born in Achaia 538 B.C.

So Lipogra mmatism, the art or practice of writing lipograms. Lipogrammatist, a writer

of lipograms.

1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 59 *2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity.

1816 SOUTHEY Ess. vi. (1832) l. 296 No author ever shackled hinself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists).

1862 Marsh Eng. Lang. 394 Lipogrammatism... would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors...occasionally practised it.

Lipography (lip ρ 'grăfi). [f. Gr. $\lambda \iota \pi$ -, weak stem of $\lambda \epsilon \iota \pi \iota \nu$ to leave, be wanting + -graphy.] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 Gow Compan. to Classics 55 Haplography or Life-graphy, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission. 1893 Classical Rev. Oct. 360 2 The reading..is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

Lipoid (lipoid), α. [f. Gr. λίπ-os fat + -OID.]

Resembling fat. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fœtus.

|| **Lipoma** (lipōa·mă). Path. Pl. lipomata (lipōa·maˇtă). [mod.L., f. Gr. λίπ-os fat + -ωμα:

cf. steatoma, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 91 The lipomata .. sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they

are drawn out. 1893 Brit, Med. Frnl. 9 Dec. 1274/1 A large diffuse lipoma. Hence **Lipo mato sis** [after Gr. words in $-\omega\sigma_{LS}$],

excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. Lipormatoid, Lipormatons adjs. [-010, -018], resem-

matoid, Lipo matons ad/s, [-OID, -OUS], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847-9 Todd Cycl. Amat. IV. 129/2 A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura.

1855 Mayne Expos. Lex., Lipomatoides., lipomatoids of development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated.

Lipomorph (lipomorff). Zool. [f. Gr. λιπ-(weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + μορφ-ή form.] (See quots.)

1897 SCLATER in Geog. Fral. June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it. Ibid. 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (Felis) of Australia.

Lipostonious (lipy stomos), a. Zool. [f. as prec. + Gr. στόμ-α mouth + -ous.] Having no mouth.

+ Gr. στόμ-α mouth + -ors.] Having no mouth. In some mod. Dicts.

Lipostomy (lipøstomi). Zool. [f. as prec. +

-Y.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P. PASCOE Zool. Classif. (ed. 2) 280 Lipostomy,
absence of a mouth. 1888 ROLLFSTON & JACKSON FORMS

Auim. Life 793 The absence of an .. os ulum is known as

Inpostomy.

Lipothymy (lipe pimi', lipothymia lipi-poimia). Also 7 leipothymy, lypothimy, 7-8 lipothymie, 7 lipothymia, 9 leipothymia. [ad. and a. mod. L. lipothymia, ad. Gr. λιποθυμία, f. λιπ-, week state. f. lipothymia, ad. Gr. λιποθυμία, f. λιπ-,

weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, be lacking + θυμός animation, spirit. Cf. F. lipothymie (16th c.).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this.

Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also fig.

1603 F. Hering Cert. Rules Contagion (1625) Biij b. The wearers of these Annulets have fallen into sodaine Lypothimies and soundings. 1654 H. L'Estrange Class. I (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint-heartednesse, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people. 1660 Dr. R. Tavton Pract. Dubit. (1676) 807 When nature is in a lipothymie. 1665-6 Bover Let. to Studde 9 Mar., Wks. 1772 I. Life 80 Others are freed from lypothymias by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces. 1681 tr. Willis Ren. Mod. Il ks. Vocab. Letjothymp. 1761 PULINKY in Phil. Trans. Ill. 351 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to full into lipothymies from slight causes. 1787 W. Falconer Influence Passions (1791) 90 note, He himself was affected with Lipothymia seeing a criminal broken on the wheel. 1835-6 Todo Cycl. Anat. 1, 796,1 Syncope occurs without any antecedence of pain or leipothymia, † Lipothymic, † Lipothym-

So Lipothy mial, Lipothy mic, † Lipothym-

So Lipothy'mial, Lipothymic, † Lipothymous adjs., of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G. Harvey Advice agst. Plague 26 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymous anguor, jactitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Hypothonders, expect no relief from Cordials.

1689 – Cuving Dis. by Expect, iv. 23 Bleeding very oft... doth upon the stopping of the Blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Leipothymic kit. 1836. I. Taxton Phys. Theory. Immfure Lipe 319 All the facts connected with... paradysis and leipothymic states of the system, ... will, if fairly considered, either confinuor exclude the theory we adopt. 1803 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 37 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate.

Lipotype (lipotop). Zool. [f. Gr. λίπ-, λείπτω to leave, be wanting + Type.] (See quot.)

1828 Proc. Zool. Soc. 21 Mar. 312 Mr. Sclater stated that the had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region. This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'.

Lipoxenous (lipo'ks/nos), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + fév-os a host + -ous.] Deserting its host; said

 $+\xi\hat{b}$ -os a host +-ous.] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them. So Lipo xeny, the phenomenon of desertion of the

host' by parasites. 1887 Garnsey tr. De Bary's Fungi 388, 496. Lippard, obs. form of Leopard. Lipp(e, obs. form of LEAP v., LIP sb. Lippe, variant of LIPE Obs.

Lipped (lipt), ppl. a. [f. Lip sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comb., as blubber., red., thick-lipped.
1377 onwards [see Barber, Blarber, Blorber, Blubber, 1604 Shars. Oth. W. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1755 Jonnson, Lipped, having lips. 1820 Keats Lamia 1. 183 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 Wills Lady Jane 1. 644 Lamps conceal'd in bells of alabaster, Lipp'd like a lily. 1851 Beck's Florist 133 Stalk.. inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. c1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sci. 1. 403/2 A lipped vessel should.. be used. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. 11. 1058 The flaride are long fillior worms with a lipped, a papillated, or a simple mouth. 1807 Mary Knosley W. Africa 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 Brit. Med. Trul. 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.
2. Bot. = Labiate; also, having a labellum. 1836 Loudon Encycl. Plants Gloss, Lipped, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. Introd. 16 (Gloss.), Lipped Bilabiate. 1854 S. Thomson Will Fl. III. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the ..hemp nettle.

Timpen (lippen), z. Chiefly, Sc. Forms: 2 lip-

Lippen (li·pěn), v. Chiefly Sc. Forms: 2 lip-nen, -ien, 4,6 lip-, lypnin, (4 lepnyn, 6 lippne), 5-6 lip-, lyppin, -yn, (7 lipen, 9 lippin), 6-

lippen. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous LICKEN v. and LITTEN v.1]

1. intr. To confide, rely, trust. Const. to, till; oceas. in, into, of, on, unto. Also in indirect pass. To lippen for: To look confidently for.

occas. in, into, of, on, unto. Also in indirect pass. To lippen for: To look confidently for.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 37 Ne lipnie 3e no al to cower festene.

a1200 Moral Ode 22 Ne lipnie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wine. c1470 Golagros & Gave. 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems Ix. 70 To thy auld schervandis have an E. That lang hes lippinit into the. 1563 DAVIOSON Confut. Keynedy in Waltrow Soc. Misc. (1844) 208 Thay disseave haith thain selves and all uthers quital lippinins in thaim. 1577 BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph Wks. (1844) 208 Thay disseave haith thain selves and all uthers quital lippinins in thaim. 1577 BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph Wks. (1862) 58 Vf ye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it. 1637-59 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 456 We must lippen much to the old charter, Providebit Dominus. 1685 T. Share Let. 5 Mar., in Thorsely's Corr. (cd. Hunter) 1. 68, I lippened, as we say, of you, else [etc.]. 1789 BURNS To Dr. Blackleck (21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the chield in trouth. 1816 Sour Old Mort. ix, I jaloused him... no to be the friend to the government he pretends: the family are not to lippen to. 1868 G. MACDONALD R. Falcouer I. 49 A gude-herrit crater, but ye cudna lippen till him. 1893 STEVENSON Catrima I. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word—ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himsel.

Appin himsel'.

2. trans. To entrust. Const. dative or to, (till), 2. trans. To entrust. Const. dative or to, (till), occas. in. Also, to trust (a person) with (a thing). c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxii. (Laurentins) 128 Pat hu before lepnyt to me, of godis burd be priwete. c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 456, I lone 30u mair for that loiss 3e lippyn me till. 1513 Douglas **Zheis* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in windis sa dissatull to ws, ... Wald thow I lipnit the maist noble Enee? 1636 Ruthersford Lett. (1862) 1. 179 Christ will lippen the taking you to heaven, neither to yourself, nor any deputy, but only to Hinself. 1883 Black Four Macnicols v, The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew. 1887 Suppl. to Jamieson Addenda s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. † To lippen (a thing) in. upon (a

Such a young crew. 1887 Suppl. to Jamieson Addenda s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. + To lippen (a thing) in, upon (a person): To expect from.

c 1425 Wyston Cron. vii. v. 554 Than is to lyppyn sum remede. 1535 Sieware Cron. Scot. (1858) 11. 150 Lypfnling richt lang that the suld thame reskew. 1552 Abr. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 50 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him. 1559 Ln. Hume in Sadler State Pupers (1809) II. 137 To sende to me zour resolut answer, ... that I may pertille understand quhat I may lyppin. a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 1. 74 Your cord and lousie coit and sark, Ye lippin, may bring yow to salvatioun. 1627 Retireproper Lett. (1862) I. 444. I can yet lippen that meikle good in Christ as to get a suspension. c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) Picu Lanc. Dial. Wks. (1862) 68 Hoo lippen'ther feather wur turned strackling. 1768 Ross Helviore 1738; But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free.

Hence Lippening vhl. sh.
1375 Barbour Bruce xii. 238 Thai ar cummyn heir, For lypnyng in thair gret power. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) III. 289 All his beleif and lipping wes in thame. 1569 Postser, to Q. Mary's Let. in Keith Hist. Ch. Scot. (1842) II. 287 This we doubt not bot ze will do according to oure lippinnins with all possible haist.

Lipper (lippa), sh. Aaut. and dial. Also 6 Sc. lippir. [Belongs to Lipper 7:1] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often collect. Also wind-lipper. See also quot. 1867.
1513 Douglas Ainels vii. ix. 119 Lyk as the see changis fyrst his hew In quhyt lippins by the wyndis blast. 1789 Trans. Soc. Arts 11. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper. 1823 J. F. Cooper Pioneers xv. (1869) 67 '1 'As to the seas, they runs more in lippers in the Bay of Biscay'. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss, s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on. 1867 Swin Salior's Word-libre. Lipper, a sen which washes over the weather chess-tree, pethaps leafer. Also, the spr

Lipper (lippar), sb.2 Glass-making. [f. Lip v.1 -ERI.] An implement used in forming the lip on

Lipper (lippa), sh.2 Glass-making. [f. Lip v.1 + -ER.1.] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 J. Leicester in Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 282/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling-pin.

Lipper (lippa), sh.3 Whalefishing. (See quot.)

1887 G. B. Goode etc. Fisheries U.S. 11. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse fluid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. [Note] A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. . Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.

Lipper (lippa), v.1 [? frequentative formation related to LAP v.1] intr. Of water: To ripple.

1513 Douglas Æmeis vul. xi. 73 The lypperand wallis gubyt War pulderit full of fomy froyth mylk qubit. Ibid. x. vi. 11 Nor 3it na land brist lyppering on the wallis. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 1, 107 A hittle burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom.

Lipper (lippa), v.2 dial. [? freq. of Lip v.1 (cf. Lip v.1 3).] intr. Of a boat: To have its lip or gumwale level with (the water).

1822 Hibbert Descr. Shelld. Isles 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water.

1844 W. H. Maxwell. Sports & Adv. Scott. xv. (1855) 136 The boat. heing . sunk so far as just to lipper with the water.

Lipper (lipper), v.3 Whalefishing. [f. Lipper b.3] trans. To wipe (the deck) with a lipper.

St.3] Irans. To wipe (the deck) with a upper. St.3] Irans. To wipe (the deck) with a upper. Chiefly to lipper up, off.

1887 G. B. Goode, etc. Fisheries U. S. II. 287 The decks .are., 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. Itid., Lippering up [see Lipper sh.2]. 1890 Century Dict. s.v., To lipper off the deck. Lipper, var. Lepen sh.2 Obs.; obs., LEPER sh.2 + Lippet. Obs. rare-1. [Cf. LAPPET.] The lobe (of the ear).

+ Lippet. Obs. rare-1. [Cf. LAPPET.] The lobe (of the ear).

1508 R. HAYDOCRE tr. Lomazzo 1. 29 The lower part whereof [sc. the ear] is called the tippe or lippet.

Lippie (lipi). Sc. [f. Lip sh. + -1E.] A little lip.

179. Burns Song, 'O, what did ye get' 9 My blessin's upon thy sweet we lippie.

Lippie, vatiant of Lippy, sh. Sc.

Lipping (lipin), vih. sh. [f. Lip v. + -ING l.]

The action of Lip v. 1 in various senses.

1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Lipping, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword. 1837 Pall Mall G.

28 Dec. 5.1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. spec. in Pathology.

by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. spec. in Pathology.

1804 Brit. Med. Yral. 2 June 1188/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic. 1807 All. butt's Syst. Med. 111. 106 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints. 1809 E. BLANE Study of Iland (ed. 2) 28 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lipping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

Lipping (lipin), 7bl. sb.² [f. Lip 7, ² + 1NG 1.]

(See quot.)
1796 C. MARSHALL Garden, vii. (1813) 100 Lipping is cutting the slope face of the cion so as to leave a rib down

in the middle. **Lipping** (li'pin), ffl. a. [f. Lip v.1 + -ing 2.]

That lips, in senses of the vb.

1843 E. Jones Sens. & Event 29 She rose against the lipping wind. 1850 W. Miller Songs Nursery in Whistle-linkie (1890) II. 66 Hairst time's like a lipping cup. 1851 Manne Rein Scalp Hint. six. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lipping fulness would be the signal of their destruction. of their destruction.

Lippir, obs. Sc. form of LIPPER sh.1

trickled forth from their lipping falness would be the signat of their destruction.

Lippir, obs. Sc. form of Lipper sh.1

Lippitude (Irpitiad). Now rare. Also 7

lipitude. [ad. L. lippitūd-o (f. lippus blear-eyed), either directly or through K. lippitude.] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; an instance of this.

1626 Bacon Sydra § 297 Such are Pestileness, Lippitudes, and such like. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 121 The loines bruised and applied help the dry lippitude, 1680 Aubiny Lipes (1898) II. 169 His lippitude their was come even to blindnesse. 1788 J. C. Savyu in Med. Commun. 11. 217 Ointments... are ... useful in cases of lippitude and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very common result of a serofulous attack on this organ.

Lippy, lippie lippi), sb. Sc. Also 7 leippie. [dim. of Lear sh.2] The fourth part of a peck; in goods Sold by weight usually 13/4 lb.

1612 in Rec. Convent. Rep. Burghs (1870) II. 374 To tak na mair for furlett, pek, and leippie, fra the burrowes bot fourty merk in tyme cumming. a 1693 Urophart's Rabeiais m. xviii, There shall her justum both in Peck and Lippy be furnish'd to the full eternally. 1725 Newburgh Council Rec. in Laing Lindores Abbey etc., xviv. (1876) 310 All conserned ar to pay the said herd flor ilk beast off Coū six lippies off good and sufficient hear. 1743 R. Maxwell. Scl. Prans. 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, ... a Lippy and a half. Linlithgow Measure, of the best Oats. 1796 Statisl. Acc. Scot. XVII. 464 The return of lint is commonly a stone of flax from the lippie, 1868 Perfish. Tral. 18 June, We lately heard of some being caught after roosting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lippy of grain. 1869 Barnel Marg. Ogdbry iv. 1897) 65, I was sounded as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shorthread.

b. A measure or vessel holding this quantity. 1847-8 H. Miller First Impr. xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy. C. Combr.: lippy(y) of flax

much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

c. Comb.: lippy('s-bound(s, the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards.

1876 Lang Lindores Abbey etc., xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bounds, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

Lippy (lipi), a. [f. Lip sb. + -x.] Of a dog

Lippy (lipi), a. [f. Lip sb. + -Y.] Of a dog (see quot.).

1877 Gordon Stables Pract. Kennel Guide iii. 35 Lippy—applied to hanging lips of some dogs where hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

Lipsalve (lipisāv). [f. Lip sb. + Salve sb.]
Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also fig. flattering speech. attrib. in lipsalve-box.

1591 Percuyali. Sp. Diet., Cerillas, lip salue, Viguentum labiorum. 1627 E. F. Hist. Edw. H (1680) of One that ... taught him not to trust a Woman's Lipsalve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. 1631 Brathwalf Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 297 Let not their lipsalve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetfull of him that made you. 1710
Steele Tatler No. 245 P 2 A Collection of Receipts to make.. Pomatums, Lip-Salves. 1767 Mrs. Glasse Cookery 383 A fine lip salve. 1806-7]. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life (1825) vi. xxxi, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lipsalve-boxes, cut sands, &c. 1826 Scott Tyrul. 13 May, Praise..costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve. 1882]. Asirron Social Life Reign Q. Anne 1. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now + Lipse, only in riming phr. without lipse, app. = "without fail".

a 1380 S. Paula 34 in Horstm Allengt. Leg. (1872) 4.

a 1380 S. Paula 34 in Horstm Altengt. Leg. (1878) 4.

Lipse, obs. variant of LISP v.

Lip-service. [See Lip sb. 6 a (b).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

161mcd. 164 Direct. Publ. Worship Pref. 2 Pleasing themselves in their lip-service in hearing a part in it. 1825 J. N. Ral. Bro. Jonathan 1. 419 No lip-service for me. 1850 Svo. Dobell. Roman i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 15 They . subdued the world And with superior scorn heard its lip-service. 1830 HALL Canne Scapegoat xiv, People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So Li:p-se rver, one whose service is in profession

1860 All Year Round No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-

1860 All Year Round No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lipserver as that pauper.

† Liptote. Obs. [ad. mod.L. liptotes, blundered form of litotes. Cf. MDu. liptote.] = LITOTES.

1589 PUTTERMAM Eng. Poesie III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 By another figure! we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearannee it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote. a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Cambridgesh. 1. (1662) 157 Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation..., Vir non omnino stubidus...; but we understand the language of his Liptote.

II Timuria. (lipide 71ä). Path. [mod.L. lipūria,

| Lipuria (lipiño rià). Path. [mod.L. lipūria, f. Gr. λίπ-os fat + οὖρον urine.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms...namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

Lip-worship. [See Lip sh. 6 a (h).] Wor-

hip-worship. [See Lift 30, 6 a (n).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 Sanderson Serm. II. 262 The knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings. a 1716 Blackall #ks. (1723)

1. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Knee, or a Lip-worship. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) VII. Ivi. 75 The lip-worship of contriers and time-servers.

Hence Lip-worshipper, one whose worship is limited to professions.

VII. Ivi. 75 The lip-worshipper, one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 Sir A. ne Vere 1st Pt. Mary Tudor Iv. ii, True love Visits not thrones. The lonely sitter there Finds flatterers, lip-worshippers, but not True love.

+ Liquability. Obs. rare—. [f. L. liquābil-is: see next and -1TY.] The state of being liquable.

1662 S. P. Acc. Latitude Men 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity. 1731 in Balley vol. II.

+ Liquabile, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 liquible, 7 liquable. [ad. L. liquābil-is, f. liquāre: see Liquate v. and -ABLE.]

A. adj. That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. Ep. x. in Ashm. (1652) 111 Such bodies which in nature be liquable. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 20 Quicksilver and Brinstone are the .. cause of beginning in all thinges liquable or those which melt, which are commonly called Mettals. 1657 G. Starkey Helmont's Vind. 314 A Salt .. liquable in water or Wine. 1768 A. Catcott Treat. Delings 322 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any liquable substance cast fluid into a mould.

B. sb. A substance that may be liquefied.

B. sb. A substance that may be liquefied. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 7 Wiyn not alounly holdip in it be propirtees of gold, but myche more be propirtees of alle liquibles if bei be quenchid berinne. 1612 STURTEVANT Metallica 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable...which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

1727 BAILEY vol. 11. Hence Li quableness. | Liquamen (likwēlmen). [L. liquāmen a liquīd mixture, f. liquāre: see Liquate v.] † a. A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient

name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum. Obs.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 111. 827 And make liquamen castimoniall Of peres thus. 1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 5059 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be Bees-meat). 1770 Ibid. LXI. 343, I mixed. six drams of the putrid liquamen, with ..this liquor. 1806 A. Hunter Culina (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad. made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor.

b. 'A fluid for administering medicine' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

† Liquament. Obs. page 1. [ad I. liquid.

+ Liquament. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. liquā-ment-um, f. liquāre: cf. prec.] A concoction, liquid mixture.

657 Tomeinson Renou's Disp. 731 Mix the brayed Lithare with the liquament.

Liquate (loi kwe't), v. [f. L. liquat-, ppl. stem of liquare to melt, cogn. w. liquor Liquor.]

+1. trans. To make liquid, cause to flow. Also

†1. trans. To make liquid, cause to flow. Also intr., to become liquid, melt.

1669 W. Simson Hydrot. Chym. 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunicles thereof, liquates the blood from them..; at every turnenting liquation puts nature upon the rack. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils (1729)

1. 10 If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they..are apt to liquate afterwards. Ibid. 19 Being wet...the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. Metallurgy. To liquefy metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also to liquate out.

1864 in Webster. 1874 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining

integrated suct.. when a clear yellow oil is (to borrow a term of the metallurgists) 'liquated out'.

Hence Li quated ppl. a., Li quating vbl. sb.

1684 tr. Banet's Merc. Compit. xix. 700 A Bath promotes the flowing of the Blood, liquating of it. 1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 483 The liquated lead is completely desilverized.

Liquation (likwēt fon). [ad. L. liquātiön-em, of action (likwēt son proc)]

n. of action f. liquare : see prec.]

n. of action f. liquire: see prec.]

1. The process of making or of becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted.

1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 272 Liquation is when as that which shall be made into one body, is dissolved, that it can flow abroad like waves. 1645 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. 149 Crystall is nothing else, but lee or Snow. congealed beyond liquation. 1657 Tomlinson Renoil's Disp. 11. xviii. 74 Liquation differs from Dissolution, in that Liquation is alwayes caused by heat, and seldome or never with any humour; Dissolution alwayes with humours, seldome with heat. 1669 [see Liquate v. 1]. 1722 Quincy Phys. Dict. (ed. 2) s.v., Such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation, or Liquefaction, which signify the same.

2. Metallurgy. The action or process of separating metals by fusion.

2. Meetangy. The action of process of separating metals by fusion.

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. VII. v. in Ashm. (1632) 170 As yt (Gold) the Fyre doth fele. Lyke Wax yt wylbe redy unto Lyquaeyon. 1605 Timme Quersit. 1. xiii. 59 In the liquation or melting of gold with other metalls. 1646 Sig T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxi. 161 Mettals in their liquation, although they intensly heat the air above their surface, arise not yet into a flame. 1839 Ure Dict. Arts 774 Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

3. Comb., as liquation furnace, hearth, tube; liquation cake, a cake, composed of black copper and lead, used in charging a liquation furnace.

1839 Ure Dict. Arts 775 The flames, after playing round about the sides of the liquation tubes, pass off.. into the chimney. Ibid. 824 The working area charged with the liquation cakes and charcoal. Ibid., These cakes are played in the liquation furnace.

1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Liquation Hearth, or Furnace.

† Liquative, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. L. liquāre:

† **Liquative**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. liquare: see Liquate v. and -ative.] Of or pertaining to liquation.

1657 TOMLINSON Renau's Disp. II. xvii. 75 The Alcumists ... have invented many things, whereby the liquative or fusitive Art is enriched.

† Liquator. Obs. rare = °. [a. I. *liquator, agent-n. of liquare to melt.] (See quot.) 1623 Соскевам. Liquator, he which melteth. Lique, an alleged name for a kind of small sea-

going vessel, is prob. a spurious word: in the Fr. text of Froissart, which Berners followed, *lique* is text of Froissart, which herners ionowed, name is believed to be a mistake for ligne: see Line sh.3 1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. lxxxiiii. h b/2 A lytell shyppe called Lyque [F. ligne]. 1847 Nicolas list. R. Navy II. 164 Lique was a small, light, swift vessel. Froissart says fetc.]. 1894 C. N. Robinson Brit. Fleet 210 'Liques' and 'lynes', small swift rowing galleys.

Liquefacient (likwife'i fetn.), a. and sh. [ad. Liquefacient on propher of liquefacient to Light.]

L. liquefacient (likwlet fent), a. and sb. [ad. L. liquefacient-em, pr. pple. of liquefacere to Liquefr: see -FACIENT.] a. adj. 'Making liquid' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). b. sb. Something which serves to liquefy; spec. in Med., an agent (such as mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquefying solid deposits (Dunglison Med. Lex.

of liquefying solid deposits (Dunglison Med. Lex. 1853). Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

† Liquefacted, ppl. a. [f. L. liquefact-, ppl. stem of liquefacter to Liquefry + -ED 1] Liquefied.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 22 b/1 With the liquefacted and moulten corrosive. 1599 — tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 90/2 Inungate therwith externally your Croppe, with liquefactede Bacon.

† Liquefactible, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. as prec. + -1BLE. Cf. OF. liquefactible.] That may be liquefed, liquefable.

be liquefied, liquefiable.

prec. + -1BLE. Cf. OF. liquefactible.] That may be liquefied, liquefiable.

1644 Dight Nat. Bodies xvii. (1658) 191 Those bodies ... which by heat are mollified or are liquefactible.

† Liquefacting, tpl. a. Obs. rare -1. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.] Used in the liquefaction of metals.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 41 b/2 We must yet make greater fyer thervnder, with violente flames, as if it were a liquefaction [likwifærk]5n). Also 8-9 erron. liquifaction. [a. F. liquefaction, ad. L. liquefaction-em, n. of action f. liquefactire to Liquefy.]

1. The action or process of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied; reduction to a liquid state.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Ayer also with his Coaction, Maketh things to be of light liquefaction: As Wax is and Butter, and Gummes all, A little heate maketh them to melt and fall. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. v. 562 Which [cloudes] were encreased by the liquefaction and distilling of the aire into water. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) 1. 12 The qualities of fire remain the same, whether you throw gold or clay into it; yet upon casting in the latter no liquefaction will ensue. 1800 Henny Epit. Chem. (1808) 37 Ice, during liquefaction must absorb much caloric. 1818 Faraday Exp. Res. xxi. (1844) 106 The liquefaction and solidification of gases. 1851 J. H. Newman Cath. in Eng. vii. 208, I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. 1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 69 The softening or liquefaction of the outer surface of the wall of the hair.

† 2. fig. Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. F. liquéfaction.)

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1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 150 A liquefaction or a meltynge of the soule. a 1631 PONNE Serm. xxvi. 257 Till thou feele in thy selfe. a liquefaction, a colliquation, a melting of thy howels under the commination of the Judgements of God upon thy sin. 1633 EARI. MANCII. All Mondo (1636) 201 They laboured by a liquefaction of their soules into God, to insoule themselues in God. a 1711 Ken Hymns Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 228 She rapt at his endearing Eye. in sweet, am'rous Liquefaction dy'd.

Liquefactive (likw/fæktiv), a. [ad. L. type liquefactiv-us, f. liquefacere to Liquery.] Having

the effect of liquefying.

1877 ROBERTS Hand/sk. Med. (ed. 3) 1, 47 Fatty or liquefactive change. may lead to its absorption.

1893 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 164 The liquefactive softenings which may occur in old thrombi.

Liquefiable (liˈkw/fəiˈáb'l), a. Also liqui-. [f. Liquefrable.] That may be liquefied.

may be liquefied.

1558-66 Warde II. Alexis' Secr. III. VI. 69 b. To make all metalles liquifiable. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 839 The Consistencies of Bodies are. Liquefiable, Not Liquefiable. 1855 Yrnl. R. Algric, Soc. XVI. I. 32 Their more fluid and liquefiable parts. 1865 Mansfield Salts 298 Both these substances are, at ordinary temperatures, gases, but liquefiable by pressure and cold.

Alg. 1829 Bentham Yustice & Cod. Petit. Wks. 1843 V. 485 The penance and the excommunication themselves have been made liquifiable into fees.

Liquefier (lirkw/isijs1). [f. Liquefy v. +-ER 1.]

One who or that which liquefies.

1824 J. Witson in *Blackin Mag.* XV. 721 Punch—cold lime and rum punch, I mean—the best liquifier, perhaps, that has yet been invented for this season. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3 1 The great liquefier [se. of air and gases], Professor Dewar.

Liquefy (li kw/fəi), v. Also 6-9 liquify. F. liquifier, ad. L. liquifacore to make liquid, f. liquire to be fluid: see -FY.]

1. trans. To reduce into a liquid condition. With

1. trans. To reduce into a liquid condition. With obj. a solid substance; also in Physics, air, gases, † Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid).

1547 Boerne Brev. Health 75, I do lyquifye it in the oyle of Roses. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 10/2 Liquefye the Suger in Melisse water. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. 4 Min. Introd., Some of them may be Liquefied by liquour, as earths, salt... &c., some by fire, as metallick fluores. 1756-7 tr. Krysler's Trav. (1760) HI. 63 The substance in the phial.. looks like balsam of Pern, which may be very easy liquefied. 1824-9 Laxbook Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 II. 245 Sweat ran from them liquefying the blood that had.. haddened on their hands and feet. 1863 Tyxdall. Heat ii. § 21 (1870) 26 Simply to liquefy a mass of ice an enormous amount of heat is necessary. 1887 Lubrock Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature No. 618, 411 Oxygen and nitrogen have been liquefied.

2. fig. To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. F.

have been liquefied.

2. fg. To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. F. liquifier.) Also intr. for passive.

1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 313/2 From that houre the sowle of hym lyquefyed and the passion of Jhesu cryst was menuelyously infysed in his herte. 1502 Atkinson to De Imitatione III. vi. 201 That I may lerne, what is to man to be lyquifyed and molten in lone.

3. intr. To become liquid; + rarely to dissolve (in water).

(in water).

1883 STUBBES Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 29 Othersome will cast wette salt into it (wool), which in time will liquifie. 1626
Bacon Sylva § 840 The Disposition not to Liquefie proceedeth from the Easie Emission of the Spirits, whereby the Grosser Parts contract. 1795 Addison Italy (1733) 119 Blood...which liquefy'd at the Approach of the Saint's Head, tho'... it was hard congeal'd before. 1750 tr. Leonardus's Alirr. Stones 18 Some stones. do not liquify, and also sink in water. 1812 Sig H. Davy Chem. Philos. Wks. 1840 IV. 1 Crystalline muriate of lime and snow, both cooled to 0° Fahrenheit... act upon each other and liquefy. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. II. xi. 289 The ice liquefying rapidly.

4. trans. To give (a consonant) a 'liquid' or semivocalie pronunciation.

semivocalic pronunciation.

1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND Notes Fortescue's Als. & Lim. Mon. 27 This letter g is also liquified in the middle, as in the word sail from the Saxon saegl. 1842 M. RUSSELL Polynesia i. (1849) 39 They [the consonants] are liquefied to a soft and almost vowel sound.

5. pocular. To moisten or 'soak' with liquor or

'drink'. Also absol.

1826 Scorr Yrnl. 5 Mar., Something of toddy and cigar in that last quotation, I think. Yet I only smoked two, and liquified with one glass of spirits and water. 1827 Hone Every-day Bk. 11. 12 When thoroughly liquefied, his loquacity is delaging.

loquacity is deluging.

Hence Li quefied, Li quefying ffl. adjs.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 243/t Which foresayed. paper balle, she must winde in liquefyede waxe.

1731 Hist. Litteraria III. 252 Iron melted into a liquified Matter. 1825 J. Nronolson Operat. Mechanic 741 Liquefied anther. separated from the oily portions which alter its consistence. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. xi. 83 After we had divided the liquefied snow... amongst us we had nothing to drink. 1808 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxiii. 365 Some irritating liquefying body derived from the decomposition processes going on on the surface of the dysenteric ulcer.

Liqueres, -is(e, obs. forms of Lickerish.

Liquerous, variant of Lickerish.

Liquerous, variant of Lickerish.

Liquerous, variant of Lickerous. 1609 W. M. Man in Moone D 2.

Liquesce (likwe's), v. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. liquesce're to become liquid,] intr. To become liquid, 1831 T. Hore Ess. Origin Man I. 157 When by degrees. the heat. penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquesce.

Liquescence (likwe'sens). rare. [f. Liquescent a.; see -ENCE.] The process or fact of be-

coming liquid.

1875 Fam. Herald 13 Nov. 29/2 If the phial of Januarius were., duly attested to be congulated human blood... its liquescence periodically would be acknowledged as a miracle. [In some recent Dicts.]

Lique scency. rare -o. [f. next: see-ENCY.] The state or quality of being liquescent; 'aptness to melt' (J.).

to melt' (J.).

1056 in BLOUNT Glossogn. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Liquescent (likwersent), a. [ad. L. liquescent-em, pr. pple. of liquescere to become liquid:

see -ESCENT.] That is in process of becoming liquid;

see -ESCENT.] That is in process of becoming liquid; apt to become liquid.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Liquescent, melting, consuming.
1758 Reid tr. Macquer's Chem. 1. 23 They... attract the moisture of the air, and are thereby melted into a liquor. These may be called Liquescent Salts. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 11. 486 The spinal marrow... was found disorganised and liquescent.

17ansf. a 1849 Poe Ulalume Poems (1859) 69 At the end of our path a liquescent and nebulous lustre was born. 1867 Bailey Universal Hymn. 16 Globelets of liquescent flame.

18. Of a sound: Tending to a 'liquid' pronunciation.

eintion.

1755 JOHNSON S.V. Malign, The g is mute or liquescent. Hence † Lique scentness.
1727 BALLEY VOL. II, Liquescentness, aptness to melt. † Lique scible, a. Obs. rare. [f. 1... liquesce-è-liq [f. L. liquesc-ere

to become liquid: see -tBLE.] Liquefiable.

1657 Touthson Kenon's Disk, 264 The best [scammony] is mild, splendic, clear like gum. easily liquescible.

|| Liqueur likor; often likiwa), sb. [F.;

Ligi or sh.]

1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and

flavoured with aromatic substances.

flavoured with aromatic substances.

1742 Pope Dim. iv. 316 He.. Try'd all hors-d'amvres, all liqueurs defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daving dim'd.

1750 Shenstone To the Virtuosi v, Tis you.. Know what conserves they chuse to Cat And what liqueurs to tipple 1750 Shenstone To the Virtuosi v, Tis you. Know what conserves they chuse to Cat And what liqueurs to dipletent sorts of wine and a liqueur. 1804 T. Trotter Drunkenness v. (1834) 176 The liqueur called Noyau.

1815 Sporting Mag. XLVI. 122 Cafes, where coffee and liqueurs are taken.

1871 Longr. in Life (1832) HI. 163 Manufacturers of exquisite liqueurs. 1882 Engel. Brit. XIV. 636/2 Eittersform a class of liqueurs by themselves.

D. A mixture consisting of sugar and certain wines, or sugar and alcohol: used to sweeten and flavour champagne.

flavour champagne.

1872 Theorems & Duppl Treat, Wine 468.
2. liqueur-glass. In some recent Dicts.
3. attrib. and Comb., as liqueur manufacturer merchant; liqueur brandy, a brandy of special bouquet, which is consumed in small quantities as liqueur; liqueur-frame, a frame for holding liqueur bottles; liqueur glass, a very small drinking glass used for liqueurs; liqueur-mau. one who adds the liqueur in the process of champagne-making; liqueur-stand = liqueur-frame. liqueur-wine [= F. vin de liqueur], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the

strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liqueurs.

1882 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 686/2 Wines and spirits remarkable for their amount of bouquet, such as tokay and 'liqueur brandy, &c. 1875 Jas. Grant One of the '600' iv, Binns appeared.. followed by a servant bearing 'liqueur-frames, filled with 'mountain dew'. 1859 Lanc Wond. India 18 Two 'liqueur glasses. 1872 Theodorum & Durak Treat. Wine 486 The liqueur is kept in the atelier in a large can attached to a machine which is under the guidance of the 'liqueur-man. 1858 Symonys Dict. Trade, 'Liqueur manufacturer, 1800 Ann. Reg. 441 An Italian 'liqueur merchant. 1858 Symonys Dict. Trade, 'Liqueur Kiand. 1872 Theodorum & Durak Treat. Wine 515 'Liqueur Wines Thomas 'y for flavour stall Trans. To flavour

Liqueu'r, v. [f. Liqueur sb.] trans. To flavour

champagne) with a liqueur.

1872 Thursenum & Durrk Treat. Wine 467 The operation of liqueuring. Phid. 469 It sometimes happens, however, that.. the wine which has been disgorged or liqueured undergoes a slight second fermentation. 1876 M. Collins Blacksmith 4. Scholar I. ix. 243 The liqueured champagnes for which we give as many shillings as it cost pence.

Liquible, variant of Liquable Obs.

Liquid (li'kwid), a. and sb. Forms: 4 liquyd, 5-6 li-, lyquide, -yde, (5 lyquet, 6-7 liqued), 6- liquid. [a. OF. liquide, ad. L. liquid-us, f. liquie to be liquid, cogn. with liquare Liquidev., liqui to be liquid, liquor Liquor.]

A. adj.

I. 1. Said of a material substance in that condition (familiar as the normal condition of water, oil, alcohol, etc.) in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition.

01 a substance in this condition.

1382 Wyclif Ezek, xliv. 30 Alle liquyd [1388 moist] sacrifices, or fleetynge, as cyle, and hony, and syche. c 1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 203 Fleuma vitreum was liquide fleuma, & wip cooldnes it is congilid. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vil. 373 Rosyn, greee, and other lyquet & bryuyng stuffe. 1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1560) Oiv b, Another devine medecine, in a liquide-fourme. 1562 Turner Herbal II.

29 Rosin of y larche tre., is moyster or more liqued.

1500 Spenser F. Q. II. ii. 6 Which feedes each living plant with liquid sap. 1500 Shars. Mids. N. 1, i. 211 Decking with liquid pearle, the bladed grasse. 1604 — Oth. v. i. 280 Whip me ye Diuels.. Wash me in steepe-downe gulfes of Liquid fire. 1610 WILLET Hexapla Dan. 202 Windes doe not blowe so much ypon the solid earth, as ypon the liquid sea. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 229 If it were Land that ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697 DRVDEN Tirg. Georg. IV. 601 Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran. 1760-2 GOLDSM. Cit. World cvi. P. 4 The whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V. DIXON Heat 1. 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to measure temperatures considerably above those at which the liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 Mary HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece II. xi. 1 With the taste of Nectar and colour of liquid gold.

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang, often used

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang, often used

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang, often used for: Watery,

1606 Shaks, Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 40 And anon behold The strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1611
CORYAT Cradities 559, I will returne againe to my liquid iourney betwikt Mentz and Franckford vpon the river Mænus. 1657 Be. H. King Pewis 1843 ili. xiii. 103 All the Ship-wracks, and the liquid graves. 1725 Pore Odyss. x. 58 Meanwhile our vessels plough the liquid plain. 1810 Wordsw. Haggoner Concl. 36 While Grasmere smoothed her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng. Wks. (Bohn) H. I. The good ship... gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J. Burroughs Locusts & W. Homy (1884) 82 H [the strawberry] is the product of liquid May touched by the June sun.

C. occas. Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1878 Rowlands Betray. Christ 57 Her liquid eies strone each texceed the other, .. by teares her woe appeares.

1872 Black Pr. Thude iii. 36 Poems, over which fair eyes had grown full and liquid.

II. In various transf. and fig. senses.

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright (like pure water). [Cf. L. liquidus in poetry.]

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright (like pure water). [Cf. L. liguidus in poetry.]

1500 Spenser F. Q. III. iv. 49 And with her pineons cleaves the liquid firmament. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. II. ii. (1712)

41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens. 1688 Paior Exodus III. v, Why does he [the Sun] wake the correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid Light? 1697 Drayber Virg. Georg. III. 378 They That wing the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 Gran Ode on Spring iii, The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to.. float amid the liquid noon. c1806 K. Winter Pooms (1837) 73 The liquid lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEV All. Lo. &e xiii. (1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone; free from harshness or discord. Also in Phonetics,

forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone; free from harshness or discord. Also in Phonetics, Of the nature of a 'liquid' (see B. 2).

a 1637 B. Josson Eng. Gram. (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded firme in the heginining of the words, and more liquid in the middle, and ends: as in raver, rifer. 1646 Crashaw Steps to Temple, etc. 105 Bathing in streames of liquid neeledie. 1697 Driven English Bathing in streames of liquid endedie. 1697 Driven English Bathing in streames of liquid consonants are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound to the Words. 1733 Pope Hor. Sat. II. 1. 31 Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine. 1752 Hing Ess. xxi. Wks. 1854 III. 222 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797 Mbs. Radeliffer Italian xi. (1824) 586 The liquid cadence, as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection of no vulgar feelings. 1847 Tennyson Princess II. 404 Make liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. II. i. 149 Tones which are alike in pitch... are distinguishable by their... ringing or their liquid character. 1879 J. Burrougus Locusts & W. Honey (1834) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink. 1888 Swert Eng. Sounds & 21 But those 'vowellike' or 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by buzz are often also syllabic.

† 4. Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident, manifest. Obs.

manifest. Obs.

manifest. Obs.

1610 Donne Pseudo-martyr 17 With vs it is enident and liquid enough. a 1619 Fotherny Atheom. II. iii. § 3. (1622) 210 But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid.

1620 WOTTON in Reliq. (1672) 519 Vou had suspended your Judgement till more liquid proofs. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY Lett. cxxx. (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted.

1657 W. Morice Coena quasi Kauya xxii. 222 S. Augustine impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists], as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings. 1685 H. More Paralif. Prophet. 462 This is the clear and liquid reason why [etc.]. 1726 Ayliffe Parergon [303], I have robbed my self of liquid Proof by my own Act.

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed. Now only in Scots Law, said of a debt that has been ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation, or by the decree of

either by a written obligation, or by the decree of

a court.

1660 Howell. Dict. s.v., To make accounts liquid, or cleer, liquider, arrester les comptes.

1681 Rycaut it. Gracian's Critick To Rdr., A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father: The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was liquid, and clearly stated by the Councel of the Exchequer.

1682 SCARLETT Exchanges 120 To Discount... is good and sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liqued Debt. 1726

AVLIFEE Parergon 135 Nor does it admit of any delay tho the Debt be entirely Liquid. 1731 Liquid sum [see Liquidation 1]. 1754 Ersking Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 253 Inhibition may proceed...upon a liquid obligation. 1884 Sir R. Collier in Law Times Rep. Ll. 581/2 A claim by way of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile, unconstrained.

unconstrained.

1835 1. Taylor Spir. Despot, iv. 165 The liquid or convertible state in which we find the designations of office in the New Testament. 1867 Deutscu Rem. (1874) 13. The liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They mean anything and everything. 1877 Pauer Pianoforte Playing 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being promptly converted into cash.
1870 Daily News 26 May. Liquid Securities or in other

promptly converted into cash.

1879 Daily Neves 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity arises.

1884 Pall Mall G. 5 May 7/2 A company with sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. Comb.: liquid-solid a. (see quot.).

1862 H. Spencer First Princ. II. xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A liquid-solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with comparative facility.

18 ch

B. sb. 1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In pl. often

=liquid food.

Liquids and gases are classed together as fluids: see

Liquids and gases are classed together as fluids: see Filtin.

1708 J. Pinlips Cyder 1. 31 Be it thy Choice.. To sit beneath her leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids.

1728 J. Pinlips Cyder 1. 31 Be it thy Choice.. To sit beneath her leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids.

1728 WATTS Logic 1. vi. \$4 Juice includes both substance and liquid.

1738-83 Hoole Ord. Fine. XXII. 88 E'er his lips essay'd The moistening liquid.

1805 Med. Yind. XIV. 125 Herefused to swallow liquids.

1839 R. S. Robinson Naul.

Steam Eng. 16: Steam when in contact with the liquid from which it is formed.

1842 A. Comme Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids.

1875 FORTNUM Majolica vi. 58 The liquid of the bath must be thin.

1870 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phill. 1. 1. § 320 We shall designate a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple appellation of a liquid.

1895 Zangwith Master II. 157

Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

10. Dutch liquid: see Dutten a. 3 b.

21. Phonetics. A name applied to the sounds denoted by the letters l, m, n, r, or (by some writers)

2. Phonetics. A name applied to the sounds denoted by the letters l, m, n, r, or (by some writers) only to those denoted by l and r. The name (L. liquide, sc. littere) is a literal translation of the Gr. $b\gamma\rho\dot{a}$ (sc. $\sigma\tauot\chi\epsilon(\dot{a})$ applied to λ, μ, r, ρ , on account of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other consonants, or perh. as having an indeterminate or unstable character between consonant and vowel (cf. the application of $b\gamma\rho\dot{o}\dot{s}$ to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term $b\mu\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{b}u\dot{r}\dot{a}$ semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and σ). A somewhat analogous term is the F. monitle lit, 'wet', used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of l and some other consonants.

used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of I and some other consonants.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 23 Theyr consonantes he devyded in to mutes & liquides or semivocalles. 1611 FLORIO, LI-quide, liquides, as L. M. N. R. a 1637 B. JONSON Eng. Gram. (1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a liquid, the tongue striking the root of the palate gently. 1710 Addison I allow the root of the palate a Consonant in it; I took care to make it run upon Liquids. 1751 Jonsson Rambler No. 88 ? 3 By tempering the mute consonants with liquids and semi-towels. 1817 BYRON Repto xliv, With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. Comb.: † liquid vessel, receptacles for liquids. 1640 Neto Haven Col. Rec. (1857) 1. 488 The wormes would

1649 New Haven Col. Rec. (1857) 1. 458 The wormes would eat it [timber] so as it would be viserviceable for making of liquid vessell.

llence Li quidless a., without liquid.

1826 Blackw, Mag. XX. 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand stood liquidless as a sand-bottle.

Liquidambar (likwidæmbăi). Also liquid amber. [a. mod.L. liquidambar (in Renou 1615), app. irreg. f. L. liquid-us LIQUID + med.L. ambar AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark of the tree Liquidambar styraciftua. Called also

of the tree Liquidambar styracifila. Called also copalm balsam.

1508 Florio, Liquidambro, liquid amber. 1616 Bellokar, Liquid Amber. A sweete Rosin brought from the West Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 Tomenson Renon's Disp. iv. iv. ix. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine. called from its suaveolence, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of Amber [orig. Liquidambar dictum, . quasi ambarum liquidum]. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Amber, Liquid Amber, is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris.

2. Rot. A genus of trees. N.O. Hamamelider.

2. Bot. A genus of trees, N.O. Hamamelideae, consisting of two species, L. orientalis of Asia Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid storax), and L. styraciftua, the Sweet-gum Tree

of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 Priscott Mexico (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the liquid-amber tree. 1846 W. D. Cooley Maritime & Int.

Discov. III. v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordilleras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar.

1881 Gard. Chron. No. 412.652 Some young Liquidambar.

1884 E. EGGLESTON in Century Mag. Jan. 446/2 Carts with truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

Liquidate (likwideⁱt), ppl. a. Law. rare.
Also 7 Sc. liquidat. [ad. late L. liquidāt-us.
pa. pple. of liquidāre, f. liquidus liquid, clear.]
Ascertained and fixed in amount. (Cf. Liquid a.

4 b.)

1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 77 The Judge sal take ane pledge fra the defender.. to pay the debt, with the skaiths taxat and liquidat in the persewers clame, to the persewer, within space of fiftene dayes. 1868 Act 31 & 32 Vict. c., 101 Sched. (FF) No. 1 With a Fifth Part more of the Interest due at each Term of liquidate Penalty.

Liquidate (li'kwidc'i), 7. Also 7 liquidat. [f. late 1. liquidāt-, ppl. stem of liquidāte, f. li-

quidus Liquid. Cf. F. liquider, Sp. liquidar, It. liquidare (in sense 4).] +1. trans. To make clear or plain (something

obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to

obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to settle (differences, disputes). Obs.

a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams 1. (1692) 19 There he discours'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 Hist.

Litteraria III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1765

H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anced. Paint. I. ii. 43 A senseless jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly. 1765—Otranto iii. (1798) 46 Ere we liquidate our differences by the sword. 1779-81 Jonnson L. P. Addison Wks. III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!'. Addison was frighted, lest he should be thought a promoter of insurrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend' 1780 Penflam Princ. Legisl. iii. § to In what other respects our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). rare.

1620 Sir R. Naunton in Fortesc. Papers 114 He may liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish Court.. 1865 F. H. Laing in Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser. 1. (1865) 200 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates many other objections of the same character.

† 2. To determine and apportion by agreement or by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly (accounts).

by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly

12. To determine and apportunitor by agreements by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly (accounts). Obs.

c 1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 41 Ane Baron, in his awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auchtand to him be his tenentis. 1622 Marbe tr. Aleman's Graman d'Alf. 1. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liquidate and divide it to an haire. 1739 CIBBER Afol. (1750) II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal share with us. 1755 Connect, Col. Rec. (1856) X. 366 A committee with full power... to examine, liquidate, adjust, settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the several accounts. 1758 J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst. 41 The commander.. will be able to liquidate the amount of his nett wages. 1705 Wyrthe Decis. Virginia 14 An account of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as a payment in paper. 1798 BAY Amer. Law Ref. (1809) I. 114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated. fig. 1795 CHESTERF. Let. to Son 27 Feb. (1892) III. 1248 If our epistolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe you would be brought in considerably debtor.

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also absol. in U.S. slang.

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also absol. in U.S. slang.

1755 JOHNSON, Liquidate, to clear away; to lessen debts.
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1756 LD. Malmesbury Diaries & Corr. 11. 122 The King desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate them. 1766 R. King in Life & Corr. (1894) I. 6 As the debt arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably he more easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way. 1823 LINGARD Hist. Eng. VI. 110 Charles. Ind not wherewith to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy.
1834 HT. MARTINEAU Moral IV. 135 No effort should be spared to liquidate the National Debt. 1835 HALBURYON Clockm. Ser. I. xviii, When I liquidate for my dinner, I like to get about the best that's goin. 1849 Groff Hist. Greece II. lixi. (1869) VI. 333 The pay which he had offered was never liquidated. 1868 Roofers Plot. Econ. iv. (1876) 6 In the vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate debts on either side.

4. Law and Comm.

a. trans. To ascertain and set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm)

set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm)

and to arrange the apportioning of the assets; to 'wind up'. b. intr. To go into liquidation.

1870 Standard 16 Nov., A proposal to liquidate by arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors.

1881 Law Times 13 Dec. 11911 The debtor liquidate dand a trustee was appointed.

5. trans. To liquefy, melt. rare.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Liquidate, to make moist, to clear. 1862 Yral. Suc. Arts X. 324/2 The heat of the ship's hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [sc. rubber]

b. fig. To dissipate, waste.

1702 DE FOE Reform, Manners Misc, or These [se. drunkards] liquidate their Wealth, and covet to be poor. 6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating.

In some mod. Dicts. Hence Li quidated ppl. a., Li quidating vhl. sb.

and ppl. a.

1747 Balley vol. 11, Liquidated, made moist or clear; also spoken of Bills made current or payable; pay'd off, cleared. 1749 Councet. Col. Rec. (1876) IX. 453 That he press forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment for the accounts. 1798 Bay Amer. Law Rep. (1809) I. 16 Liquidated accounts. 1848 Annould Mar. Insur., iv. (1866) I. 181 Dehts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained amounts. 1891 Daily News 15 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated from. 1805 Ibid. 8 May 8/7 Whent. declined under the combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West, and active liquidating. 1899 Ibid. 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating or abortive companies. or abortive companies

Liquidation (likwide¹fən). [n. of action f. late L. liquidare to Liquidare. Cf. F. liquidation.]

1. Law. The action or process of ascertaining

1. Law. The action or process of ascertaining and apportioning line amounts of a debt, etc. c1575 Balfons's Practicks (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices of fermis. 1731 BAILEY vol. 11, Liquidation, an ascertainment of some dubious or disputable sum; or of the respective pretensions which 2 persons may have to the same liquid or clear sum. 1731 lbid., Liquidation fin tradel the order and method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.

2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R. King in Life & Corr. (1894) 1.6 How far a liquidation by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,

I cannot say. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Wks, V. 226 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 111, 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1850 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1879 Lunsoce Addr. Pol. & Educ. vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company etc. the state or condition of height.

of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being

of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; esp. in phr. to go into liquidation.

1869 Echo 23 Mar., The .. Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation.

1873 Duity News 22 Sept. 3/2

The notifications .. for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60. 1874 Mrs. RIDDELL Mortonicy II. viii. 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 Daily News 7 Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 Ibid. 28 Oct., The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

Tionidator (likwidelya) If I Doubly News 6.

of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

Liquidator (li'kwide'toat). [f. Liquidation.

+-or. Cf. F. liquidateur.] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1858 Ld. St. Leonards Haudy-Bb. Prop. Law xxii. 170

All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 Daily News 23 Apr., The official liquidator. Inad done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. Liquidators of vessels (U.S.): a class of officers of the New York custom-house.

1884 R. Wheatley in Harper's Mag. Inne 58/1.

1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 58/t. Hence **Liquidatorship**, the office of liquidator. 1869 Daily News 5 Nov., That. the official liquidatorshould be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

Liquidity (likwi diti). [ad. L. liquiditāt-em.

should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

Liquidity (likwi diti). [ad. L. liquiditāt-em, f. liquidity (likwi diti). [ad. L. liquiditāt-em, f. liquidus Liquid a.: see -ity. Cf. F. liquidité.] The quality or condition of being liquid. 1520 Venner Via Recta viii. 183 They. doe. by reason of their liquiditie, very fitly prepare the way for other meals. 1653 H. More Conject. Cubbal. (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquidity, are very like one another. 1758 Borlase Nat. Hist. Cornwall & Passing from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity. 1794 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 398 Lavas owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813-21 Bertham Ontology Wks. 1843 VIII. 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gaseosity included. 1860 Tyndall. Clact. iii. 29 Heavy rain fell, . but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 40 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form. 1s. termed the heat of liquidity. 1876. Macdonald Mary Marston I. ii. 33 Eyes. with ..more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity. † b. Rarefied condition, subtlety. Obs.

1665 Glanvill Scepsis Sci. vi. 28 The spirits, for their liquidity, are more uncapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyer of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres.

2. Of sound: Clearness or purity of tone.

1877 Keats Sleep & Poetry 371 The wild Thrilling liquidity of dewy piping. 1819 P. Morris in Blackon Mag. VI. 300 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with. the soothing liquidity of rivers. 1821 Examiner 155/2 Sweet and indefinable liquidity of tone.

1870 Liquidize (lirkwidiz), v. [f. Liquid a. + -LZE.] trans. To make liquid, in various senses.

1871 New Monthly Mag. L. 72 The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his magination. 1840 lid. LIX. 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucepan. 1880 Liv. Univ. Knowl. (N.Y.) X. 606 This also

softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidise' the sound.

Liquidly (likwidli), adv. [f. Liquid a. +-Ly².]

1. In a liquid manner; after the manner of a liquid, 1622 Sparke Scintilla Allaris (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record The twelve apostles. 1821 New Monthly Mag. 111. 523 A noble crystal, which .. is so liquidly transparent as to shew images truly through its softening medium. 1847 L. Hurn Men, Women, & B. I. ix. 175 Tea, between black and green..; something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing.

†2. fig. Clearly, plainly (=L. liquido). Obs. 1620 Donne Serm. lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises .. evidently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Original Text it selfe. 1657 W. Blots Mod. Policies F iv, It concerns Christians to be cautelous before swearing, to swear Liquidly, and to observe Conscionably. 1657 W. Monter Corna quasi Kourù xv. 199 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Conneel of Arles. 1662 Pacitr Heresingr. (ed. 6) 283 Which they did.. as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

Liquidness (likwidnes). [f. Liquida. + -NESS.]

they did. .as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

Liquidness (li kwidnes). [f. Liquida. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.
1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyquednesse, moystev. 1622 Mabbe
18. Aleman's Gueman d'Alf. 11. 54 The myre, by reason of
18 liquidnesse, had soked it selfe quite thorow my cloathes.
1675 Sir E. Suerburne Manilius Pref. 11 The fluidity and
Liquidness of the Heavens. 1710 J. CLAKEE Robantl's Nat.
Phil. (1729) 1. 110 They are mistaken in their Notion of
Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 F. Mahonev Rel. Father
Prout (1859) 104 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839
Tait's Mag. VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of
tune, The Gondola draws nigh.

† Liquidy, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Liquid sh. +
11.] Of a liquid nature.
21400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 78 (Add. MS.) A venemy Vlcus
is, in whom habundeb venym sotyl & liquydy [z.r. liquid].

Liquiform (li kwifēm), a. [Contracted ad.
mod. L. type *liquidiformis, f. liquid-um Liquid

sb.: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. Liquiform melanosis, 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes

found in serous eavities '(Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

1805 T. Weaver tr. Werner's Treat. External Char.
Fossils 204 Native-Quicksilver, which is found in globules, and liquiform. 1833 Carswell Fathol. Anat., Mclanoma 3
Liquiform Melanois.

Liquirice, obs. form of Liquorice.

Liquor (li'kə1), sb. Forms: 3 licur(e, 4 lilykour, 4-6 lycour(e, 4-7 licour(e, liquour(e, 5-6 lycor, 5-7 licor, (5 lycure, lycowr, liceore, 6 liquor, lyquor, liker, lickor, likeour, 7 liquor, liquer, licquor, lecker), 6- liquor. [a. OF. lieur, lieuur, likeur, mod.F. liqueur (Pr. lieor, liquor, Sp., Pg. lieor, 1t. liquore), a. L. liquor (in Lucretius also līquor) liquidity (hence concr. a liquid, liquor), cogn. w. liquāre, liquīre, līquī (see Liquite, Liquite). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

Deen assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

The L. root **Idya* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre-Latin **widya*, found also in Celtic (Irish *Itiach*, Welsh grotyh*, wet); but this is doubtful.]

† 1. A liquid; matter in a liquid state; occas, in wider sense, a fluid. Obs. in general sense.

**a 1225 Ancr. R. 164 Hwo bet bere a deorewurde lieur, oder a deorewurde wete, as is bame, in a feble uetles. a 1300 Cursor M. 21620 Pis cros was men pan wont to se, and it was tald. . bat a licure par-of ran. 1357 Lay Polks Catech. 289 It [baptisme] be done anely in water, For nanothir licour is leueful thanfore. 1444 Rolls of Parl. V. 116/2 Vynegre. Oyle, and Hony and all other Lycours gaugeable. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 280 Wyth thre lyquores that ys with weptynge teares, wyth blody swette, and wyth blode. 1508 Fisher 7 Penil. Ps. xxxii. Wks. (1876) 41 Parte of theyr payne shall be in a pytte full of brennynge lycour. 1604 E. G[rimstrose] D'Alosta's Hist. Indies IV. X. 234 Although it [quicksilver] be a liquor, yet is it more beavie then any other mettall. 1610 SAMES. Tenf. 1. ii. 21 Vond same blacke cloud, . lookes like a foule bumbard that would shed his liquor, 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 50 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Louse] are so exceeding little, that both they and their Liquor are insensible. 1701 tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Frathers 309 He [Prudentius] would have the Soul to be a very subtle Liquor.

**Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality, liquidity.

" Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality,

liquidity. Obs. rare. 1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 Your principall Agent. Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Saper and Liquore.

b. In somewhat specialized uses: The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances).

as liquor of flints = liquor silicum (see 6; liquor of the Hollanders (see quot.); liquor of Libavius,

bichloride of tin.

1565 in Sativ. Poems Reform, I. 4, I heave not vpe my handes filled wth liquour of gowld, but wth water so muche prysed by Artaxerxes.

1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 150 II liquor of flints, siliceous potash, be poured into a solution of gold.

1808 Davy in Vid. Trans. XCIX. 93 The funning muriate of tin, the Liquor of Libarius, is known to contain dry muriate acid. 1831 J. Davies Mannal Mat. Med. 305
Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize.

1838 T. Thosson Chem. Org. Bodies 12 The chloride of olefant gas, usually called Liquor of the Hollanders.

1879 J. M. DUKCAN Lett. Dis. Women Xv. (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial bichloride of tin.

denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in Tanning, the ooze or tan-wafer. Iron, red, yellow liquor (see quot. 1839).

1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. ii. (1882) 37 The shoomaker liquoreth his leather, with waterish liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled togither. 1611 I'estry Bks. (Surtees) 161 Paide for word and coles for the boylinge of the lecker to the same, xijd. 1691 Lutreel. Brief Rel. (1859) 11. 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, bats, scarfes, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain. 1730 SOUTHALL Bugs 14 My Liquor's being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture. 1797 Emcycl. Bril. (ed. 2) XVIII. 307/1 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wooze, prepared. by infusing ground bark in water. 1830 URE Dict. Arts 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyrolignous acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of red or yellow liquor, being employed for these dyes. Ibid. 1203 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf sugar, called liquor by the refiners, is poured. upon the base of each cone. 1883 B. W. Renardson Field of Disease 492 In the further process of finishing the snuff. there is what is called sifting 'the shorts', preparatory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfune.

+ b. dial. Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). Obs. (Cf. Liquor 7. 1.)

+ b. dial. Grease or oil (for lubricating pur-

† D. dial. Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). Obs. (Cf. Liquor v. I.)

1559 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Caunden) 90 Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes. .jd. 1584 Ibid. 169 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles. .iijd.

C. Brewing. Water.

1741 Compl. Fam. Piece I. vi. 278 The Day before you intend to brew, you should boil a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 Lond. §

Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 Times 2 Oct. 6/x 'Liquor' is the word used, because in brewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. almost exclusively spec., a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. Malt liquor, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. Spirituous

mentation or distillation. Mall liquor, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. Spirituous liquor, liquor produced by distillation; spirits. Vinous liquor, liquor made from grapes; wine. a 1300 Cursor M. 13405 Dranc he neuer af sli licur. 13... Coer de L. 3048 To mete hadde he no savour, To wyn, ne watyr, ne no lycour. 3340 Hamfolk Pr. Consc. 6763 Na licour sal bai fynd to fele, Pat bair threst mught sleke. 1390 Gowen Conf. III. 315 This Maister la Surgien and Phisicien]. putte a liquour in hise mouth. 1412-20 Lydo. Chron. Trop I. vi, For his chiefe socome She toke to hym a vyoll with lycoure. 1494 Fabynk Chron. Lii. in In the whiche they caste wyne, mylke, and other Lycours. 1542 Boorne. Dyetary x. (1890) 252 Water., of the whiche dyuers lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynaunce be made of [sh]. 1611 Bible. Vunn. vi. 3 Neither shal he drinke any liquor of grapes. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 445 Eve. .thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. 1687 A. Lovell tr. Therenot's Trav. 1. 33 They call it Coffee... This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 Fryer Aec. E. India v. P., 36 A broad Face, from which drops his Proboscis or Trunk. .; through its Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 Lady M. W. Monracu Let. to Cless May 10 Mar., Sherbet .. is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 Devoc Crosoc. 1811, 1840) 227 There were some casks of liquor, whether wine or brandy I knew not. 1765 Phil. Trans. LV. 227 Beer, cy der. champaign, and other Huffy liquors. 1789 W. Buchan Donn. Med. (1790) 139 Persons afflicted with low spirits, .. find more benefit from the use of solid food and generous liquors. 1813 Str. H. Davy Agric Chem. (1814) 141 Fruits for the manufacture of spirituous liquors at home.

fig. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 53 Fruytfull and quycke by the lycour and supe of charite and grace. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Pay. Gal. 16 My sonne Isaae by drynkyng the effectuall lickor of the gospel, shal styll. growe vp. vntil he become a perfite man. 1534 Looce Alarum (1879) 44 They. are drunken with the lycour of

guised with liquor = Dissussed fpl. a. 6. In liquor: in a state of intoxication. To be the

guised with liquor = Discussed ppl. a. 6. In liquor: in a state of intoxication. To be the worse for liquor: to be overcome by drink.

a 1529 Selton Bk. 3 Fools Wks. 1843 1, 202 Thou hast wylde lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy stomacketo be on a flambe. 1592 Nashe F. Penilesse (ed. 2) 23a, He is reputed. a boore that will not take his licour profoundly. 1752 Hune East at Treat. (1777) 1, 229 Though the passion for liquor he more brutal and debasing. 1753 Scots Mag. May 260/2 He was in liquor. 1855 Macallan Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 110 When he had slept off his liquor. 1871 Smilles Charac, ix. (1870) 246 He., led her across, not observing that she was in liquor at the time. 1893 Foreless Mitchell Remin. Gl. Mathy 108 He had never been the worse for liquor in his life.

C. slang. (Chiefly U.S.) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, a liquor-up.
1866 Levir One of them xxii, If you choose to come in and take a liquor with me. 1872 Echo 23 Aug. Farmer, To have, as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel. 1882 Funch 29 Apr. 193/2 These hips and 'pegs' and 'ignor's... at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for Liqueur. Obs.
1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpelier.

4. The water in which meat has Leen boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the

hroth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, lish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

21430 Two Cookery-bks, 11 Pen take pe lycowr of pe bonys, an pe skyn, an pe brothe pat pe Capoun was sothyn yme. 21440 Fromp. Farv. 303/1 Lycure, or brothe of fysche, and oper lyke, liquamen. 21450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 65 Take and sepe verucyne, and betonye, and wermed. & Janne. take pe same floour a 3eyne. 21460 J. Russell. Bk. Nucture 382 Looke ye haute good mustarde berto [bravne] and good licoure. 1514 B wellaw Cyt. & Lyfandyslm. (Percy Soc.) p. slvii, Off all the broth & licour fat Is spill on thy gowne. 1719 De Foe Crusee II. (1640) 30 He.. softened them with the liquor of the meat. 1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery II. (1767) 49 Take some of the oyster liquor [etc.]. Ibid. 59 Let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up. Ibid. vi. 125 When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liquor. Then put in the pork or beef liquor. 1806 Haracieksh. Gloss, Liquor, gravy, the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). In liquor, in the state of an infusion. broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the

infusion.

1870 E. Money Cultiv. & Manuf. Tea (1878) 111 They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liquor; thirdly, the out-turn. . The Liquor.—In taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent. Ibid. 136 Its [se. Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liquor is very great. 1882 Tea Cycl. 224/1 Poor teas of weak liquor.

#6. The Latin word, pronounced laikw ρ 1 and likw ρ 3, is used (a) in *Pharmacy* and *Med*. in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as liquor animoniæ, strong solution of ammonia (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889); liquor potassæ, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potass; liquor 19 - 2

silicum, 'a compound of silex and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). (b) in Physiol., as liquor amnii, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; liquor san-

guinis, the blood-plasma.

guinis, the blood-plasma.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a liquor silicum. 1839 Lindley Introd. Bot. 1. ii. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the liquor amnios [sic]. 1846 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. 11. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. Biro Urin. Deposits (ed. 5) 184, I dissolved a portion of this concretion in liquor potassae. 1874 Jones & Siev. Pathol. Anat. (ed. 2) 14 Liquor sanguinis consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. attrib. and Comb., as liquor-cistern, -deater, -gage, glass, -saloon, -seller, -shop, -store, -lent, traffic, vessel; liquor-fired, -seasoned adjs. Also † liquor-back, a kind of vat used in brewing; liquor-pump, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); also in Sugar-Manuf. (see quot.); liquor-thief, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight). 7. attrib. and Comb., as liquor-cistern, -dealer,

Singar-Manay. See quot.); Inquor-Intel, a time which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 T. H[ALE] A.C. New Invent. 102 Cisterns, Scuppers, Liquor-Backs. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 765 The cock. above is left open to maintain a communication with the "liquor cistern lin tanning]. 1859 H. W. BEECHER LIFE Throughts Ser. 11. 70, I can imagine how a "liquor-dealer would feel to own his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY Wessex Poems 138 Her "liquor-fired face. 1875 KNGHT Dict. Mcch., *Liquor-gage. 1830 MARENAT King's Own ix, A bottle of . brandy, and a "liquor glass. 1830 URE Dict. Arts 1106 In Demerara.. it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a "liquor-pump. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the millbed runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised.. to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D. MACRAE Americans at Home xl. 320 In 'liquor-saloons and gambling-houses. 1884 Mag. of Art Mar. 215 2 Some ...getting "liquor-seasoned as they grow older. 1809 MALKIN Gill Rias vii. Xiii. (Ridle) 15 A 'Liquor-shop. 1855 Ann. Keg., Chron. 46 Mr. Henry Beer's "liquor-store. 1839 T. HARDY Mayor of Casterly. T. The licensed "liquor-tent. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 538 The illicit "liquor-traffic had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. Norrox tr. Stevin's Disme D iii, Of Gaudging, and the measures of all "Liquor vessels. Hence Liquordom nonce-twd.

Hence Li quordom nonce-wd.

1892 FARRAR in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is incessantly used by the defenders of liquordom.

Liquor (li kər), v. [f. Liquor sb.]

1. trans. To cover or smear with a liquor; esp. to lubricate with grease or oil. Obs. exc. as nonec-

to lubricate with grease or oil. Obs. exc. as nonceuse in to liquor over.

1573 Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret, Westm. (Nichols 1797)

19 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles. 24. 1577 Fenton Gold. Epist. 46 He liquored the earth wyth hys bloude. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 117 Cart-Wheeles squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 Baxer Quaker's Catcch. 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should .. preach the people out of the place. 1686 Butler Rem. (1750) I. 388 Witches liquor their Staves and fly through the Air. 1718 Motieux Quix. 1733 I. 149 That which he fansy'd to be Blood, was only .. the Oil of the Lump that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hoofs with Hog's Lard. 1847 Halliwell, Liynor, to oil, or anoint. Glove. 1864 Gd. Words 83/2 Great knobs of buds on a horse-chestnut. .. liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. esp. To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with

2. esp. To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with

oil or grease.

2. esp. To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1502 [see Liquoring vid. sh.]. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. iv. v. 150 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermens books with me. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Reasts (1686) 327 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shooes and boots therewithal. 1681 Cheffiam Angler's Vade-m. xxxiv. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor. 1776 Ansiev Election Ball 29 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. Collman Br. Grins, Random Records (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony [etc.]. b. slang, in phr. To liquor (a person's) boots:

(a) to cuckold (him); (b) (see quot. 1785).

1702 T. Brown Wks. (1720) H. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 Grose Dict. Ving. Tongue x.v., To liquor one's boots, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholicks to administer the extreme unction.

† C. slang. To thrash, beat; esp. in phr. to liquor (a person's) hide. Obs.

a 1689 R. Hood & Little John viii. in Child Ballads III. 134'2 III liquor thy hide, If thou offers to touch the string. 1719 D'Urrey Pills VI, 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

† 3. Cookery. To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. Obs.

a 1704 Compl. Servant-Maid (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and stript Time. 1751 Smollert Per. Pikke II. xiviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of

(Stigat-Toaves) by pouring visit and fine syrup, 1743 Lond. & Country Brew, 11. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies hequored in the Mash-vat. 1833 Uke Rep. Sugar Refining 3 in Parl. Papers XXXIII. 553, I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adopt as my general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pap. 1851 Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol. 111. 155 The [tobacco] leaves intended for

the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see Liquoring vôl. sô.].

b. transf. To adulterate (spirits) with water. 1894 Daily News 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also to liquor up. Now slang.

c 1560 Misogonus 1. iv. 19 (Brandl Quellen 434). I thinke, heis at Alhouse, a likeringe ones brayne. 1577 FENTON Gold. Epist. 115 The blynde man, who weening to powred trinke into hys dyshe, powreth it into yo river which hath on neede to bee liquored. c 1600 Timon III. iv, If that your throates are dry, I'le liquour them. 1642 R. CARFENTER Experience 1. xvii. 118 If wee licker them throughly with strong Beere. 1662 Rump I. 336 Unlesse the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARO Secret Hist. of Clubs 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female Tatlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Wenther-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c.] 1710 — Bril. Hudibras 5 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1852 R. S. Surfees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1830) 204 (Call him in', roaned Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 Boy's Own Paper 11 Jan. 221/3 I've been liquored up and stroked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. intr. (slang.) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also

6. intr. (slang.) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also

to liquor up.

to liquor up.

1839 Marryat Diary Amer. Ser. I. 1. 239 It's a bargain then, come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. Judd Margaret I. xii. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Dad, it must be Margaret'. 'No! Mary. Hesides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 Macm. Mag. June 146 They. liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'euclire'. 1895 Z.Arowill. Master II. xi. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence Liquored ppl. a.; Liquoring vbl. sb.

Hence Liquored ppl. a.; Liquoring vbl. sb. Also Liquorer.

1502 Prive Purse Exp. Eliz. of York (1830) 37 A barrell of greese. for the licoryng of the Quenes borehydes. 1611 Corga, Surpoinet, ... an oylie grease scummed from peeces of lichored leather. 1667 Lacv Sauny Scat IV. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy won'd be Hang'd gin'l sud bestow an aw'd Liquor'd Bute. 1681 Dryden Abs. & Achil. II. 460 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1851 Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol. III. 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. Crookes Dycing & Calico-pr. iv. 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than [etc.]. 1885 A. Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot. 26 These sobered liquorers. 1893 C. Booth Life & Labura Lond. IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. Ibid., 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which the [tobacco] leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray [etc.]. 1896 G. M. Stisted Life Sir K. F. Burton xi. 267 A stroll. enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

Liquoras, obs. form of Liquorace.

Liquoras, obs. form of Liquorace.

Liquorice, licorice (lirköris). Forms: 3
licorix, 3-5 licorys, lycorys, 4-5 lycorice, -yce, 5 lycuryce, 5-6 li-, lycores(se, 5-7 li-, lycoris, e, (6 -yse, -yze, -isse), 6 likorice, lykorise, lickorise, licquoris, liquorise, lyqueryce, -esse, li-, lycouresse, lycuresse, lykeres, liquoras, li-, lycoras, liquoris, 7 lichoras, licorish, liquirice, liqueres, lykyrrhize, licourice, 7-8 liquorish, 9 dial. lickorish, 6 licorice, 7-8 liquorice. [a. AF. lycorys, OF. *licorice, carly mod.F. liquerice (Cotgr.), ad. late L. liquiritia (whence It. liquirizia, legorizia, MHG. lakeritze, mod.G. lakritze, Du. lakk(e)ris, Da., Sw. lakritz, corruntis of the highest allegarish and constant of the liquirity of the highest allegarish. mod. G. lakritzs, Dit. lakk(e)ris, Da., Sw. lakrits, corruptly a. Gr. γλυκύρριζα (latinized glycyrrhiza by Pliny), f. γλυκύς sweet + μίζα root. The Rom. langs. in general have metathetic forms of the late L. word: OF. recolisse, regolisse, etc. (mod.F. reglisse), Pr. regolicia, Sp. regaliz(a, Pg. regaliz, regalice, 1t. regolicia.]

1. The rhizome (also called liquative-root) of the

The rhizome (also called liquorice-root) of the plant Glycyrrhiza glabra. Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetment) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly

(used medicinally and as a sweethieat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called extract of liquorice, stick or Spanish liquorice, Spanish juice. Italian liquorice: a similar product obtained from Glycyrrhiza echinala.

1205 LAY, 17745 And ginginere & licoriz he hom leftiche sef. 13... K. Alis. 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever is mylk or licoris! a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. v. 26 Such licoris mai leche from lyve to lone, Such sucre mon sechetb that saveth men sone. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 160 Commodytés... commynge out of Spayne... Bene fygnes And lycorys, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1519 Horman Vulg. 39 b. Lycuresse is good for the voyce. 1542 Boorde Pyetary xxii. (1870) 287 Lyqueryce... doth loose fleume. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 350 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milk, and Licorice. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. Kut. Burn. Pestle 1., Carry him this sticke of Licoras, tell him his Mistresse sent it him, and bid him bite a peece, 'will open his pipes the better, say. 1613 in Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs (1870) II. 396 Ilk gritt ball of brissell annetseides and liqueres. 1684 tr. Ronet's Merc. Compil. xiv. 487 A Lambitive that consists of the Syrups of Lykyrrhize, violets Jetc.]. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2000/4 The Juyce of Liquorice of Blois... is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 Phil. Trans. XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison... has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 Blackmore Lorna

D. vi, I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me lickerish. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary m. i. 109 He hath a yellow beard... Lake a carrot's,...and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

1875 1593 G. Harver Pierce's Super. (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the dicine dulcimers there: and othe licorise of the dicine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant Glycyrrhiza grlabra, the dried rhizome of which is the liquoriee of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. G. echinata.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes 40 Glycyrrhiza called in latin Radix andicis in named in english Lycores, in duch Sueszholtz, or Lycoris or Clarish. 1567 Marlet Gr. Forest 50 Of Licorise. Lycorise is so saide, especially through the Greeke word, for that it hath a sweete roote. 1576 Surv. in Antip. Rep. (1809) IV. 424 Gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes. Cherries, Wallmtes & also Licores. 1588 Greene Pandosto (1607) Ded. 2 Vnicornes being glutted with brousing on rootes of Lycoras. 1654 Evelva Mem. (1857) I. 316 All marsh ground till we came to Brigs, famous for the plantations of licorice. 1760 Brown Compl. Farmer 1. 31 You may, if a deep mould, plant then (certain lands) with liquorish. 1811 Lysons Suppl. Env. Lond. 448 About ten acres of licorice have lately been planted in the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 91 The roots of the liquorice contain an abundance of a sweet subacrid mucilaginous juice. 1870 Years Nat. Hist. Comm. 243 Liquorice is a native of Italy, Spain, Sicily, and the southern parts of Europe.

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as English, Indian. mountain. wild liquorice (see quots.).

plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as English, Indian, mountain, wild liquorice (see quots.).

1548 Turner Names of Herbes 86 Regaticum. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licores, because the leanes are lyke Licores. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. 11. 6 E ij/1 Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish. as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Liquorice, Wild, Astragalus; Caperaria; Glycine. 1866 Treas. Bot. 11. 689/2 Wild liquorice, Abrus; also an American name for Galtum circæzaus.

4. attrib. and Comb., as liquorice-planter, †-race (=root), -root, -runner, -set, -soup, -stick, -tree, -water, -wood; liquorice juice, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp. as dried and prepared for use; liquorice mass, paste, 'crude liquorice' (Cent. Dict.); liquorice powder, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; liquorice vetch, Astragalus glycyphyllus; liquorice weed, a tro-

(Cent. Dict.); liquorice powder, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; liquorice vetch, Astragalus glycyphyllus; liquorice weed, a tropical plant, Scoparia dulcis (Cent. Dict.).

1657 TOMLINSON Kenou's Disp. 1. vi. 392 Of *Liquorice Juyce. 1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 279/1 Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken..., with a shining fracture. 1763 Mussum Rusticum I. 1x. 256 *Liquorice-planters in Yorkshire and Surry. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 328 P 3 When I had occasion to buy Treade or *Liquorish Power [sic] at the apothecary's shop. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 183 *Liquerice rase z iii. 1530 PALSOR. 239/1 *Lycorice rote, reclice. 1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 401 Sliced disporice-root. 1763 Museum Rusticum I. 1x. 235 Some *liquorice runners, or *sets are to be procured. 1864 Daily Tel. 10 Mar., The *liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel. 1586 HOLLWAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn friquet,...180 a *lickorous sticke. 1782 J. Mill. Diary (1889) 67 A decoction of 2 oz. lintseed, 2 do. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. Hare in Gd. Words Mar. 186 The rich plain sprinkled with *liquorice-trees. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Eat. App. 317 *Liquorice-vetch, Astragalus. 1882 Garden 24 June 439/1 In the hedges you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant. known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch. 1865 Athenxum No. 1984. 614/2 A glass of *liquorice-water. 1611 Flosto, Ligoritia, the *Lycorice-wood.

Liquoring (likbril), ppl. a. Comm. [f. J.quor 2. + Ing 2.] Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (Cf. Liquor sb. 5.)

1891 Times 13 Oct. 9/3 Tea. . Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 Pall Mall G. 22 Aug. 7/1 Useful liquorish teas show an advance of a farthing.

Liquorish (likbril), a. [f. Liquor b. + Ish. (Anetymologizing seuse-perversion of Lickerish.)]

Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor. 1894 S. R. Keightler Crimson Sign 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish. . He was born with a thirst. 1895 F. T. Bullen

Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1894 S. R. Keightley Crimson Sign 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish... He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. Bullen Log Sca-waif 270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me. Ilence Liquorishly adv.; Liquorishness.

1799 Emblems of Mortality p. xxvii, To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Keed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1852 R. S. Sueries Spongés Sp. Tour (1893) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

Liquorish (likarist) fa F. Jimurick 1 One

Liquorist (li kərist). [a. F. liquoriste.] One

1844 Fraser's Mag. XXX. 435/1 The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts etc. 1.225 The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

Liquorless (li kəzles), a. [f. Liquor sb. +

Liquorless (h'ksalés), a. [f. Liquor sb. +
-Less.] Without liquor.
1859 Sala Gas-light & D. ii. 27 The haughty Hospodar
of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1851 Voice (N. Y.) 26 Mar., Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?
+ Liquorous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Liquor sb.
+-0us.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.
1678 R. R[ussell.] Geber n. i. iv. xiii. 17 And by that
which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every
Liquorous Thing.

† Liquorsome, a. Obs. [f. Liquor sb. (erroneously supposed to be the source of liquorous Lickerous a.) + -some.] = Lickerish, Lickerous.

Hence Li quorsomely adv.

1656 H. More Enthus. Tri. (1712) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — Myst. Inig. t. viii. 21 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things Sacrificed.

Liquourish, obs. form of Lickerish. || Lira (lī·rā). Pl. || lire (lī·re), rarely liras. Also 7 in anglicized form lire. [lt. lira, a contracted form of L. lībra pound: see LIBRA.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 Morrson Ilim. 1. 70, I bought ... a fat hen for two lires.

1756-7tt. Keysler's Trav. (1760 IV. 118 A bracera...

may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty lire.

Note, A lira is about 6d. sterling.

1868 Browning King & Bk. 1. 39, I found this book, Gave a lira for it, eightpence English just.

1871 L. W. M. LOCKIMAR Mine is Thine iv,

The money went to the marchioness...who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the lire of the angry man.

1884 F. Boyle On the Borderland 237 A baksheesh of two liras.

Lirate, variant of Lyrate.

Lireler. obs. form of Lerreher.

Lircher, obs. form of LURCHER.

Lire (loi°1), sh. 1 Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: I Ifra, 4-7 lyre, 4-5 Sc. lyr, (4 lere., 3-lire. [OE. *lira* wk. masc., of obscure origin.]

Forms: I IIra, 4-7 lyre, 4-5 Sc. lyr, (4 lere., 3-lire. [OE. lira wk. masc., of obscure origin.]
Flesh, muscle, brawn.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 216 pa liran para lendena sariað. léid. II. 264 Breost ablawen & sar þeoh & lira. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 139/8 Pulpa, nel uiscau, lira. a 1225 Juliana 58 As þat istelet irn 10 linede hire ant te leac lið ba ant lire. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 8202 (Kölbing) For he carf man & stiel & ire, So flesche hewer dob flesches lire. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxviii. (Adrian) 504 Scho wald haf ronnyne in þe fire, til half brynt hir bane & lyr. c 1386 Chaucer Sir Thopas 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. le 1390 Form of Cury (1780) 12 Take the lire of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 Lybeans Disc. 1890 Lybeauus.. smot of hys theygh, Fell, and bone, and lyre. 1483 Cath. Angl. 218 Lyre of flesche, pulpa. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis vt. iv. 35 The haill bowkis of beistis, bane and lyre. 1584 HUSSON Du Bartas' Judith vt. (1668) 52 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rage. 1610 HEALEY St. Ang. Citic of God xxi. iv. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was serued in and L. tooke some of the Lyre of the breast. c 1817 Hoog Takes & Sk. VI. 133 He never observed. the hook, which indeed was buried in the lire. a 1835 J. R. Witson Takes of Borders (1837) 111. 304/2 He was the feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or lire. 1876 Whitby Gloss, x. Lire, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. "There's a fair deal o' lire about it."

Hence Lity a. Obs. exc. dial. Fleshy.

1483 Cath. Angl. 218/1 Lyrye, pulposus. 1876 Whitby Gloss, sv. Lire, (vulie liry), well fleshed.

Lire, sb.2 rare—'. [App. due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of Litræ.]

A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 Scorr Quentin D. xxxiv, 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles—'Or a lire of wine', said his facetious

Thire, lier, v. Obs. [f. *lire, *lier, Lear 2.]

trans. To thicken with a 'lear' (see Lear 2.).

15. Wyl Bucke his Test. (Copland) B ij h, Take blode of a good shepe. & drawe hit with the brede & lier vp thy pot therwith but not to thicke. *liid.* Lire him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

Lire, var. Leer sb. 1 Obs.; obs. form of Lyre.

Lire, pl. and obs. sing. form of Lyre.

| Lirella (lirelă). Bot. [mod.L. = F. lirelle, a diminutive f. L. līra furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the

'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

mudic, found in some itenens.

1830 Lindley Introd. Bot. (ed. 3) 271 Lirella is a linear shield, such as is found in Opegrapha, with a channel along its middle. 1861 EENTLEY Man. Bot. 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed lirella.

Hence Lire llate, Lire lline, Lire lliform (crron. lirellæform), Lire llous adjs., shaped like a

1855 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Lirelliformis, .. lirelliform. Lirellosus, .. lirellous, .. 1871 W. A. Leighnon Lichen-flora 162 Apothecia .. irelliform. Ibid. 388 Apothecia lirelliform. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lirellate. 1900 Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms, Lirelline.

Lirleall, obs. form of Lybical.

† Liriconfancy. Obs. Also 6 liricum-, liriconfancie, lyryconfancy, 7 lilly-confancy, 8

confancie, lyryconfancy, 7 lilly-confancy, 8 liricumphancy. [Corruption of L. lilium convalium (see Convally), influenced by Fancy.] The lily of the valley.

1507 Maplet Gr. Forest 49 Liricumfancie, or as other indge May Lilie. 1578 Lytte Dodoens 11. xxvi. 178 Lyllic Conuall, is now called .. in English .. Lyryconfancy. 1597 Gerande Herbal II. Ixxxvii. § 2. 32 It is called in English Lillie of the valley, or the Conuall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places Liriconfancie. 1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden xii. 24 It [Lily of the Valley] is called .. in some places, Liricufancy or Lilly-Confancy. 1746 Poor Robin, an Almanac A 8 b (May), The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, Liricumphancy, Rose-parsley,..Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 Johnson, Liricufancy, a flower.

Liring, variant of LEARING: see LEAR 2.

Liriodendrin (lai-riodendrin). Chem. [f. next +1N.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the Liriodendron tulipfera.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bedies 836 The crystals of birodendrin. 1865 WATTS Did. Chem. s.v.

|| Liriodendron (laivriodendron). [mod.L., f.

|| **Litriodendron** (1919) (1919) [Indolendron). [mod.L., f. Gr. λείριον lily + δένδρον tree.] A genus of plauts, N.O. Magnoliaccæ, of which the N. American Tulip-tree is the only representative.

Litriodendron. an ame given by Linnaus to a genus of plants called this picture by Cates by and others, and by us the tulip tree.] 1802 M. Culler in Life etc. (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, bignoinas, Liriodendrons, etc. 1847 Nat. Emyel. 1, 925 The liriodendron.

Tirrining Limingon Obs. ava. Hist. Respect.

Liripipe, liripoop. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 6-7 liripoope, 6 liripope, lerripoop, leerypoope, liri-, lyri-, leripup, 7 lyripoope, lirry-poop(e, leerepoop, luripup, lirripippes, 9 (liripipy), liripipe. [ad. med.1. liripipium, leropipium, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'. No plausible ctymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with F. fife Pires b. is not unlikely; the form loripijium, which suggests L. lorum strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. F. liripipion (Coter.) 'a graduate's hood'. Menage's ludicrous guess, that liripipium is a corruption of deri epitipium, is repeated seriously in recent Eng. Picts.]

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of graduate's hood 'convenient's hood 'convenient's Sec.

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

[1350-70 Eulogium Hist. (1863) 111. 230 Habent etiam.. liripipia usque talum longa modo fattorum dilacerata.]

1737 OZELL Rabelais 1. xviii. 1. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his Liripoop on his Head, after the old fishion.

1860 Farmout Costume Eng. (ed. 293) It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the liripipe, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head. 1872 E. L. CUTIS Scenes v Charac.

129 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black liripipe attached to it.

A passage of Knighton (c 1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain

from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'liripipes'.

court ladies as wearing male aftire, with 'tiripipes'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 James Forest Days (1847) 83. As to her dress, she had a purfled liripipy might have suited a court harlot.

b. (See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.)

1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Leripoops, certain old-fashion'd Shooes, tipt with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

† 2. Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases to know or have (one's) liripoop, to teach (a person) his liripoop. Obs.

one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases to know or have (one's) liripoop, to leach (a person) his liripoop. Obs.

1346 Supplie. of Poore Commons (E. E. T. S.) &4 They know their liripoop so well that they draw the tayle betwine the legges, and gette them selues streyght to the kennell.

1368 U. Furwell Like Will to Like I'ii], I shal teache you bothe your liripop to knowe. 1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex, vi. \$8 A wittold .. Who can his lytypoope, and gaze full mannerly For birdes nestes in the roofe, while others syckerly Dubbes him an horned knight. 1377 STANYHURS Desor. Irel. in Holiushed II. 35/1, I will teach thee thy lyrripups after an other fashion than to be thus malepertlie cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. 1589 Pappe w. Hatchet 30, I am nor al tales, and riddles, and rimes, and lestes, thats but my Liripoope, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1591 Lyly Sappho I. iii. 163 Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy leerypoope. 1594 — Aloth. Bomb. I. iii, Theres a girle that knowes her lerripoope. 2 1600 Day Regg. Bednall Gr. II. (1881) 35 I'll teach him his leripoop for stealing whilst he hath a day to live again. 1611 COTGR. S.V. Roulet, Qui spait bien son roulet, That knowes his liripoope, thats thoroughly prouided to speake. a 1623 Beaux. & Fi. Wit at Sev. Weap. I. i, So, so, I have my lerrepoop already. 1633 Berton Packet Lett. 60, 1 see you have little to doe that have so much leasure to play your Luripups.

150. Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 London Prodigal Iv. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a bin zerued many a sluttish tricke, But such a lerripoope as thick ych was nere a sarued.

13. A silly person. Obs.

1621 Fletcher Pilgrim II. i, Keepe me this young Lirrypoope within doors. 17.. MILLES Als. Devon Gloss. (Halliw.), A liripoop, vel lerripoop, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

15. Liripipionated, Ipl. a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. F. liripijoon: see

an old dotard.

† Liripipionated, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. F. liripipionie (nonce-wd.), f. liripipion: see prec.] Furnished with a 'liripipe'.

1653 URQUHART Rabelais 1. xviii, Master Janotus, with his haire cut round like a dish...in his most antick accoustrement Liripipionated with a graduates hood [etc.].

Lirique, obs. form of Lyric.

LIFIQUE, ODS. form of LYRIC.

Lirk (151k). Sc. and north. dial. Also 5, 9 lerk, 9 lurk. A fold in the skin; a writhkle.

19 lurk. A fold in the skin; a writhkle.

19 lurk. A fold in the skin; a writhkle.

19 lurk. A fold in the skin; a writhkle.

19 lurk. A fold in the skin; a writhkle.

19 lurk. A fold in the skin; a writhkle.

19 RAMSAY Last Sp. Miser xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks.

19 Miser xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks.

19 Miser xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks.

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19 Miser xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks.

lerks. transf. & fig. 1723 MeWARD Contend. for Faith 307 (Jan.) The Lord. who knows to seek out the lirks of our pretences. 1802 Scott Minstr. Scott. Bord. (1803) III. 281 The bought

Fi the lirk of the hill. a 1835 J. M. Wilson Tales of the Bonders (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the hill. 1849 LD. COCKBURN Circuit Yourneys (1883) 359 A., button., was found twisted in what the witness called a lurk, or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT Raiders (ed. 3) 63 The., herds' cothouses in the lirks of the bills.

Hence Lirk v., to wrinkle.

1680 LAW Mem. (1818) 176-7 It [the elephant] has ... a rough tannie skin, and lirking throughout all its body; the trunk of it lirks, and it contracts it, and draws it in ... as it pleases. 1880 Antim & Down Gloss, s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lerked.

Liroconite (Ισίστρ κόποιτ). Min. Also erron. liriconite. [f. Gr. λειρός pale + κονία powder: see -ite.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and

see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. Jameson Man. Mineral. 94 Ord. IV. Malachite. Genus II. Liriconite. 1825 Hambsger Mohs' Min. Index, Liroconite. 1868 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 853 Liroconite.

† Lirp. Obs. rave. A snap (of the lingers. So also Lirp v., Lirping vbl. sb.

1548 Thomas Had. Gram. (1569). Chrich, is the lirpyng that is made with the fingers. 1598 Florio, Frulla, a flurt or lirp with ones fingers. Frullave, to flurt or lirp with ones fingers.

Lirry, Hirrie: see Lurry.

† Lirt. Ohs. Lof Bellet val. Deception trick.

Tirry, Hirrie: see Lurry.

† Lirt. Obs. [cf. Belirt v.] Deception, trick.

**c 140 Fork. Mys. xxvi. 255 For truly bon moste lerne vs.
That losell to lache, Or of lande, thurgh a lirte, That lurdayne may lepe. 1887 Jameson, Suppl. sxv., 'He gied her
the lirt', i.e. the slip, go-by.

† Lirylong, adv. Obs. rare=1. [Cf. Aliry.]

**c 1400 Feryn 300 He stappid into the tapstry wondir
prynely And fond hir ligging lirylong.

List' Fs. Her. Pl. Iis, Hisses, Also 7 lize,
8 lys. [a, F. lis lily.] = Fleur-de-lise.

**a light fis. Her. Pl. Iis, Hisses, Also 7 lize,
16 lift Sprad Hist, Ct. Brit. 1x, xii. 572 Hee [Edw. HI].

**quatered the Flower de Live with the Leopards. albeit
wee see his former Seale also adorned with two Live or
Lillies. 1707 Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. 11. ii. 90 Or,
within a double Tressure, Counter-flower'd Lys. 1870 H.
Jennings Resirmains vii. 45 Now of the 'lives,' or 'Lises', were the coat of arms. 1888 Albertonin 1 Dec.

**742/1 A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

List', liss [iis. Irish Antiq. [a. Ir. lios, Olr.

liss, less Welsh Pys.] A circular enclosure
having an carthen wall; often used as a fort.

having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. Diric in Trans. R. Dish Alead. XX. 443 The
great Rath or Lis, called Lismon, or the great fort.

1858 B. O'Loosey in Trans. Ossionic Sec. IV. 231 The nobles
of this country are said to live in the great and large dams,
fortresses, lisses, and raths.

1899 W. B. Yexes Secret Rose
in Wind among Reeds 49 Him who drove the gods out of
their liss.

Lisarde, obs. form of Lizard.

Lisbou (lizbon. The name of the capital of
Portugal. [-Pg. Lisboa.] Hence: a. A white wine
produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also Lisbon wine.

† b. A kind of soft sugar. c. A kind of lemon.

tugal and imported from Lisbon; also Lisbon wine. † b. A kind of soft sugar. c. A kind of lemon. Lisbon cut, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' 1874 Knight Diet. Mech. 384 29. Lisbon dietdrink (see quot. 1854-67 s.v. Diet-brink).

1767 Mrs. Geasse Cookery 368 Take one pound of the lest Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. Kelly Balder No. 41 L. 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some Lisbons for you must know I am a wine-merchant. 1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1799 M. Underwood Treat. Dis. Children (ed. 4) HI. 125 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 Todd. Lisbon. t. A kind of white wine. 2. A kind of soft sugar. 1897 Mrs. Harraden Hidda Strafford 133 Robert went to a lemonursery and bought 500 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

Lische, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of Lie v.1

Itische, obs. Sc. form of Leash.

Lise, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of Lie v.l

† Liser. Obs. Also 4 lyser, lesere, 5 lysure.

[a. OF. lisiere, of unknown origin. Cf. Lisière.]

A list, selvage: also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 210 Thanne drowe I me amonges draperes my donet to lerne, To drawe be lyser [arr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. c1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. c1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. c1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, lesere] alonge be lenger it semed. o1440 Promp. Parr. liser, liser, lesere, aliah. In French maidservant. 1774 Chestere, Obs. [a. K. Lisette, dim. of Élise, Elisabeth. Cf. Liskin.] A French maidservant. 1774 Chestere, Lett. (1792) I. xxxvi. 113 Your footman and lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

Lish (lif), a. dial. Also leash, leish, lies o.)h, leesh (see Eng. Dial. Dict.) Active, nimble. 1781 J. Hutton Tour to Caves 92 Gloss, Lish, stout and active. 1818 Hoog Enrounde of Bodsbetch. I. 39 Twa lang liesch chaps. 1820 Blacke. Mag. May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 Bewick Mem. 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

Lish, variant of leish, Leash sb. (sense 7 a).

1799 G. Smith Laboratory 11. 49 The journeyman.weaver .transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

Lisible a. Obs. Also lieible, loisible. [a. P. loisible (? OF. *leisible), f. OF. loisir, leisir (see Leisure sb.):—L. lieëre to be lawful: cf. Licence.]

Lawful, permissible.

LEISERE SO, !:—L. Meere to be fawful; et. LICENCE.] Lawful, permissible.

a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1565 pi conceyt boldep it good and lisible [Halliwell reads licible] To doon. Ibid. 3119 When he a man y-murdred hath and slawe A man to sle by lawe, it is lisible. 1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 309 Toching the stay of his fortifications at Portet, which ar alledged by us not loisible by the treaty.

|| Lisière (lizyēt). Fortif. ? Obs. Also 8 lizier.
| Fr.: cf. Liser.] = Berm, Foreland 2 b.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lisière...a Term in Fortification, the same as Forme and Foreland. 1758 J. Watson
Milit. Diet., Foreland, Barm, Berm, or Lizier.

Lisk (lisk). Now dial. Forms: a. 3 Orm.
losske, 5-7 leske, 6 Sc. leisk, 7- lesk. B. 6lisk, (7 lisk's, lysk). 7. 5-6 laske, 8 lask.
[Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. MSw. liuske,
liunske (mod.Sw. ljumske) masc., Da. lyske, MDm.,
Flemish liesche fem. (mod.Du. lies fem.); a form
lesca 'inguen' in the Werden Glosses (Gallée O.S.
Texts 300) may possibly be OE. (for *léosca'), but
the sk (instead of sh) of the ME. and mod. forms
shows that they do not descend from this.] The shows that they do not descend from this.] The

the sk (instead of sh) of the ME, and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.] The loin or flank; also, the groin.

a. c 1200 Ormin 4776 Lende, & lesske, & shulldre, & bacc. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 2 β/2 Leske (or flanke), inguen. 1483 Cath. Angl. 214/1 A Leske, ypocondria. 1513 Douglas Enris x. x. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 lisk] persytyte. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 32 In the leske or groyne are the Emuterories of the Liuer. 1639 Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Unl. xxi. § 255 In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 Hallwell, Lesk, the groin or flank. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. sx. Lesk, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

β. 1508 Dubbar Plyting vo. Kennedie 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and longe. 1603 in Piccairn Crim. Irials II. 417 Be the straik of ane sword in the lisk and the wambe. 1679 Landerdaie Papers (1885) HI. xiv. 163 Wounded. in the groyn or lisk with a partizan. 1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2575 4 A white Marc, blew Spots about the Lysk, bothail'd. 1790 Yacob. Songs (1887) 57 Ane proddit her in the lisk Another aneath the tail. 1857 Gen. P. Thomson Andl Alt. I. xxiv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not hear being attacked, like a horse which will not stand being touched in the lisk.

7. 114. Hard. M.S. 219, ff. 150 (in Promp. Parv. 298) Mes Hanks, my laskes. 1552 Huller, Laske or flancke, paga. 1781 J. Hutton Tour to Caves 92 Gloss., Lisk, or Lask, the flank.

Liskeardite (liskāudait). Alin. [Named by Maller March 1887] and the second of the lisk and the lisk.

Liske, the flank.

Liskeardite (liskā udəit). Alin. [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from Liskeard in Cornwall: see -ITE.] Hydrons arseniate of iron and aluminium. 1878 Nature 13 Aug. 426/2. 1883 Ibid. NXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, Evigtokite and Liskeardite. † Liskin. Obs. [a. obs. Du. Liesken. = mod. Du. Liesje), dim. of Elisabeth. Cf. LISETTE.] A Dutch maidservant. 1504 Plant Jewell-ho. 1. 55 And this can our duche liskins.

1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. 1. 55 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchin maides well approne.

Lisle (lail). The name of a town in France

(now Lille), used attrib. in Liste glove, lace. thread

(now Lille), used attrib. in Lisle glove, lace thread (see quots.).

1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle thread gloves.

1858 Simmons Diet. Trade, Lislegloves, fine thread gloves for summer wear. Lillelace, Lisle-lace, a light, fine and transparent white thread handmade lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'.

1879 Webster Suppl., Lisle-thread, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, France.

Lisne, obs. variant of Lesness Obs.

Lisnisse, variant of Lesness Obs.

Lisnisse (S. Eng. Leg. 273/73 lesnesse) of bi synne per habbe bi woninge.

Lisome, variant of Leesome a.? Sc. Obs.

Lisome, variant of LEESOME a.² Sc. Obs.

1653 Burgh Rec. Glasgow II. 260 It sall not be lisome to
my landwart or countery man to buy [etc.].

+ **Lisoun**. Obs. In 4 lysoun. [? a. OF. luision shining, light.] ? Glimpse; trace.

13. E. E. Allt. P. B. 887 pay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

13. E. E. All. P. B. 887 pay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

Lisp (lisp), sb. [f. LISP v.] The action or an act of lisping.

a 1625 Fleetcher & Massinger Elder Bro. II. ii, Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite men to admire in That speake the lispe of Court, Oh, its great learning! 1676 Etherbor Man of Mode L. i. Bell. What a pretty lisp he has! Dor. Ho, that he affects in initation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 Siehle Tatler No. 27 5 5 the has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu Lel. to C'tess Mar 21 Nov., They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 Dickens Dombey xxxvi, A young lady of sixty-five, who spoke with an engaging lisp. 1869. J. Eadle Galatians 303 The childlike lisp in the word Abba and its easy labial pronunciation.

b. transf. A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

b, transf. A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 Browning Popularity viii, As if they still the water's lisp heard Through foam the rock-weeds thresh. 1863 Longs. Il'asyside tum, 1st Interlude 55 Wild hirds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 Swinburne Attalanta 68 The mother of months. Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

Lisp (lisp), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. lisped (lispt). Forms: 1 *wlispian, (&wlyspian), 4 wlispe, 4-6 lvsn(e. 4-5, ?7 lipse, (5 lyspyn), 6-7 lispe, 7-

Forms: 1 *wlispian, (awlyspian), 4 wlispe, 4-6 lysp(e, 4-5, ? 7 lipse, (5 lyspyn), 6-7 lispe, 7-lisp. (Also 7-9 jocularly lithp.) [OE. *wlispian (known only in comb. davlyspian), f. wlisp, wlips adj., lisping; cf. MLG. wlispen, wilspen, LG., Du. lispen, Sw. läspa, Da. læspe to lisp, OHG. lisp adj., stammering, OHG., MHG. lispen to trip in speaking, lisp, mod.G. lispeln to lisp.]

1. intr. To speak with that defect of utterance

which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching b and 8; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, loosely, to speak with child-like utterance, falter-

Mosely, to speak with child-like ulterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

a 1100 MS, Junius 23, M. 142 b (in Mod. Lang. Notes (1889) Mny 279/r), And seo tunge awlyspab, seo be ær hæfde ful recene spræce. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 393 In spek wlispyt be sum deill. c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 264 Somwhat he lipsed, for his wantownesse To make his englissh sweete vp on his tonge. c 1440 Promb. Parv. 306/2 Lyspyn yn speche, sibilo. 1530 Palsor. 612/2 He lyspeth a lytell, but it becometh hym well. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 323 He can carne too, and lispe. 1600 — A. V. L. v. ii. 323 He can carne too, and lispe. 1600 — A. V. L. v. ii. 32 Hooke you lispe, and weare strange suites. 1604 Midole From F. Inbburd's Tales Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 80 She had a himour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. 21680 Bevernioe Serm. (1729) L. 111 As a nunse to a child. lisps in broken language. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 492 - 4, I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 Pore Prol. Sat. 128 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers canne. 1786 Man. 17 374 Sund. Lent, As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven. 2. trans. To utter with a lisp or lispingly (also with out). In extended use, to utter with child-

with out). In extended use, to utter with childlike, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (lit. and fig.).

ince, imperiect, of intering attendation, to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (lit. and fig.).

1620 Sanderson Serm. I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lipse out broken language to young children. 1651

N. Bacon Disc. Govd. Eng. 11. NNN. 239

The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lisps some such Power. 1661 Bovtes Style of Script. (1675) 28 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1702 Pore Dryope 8t When first his infant voice shall. Lisp his mother's name. 1718 Precthinker No. 17.76 Her Maid trips in, and lisps out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1750 Gray Pley 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 Corbett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 Metropolis III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lithpth on an Insipid. 1824 Macatlay Pitt Ess. (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hugged him, and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 Lyrton Alice 62 And me, too', lisped Sophia -the voungest hope. 1855 Browning Cleon 3 The light wave lisps 'Greece'.

1838 Lytton Alice of 'And me, too', lisped Sophia-the youngest hope. 1855 Browning Cleon 3 The light wave lisps' Greece!

Hence Lisped fpl. a.

a 1851 Joanna Baillie Basil ii. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child.

Lisper (lispol). Also 5 lyspare, 6 lispar, lypsar. [f. Lisp v. + -ER l.] One who lisps.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 306/2 Lyspare, blesns. sibilus. 1519 Horman Vulg. 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyied man or gogylyed, or toungetyed, or lypsar, or a stuttar or fumblar. 1684 iv. Fonct's Merc. Compit. ii.

42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation, and not at all in Intemperature. 1709 Steale Tatler No. 77 P. 1, I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to particular Letters in our Language. 1823 Byron Junn 18. kavili, Each lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 Lytton Pelham iii, 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

Lisping (lispin), vbl. sb. [f. Lisp v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb Lisp (bl., transf., and fig.). c 1440 Promp. Parv. 306/2 Lyspynge, sibilatus, blesim. 1625 J. King David's Strait's Plato's crimp-shoulder and Aristotle's lisping. 1641 'Smctymous' Vind. Answ. § 13. 156 For our parts we answer without lisping. 1674 R. Godfer Vind. Alice and Aristotle's lisping. 1641 'Smctymous' Vind. Answ. § 13. 156 For our parts we answer without lisping of the Muse. 1839 Longe. Voices Nt. Prelude xiii, Low lispings of the Summer rain.

attrib. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary v. ii, I remember How I would dandle you upon my knee At lisping age.

Lisping, fpl. a. [f. Lisp v. + -ING 2.] That lisps; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lisping. 1676 A. Dav Eng. Sceretary i. (1625) 68 A pleasant lisping sound. 1646 Fanshawe Guarino's Pastor Fido (1676) 142 Thy lithing gibberish. 1669 Holice Rem. Speech 45 The other pair of Lisping and Sibilant Letters. 1776 S. J. Pratt Pripil Pleas, (1777) l. 27 A lisping accent. 1827 Lytton Petham iii, I heard my own name prononneed by a very soft, lisping son,... would

Lispingly (li'spinli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Lispingly (Irspin)t), adv. [1. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lisping manner; with faltering atterance. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.). Agst. Cursing & Swearing Wks. 1. 50/1 Little children that can scarce. speake plaine, can make a shift to sweare lispingly. 1660 FULLER Mixt Contempt. 62 How lispingly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 410 The affairs which were lispingly discussed in the lady's chamber.

chamber. **Lispound** (lispound). Also 6 lespund, lesh pund, 7-8 leispound, (8 lispond), 8-9 lispund. [ad. l.G. and Du. lispund, contr. f. livsch pund Livonian pound' = med.L. livonian talentum. (An example, in the form lispunt, is quoted by Du Cange from a Polish document of 1454.)] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shelland, varying at different periods Orkney and Shetland, varying at different periods and in different localities from 12 to 30 pounds.

1545 Rates Custom Ho. d vj. viii lyspoundes facit. c. li. xi. sispoundes facit a shyp pounde. 1597 SRENE De Verb. Signif. s. v. Serplaith, Ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane lesh pund. 1693 J. WALLACE Orkney 92 Leispound a weight of their Victual, which contains 24 of their Merks: it is also called a Setten. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 Statist. Acc. Scot., Shetl. V. 197 The butter. is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispond. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts. it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 Scott Pirate i. Eight lispunds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDOUGAL Graak's E. Coast Greenland 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrusteeth. 1858 Homans Cycl. Commerce 1635 [At Riga] the lispound =20 lbs. [= 18-4 lbs. avoirdupois].

Lispy (li'spi), a. nonce-wd. [f. LISP 5b. +-Y.] Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp. 1872 Durnnorn Let. 25 Oct. Mem. (1899) 165 Lord Stanhope reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prosy and lispy, but sensible and full.

+ Liss. Obs. Also I libs, liss, 2-4 lisse, 3 lysse, 4-5 lys. [OE. libs, liss, f. libe gentle, soft: see Lithe a.]

see LITHE a.]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

hence, cessation, end.

c 1000 Credo 54 (Gr.) Remissionem peccatorum. Lisse ic gelyfe leahtra zehwylces. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 145 Song wið-uten lisse. c 1200 Moral Ode 239 in Trin. Coll. Hom., Eiðer doð hem wo inoh, nabbeð hie none lisse. c 1384 Chaccer H. Fame 1. 220 Ther sawe I lones venns ky-se And graunted was of the tempest lysse. c 1386 — Frankl. T. 510 What for his labour and his hope of blisse His woful herte of penaunce hadde n lisse. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. n. 200 lone is leech of lyue and lysse of alle peyne. c 1450 Loneliach Grail li. 310 Of his peynes he myste hauen non lys. 1802 Sibbald Chron. Sc. Poetry IV. Gloss, Liss, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight.

remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight, c 1000 Phanix 672 (Gr.) Lifzan in lisse lucis et pacis. a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom. (Napier) 265 Pa eadizan ceasterwaran per zefeop and wynsumiao on lisse and on blisse. c 1135 Lamb. Hom. 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende uppon monnen pe me luuieo. c 1205 Lav. 3261 Pat he minte.. libben on lisse [later text ine blisse]. c 12275 Sayings of Bede 34 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. 505 Perinne is reste and lisse. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xviii. 57 Snete thesu, ...Myn huerte love, min huerte lisse. 13.. Gay Wara. (A.) 430 Bring me of pis wodenisse And hring me in to sum lisse. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 18. 29 Lorde of lyf and of lyste of lysse and of peyne. 1393 toid. C. vii. 315 Me ys leute in this lif as a lorel beggen pan in lysse to lyne.

Lisse (Iis). 3b. 1 [F. lisse smooth (in crépe

Liss: see Lis 2.

| Lisse (līs), sb.\(^1\) [F. lisse smooth (in crêpe lisse smooth crape.] A kind of silk gauze.

1852 Mes. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crape cap. 1864 Daily Tel. 11 Mar., A long white crape lisse veil. 1879 Mes. Elaot James Ind. Househ. Managem.

18 Lisse, if you go to a hot station in Indial, would be almost uscless. 1884 Casself's Fam. Mag. Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or lisse frilling.

| Lisse (līs), sb.\(^2\) Weaving. [a. F. lisse, lice (cf. with quot. F. haute lice.)] = Lease sb.\(^4\) 2, 3. Also see quots. 1878, 1885.

(cf. with quot. F. haule lice).] = LEASE sb. 4 2, 3. Also see quots. 1878, 1885.

1782 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 [Parts of a ribbon-loom] 6 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 De Champeral Tapestry Introd. [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 E. MÜNTZ Tapestry xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lices' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† Lisse, v. Obs. (? exc. Sc.) Also 4 les, 4-5 lis, lys, 4-6 lysse. [OE. lissian:—pre-Eng. *limpiso-jan, 1. *limpio- soft, mild: see Lithe a.]

1. trans. To subdue (only OE.); to mitigate, assuare, relieve (pain, etc.).

1. trans. To subdite (only OE.); to innigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).
2 1000 Sal. & Sal. 294 (Gr.) Yido beod on corpan archives crieftig... lissed [? for lissno] cal oat heo wile. 21320 R. Brunne Medit. 702, Y prey be sunded his people pon lys. 21350 Will. Palerne 848 Forto lissen his langour. 2 1470 Golagros & Gaw. 173 Hym likis in land your langour to lis. 1562 Turner Herbal II. 113 Such compositiones as stanche or lisse also. lysse ake.

2. To relieve (of pain, etc.); to comfort.

2. To relieve (of pain, etc.); to comfort, c 1374 Charcer Troylus 1. 702 Lat vs lyssen we with oper speche. Ibid. 1. 1082 Troylus .. is somdel of akynge of his wounde llyssed. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxviii. (Adrian) 117 As for to les bame of bar payne. c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 442 ln hope for to been lissed of his care. c 1440 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 245/45 This leche lyssyd me, lazars. c 1460 J. Russell. Bk. Nurture 31 Son, open thyn hert for peraventure y cowd the lis. c 1470 Handing Chron. xctv. ii, In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 352 b/1 That.. they may be eased and lyssed of theyr paynes.

3. intr. To abate, cease, stop; to be relieved of. c 1400 Rom. Rose 3758 Than of my peyne I gan to lisse. Ibid. 4128, I trowe my peyne shall never lisse. 1823-80 Jameson, To Liss, to cease, to stop. It never lisses, it never ceases, Roxb.

Hence + Li ssing vbl. sb.

Hence + Li ssing vbl. sb. ?a1412 Lype, Two Merchants 641 Which in to lissyng his langour did leede.

langour did leede.

Lissen (li's'n). dial. Also 7 lisne, 7-9 lissom.
[Of obscure origin: cf. List sh.3, which has some affinity in meaning (cf. sense 4 of that word).]

1. A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock. c 1640 J. Smyth Hundred of Berkeley (1885) 111. 175 A strange stone..wherein is noe chinke, cracke, chopp, or Lisne at all. a 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. vii. 192 In the Lisne of a Rock at Kingscote in Glocestershire, I found at least a Bushel of Petrified Cockles. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh.

8 We have another fine Earth.. found frequently in the

lissoms or seams of the Rocks. 1847 HALLIWELL, Lisson, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. 1890 Gloucester Gloss., Lisson, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; † a support for a bechive. 1790 Trans. Soc. Arts VIII. 126 (Let. fr. Faringdon, Berks) Two [hives]. that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high. 1879 in Miss Jackson Stropsk. Wordsk. s.v., 'In burnin' line we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime stwun'.

3. A strand of rope; 'one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet' (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.).
1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Lissons, the ultimate strands of a rope. 1886 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Lisson, the strand of a rope; each lisson may be composed of several yarus.

Lissencephalous (li sense făləs), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Lissencephal-a (f. λισσός smooth + εγκεφαλος brain) + -ous.] Pertaining to the Lissence-phala, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 Owen Class. Mammalia 23 The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the Lyencephalous and Lissencephalous series. 1875 BLAKE Zool. 53 The lissencephalous or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

Lisses, pl. of Lis I.

Lissen (lissem) a Also lissence ICom

Lissom (lissom), a. Also lissome. [Contracted variant of LITHESOME.] Supple, limber;

tracted variant of LITHESOME.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

*a 1800 Pegge Suppl. to Grose (1814) 34 Lissom, limber, relaxed, North. 1824 Miss Mittord Fillage Ser. 1. 147
They are. so much more athletic, and yet so much lissomer—to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. 1825 Bettron Beautics Wiltsh. 111. 375
Lithesome, or Lissome, soft, pliable; expert in action.
*a 1839 Pare Feens (1864) IL. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom lath. 1855 Tennyson Brook 70 Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand. 1879 Jeffferens Wild Life in S.
Co. 11 The lissom bound of the hare. 1890 'Rolf Bolderswood' Miner's Right (1899) 187/1 The tongues grow lissom under the influence of good fellowship and potent liquor. Ing. 1850 Helis Friends in C. Ser. 11. 1. viii. 227 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are droned over.

*b. That renders supple. nonce-use.

1864 Lo. Derry Hind xviii. 389 They wash'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing.

Hence Li'ssommess.

Hence **Li'ssomness**.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* n. iii. (1871) 264 He., was applauded by all for his lissomness, 1895 Saintsbury *Corrected Impressions* xv, 142 His., marvellous lissomeness, of

Lissotrichous (lise trikes), a. Zool. [f. Gr. $\lambda \iota \sigma \sigma \sigma s$ smooth + $\tau \rho \iota \chi$ -, $\theta \rho \iota \xi$ hair.] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

leiotrichous.

1880 F. P. Pascof Zool. Classif. (ed. 2) 280 Lissotrichous or Listrichous, having straight smooth hair.

† List, sl. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 hlyst, 2-4 lust(e. 3-4 list(e, lyst, 4 lest, 4-6 list. [OE. hlyst masc. and fem. = OS. hlust fem., ON. hlust fem.:—OTeut. *hlust-z:—OAryan *klusti-s: (Skr. crušti obedience), f. root *klus-(:kleus-:klous-), OTeut. *hlis-(:hleus-:hlaus-), found also in the vbs. OE. hlosnian, OHG. losen (MIIG. losen), OHG. listrên (mod.Ger. dial. laustern: cf. G. listern, Sw. lystra, Da. lystre to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MIIG. lûschen (mod.G. lauschen), MIIG. lusemen, lüsenen, all meaning 'to listen'; swer' the helm), MHG. luschen (mod.G. lauschen), MHG. lusemen, lüsenen, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Teut., in OSI. slyšati to hear, sluχň hearing, Lith. klausà obedience, klausýti to hear, Zend craosānē to hear, Welsh clūst, Irish clūas fem., ear (:-OCeltic *kloustā). The root OAryan *klus-: kleus-: klous- (Teut. *klūs-: hleus-: klus-: klus hlous-) is an extended form of *klu- (Teut. *hlŭ-):

hlous-) is an extended form of *klu- (Teut. *hlŭ-): see Loud a.]

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. To have or give a list: to give ear, be attentive, keep silence.

c 1000 Elfric Hom. 11. 550 Da fif andgitu ure lichaman, bat is gesihh and hlyst, swæce and stene and hrepung.
c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 40 Gif [mon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 75 Hore lust hore loking hore blawing hore smelling heore feling wes al lattret. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 61 Gif he binimeð us ure sihte oðer ure liste. c 1205 Lav. 11577 Mi fader Caredoc makede lust & þus spæc.
a 1300 Cursor M. 1308 All þai gaf him list ilkan. c 130 Assump. Virg. (B.M. MS.) 2 Sitteþ stille & haneb lyst. 1308 Tækuss Barth. De P. R. vu. xxi. (1492) 238 Thyckenes of luste and of herynge. a 1400 Octonian 60 Fele of hem casted a cry. .That noon of hem that sytte hym by May haue no lest.

casted a cry. That noon of hem that sytte nym by May mane no lest.

2. The ear. (But cf. List sb,3 1 b.)

c1380 Sir Ferumb. 1900 With ys hond a wolde be 3yue a such on on b luste bat all by breyn scholde clyue a aboute ys fuste. c1386 Chaveer Wife's Prol. 634 He smoot me ones on the list. a1535 More Howe a Sergeant would learne to play the frere Wiss. Dijb, And with his fist, Upon the lyst, He gaue hym such a blow, That letc.].

† List, sh.2 Obs. Also 3-4 liste, 4-5 lyst(e, lest(e, [Com. Teut.: OE. list str. fem. corresponds to OFris. lest, OS. list art, wisdom (Du. list fem., cunning), OHG., MHG. list masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod.G. list fem., craft, stratagem), ON. list fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. list), Goth. list-s fem., fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. list), Goth. list-s fem., stratagem, wile:—OTeut. *listi-z, f. root *list-(:lais- in Goth, lais I know): see LEARN v., LORE.]

Art, craft, cunning. Also plir. by or with list.

a 900 CYNEWULF Christ 1318 Mid hu micle elne æzhwylc
wille burh ealle list lifes tiligan. a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 588

(Gr.) Lædde hie swa mid ligenum & mid listum speon idese on þatt unriht. c1205 LAV. 17210 Betere is liste [c1275 sleahþe] þene ufel strenðe. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1527 Swa þe enotte is icnut. þat ne mei hit liste ne luðer strengðe nowðer. leowsin. a 1250 Ord § Night. 172 Ich wolde bitte het mid liste, Than thu mid al thine strengthe. a 1275 Prev. Ælfred 638 in O. E. Misc. 136 Of him þu mitt leren listes and fele þenes. 13.. Senyn Sag. (W.) 2046 This was a dede of queint list. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ix. (Bartholomaeus) 322 He crucifyt wes fyste & [syne] his skyne of flayne with lyste. c1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst.

Tiet. (Jist) 3/ Also 4-7 lyst(e. liste, 5 liest.

We ben biglid alle wip oure lyst.

List (list), sb.3 Also 4-7 lyst(e, liste, 5 liest, lyyst(e, [Ok. liste wk. fem. = MDu. lijste (Du. lijst), OHG. lista (MHG. liste, mod.G. leiste); the Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as lt. lista, F. liste; the ON, lista (i) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

I Powler adejing extrin

Iste; the ON, Itsta (i) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

I. Border, edging, strip.

†1. gen. A border, hem, bordering strip. Obs.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 583 Lembum, listan vel thres.

E. Allit. P. B. 1761 pe myst dryues por3 be lyst of be lyfte, bi be lo3 medoes N. 13. Gry Il arro. (1887) p. 464 (MS. A) His targe wil gold list He cart atvo. c. 1375. Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus Minuo) 48 Pai stryfe wald, quha mycht fysst Of his kirtil nycht be liste. 1433 Trst. Ebor. (Surtees) 11. 49 Unam tuellam de twill, cum migris lystez. 1513 Dottclass ZEncis xin. Prol. 38 The nycht furth-pred hyr cloke with sabill lyst. 1591 G. Flettener Russe Commo. (Hakl. Soc.)

16 In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia. 1597 Hooken Eccl. Pol. v. xx. § 10 [They] haue thought it better to let them [the books of the Apocryphal stand as a list or marginall border vnto the olde Testament. 1656 Feller Pisgals 1. vi. 15 Trachonitis, the coursest list and most craggy ground about the countrey of Judea. 1684 R. Waller Nat. Exper. 96 The water begins first to congeal at the top round the edges, and from that List of Ire shoots several small Threads to the middle. 1696 Br. Patrick Comm. Exad. xxv. 11 A Border or List of Gold went round at the Top of it.

† b. Applied to the lobe of the car. Obs. [Cf.

+ b. Applied to the lobe of the ear. Obs. [Cf. G. ohrleiste, which, however, means the 'helix' of

1530 Palson, 230/2 Lyste of the eare, mol de leraylle, 1611 Cotor, s.v. Mol. 1631 Derk en Match me in Lond, 1031 Derk en Match me in Lond, 1030 They have given it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both cares.

2. spec. The selvage, border, or edge of a cloth, usually of different material from the body of the

2. Spec. The servage, border, or edge of a croim, usually of different material from the body of the cloth. † Phrase, within the lists usual in statements of measurement). [So F. liste in Cotgr.]

[1297 Magna Carta Edge, I., c. xxv. Una latitude pannorum intertenum, russectorum, & haubergettorum scilicet due ulne infra listas] 1433 Rolls of Parli. IV. 452/t The lyste at the one ende of all soche Streite Clothes. e1440 Pramp. Parv. 307 't Lyyst of clothe. forago. 1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. IVII, c. 1 All maner of white brode wollen clothes with crumpil listes, otherwise called bastardes. 1535 Act 27 Hen. IVII, c. 12 \$ 2 Enery brode cloth shall conteine in breadth semen quarters of a yarde within the listes at the least. 1532 Nasin P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 8 For his breeches they were made of the lists of broad cloaths. 1603 Stakes, Meas. for M. (ii. 30. 1677 W. Hurmann Narradire it. 11 he List or Border here being known to be more worth then the whole Cloth. 1790 Turgett. Hist. Eng. H. 716 Woollen-Cloaths that were not two Ells within the Lists, according to King Richard's 11st late Assize, or Statute. 1835 Use Philos. Manny. 186 A few threads of strong coarse yarn are placed to form the lists or selvages of the cloth. 1842 Buschoff Woollow Manny. It. 396 The list is made in the West of England frequently of goats' hair. 1844 C. Dodo Textile Manny. iii. 104 The tenter-hooks were driven into poles and rails, and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.

b. fig. and proverbial.

and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.

b. fig. and proverbial.

1589 Pappe v. Hatchet A 2 h, Vet find fault with broad termes, for I have mesured yours with mine, & I find yours broader inst by the list, 1596 Lodge Marg. Amer. (1876)

24 Arsadachus knowing the cloth by the list, the bill by the Item, the speele by the marke fetc.]. 1622 Peachaw Compl. Gent. i. (1634) 15 Which miserable ambition hath so furnished both Towne and Countrey with Coates of a new list, that [etc.]. 1655 H. Vaugham Siler Scint. II. Garland, False joyes, . Peeces of sackcloth with silk lists, 1677 Gillen Demond. (1867) 294 Who will reject a fine web of cloth, as one speaks, for a little coarse list at the end.

c. In generalized use: Such selvages collectively; the material of which the selvage of cloth consists.

c. In generalized use: Such selvages collectively; the material of which the selvage of cloth consists. 1567 Harman Caveat (Shaks. Soc.) 33 Their armes hounde up with kercher or lyste. 1693 Evelum De la Quint. Compl. Gard. 11. 62 We must..constrain the Branches of those Figures, as near as we can to the Walls,... with Nails and List. 1719 D'Urfer Pills 1. 263 Sissly... Pulls off her Garter of woolen List. 1748 Smollett Rad. Rand. Ixi. (1604) 438 A dirty rag. tied with two pieces of list. 1772 Mrs. Delany Lett. Ser. 11. 1401, I have had list nailed round my doors, and stopping every crack and crevice that let in cold air letc.]. 1901 Q. Rev. Apr. 483 By 1850 india-rubber had superseded list for cushions fof bilitard-tables].

d. attrib. (quasi-adj.) = Made of list.
1661 Innentarye in M.S. Rawd. A. 182 If. 311 On rugg, 2 Liste couerlids letc.]. 1847 C. Bronte J. Eyre xvii. (1890) 171
Her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gf. Exhib. 1121 List carpet. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve xvii. (1874) 193, I have got on list shoes, ma'am. 1901 Q. Rev. Apr. 485 List cushions were abandoned in favour of rubber.

3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.
3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.
3. The sum of cloth or other fabric.
4. 1300 Eirh Jesus 587 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1875) 91 And bond him wip aliste. 4 1300 Cursor M. 19845 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun, him thoght was par, At nokes four, four listes lang, Vnto be lift par-wii it hang. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 8 He har a bordun I-bounde wip a brod lyste. 1938 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vi. vi. vi. (1945) 193 Delhidrens. I hondes that thei ben not crokid. ex 150 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 122 Bynde him aboue be brawon of be arme wyb the material of which the selvage of cloth consists.

a good lyste, ? a 1525 Treat. Galaunt 186 in Hazl. E. P. P.
111. 159 Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes,
1546 Phare Bb. Childr. (1553) X vb, Make a girdle of a
wollen list mete for the midle of the pacient. 1596 Shaks.
7am. Shr. m. ii. 69 With a linnen stock on one leg, and a
kersey boot-hose on the other, gartred with a red and blew
list. 1713 Swift Elggy on Partradge Wks. 1755 III. ii. 80
A list the cobler's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his
eyes. 1727 Broley Fain. Dict. s.v. Amble, Many fold fine
soft Lists about the Gambrels of the Horse. 1796 Morse
Amer. Geog. II. 37 The four seams adorned with lists of
a different colour from that of the cap.
17anf. 1599 II. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii. Wks. 1616
I. 246 You slaue, you list, you shreds, you—. (Beats the
Tailor). 1614—Barth. F. iv. iv. (1631) 67 Those superstitious reliques, those lists of Latin, the very rags of Rome,
and patches of Poperic.
† b. Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for
filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. Obs.

† b. Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. Obs.

1593 T. Hyll. Art Gardening 152 Putting clothes or lists. hanging halfe out of the pan. that they may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring, as the wise name it. c 1623 Long. Poor Mans Talent (1881) 12 Distill them by a filter, which is by a list, or passe them through a cloth or bagg. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxvv. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass.

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or hand consuming the marked on a surface. 2 Obs.

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. ? Obs.

1308 Thevisa Barth, De P. R. xni. clxii. (1498) 709 A meete borde is areryd and sette vpon fete; and compassed with a lyste abowte. c 1575 J. Hooker Life Sir P. Caren (1877) 108 His herse was set up., with list and rail garnished with scutcheons. 1596 R. Lixetie Ane. Fiction Milj. A certaine white list and streake, called by the Astrologers Vialuatea. 1648 Gage Heat Ind. xii. (1655) 57 Their shows... the ontside whereof of the profaner sort are plated with a list of silver. 1669 Boyle Contin. New Exp., (1662) 53 Their shows... the ontside whereof of the profaner sort are plated with a list of silver, 1669 Boyle Contin. New Exp., (1662) 53 The divisions of an Inch made on a list of paper, 1686 Prot Staffordsh. 413 There is a list of grass greener than ordinary, call'd St. Kenelm-sfurrow. 1713 Deritan Phys. Theol. vii. ii. 379 A black List of Something adhering to the Rock—which he found was a great number of Swallows. 1474 Gentl. Mag., 3ro Their ends 16 wirel being fastened to the under parts of the boards at XX, by means of a list of tin, half inch broad, which is nailed over them. 1776 Phil. Trans. LXVII. 37, I have glued three wooden lists on the back of the board to prevent its warping.

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [? Suggested by It. lista.]

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [? Suggested by It. Iista.]

1859 Tennyson I view 242 A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes. 1880 A. J. Better Professor I view 242 A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes. 1880 A. J. Better Professor I view 1880 A. J. Better View 1880 A. J. Better Professor I view 1880 A. J. Better Professor I view 1880 A. J. Better Professor I view 1880 A. J. Better View 1880 A.

+ b. Used for: A mark of a wound, a scar. Olis.

c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxi, 464 He sholde never have knowen hym, yf it had not be a lityll liste [orig, chatrice] that he had by his right eye.

6. Arch. +a. (See quot. 1812-16.) Obs. b. A

6. Arch. †a. (See quot. 1812-16.) Obs. b. A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above. (Cf. LISTEL.)
Cf. obs. F. listr. †a small square out-inting brow, or member of a piller (Cotgn.).
1663 Gerrier Connect 32 The Freese, the List, the Ovolo.
1735 Dyche & Pardon Dict., List, a Fillet or flat Ring that ornaments the Bottoms of Columns immediately above the Torus. 1745 Pococke Descr. East II. 11. 156 The capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that. 1812-16 J. Shyttu Pancrama Sci. & Art I. 177 The list or spiral line of the volute runs along the face of the abacus. 1842-59 Gwilt Archit. Gloss.
7. In various technical senses. † 4a. (See quot.

along the face of the abacus. 1842-59 Gwilt Archit. Gloss.

7. In various technical senses. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b. Carpentry. (? U. S.) 'The upper rail of a railing' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875). c. Carpentry. A strip cut from the edge of a plank. (Cf. List v. 3 3). d. Tin-plating. The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, which is removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot. 1688 R. Holle Armoury III. 285/1 The Parts of a [Wool-] Card.. The List, is that as is nailed to hold the Leaf. 1834 Hollas Manuf. Metal 111. 37 There is always... a list or selvage of tin on the lower edge of every plate... When the list is melted... the boy takes out the plate.

II. Boundary. + 8. A limit, bound, boundary. Often pl. Obs. † 8. A limit, bound, boundary. Often fil. Obs. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 44 Any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-outen ye lystys of thre myle from ye cite. c1400 Destr. Tray 10669 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past. Abid. 1001. 1559 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) 90 The miserable captives, which as yet be hedged in within the lists of death. 1579 Tonson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 334/1 God setteth vs barres and listes. 1587 GOLDING De Mornayvii. (1617) 94 The Tropicks are his [the Sunnes] vitermost lists. #1592 11. Smith Serm (1637) 203 As though lumility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compasse. 1599 Shaks, Hen. I', v. ii. 295 You and I cannot bee confined within the weake Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. 1601—Tuel. N. III. 186, I am bound to your Neece sir: I meane she is the list of my voyage. 1638 CHILLIKOW, Relig. Prot. I. Concl., 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescrib'd. 1645 QUARLES Sol. Recant. 11. 60 To what strange Lists Is her conceal'd Omnipotence confinid?

† b. Region, territory. Obs.
a 1649 DIELMM. on HAWTH. Poems 57 Whateuer foggy Mists Do blind men in these sublunary Lists.
9. spec. in pl. († sometimes construed as sing.) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. lisse (mod. F. lice): The palisades or other barriers en-

mod. F. lice): The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; hence, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. †Phr. in, within (the) lists. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. + Also (rarely)

Hists. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. + Also (rarely) sing. in the same sense.

[The OF. Hisse (see Lyce, used once by Caxton), which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. Iiza, Pg. Biga, Rt. Hizza, med. L. Iicix palisades, lists. Hatz.-Darm. suggest a late L. type "listia, I. OHG. Hista: see above.]

c 1386 Cn week Spr.'s T. 660 Cambalo That faught in listes with the bietheren two For Canacee. c 1400 Rom. Rose 4190 Without the diche were listes made, With walles batayled large and brade. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 497 (Donce MS.) Pe lordes by-lyne hon to list ledes With many seriant of mace. 1470-85 Malony Arthur vin. xxii, Blamor. tooke his hors at the one ende of the lystes, and sire Trystram atte other ende of the lystes. 1475 Bk. Noblesse (Roxb. 17 To doo armes in liestis to the niterannee. 1523 Lb. Berner Frists. I. cliv. 183 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for yº sayd duke of Almayne, chalenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. 1589 Pasynif's Return Civb, It fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wrastler within the Lystes. 1593 Shaks. Rih. H. n. iii. 44 On paine of death, no person be so bold ..as to touch the Listes, Except the Marshall. 1621 Lanv M. Wrotu Urania 497 Encountering his enemie in a List, made of purpose betweene the Campe, and Castle. 1672 Dravorn Cong. Granuda I. i, When the Listes et wide, Gave noom to the fierce Bulls. 1812 Byroo Ch. Har. I. knii, The lists are oped, the spacious area clear'd. 1813 Scort Trievn. 1. vii, A summer-day in lists shall strive My knights. 1842 Tenvyson Sir Galuhad'i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. transf. and fig. A place or scene of combat or contest. Phr. To enter the lists with two lengths. 182 Tenvyson Sir Galuhad'i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. transf. and fig. A place or scene of combat with the Whale. a 1626 Br. Anner were first the with the Clergy about too many matt

place of a race (=1...carceres). Also sing, a race-course or exercising ground for horses. Obs.

1581 Styward Mart. Discipl. 1. 59 The citie, pales or lyst or fort where y campe is lodged.
1598 Harliy 1 op. 1. 68
All these were placed without the lists [L. extra tabulatum].
1601 Holland Pliny 1. 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any mastries there before they be full fine yeres of age. 1644 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. to A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. 1662 II. More Philos. Writ. Pref. Gen. (1712) 12
We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways, .. meet together .. at the same Gal. 1737
West Let. (in verse) in Gray's Poems (1775) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. Comb.: list-boy, in Tin-tolating, 2 boy

III. 11. Comb.: list boy, in Tin-plating, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; listpot, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d); list-wall [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of

4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of comented walling.

1818 S. Parkes in Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch. (1819)
Ser. II. 111. 360 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is .. removed . in the following manner. A boy called the *list-boy, takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the *list-pot. 1793-1813 Reports Agric.

62 (E. D. D.) A wall-fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a *list wall! 1850 Yrnl, R. Agric. Soc. XI. II. 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar.

List (list), sb. A. Also 4-5 lest(e, lyst(e. [f. List v.2 Cf. Icel. Jyst fem., appetite (for food).]

† 1. Pleasure, joy, delight. Obs.

1205 Lav. 13078 Pa andswarede be munec mid muchelere liste [later text mid swipe gode wille]. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 467 So fare we alle wyth hif and lyste, To kyng & quene by cortaysye. 1386 Chavcer Prol. 132 In curteisye was

set ful muche hir lest [v.r. list]. c 1440 Promp, Parr. 306/2 Lyst, or lykynge, .delectacio. c 1450 Holland Howdat 755 All thus our lady that lovit, with lyking and lyst. 1573 Salir. Pacus Reform. xl. 197 How he suld. leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

All thus our lady thai lovit, with lyking and lyst. 1573 Salir. Poems Reform. xl. 107 How he suld. leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. to (with sb. or inf.), rarely for, of; † frequently collocated with leisture. Now only arch. c 1220 Bestiary 544 He doð men hungren and hauen drist, and mani oder sinful list. c.1250 Gen. 4 Ext. 1221 Hem wexon drist, do water sleeched 6 echildes list. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 24751 (Gött.) Pat gifs me list lother MSS. Instel of hit to rede. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 11, 738 (187) Right a-moon as sessed is here lest. So cesseth loue and forth to loue an newe. 1423 Jas. 1 Kingis Q. Ivii, Hastow no lest to sing? 1513 Douglas Aeneis xi. 169 The wyld wolf. Rasys in ire, for the wod hungris list. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lxvi. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1560) 410/1 He had no leisure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. 1575 Tubers. Faulconrie 278 It is a very good way to . kill the list and lyking of a Sparhawke, to feede hir., with liquid meates washt in water. 1560 W. Smith Chloris (1877) 29 Since my disgrace I had of them no list. 1613 Purchas Pilerimage II. xv. (1614) 105 If he have list to the stoole. 1641 Milton Reform. I. Wk. 1851 III. 9, I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speak evill. 1659 Fuller Aff. Inj. Innoc. (1840) 319, I had little list or leisure to write. 1822 Eurna Holy Bra 22, I thank you for all things courteons and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. 1825 Scott Talism. xvi. 1 have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. 1839 Balley Festus viii. (1848 84 To give a loose to all the lists of youth. 1888 P. Cusming Blacksmith of Vo III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul.

3. One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phrase at (one's) list. Now only arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 22130 Turn bai salt il him titest, And siben base she lesses. 1695 Hekernoni. Lay-Clery Wks. 1716 1. xaxi, Frai

1. Matt. The careening of internation of a simpto one side,
1633 T. James Vop. 82 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing, 1658 Phillips, Lust of a ship. 1834 M. Scott Cruise shidge ii. (1642) 30 What a list to port she is getting! 1881 Paily News 11 Nov. 26 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. 1883 Times 4 Jan. 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.
2. transf. A leaning over (of a building, etc.).
1732 SMENTON Edustone L. 8 85 The whole building had

2. transf. A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 SMEATON Edystow. L. § 85 The whole building had got a considerable List or leaning to the S.W. 1901 Longm. May. Sept. 396 Two lines of straggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

List (list), 5t.6 [a. F. liste = Sp., Pg., It. lista; prob. identical with List 5t.3, the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see List 5t.3 4.] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, esp. a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; spec. a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in + phr. in or

same object; spec. a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of c. particular arm; also in † phr. in or within the list, s, in list (occas. fig.).

Active list, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. Free list, (a) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (b) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenne laws. Also army list, civil list, retired list, sick list, etc. see the first words.

1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. i. 98 Young Fortinbras ... Hath ... Shake'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. Ibid. ii. 32 The Lenies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subject.

1606 — Ant. & Cl. III. vi. 76 The Thracian King Adullas. The Kings of Mede, and Licoania, With a more larger List of Scepters.

1612 — Hen. 1711, Iv. i. 14 Tis the List Of those that claime their Offices this day.

1622 F. Markham & B. War v. iii. 130 Floners., are not reckoned Souldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation.

1625 Bacon Ess., Of Youth & Age (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List.

1633 T. Stafforn Par. Hib. 1. i. (1810) To bee in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse.

1646 Evance Noble Ord. 20 You will not be out of the List long, 1653 Holcroft Proceptius IV.

157 The Battalion was of eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List.

1655 Fullier Ch. Hist. I. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number.

1607 Phillips (ed. 5), List, a Scrowl of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison.

1742 Voung Nr. Th. 1: 244 Endless is the list of human ills.

1809 Ld. Mulcrave in G. Rose's Diaries (1860) II. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy.

1809 Ld. Mulcrave in G. Rose's Diaries (1860) II. 358 His name being removed from the List of the N

+ c. American. The return of particulars of

taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. List 7,4 1 b.) Ohs.

1646 Virginia Stat. (1823) I. 329 To the prejudice of many that have duely and according to law presented their lists.

1655 Connect. Col. Rec. (1850) I. 279 Sea-Brooke is fyned forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of theire estates to the Courte.

Courte.

d. Comb.: †list-maker = Lister²; list price, issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods, 1666 Connect. Col. Rec. (1852) 11. 48 This Court doth order that ye land . be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

that ye land. be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

List, sb.7 Obs. exc. dial. [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. lies pork-fat, G. leiste flank, groin.] The flank (of pork); a long piece cut from the gammon.

1623 MARKHAM Country Content. 1. 71 Take the largest of your Chines of Porke, and that which is called a Liste. 1824 CARR Craven Dial., Lists, the flanks.

List, sb.8, variant of LISSE sb.2 = LEASE sb.4

Also Comb. list-stick (see quot.).

1782 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The list-sticks, to which the high-lisses are tied. The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

List, a. Ohs. exc. dial. [app. connected with List sh.1] Ready, quick (esp. of hearing). Also

List sh.] Ready, quick (esp. of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 Cullum Suffolk Words s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing, 1823 Gall Gibbar 11. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and hrisk as they might have been.

1847 Hallimell s.v., A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. Kent.

1861 N. Bril. Rev. Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds.

1863 Trans. Essex Archard. Soc. 11.

135 List, quick; as list of speech.

1887 Kent. Gloss., List, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning.'

List (list), v. 1 arch. Forms: 1 lystan, 3-4 leste [n., luste(n., 4-6 lyst, 5 lyste, lest, lust, 6-7 liste, 3-list.

3nd sing. pres. (contracted) 1-6 lyst, 2-6 lust, 3 Orm. lisste, 3-5 luste, 4-5 lest(e.)

6-7 liste, 3-list. 3rd sing. pres. (contracted) 1-6 lyst, 2-6 lust, 3 Orm. lisste, 3-5 luste, 4-5 lest(e, 4-6 lyste, liste, 4-7 list. Pa. t. 1-5 lyste, 2-5 leste, 3 Orm. lisste, 3-6 lust(e, 4-6 liste, lyst(e, 4-7 list, (5 leist, lest). Also 4 lysted, 5-yd, etc., 4-listed. [OE. lystan = OS. lustian (Du. lusten), OHG. lusten (MHG., mod.G. lüsten), ON. lysta (Sw. lysta, Da. lyste):-OTeut. *lustjan, f. *lust-us pleasure: see 1. UST sh. It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in lust-should be referred to this verb or to lustre; in southern and perh.

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *Inst*. should be referred to this verb or to Liste.; in southern and perh, in West Midland ME, the vowel may represent either u or \(\tilde{u}, \) and the examples are here placed under the one vb. or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME,, and occas, in the 16th c., *Inst* occurs in the sense of *Iist*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd sing, pres. *Inst*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this vb., due to the influence of the sb. or vb. *Inst*, than as a special use of the latter.]

1. impers. trans. (in OE. with acc. or dat.) To be pleasing to. Me list (occas. listeth): 1 please,

choose, like, care, or desire.

be pleasing to. Me usi (occas. ustem): 1 please, choose, like, care, or desire.

a. Const. inf.

971 Elickl. Hom. 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean.
c 1000 Elfrec Gram. (2.) 211 Lecturio, me lyst rædan.
c 1000 Elfrec Gram. (2.) 211 Lecturio, me lyst rædan.
c 1195 Lamb. Hom. 103 Penne han mon ne lust on his liue nan god don. c 1200 Ornin 8 119 Himm lisste þa Wel etenn off an appell. c 1205 Lay. 3023 þam kinge luste slepe. a 1300 Cursor M. 22601 Na creatur sal þan list [Trin. luste, Edin. lesten] plai. 13... Gavo. & Gr. Knt. 941 Penne lyst þe lady to loke on þe knyst. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxv. (Yulian) 206 My gud brethyre, guby lest 300 le? c 1385 Chaucer L. G. H. Prol. 490 The lestyth nat a lonere be. c 1400 Munner. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Na man es forboden... to trowe in what lawe þat him list leue on. c 1440 Sir Gowther 499 Him lystyd nothyng for to play, For he was full weri. c 1430 Merlin 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. c 1431 Christ. Goddes Chyld. 12 Somme whan they sholde slepe thenne hem list wake and pray. Some whan they sholde wake and pray thenne hem lust to slepe. 1584 Perle. Arraignm. Paris 1. ii, Me list. This idle task on me to undertake. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. vii. 35 When him list the pronder lookes subdew. a 1618 Ralein Maxims St. (1651) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. 1633 P. Fletcher Poel. Misc. 64 When me list to sadder tunes apply me. 1808 Scott Marm. 1. viii, When at need Him listed ease his battle-steed.

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by as, 1f, whal, when, etc.)

at need Him listed ease his battle-steed.

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by as, if, what, when, etc.) c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth, xxxiii, §2 Ne him eac næfre genoz ne pincô ær he hæbbe eal þæt him lyst. c1205 Lav. 30741 Æiþer gon liðe þider him to liste. a1300 K. Horn 918 Nu 3e reste One while, ef 300 leste. c1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leeue, wheper þe lyst. 1375 Bardour Bence III. 519 Wemen. can wet thair chekys, quhen thaim list, with teris, 14. Num 298 in E. E. P. (1862) 146 There we talkeden as vs lest. 1526 Tindate Matt. xx. 15 Ys yt not lawfull ffor me to do as me listeth with myne awne. a 1553 Udall. Royster D. III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lust. 1581 Savile. Tacitus Agric. (622) 191 Licence to do what them listed. 1633 Br. II all. Hard Texts 518 This proud Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. 1885-94 R. Briddes Fars § Psyche Ang. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as thee list with wine or tears to fill.

With ellipsis of go. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & þider gan him spede.

† C. Const. of (= OE. gen.), after.

a 1000 Boeth, Metr. xxvi. 71 Hi for 8cm yrm8um eardes lyste, c 1200 Ormin 11334 Whanne hiss fasste forpedd wass pa lisste himm affeer fode, a 1352 Mixor Poems (Hall) i. 71 No thing list þam þan of play. c 1400 Destr. Trey Prol. 20 He., has lykyng to lerne þat hym list after.

2. With personal construction. a. Const. inf.: To desire, like, wish to do something.

To desire, like, wish to do something.

130-70 Alisaunder 776 pe Ladie lay on hur hed & lysted too slepe. c 1400 MUNDEV. (1830) xix. 200 Thei bryngen up als many as men list to have. a 1510 DOUGLAS K. Hart124 Quhen [that] hir court leist semble fair and clein. 1563-87 foxe A. 8 M. (1596) 13/2 He either wist not, or list not to shew his cunning therein. 1590 GREENE Orl. Fur. (1590) A4, b. I list not boast in acts of Chinalfie. 1602 SHASS. Ham. I. v. 177 If we list to speake. 1613 JACKSON Creed Lxx. § 5 Points he listed not meddle withall. 1667 MILTON P. L. vin. 75 If they list to try Conjecture. 1687 HOWERSON Baptism 149, I list not to contend about anything, of which I myself am not more strongly perswaded. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles III. xxx, If you list to taste our cheer. Ibid. xxiii, We little listed think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b.)

Ld. of Isles III. xx, If you list to laste our cheer. Ibid. xxiii, We little listed think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b.) c 1200 Viees & Virtues (1888) 13 After dan de here herte lest, eichem folgede. c 1320 R. Brunne Medit. 352 Py wyl be ydo, ryst as bou lest. 1430 40 Lyd. Bochus VIII. v. (1558) 4 All worldly thynges chaungyng as she lust. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 3 To that entent that who so luste may kepe hem from harme. c 1470 Herry Wallace v. 123 Deyme as yhe lest, ye that best can and may. 1535 Coverdal Ps. lxxii. 7 They do euen what they lyst. 1563 Homilies II. Agst. Idolatry II. (1852) 209 The Bishop of Rome.. did in all the West Church.. what he lust. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia II. (1629) 199 Your griefes, and desires what soeuer and whensoeuer you list, he will consider of. Ibid. III. 260 He might returne if he listed. 1611 BIBLE John iii. 260 He might returne if he listed. 1611 BIBLE John iii. 3 The winde hloweth where it listeth. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle IV. 1441 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list. 1674 PLAYGOR Skill Mus. 1. 60 By his Musick he could drive men into what Affections he listed. 1741 RICHAROSON Pamela (1824) I. xxvii. 42 Let them think what they list. 1823 Scott Peveril V., We will, if your ladyship lists, leave him. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiv. 348 The invaders landed and harried where they listed. † c. To list of: to care for. Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 1791 Pe leuedis listed | Fairf. list] noght o pride. c 1400 Melayne 1254 One p's lawnde righte ber bay lay. And liste no thynge of playe. 14. Women's Horns in Rel. Ant. 1. 80 They have despit, and ageyn concyence, Lyst nat of pryde, then hornes cust away. c 1450 St. Cuthberd (Surtees) 1744 Pe shipmen of na lykyng lyste. † 3. trans. To desire or wish for (something). 1545 Ascnam Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 59 And seinge also they have libertie to lyste what they will, I pray God they haue will to list that which is good. 1587 Gothus De Mornay v. 55 B

(Cf. mod. Icel. hinsia.)

1. intr. = Listen v. 2.

c 1000 Instit. Polity § 5 in Thorpe Anc. Laws (1840) II.
310 Hlystaph hwet ic seege. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 141
Lusteo nu panne, and undernimeo preo ping. Ihid. 185 Eie
ne maig swo muchel biholden, ne ere lbisten ne herte
penchen. a 1250 Oul § Night. 263 Bo nu stille, and lat me
speke,.. And lust hu ich con me bi-telle. a 1300 K. Horn
355 Lust whi [Harl. MS. list were fore] ihe wonde Bringe
he horn to honde. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 20399 (Gött.)
Listes all i 3u biseke i-wiss. 1549 LATIMEA Serm. on
Ploughers (Arb.) 29 But nowe I thynke I se you lysting and
hearkeuing, that I shoulde name bim. c 1590 GREENE Fr.
Bacon xi. (1630) G, List how they rumble. 1606 Shaks. Ant.
4 Cl. iv. iii. 12 Peace, what noise? 1 [Sol.] List, list. 2[Sol.]
Hearke. 1637 Milton Comus 480 List, list, I hear Som far
off hallow break the silent Air. 1765 H. WALFOLD Chrauto
v. (1798) 89 List, sirs, and may this bloody record be a warning to future tyrants. 1808 Scott Marm. II. xxxiii, The
stag.. Spread his broad uostril to the wind, Listed before,
aside, behind. 1847 Emerson Poems (1857) 12 Great
Napoleon Stops his horse, and lists with delight. 1871 R.
Ellis tr. Catullus Iv. 1 List, I beg, provided you're in
humour.

b. Const. to. unto. till: in OE. dat, and gen.

ELLIS tr. Cafullus Iv. 1 List, I beg, provided you're in humour.

b. Const. to, unto, till; in OE. dat. and gen. c897 K. ÆLFREO Gregory's Past. xlix. 385 Da fundon hie hiene. hlystende hiora worda. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xvi. 29 Hiz blyston him. c1200 Ormin 7846 Patt he Ne lisste nohnt wipb are Till naness kinness idellle3c. a 1300 Cursor M. 13833 Ne till vr laghes will he uoght list. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 4002 Now 19xteb to bis spelle. c1502 Marlowe fewo of Marlata. ii. (1633) C2, Graue Gouenors, list not to his exclames. 1901 Cowfer Hiad vii. 54 Wilt then list to me? 1813 Scott Rokeby 1. i, The warder. Lists to the breze's boding sound. 1884 Browning Ferishtah, The Family 22 List to a tale.

2. trans. To listen to, hear: = LISTEN V. I.

boding sound. 1884 Browning Ferishtah, The Family 22 List to a tale.

2. trans. To listen to, hear; = LISTEN v. I.
c1175 Lamb, Hom. 63 [He] be luste milled besne red.
c1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 67 Hlest hwat se heigeste de
seid. c1200 Ornin 9017 To lisstenn whatt te preost zuw
sezzh Off zure sawle nede. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 25 Hie
openeden his earen to luste be defles lore. a1300 Cursor M.
20500 Listes be bon bat scho him badd. a1300 K. Horn
20505 'Kyng', he sede, 'pu leste [Laud MS. wiltu luste] A
tale mid be beste'. c1400 Desir. Troy 5083 So is it wit, a
wiseman his wordis to listyn. 1598 SHARS. Merry W. v. v.
46 Elues, list your names. 1642 T. Hill Trade of Trith
Ep. Ded., I put it into your Honourable Protection, who
have listed it [a sermon]. 1775 SHERIONA Rivals Epil., But
ere the battle should he list her cries, The lover trembles—
and the hero dies! 1813 SCOTT Robeby III. xvii, I list no
more the tuck of drum. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. II. 178,
I. list the drone of henvy humble-bees, 1856 A. E. HousMAN Shropsh. Lad iii, And you will list the hugle That
hlows in lands of morn.
Vol. VI.

List (list), v.3 [f. LIST sb.3; cf. OF. lister (one example in Godef.) to put a list on (cloth);

also lt. listare, G. leisten, Du. lijsten.]
+1. trans. To put a list, border, or edge round
(an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a

(an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list or border upon. Obs.

13... Guy Warve. (A.) xciii. (1837) 454 A targe listed wip gold. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. xciv. (1869) 51 The scrippe was of greene selk,. Lysted it was wel queyntliche with xii belles of silver. 1330 Palsaga. 612/2, I lyste a garment, or border it rounde about with a lyst. I have lysted my cote within to make it laste better. 1580 Hollyman Treas. Fr. Tong, Lister, to list or border any thing, 1624 Wotton Archit, in Reliq. (1651) 297 A long straight mossie walk ... listed on both sides with an Aquaduct of white stone. a 1639 — Dk. Buckhm, lihid, 80 Such an Accumulation of benefits, like a kind of Embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 2 Trite and trivial phrases. listed with pedantic shreds of School-boy verses, 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. vt. Wks. (1847) 553/1 A Danish cutraxe, listed with gold or silver. 1703 Priiver in Phil. Trans. XXIII. 1451 The edges [of a fern leaf] are listed with Seed.

b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door).

1860 WOREFSIER, List., 5, To lix list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, 'To list a door', 1881 R. T. Cooke Somebody's Neighbory 64 Monsieur Leclere., listed the doors against approaching winter breezes,

† 2. To enclose; to shut in with rails or the like.

approaching winter breezes.

† 2. To enclose; to shut in with rails or the like.

1494 Fanyan Chrom, vii. 463 [He] kepte his daye appoynted for that batayll, in a felde called in Frenshe Lapre Aux Clers, where for theim was orderned a place lyestyd and closed in goodly wyse.

1555 W. Watreman Fardle Facious in 1 roy Upon the other thre quarters, it [Asie] is lysted in with the Ocean.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Cauca, ...euery place listed or rayled in.

† b. To bound, limit. Obs.

a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vii. viii. § 4 The local compass of a bishop's authority and power was never so straitly listed, as some men would have the world imagine.

3. Carfentry. To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping.

1635 Plymanth Col. Rec. (1855) 1, 34 Sawne bords... cut sharp at ye tope, and either listed or shote with a plaine.

1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. Gloss, Listing, the act cut than at ye tope, and either listed or shote with a plaine.

1874 Skyring's Builders' Prices 22 Floors... For each edge listed, add os. 2d. 1875 Knicht Dict. Mech.

4. Agric. To prepare (the land) for the crop (of cotton or Indian corn) by making ridges and furrows with the plough or beds and alleys with the hoe. local U.S.

ioe. local U.S.
1785 WASHINGTON Writ. (1891) XII. 224 Some of it. had

1785 WASHINGTON With. (1891) X11, 224 Some of it. had been twice ploughed, then listed, then twice harrowed before sowing. 1856 OLINSTED Slave States 432 Boys and girls, 'listing' an old corn-field with hoes.

List (list), v. \(\frac{1}{2} \) [f. LIST \(sb \hdots \) 0.

In senses 3 and 4 the word is now taken chiefly as an aphetic form of enlist, and written 'list.]

1. trans. To set down together in a list; to make

1. trans. To set down together in a list; 10 make a list of; to catalogue, register.

1614 Raleigh Hist. World w. i. § 1(1634) 457 These kings were of the nation of Argives who are listed as followeth.

1655 H. Vaughan Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons xx, When night comes, list thy deeds.

1712 Official Notice in Lond, Gaz., No. 4994/3 The Persons bringing the said Tickets, are desired to List the same in a Numerical Order, and to write in their List the Name.

1861 O CURRY Lect. M.S. Materials

271 Of the Forbusa listed in the Book of Leinster there is one more so remarkable, that [etc.]. 1889 Athenseum 6 Aug. 171/2

About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed.

1. To set down or enter in a special, formal, or ficial list (e.g., of persons or property for assessing the second of the second o

official list (e.g. of persons or property for assessment, of stocks, etc.); U.S. to enter or register for

taxation.

taxation.

1658 Virginia Stat. (1823) I. 454 All negroes imported...
and Indian servants... being sixteen years of age, to be listed and pay leavies as aforesaid... 1666 Plymouth Col. Rec. (1855)
IV. 136 Incase they be not accomodated with land amongst them with whom they are listed neare the Bay line... 1687
Rycaut Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks II. 223 There were listed fifty-five thousand, who paid duties of Harach... 1702
Hawick Kirk Session Rec. 4. Oct., The Minister... desired such as intended to communicate to list themselves this week...
1787 M. Cutlen in Life, etc. (1883) I. 242 Spent the day in listing my money for Congress... 1877 Burrough Taxation...
11881 Daily News I Nov. 5/7 Only seven cases were listed for to-day... 1833 Times 14 July 4/1 The shrinkage in the value of American securities 'listed' in this market.

12. To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol

+2. To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol (among, in, into a certain number, under a certain head); to include or enrol in the number or mem-

head); to include or enrol in the number or membership of; to put in the same category with. Obs.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. n. 142 He that ...desires to be listed into the rolle of those that haue gotten greatest fame. 1633 Massinger Address to Shirley on his 'Grateful Servant,' My obscure name, Listed with theirs, who here advance thy fame. 1649 Mitron Eikon. xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 489 What are Chaplains? In State perhaps they may be listed among the upper Servingmen of sor great houshold. 1668 Pervs Diary 5 Feb., The persons therein concerned to be listed of this or that Church. 1675 TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics To Rdr., Vertues are listed in the rank of invisible things. 1704 Swift T. Tub Wks. 1768 1. 51 It is under this class I have presumed to list my present reatise. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. 1. xxii. 274 All Trades and Occupations being listed into Tribes; none can marry out of their own Tribe. 1777 Sir A. Dick Let. to Johnson 17 Feb. in Boswell Johnson, I have .. listed Dr. Samuel Johnson in some of my memorandums .. under a name which [etc.].

point formally (an officer); also in pass. with compl., to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private

to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private soldiers), to receive as recruits; = ENLIST v. 1.

1643 Declay. Comm., Rcb. Ivel. 28 The Parliament.. had made choice of, and listed all the Commanders.. for that Expedition. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Rcb. 11. § 55 Some troops of those who had been listed by them under good officers. 1648 Eikhor Bas. ix. 61 What Tumnlts could not do, an Army must, which is but Tumults listed. 1653 SIRKLEY Crt. Secret iv. 47, I was listed Captain, before some The Generall knew had been seven years in service. 1796 FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer 1. i, I don't beat up for common soldiers; no, I list only grenadiers. 1736 BOLINGBROKE Patriot. (1749) 26 Looking on themselves like volunteers, not like men listed in the service. 1795-7 SOUTHEY JUREWILE & Min. Poens Poet. Whs. II. 82, I was trapp'd by the Sergeant's palavering pretences, He listed me when I was out of my senses.

b. transf. and fig.

1668 W. PENN No Cross No Cr. Wks. 1782 II. 96 Last of all, it lists thee of the company of. Jesus; to fight under his banner. 1701 SWIFT Contests Nobles & Comm. Wks. 1755 II. 1. 50 He is listed in a party, where he neither knows the temper, nor designs, nor perhaps the person of his leader. 1742 YOUNG NI. Th. 11. 9 He that is born, is listed; life is war. 1790 CHESTERIE. Lett. 5 Feb. (1792) II. cexti, 132 Vou are but just listed in the world, and must be active, diligent, indefatigable. 1776 BUNTUM Fragm. Gort. Wks. 1843 I. 288 Men whose affections are already listed against the law in question. 1882 J. WALKER Junt to Anda Reckie 82 Farmer-folks in politics Wi' Tory lairds are listed.

4. refl. and intr. for refl.) To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; = ENLIST v. 4. Phr. to list (aneself) a soldier or for a soldier.

4. refl. and intr. (for refl.) To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; = ENLIST v. 4. Phr. to list (oneself) a soldier or for a soldier.

1643 Declar. Comm., Reb. Irel. 62 Who ... have lysted themselves in the Lord Dillons Troupe. c. 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 162 Seenre yourself in some other parliament garrisons, or list into the eastle. 1675 tr. Alachiavellis' Prince viii. (Rtdg. 1883) 57 In his youth [he] listed a soldier. 1702 Sedlev Growhler III. i. Wks. (1766) 233 Catan. Brillon has listed himself a soldier. Grichard. Listed himself a soldier! Catau. Ves. Sir. listed to go to the war. 1709 Stedlev Growhler III. i. Wks. (1766) 233 Catan. Brillon has listed himself a soldier. A Drum passing by. . I listed myself for a Soldier. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 414 If any officer and soldier. shall desert, or list in any other regiment. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) II. ix. 133 Whether a thoroughly upright and enlightened man would rather have listed under the royal or parliamentary standard. 1893 Stevenson Catriona to He listed at last for a sodger.

b. transf. and fig.

1636 Fullin Pizath Livil. 10 They lost their names by listing them-elves under some other people. 1658 Whole Duty of Man. Private Develoins (1684) 173 Having now anew listed my self under his banner. 1694 Davide Love Triumph. iv. i, You. who are listing yourself into the honourable company of cuckolds. 1732 Pope Ess. Man II. 39 Passions, though selish, if their means he für, List under Reason. 1738 Whether Meds. 1849 Hood Drish Schoolm. xvii, When first the scholar lists in learning's train. 1845 Stefen Room. 1845 Jist under Reason. 1838 Stefen Room. Lawe Eng. (1874) I. 3 Merely that they [M.P.'s may list under party bauners.

List [list', v.5 Aaul. Also 7-8 lust. [f. List 56.7] intr. Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with off.

sb. intr. Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with off.

1626 CAPT. SMITH. Actal. Vige. Sca-men 29 Cun the ship spoune before the winde, she lusts, she lyes under the Sen.

1740 A. ALLEN BIS. Dict. s. v. Lust, Mariners say the Ship lusteth, when she leans to one side rather than to another. 1880 Times 6 Aug. 5/3 When heavily laden she... had a tendency to list, and righted herself with difficulty. Ibid. 17 Dec. 5/6 She was moored outside the dock hut listed off, and makes a good deal of water. 1885 Century. Mag. XXIX.742 She listed to port and filled rapidly.

Listable (listable), a. U.S. [f. List v.4 + ABLE.] That may be listed or put upon a list for good men liable to military service, of property

(e.g. of men liable to military service, of property

(e.g. of men liable to military service, of property liable to taxation); assessable, rateable.

165 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1857) II. 115 Their sones and sarvants that are listable, which are to be listed, and to traine. 1688 New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. (1880) XXXIV.
371 An Accot of the lystable Estates in the towne of Lyme.
1779 Vermont St. Papers (1823) 295 A true account of all their listable poles, and all their rateable estate. 1895 Columbus Disp. (Ohio) 23 Nov. 13/5 Of a nature and form not listable for taxation. ot listable for taxation.

Listed (listed), a.1 [f. List sb.3 + -ED 2.]

1. Provided with a list or selvage.

1. Provided with a list or selvage.

152 Act 5 % 6 Edw. V1, c. 6 § 1 Everie White Clothe. shalbe. .lysted accordinge to the anneyent custome. 1691

Lond. Gaz. No. 2725/4, 24 yards of white Salisbury Cloth, which was Listed, and some part of it stained Reddish.

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours),

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours), arranged in bands or stripes.

c 1450 Merlin 163 Crownes of goold and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 150 His haire drawing toward the colour of blacke, sleeke, and listed. Ibid. 386 The wood of the walnut tree is..listed and smooth of his owne nature. 1659 Plymouth Col. Rec. (1855) 111. 159 A blew paire of stockings and a gray listed garter. 1667 Milton P. L. XI. 362 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow Conspicuous with three listed colours gay. 1814 Card Danle, Par. xiv. 37 In two listed rays The splendours shot before me. 1876 Longer, Dutch Picture iv, The listed tulips look like Turks. 3. Covered or edged with list.

1827 Farroan Chem. Manip. ii. 43 The listed rings. are easily made out of a slip of thin pliant wood, ... the roughring being covered by rolling list round it. 1866 Thoarau 48

Vankee in Canada i. 12 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. II. 415 A listed strip fitting the opening.

4. (See quot. and LIST v. 3 3.)

1841-59 GWILT Archit. Gloss., Boards, listed, such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.

Listed (listed', a.2 [f. LIST sb. 3 11 + ED 2.]

1. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for silting. Of a combat. Fought in the lists.

1. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilting. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 Milton Samson 1087 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field.

1737-46 Thomson Summer 1470 Bold., are thy generous youth, and first Or on the listed plain or stormy seas. 1793

SOUTHEY Let. in Dowden Life (1830) 30 The tapestriedroom—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall. 1812 Joanna Baille Orra 1. i. Wks. (1831) 237 In these listed combats.

1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. Caxxix, On battle-plains or listed spot? 1865 Gouleurn Pers. Relig. vii. III. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them inch by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 Lytton & Fane Tannhäuser 37 The blazon'd urn That held the name-scrolls of the listed bards.

Listed (listed), ppl. a. [f. List 7.4 + -ED l.]

Enlisted for military service.

1693 Miton Eikon. Wks. 1738 1. 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf. quot. 1648 in List et al. 1693 W. Frene Art of War viii. 257, I would rathe be a Volunteer, than a Listed Souldier. 1709 Royal Proclam. 27 Jan. in Lend. Gaz. No. 4510/2 They shall take a Receipt..., acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

Listed listed ... ppl. a. [f. List 7.3 + -FD l.]

1888 Sci. American 12 May 202/1 Being designed for use.

See LIST 2.3 4.) 1888 Sci. American 12 May 293/1 Being designed. for use

1888 S.t. 21.9 4.)

1888 S.t. American 12 May 292/1 Being designed. for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† Li'sted, a.3 Obs. [f. List \$5.^1 + -ED^2.] Only in comb. thick listed, hard of hearing.

1579 Twvse Phiricke agst. Fort. 11. xcvii. 289 a, They that are thicke listed, seeme in a maner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

Listel (listel). Arch. Also in lt. form listello, listella. [a. F. listel, ad. It. listello, dim. of lista = List \$5.3] A small list or fillet.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo 1, xxv. 89 The vpper rule, called listello. 1664 Evelvy tr. Freart's Archit., etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capitel, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 Leont Palladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 16 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sci. A Art. 1, 172 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1848 tr. Hiofimeister's Trav. Ceylon & Ind. 339 The roof ... is formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

Listen (li's'n), \$b. [f. LISTEN 7:]

Listen (li's'n), sb. [f. LISTEN 2'.]

† I. Hearing, sense of hearing. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 586 He bat fetly in face fettled lile eres If he has losed the lysten hit lyftez meruayle.

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive hearing. Also listen-out (after look-out). Chiefly in phr. On or upon the listen:

look-out). Chiefly in phr. On or upon the listen: in the act of listening.

1803 MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house.

1807 tr. Three Germans I. 6 Not the faintest .. sound .. reached their attentive listen. Isl. II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen.

1817-18 Cobbett Resid. U. S. (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams.

1834 J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag. XXXVI. 229 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out by an incessant harking.

1840 New York My Lix.

1841 First New Lix.

1842 First New Lix.

1843 First New Lix.

1844 I. Xiii. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

1854 First New Lix.

1855 The Lix. III. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

Listen (lis'n , v. Forms : 1 Northumb, lysna, listen (188 n. 2. Forms: 1 Northumb, lysna, 3 lustnie, -in, fa. tple. i-lustned, 3-4 lustne(n, 4 pa. t. and pple. lisnyt, lesnyt, 4-5 lesten, -yn, -in, li-, lystyn, -in, 4-6 lysten, 5 lystny, 7 lissen, 3- listen. [ONorthumb. lysna, *hlysna, corresp. to MHG. lüsenen:—OTent. type *hlusinõjan, f. Tent. root *hlus-: see List sb.! From the same root is OE. hlosnian (:—OTent. type *hlusinõjan to listen. The Green viith tenden same root is OE. hlosnian (:—OTent. type *hlos-, hlusnôjan) to listen. The forms with t are due to association with the synonymous List v. 1]

1. trans. To hear attentively; to give ear to; to

1. trans. To hear attenlively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now arch. and poet.

2950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 18 Gie fordon geheras rellysnas hisena dees saueode. 21205 Lax. 25128 Pa heo hasden longe i-lustned pan kinge. 21200 Bettiary 398 Listned nu a wunder. 21550 Gen. 4 Ex. 2137 King pharaon listnede hise red. 21300-1400 Cursor M. 20500 (Gütl.) Listnes be bone pat scho him had. 21350 Will. Palerne 4607 Ladis & oper lordes lestenep now my sawe! 21400 Destr. Troy 8421 Lystyn my wordes. 21476 J. Paston in P. Lett. 111. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 GREENE OTI, Fur. (1590) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle lookes to listen my laments? 1634 MILTON Comms 551 At which I ceas't, and listen'd them a while. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc v. 310 The tale of all the ills she hath endured I listen. 1843 Byron Juan XIII. xlviii, Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 Tennyson Ode to Memory iii, Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

† b. With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). Obs.
21330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 288 Pe chance listnes me.
2. intr. To give altention with the ear to some sonned or utterance; to make an effort to hear some-

sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

21205 LAV. 26357 He lustnede [later text luste] 3corne. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 785 We schulen lustnin hu bi lauerd & ti leof. wule werien to dei pine leasunges. a 1275 Proc. Ælfred 212 in O. E. Misc. 115 Lustlike lustine [c.r. lustnie; carlier text Lvsteb]. lef dere. c 1315 Shoreham 1. 2001 Nou lestne. c 1306 Will. Palerne 1020 Now listenes, lef lordes, bis lessoun bus i ginne. 1375 Barbour Bruce vi. 72 He. . lisnyt full ententily Gif he ouch herd of thare cummyng. c 1400 Sovedone Bab. 20 Listinythe a while and ye shall see. 14. Foc. in Wr.-Wülcker 566/1 Asculto, to lystny. 1520 Palesgr. 612/2 Lysten at the crevysse if thou cannet here any by [sic] sterying. 1669 Million P. L. v. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooths her charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. a 1903 Burkitt On N. T., Mark i. 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher. 1781 Cowper Retirement 448 A man. . Who.. Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 Dassny 1 kings 1. kii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 Josent Vikings 1. kii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 Josent Vikings 1. kii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 Josent Vikings 1. kii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 Josent Vikings 2. 37 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker. fig. 1842 Tensyson Godfra 54 The deep air listen'd round her as she rode.

b. Const. to (unto): to give ear to (= sense 1);

b. Const. to (unto): to give ear to (=sense I);

also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow one-

also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow one-self to be persuaded by.

c1190 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 60/2 Lustniez noupe to mi speche.
a1300-1400 Cursor M. 6451 heading (Gött.). Listens nou vnto mi saw. c1450 Merlin 11 The holy man lestned well to all hir confession. 1595 Shaks. John 11. i. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinall. 1611 Bible Isa. xlix. 1. a 1661 Feller Worthies, Durham (1662) 1. 295 Lissen to Mr. Cambden his Character of him. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 1, 98 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 Anson's Vey. 1. i. 8 These officers. were much listened to by some considerable persons. 1836 Froud Itse. Its., (1832 1. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 — Short Stad. IV. 1. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. + To listen of: to hear tell of. + To listen on = listen to. To listen for, + after: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

to hear or to hear of.

make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

1300-1400 Curror M. 22431 (Gött.) If 3e of paim will listen a trau, I sal 3u tell of paim sothsau. 1320 Sir Tristr. 402
Of a prince proude in play Listnep, lordinges dere. 2a 1400
LVDG. Chorle & Byrde (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisedom thyn eeres ben half deef Lyke an asse that lystneth on an harpe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. 1. iii. 152, I will ... listen after Humfrey, how he proceedes. 1597 — 2 Hen. IV. 1. i. 29
Heere comes my Seruant Trauers, whom I sent .. to listen after Newes. 1642 R. Carpenter Experience Pref. 15, I beg., that they will so farre listen after me., as to take notice. .. what becomes of me. 1642 Fuller Hoff & Prof. 51. III. iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 Fielding 862 The sick man., Would listen for her coming. — End 184 While they listen d for the distant hunt. 1871 FARRAR Witn. Hist. i. 26 Then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of a new deliverer.

† d. To listen one's ears (or an ear) to: = b. Obs. a 1533 Lo. Breners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Viv. I neuer. lystened myne eares to murmures. 1570 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 726/2 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed ve here. a 1656 Ussher Ann. (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

† 3. (quasi-trans.) To listen forth, out: to obtain

sation.

† 3. (quasi-trans.) To listen forth, out: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. IIEARKEN v. 8.) Obs.

a 1992 GREENE Geo. a Greene (1599) A 3, Come, Bonfield, let vs goe, And listen out some bonny lasses here. Ibid.
D4 b, Ienkin... goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wily. 1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. XII. IxXIII. (1612) 300 For Mandeuil they seeke, and him at last did listen forth.

Tistennam (listina). Also 7-8 listner. [f.

Listener (li's'nea). Also 7-8 listner. [f. LISTEN v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1611 COIGR., Esconteur, an hearer, hearkener, listener.

1613 RALEIGH Maxims St. (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner. of the Realm. 1643 True Enformer 8 They are great listners after any Court news.

1602 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables (Exx. (1708) 184 Tis an Old Saying, That List'ners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 Additional Spect. No. 31 F 1 This gentleman. was entertaining a whole Table of Listners with the project of an Opera.

1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xxi. IV. 593 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listners. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 4 The youthful group of listeners ...are. at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

18 J. Sporting Mag. VII. 274 Sampson was floored from a remendous wisty-castor, under the listener. 1822 Blacktw. Mag. XI. 594 A douss on the smeller—a dimmer to the daylights, and a larrup on the listeners. 1837 Egan Aneed. Turf 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listner.

2. Fortif. = Listening gallery (see next b).

1828 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out. galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works. .. These latter are called listeners. 1833 Stratth Fortif, § 213, 161 The distance between the listeners depends, on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

Listening (li's'nin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The

Listening (li's'nin), vbl. sb. [-ING ¹.] The action of the verb LISTEN.

13.. K. Alis. 4798 Yif yee willeth yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing. 1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. IV. i. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your eare, and beseech listning. 1641 Minrow Ch. Godt. II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times. 1847 TENNSON Princess VII. 95 Lonely listenings to my mutter'd dream.

b. Listening gallery Fortif. (see quot. 1872-6). 1833 STRAITH Fortif. § 213. 160 Listening galleries. 1872-6

Vovie Milit. Dict. (ed. 3), Econtes, listening galleries... These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

Listening, ppl. a. [-1N0 - 2] That listens or hears attentively. Also fig.

a 1275 Proc. Elfred 654 in O. E. Misc., So deit be lusninde lubere mon. c 1586 CTESS PENBONE PS. LXI. i, Lord, lend my voice a listning eare. 1608 SHAKS. Per. 1. ii. 87 That I should open to the listning ayre How many worthie Princes' blouds were shed. 1727-46 Homson Summer 745 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 GRAY Elegy 67 Th' Applause of listning Senates to command. 1820 KEAIS Ilyperion 1. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 Gro. Euro F. Holl (1868) 59, 1 pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† Lister 1. Obs. Also 4 listre, 4-5 lyster, 5.

† Lister 1. Obs. Also 4 listre, 4-5 lyster, 5 are, -yr, -ore, lyysterre. [a. OF. listre, altered from litre: -L. lector (see Lector).] A reader or

from hitre:—L. lector (see Lector).] A reader or lector. In first quot., app. a preaching friar.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. R. v. 138 On limitoures and listres in the listers, legisteris] lesynges 1 ymped. c 1380 Wyclif Wiks. (1880) 298 Somme freris procuren to be histhopis; somme to be lystris. 1387 Trevisa Higdon (Rolls) VI. 257 He liadde a lyster at mete. 1430-40 Lydd. Bechar 1. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 3071 Lyysterie (H. lystyr, S. lystore, P. listyr), lector (S. delector). 1460 Capgrave Chron. (Rolls: 235 He... went to Rome and there was he mad lyster of the Palets, and comensale with the Pope. 1555 W. Waterman Fardle Facions 11. xii. 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persones without office.

Lister 2 (listal). [f. List v. 4 - FR 1.]

1. An enlister.

Lister 2 (It's 191). [1. List v.]

1. An enlister.

1. An enlister.

1. An enlister.

1. An enlister.

1. Top8 Connect. Col. Rec. (1859) 111. 11 Whither the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those whose were the first listers.

1. Troop as a Troop or upon those whose were the first listers.

1. A troop as a Troop or upon those whose were the first listers.

2. One who makes out a list, spec. (U.S.) of tax-

able property; an assessor.

1716 Coll. Connect. Hist. Soc. (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Ratemakers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1858 W. T. MARTIN Hist. Franklin County in A. E. Lee Hist. Columbus (Ohio) (1892) I. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

Tinton 3 (lister) II S. [f. LIST 2.3 4+ ER. 1.]

Lister 3 (listar). U.S. [f. List v.3 4 + -ER 1.] A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows. In recent U.S. Dicts.

Lister, variant of LEISTER.

Listerian (listi riăn), a. [f. Lister + -IAN.]
Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented

by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 Mac Cormac Antisept. Surg. 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

Listerine (li stərin). [f. Lister (see prec.) + 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Listerine, a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisea, gualtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. 1897 N. 1. Voice 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerin once a day.

Listerism (listerizm). [See -18M.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 Mac Cormac Antisept. Surg. 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

Listerize (listerizl), v. [See -12E.] trans.
To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 19th Cent. Jan. 102 The English surgeons were Listerizing' wounds with great success.

Listful (listful). a. Obs. exc. arch. [f. List.

Tistful (listful), a. Obs. exc. arch. [f. List v.²++FUL.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1905 Spenser Col. Clout 7 The shepheard swaines. with greedie listfull eares, Did stand astonisht at his curious skill. 1896 – F. Q. v. i. 25. 1860 l. Taylor Ess. 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

+ Listily, adv. Obs. In 5 lystyly. [f. Listy a. +-Ly 2.] With pleasante or delight, pleasantly. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 318/t Lustyly, or lystyly, delectabiliter.

Listing (listin), sb. [f. List sb.3 + -ing 1.]

1. Selvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

the list of cloth is composed.

14... Nom. in Wr. Whicker 696/22 Hec forigo, a lystynge.

144 Test. Ebbr. (Surtees) II. 99, j coverlet de hlodio...cum alio coopertorio rubeo habente in lystyng volucres et albas ollas. 1768 Golden. Cit. W. xxx, The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread;. The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823]. Baddock Dom. Amusem. 115 Froure two yards.. of web, of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1837 Carlve Germ. Rom. II. 152 A...chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 Uar Philos. Manuf. 206 Wool.. 30 coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing. 1870 Rock Text. Fabr. 1. 178 The listing or border.. charged with a.. rich ornamentation.

2. Naul. (See quof.)

rich ornamentation.

2. Naut. (See quot.)

1846 Young Nant. Dict., Listing, a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. Comb.: listing-pot = list-pot: see LIST sb.3 11.

1818 S. Parkes in Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manch. (1819)

Ser. 11. 111. 362 The listing-pot, with a little melted tin in it,

+ Listing, vbl. sb.1 Obs. [f. LIST v.1 + -ING 1.]

rs87 Golding, wishing.
rs87 Golding De Mornay v. (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the untward thing, than vnderstanding is.

Listing, vbl. sb.2 [f. List v.4 + -ING 1.]

than vnderstanding is.

Listing, vbl. sb.2 [f. LIST v.4 + -ING 1.]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1641 Chas. I Declav. to Parlt. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. in.
(1692) I. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers. .should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 Hevlin Relat.

4 Observ. 1. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismaticks. a 1655 Vires Lords Supp. (1677) 204 Baptism may be. .for initiation, and listing of souldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 Royal Proclam. 27 Jan. in Lond. Gaz. No.
4510/3 Any three..of the. Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 M. Davies Atlan. Brit. 1. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plune's himself with the criminal poling and listing of his Winefed-Pilgrims. attrib. 1763 Brit. Mag. IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money—so The sign of Serjeant Kite is still his foe. 1786 Gentl. Mag. LVI. 1. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (e.g. of rateable property). Also attrib.

1659 Fuller App. Inj. Innoc. (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. Fieln Washington IV. 371/x The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 Daily Naws 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing. Listing, vbl. sb.3 U. S. [f. LIST v.3 4 + -ING]. In listing-plough, a double-mouldhoard plough used in listing (Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl. 1884).

† Listing, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LIST v.2 + -ING].

+ Listing, ppl. a. Obs. [f. List v.2 + -ING 2.]

1604 DRAYTON Owl 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the listing Woods.

Listless (listles), a. [f. List sb. 4 + -Less. Cf. the collateral form Lustless, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. L. deses) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: +a. Destitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. of (obs.). b. Characterized by untilligence to more care or make any exerction. willingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

withingliess to move, act, of make any executors, marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

2140 Promp. Para. 307/2 Lystles, desidiosus, seguis. 1667 W. Faherax in Phil. Trans. II. 549 He was ever a listless, dull and melancholy fellow. 1678 Bunnan Pilgr. Author's Apol., This Book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 Drayner Virg. Georg. 1v. 378 The sick... idle in their empty Hives remain, Benum'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and unactive. 1750 Gray Elegy 103 His listless Length at Noontide would be stretch. 1766 Fordyce Serm. Yng. Wom. (1767) J. Pref. 3 A dull disconsensaturally produces a listless andence. 1811 Edgeworth Pract. Educ. (1822) 11. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1860 Tynoall. Glac. 1, xi. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 Str T. Martin Ld. Lyndhurst v. 121 Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

absol. 1758 Jonnson Idler No. 3 ? 7 By what methods the listless may be actuated.

Comb. 1822 [CTESS Blessington] Magic Lantern & Alistless looking young man.

Hence † Listlesshede, listlessness.

1140 Promp. Para. 307/2 Lystles-hede, seguicies, desidia.

Listlessly (listlessli), adv. [-LY 2] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 Locke Educ. § 116. 142 Whether he lazily and listlessly crams away his time. 1697 Drayden Virg. Georg. 11.

207 Where thou seest a single Sheep. Listlessly to crop the tender Grass. 1836-9 Dickens S.k. Boc, Tales vi. (1892) 354. The cold hands, when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1876 Miss Bradon N. H. 13 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

Listlessness (listlesnes). [-Ness.] The condition or quality of being listless; † (a) want o

Listlessness (Irstlesnes). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being listless; † (a) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. of, to) (obs.); (b) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 Jennyn Remora 23 There is in the heart, a naturall listlesnes [pr. listnesness] from, and opposition unto a right reformation. 1693 Locke Educ. § 119. 146 If listlesness and dreaming he his natural Disposition. 1705 Hickenrott.

Priest-cr. 11. vii. 67, I have...A Third Part of Priest-craft in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Laziness, Listlesness, or Old Age. 1725 Branley Pam. Dict. s.v. Malt Liquor, Nauscousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [sic] Listlesness to Motion. 1776 G. Mason in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) 1. 180 Ill health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing. so often. 1795 Montford Castle II. 282. His lovely mistress... without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1869 Steley Lect. & Ess. ii. 54 The disposition to listlesness which belongs to the military character.

† Listly, adv. Obs. (or dial.) Forms: a. I listelice, 3 listeliche, 4 lystily, -yly, listely. B. 4 listli, lystly, 4-6, (9) listly. [OE. listelice (ON. listug-r skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. Greenly.]

Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

a. \$\epsilon \text{soo} Sax, Lecchd, II. 30 Seo\(^3\) ponne æt leohtum fyre listelice o\(^b\) hunizes bicnesse. \$a \(^{275} Prov. \) \(^{215} Elfred 666\) in \(^{O} E. Misc. 137\) He wole stelin pin haite and keren, and listeliche on-suerren. \$13. \) \(^{32} Saw. \(^{3} Gr. Knt. \) 1790 He... layde hym down lystyly, & let as he slepte. \(^{15th} 1733\) Pen brek hay be bale, be balez out taken, Lystily forlancing, & bere of be knot. \(^{2150} Will. Palerne 25\) pat litel child listely looked out of his caue. \(^{9} E. e1350 Will. Palerne 2742\) He full listli hem ledes to bat loueli schippe. \(^{2135} Sc. Leg. Saints vi. (Thomas) 307\) He... Jystly lousit sone be hand, bat thomas had in fwte & hand. \(^{15th} Xnxviii)\) \(^{16th} Axxviii)\) \(^{16th} Axxviii\) \(^{16th} Axyviii\) \(^{16th} Axyviiii\) \(^{16th} Axyviii\) \(^{16th} Axyviiii\) \(^{16th} Axyviii\) \(^{16th} Axyv

also countenance, corresponding etymologically to OE, and early ME. WLITE.]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c 1250 Gen. 4 E.v. 1968 In kides blod he wenten it, 30 was 300-10 an rewli lit. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 36 Whittorethen the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. a 1400-50 Alexander 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmite we na vebbis, To vermylion ne violett ne variant littis. c 1435 Wentoun Cron. v. vii. 1381 Fayr and quhyt, but ony lyt. 1768 A. Ross in Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song (1844) 361/1 A pair o' grey hoggers well cluikit benew, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. Henderson Scot. Prov. 128 It's like Pathhead lit—soon on, soon aff.

2. Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13. Childh. Jesus 677 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste nowe hye Alle oure litte thane mone we tyne. 1457 Sc. Acts Jas. It (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene speidfull, bat lit be cryit vp, and vsyt as it was wont to be. 1612 Sc. Ek. Rates in Halyburtons Leager (1867) 321 Litt, callit orchard litt, the barrell—xii li. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 432 It is excellent litt. 1822 Hibburt Descr. Shettal. Islas 442 The Lichen tartarens yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1884 D. Grant Lays & Leg. North 4 The dyster. lost. a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lit-pot, -vat (see Eng. Dial. Dict.); lit-house = DYE-HOUSE 1.

mercial notice. 1884 D. Grant Lays & Leg. North 4 The dyster. lost. a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lit-pot, -val (see Eng. Dial. Dict.); lit-house — Dye-House 1.

166a in Pitcaira Crim. Trials III. 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to A. Cumings litt-bows in Aulderne.

Lit (lit), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3-4 lite(n, 4.7 litte, 5 lytt, lytyn, 5-6 lytte, 6 litt, 9 let, 7-9 lit. [a. ON. lita, f. lit-r: see prec.]

1. trans. To colour, dye; to stain.

1. txxxv. 3a6 Thies clathis sente he hedire to mee For to littethayme. a 1240 Hamfole Psalter lxvii. 2s pat hi fote be littid in blode. a 1400 Burgh Laws xx. (Sc. Stal. l).

Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [L. ad tingendum] na clathe to mak na schere. 1496 Fysshynge av. Angle (1883) 34 The wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyd yellow. 1513 Douglas Encis vii. x. 35 New sched blude littis thair armour cleyr. 1557-8 Act 4 % 5 Phil. & Mary c. 5 § 3 The Wooll [shall] .. bee first dyed, litted and coulered withe the coulour blue. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. Table 107 Wooll to be littid may not be bookly, bot be Burgessis. 1683 G. Meriton Yorks. Dialogue 622 (E. D. S.). I heve some Garne to send with thee to Lit. a 1823 Beattie Foliu o' Arnha (1826) 15 Weel dy'd and litt through and through. 1841 R. W. Hamilton Nugae Lit. 350 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. intr. for reft. To blush deeply.

1801 Beattie Parings (1873) to (E. D. D.) Wi' this my face began to lit. 1888 D. Grant Scotch Stories 30 Her face littit scarlet.

Hence Lit, Litted ppl. a., dyed.

1482 Cath. Angl. 219/1 Littyd, infectus. 1820 J. Hoog in Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Sang (1844) 209/2 Wi' littit brogues an' a, lassie, Wow but ye'll be vaunty! 1860 C. Innes Scot. in Mid. Ages viii. 237 A stone of litted wool. 1897 Sheller Cloud 39 When sunset may breathe, from the lit sen beneath, Its ardours of re

LITANY.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER Orig. Liturg. (ed. 3) I. 288 The litaneutical form of praying is visible in all the offices of the

eastern churches. 1847 H. Bailey Rituale Anglo-Cath. Pref. 21 The Litaneutical form of praying is itself an example

Litany (lităni), sb. Forms: 3-5 letanye, 3-7 latany (itani), 30. Forms: 3-5 letanye, 3-7 letanie, (4 letayne), 4-7 letany, (5 letony, -eny, latanie, 6 latenie, -ony, -yny, 7 latiny), 6-litany. [ad. med. l. litania, letania (whence OF. letanie, F. litanie, Pr., Sp. letania, Pg. ladainha, It. litania, letania, letania), a. Gr. λιτανεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιτανεύειν to pray, entreat, f. λιτανεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιτανεύειν to pray, entreat, f. λιτανεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιτανεύειν το pray, entreat, f. λιτανεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιτανεύειν το pray, entreat, f. λιτανεία prayer, entreaty, f. λιτανεύειν το prayer entreaty, f. λιτανεία prayer entreaty f. λιτανεία prayer entreat suppliant, f. λίτη supplication, related to λίτεσθαι,

λίσσεσθαι to supplicate.]

1. Eccl. An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or inter-cessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

Greater and Lesser Litany: see quot. 1885.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions Kyric eleison, Christe eleison, Kyric eleison, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us, Cagoo O. E. Martyrol. 3 May 72 Cristes fole mærsiað letanias.] a 1225 Aner. R. 22 Seoue psalmes siggeð sittinde oðer encolinde, mit te Letanie. 1297 R. Gloce. (Rolls) 8393 Clerkes...on god gonne ery Wepinde wib procession & songe þe letanye. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 375 He schal be housled and i-lad to þe dore of purgatorie wib procession and letanye. 15td. V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Seint Mammertus...ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beeþ i-cleped þe Rogacionns,...and heeþ i-cleped þe lasse letanye for difference of þe more letayne þat Gregorye ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day. 1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 21 b/2. 1525 Lo. Berners Frois. H. 753 Whyle he was anonytnynge, the clergy sange the latyny. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 1858. II. 63 The sevin psalmis...to sing and reid, With latony, placebo, and the creid. 1611 Speken Hist. Gt. Brit. 18. i. § 4 In their publike Processions, and Letanies of the Normans, good Lord deliuer vs. 1704 Nelson Fest. 4 Fasts vi. (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanies. 1895 Blenn Annot. Bk. C. P. 22 note, The lesser Litany is an ancient and Catholic prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 Miss Yonge Cameos III. xxxiv. 366 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanies. 1885 Cath. Pict. (ed. 2) 59/5 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In their procession, thanting litanies. 1885 Cath. Pict. (ed. 2) 59/5 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In their procession it is called the Greater (litanie minores).

D. The Litany: that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the

cation' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages

and prayers.

cations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[c 1420-30 Frimer (1805) 47 And here bigynneb be letanie.]
1544 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmynster for pryking the new Latyny. in prykeson. 1548 Act. 24 3 Edw. VI., c. 1 86 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany theading), The Letany and Suffrages. 1660 R. Coke Power & Suly. 244 To have.. the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679-1714 Burner Thist. Ref. (1715) HI. 1. 644 In the Litany they did still [anno 1545] Invocate the Blessed Virgin..and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. a. 1695 A. Woon Life (1848) 117 Which being all done. the fellowes went to the letany. 1885 Ruskin Fleasures Eng. 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. transf. A form of supplication (e. g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanies.

c 1400 Mauxbev. (1839) xvi. 177 Thei putten his name in hire Letanyes, as a Seynt. 1600 Holland Litay vii. xxviii. 268 Not onely the Tribes should go in solemne procession with their praiers and Letanies, but also [etc.]. 1643 Sia T. Browske Relig. Med. 1t. § to Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany. 1649 Jea. Tavlos Gl. Exemp. Ep. Ded. 10, 1 shall think my returne full of reward if you shall... put me into your Letanies. 1658 tr. Bergerae's Satyr. Char. 1x. 28 The passengers Letanies are mixt with the mariner's Manghemies. a 1822 Strelley Stud. for Epipsychidion 56 Hear them mumble Their litany of curses. 1834 L Riterui. (1848) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

"The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political

satire.

1659 (title) A Free-Parliament-Letany. 1680 (title) The Loyal Subjects Litany. 1682 (title) The Cavalier's Litany. 1817 (title) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1851 MAYHEW Loud, Lab. 1. 236 One intelligent man told me properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a hishop!

3. attrib. and Comb., as litany-chant, -book, -prayer; litany-desk, -stool, a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = FALDSTOOL 3; litany-wise

citing the litany; =FALDSTOOL 3; litany-wise adv., after the manner of a litany.

c 1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 755/9 A *letenyboke, Hec letenia. 1844 CARDL. WISEMAN Minor Rites Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and *litany-chant. 1725 T. THOMAS in Portland Papers VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir.. (on part of which stands the *Litany desk). 1845 Eccletiologist IV. 162 Let them...introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 E. BISHOP in Dublin Rev. Oct. 452 The fact that these *Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 Ecclesiologist IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and *litany-stool. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Of. iv. 102 Which versiele was used *Litany-wise (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence Litanying vbl. sb. (nonce-wd.), recitation

Hence Litanying vbl. sb. (nonce-wd.), recitation of litanies.

of litanies.

1843 CARLYLE Past & Fres. IV. vii, Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanyings, and Calmuck prayings by machinery.

1865 — Fredk. Gl. III. V. (1872) I. 169 Popish litanyings. and idolatrous stage-performances.

Litarge, -i.e. ik, -yk: see Lethargy, -argic.

Litarge, -y, litargirij, obs. ff. Litharge.

† Litartion. Obs. [ad. L. litātiān-em, n. of action f. litāre to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing: a sacrifice.

action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 Cocreran, Litation, a sacrifice.

1628 Phillips, Litation, a sacrifice.

1658 Phillips, Litation, a sacrifice.

1650 Stanley Hist. Philos. 18.

Litation, a sacrificing. 1660 Stanley Hist. Philos. 18.

Litch (lits). Obs. exc. dial. [Of obscure origin: cf. Leecti sb. 3 and sb. 4]

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

Dial. Dict.),

1538 ELYOT Dict., Thomices, lyches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 Hylder, Liches linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, thomices. 1609 C. LER Fem. Mon. (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out or that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 H. Newland Erne 59 The Captain who had been baiting a formidable litch with a good sized par. Footnote, Litch.. An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait.

Litch. variant of LICH. body.

Litch, variant of Lich, body.

Litchi (last). Forms: 61echia, -ya, 7 lichea, 8 letchee, 8-9 lichee, 9 lé ché. leecha. leeche, leechee, li-chee, lichi, li-chi. lychee, ? lychus,

8 letchee, 8-9 lichee, 9 lê chê. leecha. leechee, leechee, li-chee, li-chie, li-chi. lychee, ? lychus, 8- litchi. [Chinese li-chi.] The fruit of the Nephelium litchi (N.O. Sapindacev), a tree that has been introduced from China into Bengal (see quots.).

1588 Parke It. Mendow's Hist. China iii. 6 They have a kinde of plummes that they doo call Lechias. 1697
Demilie Voy. (1729) II. t. 24 The Lichea. is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Indies II. xiv. 156
Delicious Fruits, such as .. Rambostans, letchees, and Ducans. 1775 Ann. Reg. II. 33 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822
Heber Yourn. Cpper Prov. India (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangues. 1841 Macallar W. Hastings (near end), He tried also to naturalize in Worcestershire the delicious leechee. 1878 P. Robinson In My Indian Gardon 49 The lichi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 Standard 16 Sept. 5'3 The lichi and the longan.

attrik. 1876 Harley Mal. Med. (ed. 6) 707 The delicious litchi-nuts'. 1879 Miss Manye Stokes Indian Fairy Tales xv. 91 Here are a hundred and sixty lichi fruits for you.

Litcop: see Lyth-Coup Obs.

+ Lite, 5b. 1 Obs. Also 4 lijt, lit, litte, 4-5 lyte, lytt. [f. Lite v. Cf. Let sb.] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. without lite.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4776 Iacob wen he was mast in sijt God lighted him, wit-outen ligt. Ibid. 5790 Par-to sal be now na lang lite. a 1350 St. Cectina 353 in Horston. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 163 And at he last withouten lite All paire heudeles he gert of smite. 2 1400 I venime & Gau. 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he haves hir led with lite. 2 1460 Towneley Myst. iv. 225 Fast for to fle outt of my land, Byd thaym, withouten lyte.

+ Lite, 5b. 2 Sc. and north, dial. Obs. In 5 lyit, lyte. [Aphetic var. of Elite 5b.] Cf. Leet sb.]

† **Lite**, sb.² Sc. and north. dial. Obs. In 5 lyit, lyte. [Aphetic var. of Elite sb.¹ Cf. Leet sb.²]

A bishop-elect; = ELITE 5b.1 Cf. LEET 5b.2 A bishop-elect; = ELITE 5b.1. A bishop-elect; = ELITE 5b.1. Leet 5b.2 Wyntoun Cron. vii. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Byschape thretty yhere and foure. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6519 And cuthbert to hexham lyte. 1497 HALYBURYON Ledger (1859) 83 Johne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyit of Roys. + Lite, 5b.3 Sc. Obs. rare-1. [ad. I. lit-em, 15c.1] St.16.

† Lite, sb.3 Sc. Obs. rare—. [ad. 1., tu-em, līs.] Strife.

1493 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1814) II. 232/2 Exhorting and praying bame to leif bair contentiounnis, litis and pleyis.

Lite, sb.4, a., and adv. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 lýt, 2-3 lutte, 3-4 lut, 3-5 lute, luyte, 3, 5-6, 8-9 lit, 4 lizt, luite, 4-7 lite, lyte, 4, 9 lyt, 5-6 litte, 6 lyght, lytte, 8 loyt, 9 leet, light, loit. [Partly repr. OE. Lýt sh., adj., adv. (= OS. lut sh.), and partly the synonymous ON. litt adv., contraction of litet, neut. of litell: see Little.] contraction of litet, nent. of litell: see LITTLE.]

A. sb. A. so.

1. Little, not much. Unto lite: very nearly.

a 1000 Runes 22 (Gr.) Wen ne bruceb, de can weana lyt,
sares and sorze. 12.. Prayer Our Lady 24 in O. E. Misc.
103 Muchel ich habbe ispened, to lite ich habbe an horde.
1120 Life of fessus 622 Sineth us, hoe seiden, of ouwer
coli... Nai, seiden be obere, bere were to luyte to us
alle. 13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 640 Of mi liif is me bot lite. 1377 LANGL. P. Fl. B. XIII. 149 He that loueth the lelly lyte of thyme couciteth. a 1366 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 11 Thy neighebore thou wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he hath al. a 1420 HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ. 1930 Vpon pis woful thoght I.. muse so, that vnto lite I madde. 1513 DOUCLAS Ændis I. Prol. 38, I knaw tharin full lyte. a 1575 Friar & Eor 59 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 63 He sayd he wolde etc but lyte, Tyll nyght that he home came. 1867 ROCK Jim an' Nell lxv. (E. D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a bro't A main peart o' the leet they 've got, Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin.

b. (A, by) lite and lite: (by) little and little. Also erreneously, by lithe and lithe.

c 1290 S. E. Leg. 1. 313/465 So hat be sonne hi-fore geth luyte and luyte i-wis. c 1325 Song of Yesterday 44 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Luyte and luyte leosen hir beute. c 1366 CHAUCER Sompn. T. 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euere it wastith lyte & lyte awy. 1406 HOCCLEVE Missule 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawen it. a 1577 GASCOINE Don Barth. Wks. (1587) 104 By lite and lite his fits away gan file. 1592 DEE Comp. Rehears. (Chetham Soc.) 23 Not long after. by lithe and lithe 1 became hindered.

c. A lite (in carly texts often written alite): a

ham Soc.) 23 Not long after. by lithe and lithe 1 became hindered.

C. A lite (in early texts often written alite): a little. Used also advb.

c 1300 Eeket 1896 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 161 A luyte [v.r. lute] hisfore cristemasse to be kinge heo come. c 1300 St. Keuchu 318 ibid. 354 Huy comen into one wode: a luyte bi este be tonne c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 435 (Kölbing) For be barouns were hende Bi Salesbiri biside a lite Al redi bataile to smite. c 1360 Chavcer Dethe Blannche 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte.. 11 wil yive him a fether-bed. a 1420 Ilocct. Fve De Reg. Princ. 1240, I have but a lite, And likly am herafter to have lesse. c 1430 Two Cookery-bes. 17 Pe 30lee an be whyte ystrainyd a lyte. 1513 Douclas Ameis viii. Prol. 3, I slaid on a swevynnyng slummerand a lite. 1530 Lynosesay Test. Papyngo 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his darte. 1584 Lodge Alarum (1879) 73 Such stately knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 Ray. N. C. Words 30, A Lite: a few, a little. 1746 Exmoor Courtship 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magry.

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently ellipt. as subj. to plural vb.) Few.

2. (In OE, followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently ellipt. as subj. to plural vb.) Few. Beowulf 2832 Werzendra to lyt prong ymbe beoden. a 1300 Moral Ode 104 Hwi bod fole iclepede, and swa lut icorene. c 1300 Thin. Coll. Hom. 123 Lit be plat plus understonden and bishechen god. c 1205 LAV. 4045 Her wes muchel mon-qualm plat lut her quike bi-lefden. a 1300 K. Horn 658 (Harl. Ms.) Of plat per were o ryue he lafte lut o lyue. c 1375 Cursor M. 8496 (Fairf) pis write wip many was rede and sene bot lite [Cott. fa, Gött. fone] wiste quat hit walde mene.

B. adj. (Uninflected in OE.)

I. Few. Also, a lite = a few (see FEW 2 n).
a 1000 Be Domes Daze 61 He mid lyt wordum ac zeleafullum his heele beyeat. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 105 We wilen bi godes wissinge and bi his helpe perfocupen siu pese lit word. c 1230 Hali Meid. 19 pe heliscipe of pe mede plat tis like lut wordes bicluppen abuten. c 1235 Cursor M. 27864 (Fairf. Per ar synnis lite [Cott. foun]. worre to amende ben is pis. c 1380 Wyctus Scl. Wks. III. 211 Lite prestis or none ben clene of pis symonye. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1312 Soght to be Citie on soppes to gedur Tho hat left were on lyue bogh hai lite were. c 1240 Liber Coormun (1862) 47 With a lite grotes put hom ber in And sethe hom wele. 2a 1550 Scotish ffielde 9 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 212 There were lite Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1860 Wavon Peth-Babs iii. 47 'It'll be within a light (few) minutes o' noon, aw'll be bund.' 1870 Bistenter Abo'-th' Yate on Times & Things 43 If anybody had and me heaw mony friends I had,...l should ha' bin bothered to ha 'said how loit (few).

2. Little in amount; not much of.

2. Little in amount; not much of.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 29 [bencheð hu lutte hwi)le ze beoð here. a 1250 Owl & Night, 763 Oft spet wel a lute lyste, Thar muche strengthe sholde miste. c 1250 S. Eng. Leg. I. 87/24 Deol and sor and luyte gladnesse. 1259 R. Glovc. (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was euere aboue. a 1300 K. Horn 1211 (Cambr. MS.) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, Bute of cuppe white. c 1300 Havelok 276 Soblike. in a lite þrawe Al engelond of him stod awe. a 1375 Tosefh Arim. 554 Luyte wonder hit was so þey wrouðt haden. 1387 Trevisa Higdeu (Rolls) HI. 423 Lite fortune and povert and scarste of riches nakeþ me a þeef. 1423 Jas. I Kingis (P. Niil, I. .. in my tyme more Ink and paper spent To lyte effect. 1508 Dunbar Gold. Targer 71 Vour aureate tongis both bene all to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1706 [R. Walker] Plebeian Politics (1801) 31 Hoo. knokt eawt whot loyt breans he had. 1837 Mrs. Palmer Devon. Dinl. 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'.

3. Little in magnitude; small. Often coupled

3. Little in magnitude; small. Often coupled

with great or much.

with great or much.
c1205 Lav. 22208 Pa wes Walwain lute child. a1225
Ancr. R. 280 Holie inen bet holdet ham lutte & of lowe
line. c1300 St. Brandan 184 Tho fle3 ther up a lute fowel.
la1306 Chancer Rom. Rose 532 Upon this dore I gan to
smyte, That was [so] fetys and so lyte. c1384 — H. Fame
in. 279 Me thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a
cubite Was lengere than she. c1301 — Astrol. Prol., Latin
ne canstow yit but smal, my lyte sone. 14.. Lyd. Temple
of Class 291 For al my life it were to lit a space. a 1450
Myrc 1268 Any mon myche or luyte. a1575 Friar 3 Boy
226 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 71 Though I be lyte, Yonder
hyrde wyll I smyte. 1600 Fahreax Tasso Ix. lxxxi. 275 Yet
blossom'd out her flowres, small or lite. 1802 Wolcor (P.
Plindar) Middlesex Elect. Wks. 1816 IV. 172 Vor now 178
screw my fiddle-strings Forsooth, a leet bit higher. 1877
Touwell Hand-bk. N. Devon 253 Jan, do'e zee the lit woman
standing by the bed?
absol. c1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche

standing by the bed?

absol. c1320 Seuyn Sag. (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyebours him to visite. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso XI. xxvi, From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

C. adv. Little; in a small degree, to a small

extent.
a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 1566 (Gr.) He lyt ongeat, Pæt him

on his inne swa earme gelamp. 1340 Ayenb. 31 Pe uerste [zenue] is bonneliche, huanne be man loue blite and lheucliche oure lhord. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 708 Charlis wib be hore berde dob be lite Auaylle. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirwig. 86 Panne thou nedyste a medycine bat ys lyte dryinge. c1430 Lvoc. Compl. Bl. Knt. 413 In straunge lande ryding, ne travayle. Full tyte or tought in love doth avayle.

Lite, v.! Obs. exc. dial. Also 4 lit, 5 litte, lytyn, 6 lyte, 8 light. [app. a. ON. hlita to trust.]

1. intr. To expect, wait, delay.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2821 (Cott.) Quen bai sagh loth be to litand bai tok him-self bi be hand. a 1300-1400 lbid. 10200 (Gott.) Child to gete bai litid [Cott. has littend] lang. a 1400-50 Alexander 801 Pen littid bai na langer bot laschid out swerdis. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) 1. xxii. 24 They lyte the redy weyes for to lerne. c1440 Promp. Parn. 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, merer. 1855 Kobinson Whithy Gloss. s.v., To wait in expectation of proceeding. 1 have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely on, to trust to.

1370 Levins Manif. 151/11 To Lyte, or trust, freins esse. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 30 To Lite on: to Rely on. 1683 G. Meriton Yorksh. Dial. 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobb, and he lited on me. 1788 W. Masshall. Yorksh. 11. 340 Gloss, I.ight, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 Ronisson Whithy Gloss. s.v., 'I suppose, then, I may lite o' you'. Hence + Litting vbl. sb., delay.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26631 Dou sal shrine be als sone als bou has euer bi synne done, ... for litting is ful seleoub ille. + Lite, v. 2 Obs. Also lit. [Aphetic f. delite, the earlier form of Delight v.] reft. To delight.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1560 Annang kaym kyn Pat lited [Fairf, delitet, Trin. delited] pam noght bot in sin. Ibid. 25950 Pethid [sin] es wers of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vr sake, And siben will a mendes make.

Lite, obs. form of Light v.l.

-lite (- V. -lite, G. -lith, -lit), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of c

-lite (= F. -lite, G. -lith, -lit), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as coprolite, and of certain types of mineral structure, as axiolite), represents the Gr. $\lambda i\theta$ os stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always -olite, with the thematic or combining o usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as auerlite, chesterlite. The form -lite, which was used in some original English formations (actyno-lite chester). lite, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used -lite instead of the older -lithe, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob, helped by the analogy of Chrysolite, where the t instead of th is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med.L. and OF.
Litel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Liten, var. Leighton Obs.; obs. f. Lighten v.¹ Liter, obs. f. Lighter sb.¹; var. Litre.

Liter, obs. form of LITTER sb.

Literacy (literasi). [f. LITERATE: see -ACY. (Formed as an antithesis to illiteracy.)] The The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, esp. ability to read and write.

ability to read and write, 1883 New Eng. Irnl. Educ. XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 New Princeton Rev. Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our liabits and tastes more refined. 1893 Althenaum 19 Jun. 255/3 It was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

Literal (literal), a. and sb. Forms: 5-8 litteral, (5, 6 lyt(t)urall, 6 lyt(t)ar-, erall), 6-7 lit(t)erall, 4- literal. [a. OF. literal (F. litteral), ad. L. litterālis, f. littera LETTER sb.]

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet;

A. adj.

1. Of or perlaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = Alliterative. c1475 Partenay 6605 And so haue I don, after myne entent. With litterall carectes for your sake. 1985 Jas. I Ess. Pacsic (Arb.) 63 Be Literall I meane, that the maist pairt of zour lyne, sall rynne vpon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rynnis vpon F. 1621 Etsing Debates Ho. Lords (Cainden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a literall acknowledgment of the charge, or to hear a personall confession of the same. 1632 Lithgow Trav. viii. 348, I wrot this literal Distich: Glance, Glorious Geneue, Gospell-Guiding Gen; Great God Gouerne, Good Geneues Ghostly Game. 1733-63 N. Hooke Rom. Ilist. (ed. 5) 1.8 The art of expressing their thoughts by literal characters. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. Contents 7 Literal References.

b. Of a misprint (occas. of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. B. 2.)
1606 Holland Smelon. To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata... ye will...either pass them over with convivency if they be literall or else taxe with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 Bentley Phal. iii. 112 Twas a literal fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used. 1748 Anson's Vop. Introd. 6, I know of uone but literal mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 Myres Cath. Th. III. viii. 26 There are just the. same kind of literal imperfections in them [the books of the Bible] that there are in all others. 1880 Althenzum 25 Sept. 398/1 tis...vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any literal errors should have crept into it.

c. Of mathematical notation and computation: Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an

Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc.: Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to numerical.

1673 Kersey Algebra I. i. 2 Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1705 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheseos A iii b. The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 Joneson s. v., The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 Encyel. Bril. (ed. 3) 1. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Hurriot. 1842 Francis Dict. Arts etc., Literal Equation. Literal Equation.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Re-

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original; verbally exact. † Also, (the) exact (words of a passage). 1599 Massinger etc. Old Lawi. i, Pray you repeat the literall words expresly. 1692 Driver Juwinal Ded. (1697) 87 The common way. is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. 21753 R. Newton Theophrastus' Char. (1754) p. viii, I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. 21893 Arab. Nis. (Rtldg.) 258, I have had the honoor to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 R. Taylor Fanst (1875) I. Notes 227, I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. Theol. Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking

pretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meaning, and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; opposed to mystical, allegorical, etc. + Also occas. of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be inter-

of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 Wyclif Prol. 43 Holy scripture hath hill yndirstondings; literal, allegorik, moral, and anagogik. 1460 Cargrave Chron. (Rolls) 107 Not only with litteral teching, but with many mysti exposiciones. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) n. ix. 108 Unto the lyturall sens, by this commandement is pryncypally defended manslaughter. 21530 More Answ. Frith Wks. 835/1 H he sayd that the wordes of Chryste might beside the lyttarall sense be ynderstanden in an allegorye, I woulde wel agre wyth him. 150 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. n. 97 The concinant of God made with the auncient people, was voide, bicause it was onely literall. 1509 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lix. § 2 Where a literall construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 Canden Kecl. Pol. v. lix. § 2 Where a literall construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 Canden Kecl. (1674) 8 b, Moses received of God a literal Law.. to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniv. 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Literal. a1961 Law Comf. Weavy Pilgr. (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely literal, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 186a Sianlay Yew. Ch. (1877) I. vi. 125 The literal meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

150 D. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymo-

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the ctymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical

a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. Harvey Trimming T. Nashe Wks. (Grosart) III.

36. I giue not enery word their litteral sence. 1638 R. Barer Ir. Balzac's Lett. (vol. III.) 12 Never eares were more attentive,.. then those of our family when I read your letter.. they were not satisfied to have onely a literal interpretation. 1718 Freethinker No. 35, 255 If you mention the Golden Age to him, he understands it in a literal sense. 1763 Chestere. Lett. to Son 18 Dec. (1892) III. 1302, I see very few people; and, in the literal sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809-10 Coleridoe Friend (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the literal sense of the word, 1902 Greenough & Kittreeder Words & their Ways xvii. 235 Position and situation are similar to state in their literal meaning.

C. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration

spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 Mao. D'Arbean Evelina (1791) II. xxxvii. 246, 'I fancy you will find no person. call going about a few places in a morning seeing Bath'. 'Mayhap, then,' said the literal Captain,' you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. 111. 78
Their tendency. to something of the literal dulness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O.W. Holmes Aul. Breakf.-t. iii. 20 One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of sprit. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. Pref. 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austerely literal future.

Comb. a 1849 H. Coleridge Ess. (1851) 1. 320 Literal-minded, unimaginative. individuals.

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech,

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech,

exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 Butler Anal. i. iii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a literal delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. Morris Claverhouse iv. (1888) 66 His own despatch is singularly literal and straightforward. straightforward.

Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its literal sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii. 11 The literall and downe-right adorement of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles.

1659 PEARSON Crecd (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a literal and local ascent. of his humanity.

1679 HARBY Key Script. i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Papal, but) appertained to Rome Literal.

1867 FREE-MAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. ii. 18 The literal extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

+5. Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. Obs.

tolary. Obs.

c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) III. 4 To hold this litteralt correspondence I desire but the parings of your time. Let our Letters be as Eccho's. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY Lett. (1663) 168 To. shorten the distance betwit us, by a literal intercourse. + 6. Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = LITERARY. Obs.

= 1.1TERARY. Obs.
c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) n. 658 Lackyng lytturall seyens.
1591 G. FLETCHER Russe Commie. (Hakl. Soc.) 65 They
excell in no kinde of common arte, nuch lesse in any
learning or litterall kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. Wright
Passions 11. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musicke they
present their with instruments, . if in studie with literall
labours.
B. 5b.
1. A 19

B. sb.
+1. A literal interpretation or meaning. Obs.
1630 Donne Serm. xiii. 127 S. Gregory hath., given us many Morals (as he cals them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Literals for ., he bends all the sufferings of lob figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 Sig T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 10. x. 204 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphoricall expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.
2. Printing. A misprint of a letter.
1622 R. Hawkins Pop. S. Sea [170] Errata sic corrige...
The literalis are commended to favour. 1880 Print. Trades Find. xxx. 6 We noticed rather a large number of literals.
Literalism (literalizm). [f. prec. + -18M. Cf. V. litteralisme.]

Ct. F. littéralisme.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their literal sense.

1644 Milton Divorce II. xxii, If none of these considerations..can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious Literalism, let [etc.]. 1842 J. H. Newman Ess. Developm. 324 Diodorus and Theodore of Mopsuestin, .the most eminent masters of literalism in the succeeding generation. 1865 Lecky Ration. I. iii. 342 The doctrine was stated with the atmost literalism and precision. 1882 Farran Early Chr. I. 385 Extravagant literalism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorising.

2. Literality as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. Roberts of T. Revision M. 224 The great characteristic of the translation of Apulla is its extreme literalism. Mod. Some of the translator's literalisms are very ungraceful.
3. Fine Arts. The disposition to represent objects

(occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, with-

out any idealization.

1863 Hawthorsty Our Old Home (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles, and translating it from the ideal into literalism, I doubt fetc.]. 188. Studio III. 147 (Cent.) He shunned the literalism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

that jarred the ideal vision.

Literalist (literalist), [f. as prec. + -18T. Cf. F. littralist.] One who insists upon the literal sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly

rature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 Milton Dicorce II. xx. 72 Let the extreme literalist sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviours words.

1685 H. Morre Paralip. Prophet. 1s. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Literalist.

1827 G. S. Faber Sacr. Calend. Prophecy (1844) III. 321.

1866 Contemp. Rev. II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the literalist, though be write in verse, is not a poet at all.

1873 M. Annold Lit. & Dogma (1876) 139 The veriest literalist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

Literalistic (literalistik), a. [f. prec. +-IC.]

Pertaining to or characteristic of a literalist; belonging to or having the character of literalism.

1875 Poste Gains 19. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum jus-

1875 Poste Gains iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum justadheres to a grammatical or literalistic interpretation of a disposition. 1891 T. K. Chreyne Presider-ville, 387 A literalistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these

interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

Literality (literac'liti). [f. LITERAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being literal; literalness; an instance of this. + Also, a literal meaning.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they..are not sometime perswaded by fire beyond their literalities.

1650 Br. Hall. Revelation inners. § 8 Wks, 1868 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets..to a carnal literality of sense.

1818 LAMB Female Orators Wks, 635 One her course sense by metaphors expounds And one in literalities abounds.

1844 For. Q. Rev. XXXIII. 460 It is easy..to sneer at literality; .literality is after all the first merit of translation.

1867 H. Macmillan Bible Teach. xv. (1870) 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may.. rejoice to accept the announcement in all its literality, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 Breve. Amer. Commeo. 1. 375 The same spirit of strictness and literality.

12. Learning, knowledge of letters. Obs.

1656 in Blount Glossogr.

Literalize (litéralisiz), v. [f. LITEBAL + -I/L.]

167ans. To render literal; to represent or accept as

trans. To render literal; to represent or accept as literal.

Interal.

1826 G. S. Faber Diffic. Romanism (1853) 96 If we are to literalise the words of our Lord. 1827 Examiner 581/1 Ridicule is poorly employed in literalizing poetical allegory. 1826 R. A. Vauguan Mystics (1860) I, 90 This disposition to literalize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories. Hence Literalizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also Literalization, the action of literalizing (1864 in Western). Titeralizes one who literalized

Webster): Literalizer, one who literalizes.

1848 G. S. Faber Many Mansions Pref. (1851) 20 The literalising Reveries of the Chiliasts. 1866 Contemp. Rev. 1. 538 The hierarchical, repressive, and literalizing spirit, ... will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 Tylor Prim. Cult. 1. 352 Several of the epithets usually

applied only need literalizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 Thinker Mag. VIII. 493 Ver. 14. does not help the literalizers at all.

Literally (literali), adv. [f. LITERAL + -LY 2.]
+1. nonce-uses. a. By the letters (of a name).

b. In letters or literature. Obs.

1584 R. Scot Discov, Witcher, xvi. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Canterburie, whose name I will not litterallie discover. 1593 R. Harvey Philad. 7 And yet I tell you methinkes you are very bookishly and literally wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.:

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.: In the very words, word for word.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 10. xvi. 145 Which are literally thus translated. 1712 Streef Spect. No. 521 75 Others repeat only what they hear from others as literally as their parts or zeal will permit. a 1753 R. Newton Theophrastus' Char. (1754) p. viii, I would .. advise every Scholar. to translate his Author thus literally, word for word. 1843 Mrs. Carnete Left. It 238 Every word of this is literally as the men spoke it.

b. Dransf. With exact fidelity of representation.

1816 Eyron (title) Churchill's Grave, a fact literally rendered.

3. In the literal sense.

3. In the literal sense,

1533 Frith Answ. More's Let. C 3b, Allthough it were literally fulfilly in the children of Israell...yet was yt allso ment & verified in Christ hym sellfe. 1579 Fetral. Heskin's Park. 105 They interprete literally, which the doctors did write figuratively. 1664 H. More Alyst. Inig., Apol. 481 All those Passages are not to be Literally understood. 1719 Dr. For. Crose H. xiv. (1840) 286 This was a china warehouse indeed, truly and literally to be called so. 1783 Halls Anteg. Chr. Ch. iv. 78 note, It may be doubted, whether this was ever literally true. 1876 E. Mellon Priesth, iv. 161 Literally speaking, this cup' coold never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 Sin A. Kerkwich in Law Times Kep. LXXIII, 6937 It is found that the Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its literal sense.

phrase must be taken in its literal sense.

D. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its literal sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphonical or hyperbolical phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e.g., in quot. 186.2).

1687 Dryden Hind & P. in. 107 My daily bread is littrally implor'd. 1708 Pore Let. to H. Cromcell 13 Mar., Energy day with me is literally another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761-2 Hear Hist. Eng. (1856) V. Ixxi. 341 He had the singular fate of dying literally of hunger. 1769 Junius Lett. xxx. 137 What punishment has be suffered? Literally none. 1839 Miss Mirroson in L'Estrange Lettisfor H1. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of correcting the proofs, literally fainting on the ground. 1863 Fr. A. Kemier Resid. in Georgia tos For the last four years. Iliterally coined money. 1887 I. R. Lady's Ranche Life Montana 76 The air is literally scented with them all.

Literalness literalness literalnes). [f. Literalness.]

The quality of being literal; literality. 1630 Donss. Serm. xiii. 127 Origen. John hever pretend to much literalnesse in his expositions. 1844. New Monthly Mag. X. 246 The same literalness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 West or R. Horr Grk. N. T. H. 8 The greater literalness of later transcription.

Literarian (literes rian). [f. as Literarian + Axi.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1887 L. R. Opinion 1 Apr. 38/2 When a renowned literarian pauses in his chronicles.

Literarially literarian's adversarial pauses in his chronicles.

pauses in his chronicles.

Literarily (litérarili), adv. [f. LITERARY + -1.7.2.] In a literary manner or respect.

18a5 Blackie, Mag. XVII. 593 Go as., tutor to a young gentleman literarily disposed. 1895 Daily News to Apr. 3.5 My education has., been a good one, classically, literarily, and commercially. **Literariness** (litérárinés). [f. Literary +

Literariness (literarines). [f. LITERARY + NESS.] The quality of being literary.

1877 MALLOCK New Kepublic I. III. i. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that.

1899 Academy 16 Dec. 715/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'literariness'.

Literary (literariness'.

Literary (literariness'. (Not in John-

littera letter. Cf. F. littéraire.] (Not in Johnson 1755-1775.)

+1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. Ols. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ix. 37 Our first and literary apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else (but idle fictions). 1669 Middle sex Yind. 8-11 July 4/2 A complete set of Literary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 334 note, The literary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

+2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. Ols. 1757-8 Smollett Hist. Eng. (1800) II. 252 A literary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. [1818 Todo s.v., Literary is not properly used of missive letters.]

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, litera-

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature. a. Pertaining to letters or polite learning. b. Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. Literary history (e.g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. Literary property: (a) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (b) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and

limited by law.

1749 L. Evans Middle Brit. Col. (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted in the literary Way.

1758 J. G. Cooper Retreat Aristippus Epist. i. 198 With these, and some askin to these,...I live in literary ease. 1759 Goldsm. Pol. Learn. vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary ment is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 Johnson in Boswell 29 Apr., Mailet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived. 1779 — L. P., Cowley P. 2 His mother..struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 Granes Canon Law in Encycl. Metrop. 11. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. a 1859 Macaulaw Hist. Eng. xxiii. (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H. Calderwood D. Hume iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland. 1900 J. G. Frazer Pausanica, etc. 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; spec. engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting

in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men.

1791 Boswell Johnson an 1764, That club... at Mr. Garrick's funeral [an. 1779] became distinguished by the title of The Literary Club. 1809 Med. 7rnl. XXI. 1792 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes (1858) 302 In the true Literary Man there is thus ever... a sacredness. 1870 J. H. Newman Gram. Assent 1. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 Bookman Oct. 14/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence Literary is m. addiction to literary forms.

Hence Literaryism, addiction to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging

an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 ELWORTHY Pref. to Exmoor Scotling (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, hinds them in chains of literaryism. Ibid. 14 A great many literaryisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 STEVENSON Vailina Lett. i. (1895) 94, I found a lot of slacknesses and (what is worse in this kind of thing) some literaryisms.

| Literata (literatus), nonce-wd. In quot. pl. [L. fem. of litteratus], Nonce-wd. In quot. pl. [L. fem. of litteratus], A learned or literary lady, 1794 COLERIDGE Lett. (1805) 1. 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literatus.

Literate (literat), a. and sb. Also 5. 7 litterate, 6 litterat. [ad. L. lillerātus, f. littera letter.] A. adj.

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated,

terate, 6 litterat. [ad. L. litterātus, f. littera letter.] A. adj.

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. In early use, const. in.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 81 The kynge toke to the childe a m. talentes whiche boughte anoon a c. childer litterate. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus in. 142 For I'm law am not weill litterat, 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1891) 170 Done by the witnesses themselves if they were literate, 1631 Charman Casar & Pompey v. i. H 2 b, The Egaan sea, that doth divide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world From the Barbarian). 1636 Brathwalt Rom. Emp. 150 An enemy of all litterate and learned men. 1680 Anstro. Stillingfleets Serm., Re-ordination is an uncount thing, quite against the hair of the literate World. 1748 Chestere, Lett. (1792) II. clxxii. 139 You are going to apolite and literate Court. 1768-84 Johnson in Bosavell App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 LAME Elia, Old Benchers Inner Temple, He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pap. Edne. x. (ed. 2) 267 On the same ground, a Literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned. 1884 D. Henner tr. Rems's Hist. Canon ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples. . came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.]. absol. 1859 T. Hare Election Representatives (1865) 00 Reducing . the literate and the ignorant . 10 one dead level. 1859 Smlles Self-Help x. (1860) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; literary.

1648 W. Mountague Devont Ess. 1. xix. § 3. 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegancy, to figure vertue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc.]. 1651 tr. Wotton's Panegyr. Chas. 1 in Retly. W. 135 To begule, . with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 Shaftesh. Charac. (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 274 Downright Ignoran

B. Sb.

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1550 Image Hypocr. IV. So in Skellow's Wks. (1843) II.

440 Advocates, And parum litterates, That eate vppall estates, 1778 Learning at a Loss II. 152 Christopher Hartley, Esquire. a Sir Wou'dbe Literate. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Meiress V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1852 J. II. New-MAN Callista (1850) 238 Callista was a Greek; : a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 Ladv Herbert Ir. Hübner's Ramble II. ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. spec. In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a

admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 BP. Jebb Sp. Irish Tithe Compos. Amendant. Bill 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 BEREST. Hore Eng. Cathedr. 19th C. 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1865 S. B. James Duty & Doctrine 19 Graduates of the three Universities... theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. Patrison Academ. Org. iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to illiterate.

in the lines of onversines, theologica-conege men and interates. 1868 M. Patrison Academ. Org. iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to illiterate.

1894 H. C. Lea in Forum (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

1 Literated, a. Obs. [f. prec. + ED]. I Learned. 1611 Flosio, Alleiterato, literated, learned. 1612 Weisster Wh. Devil in. i. E. 2b, Most literated Indies, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 Littus Chr. Astrod. chw. 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Atturneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accompts.

| Literati (literatia), sh. pl. Also S litterati. [L. litterati], pl. of litteratus: see Litterate. Oncow written litterate; also Laterato). Possibly in the 17-18th c. the Eng. use may have been supposed by some to be derived from 1t. and not from Latin; early in the 18th c. Literato appears as the sing, beside Literatus!. Men of letters; the learned class as a whole. The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci, 1606-7. The word is still so employed by writers on China. 1611 Burton Anal. To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be .. examined & approued as the literati in China. 1664 Exelent it. Freatr's Archit. etc. 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philologer is amongst our Literati. a 1677 Hale. Prim. Orig. Man. 1i. i6.3 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind. 1714 Addison Spect. No. 581 73, I shall consult some Literati on the project. 1787 M. Cutter in Life, etc. (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors. 1803 Sov. Smith Wks. (1850) 11, 410 Helitarion of the Hofdistrict. 1860 R. D. Vac. Tonr. 114 The literati of the Hofdistrict. 1860 R. D. Vac. Tonr. 114 The literati of the Hofdistrict. 1860 R. D. Vac. Tonr. 114 The literati of the

LITERATUS.

LITERATUS.

1704 N. N. tr. Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass. I. 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company.

1711 STEFLE Spect. No. 517 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Litterato (r. r. Litterati). ?1789 Cowper Let. to IV. Bagot Wis. 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the Had, published... at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Viloison. 1851 R. F. Burton Goa 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

Literator (litterato1). [a. L. lit(t)erātor (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; f. littera letter. Cf. F. littérateur.]

rateur.]

rateur.]
†1. A pretender to learning, a sciolist. Obs.
1635 A. Stafford Fem. Glory, Apol. (1869) p. xcv, Theise
Puritanicall Christians will admit of any Church-Mountebanke, any Literator, soe hee can shew him selfe seditions
enough. a 1641 Br. Mountagur Acts 4 Mon. (1642) 457
Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for
using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.
2. A literary man; = LITTERATEUR.
1791 BURKE Let. to Member Nat. Assembly Wks. VI. 36
[French] preceptors...a set of pert petulant literators, to
whom...they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and
pleasure. 1812 Brenar's Milesian May. July 87 A history
of Ireland..is about to be published by that illustrious
literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless: pub. 1814]. 1817
Ticknor Lett. & Frids. (1876) I. 128 He...asked me with
the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829

LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks. 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 Blackev. Mag. XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a litterator, was every way superior to the bishop. 1849 Therewall Lett. (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 Swinnerke Under Microscope 88 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 Browning Poets Croisic Ixxxi, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 Athensem 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 Pall Mall C. 5 Dec., Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator. 3. † a. A bibliographer (obs.). b. One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. rare. 1727-51 CMAMBERS Cycl. 8.v. Book, The history of a book

cerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. rare. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Book, The history of a book is either of its contents..or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and hibliothecarians. 1826 DE QUINCEY Lessing's Laxcoon in Blacken, Mag. XX. 733 It is impossible from the slight notices of this drama [the Laxcoon of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — R. Bentley Wks. VII. 102 The philological researches of the Greek and Latin literator. 4. nonce-use. (See quot.) 1785 Trusler Mod. Times III. 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to cull out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast. † Litteratory, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. litterā-lītārius, f. litterātor (see prec.).] Literary.

1652 Urquhart Jewel Wks. (1834) 181 The martial and literatory endowments of some natives of that soyle.

Literatura (litterātiŭu). Forms: 4 Sc. lateratour, 5-6 litt-, lytterature, 6 Sc. literatur, -uir, 6- literature/ [ad. (either directly or through F. litterature) L. litterātūra (whence Sp. literatura, It. letteratura, G. litteratur), f. litterā a letter. Cf. Lettenger.

1. Aequaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now rare and obsolescent. (The only sense in Johnson and

1. Aequaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now rare and obsolescent. (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

1. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxi. (Eugenia) 53 Scho had leyryte. of be sewine sciens. & part had of all lateratour. 1. 1425 Wyntoun Cron. 1x. xxiii. 2227 Chinand in to litterature, A seymly persone in stature [etc.]. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) VI. 359 Seynte Grinbalde the monke, nobly instructe in litterature and in musyke. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 11. 4 The comyn people. Whiche without lytterature and good informacyon Ben lyke to Brute beestes. 1229 Skelton Bonge of Courte 1449, I know your vertuand your lytterature. 1581 N. Burne Disput. xxv. 109 b, Ane pure man, guha. hes nocht sufficient literatur to vusirstand the scripture. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. To the King § 2. 2 There hath not beene. any King. so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. 1645 Howell. Lett. (1650) 1. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J. Ebuwards Author. O. A. N. Test. 239 Another person of infinite literature [Selden]. 1727 Swift Lett. Eng. Tongue Wks. 1755 II, 1. 187 Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1792-81 Johnson L. P., Millon (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poenus. 16id. 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 Mar. Education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1796-81 Johnson L. P., Millon (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poenus. 16id. 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 Mar. Education for many

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. Light literature: see Light

a.1 19.

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eug. and Fr. 1812 Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 Arnold Hist. Rome I. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1856 Emerson Eug. Traits, Ability Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first rate book. 1857 Buckle Crviliz. I. v. 244 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unforced state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 Green Short Hist., vii. 87. 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 Seelev in Macm. Mag. XLI. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.

b. The body of books and writings that treat of

D. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 Tyndall Glac, I. vi. 44, I was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 Harlan Eyesight i. 9 It.. has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

e. collog. Printed matter of any kind.

1895 Daily News 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 Westin, Gaz. 12 Oct. 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

|| Literatus (literē 'tos). rare. [L. lit(t)erātus,

|| Literatus (litera-urs), rare. [L. lit(t)erātus, littera letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 HEARNE Duct. Hist. (1714) 1. 401 It is .. not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as a late lugenious Literatus has done. 1806 Lamb Lett. viii. To Mr. Richman 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1823 Dr. QUINCEY Lett. Yng. Man i. Wks. 1890 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married.

Litere, obs. form of LITTER. Litere, obs. form of LITTER.

Littero, obs. form of LITTER.

Literose (literosus), a. rare. [ad. late L. litterosus, f. littera letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence Literosity.

1888 HOWELLS in Harper's Mag. Feb. 479/2 Daudet is always literose. 1891 — Introd. to Mrs. Craig's tr. Verga's House by Mediar-tree 6 He has as completely freed himself from literosity as the most unlettered among them.

Lites, obs. form of LIGHTS.

Lith (lip), sb.1 Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 leof, 1-4 life, 3-6, 9 lithe, 3-6 lyth, 4 lippe, 5 leth, lythe, 5, 7, 9 leith, 6 lethe, 4- lith. [OE. lip neut. = OFris. lith, lid neut., OS. lib masc. (Du. lid neut.), OHG. lid masc. and neul., ON. lib-r masc. (Sw. and Da. led masc.), Goth. lipus masc.: oTent. *lipu-:-pre-Tent. *litu-f.root *lir-: see Limb sb. A compound of this word with the prefix ga-(=Y-) is OHG. gilid (G. glied limb, member).]

1. A limb. Lith from lith, + from lith to lith:

1. A limb. Lith from lith, + from lith to lith: limb from limb.

a 900 Cynewulf Crist 1032 (Gr.) Sceal bonne anra zehwylc. leodum onfon & lichoman. c 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. 1v. xxx[i]. (Schipper) 534 He was byzendlic on bam zebeodnessum his liba [1-xr.] leoda, lima]. c 1330 Arth. & Mert. (Kölbing) 8494 Wawains breber on & ober smiten enerich lib fram ober. 1300 Gowra Conf. 1. 90 Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. c 1410 Sir Cleges 292, I schall the bette enery leth, Hede and body, wythout greth. c 1430 Life St. Kath. (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) 1. vi. 38/1 The horryble wheles whiche the tyraunt Maxencius ordeyned to rente her from lyth to lyth. 1732 E. ERSKINE Serm. Whs. 1871

11. 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation.

2. A joint; frequent in lith and limb, etc.; also lith and bone. Out of lith: out of joint.

2. A joint; frequent in lith and limb, etc.; also lith and bone. Out of lith: out of joint.

2. A joint; frequent in lith and limb, etc.; also lith and bone. Out of lith: out of joint.

2. Too Sax. Leechd. 11. 242 On Jone lið þæra eaxla. c 1220 Bestiary 626 He ne hanen no lið dat he muşen risen wið.

2. A 1300 Cursor M. 12612 Weri was seo bath lith and banc 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxiv. (Alexis) 518 Quhat sek mane þat twechit hym, His hele he gat in lith and lyme. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur III. xiv. Allas syr sayd the lady myn arme is oute of lythe. 15.. How Gd. Wyfe tanght Dan. 38 in Q. Elis. Acad. 45 Loke þon mehly ansuere hym, Andemen hym nober lyth ne lymne. c 1560 A. Scott J'oems (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor 1 am, be sic thre. 1718 Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr. III. xiv, llka member, lith and lim. a 1782 Lo. Acchinick in Croker's Boswell (1831) III. 79 note, God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 683, I.. finally sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. a 1828 Bonny Bovos o Lond. xvii. in Child Ballads

1. 135/2 He's taen a lith o her little finger bane.

2. fig. esp. in phrase to hit the lith or to hit upon the lith, an expression borrowed from carving. a 1225 Ancr. R. 262 Pus, lo be articles, bet beoð, ase þauh me seide, be liðes of nre bileaue onont Godes monheade. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 221 To hold off an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet sweet truth. 1727 P. WALKER Life Peden in Biogr. Press. I. 122 And seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. Ibid. 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain c. The last joint or tip (of the finger). c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xvi. 24 Send lazarum þæt he dyppe his fingres lið on wætere & mine tungan zehæle. 1815 Scott Gny M. xxxix, A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the lith of your finger in.

3. Sc. A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn

3. Sc. A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the

3. Sc. A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.
1795 G. Robertson Agric. Surv. Mid-Lothian 155 The horns (of the Mysore cow in particular) are without annulets, or liths as we call them. a 1859 J. P. Nichol. (Ogilv.), The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshlycut circle will not be so. 1850 H. Drummond in Life xv. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf.. wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

† Lith, 50,2 Obs. [OE. hlip neut.:—OTeut. type *hlipo**, f. root *hli*- (see Lean v.¹, Ladder):—pre-Teut. *klei-; cf. the ablaut var. ON. hllo* of the same meaning.] A slope.

Beovulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearme of hlides nosan gæstas grette. a 1000 Andreas 841 (Gr.) Fore burggeatum beorgas steape, hleodu hlidedon. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 117 Pere weren men of eche londe þat is under heunen lide. c 1205 Lav. 32219 3eond wudes & 3eond liden. 11789 White Selborne (1853) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field...known by

the name of Short Lithe. Ibid., Steep pastures are called

**Tith, \$6.3 Obs. Also 3 lit, leot. [ON. lit a host, also help, f. root of lita to go, travel, go on an expedition (see Lead v.1).]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 Lav. 5307 We willet gan a leode. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xvi. 181 Pre leodes in o lith non lenger ban other, Of one mochel & myste in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

2. 11elp, remedy.

2. 12o5 Lav. 5213 Nes ber nan oder lid 3if heo nalden ernen grid

† **Lith**, sb.4 Obs. Also 4-5 lithe, lythe. somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. *lyb-r* people, vassals collectively (see LEDE); but it may wholly or partly be a use of LITH sb. 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. LEDE I b.)

LEDE 1 b.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 13165 Noper i ask be lith na land.
c 1300 Havelok 2515 Lond and lith, and oper catel. c 1330 R.
Baunne Chron. (1810) 194 Per wille wille not be went, ne lete lond ne lith [Fr. tere ne tenement]. 1357 Lay Folks Catech.
252 In cas that we have.. Wittandly and willfalli gere our even cristen. falsly be desessed of land or of lithe. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. lift. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone.
Al be londes and be lithes fro laver to layre. c 1440 Bone Flor.
841 Who schall us now geve londes or lythe, Hawkys, or howndes? 1456 Sir G. Hayre Law of Arms (S. T. S.) 142, I am lyke to tyne up all, bathe. land, lythe, and place.
Lith, obs. forms of LIGHT 5b, and a.2

Lith, obs. forms of LIGHT 5b.

Lith, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lie.
-lith, a terminal element representing Gr. λίθος stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed Gr. compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as coccolith, cyatholith, discolith, helmintholith, hippolith; other examples are acrolith, aerolith, laccolith, monolith. In terms of mineralogy -LITE is commonly used instead of the instead of -lith.

|| **Lithæmia** (lipā·miǎ). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. λίθ-os stone + αίμ-α blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; for-

merly called uricemia.

1874 C. Murchison Functional Derangem. Liver ii. 65
This morbid state of the blood 1 propose to designate
Lithamia. 1884 F. J. Nort in Harper's Mag. Aug. 442/2
These waters are "efficacious in "lithamia.
Hence Lithamic (lipi-mik) a., of or pertaining to
lithamia. effected with lithamia.

ithemia; affected with lithemia.

1895 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lithemic insomnia.

1897 Allbutt's
Syst. Med. IV. 10 These also are frequently found in lithemic persons. Phid. 750 The so-called 'lithemic diathesis' is a. frequent cause of throat disease.

Lithagogue (i) pageg), a. and sb. Path. Also arranged h lithogogue. If Gr. Mb. os stope +

Lithagogue (li')ăgρg), a. and sb. Path. Also 9 erroneously lithogogue. [f. Gr. λίθ·οs stone + άγωγόs drawing forth.] a. adj. llaving the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. b. sb. A medicine supposed to lave this power. 1844 Hobelyn Dict. Med. Terms, Lithagoga, .. Lithagogues. 1850 Oglevie has adj. and sb. **Lithanode** (li'pănōud). Electr. [f. Gr. λίθος stone + Anode.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also attrib. 1887 D. G. FitzGrbald Patent Specif. Engl. No. 16608

oxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also altrib.

1887 D. G. FitzGerald Patent Specif. Engl. No. 16608
for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (or what is known as 'lithanode'). 1892 Electrical Engineer.

16 Sept. 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc. 1893 Path Mall G. to Jan. 4/3 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

** Lithanthrax. Obs. Also 7 lithanthrix, 8 lithonthrax. [Mod.L., f. Gr. λ(β-os stone + δνθραξ charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in dis-

mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from xylanthrax (charcoal).

1611 Speed Theat. Ct. Brit. 1. xlvi. 89 The Chiefest commodity.. are those Stones Linthancraces [sic: ? read lithantraces], which wee call Sea-coales. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5).

Lithanthrix, a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagate. 1706

lbid. (ed. Kersey), Lithanthrax, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist.

Fossils 1. (1729) 1. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal. 1802 A. ELLI-cott Yrnl. (1803) 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are.. inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

Titharge (lithands). Forms: a. 4-6 litharge.

inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

Litharge (li-jā.idg). Forms: a. 4-6 litarge, 5-6 lytarge, 6 lethargy, lytherge, 6-7 litargy, littarge, 7 lithargie, -y, lytharge, (littorage, lytoridge, lyturgy), 8 litargie, letharge, litherage, (liturge), 5- lithargie, 1etharge; litherage, lythurgyry, 7 lithargiry. [a. or ad. OF. litarge, litargire (F. litharge), ad. L. lithargurus, 2 Gr. historages (Allens stone + forguses) gyrus, a. Gr. $\lambda_1\theta\delta\rho\gamma\nu\rho\sigma$ s, f. $\lambda(\theta-\sigma)$ stone + $\delta\rho\gamma\nu\rho\sigma$ silver. The β forms are from the mod.L. deriva-

tive litargirium, -ia.]

1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. + Also litharge

of lead.

of tead.

1322 in Wardr. Acc. Edw. II 23/20 Litarge 4d. per lb.

1328 in Wardr. Acc. Edw. II 23/20 Litarge 4d. per lb.

1328 CHADGER Can. Yeom. Prol. & T. 222 Oure grounden litarge eek in the Plolfurie. 1477 Norton Ord. Alch. iii.

in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our grounde Litharge.

1563 T. GALE Antidot. II. 49 Take Litarge of leide in fyne pouder. 1674 RAY Collect. Words, Smelting Silver 114 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead con-

verted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 Curios, in Husb. 4 Gard. 325 Lead being. burnt into Litargie, retakes also its first Form. if a Lixiviate Salt be.. applied to it. 1758 REID IT. Macquer's Chem. I. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any additument, turns to Litharge. 1866 Pirssis Lab. Chem. Wonders 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

† b. Litharge of gold: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. Litharge of the strength of the str

arge of silver: a name given to it as being a byproduct in the separation of silver from lead. Litharge of hismuth: ?a similar product obtained by

arge of bismuth: ?a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. Obs.
c1400 Lanfranc's Cirug: 99 Take .. litarge of gold, litarge of silur 7,viii. 1578 Lyte Dodoens vi. lxxxvii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of sylver and frankencense. 1597 Geraade Herbat ii. 1. 269 The inice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and litarge of golde, and applied [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 304 The very root of the right Nard ... is mingled .. with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cyperus. 1639 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsen. 208 Take lyturgy of gold and lyturgy of silver .. mix well the lyturgys. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. (1770) 212 Lythargyrus Anvi, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, 2iz. that of gold, and that of silver; or ather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has midergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 Kirwan Filem. Min. (ed. 2) 11, 489 Litharge of Bismuth. † 2. Used as equivalent to White Lead or Red Lead (see Lead sh. 12).

†2. Used as equivalent to White Lead or Red Lead (see Lean sh. 1 2).

1551 Turner Herbal 1. Mj. The inice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgyry and vinegre. 1660 Howell Leakon, Litargie, or white Lead. 1683 Pettus Fleta Min. 1. 16861 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Litarge... and hete it well. 1796 Kirwan Elom. Min. (ed. 2) II. 368 Litharge or Red Lead. 1880 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. altrib., as litharge-furnace; litharge-plaster?

2. Diachylon; litharge-way, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge.

reverberatory furnace through which the litharge

reverberatory infrace through which the litharge flows in the fining of silver.

1887 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 26 We canvassed the .. necessity of erecting a "litharge furnace. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD Dis. Children (1790) III. 94 Small pieces of the "litharge-plaster may be applied. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lea., Litharge plaster, the Kinthastrum plumbi. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XI. 464/2 This blast. .. throws the litharge that is not imbibled by the test towards a channel, called the "litharge-way, through which it flows.

Lithargie, obs. form of Lethargy.

Tithata (lithit). Chem. Also Lithiate. If

Lithargie, obs. form of LETHARGY.

Lithate (li pr't). Chem. Also lithiate. [f. LITH-1c+-ATE.] A salt of lithic acid.

1821 W. Prout Gravel, Calculus, etc. 112 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the unine is increased above the natural standard. 1823 Crabb Technol. Dict., Lithiate. 1862 H. W. Fyllir Dis. Lings 218 The unine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep-coloured, loaded with lithates. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 119 It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence Lithatic (lipertik) a., of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate.

or of the nature of a lithate.

1858 J. H. Hennet Nativition v. 154 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit.

† Lithe, sb.1 Obs. [f. LITHE a.; not connected with Lethe a.] A calm, lull; fig. respite.

c 1300 Havelok 147 Ne he ne mouchte no lybe gete.
c 1400 Promp. Parv. 310 1 Lyye, or lythe, and calme wedyr, mulacia.

malacia.
Hence † LithefuII a., calm, gentle.
c1205 Lay. 1262 He bonkede hire 3corne mid liðfulle

Lithe, sb.2 Obs. exc. dial. In 7 lyth, 9 lythe.

[?f. Lithe v.²] (See quots.)
1688 R. Holme Armoury in 83, r Lyth, or Lything, is
Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Broth. 1899
Cumbild. Gloss, Lythe, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

Lithe (loid), sb.3 Sc. Also 8-9 lythe. [? variant of Lewth. (But of. Lithe a. 2 c.)] Warm shelter.

1768 Ross Helewere (1789) 58 She frae ony beeld was far awa, Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe.

1868 G. Macdonalo R. Falconer II. 195 Come into the lythe o'the bank here.

Lithe (15i0), a. Forms: 1 If 6e, 150e, 2-5

libe, 4 li3th, 4-7 lith, lythe, 5-7 lyth, 8-9 dial. lyth(e, 4-lithe. Also 3 i-libe. [OE. libe=OS. lithi, OliG. lindi (MIIG. linde, mod.G. lind) soft, gentle, mild:—OTeut. type *linpjo-, f. Tent. and WAryan root *len-, whence Lin v., ON. lin-r soft, L. lentus slow.]

+1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. Const. dat. or

to. Obs.

Beroulf 3183 Manna mildust. leodum liðost. a 1000. Apollowins of Tyre (1834) 2/25 Da cliopode heo hi hire to mid liðere spræce. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. v. 5 Eadige synt þa liðan. c 1200 Ornin 1754 Forr lamb iss sofite & stille deox & libe & meoc & milde. c 1205 Lav. 4 He wes Leouenaðes sone liðe him beo drihten. Ibid. 4917 Þu eært me swiðe liðe [c 1275 liþe] & ich þe leouie swiðe. a 1225 Aror. R. 428 Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon—lunelich & liðe. a 1325 Prose Psalter cxliv. [cxlv.] 9 Our Lord is liþe to a 1818. c 1400 Destr. Troy 9706 The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine:

also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. Obs. exc. dial.

C888 K. ÆLERED Boeth. xl. § 3 Ilwæðer him cume þe reðu wlylrd þe líðu. a 1000 Cædman's Gen. 211 (Gr.) Þæt líðe land. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 129 Det weter of egipte wes líðe and swete. c1300 Sir Trisir. 707 Water þai asked swipe... Wit mete and drink liþe. c1384 Chaucer H. Fame. 118 To make lythe of that was harde. c1400 Lamfran's Cirung. 8 If þe quytture be þicke & towa, þanne is þe medicyn to liþe. c1400 Rom. Ross 3762 The savour soft and lythe Strook to myn herte withoute more. 1642 Rocers Nauman 172 How lythe and cheerfull would the sonle be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. 1664 Spelman Gloss. v. Ledo, lenis (nohis hodie, Lithe). 1844 Thom Rhymes of a Wraver 72 They miss the lythe licht o' their May. 1878 — Jock o' Knowe 56 (E. D. D.) Lithe Time stole away.
† b. Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf. OE. Líða, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. Obs. c1205 Lav. 7242 Pæt weder wes swiðe liðe. 16id. 24108 Pa. þat gras was nue and þat water wes liðe. a1300 E. E. Psalter cvi. 29 liis stremes leften lithe. 13. Coer de L. 1859 The wynd gan wexe lythe. a1440 Sir Eglam. 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And passyd the watur lythe. c1460 Emare 348 The wedur was lythe of le. 1577-87 Hollinshed Chron. 11. Hist. Scol. 203/2 li prooved as lithe a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to insue. c. Comfortable, genial, sheltered, warm. Sc. c1430 Syr Tryam. 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. c1470 Henry Wallace u. 276 Syn in a hed thai broch him fair and lyth. a174 Fracusson Wiss. (1807) 262 Like thee they scour frae street or field, And hap them in a lyther bield. 1867 G. W. Donald Poems (1879) 66 Licht an' lythe wes Peggie's bosom. 1871 W. Alexander Johnny Gilb xi. (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts mith live o' them thron' the winter naar. 1884 D. Grant Lays & Leg. North 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.
3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

winter mar. 1884 D. Grant Lays & Leg. North 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.) c 1400 St. Alexins (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & li3th. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Feb. 74 His dewelap as lythe, as lasse of Kent. 1509 Bithhals Dict. 109 b. The bills of birds we see full oft, Whiles they bee yong are lith and soft. 1667 Millton P. L. 1v. 347 Th' unwieldy Elephant. wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1667 R. Norwood in Phil. Trans. 11. 567 To the Harping-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. 1814 Carv Dante, Par. XXVI. 85 Like the leaf, That bows its lithe top till the blast is blown. 1833 Tenxyson Poems 36 As lithe eels over meadows gray Oit shift their glimmering pool by night. 1856 Brant Poems, Hymn to Death 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithe, een now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus lxi. 76 He more lithe than a vine amid Trees.

4. Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick. dial. a 1648 Diany Closet Open. (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lith pudding. 1805 J. Stage Misc. Poems (1808) 56 Bit swoaps o' drink an guod lythe keale. 5. Comb.

5. Comb.

5. Comb.

1991 Cowfer Hiad xv. 839 Or swans lithe-necked grazing the river's verge. 1897 Daily News 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them.. tall, lithe-looking sun-burnt figures.

† Lithe, v.1 Obs. Forms: 1 lifan, 3 lifen, Orm. lipenn. Pat. t. 1 lát, 3 læt, lat, pl. life(n; also in weak form life(e) de. Pa. pple. 3 life(n). [OE. liban, lat, liden = OS. liban, OHG. lidan carry (MIIG. liden), ON. liba to travel (Sw. lida, Da. lide), Goth. (af-, ga-, us-)leipan to go, f. Teut. root *lip-(; *lāt-, see Load sb.).] intr. To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

Beownlf 221 Da libende land xesawon. c yoo tr. Bæda's Hist. II. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 218 Pa forlet he þa mæzðe & ofra libat land He badd himm þanne liþenn. c 1205-75 Lav. [passim: see Glossary].

off all patt land He badd humm panne hpena. c1205-75 LAV. [passim: see Glossary].

llence + Li'thing ppl. a., of a ship, sailing.
c1205 LAV. 943 Alle ba libinde scipen pe on his londe beob.
+ Lithe, v.2 Obs. Forms: 1 lipan, lipan, 3
liben, 4-7 lythe, 3- lithe. [OE. lib-an, weak
vb. f. libe mild, Lithe a.]

l. Prans. To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild;

to influence (a person) gently; to relax (fetters); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (per-

to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past, xvii. 124 Dis is dearf dat se se be unde lacinan wille zoote win on.. & eft ele, dat se hie lide & haele. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 95 Sheredures dates absolucion lide be sinne bendes. 13.. K. Alis. 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte heom lithe. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 183 Lome mennes limes weore lybet bat tyme. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 726 (754) He bat wont here wo was for to lybe, She mot for gon. a 1400-50 Alexander 3754 To lithe vs all if bou limpes na lonyng bou gettis. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 7721 Hir angre she gan ther to lithe. 1552 Abs. (HAMLTON Catech. (1884) 173 The hally spreit. be his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God. 1614 T. Aoams Dinells Banket vi. 291 England. hath now suppled, lythed, and stretched their throates. 1642 ROCERS Namana 313 Giue me also faith, Lord,...to lythe, to forme, and to accommodate my spirit and members.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). Also transf.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). Also transf.

1674 Ray N. C. Words 30 Lithe the pot, i.e. put Oatmeal into it. 1711 W. Stork Bk. Rem. in Yorksh. Arch. Yrnl. VII. 58 Lithe it with bean meal as hot as can be bidden. 1888 Balt Coal-trante of Sect. i. 13 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. 1867 B. Brierley Marlocks iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth.

Lithe (1918), v.3 Obs. exc. arch. and dial.

Forms: 3 liven, -in, 3-7, 9 lythe, 4, 7 lithen, 4 lythen, 4, 6-7 lith, 4-6 lyth, 3- lithe. [ON.

hlýða (MSw. lydha to listen, Sw. lyda, Da. lyde to nlyδa (MSw. lydha to listen, Sw. lyda, Da. lyde to obey; the Da. lytte to listen, is a different formation), f. hliόδ neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. hliuβ listening attention (ἡσυχία), OHG. hliudar, OE. hléοδοr sense of hearing, music, f. Teut. root *hleu- to hear; see List sb.1] intr. To hearken, listen. Coust. dat. or lo, unto (al, till). Also, to hear of (a thing). Occas. quasi-

To hearken, listen. Const. dal. or lo, unto (al, till). Also, to hear of (a thing). Occas. quasitrans. with obj. a thing.

a 1225 Juliana 73 Lysteð me leoue men & löeð ane hwile. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2077 Quað ðis bred-wriste, 'löeð nm me'. c 1300 Hawelok 1400 Lipes nou alle to me, Lonerdinges. 13. Gane. & Gr. Krt. 1719 Thenne was hit lif ypon list to lyþen þe hounder. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 67 How þe gamen 3ede lithe I salle 3ow seie. c 1330 Amis & Amil. 429 Hir name was cleped Belisannt, As ye may lithe at me. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. xt. 63 To lithen here laies and here loneliche notes. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 1810 Theis newe made knyghttez Lythes vn-to the crye. 1400 Tale of Gamelyn 1 Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth aright. a 1400-50 Alexander 5023 Pan list him lithe of his lyfe & of his last ende. c 1470 Golagros & Gaw. 1163 Lufly ledis in land, lythis me till ?? a 1500 Ballad, Adam Bell, etc. 1. 17 Now lithe and listen, gentlemen That of mirth loueth to hear? 1 300-20 Dunbar Peans I. 1 Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht, Schir Thomas Norray. 1592 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. 1615 Brathwart Straphado (1878) 132 Thou mun not take petition dithen me) Nor entertaine him, till thou take thy fee. 1683 C. Merricon Forski. Dial. 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondley you tawke. 1807 Stage Peans 20 Monny a sleepless night she past, . As she lythe'd the lengthnin' blast. 1840 Earnam Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Witches' Frolic, One tale I remember of mickle dread, Now lithe and listen, my little boy Ned.

Lithe, variant of Lythe, the pollack.

Lithe, obs. 3rd sing, ind. pres. of Lie v. 1 and 2. + Litheby a. Obs. Forms: I lipebis (e. 3 leobebeie, lepebei. [Ol. Leapu-bize, lipebize:—pre-Engl. *lipubausjo-, f. lipu- Lith Sch. 1 **baugjo-, f. root of Bow v.] Supple-jointed, lissome.

c 1000 Ælfric Hom. II. 152 Pa wearð þæt halige lic hal on orðan gemet, liðe bige on limum. a 1235 St. Marher. 16 Sei me seli meiden hwone is tele bei.

Lithectasy (liþe ktasi). Surg. [f. Gr. λίθοs stone + črr

removing calculi through the urethra, by first ex-

tending or dilating it,

1842 R. Willis Stone in Bladder Pref., The operation which I have described under the title of Lithectasy.

1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 236 Professor Dolbeau, has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotrity, but which differs only from lithectasy in removing the calculus piecemeal

Lithectomy (lipe ktŏmi). Surg. [f. Gr. $\lambda i\theta$ -os stone + $i\kappa$ out + $\tau o\mu \alpha$ cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word LITHOTOMY Syd. Lex. 1889).

Soc. Lex. 1889).

Lithed, obs. pa. t. Light v.l

Lithely (bi'dli), adv. [f. Lithe a. + -LY 2.]

† 1. Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. Obs.
c 897 K. £Lfreo Gregory's Past. xxi. 150 Ilwilum lidelice
to dreatigeanne. a 1225 Amer. R. 498 Teched ham to
holden hore riulen. lideliche bauh, & luneliche. a 1340
Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 259 Wel is riht þat we þe lideliche lustnin.

2. With pliant movement; briskly, nimhly.
1813 HogG Queen's Wake 69 And guhen we cam to the

1813 Hoog Queen's Wake 69, And quhen we cam to the Lommond height, Se lythlye we lychtid doune. 1854 Fraser's Mag. L. 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Litheness (ləi önės). [f. Lithe a. + -NESS.]

† a. Gentleness, meekness, mildness. b. Flexi-

† A. Gentleness, meekness, mildness. b. Flexibility, suppleness.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 95 Erest he walde us mid lidnesse isteoren. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints x. (Mathon) 445 Pe clergy ... with lythnes hadl hyde goddis wrake. 1460 Capgrave Chron. (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he [Aristotle] was the son of swech a spirit whech thei clepe Incubus, for the lithness of his body, an the sotilte of his witte. 1530 Palsor. 339/a Lythenesse, delyvernesse, souplesse. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse ... and cause lythnesse, and complying therewith. 1731 Bailey vol. 11, Litheness, suppleness, limberness. 1861 Wilson & Genie Mem. E. Forbes xii. 402 The lithness of his body at this time was altogether surprising. 1877 Blackie Wise Men 20 To sinewy grasp and litheness head.

† Lither, 50. Obs. [OE. lide(e)re:—prehistoric *liprion-, f. *leprom Leather.] A sling. c725 Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) F 355 Funda, lidre. c900 tt. Bæda's Hist. IV. xvii. [xiii.] [1800) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mon mæze nid lideran zeweorpan. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8124 Me ne minte nost ise hote arwen & flon, & stones out of liberen [Iv.r. lepren].

Lither (li voi), a. and adv. Forms: a. 1 lybre,

Lither (li dar), a. and adv. Forms: a. 1 lyore, Lither (1001), a and adv. Forms: a 11yore, (hipore), 16ore, (2 leobre), 2-3 lubere, 3 leobre, lubre, (lui-, luyper), 3-4 libere, luther(e, 3-5 luber, 4 luthur, lupur, lypere, lythyre, 4-5 lethur, 5 lether, lethir(e, lethur, lithur, lythyr, (5 leither, 6 lytheir, liether, 3- lither. 6. 5 ledyr, liddyr, lyder, -ir, -yr, 6 lidder, lydder, -ir, -yr. [OE. lybre:-prehistoric *liubrjo-; the first element of MHG, G. liederlich lewd (in early use also slight trifling, petty), and related by ablaut use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to LODDER. Some scholars regard the Gr. ελεύθερος and L. liber, free, as ultimately connected.]

+1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. Obs.

animal: Ill-tempered. Obs.
c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros, vi. xxxvi, Ac se ealdormon hie betæhte lybrum monnum in healdonne. c1000 Ags. Gosp.
Luke xix. 22 Of þinum muðe ic de deme la lyðra þeowa.
a 1175 Cott. Hom. 241 Indas and þat leoðre folc hit repen.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 256 He is umbe, deies & nihtes, uorte unlimen ow mid wredde, oder mid luðer onde. 1207 R. GLOUC.
(Rolls) 1873 A luþer emperour binore þat het mæximin.
1340-70 Alex. 3 Dind. 272 Al luþur bi-lene we loben in
herte. 136a Langi. P. Pl. A. v. 98 þus I liue loueles lyk
A luþer dogge. a 1400-50 Alexander 840 Sa he lost has þe
lyfe for his leþer [Dudlin MS. lether] wordis. a 1529
SKELTON Agst. Garnesche 146 The follest slouen ondyr
heuen, Prowde, peniche, lyddyr, and lewde. 1546 J. Hevwood Prov. (1867) 39 All folke thought them.. to lyther, To
lynger bothe in one house togyther.

† b. absol. (quasi-sb.). sing. Evil in the abstract,
pl. Bad men.

Bad men.

† b. absol. (quasi-sb.). sing. Evil in the abstract. pl. Bad men.

a 1225 St. Marher. 3 Ne ne let to neauer mi sawle forleosen wip the forlorne ne wip the hudere mi lif. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 566 Ober ellez byn yze to lyber is lyfte. Ibid.

B. 163 For alle arn labed luflyly, be luber & be better. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. Eg. Lede clanly your lif & no lubur wirche. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. xvin. 82 Thus are be lithere lykned to lussheborue sterlinges.

† 2. Of things: Bad (in various senses, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. Obs.

c 1000 Æleric Gen. xli. 27 Da seofon hlænan oxan and þa seofon hlýrðran ear getaeniað seofon hungergear. c 1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss, in Wr-Wülcker 179/45 Lolium et cetera adulterina genera Boben and oðre lyðre cynn.

1 1227 Ancr. R. 258 Peo ilke reonötulle garcen of þe luðere skurgen. 1297 R. Glovc. (Rolls) 621 So þat a luþer beuerge to hare biofþe hi browe. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 156 For be monnes lode neuer so luþer, þe lyf is ay swete.

1 1330 Clud 042 Sore he fel oppon þe grounde, & hadde a fol luþer wonde. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 868 Þerefore no like no lud of his luþur fare. 1377 Langt. P. Pl. B. xv. 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlynge. c 1400 Ywaine & Gavo. 599 He passed.. mony a playne, Til he come to that lethir sty, That him byboved pass by. 1513 Douglas Æneis vi. v. v. 17 His smotterit habit, our his schulderis lidder. 1540 Challoser Erasm. on Folly Fijb. They.. still daube theyr lither chekes with peintyng. 1550 Abr. Parker Ps. xxxvi. Argument, He careth adarakth for his lytheri gayne. 1567 Gotonso Ovid's Met. xii. 152b. And in his lither hand he hilld a potte of wyne. 1622 Mabbet tr. Aleman's Gumana d'Alf. n. 7, I like them [radishes] better. being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and cripsie.

† b. of the air: Foul, pestilential. Obs.
1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xvi. 220 Founde ich þat . hus [the poses] bulle myg

3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also absol. Now dial. c160 Towneley Myst. xiii. 147 Crystys curs, my knane thou art a ledyr hyne! 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. III. XXXIV, Behald 3e men that callis ladyis lidder. 1520 LYNDESAY Complaynt 75 Thocht I be, in my askyng, lidder. c1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) ii. 68 Thair lanciss come to lidder & slaw. 1600 Look About You xi. c4 b, He bring his lyther legges in better frame. 1611 Floreno, Badadome,.. a lubbard, a lither, a loger head. 1632 J. HAYWARO tr. Biondi's Fromena 143 The qualitie of the Princesse her servants, was not so lither and effeminate..as [etc.]. 1675 Hobbers Odyss. (1677) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. 1820 Scott Abbot iv, Thine own laziness. that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. 1884 J. C. EGERTON Susser Folks & Ways iv. 61 'Lither'..was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.

b. Lither lurden: = 'lazy lout'. Hence the lither lurden: the disease of laziness = Feyeb-Lurden. 3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also absol. Now dial.

b. Lither lurden: = 'lazy lout'. Hence the lither lurden: the disease of laziness = FEYER-LURDEN. a 1500 Marr. Wit & Wisd. (Shaks. Soc.) 13, I am alwayes troubled with the lither lurden. 1615 Brathwait Strappado (1878) 129 What lockie (lither lurden) lesse for wea, Thou'st he so tattert.

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. arch. Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by LITHE a.):

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. arth.
Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by LITHE a.):
Agile, nimble.

1565 COOFER Thesaurus, s.v. Brackium, Cerea brackia, Nice and liether armes. 1595 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 1v. vii. 21
Thou antique Death. Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despight shall scape Mortalitie. c 1600
DAY Begg. Bednall Gr. 1v. ii. (1881) 82 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. 1643 Buroutes Exp. Hosea (1652) 102 They have wide, checker, lyther consciences. 1658 Rowland Moufet's Theat. Ins. 957 The Butterfly is a volatile insect, having...two lither cornicles growing forth from before his eyes. 1807 Hoga Mount. Bard, Mary of Moril Glen 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As duddis hung out to dry. 1866 Maury Phys. Grog. Sca iv. § 239 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. 1891 MAXWELL
GRAY In Heart of Storm I. 38 Boys. are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together.

+ B. adv. Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. Obs. c. 1000 Christ & Satan 62 (Gr.) Habbað we alle swa for 5inum leasungum lyðre zefered. c. 1205 Lav. 2785 Ah toward his lifes ende him ilomp wel hoder [c. 1275] luprel. a. 1285 Yuliana 33 pu biwistest daniel bimong be wode liuns ilatet se luðere. c. 1300 Proverðs of Hendyng in Rel. Ant. 1. 114 Lyth chep luthere seldes.

Hence + Litherback, a slothful person. + Litherhead, wickedness.

therhead, wickedness.

1297 R. Grouc, (Rolls) 9488 pe godemen of be lond hire luberhede iseye. c 1305 St. Kenelm 88 in E. E. P. (1862) 50 Pleo turnede to folie & to liberhede al hire bost. 1277 tr. Eullinger's Decades (1592) 269 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnapt, or slothfull fellow.

+ Lither, v. 1 Obs. [f. Lither sb.] a. trans. To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. b. intr. To sling stones, to let fly. Const. to (=at). a 1225 Ancr. R. 290 Liber to him hoberliche mid te holie rode steue. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir clward vawe out to hom sende Ilipered wip a mangenel, hom wip hom to lede. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XIX. 48 pese lourdeines litheren per-to pat alle pe leues fallen, And feccheth a-way this frut.

+ Lither, v. 2 Obs. In 2 literien lyberien

feccheth away this frut.

† Lither, v.2 Obs. In 3 liverien, lyperien.

[f. LITHER a.] intr. To act wickedly, to do harm
a 1300 E. E. Psalter xxv. 5 Kirke of liberand [Vulg. ecclesiam malignantium] hated 1. Ibid. xxxvi. 9 For bat liberes, outend sal pai. Ibid. civ. 15 In mine prophetes nil lithre bou.
Lither, livere, obs. forms of Lather v.
Litherage, obs. form of Lather v.

Litherage, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Litherage, obs. form of LITHARGE.
†Litherby. Obs. rare—1. [f. LITHER a. +
-BY (see -BY 2).] (See quot.)
1598 R. Bernard tr. Terence, Andria 1. iii. 19 Thers no
time to plaie the litherbie now, or lasie lubber.
†Litherly, a. Obs. [f. LITHER a. + -LY 1.
OE. had liferlic in the sense of sordid, mean; cf.
G. liederlich (mentioned s.v. LITHER a.).] a. Spiteful mischianous. b. Idle lazy.

OE. had lyperlic in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. G. Hederlich (mentioned s.v. Lither a.).] a. Spiteful, mischievous. b. Idle, lazy.

1573 Tusser Hush. lxxv. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber more eateth than twoo, yet leaueth vadone that another will doo. a 1643 W. Cartweight Ordinary n. ii. (1651) 25 What wends against the grain is lytherly. 1684 H. More Answer 24 To awaken them out of their remisness and litherly formalness. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. II. xxxii, He was waspish, arch and litherlie.

† Litherly, adv. Obs. For forms see Lither a. and -Ly 2. [f. Lither a. +-Ly 2.] In a 'lither' manner. a. Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. b. Badly, meanly, miserably, wretchedly. c. Idly, lazily. c 1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss. in Wr. Wilker 178/27 Pessime, luberlice. a 1225 St. Marker. 4 Thine for offederes beod. forloren luberliche. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1563 Bin broder lacob was her nu And too din bliscing lider-like. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 36 What vrly habel.. Wolde lyke, if a ladde com lyberly attyred. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1231 Leberly as a lyonn he lepes in to be prese. c 1386 Chauce Miller's T. 113 A clerk hadde litherly biset his whyle, But if he koude a Carpenter bigyle. ?a 1400 Marte Arth. 1263 To unlordly he wyrkez, Thus letherly agaynes law to ledemy pople. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xiii. 171 Men say 'lyght chepe letherly for-yeldys'. 1550 Coverdale Spir. Perle xvii. (1588) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or faintly. a 183 Arrently, not in Pinkerton Am. Sc. Poems (1766) 144 Men wes sueir, and durst not steir; But lurkit lidderlie. 1600 HOLLAND Lity II. 1911 is 3 Doing all things that they did, litherly, slowly, rekelesly and stubbornely.

† Litherness. Obs. [f. Lither a. + -NESS.]

1. Wickedness.

1. Wickedness.

1. Wickedness.

a 1240 Ureisum in Cotl. Hom. 197 Pu ne norsakest nenne mon nor his lucernesse. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7999 His strenghe and is wisdom. He turnde to lupernesse, bo lanfranc was ded. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 226 Pis worlde. es ful of pompe and lythernes.

2. Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. vi. iv. 355 He that lay in lythyrnes with lumpis. 1570 Sia T. Wilson Demosthems 17 Things lost by much lethernesse must be recovered againe by great diligence. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1634) 540 It is ... uniust that the lithernesse of our wives, should be fostered with our sweat. 1656 W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unit. 8 617. 189 Shun both extremities; but sloath and litherness more. 1729 Braolley Fam. Dict. s.v. Drafty, When the Dropsy proceeds from the real Indisposition... of the Liver, its known by .. Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

Lithesome [loi Osom), a. [f. Lithe a. + -some.] Pliant, snpple, agile; = Lissom.

Lithesome (lai Sam), a. [f. Lithe a. + - some.] Pliant, supple, agile; — Lissom.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nal. (1834) I. 177 Nature may have.. made some of our organs more lithesome.. than others, 1812 J. Henry Camp. agst. Quebec 64 Smith was lithsome and quick afoot. 1863 Kinglake Crimea 11. 428 The war-like carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute step. 1862 Serit. Ballantine Exper. v. (ed. 5) 248 My attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

Lithia 1 (li-piä). Chem. [a. mod. L. lithia, altered from Lithion, after soda. polassa. Cf. Lithina. 1

Lithia. I (Ir piā). Chem. [a. mod, L. lithia, altered from Lithion, after soda, potassa. Cf. Lithina.] The oxide of lithium, LiO.

1818 Irnl. Sci. & Arts V. 337 Lithia (the name given to the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see Lithium]. 1826 Henry Etem. Chem. I. 573 The acctate of lithia. was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia. 1875 H. C. Wooo Therap. (1879) 497 Lithia. closely resembles potash in its effects upon the system.

b. attrib. and Comb., as lithia sall, water; lithia_emerald. (see Huppeytre). 18thia_mico.

b. attrib. and Comb., as lithia salt, water; lithia-emerald (see Hiddenite); lithia-mica = Lepidolite; lithia-tourmaline = Rubellite.

1854-68 Dana Min. (ed. 5) 314 Lepidolite. *Lithia-mica.

1879 Rutley Study Rocks xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica. 1842 Panelli Chem. Anal. (1843) 50 A *lithia salt. 1878 Kingzett Anim. Chem. 201 *Lithia water is often prescribed to gonty. persons.

C. collog. Short for hithia water.

1893 Saltius Sapphina 21 Mr. Snaith. refreshed himself with whisky and lithia.

|| Lithia 2 (lipia). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. Albos stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions in the body, esp. in the Meibomian follicles of the eye. (Cf. Lithiasis.)

1823-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the separation or production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osthexia and Lithia. 1842 Dunctison Med. Lex., Lithia, the formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are Vol., VI.

edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1889 in

| Lithiasis (lipol'asis). Path. [mod.L. lithiasis, Gr. λιθίασιs, f. λιθιαν, f. λίθος stone.] The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body,

tion of stony concretions in any part of the body, csp. in the bladder and urinary passages.

1657 Physical Dict., Lithiasis, the disease of the stone, engendered in a mans body. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Stone, The lithiasis, or the disposition of the kidneys and bladder to generate stones. 1835 G. Gregory Theory & Pract. Med. (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings concerning lithiasis. 1855 Manne Expos. Lex., Lithiasis. Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small bard tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary concretions. constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

Lithiated (li pictéd , ppl. a. [Two formations:

(1) f. Lithi(c) + -ATE + -ED1; (2) f. LITHI-UM + -ATE + -ED1] † a. Combined with 'lithic' (now called uric) acid (obs.). b. Impregnated with a salt of lithium.

salt of lithium.

1797 WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans. LXXXVII. 389 Gouty matter is lithiated soda. 1884 Nonconf. & Indep. 11 Sept. 883/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phosphate. 1890 Century Dict., Lithiate, v., 10 impregnate with a salt of lithium.]

salt of minum.

Lithic (li pik), a.1 and sb. [ad. Gr. λιθικός, f.

λίθοs stone.] **A**. adj.

1. Chem. and Path. Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. † Lithic acid: an ob-

solete name for uric acid.

or earchin in the bladder. † Lithic acid; an obsolete name for uric acid.

1797Wollaston Phil. Trans. I.XXXVII. 386 A peculiar concrete acid, which, since his [Scheele's] time has received the name of lithic. Ibid. 393 The appearance of the lithic strata. shews that they are... an accidental deposit. 1803 Med. Yrul. IX. 350 Small quantities of uncombined lithic, or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 W. Prout Gravel, Calculus, etc. 223 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus in the bladder. 1845 Budd of Dis. Liver 37 The efficacy of alkalies in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the urine. 1851 Carrente Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 445 Urinary deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the Urine,—namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 183 The uric, or lithic, acid calculus. 2. gen. Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of stone. Lithic age, the 'stone age' of Archcology. 1862 Lowell. Biglow P. 03 This remarkable example of lithick literature, [Quasi-archaic, 1865-7]. Fergusson Hist. Archit. (1874) I. 35 The best lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874 Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 762 The architecture. of St. Paul's is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone. 1883 N. Joly Man bef. Metals 1. 1. § 3. 23 Even in our day groups of men exist who are still in their hithic age.

B. 5b. A medicine given for stone in the bladder

B. sb. A medicine given for stone in the bladder

B. sb. A medicine given for stone in the bladder (Funk's Stand. Dict. 1893).

Lithic (li'pik), a.2 Chem. [f. Lith-ium+-ic.]

Pertaining to lithium. Lithic paint (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Lithic Paint, a mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithin), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. 1878 LOCKVER Spectrum Analysis vi. (ed. 2) too Lithic lodide gave the red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum.

Lithification (li'pifikë¹-son). [f. next: see-FICATION.] The process of forming into stone.

1871 LE CONTE Elem. Geol. (1879) 221 The cause of joints is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks. **Lithify** (li¹pifəi), v. [f. Gr. λίθ-or stone + -(1)FY.] trans. To form into stone.

1877 LE CONTE Elem. Geal. v. (1879) 478 All these deposits are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal position. Ibid. 480 The rocks of this period.. are mostly imperfectly lithified.

† **Lithina.** Chem. Obs. [mod.L., altered from the earlier name Lithion; cf. -ine 5. The Fr. name is still lithine.] = Lithia 1. 1826 [see Lithion].

‡ **Lithia** Chem. [mod.L.] as if Gr. λίθειου parts.

†**Li'thion**. Chem. [mod.L., as if Gr. λίθειον, neut. of λίθειον adj., stony, f. λίθον stone; the name was proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali

proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali discovered by Arfwedsson in 1817, to designate its mineral origin, the two previously known being of vegetable origin.] An earlier name for LITHIA 1. 1818 W. Phillips Outl. Min. 3, Geol. (ed., 2) Advt., Of the new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1825 Amer. Yrnl. Sci. IX. 330 A very useful test for lithion. 1826 Herry Elem. Chem. I. 572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from λίθοιοs, lapideus;) and this term, to suit the analogy of the other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina. attrib. 1856 Oly. Trnl. Geol. Soc. XII. 11.11 The metallic base of the lithion-alkali. bid. Petallet, Lithion-spodumen fetc.].

Lithionite (lipi@noit). Min. [f. Lithion+-1TE.]
An obsolete synonym of LEFIDOLITE.

1884 BAUERMAN Descr. Mineralogy 201 Zinnwaldite, Lithionite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1836 in A. H. Chester Names Min.

Lithiophilite (lipi@filat). Min. [A name given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; f. Lithi-up H Gr. φίλ-os friend + -1TE.] A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.

proportion of lithium.

proportion of lithium.

1878 Amer. Int. Sci. XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophilite were found.

1892 DANA Min. 757 Lithiophilite occurs at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Lithistid (li)ristid), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. Lithistida, f. Gr. λίθος stone + lστός web: see -ID.]

a. sb. A silicious sponge of the group Lithistida,

in which the spicules are articulated to form a silicions skeleton. b. adj. Pertaining to or having the character of the Lithistida.

1892 Athenaum 13 Feb. 218/2 Tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 Geol. Mag. Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the Mingan Islands are better preserved.

Lithistidan (lipi stidan), sb. and a. = LITHI-In some recent Dicts. STID.

STID. In some recent Dicts.

Lithium (li'piòm). Chem. [f. Lithia': see -IUM.] A metallic element of the alkaline group occurring in small quantities in various minerals.

1818 Jrnl. Sci. & Arts V. 338 The chloride of lithium. is a white semi-transparent body.

1819 Brande Man. Chem. 201 A. Substance is separated, which may be called lithium, the term lithia being applied to its oxide.

1851 Richardson Geol. V. 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium, sodium, and lithium.

1873 Watts Fooune's Chem. (ed. 11) 69 Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.

21th 1871 Rosco Elem. Chem. 213 The lithium salts were formerly supposed to be very rare.

1873 Ralfe Phys. Chem. 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

Litho (li'po). A techn. abbrev. of Lithographi.

Litho (li']0). A techn, abbrev. of Lithograph.

1890 in Century Dict. 1896 Daily News 27 July 4/2 Litho

ntists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined
hands with the baker. 1897 Westm. Gaz. 5 Apr. 7/3 There
was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the

transfer paper lithos.

Litho- (li] o), before a vowel **lith-**, combining form of Gr. λίθος stone, in many scientific terms (the more important appear as main words): || **Lithobiblion** (-bi-blipn) Geol. [Gr. βίβλιον book], a laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster 1828–32). **Lithobiotic** (-bolytik) α. [Gr. βιωτικός, f. βίος life], pertaining to the natural state of crystals minerals and stones (Manne Expertains). crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-boi &iz'm), the hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc. ibid.). **Li thocarp** (-kāɪp) [Gr. κάρπος fruit], 'a fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828– 32). Lithochryso graphy [Gr. χρυσύς gold + 32). Lithochryso graphy [Gr. χρυσος gold +-GRAPHY], printing in gold on stone. † Lithocol, colla [Gr. κόλλα glue]: see quot. Lithocoral-line [Coralline], pertaining to or having the character of the Lithocorallia or stone-corals. (In recent Dicts.) Lithocysto tomy Surg. [Cysnomy] = Lithotomy (Billings Nat. Med. Dict. 1890). Lithodia lysis Surg. [DIALYSIS], an operation by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne); hence Li thodialy tic a., pertaining to lithodialysis (ibid.). Lithofellic (-fe-lik), -fellinic (-felinik) adjs. Chem. [L. fel gall, bile], the designation of an acid which is a large constituent of bezoars. [Lithofracteur(-fræktor)[Fr.(L.fractorbreaker)], an explosive compound of nitroglycetine, used for blasting. Lithofractor [L. fractor bleaker] = LITHOELAST (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). Lithogenesis, genesy (-dgenisi) [-GENESIS, Gr. -γενεσία], that department of mineralogy which treats of the formation of stones. Lithogenous (lift grazines) at the general production of the standard of th [Gr. - γενής producing + -ous], stone-producing : applied to those animals which produce coral. **Lithogeny** (lilp dgm) Path. [see -geny], the formation of calculi (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). **Litholabe** (li þøleib), also in mod.L. form †-labon Surg. [late Gr. λιθολάβος, f. λαβ- to seize, take], an instrument for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding it while being operated upon. Litholapaxy (-lăpæ·ksi) Surg. [Gr. λάπαξις evacuation], an operation for erushing stone in the bladder and operation of entisting stone in the bladder and evacuating it. **Litholatry** (-\rho latro) [see -LATRY], stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litholatrous** a., stone-worshipping (Cent. Dict.). **Litholeine** (lip\(\bar{\rho}\) \alpha [L. oleum oil + -INE 5], 'a yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases' (Cent. Dict.). || **Litholysis** (lipplisis) Surg. [Gr. $\lambda \hat{v} \sigma \iota s$ solution], the dissolving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotriptic injections (Syd. Soc. Lex.); hence Litholyte (-lait) [G. - hutns solvent], 'a form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder' (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); Litholytic (-litik) a., pertaining to litholysis (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Lithometer (- φ ·m/to1), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib*. **Lithomy1** (li þómil) [Gr. μύλη mill], an instrument devised for reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomyly** (-\rho\text{mili}), the use of the lithomyl (ibid.). || **Lithone**phritis Path. [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation of the kidney (ibid.). Lithonephrotomy Surg. = NEPHROLITHOTOMY (Billings Nat. Med. Dict. 1890). || **Lithopædion**, -lum (-pr̄·diḡn, -ib̄m) [Gr. παιδίον little child], a dead extra-uterine fœtus, impregnated with calcareous matter. **Litho**phagous (φ fágos) a. [Gr. $-\phi a \gamma o s$ eating], stone-eating: applied esp. to molluscs which lore through stones. || **Litho phagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-i),

lithophagous animals. Lithophane (li bostein) [Gr. -pavns appearing], a kind of ornamentation pro--φανήs appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so Lithophanic (-færnik) a., pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; Lithophany (-ρ'fani) [cf. F. lithophanie], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. Lithophilous (-ρ'filəs) a. [-φιλοs loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1856 and Syd. Soc. Lex.). Lithophosphor [Phosphor], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828comes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828-32); hence Li thophosphoric a., becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). Lithophotography = Photolithography. || Lithophthisis Path. [Phithisis], the stage of tabercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li] ψίλι Palwont. [Gr. ψύλλον leat], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (Syd. Soc. Lex.). || Lithophysa (lipofoisă), Lithophyse (lipofoisă) [Gr. φῦσα bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lithoscope** *Surg.* [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). + Lithorscopist, ? one who examines stones. Lithosphere (li) vshi) [Sphere], a term (corresponding to atmosphere and hydrosphere) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. Li:thotheo logy, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. Lithotint [Tint sh.], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. || Lithure sis, -u ria Path. [Gr. ούρησις, -ουρία urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne Expos, Lex. stones; a picture so printed. [Lithure'sis, -n'ria Path. [Gr. ούρησις, -oupía urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne Expos. Lex. 18;60, [Lithurorrhœ a, calculous diabetes (ibid.). 1845 Ford Handbk. Sp. I. n. 361 This new style of printing in Cold and colours on stone, this 'Lithochysography' and 'Lithocromatography'. 1696 Pintlines ied. 3), 'Lithocol, the Cement with which the Stones are fastned, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1706 Ibid. (ed. Kersey), "Lithocold. 1832 Fordurs' Chem. (1859) 566 Oriental bezoar stones. consist essentially of a. "lithofellinic acid. 1875 Knour Dit. Alech., "Lithofracteur. 1833 Times 24 Nov. 7 Dynamite, lithofracteur, or any similar nitro-glycerine compounds. 1828-32 Webster (citing Dict. Nat. Hist), "Lithograesy. 1822 Lyrl. Princ. Geol. II, 283 The operations of 'lithogenesy. 1832 Lyrl. Princ. Geol. II, 283 The operations of 'lithogenesy. 1834 Push the external canula as far forwards aspossible on the 'litholabe. 1731 Battiry vol. II, "Lithofabon. 1878 Bischow in Trans. Lond. Clinical Soc. XII. 24. This method, which I have called 'litholapaxy, its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 tr. De La Sanssays's Man. St. Relig. Xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as 'litholatry. 1856 R. Druttt Surgeon's Vade Mecum v. Xv. (ed. γ) 576 "Litholysis, or solution of stone. 1860 in Lancet 25 Aug. 185 title: Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis. 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 215 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1876 Knoss Dis. Bladder 215 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1876 Knoss Dis. Shadder 225 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1874 Knoss Dis. Shadder 225 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1876 Knoss Dis. Shadder 225 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1874 Knoss Dis. Shadder 225 Sect. III. Litholysis. 1874 Knoss Dis. Shadder 225 Sect. III. 1875 Knoss Dis. Shadder 235 Sect.

Lithochromatic (li: pokromætik), a. and sb.

[f. Litho-+ Gr. χρωματ-, χρωμα colour + - ic.] **A.** adj. Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone.

In John Colon's to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 Buchanan Technol. Dict., Lithischromatics, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 Eng. Mech. 7 Jan. 404/3 The influence... of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts

of engraving. has been such that the processes in . use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist. So **Lithochromic** a, and sb_{ij} in the same sanse.

So Lithochroime a, and so, in the same state rates of the Chromatography (lip δ krδ m m t ρ - grāfi). [f. Litho- + Gr. χρωματ-, χρωμα colour + - Graphy.] = Chromolithography. Hence Lithochromatographic a., chromolithographic

(in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E. PAGET Pageant 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromotography!

1845 Lithocromatography

that of lithochromotography! 1845 Lithocromatography [see Litho]. **Lithochrome** (li]b\(^3\)kro\(^a\)m), a. [f. Litho+ Gr. χρωμα colour.] Lithochromatic. Also absol. Chromolithography; = Lithochromatic. Also absol. Chromolithography; = Lithochrome, colour printing by the lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 Alcock Capital Tycoon 1, 907 The lithocrome process. has long been familiar to them. blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. /hid. II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing. **Lithochromy** (li ¬p\(^b\)kro\(^a\)mil. [f. Litho-+ Gr. χρωμα colour + · · · · · Cf. F. lithocromic.]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl. I. 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day. 1850 Letter tr. C. O. Miller's Anc. Art (ed. 2) \(^8\) 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography.

2. Chromolithography.

1885 E. C. Agassiz Life L. Agassiz L. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [anno 1838].

Lithoclast (li pbklast). [I. LITHO-+ Gr. -κλάστης breaker, I. κλάν to break.]

11. A stone-breaker. Obs. rare = 1.

1829 Burckhardt Trav. Arabia 1. 307 A party of horsemen. were ready.. to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2. Surg. An instrument for breaking up stone in

the bladder.

1847 South tr. Chelius' Surg. H. 560 The perforating instruments, have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast.

1882 Sig H. Thomson Dis. Crimary Organs xii. (ed. 6) & 1

The Lithoclasty; Lithoclasty [cf. F. lithoclastor], the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast? (Syd. Soc. Lithoclast) Lex. 1880)

Lithocol, -coralline: see Litilo-.

Lithocyst (li Josist). [f. Litho-+Cxst.]

1. Zool. One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusæ, and supposed to be

treles found in certain Medusce, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 HUNLEY Oceanic Hydrozoa 24 Every appendage (except the hydrothecæ and lithocysts) commences its existence as a caccal process of the ectoderm and endoderm.

1879 NUMBOLSOS Main Zool. 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of ... lithocysts'. 1877 HUNLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts. are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. Bot. A cell containing crystals of calcium earbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

bonale formed penear.

some plants.

1882 Vines Sachs' Bot. 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain lates but only raphides.

Lithocystotomy, -dialysis, etc.: see LITHO.

Lithodome (li]odoum). Anglicized form of LITHODOMUS.

1848 in Craic.

LITHODOMUS. 1848 in CRAIG.

Lithodomize (lipp domaiz), v. [f. as next +

Lithodomize (lipφdŏməiz), v. [f. as next + -12E.] trans. To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus. 1864 Reader 19 Nov. 644/1 Lithodomized stones.
Lithodomous (lipφdŏməs), a. Zool. [f. next + -0US.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus Lithodomus. 1862 Dans Man. Geol. 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomous or boring shells. 1875 Lyell's Princ. Geol. 11. 11. xxx. 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomous perforations.

|| Lithodomus (lipφdŏməs). Zool. Pl. -i. [mod.l., ad. Gr. λιθοδόμον mason, f. λίθον stone- + -δόμον building, δέμειν to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

mussels which burrow in rock of stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 Lyell Princ. Geol. Gloss, Lithedomi, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed.

1843 HUMBLE Pict. Geol. etc. Lithodomis.

1848 CRAIC, Lithodomes, Lithodomis, Lithodomis, Lithodomis, 1851-6 Woodwarn Molluser it The shipworm adheres timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

Lithofellic, -fractor, -genesis, etc.: see

Lithoglyph (li jøglif). [f. Litilo-+ Gr. γλύ-φειν to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of en-

graving on precious stones.

1842 Francis Dict. Arts, Lithoglyph, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1862 Burron Bk. Hunter 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it hecomes a lythoglyph or a hieroglyph.

+ Lithoglypher. Obs. = Lithoglypher. sb.

1730Ballev (folio), A Lithoglypher, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

Lithoglyphic (lipogli fie), a. and sh. [ad. Gr. *λιθογλυφικ-όs, f. λιθογλύφος stone-cutter.]

a. adj. Pertaining to the art of engraving on

a. adj. Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). †b. sb. An engraver on precious stones. Obs.—o
1623 Cockeram, Lithoglyphicke, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1628 in Phillips. 1736 Balley (folio), Lithoglyphick, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

Lithoglyphite (li)p glifait). [Formed as LITHOGLYPH + -ITE.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828-32 in Webster (who cites Lunier).

Lithograph (li)p graf), sb. [f. LITHO-+GRAPHY (or a back-formation from LITHOGRAPHY).]
1. A lithographic print. Also altrib.

-GRAPH (or a back-formation from Lithography).]

1. A lithographic print. Also altrib.

1839 Miss Mittoro in L'Estrange Life (1870) III. vii. 98
We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father.

1846 N. F. Moore Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll. 23
These streets, prohably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper.

1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 79 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. nonce-use.

1859 Whitter 'The Rock' in Fil Ghor iv, The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph of power and glory undertrod.

Lithograph, v. [f. as prec.]

1. Irans. To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot, to make a litho-

1. Wans. To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot, to make a lithographic portrait of. Also absol. or intr.

1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 Sir H. Douctas Militt. Bridges (ed. 2) 93 Of this work, the part relating to hridges was, in 1850, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 Lang Wand. India 235 This native print. was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2. To write or engrave on stone, rare.

1872 J. Fergusson Rude Stone Mon. 73 If they could have written to any primeval' Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot. Hence Lithographed ppl. a.

1839-41 S. Warren Ten Thous. a Year IIL 407 A lithographed likeness of his odious face. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl.

Exhib. 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured horders. 1880 V. Ball Jungle Life India xii. 535, I bought several lithographed books in the Urdin language. 1890

Althoreum 21 June 802/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographed facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes.

Lithographer (li)po grafesi). [f. Litho-+

1. One who writes treatises about stones. Obs. 1685 Phil. Trans. XV. 1056 Though it be commonly by the Lithographers reckond amongst stones. 1686 PLor Staffords. 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers.

2. One who practises lithography; a lithographic

draughtsman or printer.

1828-32 in Webster. 1871 Amer. Encycl. Print. (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithography 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the Lithography.

Lithographic (lipogræfik), a. [f. Lithographic (lipogræfik), a. [f. Lithographic (lipogræfik), a. [f. Lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

13. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

13. in Archaol. Irnl. (1804) Ser. II. II. 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker.

13. Singer Hist. Cards 158 note, This fac-simile... is curious as being a production of the newly invented Lithographic process. 13.9 Trans. Soc. Arts XXXVII. 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr. Alois Senefelder.

1827 Dr. QUINNEY Murder Wis. 1862 IV. 30 No better than ... a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 Tenny Cycl. XIV. 44/2 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c., on stone, are called lithographic chines tone, state, stone: a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography.

pact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography.

pact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. Hence the adj, is applied to rocks resembling this. 1836 Bucklano Geol. 4 Min. 1. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. 1830 URE Dict. Arts, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 Murchison Siluria iv, 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 Th. Ross Humbolit's Trav. 111. xxix, 165 The chain of hills., which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 Page Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks, rare.

1820 DA COSTA in Gentl. Mag. XC. 1. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. ! allustive nonce-use.

1862 G. Wilson Relig. Chem. 32 The records ..., which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

Lithogra phical, a. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. rare = 0.

1828-32 in Webster.

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones;

1872 W. S. Symonds Rec. Rocks vi. 154 The Denbighshire grits are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence Lithographically adv., by means of

lithography. 1828-32 in Webster. † Lithographize, v. Obs. [f. next + -IZE.] = LITHOGRAPH v.

1821 A. H. Rowan Lel. 14 Sept. in Lady Morgan's Mem. (1862) II. 151, I am lithographising Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corse of the persecuted—injured Queen of England. 1822 T. G. WAINEWIGHT ESS. & Crit. (1880) 264 An interesting series.. might be lithographized by some of his pupils. 1830 IENTHAM To Pres. Jackson 10 Jan., Wks. 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographized, has been transmitted to. France.

Lithography (libotyrafi). Lad. mod L. lithography

Lithography (lipe grafi). [ad. mod.L. lithographia or F. (and Ger.) lithographie: see LITHO-

and -GRAPHY.]

+1. A description of stones or rocks. Obs.

71. A description of stones of focks. Obs. 1708 Phil. Trans. XXVI. 161 Having some Vears since Publish'd his Specimen Lithographic Helvetice, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figurd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

wise have wish'd.

†2. The art of engraving on precious stones.

1730 Balley (folio), Lithography, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771-1833). The term in Ger, form lithographic) was used c 1804-5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. Bankes Lithography 8 Mr. P. II. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography. I have taken the liberty, however, to change this for Lithography.

1819 tr. Senefelder (litle) A Complete Course of Lithography.

1829 Bankage Econ. Manuf, xi. (ed. 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography.

1879 Print. Trades frul, xxvi. 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

ink on to a damp stone. **Lithoid** (li þoid), α. [ad. Gr. λιθοειδ-ήs, f. λίθο-s stone: see -010.] Of the nature or structure

of stone.

of stone.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. 111, 299 A capping of lithoid tuff rising about a hundred feet. 1885 A. Gehkle Text-bk. Geol. (ed. 2) to 8 by the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid; in other words, undergoes devitrification. So Lithoidal (lipoidal) a., in the same sense.

1833 Lyell Princ. Geol. 111. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoidal structure. 1852 Tu. Ross Humbold!'s Trav. I. ii. 93 Lithoidal lavas.

Litholabe, -lapaxy, -latry, etc.: see Litho-tlithologer. Obs. rare-1. [f. Gr. λίθο-s stone +-loger as in astrologer.] A lithologist.

1838 H. More Illustration 366 That it [chrysolite] strengthens the Intellect..is the opinion of Lithologers.

Lithologic, a. [f. Lithology + -1C.] = next.

1828-32 in Werster. 1860 Tyrolal. Glac. 1. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

Lithological (lipolp d3ikil), a. [f. Lithology

Lithological (lipologiskal), a. [f. Lithology + -i0 + -AL.] Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

the nature or composition of stones.

1797 Monthly Mag. 111. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire.

1831 Lyell. Princ. Geol.

111. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks. Ibid., Gloss. Lithological, a term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass. We speak of the lithological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character in 1881 Raysavin Nature No. 618. 420 The various formations, by help of the fossils they contain, have been correlated in time, often in spite of great differences in their lithological characters.

11 Incre Lithologically adv., in regard to lithology: with respect to the nature of stones.

Hence Litholo'gically adv., in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 CAFT. NEWBOLO in Yrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal XIV.
300 Fernginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite. 1872 W. S. SYMONOS
Rec. Rocks iv. 84 The Aran range, with its monntain peaks,
.resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically.

Lithologist (lipp'lòdzist). [f. LITHOLOGY +
-IST.] One who is versed in lithology.
1746 DA COSTA in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 398 A regular
jointed conic Body, called by Lithologists the Alveolus of
the Belemnites. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. XXXI.448
Our lithologist would do well to revive this name.

Lithology (lipp'lòdzi). [ad. mod. L. lithologia
or F. lithologie: see LITHO- and -LOGY.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats
of the nature and composition of stones and rocks.

of the nature and composition of stones and rocks.

of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. 104 Mr. Schentzer. in his..De Querelis Piscium, seem's to have quite different Pancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologico-Lithology. 1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Theory 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark hy some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite. 1870 Athenxum 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof. Molloy divides the compounds of the earth's crust into...3 groups. 1876 Page Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary. 1877 Le Conte Elem. Geol. Introd. (1879) 2 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of calculi in the human

concerned with the study of calculi in the human

1802 Hooper Quincy's Lex.-Med., Lithology, a disconrse or treatise on stones. 1828-32 Webster, Lithology .. 2. A

treatise on stones found in the body. Co.ke. 1855 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Lithologia... Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of calculi; lithology. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict. 11. 76.

Litholysis, -lyte, etc.: see Litho.

Lithomancy (li pomænsi). [f. Gr. λίθος stone + μαντεία divination, -μ ΑΝΟΥ.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 Ser T. Browne Psend. Ep. et. iii. 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby. Helenusthe Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. 1656 Brown Glossogr., Lithomancy, divination by casting Pibble stones, or by the Load-stone. 1895 Enworth Evil Eye 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

divination with a precious stone called siderites.

Lithomarge (li pŏmāidʒ). Geol. Also in L. form lithomarga. [ad. mod.L. lithomarga, f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + L. marga marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. II. Chester 1896).

1753 Chambers Cycl. Snpp, Lithomarga. 184 Kirwan Min. 74 Lithomarga or stone marl. 185 W. Phillits Outl. Min. 4 Geol. (1818) 138 A Quartrose rock... composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga. 1820 R. Jameson Min. 11, 74 There are two kinds, viz. Friable Lithomarge, and Indurated Lithomarge. 1843 Portlock Geol. 210 Lithomarge of greenish-white colour. at Dunluce. 1870. Althoreum 14 May 646 Restormelite is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

Lithometer, -nephritis, etc.: see Lithontrypic (lippntriptik), lithonthryp-

Lithontriptic (lipontriptik), lithonthryptic (-priptik), a. and sb. Med. Also 7-8 lython-, 8-9 -thriptic. [ad. F. lithontriptique or mod:L. lithontripticus (in the 17th c. etymologically corrected to -thrypticus), repr. the Gr. phrase (φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς) λίθων θρυπτικά '(drugs) comminutive of stones (in the kidneys)' (Galen). where λίθων is genitive pl. of λίθος stone and θρυπ τικός (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. f. $\theta \rho \dot{\nu} \pi$ -τειν to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling -triγticus gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr. τρίβ-ειν to rub, wear down, and the Physical Diet. 1657 gives a mod.L. lithontribon sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if $\lambda i\theta ov \tau \rho i\beta ov$ 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the med.L. litoutripon, litotripon sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed LITHOTRIPTIC.]

the more analogically formed LITHOTRIPTIC.]

A. adj. Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.

a. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. II. v. 83 The Lithontripticke prowder of Nicolaus. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. a Min. 89 Euonimus mixes lithontriptick herbs with the bloud thereof to wast the stone. 1742 J. Parsons (title) Description of the urinary bladder. with animadversions on lithontriptic medicines. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 50 The old idea of their [riz. saxifrages] being lithontriptic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. 1833 Holmes & Hulke Syst. Surg. (ed. 3) 111. Index 924 Lithontriptic treatment of calculus.

B. 1850 Octivie, Lithonthriptic [adj. and sb.].

B. 5b. A lithontriptic medicine.

a. 1694 Westmacott Script. Herb. 30 Conserve of Hips... is said by Authors to be a Lithontriptick. 1774 T. Perklym. Ess. (1776 111. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithontriptic. 1845-55 Garron Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithontriptic. 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 277 Lithontriptics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.

B. 1683 Phil. Trans. XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lythonthripticks yet may be good nephriticks. 1693 Phil. Trans. XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lythonthripticks yet may be good nephriticks. 1693 Phil. Trans. XIV. 533 Some had Lithontriptist, -07: see Lathortriptist, -07: see Lathortriptist, -07. Lithontriptist, -07: see Lathortriptist, -08. Lithontriptist, -07: see Lathor. Tithonhaue (lithefaun). Surg. If. Lathor +

Lithophone (li þöfðun). Surg. [f. Litho-+ Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Lithophotography, -phyll, -physe: see LITHO-

Lithophyte (li possit). [f. Gr. λίθο-s stone

Tithophyte (li p) δ[s]t). [f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + φντόν plant. Cf. next.]

1. Zool. A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcarcous, as some corals.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Wist. (1824) 111. 324 °Of the lythophytes and sponges. 1831 Beechey Vev. Pacific, etc. 1. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water. 1864 M. Horkins Mawaii App. 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the unaided labour of lithophytes. 1875 Lyell. Princ. Gool. 11. In. xlix. 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.

attrib. 1853 Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav. 111. xxvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polypi.

2. Bot. A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 Oliver tr. Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants 1. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and mosses which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence Lithophy tio, .phy tous adjs., pertaining

to or of the nature of a lithophyte.

1826-32 in Webster. 1836-9 Tooo Cycl. Anal. 11. 408/2
The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes re-

sembles that of the hydra. 1895 OLIVER IT. Kerner's Nat. Ilist. Plants I. 81 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. Plat. 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land plants.

| Lithophyton, Pl. -phyta. Obs. [mod.

|| Lithophyton, Pl. -phyta. Obs. [mod. L., f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + φυτών plant.] Coral.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Eb. 11. v. 91 That Corall (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant). 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceons and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyta themselves affect this manner of growing. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s. v., The white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline. 1761 Et.13 in Phil. Trans. L11. 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes. brought me this rare lithophyton.

Lithoscope: see Litho-

Lithoseope: see Litho
Lithosiid (lipōusiqid), a. and sb. [ad. mod.l.. Lithosiid-w (see below), f. generic name I ithosia (Fabricius', f. Gr. Lifbos stone + -ta l. See -lb.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the family Lithosiidw of bombyeid moths, called footmen. B. sb. A moth of this family; a footman (Cent. Dicl.).

1863 [Kirks Nat. Amazon xii. (1864) 414 The moth is of a dult slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithoside group of the silk-worm family (Bombye life.).

Lithosperm (lipōspalm . Anglicized f. next. 1865 Walts Dick. Chem. III. 750 The root-back of Lithospermared forms a blue solution with ether. 1893 E. II. Barken Wand. South. Waters 236 A sprig of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea finit.

|| Lithospermon, -um (lipōspalmen, -vm).

stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea funit.

| Lithospermon, -um (lipospo μmgn, -μm).

[mod.L., a. Gr. λιθί σπερμον, f. λίθο-s stone + σπέρμα seed.] The plant Gromwell.

1646 Str. T. Brownt, Pseud. Ep. n. vi. tot Lithospermon, or grummell. 1722 Balley vol. 11, Lithospermon, the Herb Stone Crop, Gromwell, or Graymil [printed Graymul]. 1865

Tylor Early Hist. Man. vi. 123 The virtues of the lithospermum or stone-seed, in curing calculus.

Lithospermous (lipospo μmas), α. Bot. [f. Gr. λίθο-s, stone + σπέρμα seed + -018]. Having

Gr. λίθο-ς stone + σπέρμα seed + -ous.] Having hard, stony fruit. 1889 in Syd. Sec. Lex. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Cf. F. lithotome.]

1. Surg. An instrument for cutting the bladder

1. Strig. An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a cystotome.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 257, L. thui the Point of the Lithotome closs the Perineum into its Canula. 1839-47 Toop Cycl. Anat. 111, 934/2 Should the blades of the lithotome. Le too widely diveriated. Air-lith to venous hemorrhage. will be the result. 1846 British tr. Malgaigne's Man. Ofer. Storg. 521 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828-32 Webster (cling Pict. Nat. Hist.).

Lithotomic (lipoto mik), a. [ad. Gr. λιθοτομικός, f. λιθοτόμος (see prec.).] Stone-cutting; of or pertaining to lithotomy. So Lithotomical a.

1825 Souther Lett. (1856) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine. 1828-32 Webster Lithotomic, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 18. Med. Frul. (Word, Lithotomical. 1885 A. Stewart Trainet Ben Newis & Glence iv. 27 He had cheek enough. to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy.

Lithotomist (lipotomist). [f. Lithotomy + 1st. Cf. F. lithotomist.]

Lithotomize (lipe tomoiz), v. [f. next + -1ZE.]

Lithotomy (li)petómi). [ad. late L. lithotomia, a. Gr. λιθοτομίο, f. λίθο-s stone + -τομία cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting so, stone in the bladder.

1731 in Bailey. 1722 in Quincy Lex. Phys. Med. (ed. 2).

1783 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 2) X. 8431/1 (marg.) Lithotomy reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. 1800 Med. fril. 111. 193, I was induced to make use of a Bistoire Caché, in the operation of Lithotomy. 1846 Britan tr. Malgaigue's Man. Oper. Surg. 508 Three principal methods: perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy. 1875 Sir W. Tenner in Encycl. Brit. I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.

attrib. 1871 Holmes Syst. Surg. (ed. 2) V. 1083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked. 1878 T. Bryant Pract.

Surg. 1. 609 Lithotomy scoops or forceps. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. 1X. 271 The patient was placed in the lithotomy position. Ibid. 344 A lithotomy tube was passed into the bladder, and tied in. +2. [After Gr.] A quarry. Obs. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lithotomy, a Masons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. D. Br. [i. e. Sir T. Browne] useth it.

Lithotripsy (li pětripsi). Also in mod.L. form lithotripsis. [f. Litho-+Gr. $\tau \rho i \psi$ is rubbing, f. $\tau \rho i \beta$ - $\epsilon i \nu$ to rub. Cf. next.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder by

means of a lithotriptor.

1834 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 409 note, A tribute of praise to the several individuals by whom lithotrity and lithotripts have been brought to their present state of efficiency.

1846 R. Liston Pract. Surg. xii. (ed. 4) 495 In the year 1827, when lithotripsy was yet in its intancy.

1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lithotripsis.

Lithotriptic (lipotriptik), a. and sb. [Reshienced form of Lithotriptic]

fashioned form of LITHONTRIPTIC, as if f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + $-\tau \rho \iota \pi \tau \iota \kappa \delta s$, f. $\tau \rho t \beta \epsilon \iota \nu$ to rub, wear away.] = LITHONTRIPTIC.

1847 South tr. Chelius' Surg. 11. 561 Rigal's chest-like contrivance, which contains all the lithotriptic instruments. Idid. 564 The duration of a lithotriptic sitting depends on the sensibility of the patient.

Lithotriptist (liphriptist). rare -o. Also lithon- [f. Lithotriptic + -ist.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 SMART, Lithontriptist. 1850 OGILVIE, Lithotriptist, ithontriptist.

|| **Lithotriptor** (li] otriple1). Surg. Also lithon. [Orig. lithontriptor, a quasi-L. agent-noun on the analogy of LITHONTRIPTIC; afterwards re-

down or crushing stone in the bladder.

1825 in Patents, Abridgem. Specif. Med. etc. (1863) 92 A surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting, which he denominates 'lithontriptor'. 1847 South tr. Chelius' Surg. II. 561 The catheter having been withdrawn, the lithotriptor is introduced.

Lithotrite (li potrait). Surg. [Back-formation from LITHOTRITY.] An instrument for crushing stone in the bladder into minute particles which can be passed through the urethra.

1839 R. DRUITT Surgeon's Vade Meann vi. iv. 401 The instrument which has now superseded the foregoing, is the screw lithotrite of Mr. Weiss. 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 149 The tumor was seized and torn away with the trilabe, or crushed by a lithotrite.

Lithotritic (lipotritik), a. [f. LITHOTRITY + 12] Deleting to Like trivial.

of crushing stone in the bladder.

1830 Cooper Dict. Pract. Surg. (ed. 6) 1179 It is ...
1830 Cooper Dict. Pract. Surg. (ed. 6) 1179 It is ...
1840 Lat as lithotomy is very successful upon young subjects, lithotritic attempts are not requisite. 1889 Syd.

Lithotritist (lipertritist). [f. Lithotrity +

Lithotritist (lipetritist). [f. Lithotrity #-IST.] One who practises lithotrity.

1836 Brit. & For. Med. Rev. II. 470 The road to the lithotritist's success is cleverly marked out by M. Amnssat. 1846
R. Liston Pract. Surg., xii. (ed. 4) 495 In 1829, a professed lithotritist arrived in this country. 1868 Sir H. Thompson Dis. Urinary Organs xiii. (1832) 87 The skill of the lithotritist may to some extent be known by the debris he makes.

Lithotritize (lipetritoiz), v. [f. LITHOTRITY +-1ZE.] trans. To subject to lithotrity.

1842 R. Willis Stone in Bladder iv. 107 The third is perfectly well,—but he has not yet been lithotritized. 1864 T. Holmis Syst. Surg. (1870) IV. 1117 This increases the number of adult patients with stone to 103, of which only 34 were lithotritised.

Lithotritor (lipstroiter). Surg. Also in Fr. form -triteur. [ad. F. lithotriteur, an alteration of LITHOTRIPTOR, as if f. L. tritor, agent-n. f. terère to rub.] = LITHOTRIPTOR.

of LITHOTRIPTOR, as if f. L. tritor, agent-n. f. terère to rub.] = LITHOTRIPTOR.
1828-32 in Werster. 1846 Brittan tr. Malgaigne's Man.
Oper. Surg. 534 It is well to move the lithotriteur backwards and forwards to assure yourself that the stone is well seized.
1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 550 The instruments employed for this purpose (i. e. Lithotrity] are called, in the abstract, Lithotrites, Lithotriter, Lithotritors, Lithotriptors, Lithotryptors, Lithotrypetæ, and Lithoclasts.

Lithotrity (lipertriti). [Formed after Lithotritors, by substitution of suffix: see -Y.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithotrite.

means of a lithotrite.

means of a lithotrite.

1830 tr. Baron Heurteloup (title) Cases of Lithotrity or Examples of the Stone cured without jucision. a 1862 Sir B. Brode Autobiog. (1865) 144 After the year 1835...1 scarcely ever had recourse to lithotomy at all, substituting for it that of lithotrity. 1878 WALSHAM Surg. Pathol. 396 The operations of lithotomy, lithotrity, and puncture. attrib. 1860 N. Syd. Sov. Year-bk. Med. 295 Statistical Analysis of twenty-one Lithotrity Operations.

Lithotype (li pôtojp), sb. [f. Litho-+ Type sb.]

1. A stereotype made with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linseed-oil, and pressed while hot on a plaster mould taken from type.

and Inseed-oil, and pressed while not on a plaster mould taken from type.

1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.

2. An etched stone surface for printing.

1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.

3. A lithographed finger-print.

1890 Conan Dovie Sign of Four i. 10 Lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters [ctc.].

Lithotype, v. [Back-formation from Litho-

TYPY.] trans. To prepare for printing by lithotypy (Ogilvie 1882)

(Ogilvie 1882).

Lithotypic (lipotipik), a. [f. next + -ic]
Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotype
process. In mod. Dicts.

Lithotypy (lipotipi). [f. LITHOTYPE sb. + -y.]

1. The process of making lithotypes (see LITHOTYPE sb. 1).

1882 in Ochivie.

Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.
 Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.
 Lithoxyl (lip ksil). Min. Also -yle. [Orig. lithoxylon (J. G. Wallerius 1747); f. Gr. λίθο-s stone + ξύλον wood.] A synonym of wood-opal. 1828-32 Webster, Lithoxyle, petrified wood.
 Lithoxyloi dical, a. Obs. [Formed as prec. + OID + -IC + -AL.] Resembling pyritized wood. 1757 Ir. Henckel's Pyritol. 23 Lithoxiloidical, as if fibrous, or pyritified wood.

1757 tr. *Henckel's* r pyritified wood.

Lithsman (li ps₁mæn). *Hist.* [OE. liðsmann, a. ON. liðsmað-r (accus.-mann). f. liðs, genit. of lið

a. ON. liðsmað-r (accus.-mann). f. liðs, genit. of lið host + maðr Max.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

11. O.E. Chron. an. 1036 (Laud MS.) Þa liðs men on Lunden zecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. 1848 PERRE & STRV. Chron. 95 The thanes... and the 'lithsmen of London', cried a Saxon thegn, 'are all on his side, and marching already through the gates'. 1865 Kingslev Herew. (1867) I. 11 He succeeded, by the help of the... lithsmen of London,. in setting his puppet on the throne. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. vi. 485 A new element, the 'lithsmen', the nautic multitude of London.

Tithuanian (libin.ōi min). a. and sb. Also

Lithuanian (libi $u_l \bar{e}^i$ niăn), a and sb. Also 7 Lituanian. [f. proper name Lithuania + -AN.] A. adj. Belonging or relating to Lithuania, its

people or language.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 102/2 Another division of Lithuanial is into Lithuania properly so called, and Lithuanian Russia.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 53 The bulk of the Lithuanian nation remained faithful to their idols.

1843 R. GARKETT in Proc. Philol. Soc. (1845) I. 147 The Lithuanian narga, maiden.

B. sh. A native of Lithuania; also, the Lithuanian language, being one of the Lettic group of

Aryan languages, using one of the state of t

Lithuanic (libinuanians. to be a personal being.

Lithuanic (libinuanians. to be a personal being.

Lithuania (libinuanians. to be a personal being.

Lithuanian to ady. = LITHUANIAN a. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (also called Lettic and Baltic) which includes Lithuanian together with Lettish and Old Prussian. b. st. The Lithuanic language or group of

languages.
1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. 3 The Livonian, .. the Old Prassian, and the Lithuanian of Lithuania, constituting the Lithuanic stock. 1844—in Proc. Philol. Sec. (1845) I. 235 In Lithuanic the term in use is one; as, wiens wichd. Lithur, obs. form of Lithua a. C. Lithur, obs. form of Lithua a. etc.; see Lithu.

Lithuresis, Lithurorrhœa, etc.: see l.itho-.

Lithwayko, variant of LEATHWAKE Obs. + Lithwort. Obs. Also 5 lyt(h)wort. [OE. lidwyrt, f. lid Lith sb.1 + wyrt root, plant.] Dwarf

c 1000 Sar. Leechd. 1. 124 Deos wyrt þe man ostriago, & c 1000 Sar. Leechd. 1. 124 Deos wyrt þe man ostriago, & c 1000 Sar. Leechd. 1. 124 Deos wyrt þe man ostriago, & c 1000 Sar. Leechd. 1. 124 Deos wyrt þe man ostriago, & c 1265 Voc. Plants ibid. 558/21 Ostragium, herbyue, libewurt. c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 203 Jus of lythwort. Ibid. 205 Tak lytwort, bresewort Rybwort.

Lithy (li ši), a. dial. Forms: 1 liðiz, 4 leopi, 4-5 lepi, 4-6 lethy, -ie, 5-6 lithie, -ye, 6 lythey, 6-7 lythy, -ie, 7- lithy. [OE. liðiz = ON. liðug-r yielding, nimble, free, unimpeded, MDu.ledech unimpeded, unoccupied (Du. lediz, leeg empty, vaeant, unoccupied), MHG. ledic free, unimpeded (md. G. lediz unoccupied, vacant). The impeded (mod.G. ledig unoccupied, vacant). The ulterior etymology is obscure; see Kluge s.v. ledig.]

Impeded (mod.G. Reary unoccupied, vacant). The alterior ctymology is obscure; see Kluge s.v. lealig.] Pliable, flexible, supple; soft, unresisting. c 1000 Elfric Saints' Lives (1885) 1.224 pa gelahte petrus hire lipian hand. a 1023 WULFSTAN Hom. xivi. (1883) 234/22 Heo [sc. a man's heart) bib libig swa clab..ongean deofes lare. c 1315 Shoreeman (E. E. T. S.) vii. 590 Sef eny log Fer lepi were. 1387–8 T. Usk Test. Love in. vii. (Skeat) 1. 101 So off falleth the lethy water on the harde rocke, till it hane through persed it. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vi. vi. (Tollen. MS.), Suche children ben nesche of bedy. Hold. xvii. ii. (1495) N iiij b/2 That stalke is fyrste feble & lethy: and that for defawte of harde humour a 1400 Disp. Mary & Cross 483 in Leg. Rood (1871) 147, 1 bar pi fruit leopi and lene. 14. Sir Beues (MS. M.) 647 All to leby the spere was wrought. a 1425 Cursor M. 979 (Trin.) Penne were he lebyere [Laud lethier, Cott., Gött. wayker] ben he was ere. 1542 Udall. Erasm. Afosh. 121 marg., Vi thei might haue their ioynctes upmble & lithye. 1573 Twyne Ened xii. Mm ij b, And up shee leapes, and lithe raignes with hand she turneth round. 1598 [R. Carew Herrings Tayle B, Their lithie bodies bound with limits of a shell. a 1618 Svivester Spectacles xii, The World's Weapons were but lythie Wax; And Vertue's Shield is of celestiall Fier. 1640 Parkinson Theat. Bot. 227 It ban many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene

stalks. 1843 Borrow Bible in Spain x, His limbs were now thoroughly lithy, and he brandished his fore legs in a manner perfectly wondrous. 1848 Blackw. Mag. LXIV. 259 A man. in the full active use of his lithy form. + b. fig. Weak, feeble. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 184 Ac theologic. A ful lethy hinge it were gif pat lone nere. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 157 My cause. may be made lethy [L. infrimari), and it may be reysed up. a 1533 Ln. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Lliv, Ye are. in aduersitie feeble and lethy.

Lithy-tree. [app. f. prec.] The wayfaring-tree, Viburnum Lantana; also Khus caustica (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1866 Treas. Bot. 689/1 Lithy-tree, Viburnum Lantana.

Litigable (litigăb'l), a. [f. L. lītigāre (see
LITIGATE) + -ABLE.] That may become the sub-

I.ITIGATE) + ABLE J That may become the subject of litigation; disputable.
1764-7 LD. LYTELTON Hen. II (1769) 11. 401 The litigable title to Nautes and its earldom. 1824 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. CIII. 242 Which last frontier contains much litigable territory. 1897 Daily News 7 July 5/1 To add another litigable point to the Bill.

Litigant (litigant), a. and sb. [ad. F. litigant, ad. L. litigant-em, pr. pple, of litigare (see LITIGATE).]

A. adj. Engaged in a law-suit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with farty.

LITIGATE).] A. adj. Engaged in a law-suit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with farty.

1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prol. 1. v. § 98. 299 The parties litigant are agreed that many errors were held by many of the ancient Doctors. 168. in Somers Tracts 1. 196 Verdicts are found... as the litigant Parties exceed one the other in Power and Practice. 1754 Hume Hist. Eng. (1761) 1. App. ii. 257 Sometimes the party litigant offered the king a certain portion. payable out of the debts. 1884 Sig. J. Bacon in Law Rep. 26 Ch. Div. 135 The shareholders who are the parties here litigant.

B. 5b. A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute. 1659 Gentl. Calling (1696) 1 Much greater is the odds between these two Litigants. a 1674 Clarendon Survi. Leviath. 102 If the Litigant be not pleased with the opinion of his Judg. 1728 T. Sherluan Fersius iv. (1730) 62 The Judges and Litigants both used to swear at this Altar. 1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 228 That security, which the aggregate body of litigants... do not enjoy. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. viii. II. 339 Ordinary litigants complained that their business was neglected. 1885 Sir C. S. C. Bowen in Law Times Rep. Lill. 484/2 The great rule is, that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

Litigate (litige!t), v. [f. L. litigāt-, ppl. stem

that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

Litigate (litige't), v. [f. L. litigāt-, ppl. stem of litigāre, f. lit-, lis lawsuit.]

L. intr. To be a party to, or carry on, a suit at law; to go to law. Also † gen. to dispute.

1615 Daniel Queen's Arcadia Poems (1717) 181 Then might they be taught. To litigate perpetually. 1675 Baxter Cath. Thod. 1. 1. 27 If any will litigate de nomine entis, let them call it Being or No-being as they please. 1726 Avtiefte Parergon 83 The Appellant after the Interposition of an Appeal still litigates in the same Cause before the Judge a Quo. 1834 Tait's Mag. 1. 697/1 Making the determination of two Justices of Peace final, if the Quaker did not litigate farther. 1881 Daily News 29 Dec. 5/3 It was a characteristic of Lord Justice Lush as a Judge to prevent suitors if he could from litigating to the uttermost.

2. trans. To make the subject of a lawsuit; to

2. trans. To make the subject of a lawsuit; to

2. trans. To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest at law; to plead for or against.

1741 T. Robinson Gavelkind II. v. 234 A question formerly much litigated.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) I. xiii.

187 If I do not oblige them, my grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me. 1774 Commect. Col. Rec. (1887) XIV. 381

A rate of one penny farthing on the pound, to pay their costs in sundry matters litigated before the Assembly. 1701

COWPER Iliad XII. 515 Litigating warm Their right in some small portion of the soil.

1818 CRUSE Digest (ed. 2) VI.

350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated.

1864 Burton Scot Abr. 11. i. 117 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

18. zeu. To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).

350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated. 864 Buron Scot Abr. II. i. 17 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

b. gen. To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).
1730 Cibber Apol. (1756) II. 26 He never cared to litigate anything that did not affect his figure upon the stage. 1758 II. Walfole Catal. Rop. Anthors. (1750) II. 230 The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence. 1842 G. S. Faber Prov. Lett. (1844) I. 91 He. deems it indecorous to litigate the question with his diocesan.

Hence Litigating vbl. sb. and fpl. a.
1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) II. 10 Compelling my hitigating opponents to an accomodation. 1760 Newgate Cal. V. 25 A family estate, the right of which was litigating in the court of chancery. 1884 T. II. Gore in Law Times 8 Nov. 29/1 The retailer was the person litigating.

Litigated (litige Itéd), fpl. a. [f. prcc. + EDI.] a. Made the subject of a lawsuit; contested at law. b. gen. Contested, disputed.

a 1745 Swith Acc. Crt. & Empire Tapan Wks. 1841 I. 559/1 There were two maritime towns... bordering upon Tedsu: of these he purchased a litigated title. 1772

Barrington in Phil. Trans. LXII. 266 This litigated point can only receive a satisfactory decision from very accurate observations. a 1797 II. Walfole Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. 23 Malone made him great promises... of even acquiescing to the litigated clause of the King's consent. 1813 Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 210 It is a litigated question, whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evell. 1835 Reeve De Tocqueville's Demor. I. ii. 41 Officers were charged. with the arbitration of litigated landmarks 1865 Carkyle Fredk G. III. 1847, (1872) I. 231 These litigated Duchies are now the Prussian Province Jülich. Berg-Cleve.

Litigation (litigē Jon). [ad. late L. lītigā-tiōn-em, n. of action f. lītigāre to LITIGATE.]

1. The action or process of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings; †in pl., kinds of litigation. In liti

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. IV. § 38, I have never yet spoken with one clergyman who hath had the experience of both littigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather. have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Arches or any ecclesiastical court. 1661. J. Strenens Procurations 139, I never heard of any that stood out a suit against this payment. but was alwayes overthrown in the litigation. 1844 Lytron Pempeit 24 My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. 1845 Ferrere Inst. Metaph. (ed. 2) Introd. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. 1880 McCarner Own Times IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.
1785 Pakey Mor. Philos. vi. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. 1821 Syd. Smith Wks. (1859) I. 349/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. 1862 Tractione Orley F. ix. ted. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now rare.

of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now rare,
150 Saitr. Poems Reform. iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigation, Or from his paper hald ahack the pen, Except he hait our Scottis Natioun? 1677 Gale Crt. Gentlies 11. 29 Wiclef was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in maters of faith. 1494 Figure Ton. 70m Jones xviii. X, The squire..was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. 1786 Burke Articles agst. W. Hastings Wks. 1842 11. 87 Thereceive an explanation. of the matter in litigation. 1887 W. James in Mind Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

| Litigator (litige!tol, -\$\psi\$1). [L.; agent-n. f. litigate (see Litigate).] One who litigates. In mod. Dicts.

+ Litigio'se, a. Obs. [ad. L. litigiösus: see

In mod. Dicts.

+ Litigio'se, a. Obs. [ad. L. litigiosus: see LITIGIOUS.] = LITIGIOUS 1.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles in. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this Dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

Litigiosity (litidgio'siti). [f. as prec. +-ITV.]

The character or quality of being litigious; esp. in Civil and Scots Law (see LITIGIOUS 2 b).

1868 Act 31 § 32 Vict. c. 101 § 159 marg., Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. 1875 Poste Galus IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fiscus.

Litigious (liti'd30s), a. Also 6 litygyous, lytygious, letigeous, 7 la-, letigious, litigoous. [ad. F. litigieux, ad. L. litigiōsus, f. litigium litigation, related to litigāre to Litigate: see -ous.]

gation, related to litigare to LITIGATE: see -008.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. a. Fond of disputes, contentious. Now

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. a. Fond of disputes, contentious. Now rare. b. Fond of litigation; eager to go to law. 1382 Wyclf i Tim. iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be ...not litigious, or ful of stryf. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 111. 285 Socrates hade ii. litigious and malicious wifes. 1541 R. Coplano Galyen's Terap. 2 B ii b, The other are all togyther stupydes, sturdy, & lytygious. 1592 [see Barratous]. 1622 Beaum. & Fl. & Curate has brought to me. 1639 Fuller Holy War III. xxviii. (1840) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretenders to the Crown. 1665 Glanvill. Scepis Sci. xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. 1682 Bernet Rights Princes ii. 51 A litigious prosecution of their snits. 1732 Bernete Alciphr. VII. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. 1793 Burke Observ. Conduct Minority Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. II. 333 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. 1841 Elphinstone Hilst. Ind. 1. 373 They (Hindus) are very litigious. They will persevere in a law-snit till they are ruined. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Law. 1. 1373 They (Hindus) are very litigious. They will persever in a law-snit till they are ruined. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Law. 511. 299 Sir Patrick Hume.. had returned from exile, as litigious... as he had been four years before. 1868 E. Edwards Ralegh. 1875 Browning Aristoph. Apol. Wks. (1866) I. 685/1 Play the litigions fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

absol. 1711 Addison Speci. No. 21 P 3 This prodigious society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

† C. Engaged in litigation or contention; litigant. Obs

+ c. Engaged in litigation or contention; liti-

gant. Obs.

1589 WARNER Alb. Eng. VI. XXXII. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of Yorke the heire: Of which letigious Famelies here mapped be the Lines.

absol. 1665 J. Webs Stone-Heng (1725) 155-Gateways.. by which the litigious and others had Access.

+2. Open to dispute or question; disputable, questionable; productive of litigation or conten-

questionable; productive of litigation or contention. Obs.

1520 Whitinton Vulg. (1527) to And in especyal that ye hane ended the litygyous mater. c 1555 Harrsfield Dicore Heal. VIII (1898) 41 To determine. dubions, and litigious questions insurging upon Moses' law. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. IV. Xi. § 12 The feast of Easter being. litigions in the dayes of Constantine. 1598 Sir T. Normeys in Lismore Papers Ser. II. (1887) 1. 17, 15eare the matter will prove very letigens. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 336 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. 1648 Br. Hall Select Th. Del., An age. that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

b. Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, esp. of a benefice (see quot. 1768). In Civil and Scots Law said esp. of property respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 Mein. Q. Eliz. to Commissioners in H. Campbell

Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. Triumph of Love ii, Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. 1624 Sir H. Bourgemer in Ussler's Lett. (1686) 314 Dr. Dee's [library]. hath been long litigious, and by that means unsold. a 1648 Lo. Herbert Hen. VIII (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwixt his Brother and Grand-child. 1697 Dryder Virg. Georg. 1. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. 1768 Blackstone Comm. 111. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. 1868 Act 31 § 32 Vict. c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction.. shall have any effect in rendering litigious the lands.. except [etc.]. 1860 Muskiero Gains Digest 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsnits or litigation. 1839 Puttenham Eng. Poesie In. ii. (Arb.) 153 Certaine Doctours of the cinil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. 1612 Derker It be not good Wks. 1837 111. 268 The barres of our latigious Courts had wont To crack with thronging pleaders. 1644 Mitrox Educ. Wks. (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1705 T. Brown To Author of Address in Coll. Poems 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. 1710 Stelle & Address in Coll. Poems 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. 1710 Stelle & Address in Coll. Plans 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. 1710 Stelle & Address in Coll. Plans 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. 1710 Stelle & Address in Coll. Plans 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Serjeants Bawl. 1710 Stelle & Address in Coll. Plans 96 Scaffolds are rais'd in Li

A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

Litigiously (lili'dzosli'), adv. [f. prec. +
1X'2.] In a litigious manner, after the manner
of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.
1508 MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One IV. iv. 121 Some
foolish words. did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens
on me. 1674 Owen Holy Spirit (1693) 270 An Acquaintance
with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding
litigiously by Citations. 1719 D'URFEY FIRS III. 47 From
Mad-men, Fools, and Knaves he did Litigiously receive it.
1836 MARNAT Japhel Ixviii, Instead of expressing anxiety
to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

Litigiousness (litidzosnes). [f. as prec. +
NESS.] The quality of being litigious; readiness

Litigiousness (litirdgosnés). [f. as prcc. +-NESS.] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. vi. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousnesse. a 1668 Dayenany Rathand House Wis. 1673/3 356 Farewel the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. 1707 Atterbury Vind. Dov.tr. 37 The Intemperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. 1791 Gentl. Mag. 20/2 Promiscuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. 1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. 1. 467 Strangers are now struck with the litigiousness. of the natives. 1866 Daily Tel. 31 Jan. 6/6 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

Littir, obs. form of Litter.

Litis - contestation (loi:tis/kontestē!fon).

Litis-contestation (lai-tis-kentestāi fan). Civil and Scots Law. Also 9 in compound form liticontestation. [ad. L. lātis (gen. of lās lawsuit) contestātiān-em (n. of action f. contestātā to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

a court of law.

1436 Sir G. Haye Law Arms (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fra litiscontestacion be, the plede is begunnyn. c1575 Bal-four's Practicks (1754) 30 Quhilk day heing come, the defendar sall mak litiscontestation. 1622 Malynes Anc. Law-Merch. 446 By the common rules of the law, where no litiscontestation is past. no witnesse should be received. 1752 J. Louthan Form of Process (ed. 2) 265 Before Litis-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. 1862 Bentham Princ. Judic, Proced. Introd., Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of liticontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. 1880 Mutrieran Gains in. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by litiscontestation or joinder of issne.

† Litispe mdence. Obs. rave - 9. [a. OF.

Hiscontestation or joinder of issue.

† Litispe ndence. Obs. rare o. [a. OF. litispendence (F. litispendance), ad. late L. litisfendentia, f. litis (see prec.) + pendentia, n. of state f. penderte to hang.] a. (See quot. 1706.) b. A plea that another action is pending.

1656 BLOWN Glossogr., Litispendence, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Litispendence, the time during which a Law-suit is depending. 1786 in Balley, and in some mod. Dicts.

1. Litispendence. Obs. 1706. 271. [f. as prec. 1.]

† Litispe'ndency. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec.:

see -ENCY.] = prec.

1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwint the parties during this

Litlum, adv. Obs. Forms: 1 lýtl-, lítlum, † Litlum, adv. Obs. Forms: 1 lýtl-, lítlum, litlan, 3 lutlen, 4 lytul-, litel-, lutlum, 4-5 litlum. [OE. lýthum, dat. pl. neut. of lýtel LITTLE, used advb.] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated, litlum and litlum; also (rarely) by litlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fanlatim, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) Lothum. n. 1110 (Laud MS.) Syddan litlan and litlan his leoht wanode. tale lutlen ant lutlen. 1377 LANGL. P. P. E. xv. 599 Lere hem lithum & lytlum 1393 C. Xviii. 320 lytlulum and lytlum; v.xx. lit(e)lum and lit(e)lum, litel and (bi) litel). a 1380 St. Ambrose 533 in Horstm. Altengt. Leg. (1878) 16 A schort fuir. .lutlum and lutlum In to his moub crep hole and sum. c 1425 St. Maxy of Oignies 1. vi. in Anglia VIII. 139/9 Hee þat rekkiþ not smale thinges falliþ doune by litlum. Litmus (littmös). Forms: 6 ly3tmose, lyt.t)-

Litmus (litmös). Forms: 6 lyztmose, lytt)-mos(se, litmouce, 7 litmas(e, -mouse, litt(i)-

mus, 7-8 litmose, 8 litmoss, lytmus, 7-litmus. [Altered from MDn. leecmos, lifemoes (mod.Dn. lakmoes) Lacaus, preb. from association with Lit

lakmos) LACMUS, preb, from association with LIT v.] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, esp. archil, Roccella tinctoria.

It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 Receipt for Corke in Arnolde's Chron. 71 b/1 Take an C. & a q't of lystmose, 1518 Will of R. Hoby (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmos otherwise called white Corke, 1546 Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey 107 Item for lytmosse ijit. vijid. 1594 Plan Yevell-ho. 11. 37 Dry Litmas scraped in water. 1606 Peacham Art of Drawing 57 If you put to overmuch Litmose it maketh a deep blew. 1640 Rates in Noorthonck Lond. (1773) 338/2 Littmus, the cwt. qt. 112 lh. dt. 1722 Act Encour. Silk Manuf. 8c. in Lond. Gaz. No. 6040/7 Litmus the Hundred Weight, ... twenty Shillings. 1811 A. T. Thomson Lond. Disp. (1818) 471 This solution .reddens tincture of litmus. 1898 Allbut's Syst. Med. V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral litmus and dry them. b. attrib., as litmus colour, liquor, tincture; litmus blue, a blue pigment prepared from litmus; litmus paper, unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when

mus; litmus paper, unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis, 1612 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 83 The principal blewes, and Blew bice, Smalt, *Litmose blew. 1727 W. Mather Ing. Man's Comp. 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Litmose blue, to three Spoonfuls of Conduit-Water. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 30 Another portion of the same litmus liquor reserved for comparison. 1803 Davy in Phil. Trans. XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened litmus-paper. 1827 Faraday Chem. Manip. 31. 270 Two of them [test papers]. surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers. 1896 Cagney tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn. vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's 'litmus tincture.

Litnien, variant of Litten v. 1 Obs. + Litorean, a. Obs. rare—6. [f. I., litore-us]

Litnien, variant of LITTEN v.1 Obs.
† Litorean, a. Obs. rare—v. [f. I. litore-us (l. litor-, litus, litus, shore) + -AN.] = LITTORAL a.
1656 in BLOWNT Glossogr.
† Litote. Obs. rare—1. See also LIPTOTE.
[a. F. litote, ad. Gr. λιτότηs: see next.] — next.
1645 RUTHERHORD Tryal & Tri. Faith xv. 116, Ps. 23. 4
Vea though I walk [etc.]; its a Litote, I will believe good its a cold and a dark shadow to walke at deaths right side.

|| Litotes (loitotēz). Rhet. [Gr. λιτότηs, f. λίτόs smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this. Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city'; 'When no small tempest lay on us.'

1657 J. SMITH Myst. Rhet. 3. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 POPE, etc. Art of Sinking 115 The litotes or diminution, [is the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters. 1883 SCHAFF Hist. Chr. Ch. 1. v. 291 Pressing into his service. .the litotes and other rhetorical figures.

Litrameter (litræ m/lə). [f. Gr. λίτρα a pound + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in Amer. Tral. Sci. & Arts XI. 183 On the

the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. Hare in Amer. Frail. Sci. & Arts XI. 183 On the Litrameter. This name... is given to one of the instruments which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities.

1828 in Simmonos Dict. Trade. Hence in mod. Dicts.

+ Litre 1. Obs. rare - 1. In 7 lytre. [ad. late L. litra, a. Gr. Airpa a pound.] A pound.

1603 Holland Pintarch's Mor. 432 One silver boul, weighing fine lytres [marg. or pounds].

Litre 2 (1812, Fr. 1817). Also U.S. liter. [a. F. litre, first formed in 1793; suggested by litron, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. f. late L. litra, a. Gr. λίτρα pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and

Dy a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1\(^3\) pints.

1810 Naval Chron. XXIV. 301 Littre, Decimeter cube.
1830 Pouny Cycl. XIV. 56/1 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. 1866 Odling Anim.
Chem. 6 If we take. a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. 1886
W. J. Tucker E. Europe 336 The farmers..strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

| Litron. [Fr.; see prec.] (See quot.)

1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. sv. Wig, Halfa Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of wheat flower.

Litster. ? Obs. Forms: 4 litestere, 4-5 littester, 5 littstar, lystare, -er, lyt(a)ster, lyttester, 5-6 lytster, 6 litstair, 5- litster, (9 dial. lister). [f. Lit v. + -ster.] A dyer.

21374 Chaucer Former Age 17 No mader, welde, or wod no litestere Ne knew. 1428 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 6 [He] seld yt furth deceyvabilly to lytsters, and, in especial, to John Kyrkby and Robert Dowfe, lysters of Vork. 1432 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) n. 21, I wyll... to Kendall wyfe, lyttester, xxvj* vijj* 1488 Nottingham Rec. III. 12 Et de iijs. profirma unius gardini nuper in tennra Thomae Parker, litster. 1587 Sc. Acts Tas. VI. c. 119 As alsua ane litstair or ma for litting and perfitting of þair saide warkis. 1609 N. Riding Rec. II. 165 Tho. Newton, litster, presented for brewing letc.! 1649 G. Dannel. Trinarch, Rich. II, xcv, As though the state Might weare noe Cloath by Dyed in Litstar's fatt. 1714-26 G. Guthere Mem. (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons. both Litsters in Aberdeen. 1819 Huxter Hallamsch. Closs., Lister. 1887 Bulloun Pynoners 85 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any Litster. Litt, Littarge, obs. ff. Light, Litt. Litt.

Litte, obs. f. or var. Lit, Lite. Litten, sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 lie-tún, 5 lytton(e, letton, 6 lyttyn, 7 litton, 6-litten.

LITTEN.

[OF. lie-tim, f. lie corpse, Lich + tim enclosure, Town.] A churchyard. (Cf. Church-Litten.)

c 900 tr. Breda's Hist. in. xvii. (Schipper) 268 His lichama. wes... on para bropra lictune bebyrized. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 4087 Bot when he come in to pat chirche-lyttone bo, Twey weemen he founde bere. 1474-5 in Swayne Churchro. Acc. Sarum (1896) 18 It. of the gift of the Bochers for grounds to her Stallys with oute the letton ijs. tid. 20 It in cleansyng of the Lytton xjd. 1506 Will of Leer (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the lyttyn of the Trynite. 1595 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 145
The wale against the litten. 1614-15 Ibid. 165 Massoni mendinge the Church litton wale, 5s. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Litten, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard. 1798 J. Jefferson Hampsl. Gloss. (MS.) s.v., The buryt. ground at Holy Ghost Chapel at E'stoke is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks. 1818 in Todo; and in mod. Diets.

Litten (lit'n), fpl. a. [pseudo-archaic pple. of Light v.²] = Lighted. Usually in comb., e.g. dim., gray., red-litten.

a 1849 Poe Haunted Palace vi, And travellers now within that valley, Through red-litten windows, see Vast forms that move fantastically To adisordant melody. 1861 Lytton & Fane Tannhäuser 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they sung Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red-litten eve along the land. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. 11. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber. 1896 Crockett Cleg Kelly 407 Sal Kavannah moved into the gray-litten space. 1899 Blackw. Mag. Feb. 379 'I It (yellow hair) sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

† Litten, v.1 Obs. Also 2 litnien, 3 Orm. littnenn. [? Extended form (with suffix -En 5) of ON. lita = OE. wilitan to look.] intr. To look to, unto. Also const. for to with inf.: to rely on. c 1175 Lanth. Hom. 7 Forbi ne littine (? read littine] namon to swide to bisse liue. c 1200 Ornin 6115 pet birty wislike nittenn Uppo be selftenn, and o ba batt littnenn

+ Litten, v.2 Obs. [?f. lit Lite: see -En 5.]

trans. To diminish.

c 1300 Havetok 2701 Hwan Hanelok saw his folk so brittene, And his ferd so swithe littene, He cam drinende npon

Litter (liter), sb. Forms: 4-7 liter(e, 4 litir, litter (11731), 50. Forms: 4-7 mer(e, 4 mar, 11tar, 5 leter (e, -yr, lyttar, -erc, -ier, -yer, lyter(e, -ier, -our, 5 7 lytter, -tre, 6 litto (u'r, (litre), (6-7 lieter, 7 letter, lietier, -ure, litour, littier, littre), 5- litter. [ad. AF. litere, OF. littere, (F. littère) = Pr. lettera, Sp. litera, It. lettiera:—med.L. letdiria, f. L. lettus (F. lit) bed.]

† 1. A bed. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13817 Quen he had made me hale and fere, 'Rise vp', he said, 'wit ji litere'. a 1400-50 Alexander 4910 All lemed of his leter pe loge as of heuen. 1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 17 The traitours sought the Kyng...yn the withdrawyng chaunburs, yn the litters, undir the presses. c 1460 Towneley Myst. Niv. 590 Lo, here a lytter redy cled. 1481 CANTON Reynard (Arb.) for Tho laye they down on a lytier made of strawe, the foxe hys wyf and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of various materials.

various materials.

1848 ROMALOS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol. I. 35 Having first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, continued to the continued of t

taining a couch shut in by curtains, and carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. b. A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport

men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. b. A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport of the sick and wounded.

1330 Arth. & Merl. 8541 (Kölbing) Sche akeuered, par ma fay, & was yleyd in liter, Al mast liche an hors bere. 1375 Barbour Bruce in. 106 In littar thai [him] lay, And till the slevach held thair vay. 1411-20 Lyoc. Chron. Troy in. xx, In a lytter made the full royall. To cary hym softe and easyly. 21450 Merlin xviii. 301 Than thei ordeyned hir a litter ypon two palfrayes. 1470-35 Malony Arthur xix, vii, He ordeyned lyttyers for the wounded knyghtes. 1502 Frity Purse Exp. Eliz. 9/1 Ork 1630) 28 Item a covering for a litter of blewe cloth of golde. 1557 Grimald in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they lead him vikonth wayes. 1606 Holland Suction. 51 A flash of lightning glaunced upon his licter, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 Millon Comus 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep. 1663 Woon Life 4 July, The scutcheons on the litter hung on still. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up in his litter. 1808 Pire Sources Mississ. 1. 31 Found five litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried. 1839 Keightley Hist. Eng. I. 429 She was conveyed. in a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold. 1894 A. Robertson Nuggets, etc. 153 He soon made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding. † 3. For human beings. To make litter of (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. faire littière de). Obs. c1440 Promp. Parv. 307/2 Lytere of a bed, stratus, stratorium. c1450 Bk. Curtasye 435 in Babless Bk., Gromes palettis shyn fyle and make litere. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. (1790) 41 The groome porter berith wood, strawe, rushes, for the King's chambre, making the King's litters of his bed. 1652 Howell. Giraff's Rev. Naples in 119 Wherenpon the said Duke offer'd. to make litter of his life for the service of his Catholick Maje

dung together.

[1314-15 Rolls of Partl. 1. 302/2, xxiii quarters de aveyn & de litter.] £ 1430 Lyd. Hors, Shepe, & G. (Roxb.) 10 As pelows ben to chambres agreable So is harde strawe lytter for the stable. £ 1440 Promp. Parv. 307/2 Lytere, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys, stramentum. 1838 Stubbes Anat. Abus, II. (1882) 12 A little straw or litter bad inough for a dog to lie in. 1662 Genetic Princ. 35 The space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1633 Evelyn Dela Quint. Compl. Gard. 1. 54 To place daily under those Animals. as sufficient quantity of fresh New Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1731
SWIFT Bro. Profestants Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 187 The gen rous wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809
SCOTT Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 124 There was no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his horses. 1845 Florist's Trul. 127 Take some long litter from the dung heap. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. I. 320 The litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bed-chamber.

C. Hence applied to straw or similar materials used for other purposes, e.g. † as a component of plaster, † for thatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 Mem. Rifon (Surtees) 111. 160 Et de 2d. solut. pro liter pro dobura ibidem. 1486 Nottingham Rec. 111. 255 For litter for dawbyng of be same bothes. 1659 TORRIANO, Sttpia, ..licture, or thatch for cottages. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. Mar. (1679) 12 Take off the Littier from your Kernelbeds. 1706 Lonoon & Wise Retird Gardner I. 111. xiii. 304 Tulips... are protected..by Coverings of Straw, or long Litter. 1744 Pickering in Phil. Trans. XLIII. 100 Over the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering of long new Litter... to preserve the Plant from the Frost. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 105 In frosty weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or branches of evergreens. 1861 Delamer Fl. Garden 22 Agapanthus... may be permitted to remain throughout the winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or leaves. e. Hence applied to straw or similar materials

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness;

about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness; a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 Swift Lady's Dressing. 8 Strephon.. took a strict survey of all the litter as it lay.

1742 Fielding J. Ambrews IV. is, She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle,... her house was in such a litter.

1796 C. Marshall Garden.

1797 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly, admonish the gardener to trin his plants. 1835 URF Philos.

1798 Manuf. 232 They (silkworms) must be well cleansed from the litter.

1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. ix. ix. 293 He [Turner], eojoyed and looked for litter.. His pictures are often full of it. 1868 J. H. Buunt Ref. Ch. Eng. I. 347 And plannilet among the litter of the abbot's sindy. 1804 Hall. Caine Manuman III. viii, 182 The kitchen was covered with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth

† b. An act of bringing forth young: usually phr. at a or one litter. Said of animals only. † b. An act of bringing forth young: usually in phr. at a or one litter. Said of animals only. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 307/2 Lytere or forthe brynggynge of beestys, fetus, fetura. 1693 Dryden Yuvenalvi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermond 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

6. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 2) litter-bearer, -bier, -ear, -gelding, -man, -window; also litterwise adv.; (sense 3) litter-cutting; (sense 5) litter-sister.

sister.

sister.

1552 ELVOT Dict., Lecticariola, she that attendeth on a "licter hearer. 1870 Morris Earlily Par. II. 11. 14 He shut his eyes, and now no more could hear His litter-bearers' feet. 1859 Tennyson Enid 1414 Yet raised and laid him on a "litter-bier. 1812 Sir R. Wilson Priv. Diary I. 140 Two of my dragoons. 201 into the "litter-cars of the country. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 396 Two-knife cane-top "litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1836 Devon Issue Exch. Yas. I. 319 A "litter-gelding for the Queen's litter. 1505 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. III. 97 Item, for ij stekkis chamlet to the Queenis tua "littar men...viji". 1647 HAWARD Crown Rev. 33 Six L'ittermen! Fee a peice 10. 1670-98 LASSELS Voy. Italy II. 84 Augustus Cæsar... had escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man close by

him. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. III. xi. 440 All belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postilions, &c. 1897 Sketch 24 Nov. 192 The puppy.. is a "litter-sister to the then ten-week-sold Wayward. a 1661 HOLYDAY Fuvenal 42 Keep His "litter-window shut, and he can sleep. a 1626 Bacos New Att. (1900) 32 He was carried in a rich Chariott, witbout Wheeles, "Litter-wise.

Litter (litter), v. [f. LITTER sb.]
†1. trans. To carry in a litter. Obs. rare-1, 1713? PDARBELL Gentl. Instructed 1. Suppl. iii. 18 These Pagan Ladies were litter'd to Campus Martius, ours are coach'd to Hide-Park.

2. To (turnish (2 horse, etc.) with litter or straw.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed; humorously, to provide (a person) with a bed. Also to litter down.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The colte is not lytrid wyth strawe nother coryed wyth an horse combe. 1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 291 It shall be necessary to keep him warm. by littering him up to the belly with fresh straw. a 1609 Hacker Alp. Williams II. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1749) 1. 77 Bedding or littering him down with dry clean Straw. 1799 Washington Lett. Writ. 1893 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed,—littered,—and taken care of according to the directions. 1840 Hood Kilmansegg xvi, One is litter'd under a roof Neither wind nor waterproof. 1859 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (1863) 221 Let him be returned to the stable, littered down. 1861 SMILES Engineers II. 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large stock of cattle he had on hand.

absol. 1877 B. Googe Heresback's Hush. 1. (1586) 41 h, Al kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

transf. or fig. 1821 Clark Vill. Minstr. 1. 129, I love the browning bough to see That litters automn's dying bed.

3. intr. To lie down on a bed or on litter. rare.
1634 Habington Castara II. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse liter'd. 1858 W. Alson Laws F. Heaven II. 220

1634 HABINGTON Castara II. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse litter'd. 1858 W. ARNOT Laws fr. Heaven II. 279 That poor wretch. has a number of children littering in the hovel which they call their home.

4. trans. † a. To compound (plaster) with or as with litter (obs.). (Cf. Litter sb. 3 c.) b. nonceuse. To plaster.

1559 Morwyng Evonym. 65 Some use pure clay littered with ox heare. 1862 J. Skelton Nuga Crit. 1. 60 The hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mnd.

5. To cover with litter. Also with dozun.

1700 Dryoen Cock & Fox 226 But, for his ease, well littered was the floor. 1813 Sporting Mag. XLII. 54 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw. 1831 Carlue Sart. Kes. n. iii. (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew with objects contested in discorder. Also with reward the

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew with objects scattered in disorder. Also with round, up. 1713 Swift Cadenus & Vanessa Wks. 1755 III. 11. 15 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770 Foote Lame Lower 11. Wks. 1799 II. 68 You know how angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the house. 1784 Cowers Task vi. 280 Littering with unfolded silks The polished counter. 1825 Scott Fam. Lett. 17 May, We need not litter up your house. as we can always get into a hotel. 1859 Dickens T. Two Cities II. v, A dingy room lined with books and littered with papers. 1883 Frouce Short Stud. IV. I. iv. 49 Dinner was over. The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat. 1895 E. A. Parkers Care Health 35 Serving merely to litter up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder about, on, over.
1731 Swift Strephon & Chilos 289 View them litter'd on

b. To scatter in disorder about, on, over.
1731 SWIFT Strephon & Chloe 289 View them litter'd on the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia 31 Firewood and shavings lay littered about the floors. 1883 LD. R. GOWER My Kemin. L Avili. 384 A room. which we found full of soldiers asleep littered over the floor.
c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro'M. 14 Pieces of stuccoed tracery. littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay Recoll. Mil. Serv. 11. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to our various departments under him, littering his table. 1896 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad xii, Or littering far the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.
7. Of animals. occas. Iransf. in contemptuous use

A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad xii, Or littering far the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. Iransf. in contemptuous use of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 Canton Fables of Esop 1. ix, Whan the bytche had lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 Tubersey. Veneric 187 She doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf doth not. 1607 Shaks. Cor., 11. i. 239, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610 — Temp. 1. ii. 282 Saue for the Son, that [s]he did littour heere, A frekelld whelpe, hag-borne. 1622 Donne. Serm. clvi. VI. 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear-whelps licked unto their shape. 1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. v. (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farmhouses. 1874 Supernat. Relig. 1. i. v. 112 He must take the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by a first-born black cat.

1872 Auton Fables of Miles III. in New Brit. Theatre 111. 299 For now I see Calamity is littering plagnes to me.

1884 Canton Fables of Misor I. ix, A hytche which wold lyttre and be delyuerd of her lytyl dogges. 1607 Torsell. Four; Beasts (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth that they litter the thirtyeth day after their conception. 1733 Swift On Poetry Wks. 1755 IV. I. 184 Infants dropt, the spurious pledges of gipsies litting under hedges. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. xii. Wks. 1866 II. 504 If ever it [Kerry] was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert. where the she wolf still littered.

15 Lighter 16 Lighter 16 Lighter 16 Lighter 17. Near 16 Lighter 18 Lig

Perh, mispr. for liters, litered. (The quot, for the vb. is much older than those under Lighten v.)
1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 152 The goods are littered to and from the Ships. Itid. 153 The great charge... by carrying... goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.

+Litterage. Ohs. In 7-8 litteridge. [f. LITTER sb. +-AGE.] a. The process of littering or being littered; birth. b. (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOLMAN La Primand. Fr. Acad. III. INXXVII. (1618)
1834 In the same Countrey there are Bores like to others...
in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. 1726 Nat. Hist. 17el. 79 The other sort of ore]...went most away into litteridge or dross.

Litterat(e, ohs. form of LITERATE.

1834 History and Chieffield. IF littly alenge, ad.

Litterate, ohs. form of Literater.

| Litterateur (literator). [F. littérateur, ad. L. litterator, f. littera letter.] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 Edin. Rev. VII. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate literateur [sic] of the name of Beauvin. 1816 lives in Moore Lett. & Frils. (1830) II. 10 He [Bonstetten] is also a littérateur of good repute. 1854 De [Ouncey Autobigs. Sk. Wks. II. 348 Like Gibbon, he [Southey] was the most accomplished littérateur amongst the erudite scholars of his time. 1882 P. Fitzgerald Recreat. Lit. Man I. ii. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrions littérateur of all work.

| Littératrice (literatris). rare. [F. littératrice, fem. of littérateur.] A literary woman; an

authoress.

18. O. W. Holmes in Cornhill Mag. Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a litteratrice of note.

Litterature, obs. form of LITERATURE.

Littered (littaid), ppl. a. [f.LITTER 2'. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered

in disorder.

1754 Doosley Public Virtue, Agriculture 11. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. 1863 A. B. Grosser Small Sins 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. 1863 Lp. Lytron Ring Amasis II. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

upon the sordid earth!
2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged up

with litter.

1870 Evening Standard 29 Oct., From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris.

1895 Educat. Rev. Sept. 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. 1900 Blackwo. Mag. Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table.

3. nonce-use. That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE Horace, Odes III. XXVII. I With littered fox, and lapwing's call.

† Littering, sh. Obs.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Litterings, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littering (literin), vbl. sh. [f. Litter v. + -ING l.] In senses of the vb.

1. a. The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. b. concr. The

or covering a floor with litter. b. concr. The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a

Straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. C. collect. Odds and ends scattered about.

a. 1607 Markham Caval. v. iv. 15 This is called littering of Horses; and when you have thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning! 1849 Stephens Bk. of the Farm \$955 Mr. Hunter. .tried..the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

b. 1382 Wyclif Gen. xxxi. 34 Rachel..hidde the mawmetis under the literyng of a camele. 1856 Ferrier Inst. Metaph. Introd. (ed. 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite literings of the Angean stable.

c. 1897 Daily News 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering. is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fete days.

fete days.

2. The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

being brought forth.

1542-5 Brinktow Lament. 26 b, The ionge in the lyttertynge, or forth bryngynge. 1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts
(1658) 110 They Ibitches have milk about five days before
the littering. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxv. 174
At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.

Littering (littering), ppl. a. [f. Litter 2'. +
-ING 2.] That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 Arkinson Stanton Grange xvi. (1864) 172 The first
thing I saw. was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

Litterure, variant of Lettrere Obs.

1. Titterwy (litter) a. [f. Litters obs. + -v.] Of or

Litterure, variant of LETTRURE Obs.

Littery (literi), a. [f. LITTER sb. +-Y.] Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1805 Dickson Pract. Agric. I. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables.

1847 In Fraser's Mag. (1848) XXXVII.

308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins.

1858 Miss Mulcock Th. about Wom. 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'.

1859 R. Thomson Gardener's Assist. 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry.

1. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection.

1882 Garden 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery, and is uncertain in its results.

Littimus, obs. form of Litmus.

Littimus, obs. form of LITMUS

Littimus, obs. form of LITMUS.

+ Litting, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Lit v. + -ING 1.]
The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also
Comb. + litting-lead, a dyer's vat.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 392 lne schelde beod breo binges, bet treo,
and bet leder, & be peintunge [v.r. litinge]. e 1440 Promp.
Parv. 308/2 Lytynge of clothe (MS. K., P. littinge),
tinctura. 1485-6 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 157 Oper.
anti super...et posicione unius lytynglede. 1543 Extracts
Aberdeen Reg. (1844) 1. 187 Ane gryt litting leid, price
twenty poundis, ane littil litting leid, price sax poundis,
1568 Sait. Poems Reform. xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting,
not brunt in the litting.

Little (lit'l), a., adv., and sb. Forms: I
lytel, litel, Northumb. lyttil, (lytl-, litl-), 2-3

lutel, lut(t)l-, lit(t)l-, 3 lutil, luttel, leitel, 3-5 luytel, litelle, -ul, 3-6 lit(t)el, litell, 4 luitel, littil, lytille;—ulle, 4-5 lytul, 4-6 lytel, -il, -yll, littil(1, littil), -ell, 4-7 litle, 5 litull.e, -ille, -yll, littull, Tytyle, -elle, 5-6 lyt(t)ell, lyttyll, lyttill, -yl(le, 6 lyt(t)le, lyttil, lytel, lityll, (laytell, litekell, 7 litekle), 6-little. See also Leetle. [OE. lytel, lytel, corresponds to OS. luttil (MDu. luttel, lettel, Du. luttel), OllG. luccil, also liucil, ? lizeil (MDIG. mod G. dial. litteel):also liuzil, ? liizil (M116., mod.G. dial. liitzel):— WGer. *liittilo., f. *liit (prob. f. the root of OF. litan to bow down: see LOUT v.) represented in OE. lýt, lyt (and the equivalent forms: see LITE sb.), and in OS. luttik, OFris. littich, OHG. lucolg sb.), and in OS. Iuttik, OFris. Ittlich, OHG. Iuczig little. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. OTcut. **Ittlio- is found as Goth. Icitils, ON. Ittell (Sw. Itten, Iilla, Da. Iiden, Iille), and possibly in OE. Ittel, MDu. Ittel, mod.Flem. Iijter; the root *Iit-:—pre-Teut. **leidmay be cogn. with **Ioid- in Gr. Aoiãopos abuse, L. Iūdus (:=*Ioidos) play; some scholars have compared Lith. Iaidau I let flow, Icitils I set free.

The long vowel in OE. Ittel is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in Beitrage X. 594) and certain features of the declension (Sarrazin ibid. IX. 365), as well as by the early ME. Intel. Iiitel, suggest that the y may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the syncopated flexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (Iat'l) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. Ittell.]

A adi. The opposite of great or much. Compare

A. adj. The opposite of great or much. Compar.

A. adj. The opposite of great or much. Compar. LESSER; superl. LEAST.

These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the adj. has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (as smaller, smallest); some writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms littler, littlest, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

I. Opposed to great. Often synonymous with small.

small.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with great or big, not with large; on the other hand, small is the customary antithesis of great or large, but not of big. One difference between the two synonyms is that little is capable of emotional implications, which small is not.

1. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.: Small in size, not large or big. Of persons: Short in the state of the s

Small in size, not large of big. Of persons: Short in stature.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. i. (Z.) 2 Ic Ælfric wolde þas lytlan boc awendan to engliscum zereorde of ðam stæferæfte, a 1225 £cg. Kath. 2517 Of þe hulle banes, þe floweð nt wið þe eoile, floweð oðer eoile ut. c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. I. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane luttle worm i-seo. a 1300 Cursor M. 14930 A littel hill Man calles mont olinete. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 373 He schewede to hym a lytulle rownd dyche. 140-85 MALORY Arthurt. xi, The xi kynges...withdrewe hem to a lytil woode and so ouer a lytyl ryuer. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. iii. 178 War. I. ane cat and sho ane lyttill mous. 1596 Shaks, Merch. I. i. ii. 1 By my troth Nerrissa, my little body is wearie of this great world. a 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. I. i. 4 Even in the very little Insects, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. 1735 Boltnogrose Study Hist. (1777) 335 There is a prejudice in China in favour of little feet. 1818 Scott Rob Roy xiii, You may bring him to the little back-gate. 1840 THACKERAY Pendennis xxi, She was called tall and gawky by some...of her own sex, who prefer littler women.

b. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same

their smallness from others belonging to the same

their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name.

**c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 227 pe lytel daysye.

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 133 Moustayle or little stone crop.

1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants (ed. 3) II. 327 Little Monse-tail. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.

I. 110 The little owl is seven inches and a half long. 1861. MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V. 295 Little Bulbons Rush. 1876 SMILES Sc. Natur. xii. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

C. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name.

ant of two countries or places of the same name. † Little Britain, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as Little Gidding, Little Malveru; in river-names; and in names of streets: cf. Great a. 6 e. Also in names of constellations, as the Little Bear: cf. Great a. 6 d.

as the Little Bear: cf. GREAT a, 6 d.
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXV. 259 Descendynge toward the little Armenye. e 1450 King Ponthus & Fair Sidone XXVI. heading (1839) 93 How Ponthus retorned to Little Bretayn. c 1530 [see Britain 2]. 1640 Yorke Union Hon. 73 Philebert de Chandew, a Baron in his own countrey of little Britaine in France. 1677 F. Sandford Genealog. Hist. Kings Eng. 62 Conan of Little Britain.
d. With superl. meaning, in little finger, toe.
a 1000 Boeth. Metr. XX. 179 Det hire [sc. of the soul] by lesses on 3em lytlan ne bið anum fingre þe hire on eallum bið þæm lichoman. c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 300/329 3if he ne may with is lnytel finguer ane man to sunne teche. 1308
Trenisa Barth. De P. R. v. XXIX. (1495) 140 The fyther fyngre is the lytyll fyngre and highte Auriculais. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurz, 36 Ech poynt schal be from oþir bi þe brede of a litil fyngir. 14. Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker 679/10 Hic articulus, a lytyle too. 1535 Coverdale x Kings Xii. 1563-83 Foxe A. & M. II. 804/1 Openly pronouncing that

Luther had more learning in his litle finger, then all yodoctours in England in their whole bodies. 1643 l. Steen tr. Exp. Chyrney. xv. 6t His fore-finger. and little finger were. hurnt. 1726 Monro Anat. Emes (1741) 305 Cometatursi of the little Toe is the shortest. 1840 DICKENS Earn. Rudge lxxviii, He used the little finger... of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. 1872 Minrat Elem. Anat. 152 The fifth [finger is] the 'little digit'.

e. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other adi implying smallness. 4 Also redundicated

other adj. implying smallness. + Also reduplicated

little little.

other adj. implying smallness. † Also reduplicated little little.

a 1400-50 Alexander 507 Scho had layd in his lape a littll tyne egg. 1542 UOALL Erasm. Apoph. 180 When he., sawe there a little little herthe, & in the same a fitle preatie small fyer, he saied [etc.]. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, in. iii. 153 And my large Kingdome, for a little Grane, A little little Grane, an obscure Grane. 1507 — 2 Hen. II, v. i. 29 Any pretty little tine Kickshawes. 1598 — Micry II, i. v. 22 He hath but a little weeface.

2. Used sper. of young children or animals. Little one (often pl.); child, offspring, young one.

c 893 K. Aleked Oros. in. xvii. § 1 His gingran doltor... seo wes lytel cild. c 1200 Ormis 3217 Piss lif to ledem he bigann Whann he wass 2et full litell. Itial 8053 Whil batt I wass litell child Icc held o childres bawess. c 1386 Chaver India 16 Little shale. The same fittell child Icc held o childres bawess. c 1386 Chaver India 16 Janual 16 Little knaue. 1468 J. Pastos, jun. in P. Lett. II. 313 And, modyr., I beseche yow that ye wolbe good mastrato my lytyll man, and to se that he go to scole. 1526 Thenale Matt. xviii. 6 Whosoever offende one of these lytell wons, which beleve in me. 1598 Shaks. Merry II. vv. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my little some. 1611 Corce, Pett., the little one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 Marsino Andiquay I. i, Well said, little some, 1611 Corce, Pett., the little one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 Marsino Andiques I and Markins Alekers Viii. 10 3 My wife I my little ones! Destitute, helpless. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vii. II. 172 Through life he continues to regard the little Bentincks with paternal kindness. 1894 II. Drummond Ascent Man 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their little ones in case the father east them. 1898 Flo. Montooment Tony 19 The little boy's small back.

§ b. Little language: Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with Stella'. (Often quoted in

fantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in

references to Swift's life.)

1711 Swift Jink. to Stella 4 May (1901) 209 Do you know that every syllable I write I hold my lips just for all the world as if I were talking in our own little language to MD?

3. Used to convey an implication of endearment or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of

or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker. Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e.g., pretty, sweet little, 1567 Saft. Poems Reform, iii, 134 The wois that Onid in Ibin Into his pretty lytill buik did wryte. 1590 Shaks. Mids. A. III. i. 204 And when she weepes, weepe enerilittle flower. 1596 - Merch. V. v. i. 21 In such a night Did pretty lessica (like a little shrow) Slander her Loue. 1599 - 2 Hen. IV., ii. v. 225, L. prethee lack be quiet, the Rascalt is cone: all, you whorson little valiant Villaine, you. 1694 Woon Life 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a little poore thing, Sir Lacy Osbaldeston. 1819 SHELLEY Cyclops 246 My dear sweet master, My darling little Cyclops. 1847 Tensyson Princess Prol. 154 A rosebud set with little wilful thorns, 1849 Dickens Plat. Copp. xxvi, She had the most delightful little voice, the gayest little laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating little ways, that ever led a lost youth into hopeless slavery. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano I. viii. 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweetthe little folds Ofher fair dress close drawn with meekest care. Mad. Bless your little heart!

4. Of collective unities: Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

4. Of collective unities: Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xii. 32 Ne ondræd þu þe la lytle heord. e 1386 Chaucer Manchele's Prol. r A litel toun Which þat ycleped is Bobbe up and down. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1845 A lytell vyllage called Exmynge. 1555 Starbetfon tr. Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng. 152 A litel parte of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. 1588 Shaks. L. L. l. i. 13 Our Court shall be a little Achademe. 1591 — 1 Hen. VI. IV. ii. 46 A little Heard of Englands timorous Deere. 1611 Bible Exod. xii. 4 If the houshold be too little [Coverance few] for the lambe. 1696 View Crt. St. Germain 2 The number of the Consciencious Jacobites... must be very little. 1754 Cowfer Ep. Rob. Lloyd 18 A fierce banditti. Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My little garrison of sense. 1820 Kests Ode on Grectian Urn iv, What little town by river or sen shore. 18 emptied of this folk, this pious more? 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the little band of great monarchs. 1879 Whitner Sanskril Gram. 157 In a little class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

6. Girling the root has a preposition pressed.

5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

c 1275 Passion Our Lord 1 in O. E. Misc. 37 thereb no one lutele tale bat ich en wille telle. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warre. 166 He., halt berof ful litel prys. 1470-85 Malony Arthur xvIII. xvIII, The knyghte., put... a lytel dele of water in his mouthe. 1555 Braoforth in Sitype Ecch Mem. III. App. xlv. 127 Thoughe yt be never so daungerous to me to sett this lyttell treatys abroad. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. I. II. 54 Ile speake in a monstrous little voyce. 1599 — Much Ado v. i. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit: true saies she, a fine little one. 1598 T. BASTARO CHYSIOLION 14 The Printer when I askt a little summe, Huckt with me for my booke. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas v. i. P 66 He was no longer at a loss for his little pocket expenses. 1843 DICKENS Christmas Carol III. 99 Tiny Tim..had a plaintive little voice and sang it very well indeed. 1849 MacAULY Hist. Eng. III. 1. 335 Proprietors, who..derived their subsistence from little freehold estates. 1872 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue § 499 The indefinite article, which is descended from the

littlest of the numerals. 1875 E. C. Stedman Victorian Poets 152 A little poem, 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time:

Short. + So little while (advb. phr.): for so short

Short. † So little while (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

Becount 2007 (Gr.) He onwez losade, lytle hwile lifwynna breac. c 1305 LAN. 343 Nes Brutus i bon londe bute luted an wile. Ibid. 36939 Per heo leien stille ane lutle stunde. ar 1300-1400 Cursor M. 14754 (Gött.) 3e felle bis kire dune to be grund, I sal it raise in littel stound. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints Prol. 28 In lytil space here, I wryt be lyf of sanctis sere. c 1420 Lyng. Assembly of Gods 1283 A lytyll tyne hys ey castyng hym besyde. c 1440 Generydes 148 After soper, withynne a litill space She brought hym to his bedde with torche light. ? c 1540 in Strype Eccl. Men. (1721) I. 11. App. lxxii. 174 They may think things pas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 Harington Orl. Pir. II. xii, When that she a little way had past. 150 Shaks. Temp. IV. i. 157 Our little life Is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 Million P. L. x. 320 And now in little space The Confines met of Empyrean Heav'n And of this World. 1675 Markell Corr. ccxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 Although. the House of Empyrean Hadvin had and very busy, the relation falls within a little compasse. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 475 P 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 Fitz Gerato tr. Omar iii. (1890) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16-17th c., used for: Barc, scarcely complete.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16–17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. evii. 128 In the mornyng they wer within two lytell leages of Auberoche. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 343 The Abbey of Marros, which was i.s. little myle from Rosehonrgh. 1602 Shaks. Ham. I. ii. 147 A little Month, or ere these shooes were old. 1670 Corton Espernon II. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's heing but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1691 t. Le Comte's Mem. 8 Rem. China iv. (1737) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 Convers Moralizer corrected 17 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still snnny side. 1816 J. Wilson (Vity of Plague II. i. 98 Vour brother died Some little hours before. 1848 Brougham Of Revolutions Wks. 1857 VIII. 332 But a little month ago, and .the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complacency. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catallus v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the hiref light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

2 1205 Lav. 26452 For awere heo 3elp makieð heore monscipe is luttel. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. 2 136 Wyllf Wks. (1835) 333 No man shuld lige a lytel lesyng to saue þe worlde. 2 1440 Boctus & Sidrak (Land MS. 559 If. 3), I shall teche yoow a lytill teste: That hefelle oonys in y Este. 1513 Branshaw St. Il erburge 1, 704 Pat litel sinful dede. 1602 Snaks. Ham. III. ii. 82 (1604 Qo.) Where lone is great, the litelst doubts are feare, Where little feares grow great, great lone growes there. 2 1620 in Hatton Corr. (1878) 3 It is a sinn, and that not a licke one. 1768 Goldson. Gooden. Man. 1, Upon that I proceed, .though with very little hopes to reclain him. 1885 J. K. Fowler in Daily News 14 July 2/1 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses. † b. Const. o

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusement on the

part of the speaker.

1885 ANSTEV Tinted Venus 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1888 RIDER HAGGARD Col. (Maritch is, How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. Mod. I understand his little ways.

8. a. Of things: Not of great importance or interest trifling trivial

8. a. Of things: Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 656 (Laud MS.) Hit is litel beos zife. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 Hwi wolde god swa lites binges him forwerne. c 1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 17 Oue litel bing du ware trewe; ouer michel bing ic de scal setten. a 1300 Cursor M. 3302 Leue freind. bine asking Es noght bot a litell thing. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. ii. 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1506 — Ant. & Cl. 11. ii. 134 All little lelousies which now seeme great. Would then be nothing. 1849 MACALIAY Hist. Eng. v. 1. 524 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. III. v, Constant attention in the littlest things. things.
b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now rare.
c1220 Bestiary 689 He de is ai in heuene mikel, wurd her man, and tus was litel. c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. viii. 75 If bou condist at all tymes abide meke & litel in piself. c1477 Caxton Jason 11, I am. .litil seruaunt unto the quene of the conntre. 1611 Bible I Sam. xv. 17 When thou wast little in thine owne sight. 1744 Ozell tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades 69 Honour'd and esteem'd. both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 152 P 5 To learn how to become little without being mean. 1772 Mackenzie Man World 1. viii. (1823)

428 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1827 LYTTON Pelham ii, There was in it... no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9. Paltry, mean, contemptible; little-minded.
1483 Cath. Angl. 218/2 Litille,... declinus ad ingentium pertinet. Ibid., Litille,... paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusulanimis. c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1885) II. 43 One of their own members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. Ibid. II. 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 Davden Juvenal xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death., being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 Rowe Amb. Step-Moth. II. ii. 804, 1 hear thee and disdain thy little Malice. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 268 7 2 It] renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 FORDYCR Servn. Ing. Wom. (1767) II. xiii. 246 Hanghtiness is always little. 1776 Gubon Decl. & F. xi. I. 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign. 1829 LYTTON Devertexx II. viii, The littlest feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 Cowden Clarke Schaks, Char. xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to much.

10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by but. Also in

my little wit!

11. A little: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with a little of (sec

not much. Identical in sense with a little of (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis.

14... I'oc. in Wr.-Wülcker 604/20 Posse, a lytyl hauynge, or a lytyl myght. c 1430 Two Cookery-liks. 16 Caste ber-to a littel Safrom & Salt. c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spaynessh sepe and n litul stale ale. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 128 The inyce of quynces with a lyttell clones and sugre. a 1548 Hall Chron, Hen. I'I 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a litle slaunder and obloquye of the common people. 1595 Shaks, John III. 176 As a little snow, tumbled about, Anon becomes a Mountaine. 1508 Bacon Ess., Atheisme (Arh.) 125 A little naturall philosophie. doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1790 Pore Ess. Crit. 215 A little learning is a daug'rous thing. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vi. II. 6 By a little patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1501 H. Black Culture & Restraint iii, 38 It takes a great deal of life to make a little nrt.

† b. Karely used without a in this sense. Obs.

11. to 11 takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

† b. Karely used without a in this sense. Obs.
1597 Shaks. 2 Ilen. IV, III. i. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd,
Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good
admice, and little Medicine. 1601 — Twek N. v. i. 174 O
do not sweare, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much

feare.

† 12. With pl. and collect. sing.; = Few. Obs.

13. Guy Warw. (A.) 2468 pemperour.. Wille huntre to morwe.. Wil little folk & nougt wip miche. 1430-40 Lyos. Bochas v. iv. (1494) R. j. Cleomenes.. with lityll peple made his fone to flee. 1621 LAUY M. WROTH Urania 541 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, especially armed, where little Armes was required. 1666 Fuller Mixt Contempl. 28 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet left so little signs behind it.

TII 13. Special collocations: ‡ Little Easter

III. 13. Special collocations: † Little Easter Sunday, ? Low Sunday. Little Englander, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire. So Little Englandism, the policy or views of Little Englanders. Little fever? U.S., typhoid (Cent. Dict.). Little giant, 'a jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining' (Raymond Mining Gloss.); cf. Giant sb. 4. Little habit = lesser habit (s. v. Habit sb. 2 b). Little hours, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= F. les petites heures). Little house, a privy (now dial.). + Little Jack. an irreverent name for the little + Little Jack, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. + Little king [tr. L. regulus, cf. F. roitelet], the

TITTLE.

wren. Little people, fairies; cf. LITTLE MAN 4.

† Little pox, small-pox. † Little son [= F. petit-fils], a grandson. See also Little Bethel.

CASSINO, CUSTOM (sb. 4), ENTRANCE (I c), MASS, SEAL, SHILLING, etc.; also the main words below.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 137 b, Vpon *little Easter Sunday the Freeholders.. did there assemble. 1895 Westm. Gaz. 1 Aug. 2/2 Do not let us fall into the error so often made by *Little Englanders and suppose that letcl. 1 899 Times 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of *Little Englandism. 1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 352 In Deer Lodge County... *little giants". have been introduced. 1720 T. Gordon Cordial Low Spirits 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the *Little House. 1769 WESLEY WKs. (1872) XII. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching... that there may be a little house. 1812 W. Tavido in Monthly Mag. XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Farniture (1866) 46 Item a sepulker with *little Jack. Bille Jack was broken in peces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret. 35 Rehelle as a *little laying, obeyshaunt as a pekok. 1726-31 WALDRON Descr. Isle of Man (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these "little people bave still their residence among them. 1619 Notes B. Jonson's Convers. 200 Drummond (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidneye's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the *little pox, never shew herself in Court therafter bot masked. 1570 MARV Q. of Scots Let. to C'tess Lennox to July in H. Camphell Love Lett. Mary (1824) 228 The transporting 300re *littl son and my onelie child in this country...I have born him,..and of 30w he is descendit.

IV. 14. Comb. (chiefly parasynthetic), as little-footed, -haired, -headed, -minded (whence little-mindedness), -statured; little-endian a. and sb., the designation of the orthod

which end an egg should be opened (Swift Gulli-

which end an egg should be opened (Swift Gulliter iv); hence used allusively; † little-sight a.,
short-sighted; little-thrift, an unthrifty person.
1832 *Little-endian [see Big a. B. 2]. 1888 Fall Mall G.
13 Sept. 11 A. . controversy. between the Big-endians and
the Little endians of female attire. 1847 Tennyson Princess
11. 118 She fulmined out her soom of law Salique And
"little-footed China. 14. . Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 574/18 Comatulus, "lytyl heryd. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals in i. 122
Two sorry "little-hended Nephews. 1707 Hearne Collect.
25 Oct. (O. H. S.) 11. 66 This is "little minded. 1813 Extaminer 24 May 323/2 The little-minded vanity of a nation.
1824 in Spir. Pub. Irrals. (1825) 342 The "little-mindedness
which shrinks from professional satire. 1398 Trevisa Earth.
De P. R. v. vi. (1495) 112 An eye is "lytyll syght whiche
seeth not well aferre. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3774/4 Went
away from his Mother. . James Bristow, aged about 17 years,
"little Statured. 1849 James Woodman iv, They cannot be
such idle "little-thrifts as you make them out.

B. absol. and \$5b.

I. The adj. used absol.

The adj. used absol.

1. Chiefly with the: Those that are little; little persons.

persons.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) exiv. 6 Drihten zehealdeð dome þa lytlan.

c 1200 Ormin 8002 Forrþi let he cwellenn þa þe miccle & ec þe little.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6551 Þai fled n-wai, ...Littel and mikel, less and mare. c 1400 Destr. Troy 12058 þe lordis to þo litill þe lyuys han grauntið. 1484 Caxron Faldes of Æsop 1. xiii, The lytyle ryght ofte may lette and trouble the grete.

1535 Coverdale Fullih may lette and trouble the grete.

1638 Coverdale Fullih may lette and trouble the grete.

1639 R. L'Estrange Fables xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. The little: that which is little.

2. The little: that which is little; the little

2. The little: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 Cowfea l'ardley Oak 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1866 Prisc. Wakeffeld Domestic Recreation vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 Browning Aristoph. Apol. 5123 Little and Bad exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity:

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by hut; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as very, rather. Little or nothing: hardly anything. + Little is me of: I care little for. + To say little: to make no reply, to be silent. + Within little: within a short distance of. To make or + let little of, set little by,

etc.: see the verbs.

tance of. To make or † let little of, set little by, etc.; see the verbs.

1200 Orann 6480 Her iss litell operr nohht I biss land off batt sallfe. 1205 Lav. 3465 Pe mon be litul ah. 1225 Juliana 26 Lntel is me of ower lnfe. 1217 Moral Ode 12 in O. E. Misc. 58 Al to muchel ich habbe is spend to Intel i-leyd an horde. 1300 Cursor M. 2697 Litel he sette be his life. 13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 3if bou have luytel, luited sive and do. 1340 Hantole Pr. Consc. 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur. 1470-85 Malora Arthur 1x. iv. 344 Thenne she smote down her heed and sayd lytel. 1233 Lo. Beaners Huon lvvi. 226 He dyd ete & drynke but lytell. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 67 Though ye spent but lickell. 1138 HALL Chron., Hen. VII. 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lyte of Lancastre. 16id., Hen. VIII, 133 These wordes sore astonied sir Richard Weston, but he said litle. 1250 Jeffere Bugbears IV. v. in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. (1897). Lyttle sayd, sone amended. 1611 Brate Linke vii. 47 To whom litle is forgiuen, the same loneth litle. 1635 R. N. Camden's Hist. Eliz. II. an. 13. 124 It missed little but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1710 De Foe Crusoe II. viii. (1840) 194 (Like me) he came from little at first. 1766 Goldson. Vic. W. viii. Ballad viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1794 Burns Song (first line). Contented w'i little, and cantie wii mair. 1808 Scott Marm. 1. xxiv, Little be

eats and long will wake. 1862 BORROW Wild Wales II, xxvi. 295 He was a tall lanikin figure..., and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. 1869 RUSKIN Q. of Air vii, The myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. 1881 Med. Temp. Trnl. XLIX. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

ittle or nothing about the truth.

b. Const. of.

Now rare exc. when the context does not permit the use of little adj., e. g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used absol. (as in quots. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

c. 186 Chaucer Kinl.'s T. 921 That lord hath litel of discretion, That in swich cas kan no diuision. c. 1400 Maunder. (1839) xxv. 259 In that Kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and litille of pleyn Erthe. 1466 Bk. St. Albans Diij, Off spare hawkes ther is chooce and lytill of charge of thaym. 1824 Landon Imag. Conv. Wks. 1853 I. 221/1 There was little of sound and salutary which they did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. 1833 Moore Mem. VI. 337 (Stones like) those at Stonehenge. Inave but little of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. Mod. Of political sagacity he had very little. He showed little of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

†c. In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as what, somewhat. Littles what, also what littles: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first

quot., trifles. Obs.

atioo O. E. Chron. an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Bec & mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes & swilce litles hwat. c1200 Orann 4681 For þatt tu mughe winnenn her Wiph sinne summwhatt littless. Ibid. 6952 Forrþi þatt te31..3et unnderstodenn littlesswhatt Off all þe rihhte trowwhe. c1305 St. Edmund 396 in E. E. P. (1862) &t Hit was what lutles þat her et efter stodenn littlesswhatt Off all þe rihhte trowwhe. c1305 St.

he et.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quan-

(The) little amount or quanlity; (so) small a quantity, a (very) small amount, etc. c803 K. ÆLFRED Oros. 1. i. § 17 Dat lytle bæt he erede he erede mid horsan. a 1240 Savdes Il arde in Cott. Hom. 265 pis lutle ich habbe iseid of bat ich iseh in heonene. 1604 E. G[aimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. xlii. 325 This little may suffice touching the Bezaurs stone. 1633 P. FLITCHER Poet. Misc. 71 My little fills my little-wishing minde. 1665 Milton P. L. It. 1000 If all 1 can will serve. That little which is left so to defend. 1738 Johnson London 40 Ev'ry moment leaves my little less. 1789 BURNS Ufon secing a wounded hare, Go, live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter little that of life remains. 1842 Tennyson Dora 50 Dora stored what little she could save. 1847 Grotte Greece (1862) III. xxix. 73 The little of his poems which remains. 1857 Times (weekly ed.) 17 July 13/1 Lord S. spoke of the little. done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

II. sb. (With a or in plural.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small

11. sb. (With a or in plural.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

1220 Bestiary 110 Naked falled in de funt-fat, and cumed ut al newe, buten a litel. 1236 Wyclif Sel. Wks.

111. 347 Cristis apostlis... were not bisic about dymes, but helden hem paied on a litil, bat the puple 3af hem redily.

1120 Destr. Troy 1449 Lo, how fortune... of a litill hath likyng a low for to kyndull. 1614 Day Festivals ix. (1615) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. 1631 Fosbroke Solomons Chartie (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many, .. is better then much conferred upon one. 1692 R. L'Estange Fables ecclyviii. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Little, and Miserable in Abundance. 1846 D. Jerrol. St. Giles xxiii. (1851) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make bim laugh. 1865 Dickens Mnt. Fr. 11 xiv, A debt to pay off by littles.

Prov. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 1. 50 Many a little, makes a mickle.

b. Const. of. (In early use with genitive.)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.

1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 336 Nim. hwerhwette nipewearde an lytel. 1200 Ormin 4086 peza unmbeshærenn begyreshapp... A litell off pe fell awegs. 1205 Lav. 30107 Wid an luttel geren pa uadefrels dede weoren. 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 68 Do a lytul per of in be sore eye. 1460-70 Bk. (Quintessence 21 Putte berinne a litil of rubarbe or of summe oper laxatiue. 1535 Coveranle 1 Sam. xiv. 29 Se how highte myne eyes are become, because I haue taisted a litle of this hony. 1616 T. Godown Moses A Aaron III. (1641) 29 He drank a little of the wine. 1762-71 H. Walfolk Vertue's Anced. Paint. (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litle of this hony. 1616 T. Godown Moses A Aaron III. (1641) 29 He drank a little of the wine. 1762-71 H. Walfolk Vertue's Anced. Paint. (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litle of Vanhrugh. 1798 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Tales of Hoy Wks. 1812 IV. 418 Not a bit of a B

a small degree; somewhat, rather. Not a little, a good deal, extremely.

† A little of the biggest (quot. 1654): rather large.

1382 Wyclif Heb. ii. 7 Thou bast mand him litil, a litil lesse fro aungelis. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 139 In bei lesse fro aungelis. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 139 In bei day he openede a litil hise ygen. 1413 Pilgr. Sovole (Caxton)

1. ix. (1859) 7. I was comforted nought a litel. 1470-85 Malore Arthur xvii, Thene was not he a lytel sory for launcelot. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 104 b, Here must I a litel digresse. 1606 G. Wloodcockel Lives Emperors in Hist. Iestine G gj, Although himselfe was of smal knowledge, and a little eloquent. 1611 Binle Ps. ii. 12 When his wrath is kindled but a little. 1644 Vicars God in Mount 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a little. 1654 Dorotthy Osnorne Lett. to Sir W. Temple (1888) 240 The ring, 100, is very well, only a little of the biggest. 1722 DE FOE Col. Jack (1840) 159, I was a little airaid. 1847 Marray Childr. N. Forest xviii, We are not a little hungry, I can tell you. 1887 Spectator 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a little dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly in after a

A short time or distance. Chiefly in after a

little, for a little, in a little. Vol. VI.

C1000 Ags. Gosp. John xvi. 16 Nu ymhe alytel [Hatton an lytel] ge me ne zeseoð, & eft embe lytel ge me zeseoþ. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 1v. i. 266 For a little Follow, and doe me seruice. 1611 Bible 2 Pet. ii. 18 They allure... those that were cleane [marg. Or, for a little, or a while] escaped from them who line in errour. a 1814 Hector III. ii. in New Brit. Theatre IV. 345 And death we all must in a little share. 1827 Carlyle Germ. Rom. I. 293 In a little, he and Froda left the inn. 1881 W. H. Mallock Rom. 19th Cent. II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used ads. = For or 212 select time or disc

b. Used advb. = For or at a short time or dis-

D. Used dato. = For or at a short thine of distance.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 93 3c iherden a lutel er on bisse redunge bet de halie gast com ofer ha apostlas. c1200 Ornin 3467 Forr a33 itt flæt upp i be lift Biforean hemma a litel. a1300 Curror M. 14327 Forgeten has bon son bi lare pat i be said a littel are. c1400 Destr. Troy 8421 Lengye here at a litil, lystyn mywordes. c1400 Mandrey. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 It tynnez into be see a lytill fra be citee. c1475 Ranf Collscar 800 He lukit ane lytill him fra. a 1533 L.D. Bernhers Huon lxvi. 227 Let me slepe a lytell lenger. 1643 Trapp Comm., Gen. xxii. 9 Mount Moriah..was a little from Jerusalem. 1671 Militon Samson 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. 1. i, Yet, yet, a little and destructive Slaughter Shall rage around. 1704 Cowers Moralizer corrected 21 In hope to bask a little yet. 1825 Watrreion Wand. S. Amer. 1. i. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a little ago. 1842 Tennyson Looksky Hall 1 Comrades, leave me here a little = 5 but little? (see 3). Obs. With quot. 1377 cf. 1470-85 and 1548 in 3.

T. G. But a little = 'but little' (see 3), Ohs.

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470-85 and 1548 in 3.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 11.188 Sothenesse sei3 hym wel and seide but a litel. 1596 Lavy Einflures (Arb.) 87 An aumswere which pleased Ferardo but a lyttle. 1596 Sharks. Tam. Shr. 1. ii, 61 Thou'dst thank me but a little. 1628 T. Sei NCLR. Logick 146, I hane a little to say touching this fourth scate; for, I have done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of little, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. By little and little; also + by little and by

of little, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. By little and little; also † by little and by little, † by a little and (a) little.

c 1380 Wyche Sel. Il'ks, 1. 358 Crist wole teche his disciplis bi litil and litil alle bes. 1413 Pilgr. Soude (Cayton) v. (1859) 63 Alwey it decreeyd by a litel and a litel. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret, Pric. Pric. 243 Hit sholde not be sodaynly chaungid that wyche is custommet, but slowly by lytill and by litill. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. 17, 112b, And so by a little and little, the Englishmen recovered again many tomes. 1537 Holdishmed Chron. I. Hist. Eng. 112/18 by what wyles and craft he night by little and little settle here, and obteine a kingdome in the lle. 1611 Bins Excol. Xxiii. 30. 1625 Bacon Ess., Alheism(Arh.) 337 Custome of Profine Scoffing in Holy Matters; which doth, by little and little, deface the Reuerence of Religion. 1632 Davona Relig. Laici Pref. 2 Their Descendants lost by little and little, the Primitive and Purer Rites. a 1774 Goldson. Hist. Greece 1. 321 Both fleets arrived by little and little. 1823 J. Badocock Dom. Amusem. 105 Add, by little and little, as much pearl-ash. as it will take up. 1886 Reskin Praterita 1. 243 All this we knew by little and little.

† b. A little and (a) little. Obs.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 550, I wol a little and litel laskit in hast. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite begance a lytyll and a lytill to come ageyne. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. VI, 170 This great tumult and sodain furly, was. a litle and litle appeased and finally quenched. 1655 Stapleton tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng. 75 The companie of faithfull began a litle and litle, till it was so pale. 1751 R. Paltock Peter Wilkins (1884) 1. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after, a little and a little and little at a time.

† c. Little and little. Obs.

c 1380 Wyclus Sel. Wish. 111. 302 Litel and litel the cate eateth the flickell. 1588 Parke tr. Mendoca's Hist. Chima 294 They

+ e. By (a) little. Obs.

† e. By (a) little. Obs.

1577 HANNER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a little, and as it were by stealth, to grow unto some quiet state. 1579 E. K. in Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded. § 4 Young birdes.. by little first prone theyr tender wyngs. 1647 W. Browne Polex. 11. 178 That melancholy waxing away by little. 1763 Ann. Reg., Char. etc. 106 Sift...more of the same sand by little upon it. a 1814 Love, Honor & Interest 1. i. in Arw Brit. Theatre 111. 263 Soou by little he began to droop.

† 8. Into (right) little: very nearly. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUGER Troplus 1v. 856 (884) For which we han o sorwed he and I That in-to litel bobe it hadde vs slawe, 1540 Lady Bayan in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxxi. 173 t wil be fin to right little) as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as the t'other way.

† 9. In a little: in a few words, briefly. Obs.

1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 11. i. 11 But pray how past it? He ell you in a little.

10. In little: on a small scale; formerly esp.

10. In little: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to Painting = in miniature.

1597 Shars. Lover's Compl. 90 On his visage was in little drawne What largenesse thinkes in parradise was sawne.

1602 — Ham. 11. ii. 384 [They] giue twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in Little. 1635

A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory, 7, 1 shall endeavour to limme her soule in little (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). 1655

STANLEY Hist. Philos. 11. (1701) 119/1

The Temple was an imitation in little of that at Ephesus. 1724

A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Relig. Pref. 67 This autority was at first exercised in little by those, who letc.]. 1762-71

H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 11. 171

Sir Kenelm Digby...compares Vandyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in little. 1842

TENNYSON Gardener's Dan. 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nr. cap 137

Ey Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in little there.

C. adv.

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quan-

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quan-

C. adv.

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; not much, not very. The use of the word to qualify adjs. (='not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common. c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) exviii. 87 Hio me lytle lass [L. pauloniums] labe woldan, disses eord-weges ende gescrifan. c 1200 OMMN 3751 patt to birrp. latent swipe unnornelig. 8 litell off be sellfenn. c 1380 Wyclif Stynn. Sel. Wks. I. 139 pci loven to litil be sheep. c 1400 Destr. Tray 13912 He drof at hym with be dart, derit hym but litle. a 1450 Myrc 21 Luylel ys worthy by prechynge 56 thow be of enyle lyurge. 1484 Canton Fables of Asop in xvii, Who that preyseth hym self lytyll he is ful wyse. a 1548 Hall. Chron. Hen. 171, 17 Remembryng the olde proverbe, love nue litle and love me longe. 1601 R. Jounson Kingd. a Common. (1603) 82 They. intermeddle little in the ordinary government of the state. 1710 Addition Talley. No. 192 e 2 They liked us as little as they did one another. 1766 Goldsm. 17c. H. iii, He. found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little estimable. 1812 Str. H. Duvy Chem. Philos. 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were little more than a collection of vague speculations. 1849 Macaclay Hist. Eng. ii. I. 161 Azeal little tempered by humanity or by common sense. 1876 Gladstone Homeric Synchr. 126 But this is little material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, little is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in he little knows = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. know, think, care, and synonyms of these. c 1200 Moral Olik 137 in Trin. Coll. Hom. 224 Litel woth hwat is pine. a 1300 Cursor M. 1834 Little roght Jam of his manance. a 1548 Hall Chron., Edde. H., 227 b, They would little thing, that he would so untrewly handle me. 1667 Millon P. L. IV. 86 They little know How dearly I abide that boast so vaine. 1802 Mar. Edde. H., 227 b, They would little thing. Little time

3. Comb., as little-able, -heard-of, -knoven, -loved, -travelled, -nsed adjs.; little-bless v., nonce-ved, -travelled, -nsed adjs.; little-bless v., nonce-ved, -1825 Coleridge Lett. Convers., etc. II. xiv. 225 May God bless you, and your "little-able but most sincere friend, 1610 Broughton Job i. 5 It may be my children have sinned, and "little-blessed God in their hart. 1787 Berthiam Dof. Usnry i. 3 The .. "little-heard-of offence of Maintenance. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly June 162 That singular and "little-known people the Mosquito Indians. a 1586 Sidney Arradia ii. (1500) 102 Ecing ridde of this louing but "little-loued company. 1889 Hissey Tour in Phacton 211 A *little-travelled land, this. 1900 Everybody's Mag. 111. 585/1 They went to the "little-used front door.

† Little, v. Obs. Also 3 luthi, -i(e)n, littlin,

† **Little**, v. Obs. Also 3 lutli, -i(e)n, littlin, 3-4 litelen, 4 little, -yl, lutle, lutlul, 5 lytil, -el, letil, lityll. [OE. lýtlian, f. lýtel LITTLE a.] 1. trans. To make little, diminish; to reduce in

1. trans. To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with away. c888 K. ΕLFRED Booth. xxix. § 1 Ponne lytlað åat his anweald, & ecð his ermða. c1200 Vices § Virtues (1883) 49 He litlede him seluen to-foren mannes eigen. a 1250 FW. Night. 539 Oft ich singe for heom þe more For lutli sum of heore sore. a 1300 E. E. Psalter viii. 6 Þou liteled him a litel wight Lesse fra þine aungeles bright. a 1325 Prose Psalter xviiii. 46 V shal littelel [sic] hem as poudre. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 11. 423 Departing litliþ strengþe. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gow. Lornásh. 85 Be it put ypon a softe fyr, to þe þrydde þarty þe lytild away. a 1483 Litter Niger in Honsch. Ord. (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nother usshers of hall... owe not to little or withdrawe any hole stuffe of fleshe or fyshe. 1642 Rocers Naaman 75 Ob þray God to little the, to þare off thy-superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 61 She [Eue] wende to haue lytelyd her synne. 1611 W. Sclatza Kry (1629) 164 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the crucifying of Christ to the ignorance of the Iewes; so littleing a sinne more grieuous. 1627 - Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 291 Its natural to most, to little their sins.

2. intr. To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.
c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. John iii. 30 Hine zedæfnað þætte

auexe mec untudlice part ic lytleze [Ags. Gosp. wanize, L. minui]. a 1225 St. Marher. 5 Ne his makelese lusum lec ne mei neauer littlin ne aliggen. a 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 265 Of bulli hlisse, bat hit ne me neauer mare lutlin ne wursin. c 1225 Old Age in Rel. Ant. 11. 211, I werne, I lutle, ther-for I murne. a 1375 Joseph Arim. 145 His Godhede luttulde not beis he lowe lihte. c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. 20 They lityll and deye by longe contynuaunce of ghostli siknesse.

contynuaunce of gnostii siknesse.

Hence + Littling vhl. so.

c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 102 If he conseille
be to lytelynge of bi binges bat bon hauys in tresour.

Little-ease. Now Hist. or arch. A place
in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; spec. the name it; a narrow place of confinement; spec, the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, Loudon. Also, the pillory or stocks. a 1520 Skelton Col. Cloute 1171 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease Fede hym with beanes and pease! 1548 Elvor Dict. s.v. Arca, A streicte place in a prisone, called littell ease. 1550 Latimer Last Serm. bef. Ediv. VI (1562) 115 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or lytle ease? 1668 MIDDLETON Family of Love in. i. D 1 b, How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] a 1623 W. Pemble U'ks. (1635) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in little ease. 1663 Drayden Wild Gallaut I. ii, I sweat to think of that garret ...why 'tis a kind of little ease, to cramp thy rebellious prentices in. 1688 R. Holle Armony in. 312/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester. it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Grate Door before it. 1738 Curiosity, or Cientl. & Lady's Libr. (1739) 54 Here every Creditor has Right to teize, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [Note, A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'Prentices]. 1752 Care Ilist. Eng. 111. 736 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. 1840 H. Ainsworth Tower Lind. Xii, The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. 1896 F. T. Bullen Log Sea-waif to The pantry: a sort of hitle-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

Little-go. [f. Little a. + Go sb. Cf. Great-them. of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an

Little-go. [f. LITTLE a. + Go sb. Cf. GREAT-

1. A private and illegal lottery Now Hist.

1. A private and illegal lottery Now Hist.

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[? c1710: cf. quot. 1867.] 1795 Sporting Mag. VI. 274

A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Islington. 1796 Colounous Police Metropolis 149 The Keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices.. have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. 1798 Edokworth Pract. Educ. (1811) I. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. 1802 Act 42 Go. III. c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall. be deemed. common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. 1806 Ann. Reg. 383 An unlawful game of chance,.. formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) I. 195 It is a political little-go, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. 1867 C. Walford Insur. Guide (ed. 2) 25 About this date [1710]. commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 526 fortinghtly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors. In another of these schemes 55. a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise. 1889 Practor Chance £ Luck 133 At illegal [lottery] offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. Univ. colloq. The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls').

formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now

formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1820 Gentl. Mag. XC. 1. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Grent-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. 1824 Blackwo. Mag. Oct. 461 note, The little-go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge. 1838 F. W. Roberson Lett. 23 May (1882) I. 37 dated 'Brazenose, Oxford', I have to take...my 'little go' this term. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis iii, He's coaching me and some other men for the little go' 1860 M. Burrows Pass & Class I. (1866) II. Responsions, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. 1876 Darwin Liffe & Lett. (1887) I. 47 In my second year had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

1817 Aug. 633/8 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

Little-good.

Little-good.

1. Sc. The devil.

12 of ALT Ann. Parish xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the littlegude was at his heek.

182 of Entail 11. 284 The min maidens now-a-days hae delivered themselves up to the Little-gude in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons.

2. dial. The sun-spurge, Euphorbia Helioscopia.

Also the rowy deals Parage accessor.

Also the sour dock, Rumex acetosa.

1808-80 in Jamieson. 1831 W. Patrick Plants Lanark.
210 Sun Spurge, Eufhorbia Helioscopia... Called Devil's

Kirnstaff and Little-good. 1876 Hardwicke's Science Gossip 39 Rumex acctosa gets [the name of] 'little guid'.

† Littlehead. Obs. [See -HEAD.] Littleness. a 1300 E. E. Psalter liv. [lv.] 8, I a-bade him pat sauf me made Fra littelhed of gast. c 1440 Jacob's Well 106 Arwenesse, bat may be clepyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. c 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. I. i. 1 The lytylhed of my persone.

sone.
† Littlelaik. Obs. [a. ON. lltil-leik-r: see LITTLE a. and -LAIK.] Littleness.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1700 As he lenes & lokis on his fourme, His littlaike [Dublin MS. littlayke] & his lickness he laythly dispiced. Ibid. 2706 How bi lawnes & bi littlaike [Dublin MS. lityllake] bon lickyns to my higt. laike [Dublin MS. li Little man.

1. The little finger. Obs. exc. dial.

c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 308/310 pc denel. wolde fain henten heom bi be polle with 'luttle man', is leste finguer. c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 753/3 Hic auricularis, the lythylman. 1888 in Sheffield Gloss.
 A small landowner or capitalist.

21. A Small Review Repts. Board Agric., East. 88 A little man may as well have nothing allotted to him as have it so far off. 1820 LAME Elia Ser. 1. Yaw Races of Men, I grudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little nien. 1891. S. C. Scruyener Our Fields & Cities 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow. with or without a cow.

with or without a cow.

3. a. Sc. (See quot. 1835.) b. (See quot. £1880).

1835 CARRICK Laird of Logan (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man'. £1880 Sketchy Mem. Eton 16 (Barrère) He called the footman (or little man, as was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

ny tutor's),
4. fl. Fairies, 'little folk'.
1850 ALLINGHAM Poems 87 Up the airy mountain Down the usby glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

Little master.

1. An inferior master. Obs.

1382 Wyche Gal. iii. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil mastir [1388 vndurmaistir, Vulg. sub pxdagogo].

2. pl. A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Dürer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [G. die kleinen meister, die Kleinmeister; F. les petits maîtres.]

1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 440/1. 1879 W. B. Scort Little Masters.

3. (See quots.)

3. (See quots.)

1870 L. Brentano Introd. to Toulmin Smith's Eng. Gilds 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (alias swenters), who were called Little Masters. 1888 Sheffield Gloss, Little master, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a lower contractor.

† Littlemeal, adv. Obs. In 4 -mele, -melome.

[f. Little sh. + MEAL.] Little by little.

1382 WYCLIF Gen. xxxiii. 14 V shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hym. — Deut., vii. 22 He shal waste thes naciouns in thi sixt, litilmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — Judg. xx. 33 The busshementis. .litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to opne.

Littleness (lit'lnes). [OF. lytelnes: see LITTLE a, and -NESS.] The attribute of being little. 1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature,

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 £Lfric Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Sume syndon grantitatis, 3a getacniað mycelnysse oððe lytelnesse [v.r. hitelnesse]. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Affocius is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylnes it not may be tak with hoke. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, His vylenes, lytelnes, or other deformite of nature. ?a 1550 Dunbar's Poems (1839) 37 For littilnes scho was forlorne, Siche ane kemp to beir. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 11. x 86 Those of unusuall littlenesse are made ladies dwarfs. 1655 — Hist. Camb. 83 Lowness of endowment, and littlenesse of Receit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. a 1667 Cowley Greatness in Verses & Ess. (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleness almost in all things. A little convenient Estate, a little chearful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. 1726 Swift Gulliver II. viii, Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. 1828 CHALMERS in Watson Life A. Thomson (1882) 81, 1 thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity. 1883 Harper's Mag. Nov. 1902/1A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2. Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; small-

insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; small-

ness of mind.

ness of mind.

1388 Wycle Ps. liv. 9 [Iv. 8], I abood hym, that made me sand fro the littlnesse [Vulg. pusillanimitate], ether drede of spirit. 1438 Cath. Angl. 219/1 A Littlnes, declinitas ingentj est, medicitas, parultas, paucitas. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 11. i. 84 Knowynge the lytylnesse & frayl]lle of humayne nature. 1694 South Serm. 11. Ep. Ded., If the supposed Littleness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 197 ? 4 There is a Sort of Littleness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. 1779 Mao. D'Arblav Diary 20 Oct. Mrs. Thrale. is so enraged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect. 1822 Hazlit Tablet. Ser. II. iii. (1869) 78 Littleness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. 1871 L. Stephen Player. Eur. xi. (1894) 262 The mountains. speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. 1866 W. Ward Talks with Tennyson in New New, July 81 Contemptionsness. was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

b. An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 INCELO Bentiv. & Ur. II. (1682) 110 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlenesses which we meet with in our preception of other things. a 1797 H. WALFOLE Mem. Geo. II (1847) 111. xi. 202 One of those varinglorious littlenesses which too often entered into his composition. 1832 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) 111. 38 Philiful Littlenesses as we are. 1859 TENNYSON Idylls Ded. 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses. 1865 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. VIII. knii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlenesses.

† Little-what. Obs. [f. Little What. Cf. littles vohal s.v. Little B. 3 c.] A small portion or quantity (of); somewhat. Also A little vohal (advb.): in some degree, somewhat.

c1380 Wyclus Serm. Sel. Wks. 1, 62 So bat ech on myste take a litil what of breed. 1387 TEEVISA Higden (Rolls) II. 99 Twenty 3ere and a litel what more. Ibid. V. 191 And so he reste a litel what sittynge [L. modieum sedendo]. 1398—Barth. De P. R. 1v. ix. (Tollem. MS.), A litill what swete in sanoure [L. in sapore parnon dulce]. a 1400-50 Alexander 4392 Of pi lare a litill-qual likis me to write.

† Little world. Obs. A literal rendering of

+ Little world. Obs. A literal rendering of Microcosm.

MICROCOSM.

6.1200 Ormin 17597 Mycrocossmos, batt nemnedd iss Afterr Ennglisshe spæche Pe little werelld. 1450 80 tr. Secreta Secret. 35 The philesofre callith man the litille world, 1603 H. Crosse Vertus Commune. (1878) 124 If the hodie be not set on worke, the minde goeth astray, whereby this litle world is soone ouerthrowne. 1605 Shaks. Lear III. 1 to QO. 1608). 1614 SVLYESTER Little Bartas 28 The Little World, wherein the Great is shown. 1649 G. Daniel. Trinarch, Hen. IP, celix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

World, wherein the Great is shown. 1649 G. Darkel. Trinarch, Hen. IV., celix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

Little-worth, a. (sb.) Now arch. and Sc. Of little worth; esp. Sc. = of worthless character. c 1200 Ormin 16518 All swa snam itt wass litell wurth Till be33re sawle nede. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 236 Right so as contricion analleth noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte. right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfaccion withouten contricion. 1565 [Ewell Pof. Apol. (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I have heere alleged. is Little-worth stuffe. 1611 Birle Prov. x. 20 The heart of the wicked is little-worth 1733 E. Errskine Serm. Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lax little-worth young men. 1785 Boswell Tour Hebrides 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!' 1825-80 Jameson S.v., He's a little-worth body. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. lxxxv. 30, 1. Whose life, whose thoughts were little worth. b. sb. A 'little-worth' person. 1825-80 Jameson Little worth. This term is used substantively in Dumff[ies]; as, He's a littleworth.

Littling. dial. [OE. lylling: see Little a. and -1103] A little child or young animal. c 1975 Rusha. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan euman to me. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 14 Letely ba lytlingan. 1721 Balley. Litteling, n little one. 1852 Alex. Robr. 1700 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xix. 1852 Bec. E

Littoral (littoral), a. and sb. Also 7 litorall, litteral, 7-9 litoral. [ad. L. littorālis, better lītorālis, f. lītor-, lītus (often written littus) shore. Cf. F. littoral.]

Ittoralis, f. Ittor-, litus (often written littus) shore. Cf. F. littoral.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Privese 11. 125 The litteral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner inlighted. 1802 Edin. Rev. I. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. 1833 LYELL Princ. Geol. 111. 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil. 1852 PHILLIPS Rivers Torksh. v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. 1869 RAWLINSON Anc. 1/15t. 320 The littoral chimate. 1875 Wonders Phys. World 11. ii. 223 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable. 1875 Wonders Phys. World 11. ii. 223 The littoral chittoral climate. 1875 Wonders Phys. World 11. ii. 223 The littoral between the confidence of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour. 1895 HOFFMAN Begin. Writing 44 The Innuit of littoral Alaska. D. Zool., Geol., etc.: Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Min. Introd., Fishes... are either pelagious, living in the main sea, .. or litorall, living neer the shore. 1731 Balley vol. II, Litoral shells. 1776 DA COSTA Conchology 66 Some [Shell-fish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. 1830 LYELL Princ. Gool. 1. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English Crag. 1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. xiii. (1879) 285 The islands were here. composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. 1866 TATE Brit. Mollusks iv. 82 Limax gagates is a littoral animal. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Gool. lit. for The Littoral grone lies between high and low water mark. 1886 Grav Struct. Bol. 4191 Littoral, Littoral, Belonging to or growing on the senshore or rivershore.

B. sb. A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [After It. littorale, F. littoral.]

1815 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1838) XII. 257 By the cession to

O'Donovan Mero Oasis Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

Littour, early form of Lictor; obs. f. Litter sb.

Littress (li-trés). (See quot.) 1875 Knight Diet. Mech., Littress, a smooth kind of cartridge-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

Littuit, variant of LITUIT Obs.

Lituanian, obs. form of LITHUANIAN.

Lituate (li'tiŭ_ie't), a. Bot. [f. L. lilu-us elarion +-ATE² 2.] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

outwards.

1866 in Treas. Bot. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Litu'iform, a. rare—o. [f. L. litu-us elarion +-(1) FORM.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in SMART; and hence in mod. Dicts.
† Lituit. Her. Obs. Also 7 littuit, lytuite.

[variant of LETTICE.] (See quots.)

1562 LEIGH Armorie (1597) 75 b, The second [fnr] is called Argent, and is vsed for a doubling, and taken for the Lituit's skin. 1610 Guillin Heraldry 1. iii. 9 The skinne or furre of a little beast called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceive) [of] Lithuania. 1731 in Balley vol. II.

Lituite (litui): Geol. [ad. mod.L. Lituites, f. lituus: see Lituus; so called from its shape.]

A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus Lituites.

18. Ideas. See Littos, so carted from its snape, 3. A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus Lituites.

1828-32 in Webstre. 1837 Buckland Geol. & Min. 1. 365
Lituite. Together with the Orthoceratic, .. there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called Lituites. 1859 in Page Handbk. Geol. Terms.

Lituolite (litiu/olait). Geol. [f. mod. L. Lituol-a,

dim. of L. lituus (see LITUUS: the name refers to the shape of the shell) + -ITE.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus Lituola.

fossil foraminifer of the genus Lituola.

1843 Humble Diet. Gool. etc., Lituolite, a fossil lituola.

1859 in Pace Handbk. Gool. Terms.

|| Litura (litiü®ră). Ent. [L.] (Sec quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 285 Litura, an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. Ibid., Liturate, a surface painted with one or more such spots [Litura]. 1866 Treas. Bot., Liturate, when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

† Liturate, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. L. liturăt., ppl. stem of liturățe, f. litura an erasure, f. lit-, ppl. stem of liturățe, f. litura an erasure, f. lit-, ppl. stem of liture to blot out.] trans. To blot out.

stem of *linëre* to blot out.] trans. To blot out, erase. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

Liturge (lit vid3). rare-1. In 8 liturg.

Liturge (litūrdʒ). rare—1. In 8 liturg. [ad. L. lītūrg-us, Gr. λειτουργ-όs (see Liturgy).] Λ priest or minister; = Liturgist 3.

1737 Waterland Eucharist 478 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liturge, obs. form of Litharge.

Liturgic (lit vadzik), a. and sb.

LITURGIC (httr/idgik), a, and sb. [ad. late L. ltturgic-us, a. Gr. λειτουργικ-ύs, f. λειτουργ-ύs; see LITURGY.] A. adj. = LITURGICAL.

1656 BLOUNT Glassogr., Liturgick, pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial. a 1763 Byroon Expost. with Sectarist it Misc. Poems 1773 II. 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. 1781 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry III. xxvii. 166 The Te Deum, Benedictus, and the rest of the liturgic hymns. 1880 T. C. MURRAY Orig. & Growth Ps. ix. 282 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento.

D. Gr. Antio. (Cf. LITURGY 2)

purely sturgic cento.

b. Gr. Antiq. (Cf. LITURGY 3.)

1849 GROTE Greece 11. lxi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

B. sb. pl. +1. ? Liturgical books. Obs.

a 1677 BARROW Pope's Suprem. (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks suppose) were an Apostle.

2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin,

etc. b. That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., Liturgies, the doctrine or theory of liturgies. 1860 Worcester (citing Eclectic Rev.). 1882 W. Blankie Ministry of Word 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgies, etc. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgies.

Liturgical (litiraldzikal), a. [Formed as prec. + Al.] Pertaining to or connected with public

Liturgical (litō idgikāl), a. [Formed as prec. +-AL.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or spec. with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies.

Liturgical colours: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. Liturgical day: a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 Militon Animadv. Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgical tautologies, and impertinencies. 1704 NELSON Fest. & Fasts ix. (1730) 58x There being no less than five liturgical Words in that Text. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers 1. ii. 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. Ibid. 172 The Anglo-Saxons got all their liturgical books from Rome. 1861 Pearson Farly & Mid. Ages Eng. 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal. 1875 Chamb. Yml. No. 132. 54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. 1894 O. J. Reichell in Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archit. Soc. 1. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop.

Hence Liturgically adv., from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

sidered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. 1899 T. K. CHEVNE Chr. Use Psalms i, 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

Liturgician (liturgiffan). [f. Liturgic: see -ICIAN.] One skilled in liturgies.

-ICIAN.] One skilled in liturgies, 1889 Cur. Wordsworth in Guardian 13 Nov. 1767/t Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the litur-

Liturgiological (litē:udziðle:dzikal), a. [f.

Liturgiological (litɔ̄udʒiðlpˈdʒikal), a. [f. Ltturgiology+-ie+-al.] Pertaining to or connected with liturgiology.

1887 Athenæum 16 July 80/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? 1894 Westm. Gaz. 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, 'The Hours of the Virgin Mary', was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

Liturgiologist (litɔ̄udʒip-lòdʒist). [f. next +-1st.] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 Ch. Times 27 Jan. 30/3 Ninety-nine ont of a hundred liturgiologists, .. would have .. replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. 1882 T. F. Simons Alms & Oblations 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, sub uno, as liturgiologist express it.

Liturgiology (litōudʒip'lòdʒi), [f. Liturgy

Alms & Oblations 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, sub une, as liturgiologists express it.

Liturgiology (litārdzip¹lódzi). [f. Liturgy +-0L0gY.] The science which treats of liturgies. 1863 Neale (title) Essays on Liturgiology. 1866 Ch. Times 27 Jan. 30/1 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. 1889 Q. Rev. Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

Liturgist (liturdzist). [f. Liturgy + -1ST. Cf. F. liturgist (1752, Dict. de Trevoux].]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy. 1649 Milton Eikon. i. Wks. 1851 HL 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 16. Harl. MS. 6612, lf. 2 The Catholick Lyturgist to his rightly religious frend. 1812 Religionism 54 Keep your distance, cainff wretches, do, Vile liturgists; 2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1657 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer (1664) 218 lt comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lectionarius... and other old Liturgists and Expositors. 1712 Sir G. Wheller Liturgy after the Anc. 202 (MS.) Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgists. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers 1. 450 Dionigi, the liturgists. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers 1. 450 Dionigi, the liturgists. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers 1. 450 Dionigi, the liturgists. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers 1. 450 Bond of mediaceal liturgists. Holy Week is called Habdomada Authentica.

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister. 1848 R. l. Wilbergerer Dect. Incarnation xiii. (1822) 327

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister. 1848 R. I. Willemproger Deck. Incarnation xii. (1852) 327
The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i.e. as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed.

1850 in Century Dick.

Hence Liturgistical a., of or pertaining to a liturgist.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in Guardian 13 Nov. 1767/t A Bishop., has an inherent liturgistical character by our ancient custom.

Liturgize (littěrdzeiz), v. rare-1. [f. LITURGY

Liturgize (lithidgeiz), v. rare⁻¹, [f. LITURGY + -17E.] intr. To perform a liturgical act. 1826 G. S. Faber Diffe. Remanism (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews: but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom. **Liturgy** (lithidgi). Also 6-7 leitourgie, leiturgie, -y, liturgie. [ad. med.L. lītūrgia, a. Gr. λειτουργία public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. λειτουργός (also ληιτ-, Hesych.) public servant, minister, f. *λείτο-s (believed to be a var. of *λήντοs, public, recorded in the subst. uses public servaint, infinister, 1. *\(\lambda \text{tro-s}\) (perieved to be a var. of *\lambda \text{tro-s}\), public, recorded in the subst. uses \(\lambda \text{tro-y}\) public hall, \(\lambda \text{tr} \eta \text{, } \text{tr} \eta \text{ pri priestess; app. a derivative of \(\lambda \xi \text{sis}\), \(\lambda \xi \text{so}\) people) + -\(\eta \gamma \text{so}\) that works. Cf. F. \(\lambda \text{liturgie}\) (16th c. .]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist: properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In

liturgies, used spec. (with qualification) of the dif-

liturgies, used spee. (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service.

1560 Becon Catech. v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b, In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we reade thus. So sone as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.]. 1564 Harding Answ. to French Challenge 105 Basile in his liturgie, that is to saye, service of his Masse, sayeth thus in a prayer. 1565 Jewel. Repl. Harding 105 kl. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that line in Monasteries. 1635 Pacture Christianogr. 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. 1843 Puser Serm. Holy Euch. 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. 1890 Ch. Q. Kev. Jan. 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. † Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

of Divine service. † Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

• 1593 E.vam. II. Barowe, etc. B j h, Wither he thinketh that any Leitourgies, or prescript formes of prayer, may he imposed vpon the church. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1v. xi. \$ 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. 1605 Bacon Adv. Leavn. II. xxv. \$ 20 Four main branches of divinity; faith, manners, liturgy, and government. 1640 Br. Hall Humb. Remonstr. 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leitourgie and Episcopacy. 1657-61 Heviln Hist. Ref. II. Pref. 47 The Smectymnian . rather chose to fell down Liturgie it self as having no authority from the Word of God. 1704 Swift Mech. Operation Spirit Misc. (1711) 290 Their Discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Deities to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white

God to cross or interfere with that of the black. 1854
EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks. (Bolm)
III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of cburches, are.. of this
slow growth. 1885 A. M. FAIRBAIRN Catholicism II. iv. 73
Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and
church of Knox.

fig. 1630 B. Jonson New Inn III. ii, The Liturgie of Loue,
Onid de arte amandi. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. I. xii. 54
Charming, and Conjuring (the Leiturgy of Witches). 1784
COWPER Task vo. 697 For Garrick was a worshipper himself;
He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. Chiefly with the: The Book of Common Prayer.

He drew the Hurgy, and tramed the ries and solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. Chiefly with the: The Book of Common Prayer.

1629 PRYNNE Ch. Eng. 123 That worthy Arch-Dishop Crammer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine.

1646 Milton Sounet, On new forcers of Conscience, Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1688 PENTON Guardian's Instruct. (1897: 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy. 1794 NELSON Fest. of Fasts (1739) Prelim. Instruction 2, K. Charles 2, issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy. 1828 Macaulay Hallam Ess. (1887: 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes, her noble and pathetic liturgy. 1843 Borrow Bible in Spain (ed. 2) III, xii. 222 It was Sunday... and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3. Gr. Antiq. At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense.

expense.

1836 Lytton Alhens (1837) II. 461 The State received the aid of, what were termed liturgies from individuals.

1847 Grother Greece in. xi. III. 159 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expence and trouble upon the holder of them.

1880 Sat. Rev. 25 Dec. 790 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. attrib. and Comb. public object.
4. attrib. and Comb.

4. autro. and Como.

1641 Milton Animado. 25 The principall scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weaknesse of the Ministers. 1711 Countrey-Man's Lett. to Curat 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. 1901 Wistin, Gaz. 22 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy-melodies...can now again be given in their original purity. original purity

Hence + Liturgy v. rare-1, trans., to conduct

by means of the Liturgy.

1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. III. 10 All the Presbyterians unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgy'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

Lituus (litin_ivs). [L.]

1. Rom. Antiq. a. The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. b. A curved trumpet,

1. Nom. Antiq. 8. The crooked stan borne by an augur; an augural wand. b. A curved trumpet, a clarion.

[1579-80 North Plutarch, Camillus (1595) 159 They. did finde... Romulus augures crooked staffe... This staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and. they call it Lithus. 1 1611 Coryat's Crudities, Panegrr. Verses 11 b, (Note) The Augures lituus or bended staffe. 1776 Eurose Ilitu. Jus. 1. 518 A double Lithus. The littus was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name. It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet. 1801 A. Rankes Ilist. France I. 1. ii. 234 The littuus of the Roman augurs became the crossier, or hishop's staff. 1851 D. Wilson Irch. Ann. (1863) I. II. iii. 368 A lituus or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. Math. (See quot. 1839.)

[a 1716 R. Cores Harmonia Mensurarum (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adjungam Spiralem, quam Litui Figuram appello propter forme similitudinem.] 1758 Lyoss Fluxions iv. § 119 If BF is inversely as the square of SF, the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the Litus. 1839 Fenny Cycl. XIV. 58 Lithus, a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction. Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radiis describes the lituus. The polar equation of this spiral is r*9 = a.

3. Zool. A genns of cephalopods, now called 3. Zool. A genus of cephalopods, now called

3. Zool. A genus of cephalopods, now called Spirula; a shell of the genus.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v., The lituus is always a conic shell, running in a strait line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this strait part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. Ibid., Lituites, a name given to the stones formed in the lituus shell.

Litue, Liuf, Liun e, obs. ff. Lieu, Life, Lion.

Livable: see LIVEABLE.

Livanomancy, erron. var. LIBANOMANCY.

Livar, obs. form of Liver sb.2

Live (laiv), a. [An attributive use of *live* in on *live*, ALIVE. Cf. *lives* in LIFE sb. 15.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life;

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. Live hair, feathers: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1542 Udal. Apophth. Erasm. 256 b. A line doggue, a cocke, an adder and an ape. 1548 Udall, etc. Par. Erasm., Mark 19 b. A line carkas linyng only to his payne & torment. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. II. i. 172 The inyce of it on sleeping eye-lids kid, Will make or man or woman madly dote Vpon the next line creature that it sees. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxiv. § 5. 153 It seemed. not against reason or repute them by a contreous construction of law, as linemen. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 215 Hairs. pulled off from a live Hare. 1681 Lond. Gaz. No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Perivigs. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables colxxxvi. 250, I had rather be a Live. Begger then a Dead Countess. 1839-41. S. Warren Ten Thous. a Vr. II. iv. 99 The only live things visible. 1848 Kingsley Saint's Trag. 1. i. 126 Shall two hundredweight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-inch wooden saint, and the same weight of honesty not worship his four-foot live one? 1856 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 298, I brought two live

plants in flower pots. 1864 Browning J. Lee's Wife vin. ii, 'Tis a clay cast.. From Hand live once, dead long ago. 1875 MAINE Hist, Inst. iv. 107 It [i.e. the land] has 'live chattels and dead chattels'. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited. † b. alsol. Obs.

1505 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith 125 b, A comfort for the line, and token of their good heart. 1577 FULKE Two Treat, agst. Papists in. 456 One sacrifice for the line and the deade. 1608 WILLET Hexapla Exod. 486 Both the line and dead should be equally divided. 1699 BENTLEY Phat. 217 JT His Gentleman. that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

C. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (slang occas. of inanimate things).

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in a real live — '(slang oceas, of inanimate things),

1887 Fun 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug, given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohea. 1890 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister 53 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher.

d. A live certainty: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for a local containty (con librate as S)

stituted for a dead certainty (see DEAD a. 18).

1855 Thackeray Newcomes 11. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. Mackenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. transf. and fig. in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with lighter before to indications.

of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. More Song of Soul in. n. xxiv, Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Idees. 1853 M. Arnolo Scholar-Cipsy ii, All the live murmur of a summer's day. 1858 Kingslev Parable from Lielig viii. (1878) 251 The world is too live yet for thee. 1878 DOWDEN Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot ii. 296 Style. 18 of bye with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly U.S.). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

tions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 Besant & Rice Gold. Britterfly 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. 1877 Talmage 50 Serm. 26 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible. 1888 Brice Amer. Commin. III. cviii. 565 An enterprising man. created a new type of 'live' newspaper. 1900 Speaker 8 Sept. 618/1 The strennous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming Indicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 Bibl. Isa. vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims vnto mee, having a live-cole in his hand. a 1626 W. Sclater Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 288 Where is any live sparke or seede of Grace? 1756-7 It. Krysler's Trate. 1760 III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals. stings himself in the head. 1840-2 Geo. Euror in Academy 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. 1865 Swinburne. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æncid v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

1876 Britanyf. and fig. 1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 278

1887 Bowen Virg. Analy. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

Iransf. and fig. 1658-9 Burlon's Diary (1828) III. 278
We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 964 Now from the virgin's check a fresher bloom Shoots less and less the live carnation round. 1873 T. W. Higginson Oldford Days 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. 1902 Blackus. Mag. May 646/1 Dead' and live' were terms used in speaking of dull opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to blauk.

match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to blank.

1799 Naval Chron. I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fred. 1833 Autson Hist. Europe (1849-50) XI. Ixvvii. § 6.

506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart.

1890 Dâily News 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. 1894 Times 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground. .. They were elive' matches. 1897 Daily News 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a — fine pal to give me a live cartridge', 1898 Westm. Caz. 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. 1898 Allbut's Syst. Med. V. 556 A person for example may be seriously injured. through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwroughl; = L. vious. b. Of air: In its native state, purc. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 22 Live brimstone, boiled to the thicknesse of Honey. 1778 Pennant Tour in Wales II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. 1855 Browning Old Pictures in Flor. ii, Through the live translucent bath of air. 1855 Tennsvos Mandt. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. 1878 Browning Aristoph. Apol. 1526 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which cither themselves move or impart motion to others.

either themselves move or impart motion to others.

cither themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD a. 23.)
1835 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. £1866 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech. 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. 1875 Knight Diel. Mech., Live-axle, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. Phil. Live-lead, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. 1878 Lockyek Stargazing 308 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. 1882 Nares Seamanship (ed. 6) 53 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring. 1884 Knight Diel. Mech. Suppl., Live Ring, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-fables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch

To Clockm. 156 [A] Live Spindle. [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.
 Of or pertaining to a living being. + Live

7. Of or pertaining to a living being, *Live voice; the voice of a living man. (Cf. vivá voce.) Live weight: the weight of an animal while living, 1613 Jackson Creed II. 367 For the begetting of true and liuely faith, we suppose the liue voice of an ordinary Ministery as the Organe, whereby [etc.]. 1649 J. H. Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn. 32 Ineffectuall... if not quickned with some live-voyce and knowing assistance. 1872 Baker Nile Tribut. xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. 1898 Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. 286 The live-weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: +live anatomy, vivisection (see ANATOMY I b); live-asnnder? nonce-wd., (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); live-birth, the fact of a child's being born alive; live-born a., born alive; live-broken a., broken alive; live-eannibalism, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; live-gang U. S. (see quot.); + live-goods, ?=Live-stock; live-hole Brickmaking goods, t = Live-Stock; five-hole Drukmaking (see quol.); +live-like a., resembling a living person; live matter (see quol.); +live-personal a., made by the person himself; +live-shape, living form; live-steam (see quol.); live-thorn a., constructed of living thorn (cf. quickthorn Quick I); live-vat (see quol.); +live-wight, a living l living thing; live-work (see quot.). Also Live-

QUICK D); live-wat (see quol.); †live-wight, a living thing; live-work (see quol.). Also LIVE-BAIT, LIVE-OAK, LIVE-STOCK.

a 1834 Coleringe in Lit. Rem. (1836) 11. 248 He has by guilt torn himself 'live-asunder from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a preter-natural state. 1869 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Live-birth. The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of 'live-birth in the legal sease. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl II. iii. 41 The self same house... where they had nine children 'live born and christened. 1824 CANBELL Theodoric Wks. (1837) 55. A wretch 'live-broken on misfortune's wheel. 1804 Alnu. Rev. II. 199/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak... of the 'live-cannibalism of Tongataboo. 1875 Knight Dit. Mech., *Live-gang, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. 1626 Jackson Creed vin. xiii. § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or 'live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or 'live holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. 1614 Jackson Creed III. Xii. § 3 Hauing now met them as 'line-like as they themselues were. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Live-matter (Printing), type in page or column ready for printing. 1614 Jackson Creed III. xii. § 6 Mooses 'live-personal proposal. 1851-61 Mantew Lond. Labour II. 193 Some of the most experienced 'live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. 1626 Jackson Creed Vin. x. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, tooke their distinct specifical being, or 'live-shape, from the first sinue. 1855 Knight Dict. Mech., *Live-steam, 1. Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to exhaustseam. 1869 Pall Mall G. 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the water the mass expense of water and strong 'live-thorp plisade inpenentable to arrows. 1852 Morett Tanning & Corrying (1853) 163 The fresh, or 'live

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopi-

ing fiving objects or for examining them microscopically, as live-box, -car, -trap, -veell, 1862 Gosse in Pop. Sci. Rev. I. 41 note, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. 1875 Knight Diet. Mech., Live-trap, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the other ones constitute the sides. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 199 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. 1893 Fink's Stand. Diet., Live-well, a well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.

Live (liv), v.1 Pa.t. and pa. pple. lived (livd).
Forms: Inf. a. 1 libban, 2-4 li-, lybben, 3
Orm. libbenn. β. 1 liftan, liftgean, lyfan, -ian, leofian, -izean, Northumb. liftga, 2-4 lifen, livien, leofian, -izean, Northumb. lifiza, 2-4 lifen, livien, 3 Orm. lifenn, 2-4, 6 liven; 3 leofen, leofven, (lioven, luvien), 4-5 lif(fte, (4 lijf, lyfve, lnf(e), 4-6 lyve(n, lyvie, -yn, Sc. leif(fte, leyff, lyf(fte, 5 lyf(e, (4-5 liwe, -i, -y, lywe); 2, 4-5 lef, en, 4-5 leven, -yn, (4 levin, loven), 5 lewyn, 5-6 leve, 6-7 Sc. leaf, leiv(e, 4- live. Pa. t. 1 lifede, -ade, lifde, 2-5 livede, 4- lived. Pa. t. 1 lifede, -ade, lifde, 2-fivede, (6 liven, lyven), 3- lived. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OE. libban (WS.), lifian, lifgan (Anglian and in poetical texts), pa. t. lifode, lifde, corresp. to OFris. libba, liva, leva, OS. libbian, pa. t. pl. libdum (Du. leven), OHG. lebên (MHG., mod.G. leben) to live, ON. lifa to live, remain (Sw. lefva to live, qvar-lefva to remain, Da. leve to live), Goth. liban, pa. 1. libaida to live:-OTeut. stem *libê-, f. root *lib-

(: /aib-) to remain, continue, whence Life sb., q.v. for cognate words.]

1. intr. To be alive; to have life (see Life 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of

1. intr. To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) cither as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. + To live and look (see LOOK v.).

In this sense the simple present is now arch. or rhetorical; the compound present is living is the usual form.

c 825 Vest. Psaller exiii. 18 We do do liftgod we bledshad dryhten. 971 Blickl. Hom. 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drence leofian ne mæx. a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oder odde pær libban odde þær licgan. c 1175 Pater Noster in Lamb. Hom. 65 Ure gultes lauerd bon us forgenen al swa we dob alle men þet liuen. c 1205 LAV. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1225 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. a 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi broðer. A 1226 Lav. 4668 lch sugge þe to sode þat set leoueð þi þat to þi þat set leoueð þi þa

live on a person: to burden him with one's main-

live on a ferson: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 Blickl. Hom. 51 Godes is bat yrfe be we bix leofish.

1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 62 Eft zenim swines scearn bas be on dun lande and wyrtum libbe. c 1200 Ornin 7775 Cullfre lifebh outht bi flessh. c 1200 Gen. 8 £x. 537 Foueles waren der-inne cumen. And mete quorbi dei mixten linen. a 1300 Cutsar M. 11109 Ion lined wit rotes and wit gress, wit hom o be wildernes. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 242 Many. bat wolen make hem self gentel men and han litel or nougit to lyne on. 1382 — Matt. iv. 4 A man lyneth not in hreed aloon. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXII. 217 Tresour to lyne by to here lynes ende. c 1440 Gesta Rom. bxxix. 411 (Add. M.S.) She. Leuyd. many yeres with rotes and grasse, and such Frute as she myght gete. c 1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 288 Leiff on your awin. 1232 L.D. Bernres Froiss. I. cevii. 244 They coude fynde nothynge to lyne by in the playne countrey. a 1548 Ilall Chron. Hen. VIII, 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pencion to live on. 1583 STUBES Anal. Abns. 11. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to line yon other mens labours. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 147 The Agriophagi. Line most of panthers and lions flesh. 1651 Holbes Leviath. In. Alii. 294 They that served at the Altar lived on what was offered. 1670 Excitand Cont. Clergy 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 264 *2 Irus. spent some Time after with Rakes who had lived upon him. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 35 For Asthma. live a fortnight on boiled Carrots. 1802 Paley Nat. Theol. xvi. 5 Wks. 1830 IV. 194 The spider lives upon flies. 1852 R. S. Surfies Sponge's Sp. Tour iii. 9 He then lived on his 'means' for a while. 1880 Jessor Coming of Friars ii. 84 Sometimes they were. . living upon their friends.

10 Light Edickl. Hom. 57 Pa gastlican lare. . be ure saul big.

they were .. living upon their means.

b. fig.

971 Elickl. Hom. 57 Pa gastlican lare .. be are saul big leofab. c 1375 Crosor M. 15614 (Fairf.), I warne 300 to . liuc a-pon his lare. 1754 Shebbeake Matrimony (1766) I. 246
They .. agreed .. to live on Letters, till the painful age should be lapsed which held them apart. 1844 A. B. Welby Poems (1867) 49 To live untill this tender heart On which it lives is dead.

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence.

Const. hv. + of. on or upon, + with. Also, to live

Const. by, + of, on or upon, + with. Also, to live from HAND TO MOUTH. To live by one's wits: see WIT.

WIT.

c 900 tr. Bæda's IIIst. iv. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] be heora agenum handgewinne lifigeab. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 964 ple scottes sede þat þet lond nogt inou be To hom bothe to libbe hy as hii migte ise. 136a Langl. P. P.I. A. XI. 272 A feloun was sanid þat hadde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & þeftis. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his dougtres use hem to wolle craft. . bey schulde 3if hem nedede lyve by þe craft. c 1440 Jacob's Well 160 Comoun womman, þat leuyth by here body. c 1450 MF. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 210 Item, þe galle of euery fowl, þat lyueb by raneyne doþ þe same. 1484 Canton Fables of Alfonce iii, [He] lyued by the laboure of his handes pourely. 1530 Palsers, 672/2 Thou lyvest of nothing but of pollyng. a 1548 [Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 174 b, Men. had lived by the kynges wages, more then a few yeres. 1602 2nd I'l. Return fr. Parnass. 111. iii. 1291 A dunce I see is a neighbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 111. xix. 178 They

lived of fishing at sea, and of seeds. 1628 Earle Microcosm., Surgeon (Arb.) 62 His gaines are very ill got, for he liues by the hurts of the Common-wealth. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 295 God left man.. to live.. by his own industry. 1713 Steele Englishm. No. 24. 161 A whimsical Fellow.. liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) II. 428 Every one.. must live by his trade. 1865 Kinsoskey Heren. Prel., Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. 1887 Jessore Arcady i. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes. the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. Live and let live.
1622 Malynes Anc. Law-Merch. 229 According to the Dutch Prouerbe. Lenen cude laten lenen, To line and to let others line. 1687 R. L'Estrange Answ. Diss. 43 And what's the Whole Bus'ness at last; but Live, and let Live. 1885 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) II. 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (oceas, an adj. or compl.

sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp.

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c900 tr. Bæda's Hist. t. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu hie mid heora zeferum drohtian & hifizean [J/S. B. lifian] scylan?

c1200 Ormin 372 And 311 mays ben þiss ilke word God lare hu 311 wir þilbbenn. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney vif şer þat we abbeþ yliude in such vice. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 581 Pa3 þun a sotte lynie, ... by-þenk þe symtyme. 1340-70 Alex. § Dind. 288 Leden clanliche our lif & libben as simple. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xiv. (Lucas) 32 How þai liffyt her but blame. 1426 Avdelay Poems 2 He that levys here ry3(twysly. 1472 Presentin, Fories in Stortes Misc. (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld..now liffez as a vacabond. 1538 Starrer England t. i. 9 Wych tyme he lynyd more vertusely. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. If 39 Ilk ane of them sall leane leallie and trewlie in their office. 1657-83 Evelyn Hist. Relig. (1850) 1. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. 1675 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we. shall pass our days in good hope. b. to personal conditions, e. g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the courtary. † To live away: to lead a life of extravagance. To live in clover (see Clovel 3). To live fast (see

To live in clover (see CLOVER 3). To live fast (see

† To live away: to lead a life of extravagance. To live in clover (see CLOVER 3). To live fast (see FAST adv. 7).

Beowuff (Z) 99 Swa da driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiglice. e1200 Ormin 5207 Par he shollde libbenn Wijbb resste and ro. 1297 R. Glove. (Rulls) 535 (MS. a) per abbeb kinges & mani obere ofte ilyved in ioie. a1300 Cursor M. 11132 To speke of nedes of pair huse Als dos be men pat lines in spus. c1350 Will. Paterne 1388 pus pei left in likyng a god while after. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1.228 He levys at ess that frely levys! c1375 Sc. Lcg. Saints iii. (St. Andrew) 944 To luf in contemplacione. c1400 Destr. Tray 9760 And fele. fre kynges frusshet to dethe, Pat might haue lenyt as lordes in bere lond yet. 1484 CANTON Fadles of Esop 1. xii, Better worthe is to lyue in ponerte surely then to lyue rychely beyng ener in daunger. a1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 364 To suffer everie man to leaf at libertie of conscience. 1611 Bible Acts xxvi. 5 After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lined a Pharisee. 1643 TRAPT Comm., Gen. xxi. 15 Who erst lived at the full in his fathers house. 1703 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. 181 He that would have his health hold out must not live too fast. 1719 J. T. Pintlifs tr. Thirty-four Confor. 316 The Inhabitants live very easie and happily in all these Four Provinces. 1767 H. Kelly Babler No. 11. 11. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smaat post-chaise. 1807 E. S. Barkert Rising Sun II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, lived away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. 1810 S. Green Reformist I. 34 Old Mr. Ellingford, though he lived close, known to be immensely rich. 1836 W. E. Forster in T. W. Reid Life (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats. and consequently we live in quite a small way. 1859 G. Meredin 1860 H. 1860 M. E. Forster in T. W. Reid Life (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats. and consequently we live

C. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 Blickl. Hom. 35 We calue bysne zear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. a 1225 Juliana 75 Lusted writen lare and lunied prefter. a 1240 Ureism in Lamb. Hont. 180 pl deap. do me luien to be. a 1300 Cursor M. 16424 We [MS. He] haf vr lagh, . bat we liue wit al in land. 1387 Trevis. Highen (Rolls) 111. 281 Socrates seide pat meny men wil leve forto ete and drynke. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 20 Ane man lwffs notht god ower al thyng. na liffs notht efter his halie wil. 1562 Whyst Cerl. Tractates ii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 Giue euerie man mycht leue according to his vocation. 1622 Manbet tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. 26 Enery man liue for himselfe. 1656 Staneey Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 167/1 Maligned by those who lived after Tyrannical institutions. a 1716 Blackall. Fix. (1723) 1. 3 Rules. such as all that call themselves Christ's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. 1840 Carlyle Heroes i. 5 It is nut easy to understand that sane men could ever. Ilve hy such a set of doctrines. 1838-65 — Fredk. Gl. 11. i. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. To live well: (a) to have abundance, to feed

no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. To live well: (a) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (b) to be in comfortable circumstances; (c) to live a virtuous life.

For well to live = 'well to do', prosperous, see Well adv. c 1350 Will. Palerne 5303 Pus was be kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen, wel to linen for euer. 1530 Palser. 6.12/2, I shall lyne well ynoughe without you. 1620 Shelton Quix. III. xx. 141 He preaches well that lives well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. 1796 Preace Anonym. (1809) 64 If you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a month, marry; if you would live well all your life, turn priest. 1807-26 S. Coorer First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem .. most common in persons who have lived well.

e. To live in (or within) oneself: to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to

oneset for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

a 1674 CLARENGON Tracts 293 They live to and within themselves. 1762-71 H. WALFOLE Ferlue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) H. 125 Living much within himself. his chief amusement was his collection. 1872 J. L. SANFORD Edg. Kings, Chas. I, 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. With np. +(a) To live np: fig. to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (b) To live np to: to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

ance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

1682 Dryden Relig, Lake' 200 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light.

1694 Atterbury Serm. & Disc. (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but., there are Great Helps., enabling us to live up to it. 1700 Steeder Tatler No. 125.1 All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue.

1711 Addison Spéct. No. 163.7 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1832 J. S. Knowles Hunchback I. i. 9 Vour fortune. is ample; And doubtless you live up to't. 1837 G. E. Corre 7. Sept. in Mem. iv. (1890) 90, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. = 4.

c 1000 Ælepric Hom. (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cyning Eglippus leofode his lift on eawfestre drohtnunge. c 1175, Lamb. Hom. 115 He scal., for godes eie libban his lift ribiliche. a 1300-1400 Curson M. 10175 (Gött.) Sua haly lijf bai lined euer. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 686 Pou hast y-lyued by lift to longe to do me such a spyte. c 1380 Wreth Sci. Il ks. III. 171 Howprestis schulde lyfue frinted lyfue a pore life c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyffyed he treuth ys tald. 126 Piligo, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 h, They that lyueth the holy lyfe of religyon. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T. S.) 72 We suld. Leff in the ward a lyfe perfyte. 1504 Myrowe & Nashe Prido w. iii. E 3, This is no life for men at armses to line. 1660 hrs. Taylor II orthy Commun. 35 To live the life of the sprint. 1712 Auntons Spect. No. 550 7 4 It shall be my business hereafter to live the life of an honest man. 1853 M. Aunold Scholar-Gipsynvii, And cach half lives a hundred different lives. 1871 Monley Pollarie.

b. transf, in Hunting. To keep up (the pace). Also absol. in phr. to live with hounds.

6. quasi-trans. To live down: † a. To defeat by superiority of life nonce-use). b. To put down,

lived with hounds.

6. quasi-trans. To live down: + a. To defeat by superiority of life nonce-use). b. To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discreditable incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. c. To lose hold of, forget a fine of the control of the co

of fancy) as life goes on.

a 1731 ATTERM BY (J.), A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by fives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory.

MIALL in Nonconf. II. 1 It has lived down prejudice. 1844 RIDER HAGGARD Daton XXIX, It is very probable that your cousin will live down his fancy. 1803 Gentur Miss Previdends 158 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to live anything down?

7. trans. To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

7. trans. To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 Becon Potation for Lent L.vib, Not only loue but also lyne ye Gospel. 1642 Fuller Holy & Pref. St. 11. in. 81 Our Minister lives Sermons. 1650 Furth Comm. Lev. Aix. 37 Words not so much to bee read as lived. 1671 Flavel. Fount. of Life is. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and Lived the Application. a 1708 Benefic Between upon earth in time. a 1770 JOHEN Serm. (1771) IV. i. 3 To say who is the Lord..is to deny God..and live a lie. 1874 Blankie. Self-Cult. 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. intr. In an emphatic sense: To have life that

8. intr. In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life

abundantly.

abundantly.

1606 Day Ile of Culs II iv b, They trewly line, that line in some of spight.

1618 Preston Breastol. Love (1631) 194

One man may live more in a day than another in twenty.

1673 Shadwell. Essam Wells 11, i. 19, I have vow'd to spend all my life in London. People do really live no where else.

1726-31 Tindal Rapin's Ilist. Eng. (1743) II. NYII. 129 Well might I breathe but never think I lived.

1725 Johnson Rasselas xxix, While you are making the choice of life, you forget to live.

1827 Keble Chr. F. Ascension Day X, Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and live.

1831 Thackeray Eng. Hum. V. (1838) 268 He was living up to the last days of his life.

1839 'Rolf Buldenwood' Robbery under Arms (1890) 317 Jack Dawson. didn't care about anything hut horses and dogs, and lived every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged.

or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases to live to (be or do so and so);

Also in phrases to live to (be or do so and so);

Long live (formerly simply live) the king!

831 Charter in O. E. Texts 445 Gib eadwald leng lifige
30nne cyneôryð, geselle fetc.]. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137
(Laud MS.) 3if he leng moste liuen. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 225
He lefede nigon hundred siere and xxxii. c 1205 LAV. 252
Ah lut 3er he leouede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7823 He.:
bihet, 3if he moste libbe, þat he nolde misdo nammore. a 1300
Cursor M. 2082 Noc. Liued fourti 3ere after þe flod.
LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 16, I schal leue hem lyflode. As longe
as I liue. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 94 If þei ben not

curid, bei lynen be lengere tyme. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 259 (Douce MS.) Pour shal leve but a stert. c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 138 Wheber he shal lynen or dye of be seeknesse. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI., 130 b, Criyng; sainet Denise, live kyng Charles. 1586 in Plearne R. Glouc. (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to haue lynen to see this unhappy daye. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. Iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassimid To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1615 W. Lawson Country Honsew. Gard. (1626) 7 Not suffring a Tree to line the tenth part of his age. 1653 WALTON Angler 153 Harme him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1699 R. L'Estrange Eviasin. Collog. (1725) 210 If I live to come back again. 1718 Proon Solomon Pref., And in this kind Mr. Philips, had he lived, would have excelled. 1743 Bukefley & Cummins 1792 S. Seas 34 If he lives, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 32/2, I should not have supposed he could live many hours. 1782 Cowpen Giffin 253 Now let us sing, Long live the king! And Gilpin, long live he! 1816 CRUSE Digest (ed. 2) II. 270 To the use of A. for 00 years, if he should so long live. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chias. 8xxiv, Live and learn Mr. Bevan 1.1893 Academy 13 May 412/1 Lord Carnarvon did not live to put the final touches to his translation.

162. 1813 R. Thonstron 16 June in Hausard Parl. Delates XXVI. 685 A great statesman. had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

163. b. with † forth, on, † over.

164 c 1200 Orann 1720 3 Acc 3iff patt he patt fullthreadd is ller lifeþj forþ onn erþe. 1387 Trævissa Higden (Kolls VII. 141 Alfridus forsoþe after his blyndynge sent unto Hely liffed over hut fewe dayes. 1400 Destr. Troy 1310 Shade was this mariage bo mighty betwene. And [they] lynet furth in Lykyng a long tyme after. 1611 Shaks. Wirt. 7. 11. iii. 153 Shall I line on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? 1866 M. Arsond Thysis iii, While the tree lived, lein these fields lived on. 130 phr Godes fultum, be lyf

e. fig. (fot. and rhetorical). Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 Gray Elegy 92 E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires. 1863 Woodser My Beautiful Lady 38 Nothing lives but perfect Love. 1895 Merriaman Sowers i, What little daylight there was lived on the western horizon. 1896 Althoneum 24 Apr. 547/2 Blunders of this sort live long.

f. quasi-trans. To live out: to complete (a term of life); also to survive the end of a period of time). Also dial, to survive (a person): see Eng. Dial. Dict.

1535 Coverdant e Ps. Iv. 23 The bloodthurstie and discentfull shal not lyne out half their daies. 1899 Gev Boothey Dr. Nikola's Experim. ii. 55 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not live out the week. Mod. I never though the would live out the night. (Recent Diets, give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century')

10. Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction to remain afloat. Also quasi-trans. of persons. To live out (a storm): to escape destruction by.

to remain afloat. Also quasi-trans, of persons. To live out (a storm): to escape destruction by, 1601 Shars. Tweel. M. I. ii. 14, I saw your brother .. binde himselfe. To a strong Maste, that his dypon the sea. 1615 A. Stafford Heav. Degge To Rdr. 17 There are Colte who will venture to row in waters wherein to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot line. 1671 Narrorooten in Acc. See. Late Voy. 1 (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to live any longer in that Sea. 1719 De Foe Crusse I. xvi. (1840) 280 The savages in the boat never could live out the storm. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Earges so far to sea, where they could not live but in fine weather. 1838 Cot. Hawker Diary (1893) II. 145 A ferocions hurricane. so that nothing could 'live' alboat live in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; 10 escape obliteration

manently commemorated; to escape obliteration

manently commemorated; 10 escape obliteration or oblivion.

1886 CTESS PEMBROKE PS. LNIN. xi, From out the booke flet the wicked] be crossed, Where the good men live engrossed. 1613 SIARS. 1/cn. VIII, v. ii. 45 Mens evill manners, live in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1638 F. Justics Paint. Ancients 56 Let.. the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in ivorie; let them live in colours. 1688 Prior To Countess Exeter 13 Elizas glory lives in Spenser's song. 1718 — Solomon III. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve, And in a book, or from a building live. a 1748 WATTS (J.), That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. 1800-24 CAMPBEL II allowed Ground vi, To live in hearts we leave behind, Is not to die. 1855 MACAULAY Ilist. Eng. xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage still lives, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes. a 1873 MACRADY Remin. (1875) I. 94 Cooke's representation of the part. Lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano I. viii. 21 So would be, give me those kind looks which live in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with † forth. Of shop-assistants: to live in: to reside in the establishment; opposed to to live out. To live out (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.

domestic service.

C 1205 LAY. 6235 We willed. be leofuen wid a to ure line. C 1220 Bestiary 518 Dis fis wined wid de se grund, and lined der eure hell and sund. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 438 For-bi lyne we forth with lither men. 1430-40 LYDG. Bochas vitt. i. 1554) 178 Decius ...liued in deserte ferre out in wildernex. C 1450 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 249 That hair lywith in Lowthe many longe days. 1508 Dunbar Poems vii. 30 Welcum, therfor, abufe all livand leyd, Withe us to line, and to maik recidence. 1560 LYV. Enphines (Arb.) 266 He is not where he lines, but wher he lones, 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. II. iii. 72 Here lined I, but now line here no more. 1662 STILLINGFL. Oric. Sacr. II. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people, and therefore it was necessary they should live among them. 1681 FLANEL Meth. Grace xiv. 283 The righteous is nore excellent than his neighbour, though he live next dore to a graceless nobleman. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 49 7 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendervous to all that live near it. 1721 Gentl. Mag. 1. 391/1 Bluster. has lived in the Country ever since. 1815 Ann. Reg. Chron. 49 The family, with whom she lived servant. 1855 Mrs. Terhuse Hidden Path vii. 63 She has never lived out before. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 21. 80 Melesias and I live together, and our two sons live with us. 1891 Daily News 14 July 7/3 It was admitted that they lived together. 1895 Law Times C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896. C. Booth Life & Ladour Lond. Mis. 1801 C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896. C. Booth Life & Ladour Lond. Mis. 1891 C. 1340 Hampole Psalter xvii. 50 Lord lifes in my

Fig. a 1340 Hampole Psalter xvii. 50 Lord lifes in my hert. 1857 Pessy Real Presence i. (1869) 4 The Fathers, among whom, for these last twenty years, I have lived, as in my home.

b. To live in (a room, etc.): to occupy, in-

habit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quots.

habit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quots, in indirect passive,

1885 Mrs. C. Praked Head Station I. 3 The veranda was more lived in than the sitting-room. 1895 Pall Mall Mag. Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more lived-in than ever.

13. Comb. In names of plants: Live (for) ever, (a) = Live-long 1 and 2; b) Everlasting Flower, Helichrysum. Live in idleness (= love-in-idleness), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

illeness), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 Gerarde Herbal n. cxcv. 517 lt. may be kept...
by the space of a whole yeere... wherefore our English
women haue called it Liue long, or Liue for euer. Hid. II.
ccvcix. 705 Called.. in English.. Pansies, Line in Idlenes.
a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Hearts-case,... an Herb
called.. Live in Itleness... or Pansies. 1715 Pettiers in
Phil. Trans. XXIX. 355 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Liveever. Elichyrsum Capesse. 1765 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.
317 Live-ever, Sedum. 1763 J. Wheeler Bot. 8 Gardener's
Dict., Liveever, Crassula. 1866 Treas. Bot., Livelong or
Live-for-ever, Sedum. 1764 Jium. 1884 Herrocans Fresh
Fields viii. (1893) 171, I did not catch a glimpse of ..elecampane, live-for-ever, bladder campion, and others, of which I
see acres at home.

† Live, v.2 Ohs. rarc. [f. live, Life sh. Cf.
Liven 2: Irans. To give life to; to quicken. vivify.
1413 Pilgr. Sande Caxton 1483) 17, xxviii. 73 This soule
sensitif whiche euery beest beryth in his blood lyucth or
quycketh the body to which he is conloyned.

Live, variant of Leve v.2 Ohs.
Liveable, livable (livab'l), a. [f. Live v.

Liveable, livable (li văb'l), a. [f. Live v. + -ABLE.

+1. Likely to live. Obs. rare - 0.

+1. Likely to live. Obs. rare = 6.

1611 in Cotorwe and Viable.

†2. Conducive to comfortable) living. Obs.

1642 Perrs Diary 19 Feb., They are counted very rich people, worth at least to or 12,000L, and their country house all the yeare long, and all things liveable.

3. Of a bouse, a room, or locality: That may be lived in; suitable for living in.

1814 Jane Austen Mansf. Park xxx, There will be work for five summers at least before the place is liveable.

1827 Scott in Lockhart Life August, He [Scott] used to say that he did not know a more 'liveable' country than the vale of Tweedl.

1830 Campett in Lady Margan's Mem. (1862) H.

310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before.

1840 Life Macantay (1889) 479 His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable.

1870 Miss Bird Rock Med.

Mountains 202 [South Park] looked to me quite lowland and livable.

1893 Athensen to Aug. 195/3 If men had learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove quite as 'livable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; bearable, supportable.

portable.

1841 Arnold in Stanley Life (1844) H. App. C. 436 But not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without them. 1865 Whenell In Life 541, I cannot yet see how life is livable. 1866 Nation (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has for three years found life quite livable.

5. Of persons (also liveable with): That may be

5. Of persons (also liveable with): That may be lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 Chamb, Yrnl. XIV. 305 Many men and women are of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet are not liveable people. 1888 Altheneum 21 Apr. 50/3 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew Arnold], few will seem so livable-with as he. 1856 E. F. Benson Babe B. A. 7 They were both. very live-able-with. Ilence Liveableness, quality of being 'liveable' (in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1866 Chamb. Yrnl. XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever been a member of a household or a family, must have a ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 Sievenson Fam. Stud. 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 Alterneum 27 July 129/1 The articles. are very fair of their kind. But they have absolutely no independent livableness.

Live-bait. [f. Live a. + Bait sb.] A living

Live-bait. [f. Live a. + Bait sb.] A living worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 513 Your Liucbaits are wormes of all kinds. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

Hence Li've-baiting, fishing with live bait. 1867 F. Francis Angling (1880) 132 Live baiting is the next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see Life-Blood 3.

Lived (laivd), a. [f. Life sh. + -ED 2.] Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or length of life. Also LONG-LIVED, SHORT-LIVED adjs.

1589 R. HARVEY P. Perz. (1860) 13 If you pearce his hart, you can doo him little harme, for he is linde like a Cat. 1885 COLERIGE Lett. (1895) 43 Nature is a wary wily long-breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (livd), ppl. a. [f. Live v. + -ED l.] a. That has been lived or passed through. b. That

1 nat has been fived of passed through. 2. Inc. is expressed in one's life, 1879 Todhunter Alessis 3 Cheapen not the worth of our lived lives. 1882 HINSDALE Garfield & Education 1, 77 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached

Live-day long (Burns): see LiveLong t b. Livefull, -les, obs. ff. LIFEFUL, LIFELESS. Live-honey: see LIFE-HONEY. Livelich, obs. form of LIVELY.

+ Livelihead. Ols. [f. Lively + -HEAD.]

1. Liveliness; vivacity.

1. Liveliness, viv

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of

being alive; life.

c1542 SURREY Death Sir T. Wyatt 2 in Tottel's Misc.
(Arb.) 28 Dyners thy death doe diuersely benone: Some, that in presence of thy linelyhed Lurked. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 11. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trew lively-head of that most glorious visage he did vew! 1596 Ibid. vi. vii. 20 But, when he nigh approach, he mote aread Plaine signes in him of life and livelihead.

2. In senses of Livelihood 1: Means of living;

also, inheritance.

1471-6 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 27 She hath no other mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had betwixt T-1-8 her, of the livelyhed that standeth in travers betwixt them. 1590 SPENSER F. (2) II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorrowes are Left thee for porcion of thy

Livelihood 1 (Isi vlihud). Forms: a. 1 liflad, 2-5 lif-, 3-6 lyf-, 4 liif-, lyff-, lyif-, 4-6 lyfe-, lyve-, 4-7 live-; 2-4-lad, 3-7-lode, 4-ladd, -laid, e, -late, -led(e, 4-6-lode, -lood, 4-7-lod, -loode, 5-lothe, Sc. -lat, 5-7-load, 6-lodde, Sc. -lait, -lett. \(\beta\). Size-laid, liftledd, 6 Iyveliod, livelihod, livelehood, lyvelyhoode 7 liveliehood, 6 - livelihood. [OE. liflád, f. lif life + lád course, way, also subsistence (see Loan, LODE). Cf. the corresponding OHG. *libleita* provisions, subsistence, f. *lib* life + *lcita* conduct. In the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated (see forms) to that of Livelinood 2, -HEAD.]

+1. Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of life; conduct. Obs.

Hife; conduct. Obs.
c 1000 Benedictine Rule i. (Schröer-Wülker) 9/20 Pæt
feorde muneca cyn is, þe is Widscribul genæmmed, þa ealle
heora liflade [L. tota vita snu] geond missenlice þeoda farað.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 85 Hwet is þet he mei mare spenen of
his agen feire forbisne of his agene liflade. c 1230 Hali
Meid. 5 Purh englene liflade & heuenlich þat leades þah ha
licomliche wunie up on corbe. a 1200 Cursor M. 1506,
I find na term of his [caymes] liuelaid. a 1300 lbid. 2000
A neu liuelade cun þat bigin. c 1449 Pæcock Refer. u. xii.
21 For goueroannee and reule of her liflode. a 1470 G.
Asinsv Dicta Philos. 374 Directe his levelode profitably. 1581
J. Bell. Haddor's Ansac. Osor. 344 How is this contrarye
to y' anneient custome...of the Elders, If ministers...niarry
wives for the necessary comfort of theyr livelyhood?

2. Means of living. maintenance. sustemance:

to y' anneient custome..of the Elders, If ministers..marry wives for the necessary comfort of theyr livelyhood?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustemance; esp. in to carn, gain, gct, make, seck a livelihood.

a 1300 Fall & Passion 37 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 In be vale of eboir his liuelod he [Adam] most swink sore. a 1300 Cursor M. 1962 Etc.. Na o fouxul pat refes his linelade.

13... Gaw. & Gr. Kut. 133 Pat be lude myst haf leue liffode to each. 1357 Lay Folks Catech. 22 We.. withdrawes lyuelade fra tham that nede haues. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxiv. (Alexis) 169 And Ilke day thigyt his lyf-led At pame pat passage-by pare mad. 1387 Texts A Higden (Rolls) VII.

1331 Lanfrank.. was a man þat koule doo no grete werkes to gete his liffode þerwiþ. c 1449 Peccok Ref. 27 vol.. wrougte with hise hondis forto haue his liffode. c 1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 276 My lyflat is bot honest chewysance. 1483 Canton Kold. Leg. 40/2 Noe began to labouer for his lyfelode with his sones. 1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 1104 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at that time had no other livelode. 1611 Bible Pref. to Rith. P 1 Those noursing fathers and mothers. that withdraw from them who hang yon their breasts. liuelyhood and support fit for their estates. 1666 Wood Life Dec. (O. H. S.) 1. 360 To gaine a bare livelihood. 1680 Aubrev in Lett. Eminent Persons (1813) III. 401 What he did for his delight and recreation only when a lovy, proved to be his livelihood when a nan. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 117 A hazardons Trade to which they have bound themselves to get a Livelyhood. 1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 297 To. restrain our own Subjects from . seeking their Livelihoods. 1727 De Fox Syst. Magic 1. 1830 Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil. 61 Fishermen who gain their

livelihood on its waters. 1875 JOWETT Flato (ed. 2) V. 118
Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelihood.
1882 JEAN L. WATSON Life R. S. Candlish vii. 87 When
Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any
prospect of a livelihood.

prospect of a livelihood.

† b. Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. Obs.

**a1300 Cursor M. 19835 Quils bai dight him his livelade,
In orison he lai and bade. **c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi.

(Baptista) 280 Wyld hony wes his lyflede, & a thinge callit
bocusta. **1382 Wyclif Deut. ii. 28 Lyuelodis bi prijs sel to
vs, that we eeten. **c1400 Abol. Loll. 21 Crist. wold not
curse hem pat denoied to Him harborow & lifelod. 1688

R. Holme Armoury in. 12/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts,
Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees]... of
their Livelyhood.

† C. In immaterial sense or for Obs.

their Livelyhood.

† C. In immaterial sense or fig. Obs.

1616 Hieron Wks. II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the livelyhood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee lives. 163 Drumm. of Hawrit. Answ. to Objections Wks. (1711) 214 We will allow no livelybood to tender consciences. 1678 Bunyan Filgr. 1. (1900) 118 His livelihood was upon things that were Spiritual [marg. note, Little-Faith could not live upon Esaus Pottage].

that were Spiritual [marg. note, Little-Faith could not live upon Esaus Pottage].

† 3. Income, revenue, stipend; pl. emoluments.

1422 E. E. Wills (1882) 51, I bequeth to two prestes, . resonable Iyuelode. 1433 Rolls of Partl. IV. 424/2 Some withoute any liftode or guerdon. 1439 W. Bynchan Petil, to IIeu. VI in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. Introd. 56 For all liberall sciences used in your seid universitees certein lyflode is ordeyned and endued. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 268/2 Lyflode, or warysone, . donativum. c 1460 Fortescue Als. & Lim. Mon. x. (1883) 131 How necessarie it is that he [the King] haue grete livelod aboff the same charges. 1463 Eury Wills (Camdeo) 29 The seid Marie presst to haue the seyd iijs. iiijd. to avmentacion of his lifloode. 1475 Ek. Nollesse (Roxb.) 32 Rewarded in lifelode of londes and temenentis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 Arnothe Chron. (1811) 270 The Verely Stiot of the Lyuelod belonging to London Brydge. 1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII, c. 15 Any spirituall persone. hauping any dignitee, benefyce, promocion, or other spirituall lyuelode, within the pronince of Vorke. a 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 199 The Cardinall. gave Elizabeth Beauchampe thre C. markes of Livelod. 1563-83 Foxe A. & M. II. 1052, I. exhorte you to heare your partes of your linelode & salarie towerd the paiment of this summe grannted. 1621 Br. Mournage Diatriba 297 There was payed vnto the Sanctuary for them Aurpor, which went to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other linely-hoods and Reuenues.

† 4. Property yielding an income, landed or inhabited very contraction of the priests amongst their other linely-hoods and Reuenues.

+4. Property yielding an income, landed or in-

hoods and Reuenues.

+ 4. Property yielding an income, landed or inherited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Also, man of (great, small) livelihood. Obs.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV. XXX. 80 Yf the Chynetayne were taken of the same countre where that he is enheryted and hath his lynelode. 1438 E. E. Willis (1882)

111 Item all myn owne lynelode to remeyne to my next heires. c. 1440 Partonope 5013 He was no man of grete lifelode. ?1465 Paston Lett. II. 254 What tyme that I rode oute aboute my litil livelod. 1470-85 Malory Arthur I. iii, Syre Ector .. had grete lynelode aboute london. 1484 Caxton Fables of Pogt iv, (None ought to hunt and hawk) withoute he be moche tyche and man of lynelode. 1513 Bk. Kernynge in Babees Bk. (1868) 285 Some lorde is of blode royall & of small lynelode. 1528 Tixdale Obed. Chr. Man 94 b, To byld abbays, to endote them with lyvelode, to be prayd fore for ever. 1545 Brinklow Compl. Xv. (1874) 38 Thei can not be content with the sufficyent lynelodes that their fathers left them. 1570 Queen's Councell's Let. 7 Feh. (in N. & Q. 1 Aug. 1857). Such speciall men of lyveliod and worshipp of the said Countie as have interest herein. 1594 Carew Tasso (1881) 15 To this linelode that from his mother came, Conquests he winned. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 411 Being entred once vpon those grounds as his owne linelode and possession. 1627 Sir R. Corron in Rushw. Hist. Call. (1659) I. 469 For the Landforces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less livelihood were the best spared.

5. Comb.: † livelod-man, man of property. c 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 72 This lyflat man hyg gat in mariage. 2 1500 Meltisine vi. 31, I shal make the for to be .. the gretest and best lynelod man [F. terrien] of them all. 1570 Henry's Wallace vii. 78 This lyflat men for 1470 the blessit men], that was off Scotland horne, Fwnde at his faith Wallace ger thaim be sworn.

† Livelihood 2. Obs. [f. Lively a. +-1000.]

+ Livelihood 2. Obs. [f. LIVELY a. +-HOOD.]

faith Wallace gert thain be sworn.

† Livelihood ², Obs. [f. Lively a, +-1100D.]

= Livelihess in various senses.

1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. I. 166 How much his [Love's] assaultes can debilitate the livelihoode of the bodies and spirites of men. 1593 Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh. (Surtees) 29 The fairness of the wall, the staidynes of the pictures and the lyvelyhoode of the paynting. 1594]. Kins Fineral Serm. in Jonas (1618) 673 His spirit departeth: not only his strength, his health, his agility, his liuelihood; but his breath. 1601 Suaks. All's Well 1. i. 58 The tirrany of her sorrowes takes all linelihood from her cheeke. 1616 Surft. & Markh. Country Farme 638 The red [wines] which are not yet come to their liuelyhood and maturitie. 1619 W. Sclater Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 13 They are actions operatine, full of liulihood and efficacy. 1640 C. Harvey Synagogue (1647) 37 Thy Circuncision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme in water seales my livelyhood. a 1641 Br. MOENTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihood of any State. 1641 Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford 3 The Lieutenant. spake... with such a measure of Eloquence and Lively-hood, that his very Eoemies were affected with it, 1646 J. Gregory Notes & Obs. (1650) 32 The first judged of the Livelyhood and duration.. of the City.

Livelike: see LIFF-LIKE and LIVE a. 8.

Livelily (loi vilil), adv. [f. LIVELY a. + -LY².]

In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY a.).

In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY a.). Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly, impressively. 1558 Knox Baptism Sel. Writ. (1845) 253 The promises of Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism livelity and truly explained to the people. 1634-5 Brerton Tran. (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most livelyly

of the Infanta. 1646 H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angells 59 Let them walke livelily and cheerefully. 1697 tr. C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav. (1706) 28 Least he should. appear livelily toucht with the Reproach she made him. 1709 S. SEWALL Diary 13 July (1879) H. 258. I found the Deal-Box of Wafers all aftre, burning livelily. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless III. 132 Those distractions, which her letters to him had so livelily represented. 1825 LAMI Elia Ser. II. Superam. Man, Livelily expressing the hollowness of aday's pleasuring. 4 1836 CLTRIDGE In Lil. Rem. (1836) H. 116 Truths, which it seems almost impossible that any mind should so distinctly, so livelily, and so voluntarily, have presented to itself. 1845 E. WARBURTON Cressent & Cross I. 12 [They] bound over the depths of ocean as livelily as if they were all tritons and seanymphs. 1865 Athenseum No. 1944. 132/1 A fourth, who is livelily talking.

Liveliness (lai vilnes). [f. Lively a. + Ness.] The quality of being lively (see the senses of Lively a.); † vitality (obs.), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

The quality of being lively (see the senses of LIVELY a.); †vitality (obs.), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

1398 Treusa Barth. De P. R. III. xvii. (1495) 63 The syste hath the name of vivacitas, that is lyflyness. (1440 Promp. Parv. 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse (31/5, K. liyflines), vivacitas. 1545 RANNOLO Byth Mankynde 139 Ouer muche aboundance of water. extynguyssheth the lynelynesse & the naturall power of the grayne and sede. 1584 Cogan Haven Health cexiii. (1636) 224 The Emperour lasked] by what meanes he. reteined still the vigour or livelinesse of body and minde. 1630 Prayne. Inti-1-Prain, 82 In present readinesse and linelinesse of wit he excelled all the men in Europe. 1658 Capet. Kem. To Rdr. § 3 The livelinesse of his prayers. 1684 Contempl. State Man II. viii. (1699) 212 The Imagination. encreasing the pains of the Senses, by the liveliness of its Apprehension. 1708 C. MATHER IN New Eng. Hist. § Gen. Reg. (1879) XXXXIII. 186 He continued unto the Ninety Fourth year of his Age, an unusual Instance of Liveliness. 1713 Stelle Guardian No. to ? 2 Any... part of her head-dress, which by its darkness or liveliness might too much allay or brighten her complexion. 1727 Braoley Fam. Dict. s.v. Florist, It will be the best way to put 'em all together into Earth, this will preserve their Livelyness. 1736 Balley Honseh. Dict. 12 When the hriskness and liveliness of malt liquors in the cask fails. Let them be drawn off and bottled up. 1831 Society I. 254 Probably we are indebted to the liveliness of his finagination for the whole cream of the story. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xiv. III. 457 The perspicuity and liveliness of his Sherlock's style have been praised by Prior and Addison. 1875 Joweth Plato (ed. 2) V. 12 There is little of the liveliness of a game in their mode of treating the subject. 1885 Donckley in Manch. Exam. 2 Mar. 6/1 II she [Russia] wishes to exhibit any liveliness it must be at a safe distance from their frontiers.

Livelong, live-long (livelon), sb. Also 6-7 lib-, lyblong. [f. Live v. + Long adv.] Used as the name of certain plants. Cf. live-for-ever

as the name of certain plants. Cf. live-for-ever (LIVE v.l 13) and LIFE-EVERLASTING.

1. Sedum Telephium, ORPINE.

1578 LYTE Dodoens I. XXXI. 43 Like the roote of Orpyn or Lyblong. 1579 LANGHAM Gard. Health (1633) 455 Orpin or Liuelong, hath the nature and vertue of Houseleck. 1597 Gerrard II. CXXXVIII. 417 In English Orpyne; also Liblong, or Liuelong. 1640 Parkinson Theatr. Bot. 726 In English Orpine, and of some Livelong, because a branch of the greene leaves hung up in any place will keepe the verdure a long time. 1760 J. Liee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Livelong. Sedum. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. 11. 325.

† 2. American Cudweed, Antennaria margaritaeea.

tacea.

1597 GERARDE Herbal II. CXCV. 517 Wherefore our English women haue called it [Gnaphalium] Liueloug, or Liue for euer, which name doth aptly answer his effects. 1656 PARKINSON Parad. 375 The Livelong was brought out of the West-Indies, and groweth plentifully in our Gardens.

Livelong (livlpn), a. poet. and rhetorical. Forms: 5 lefe, leve longe, 6 leeue long, 6-livelong, 8-9 Sc. lee-lang. [Originally two words = Lief a. and Long a.; cf. the corresponding use in G. die liebe lange nacht (lit. 'the dear long night'): see Grimm s.v. Lieb. In the latter long night'): see Grimm s.v. Lieb. In the latter part of the 16th c. the word was apprehended as if f. Live v. + Long a., and altered in form in accordance with this view.]

1. An emotional intensive of long, used of periods

¶ 3. Taken as = LIFELONG. (Prob. meant to be pronounced laiv-.)

1882 FREEMAN Reign Will. Rufus 11. vii. 453 He lived... to meet with a heavy doom, live-long honds,...at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign.

Lively (bivli), a. Forms: liftic, 3 livelich, 4 life-, liif-, livelich(e, -lyhe, 4-6 life-, lyf(e)ly, (6 lyvelycke), 6 live-, lyvelie, -lye, 4- lively. Comp. 5 liveloker. [OE. liftic, f. liflife+-lic-Ly1=OllG. liblich, ON. liftigr.]

+1. Possessed of life; living, animate; = ALIVE

1. Live a. 1, Living. Obs. 1918.

1, Live a. 1, Living. Obs.

1, Living. Obs.

1, Living. Obs.

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1, Living. Obs.

1, Living.

1

+ b. In various transferred applications of L.

†b. In various transferred applications of L. 2017415: = 1.1VE a. 3, 5. LIVING. Obs.
a 1000 Ags. Hymnarium (Surtees) 92 Wyll liftic. c 1000
ÆLERIC Hon. 11. 202 Ic com se liftica hlaf, be of heofenum astah. 1526 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 232, I am yë
lynely breed that descended from heuen. 1548 Upala, etc.
Ærasm. Par. Matt. v., 36 To thurst for that lively water.
1581 PETTIE Guands Civ. Cons. 1. (1586) 16 h. And as a dead coale, layed to a linelie, kindleth. 1607 Northern Surve. Dial. III. 85, And these springs I like well. For a bouse without hinely water is mayined. 1609 W. Bidditten in Larvender's Trace. (1612) 30 His house, being hewed out of the linely rocke. c 1610 Women Saints 80 Where she was killed there spring a lynelie fountary in. 1622 Massinger & Fig. D Fatal Downy II. i. D 2 See, the young some interd a lively grave.

†c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of

+c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of

† c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of instruction, etc.: Delivered or imparted vivid vocc. (Cf. Live a. 7, Living.) Obs.

1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 13 They do belieue that it is as verily come from heauen as if they heard the linely voice of God to speak therein. 1550 Dhe. Jlath. Pref. 5 They which are not liable to atteine to this without lively teaching. 1582 Bentley Jlon. Matrones II. 13 The linelie voice of God, rebukinglie tooke me vp. 1611 Birle Acts vii. 38 This [sc. Moses] is he.. who received the linely oracles [kôya ζῶντα, lo giue vito vs. 1709 Manbey Syst. Math., Arith. 10 The Solution. is learnt much easier by lively instruction, than by deaf and dumb Letters.

† 2. Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life,

+2. Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life, vital. Obs.

3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated,

3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated, vivid. (In later use associated with 4 c.) c 1220 Sir Tristr. 2845 So liilliche weren þai alle Vmages semed it nou3t, To abide. 1686 Skinske tr. Montanns' Inquisition 3 b, But they draw his counterfaite as liuely as may be. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. ix. 2 Full lively is the semblaunt, though the substance dead. 1604 Deeker Kings' Entert. Wks. 1873 I. 292 The countenaunces of the Marchants being so lively that bargaines seeme to come from their lippes. 1631 Weever Anc. Funeral Mon., 41 The liuely Statues and stately Monuments in Westminster Abbey. 1793 MANDRELL Fourm. Jerns. (1722) 2 All the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier Image of the occasion. 1712 Anoison Spect. No. 416 P 5 A Description often gives us more lively Ideas than the Sight of Things themselves. 1755 (little) The Expedition of Major General Praddock to Virginia.. Being Extracts of Letters. Together With many little Incidents, giving A lively Idea of the Nature of the Country. 1762-71 H. Walfole Verlue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 42 The person of Richard II. is still

preserved in the most lively manner, in two different pictures. 1817 J. Scorr Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 163 The most lively pictures have been given of the hasty flights, the crowded roads [etc.]. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. iii, I. 384 Under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries. 4. Full of life.

a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties and actions: Vigorous, energetic, active, brisk.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 6 Sum is 3ung & linelich, & is neode be bettere warde. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xii. (1495)

118 Mannes eeres meue leest. but to here they ben moost able and lyuely. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Prov. Priv. 237

Tho men whych kepyth reysonabill diette. bene more hole of body, .more lyueloker [etc.]. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 158 b. Let vs syng. .with a quycke spiryt, open month, and lyuely voyce. 1611 Bill. E. Exod. 1. 19 The Hebrew women. .are huely, and are deliuered ere the midwines come in vnto them. c 1665 Mss. Hertinson Mem. Col. Untchinson (1846) 31 A truer or more lively valour there never was in any man. a 1761 Law Comf. Weavy Pilgr. (1869) 17 A man. of lively parts and much candour. 1780 Comper Let. 18 Mar., Wks. 11870 22 Men of lively imaginations are not often remarkable for solidity of judgment. 1807 Cramer Par. Reg. 11. 833 The strong attack subdued his lively powers. 1850 Scoreser Cheever's Whalem. Adv. v. (1855) 71 The mate, if lively, is soon aloft. 1883 Gilmour Jungols xxxii. 368 Goods are transported on carts drawn by lively horses. 1893 Law Times XCV. 268/2 A lively discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong. a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties

discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong.

1535 Coverale 1 Pet. i. 3 Blessed be God...which...hath begotten vs. agayne vnto a lynely hope by the resurrection of Iesus Christ. a 1548 Hall. Chron., II-n. VII, 4 b, That in the same cytie, the memory of kyng Richard his mortall enemy was yet recent and lyvely. 1592 Shaks. Ven. y 3d. 498 But now I dy'de, and death was linely joy. 1660 JFR. Taxton II orthly Commun. 11. ii. 131 If we..pray that we may have lively relish and appetite to the mysteries, it may be well in time. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. II ist. IV. 18. 207 However lively the father's affliction might be. 1769 Rodensison Chas. V. 111. Wis. 183 V. 331 The remembrance of their ancient rivalship and hostilities was still lively. 1788 V. Knox II interferent III. vii. ii. 11 They are guided too implicitly by their lively sensations. 1816 T. L. Placock Headlong Hall xi. In the habit of.. anticipating with the most lively satisfaction. 1821 Chasto, 12 Chasto, 13 Chasto, 14 Chasto, 15 Chasto

dear young—, she began, in accents of lively affection.

c. Of evidence, illustrations, expressions: Vivid or forcible in effect, convincing, striking, telling.

1604 E. Grenston: In the striking of telling.

1604 E. Grenston: In the strike that the strike of the stri

e. Of a landscape, etc.: Full of bright and interesting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of

teresting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of action and incident.

1697 Driver Virgil, Life (1721) I. 68 The liveliest Episode in the whole Æneis. 1756 Burke Subl. 5 B. 11. V Which he has represented in the colours of. bold and lively poetry.

1839 J. Hoogson in J. Raine Mem. (1858) II. 385 To see. the trees bourgeoning in our lively woods. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xx, It was the liveliest room in the building. 1851 Carkute Sterling 11. Vil. (1872) 147 The view from the top is. remarkably lively and satisfactory. 1833 Gilmour Mongols xxiv. 205 A valley lively with flocks, herds, tents [etc.]. 1887 I. R. Lady's Ranch Life in Montana 84 I've been having a pretty lively week of it.

f. In humorously euphemistic use.

172 Foote Nabol. Wks. 1799 II. 200 My Lady's temper's apt to be lively now and then. 1883 Manch. Guard. 15 Oct.

5/2 The police had a lively time of it in hundling out the peace-breakers. 1891 Pall Mall G. 21 Nov. 2/2 Altogether things are getting lively. 1892 Law Times XCII. 197/2

The Press is making things lively for Her Majesty's judges. † g. humorous/y. Of cheese: Teeming with life.

1801 Valley light etc. Vivid brilliant fresh

is lusty cheare.

5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.), I sawh. a
womman. with a lyfly coloure. 1552 Elyot Dict. s.v. Color,
Floridi colores, liuely colours. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1589
Her liuelle colour kild with deadlie cares. 1604 E. Grenstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies IV. xv. 251 These oisters
within are of the colour of heaven, very lively. 1658 Row-

LAND Monfit's Theat, Ins. 1013 The green Scarabee...is of a lively emerald colour. 1711 Pops Temp. Fame 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphyrs stream. a 1763 Shenstone Elegies vii. 10 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xiv, And islands that, empurpled bright, Floated amid the livelier light. 1819 G. SANOUELLE Entomal. Comp. 344 Griseus, lively light gray. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xii. III. 136 The turf is of livelier him than clsewhere, 1870 Rock Text, Fabr. 1. 1 In gold and lively colours.

hine than elsewhere, 1870 ROCK Text, Faor. 1. 1 10 goin and lively colours.

6. Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1580 Churchyardes Charge. 1741 Middle of liuly discourses called Churchyardes Charge. 1741 Middle of his called Churchyardes Charge. 1741 Middle of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. 1778 Miss Burney Exclina (1791) II. xxxi, 191 Neverdid I see him more lively or more agreeable. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4, F.xxx. 111, 187 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Pratorian praefects of Italy. 1790 Cowfer Let.
7 July Wks. (1876) 334 The French. like all lively folks are extreme in every thing. 1708 Ferria all lively folks are extreme in every thing. 1708 Ferria But your manner is livelier and younger. 1868 Miss Voage Cameos I, xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. 1885 Pall Mall Budget 19 June 31/1 His account of the America is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

7. Naut. Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

to the sea.

to the sea.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. 1, 408 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L., § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea.

1897 Daily News 11 Dec, 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

8. quasi-sb. colloq. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL Marooned (1890) 171 'Time from me, my livelies!' cried Mole.

my livelies! cried Mole.

9. Comb., as lively-foliaged, -looking adjs.
1809 Malkin Gil Blas vu. ix. (Rildg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively-looking red liquor.
1836 Macgulivray it. Himbold's Tran, xiv. 362 Lively-foliaged poplars generally shadowed their extremities.

Lively (birvli), adv. Now rare. Forms: 1
Ifflice, 4 lyfly, 4-6 lifly, (5 liyfly, lyfely), 5-6
lyvely, 5 lievlie, lyvele), 6 livelie, 8 Sc. lyflie, 6-lively. [OE. liflice, f. lif Life -Ly 2.]
† 1. (OE. only.) So as to impart life.
1000 Elephe Hom. II. 244 He genam da hlaf and hine

COO. ELERIC Hom, II. 244 He genam da hlaf and hine littlee gehalgode.

+ 2. As a living person or the

liftice zehalzode.

† 2. As a living person or thing. Obs.

1308 Thenna Barth. De P. R. n. xviii. (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body for every nedefull doying he may take it Not lyfty, neyther gruyth thereolyfe. 1500 Spenser F. Q. int. i. 38 A dainty flower. Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

3. With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly,

vigorously.

c1400 Destr. Troy 2007 There light bai full lyfely, lept into bote. c1450 Merlin 355 He lept vp on foote as lifty as he hadde noon barne ne dissese. ?a1500 Mankind (Brandt) 41/73 Leppe a-bout lynely, bou art a wyght man. 1553 Brenne Q. Curtins R viij, Beinge Lxx., yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as lively as though he had bene younge in yeares. 1613 Haywaro Norm. Kings, Will. 1, 9 The Normans did lively charge vpon them in head. 1643 Cromwell. Let. 6 Aug. in A. Kingston East Will. 4, 6 Cw. War (1897) 121 Von must act lively; do it without distraction. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 4 If you divide the Bee. you shall. see the heart beat most lively. 1690 Salkon Bate's Dispens. (1713) 276/2 It will. make the Medicine work more lively and briskly. 1883 G. H. Boughton in Harper's Mag. Feb. 402/2 We found that it was going on a little livelier than ever.

† b. Feelingly; (touched) to the quick. Obs.

going on a little livelier than ever.

† b. Feelingly; (touched) to the quick, Ohs.

1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 79/1 The examples...
ought to make vs feele it lively, and to the quicke. 1625
Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis. 197 Making him... lively to lament
his ownerfilthniesse and abomination. 1651 T. De-las Coveras'
Don Fenise 33 Don Louis... was so lively touched with compassion... that [etc.]. 1653 Nissena 86 She was so lively imprest with what she had heard. a 1758 Ramsay Some of
the Contents vii, How lyflie he and amorous Stuart
sing!

†C. Promptly; at once; = Belively, Obs. c 1400 Destr. Troy 372 [He] led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle. Ibid. 4355 And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald. Ibid. 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele be lege kyng Glaucon.

hym cald. **Ibid.\$447**Out of Lyce come lyuele be lege kyng Glaucon.**
4. In a life-like manner; vividly, 'to the life'. Very frequent in the 17th century. ?**Obs.**
\$\alpha\$ 1386**Chaucer **Knt.'s **T. 1229**Wel koude he peynten lify that it wroghte. 1359**Br. Scot in Stype **Ann. **Ref.* I. App. vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Tymothie, may see them there lively described. 1598**F. Mrares **Pailadis** Tamia 287**Apelles painted a Mare and Dogge so livelie, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and barke at them. **1604**Derkker **Kings'* Entert.** Whs. 1873** I. 293** In a large Table...is their fishing and shipping lively and sweetely set downe. **Chapter **Annans Spirithual Navig.** 6** This glasse lively represents to no ourselves and our Saviour. **1631** Whorn **Annans Spirithual Navig.** 6** This glasse lively represents to no ourselves and our Saviour. **1631** Where **Annans **Ann

Pratt Liberal Opin. lxx. (1783) III. 22 He [Draper] painted himself..much livelier.. than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.

† b. Clearly, plainly. Obs.
1548 Unall. Erasm. Par. Pref. 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. 1570-6 Lambarne Peramb. Kent (1826) 171 She seemed.. most liuely to beholde.. with hir cie. 1601 171 She seemed.. most liuely to beholde. with hir cie. 1602 of a prince is not livelier discerned, then letc.]. 1625 Gill. Sacr. Philos. 1. 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more lively seen in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. 1632 Canne Necess. Separ. (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he showeth himself to be Antichrist most lively. 1673 Pens The Chr. a Quaker v. 533 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty Things. 10 have been known, and said so lively, had they not been seen by the Light.

†5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner.

+5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner.

†5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner. (Cf. Lively a. 7.) Obs.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L. \$ 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which enabled them to float much more lively upon the surface.

6. Comb., as lively-expressed; lively-daring, shining, skipping, speaking, sthriving adjs.

1622 Drayton Poly-olo, xxii. 962 The 'finely daring French. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all vitered in a 'finely expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 913 The 'lively-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb, v. 123 The 'livelie skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. 1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience. as they can to any 'lively speaking prince of the world. 1618 W. Lawson New Orch, & Gard. (1623) 32 Vou shall have for one 'lively thriuing tree, foure. enill thriuing, rotten and dying trees.

Liven (biv'n), v. colloq. [f. Life + -en 5. Cf. Enliven.] a. trans. To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with up. b. intr. To grow lively,

to brighten; in quot. with up. 1884 Manch. Exam. 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. 1897 J. H. Crawforn Wild Flowers Scot. Introd. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident... in which I shared.

Hence Livener, something that enlivens; spec.

a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 Pall Mall G. 2 Aug. 13/2, I think he would want a livener before the time had expired.

1895 Daily News 4 Jan. 3/7 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners'.

Liven, variant of Leve v.2 Obs.

† Livenath. Obs. Also 3 livenet, -ote, 4 lyfnot. [a. ON. lifnat-r (only in the sense 'conduct of life') f. root of Live v.1] Food, means

of living.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 63 Gif us ure livenad. c 1220 Bestiary 275 De mire muned us mete to tilen, Long liuenode. c 1230 Hadi Meid. 29 Lutel parf be carien for pin mes liuened. 1340 Ayenb. 138 He. ham poruayb. have lyfnob zuetliche and mid guod savour.

[f Live a. + NESS.]

Liveness (bivnés). [f. Live a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'live'. 1890 Sat. Rev. 22 Mar. 337/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship.

Scholarship.

Livening (loi v'nin), ppl. a. [f. Liven v. +
-ING ².] a. That enlivens or cheers; cheering. b.

That grows lively or bright.

1705 ELSTOR in Hearne Collect. 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107
Help'd by y* livening Virtue of y* Sun. 1866 Blackmore
Cradock Nowell i. (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks
in the livening heather.

Live-oak (lɔiˈv/ðuˈk). [Live a.] An American evergreen tree (Ouercus virens) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the Ilex.

1610 True Declar. Col. Virginia (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsafrase, liue Oake, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. 1671 tr. Frejns' Voy. Mauritania 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered. with live-Oaks, (which are green all the year.) and wild Pines. 1770 Cook Jrnl. 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this is hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America 1816 live Oak. 1841 CAILIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. 1865 S. L. J. Life in South (1863) II. xvi. 306 Valuable timber, such as live oak. 1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl. III. xiv., I. crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars [a ton]. 1863 T. W. Higginson Army Life (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

Liver [livol), sh. Forms: 1 lifer, 3-4 livre, 3-5 livere, 1yvre, 4 lyvour, 4-5 lyvere, 4-6

Liver (livo1), sb.1 Forms: 1 lifer, 3-4 livre, 3-5 livere, lyvre, 4 lyvour, 4-5 lyvere, 4-6 lyver, 5 levir, -yr, lyffere, lyvir, -yr, lywer, 5 6 lever, 6 Sc. liffyr, luffer, 7 livour, 1, 4-liver. [OE. lifer fem. = MDu. lēver, lēvere (Du. lever), OHG. libara, lebara, lebera, lepera (MHG. leber, lehere, G. leber), ON. lifr (Sw. lefver, Da. lever):—OTent. *librā, ? cogn. w. Armenian leard. Some scholars regard the Teut, word as orgn. w. the Aryan "yēgzt (Skr. yakrt, Gr. yapa, L. jreur), the root being supposed to be "lip. (: "yba); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.]

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals.

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized sense, the flesh

of a liver or livers, e.g. used as food.

In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark

reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes. \$\circ{888}\$ k. \$\text{R.FERD Booth.}\$ xxxv. \(\circ{8}\) (17) And se Unitor secolde forlætan bet he ne slat þa lifre Tyties \(\text{M.SS.} \) Sticces, Ticcies\(\circ{3}\) (288 c. \$\text{R.FERD Booth.}\$ xxxv. \(\circ{8}\) (17) And se Unitor secolde forlætan bet he ne slat þa lifre Tyties \(\text{M.SS.} \) Sticces, Ticcies\(\circ{3}\) (288 cyninges. \$\text{a good Kentish Glosses in Wr. Wilcker \(61\) (338 feor eins, in lifere. \$\circ{1205}\$ Lxv. \(640\) 64 pat þed fort. forbat him þa breste ban and þa senuwen þat þa lihte and þa lituere ieollen on eorðen. \$\circ{1205}\$ Lxv. \(640\) 64 pat þe lituere comez o-manere sonle. \$\circ{13}\$ x. \$\circ{K.}\$ Alis, 2156 Alisaundre hutte him, certe. Thorugh livre, and longe, and hcorte. \$\circ{13}\$ 65 Chancer Sompn. \$T.\$ 131 Have I nat of a capon but the livree. \$\circ{1400}\$ Lanfranc's Cirmy, 27 pilke chylum spredeþ þorwe al þe hyster by mene of veynes Capillares. \$\circ{1420}\$ Liber Cocorum (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. \$\circ{1460}\$ Loundry Myst. iii. 399 Me thynk my bert ryfis both levyr and long, \$To sesich stryfis wedmen emong. \$\circ{150}\$ Lyndesay Test. \$Papyngo 1124 \(\circ{1}{2} \) et her emy trypes sall haue, for 3our trauell, With Inster and lowng. \$\circ{1508}\$ SHARS. \$Tr. \(\circ{1}{2} \) Cr. (180 palue) first what live throughout Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entralles, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. \$\circ{1717}\$ Papya Alma 1. 440 The liver. \$\circ{1}{2}\$ parts and strains the vital jnices, \$\circ{1717}\$ Rotos Alma 1. 440 The liver. \$\circ{1}{2}\$ parts and strains the vital jnices, \$\circ{1717}\$ Rotos Alma 1. 440 The liver. \$\circ{1}{2}\$ parts and strains the vital jnices, \$\circ{1717}\$ Rotos Alma 1. 440 The liver. \$\circ{1}{2}\$ parts and strains the vital jnices, \$\circ{1717}\$ Rotos Alma 1. 440 The liver \$\circ{1}{2}\$ parts and strains the vital jnices, \$\circ{1717}\$ Papa Alma 1. 440 The liver \$\circ{1}{2}\$

or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or

tissues in invertebrates.

1841-97 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 588 The liver is proportionally of very large size in the Mollusca we are now describing. 1861 J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 106 Within the roof of the latter [polypite].. is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

C. Palmistry. Line of the liver: the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to

the base of the little finger.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn*. xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepatique. *Ibid.*, When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evill Conveignes.

2. fig. and allusive, a. Formerly often mentioned fig. with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with brain and heart); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was

organ of the body (coupled with brain and heart); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only arch.) b. A white liver is spoken of as characterizing a coward: cf. white-livered.

1390 Gowen Conf. 111. 1000 The livere makth him forto love. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 47 To quench the coale which in his liver glowes. 1506 - Merch. V. 111. ii. 86 How manie cowards. Who inward searcht, haue lyvers white as milke. 1599 - Much. Ado 11. i. 233. 1601 - Twell. N. 1. i. 37. 1602 Narcissus (1893) 703. That greives my liver most. 1606 Sir G. Gosscappe 1. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. 111. 24 Because 1 am all liver, and turn'd lover. thid. 11. i. 37. Their livers were too hot, . and for temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaid upon them. 1611 Shaks. Cynh. v. v. 15 To you (the Liver, Heart, and Braine uf Britaine) By whom (1 grant) she lives. 1612 Chapman Hidow's Tears v. Dram. Wks. 1873 HI. 66 It will be such a cooler To my Venerean Gentleman's hot liver. 1623 Webster Duckess of Malfe n. iii. E 2 b, By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Galls Ore-flowe their Linours. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govil. Eng. 11. xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament. 1697 Denoen Virg. Georg. 11. 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. a 1859 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xxv. (1861) V. 304 [an. 1701] In every market place... papers about the brazen forehead... and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about. 1897 Masy Knoslev W. Afrika 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

† C. Disposition, temperament, 'kidney', rare.
1800 Spiril Public Trals. (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specify-

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver;

fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as bronze, cirrhotic, hobrailed liver.

1805 J. Leyden in Scott's Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver.

1806 J. Leyden in Scott's Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver.

1806 J. The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis.

1817 Sir T. Watson Princ. & Pract. Physic (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels.

1884 A. Forers Chinese Gordon iii. 148 He suffered from agne for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver.

1808 P. Masson Trop. Diseases xxiv. 390 Dyspeptic troubles. usually attributed to 'liver'.

4. In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. hepar) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1804 Salmon Bate's Dispens. 1. (1699) 436/x Hepar Sulphuris, Liver of Sulphur. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Liver of Antimony (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glas, and give it a Liver-colour. 1797 Euroc. Brit. (ed. 2) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. 1. 233 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i. e. springs which are impregnated with sulphurate. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, .. and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, .. which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphures have been called Livers. 1876 Duily Tel.

27 July 3/5 (E. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. Agric. 'Livery' soil.

1803 Annals Agric. XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point..most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as adj. Liver-coloured.

1868 Woon Homes without H. xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver! by bird-fanciers. 1892 Daily News 31 May 6/1 General D.'s familiar browns [horses] and the chestnuts, liver and pale.

7. attrib. and Comb., as liver abscess, ache, allack, cell, chill, colour, disease, disorder, distome, func-tion, ill, oil, pudding, pus, trouble; liver-coloured, helping, hued, rollen adjs.; liver-brown a., of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; liver-complaining a., ? complaining of liver disease; liver-complaint, disease of the liver; liver-faced a., 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867); liver-fluke, a trematoid worm (Distoma hepaticum) infesting the liver; † liver-grown a., suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in order for liver hearted). (in quot. fig.); liver-hearted a., cowardly; hence liver-heartedness; †liver-lap, a lobe of the liver; †liver-lask (see quot.); liver-leaf U.S., = Liverwort 2; liver-line, 'line of the liver' (I c); liver-opal, an obsolete synonym of mevilite (Chester Aguse Min. 1806). mexilite (Chester Names Min. 1896); liver-ore, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (ibid.); liverpad, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; †liver-padding, ? = liver-pad; liver-pill, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; liver-pyrites, hepatic pyrites (Cent. Dict. 1890); liver-rot, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; †liver-sea, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. G. lebermeer); liver-shark, the basking shark, Cetorhinus maximus (Webster 1890); †liver-shot, -sick adjs., diseased in the liver; liver-spots, 'a popular name for Chloasma, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver (Syd. Soc. Lex.); liver-starch = GLYCOGEN (ibid.); (Syd. Soc. Lex.); Inver-starch = GLYCOGEN (101a.); liver-stone = HEPATITE; liver-sugar, the sugar derived from glycogen (Syd. Soc. Lex.); †liver-vein, the basilic vein; also allusively, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); liver-weed, Hepatica triloba (Syd. Soc. Lex.); cf. liver-leaf. Liver-wing the right wing of a foul etc.

vein, the basilic vein; also allistively, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); liverweed, Ilepatica triloha (Syd. Soc. Lex.); cf. liverweed, Ilepatica triloha (Syd. Soc. Lex.); cf. liverleaf; liver-wing, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence jocularly, the right arm.

1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxiii. 363, I have many times seen amobic 'liver abscess cases recover completely. Bid. ii. 64 The pain in the loins and the 'liver-ache contime. 1893 Allbutt's Syst. Med. III. 900 There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a '"liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. 1794 Krawan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 30 'Liver brown—greyish brown. 1849 D. Camperll. Inorg. Chem. 107 When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained. 1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 273 Atrophy of the 'liver-cells. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 46 The vague condition called 'liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2114/4 A. Spaniel Bitch, mark'd all over her body. with specks of 'liver-colour. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils I. (1729) I. 232 A Piece of Iron-Ore, of a dark Liver Colour. 1663 Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. II. ii. 166 A clotted and almost 'liver-coloured masse. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 267 His. liver-coloured dog Don. 1787 Generous Attachment II. 143 A love writing, love sick, 'liver complaining girl. 1809 J. Curary (title) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in 'liver complaints. 1867 J. Hoog Microsc. II. iii. 563 The excitation of the 'liver disease in sheep. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON Arch. Surg. XI. No. 41. 2 Foremost amongst the most definite indications of 'liver disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as Jaundice. 1893 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 51 Vivos general symptoms referable... to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and 'liver functions. 1645 Mixton Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 159 Unlesse it be the lowest lees of

the *Liver laske. 1851 S. Juod Margarel II. i. (1871) 162
*Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. 1653
R. SANDERS Physiogn. 102 The *Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. 1875 Pt. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 407 When a mineral acid. is udded to cod-liver oil, the well-known biliary play of colors occurs;... it shows that it is a *liver oil. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call *liver-ore. 1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. II. 72 Used as a *liver pad. 14. Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 380/16 Epaticum, a *lyverpaddyng. 1883 J. K. Jerome Three Men in Boat 2, I had just been reading a patent *liver-pill circular. 1887 Boston Frnl. (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A *liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast. 1808 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxiii. 361 The naked-eye appearance of *liver-pus. 1827 Volatt Sheep xi. 452 The river overflows.. The foundation may be laid for foot-rot. but the *liver-rot is out of the question. 1820 Colerioge Lett. (1895) 707 What avails it. to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, that his neighbour is *liver-rotten as well as consumptive ? a 1600 Montcomerie Mice. Poems xlix. II The perillous gredy gulfe of Perse, And *levir sees that syndry shippis devoirs. 1618 LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldome.. subject to be *liuer shot. 1578 LYTE Dodorns v. Iviii. 520 The rootes .. are good for such as be *liver sicke. 1597 Br. HALL Sat. II. vii. 45 Dennon my friend once liner-sicke of lone. 1883 G. Harley Treat. Dis. Liver xxv. 161 Anna and Bk. Ralcon. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 143 *liverstone. 1861 Acro. Syd. Soc. 17-bb. for 1860, 88 That *liver sugar is ... and the diagnostic value of what are called *liver-spots. 1794 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 143 *liverstone. 1861 Acro. Syd. Soc. 17-bb. for 1860, 88 That *liver sugar is ... and the sugar of the graph. 1860 Liverstone. 1861 Acro. Syd. Soc. 17-bb. for 1860, 88 That *liver sugar is ... and the sugar of the graph. 1861 Acro. Syd. Soc. 17-bb. for 1860 Diverstone. 186

Liver (liver), sb.2 Forms: see Live v. [f. LIVE v. + -ER 1.]

HIVEY (IVAI', 50.2 FORMS: see LIVE 70. [f. LIVE 20. + FR 1.]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now rare. Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly U.S.).

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. Mil 132 Lywers to forn vs. 1382. Weller Gen. iii. The edder was feller than ony lifers of the eithe. 1382 — Isal. Nanviii. 11, I shal not see the Lord God in the lond of lyweres. C1400 Apol. Loll. 8 A livar in pis world. a 1532 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Ffiij b, She that ouercometh all lywers, shall be vanquished of the alonely by death. 1592 Warner Alb. Eng. viii. xliii. (1612) 206 When as the wandring Scots and Piethts King Marius had subdude. He gave the Livers dwellings. 1599 Green Alphonsus Wks. (Rildg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which. Dost see the secret of each livers heart. 1677 Cary Chronol. II. ii. III. xiv. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Livers that were upon the Place. 1718 Prior Power 47 Try if life be worth the liver's care. 1747 in Col. Rec. Pennsyle. V. 87 One, John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehama River. 1817 Keans 'I stood liptoe' 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle livers. a 1845 Hood Stunzas to T. Il ondgate i, Tom;—are you still within this land Of livers? 1863 D. G. MITCHELL Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood 289 There is no liver in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by adjs. having advb. force: One

Ser. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood 289 There is no liver in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by adjs. having advb. force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.).

c 1375 XI Pains of Hell 64 in O. E. Misc. 212 Cursid leners with here cumpers. c 1386 CHAUGER Man of Law's T. 926 So vertuous a lynere. Ne saugh I neuere as she. 1438 Rolls of Part. IV. 4471. Untrewe lyvers, and poeple withoute conscience. 1476 Paston Lett. III. 166 The lenger lyver of yow bothe. 1590 Stenner F. Q. 11. xii. 6 The damend ghosts doen often creep Backe to the world, bad livers to torment. 1632 LITHGOW Traw. x. 429 The Turke, and the Irishman, are the least industrious, and most sluggish liners vnder the Sunne. a 1635 NAONTON Fragm. Reg. (Arl.) 63 As I have placed him last, so was he he last liver of all the Servants of her favour. 1712 Swift first. 1107 Thougha loose liver mong his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men. 1866 A. E. Housman Shropshire Lad I, The country for easy livers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [Cf. Living vbl. sb.] Good liver: (a) one given to good living; (b) dial.a. well-to-do person.

given to good living; (b) dial. a well-to-do person.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 68 b, The harnest dinners are held
by euery wealthy man, or as wee terme it, euery good liner
betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. 1883 Cornh. Mag.
Apr. 459 Or it is a group of good-livers round the table of a
private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (Cf. F.

viveur.)

viveur.)

1852 R. S. Surtees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 133 The sixth earl, ... having been a 'liver', had run himself aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. dial. The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also Comb. liver-sick, an agnail. (See E. D.D.)

Liver (laivar), sb.3 Also 7 leaver, 7-9 lever.

[A back-formation from the name Liverpool.] A

A back-formation from the name Liverpool.] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskilful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis.

1668 in Picton Lipool Munic, Rec. (1883) 1. 269 The Armes of this towne viz' the Leaver. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. xii. 266/2 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Lever couped proper: of some termed a Shovellers head: this fowl is...in

Low Dutch Lepler, or Lepelaer, or Lefler; from the Germane termed Lofler, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. 1833 Picton Memor. L'pool 1. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has .. shown .. that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

† Liver, a. Obs. Also 4-5 lyvir, 6 lyver. [Aphetic f. Deliver a.]

1. Delivered (of a child); = Deliver a. 3. rare. a 1400-50 Alexander 3746 And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burge.

2. Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble; = Deliver a. 2.

= Deliver a. 2.

= DELIVER a. 2.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lyver quyke, deliure. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1838) 11. 51 Lycht lyuer men to cirkill thame about. c 1650 R. Hood, Beggar & 3.89nires 46 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a liver old man. 1664 Flodden F. v. 50 With lusty Lads liver and light. 1686 G. STUART Foco-ser. Disc. 39 Again speaks out a Lyver lad A trusty Trojan.

Liver (livo1), v. Obs. exc. dial. [Parily a. F. liver-r (11th c. in Littré):—L. liberā-re to Libera-Te; and partly aphetic f. DELIVER v.] = DELIVER v.1 in various senses.

ATE; and partly aphetic f. Deliver v.] = Deliver ATE; and partly aphetic f. Deliver v.] in various senses.

a 1300 Cursor M. 15879 (Cott.) De fals felun Iudas...liuerd his maister vp. Ibid. 2030; I liuerd me of mi sarmon.
a 1300-1444 (Göti.) God...liurd pain of mekil wa. 13... S. Gregory (Vernon MS.) 72 Liuere me, lord, out of pis pyne. a 1400-50 Alexander 3152 (Pail egirly cries On Alexander eftir help & he ham all liuers [Dubl. delynerys]. c 1460 Towneley Just. xiv. 265, I am leuerd a lap is lyke to no lede. c 1460 Caxion Somes of Jymon 1. 33 Vf he have doon soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. c 1500 Melnsine xxiv. 275 That they be prest redy to lyuer you batayll. 1596 Spenses State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The which woord (livery]. is derived of livering or delivering foorth theyr nightlye foode. c 1626 Br. Mountagu in Coshi's Corr. (Surtees). 1. 90 Hath Dr. Wrende livered my letter and effected it? 1672 Sc. Acts Chas. II (1814) VIII. 61/1 If any of that victuall shall happin to be livered within their bounds. 1701 in J. Bulloch Pynons (1827) 74 If any goods shall be livered at the shoar below the Estler work. a 1765 Northimberland betray.t by Donglas ix. in Child Ballads III. 412/1 For all the gold that's in Long Leuen, William wold not linor mee. 1855 Robinsos Whithy Gloss., Liver. 16 deliver. 'Is the ship livered, unloaded. 1883 Almondh. & Huddersf Gloss., Liver, to deliver; so posit for deposit. 1887 J. Belloch Pynors 42 Their industrious wives...were loading or livering some vessel in the 'herborie'.

Liver, obs. form of Livery Liver 21. (Sense uncertain.)

Liver, obs. form of Livery, Livre.

† Liverage 1. Obs. [a. Obs. livrage tax (1395) in Godef. f. livrer Liver v.] (Sense uncertain.)

1544 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 120 Whils thre score poundes be paid that I am owen for liverage.

† Liverage 2. Obs. In 6 liv(e) reage. [? f. Liver sb. 2 (sense 3) + -AGE.] An agnail.

1598 Florio, Pipitula, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the wortwales, or liuereages. Ibid. Redunia, a fellon or sore that breedeth betweene the naile and the flesh. Some ... call the same wortwales, or liureages.

Liverance (liverans) Obs. exc. dial. [Partly.]

Liverance (liverans). Obs. exc. dial. [Partly a. OF. livrance delivery, sort of homage, f. livrer to Deliver, partly aphetic f. Deliverance.] a. Delivery, distribution, LIVERY. b. Deliverance,

liberation, release.

liberation, release.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5045 pai. be stiward fand At a garner soiurnand, Par he liuerance [Fairf. deliueraunce, Trin. lyuerey] made of corn. a 1375 Joseph Arim. 163 Pow schalt haue liueraunce of In and al pat be neodes. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 4299 If y may lyue til moneday non, lyuerance wil y make. 1384 Charter Lond. in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 17 That no man take hostel within y' wallis of London. by strengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal. 1433 Rolls of Parli. IV. 473/2 A speciall warrant of discharge. for the lyverance ayeen of hir saide londes. 1488 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 233, I haue sett yo said Richard to the lyuerance. 1553 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563: 239 All those y' their liueraunce purchase against the right of holy Churche. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 35, I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas; ... but before I took Liverance of him (as it is called I had him run along a little in his Halter. 1855 Robinson Whitly Gloss, Liverance delivery.

Liveray, livere, obs. forms of LIVERY.

Liveray, livere, obs. forms of Livery.

Livered (liverd), a. Also 3 lyured, 4 liuerd, 1 lyuered, 6 leueryd. [f. Liver sb. 1 + -ED 2.]

† 1. Coagulated, clotted. Livered sea = liver sea (Liver sb. 1 7); in quot applied to the Red Sea. c 1275 M Pains of Hell 47 in O. E. Misc. 148 Snov and is and lyured blod. 1297 R. Gtovc. (Rolls) 925 Vor bo be folc of israhel moyses wip him nom & ladde hom ont of egipt in to be linerede [v.r. reed(e, rede] se. a 1300 Cursor M. 6506 Vr godd... bis ilk es he bat broght) vs thoru be linered se [Trin. be rede see]. 13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 645/236 Per was no thyng bot lypered blode. 14. Siege fernsalem (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 be lyppe lyb on a lumpe lyuered on be cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. Now dial. 1688 R. Hotme Armoury III. 31/1 Bakers Terms... Livered, tough Bread. 1847 HALLIWELL, Livered, heavy, or underbaked. South.

3. With prefixed adj.: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also lily. pigeon-, white-livered.) 1628 Forn Lover's Mel. III. ii, What a greene sicknesseliner'd Boy is this!

† Liverer. Obs. Also 4 livrere, 6 Sc. liverair.

† Liverer. Obs. Also 4 livrere, 6 Sc: liverair. [?a. OF. livreure delivery, deliverance, f. livre-r LIVER v.] = LIVERY sb. in various senses.

c 1330 Amis. § Amil. 1640 He. feched her livrere eneriday,

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To her lines fode. 1548 W. PATTEN Exped. Scotl. Pref. cviij, Their perfit appointment of sure armour, ... & their sumptuous sures of linerers beside. 1549 Compl. Scot. xvii. 148 There is dineres princis that gyffs... lenerative, armis ande heretage to them that hes committit vailgeant actis in the veyris. c 1550 Mer/ine 306 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him meede & liver! Land liverer!

Liveried (livorid). [f. Livery sb. + -ED 2.] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery. 1634 Milton Comms 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 1. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 Pope Eptl. Sat. 1. 155 Our Youth, all livery'd o'er with foreign Gold, Before her dance: behind her crawl the Old. 1798 Wordsw. Simon Lee 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb. (1833) 11. v. 126 A fishionable chaise and four, postitions handsomely liveried. 1837 Hr. Martinead Soc. Amer. 111. App. 327 Aristocratic girls. who grace a hall-room, or loll in a liveried carriage. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nick. x, A liveried footman opened the door.

Fig. a 1639 Wotton Descript. Spring 24 in Reliq. (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of Chear, To welcome the Newiveri'd yeare. 1750 C. SMART in Student 1. 225 The livery'd clouds shall on thee wait.

† Livering. Obs. [f. Liver 5.] + -ing, ? after pudding.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c 1460 Towneley Hyst. xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;... Two blodyngis, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 Withias Jit. (1863) 49 At Tomacalum, ex icrore portion cibus fit. vt supra, a lyneryng. 1591 A. W. Bk. Cookrye 12h, To make Liverings of a Swine. 1611 Cotton, Friendeaux: Short. daintie puddings...rolled vp into the forme of Liverings. 1622 Citavann Homer's Batrachom. 38 Lyurings (white-skind as Ladies). 1674 N. Fatrarka Bulk \$5 elso. 193 The Darbyshire huswife...when she makes whitings and blackings, and liverings on a Swine. 16

sone, corrodium.

Liverless (livailes), a. [f. Liver sb.l+-Less.]
That has no liver; deprived of the liver; also fig. of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1508 I. M. Seruingmans Comfort (1868) 164 My poore maisterlesse, and Lyuerylesse, nay Lyuerlesse and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. CLARKE Box for Season I. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cyanokaita. 1886 'Hugh Cosway' Living or Dead II. xiv, Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0 o16 milligramme [of strychnine] subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a smaller dose (0-012) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

Liverpudlian (livappredlian), a. and sb. [f.

Liverpudlian (livesprdlian), a. and sb.

Liverpudlian (livə.pp.dlian), a. and sb. [f. Liverpool (with joculur substitution of puddle for pool) + -1AN.] a. adj. Belonging to Liverpool. b. sb. A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 New Sporting Mag. V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 CLOUGH Prems, etc. (1869) 1. 139. I like the Manchester people. better than the Liverpudlians. 1887 Padl Madl G. 26 Jan. 1/1 The division...is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

Liverwort (livə.wənt). [tr. med.L. HEPATICA (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. leberkraut, Du. leverkruid.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant Marchantia polymorpha; = HEPATICA 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.

1. The lichen-like plant Marchantia polymorpha;

= HEPATICA 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.
a 1100 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LXXXIV. 326 Wijb
liferadle. Nim liferwyrt & bere hi man onder cneowe.
a 1387 Sinon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 Epatica, liverwort.
c 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 Epatica. crescit
in saxis..et uidetur quasi frustula membrane inherentia...
anglice, a liureuurt. 1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe (1541) 9b,
Thynges good for the Lyver: Lyverworte. 1538 Turner Libellus, Lyverwort, Lichen. 1562—Herbal II. 36 Liuerwurt
sodden in wine is good for the diseases of the liner and
longes. 1578 Livre Dodoens III. lxx. 411 Stone Liuerwort
spreadeth it selfe abroade vpon the ground, having
wrinckled, or crimpled leaues layde one vpon another as the
scales of fishe. 1718 Quincv Compl. Disp. 130 Liverwort
grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low,
almost like a Moss. 1858 Lewes Sea-side Stud. 74 Springs,
glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. Hogo
Microsc. II. 1308 The little group of Hepaticae or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses.
1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. 185 The two flat sides of
the gemmae of this liverwort are identical.

2. Anemone (Hepatica) triloba; = HEPATICA I. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Three-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is liver-leaf.)

1578 Lytz Dodoens I. xl. 59 [It] maye be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonie, or Three leafe Lyuerworte. Ibid., The Hepatica or Noble Lyverworte is a souveraigne medicine against the heate..of the Lyver. 1629 Parkinson Parada, xxix. 226 In English you may call them either Hepatica, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Liverwort. 1646 Sta T. Browns Presud. Ep. II. vi. 101 Herba Trinitatis..obtaineth that name onely from the figure of its leaves, and is one kinde of liverworte or Hepatica.

13. Agrimonv. Agrimonia Eupaloria, Obs.

+3. Agrimony, Agrimonia Eupatoria. Obs.

1578 Lyre Dodoens 1. xxxix. 57 In Latine Eupatorium,...
in base Almaigne Agrimonie, and of some Leuercruyt, that
is to say, Liuerworte. 1617 Minsinev Ductor 9 Agrimony,
...called also Liuerwort because it is good for the liuer.

4. With qualification: Ground Liverwort, Pel-

tidea canina; Marsh Liverwort, the genus Kiccia; Water Liverwort, Water Crowfoot, Ranunculus aquatilis; White Liverwort, Parnassus Grass, Parnassia palustris; Wood Liverwort, the lichen

Tarnassia palustris; Wood Liverwort, the lichen Sticta pulmonacea.

1597 GERARDE Herbal II. cexciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Liuerwoort. Phid. III. clviii. 1375 Hepatica terrestris, Ground Liuerwort. Fhid. clix. 1377 Lungwoort, or woode Liuerwoort. 1736 Bailey Househ. Diet. 296 Lichen einereus terrestris,.. Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Liverwort, Marsh, Riccia. 1866 Treas. Bot. 8581 Peltidea, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with Marchantia under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

Tivery (liveri). sb. Forms: a. 2 liverei. 4

Livery (liveri), sb. Forms: a. 3 liverei, 4 liveri, 4-5 levere, livere(e, Sc. lufre, 4-6 lyvere, -er, e)y, li-, lyveray, 4-7 livre, levery, li-, lyverie, -ye, (5 levore, Sc. lifray, luveray, lyverie, -ye, (5 levore, Sc. lifray, luveray, lyvera, lewray), 5-6 leveray, liverey, -erie, (6 li-, lyveraie, -aye, livorie, Sc. leifray, lufray(e, 7 livrie, livory, Sc. lewerie), 5- livery. B. (?) 6 lyver, 7 livere, [a. AF. liveré (1292 in Britton', F. liveré 1351 in Du Cange s.v. Liberare), fem. pa. pple. of livere Liver v.: see -v. Cf. It. livera, Sp. librea (both from Fr.); med. L. had liberata.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions or election.

Cf. It. livrea, Sp. librea (both from Fr.); med.L. had liberata.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence gen., provision, allowance. b. The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now llist.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2122 Pe thrid part... al on his side be greckes see, was Iaphet giuen til his liuere. llid. 19220 Wit ham i mai ha mete and drine, Mi liuere had wit-vten suine. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 146 To London forto com, whan parlement suid be, ...nud talk per his liuere. 13... Test. Christi 376 (MS. Harl. 2382) in Archiv Stud. neu. Sfr. LXXIX. 431 A cote-armur... the which y toke of thy lyucre. 1375 Enrose viv. 237 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [1/15]. E. levere, c.l. 1616 leweriel Till ilk man. 1399 Rolls of Parkl. 111. 4524 That thei... gyf no Liverees of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men. 1309 Langl. Rich. Kedeles ii. 2 Moche now me incrueileth... 01 source large leuerey to leodis aboute. 1422 tr. Secretu Secret., Priv. Priv. 1733 Syr Stewyn Serope... Hamynge the gouernaunce of Irlande, many extorcionys did. Lyuerez takynge. c 1450 Bk. Curtissy 371 in Babees Bk., Lyneray he hase of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. Ibid. 839 Of candel liueray squiyers schalle haue. a 1483 Liber Niger in S. Pegge Cur. Niss. (1782) 70 Taking every of them, for his livery at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gallon of ale; and for winter livery, from All-Hallowtide till Easter, one percher wax, one candle wax (etc.). c 1492 Gest N. Hode clxi. in Child Ballads III. 64 There he made large lyueray, Bothe of ale and of wyne. 1573 Satir. Poems Keform. xili. 409 Sea far large of Leueray. 1596 Spenser State Drel. Wes. (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to he served up for all night, that is they nyglites allowance for drinke. 1639 Davenfort New Trick to Cheat Devill I, [Stage-direction. Ent. with Vine, Cham.] Chan. 1 have brought your Livery. 1670 Brooks Wes. 1707 Chambert Lavne & G. B. Dave

c. Allowance of provender for horses. At livery: (of a borse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now rare or obs. exc. in LIVERY-STABLE.

LIVERY-STABLE.

Copyry and livery: see Conner.

a 1440 Sir Degreev. 1003 A thousaund hors and thre... Vike
nyst tok lyvere Off cowrne and off hay. 1481-4 Paston

Lett. 111. 280, I had my horsse with hym at lyvery. 1596
Spenser State Irek. Wks. (Globe) 623/2 What Liverye is, we
by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye,
that it is allowaunce of horse-meate. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny
I. 559 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much
like to the liurie given to laboring horses. 1631 Brathwait

Whimzies, Kecper 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679-88

Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas. (Camden) yo Twelve guineys
a year. which King Cha. the 21 allowed him for a nagg's
livery. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Livery of Hay and Outs,
the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

1731 Balley vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1829 Scott Rob Roy xix, There was a necessity... for arresting the horse, and placing him in Baillie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

182 1589 Pappe w. Hatchet D ij b, They finde all themsens tables. 1599 Massinger, etc. Old Law u. i, To keepe you sixe at Livery, and still munching. 1611 B. Josson Introd. Verses to Coryat Crudities, And here he disdain'd not, in a forraine land, To lie at Livory, while the Horses did stand. 1618 FLETCHER Chances III. i, Best hang a signost up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lewdnesse at Liverie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON Juvenal 157 In whose [Venus'] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

† d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a

temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery, † d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). Obs.

187 R. Hovengen in Collect. (O. H. S.) 1. 211 We willinglie and thanckfullie acknowledge great benefit by the statute mentioned... But such benefit as commethe to each on for his liverye risheth cheflie hy fynes and woodsales; which liveryes... are in reazon somewhat increased but not dobbled. foil Cotors. v. Livree, La Livrée des Chanoines, their linerie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge 2. A stit of clothes, formerly sometimes a pauge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). In livery: wearing a particular livery. Out of livery: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In

cular invery. Out of livery: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. = garments, clothes.

13. E. E. Allil. P. A. 1107 And alle in sute her liurez wasse. 1375 Barbour Bruce xix. 36 Thre hundreth and sexte bad he Of squyeris, cled in his liverye. c1386 Chancea 1701. 363 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapycer, And they were clothed in o lyueree Of a solempne and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 21 Ve bretheren and sisteren of yis gilde... shul han a lyueree of hodes in suyte. 1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles in. 7, That no manere meyntenour shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere be lawe to apeire. c1440 Gesta Rom. xv. 51 (Add. M.S.), xlii knyghtes of oone leveraye. 1463 Bury Il Ills (Camden) 44 Pothe my colers of silvir, tho kyng's lyfre. 1473 Warkw. Chron. (Camden) 14 He., wered ane estryche feder, Prynce Edwardes lyvery. 1480 Wardr. Aca. Edit. Il (1830) 124 A gowne and a hoode of the liveree of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1485 Caxton Paris & II. 14 Every baron gaf hys lyverey that they shold be knowen eche fro other. 1522 Writhesley Chron. (1875) 1. 13 The kinge and he ridinge both together in one liverey. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. Fl., 173 b, The erle perceiving by the livery of the souldiors, that he was circumvented. 2a 1550 in Dumbar's Poems (1893) 310 5 noble merchandis.. Address 30w furth... In lusty grene lufraye. a 1592 Greene (1599) F 1 h, Two liueries will I giue thee euerie yeere, And fortic crownes shall be thy fee. 1622 Bacon Hen. 171 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of factions dependance. 1631 Henwood Lond. 7us Hon. Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band... in their City Liveries. 1671 Milton Samson 1616 Immediately Was Sanson as a public servant brought, In thir state Livery clad. 1684 in Scott. Antiq. XV. 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the kings sojors. 1707 Farguhar Beaux Strat. III. i. 23 What sort of Livery h

1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. III. 1, 303 To wear the liver of an enemy to one's King.

b. transf. and fig.
?c1325 Earth ix. in E. E. P. (1862) 151 Whan erb makip is linered the granify vs in gene. 1412-20 LVDG. Chron. Troy II. xiii, When that Flora... Hath enery playne, medowe, hil and vale... clad in lynery newe. 1494 FABVAN Chron. V. clxxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld... take vpon hym the lynery of Cristes baptym. 1563 Homilies II. Rogation Week IV. (1859) 495 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 SMARS. Mids. N. II. 113 The childing Autunine, angry Winter change Their wonted Lineries. 1611 COTGR., Liriphionnel... faithfull to the pot, and therefore bearing the red-faced linerie therof. 1661 Bovle Style of Script. (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 599 Now. Twilight gray Had in her sober Livery all things clad. 1697 DRVDEN Virg. Georg. III. 665 A Snake. has cast his Slongh aside, And in his Summer Liv'ry rouls along. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. v. 96 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 BEARLEW Analyst § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 25 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797-1804 BEWICK Brit. Birds (1847) II. 112 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past Season. 1813 Scott Rokeby I. 1, Sorrow's livery dims the air. 1835 Thill Miller Liveries are visualed.

3. collect, sing. 8. Retainers or servants in livery.

3. collect, sing. a. Retainers or servants in livery.

† Also occas. a liveried servant. ? Obs.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yeueth his leuery ful ryche and ryal robes.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH Commew. Eng. (1609) 106 First of retainers, that no man should have above a number in his Livery or retinue. 1628 SHIRLEY Witty Fair One 1. ii. (1633). Her Father. rides. With halfe a douzen wholesome liveries, To whom he gives Christian wages. Ibid. 11. ii. My lodging is next to her chambers, it is a confidence in my Master to let his Livery lye so neere her. 1714 STEELE Lover 11 Mar. (1723) 38 Seeing a Place in the second Row of the Queen's Box kept by Mrs. Lucy's Livery, I placed my self in the Pit directly over against her Footman. 1766 CHESTERF. Let. to C'tess Suffolk Nov. (1892) 111. 1349 If she is a Mrs. with a surname, she is above the livery, and belongs to the upper servants. 1791-1823 D'Israeli Cur. Lit. (1866) 450/2 As cross-humoured as the livery of this day, in their notices of what we now gently call our 'supplies'.

** the sense of 'party'.) Under (a person's) livery:
in the sense of 'party'.) Under (a person's) livery:
in dependence on him. Obs.

**c 1477 CANTON Jason 116b, As to the regarde of Hercules,
Theseus [etc.].. they faylled not to be of the lyuereye of
Iason. **a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. I'll 12 To compasse
that the duchy of Bryteyne should breuely come vndre their
liure and subjection. 1613 MILLES IT. Mexic's Treas. Auc.
**And. Times 7a2/s All the other Christians, as Maronites.
.and others of that Liverie, never used it [circumcision].

C. = livery company (see 10 b) or the liverymen
of a company. Also, To take up one's livery
(? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one
of the City companies.

of a company. Also, To lake up one's livery (? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one of the City companies.

c1521 Old City Acc. Bk. in Archwol. Irnl. XLIII, Receyved of Brether admittid & taken into the lyuerey this yere. 1529 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. xiv. 32: A Remedye agaynst theym that wyll not be of the lyuerey, nor bere offyce. 1624 Massinger Renegado in. ii, I should... nere be pittide By the liveries of those companies. 1637 Decree Star Chamb. in Milton's Arvep. (Arb.) 17 Euery Master-printer that is of the Livery or Liverymen of a Company or Corporation, such Members as are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomany, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 119/1 (London) Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. Ibid., In more modern times... it has frequently been made imperative upon many freemen of the City to take up their livery in one of the Companies. 1854 Tillackeray Newcomes v, We belong to the same Livery in the City.

† d. slang. (See quot.) Obs.

1689 BETTERION Revenge 1. 8 'Tis..out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a Citizen a Cuckold? no, he's one of the Liverie.

† 4. The lodging provided or appointed for a person. Also, the quarters of a portion of an army. Obs.

army. Obs.

army. Obs.
?a 1400 Morte Arth. 241 The soueraingne. Assingnyde to the senatour certaygne lordes, To lede to his leuere. Ithi. 3078 In iche leuere on lowde the kynge did crye. 1525 Lob. Berners Froiss. II. clx. [clvi.] 1410 The duke of Berrey was come to Auygnon and was lodged in the popes palais, but he came to Vyle neufe to the kynge, and laye in the lyuere footh. hotel; Fr. en sa liuree] of arras, called Amontays, in the way to Mountpellyer.

5. Law. a. The legal delivery of properly into a person's possession; phr. to have, give, take livery. To sue (also sue for, sue out) one's livery: to institute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also fix.) b. The writ by which possession of property

stitute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also fig.) b. The writ by which possession of property is obtained from the court of wards.

1430-31 Ralls of Parlt. IV. 372/2 Noght havyng liveree of the saide Wolles. 1460 Ibid. V. 388/t The Sollicitours for the Quene. . causid the seid John and Isabell to sue a speciall Livere of the seid Londes and Tenementes. 1465 Paston Lett. II. 192 He desyryd me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken. 1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 1. vii. 13 b, By way of surrendre .. a freholde may passe without lyuerey. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 11. i. 129, I am denyde to sue my Liuere here, And yet my Letters Patents giue me leaue. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1837) 155 The Courte of Wardes and liveries, doeth allso call all Wardes in Wales to sue forth their lyveries there. 1622 Bacon Iten. VII., 210 The Kings Wards after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue Liuerie of their Lands, without paying excessive Fines. 1635 Quarkes Embl. v. ix. (1718) 281 What mean these livries and possession keys? 1649 MILTON Eikon. xi. Wks. 1831 III. 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Livery ... 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveries and nil Wardships hands. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveries and nil Wardships hands. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Courterle-mains .. be taken away and discharged. 1707 Chamberlame State Gl. Brit. 11. vi. 98 He [the king's eldest son] may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom [of Cornwall] and ought of Right to obtain the same. 1765 Act 5 Gee. III, c. 17 § 1 Tythes or other incorporeal hereditaments only, which lie in grant and not

conveyance by deed.

c. Livery of seisin (freq. erron. livery and seisin;

AF. livery de scisin): the delivery of property into the corporal possession of a person; in the case of a house, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; in the case of land, by delivering him a

twig, a piece of turf, or the like.

Virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict, cap. 106 § 2, which provides that after 1 Oct. 1845 'all corporeal Tenements and Hereditaments shall as regards the Conveyance of the immediate Freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in Grant as well as in Livery'.

2. 1475 Partenay 560 After sette day of lyuerey and season, That men deliuer you possession. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 13a, In a leas for terme of yeares by deede or without deede, it nedeth no lyvery of seisin to be made to the lessee. 1566 Spenser F. Q. vi. iv. 37 She gladly did of that same babe accept As of her owne by linerey and seisin. 1668 Dou & Cleaver Expos. Prov. xi-sii. 189 How large demeanes may a man be estated in by taking a turfe in way of linery and seison? 1652 Eveny Mem. (1857) I. 297, 2294 [Jan.] was perfected the sealing, livery and seisin of my purchase of Sayes Court. 1741 T. Robinson Cavelbind in iii. 195 The Livery of Seisin must be propria manu of the Infant. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 57 Livery of seisin is exactly similar to the investiture of the feudal law; it was adopted here... that the proprietor of each piece of land should be publicly known. 1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cony. V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cony. V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

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1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cony. V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

1876 To take livery and seisen. 1659 Hammonton On 7's. cx. 7. 566 To take livery and seison in 1659 Bloodson cor conveying lives a person's honde deed.

+6. gen. The action of handing over or conveying into a person's hands; delivery (of goods,

ing into a person's hands; delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ). Obs.

croo Beryn 1896 The marchandise within Is nat in my charge; ye know as wele as 1 To make therof no lyvery.

cra40 Fork Myst. xxv. 65 What are 3e bat makis here maistrie, To loose bes bestis with-oute leverie? 1442 Kolls of Parlt. V. 64 2 At the tyme of the sale, and tofore the lyvere of hem from the seid Staple. 1444 Ibid. 125/2 Upon the levere of lim so arrested. 1464 Ibid. 560/2 After the lyvere of the said Writte. 1465 Faston Lett. II. 192 He desyred me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken. 1579-80 Norm Plucarch, Camillus (1595) 150 He sent an Herauld before to Rome, to demand lucric of the man thad offended him, that he might punish him accordingly. 1745 Observ. come. Navy 14 Had they arrived in the Ship at her Port of Livery.

† b. Delivery or dealing (of blows). Chs.

+ b. Delivery or dealing (of blows). Chs.

1350 Will. Palerne 1233 Panne lente he swiche leuere to ledes pat he ofraust, pat {etc.}. Bid. \$822 William ... leide on swiche liuere ... bat {etc.}. 13... Cer de L. 4029 Swilke levery he hem delte, Al that he hytte anon they swelte. 1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles III. 330 They... lente hem leuere of her longe battis. c 1400 Land Troy Ik. 7613 Ector deled about lyueray To alle that euere come In his way.

+ 7. A due or tribule. Cf. med.L. livrea (Du Cange). Obs. rare—1.

1577 HARRISON England II. II. (1877) I. 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Caermardine shires, whose liuerie or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred ducats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot. 1837).

*1577 Harrison England II. ii. (1877) I. 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Caermardine shires, whose liuerie or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred ducats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot. 1837).

1837 Youatt Sheep iii. 67 The livery—principally the skirtings and edgings, and the short course or breech wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 551/1 The [wool] sorter has to make his selection in relation to the fineness, the softness, the strength, the colour, the cleanness, and the weight of the wool; and in reference to these qualities he separates the wool into many parcels, which receive the names of-prime', 'choice', ... 'fine abb', 'coarse abb', 'livery', &c. 1875 in Knight Dict. Mech. s. v. Woodsorting.

9. U.S. = Livery-stable. (Cent. Dict.)

10. altrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib. passing into adj., in various senses: (a) † given as or constituting a livery; intended for servants' use (obs.), as livery arrows, bedstead, bow, feather-bed, meal, lovel; (b) pertaining to, forming part of, or used as a livery, as livery beard, button, cloak (in quot. fig.), cloth, coat, collar, colour, gown, hat, lace, flush, red, suit; (c) kept at livery or for hire, as livery horse, nag; transf. livery friend, mistress, funk; (d) wearing a livery, as livery attendant.

1549 Privy Council Acts (1890) II. 330 "Lyverey arrows, xvs shef. 1599 Nasue Lenten Stuffe Ep. Dect., His patient "linery attendant. 1641 Brone Foviall Crew iv. I. Wks. 1873 III. 417 All the Servants wear "Livery Beards. 1610 Allthory MS. in Simpkinson The Brashingtons App. p. iv, The Butler's Chamber. Impr. a "leverye bedstead, with a tester of buckram. 1566 Act 8 Eliz. c. 10 § 3 Bowes... of the course sorte, called "Livery Bowes. 1590 Sir J. Savyin Disc. Weapons 19 b, All Liueray or warre Bowes. 1848 Thackeray Bk. Snobs xxxiv, A "livery-button maker. 1599 Marstons Seo. I'lllanie 167 Sirra, "liuerie cloake, you lazie shipper slave. 1791 Learmons Peoms 179 Ve gie them wag

new Cloth and *Livery-Lace. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth. 34r The practise of giving them six and a half bolls of meal.. is daily becoming more general. These farmers, who keep any married servants, have them all on this establishment of *livery meal. 1623 Massinger Dk. Milan IV. ii, He that at euerie stage keeps *liuerie Mistresses. 1784 Cowers Tiroc. 901 Wouldst thou with a Gothic hand Pull down the schools.. Or throw them up to *liv'ry-nags and grooms? 1851 Hilastr. Catal. Gt. Exht. 1055 *Livery plushes, of various qualities. 1624 Massinger Renegado III. His ships, his goods, his *livery-puncks, confiscate. 1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4447/4 Their *Livery Red, lin'd and fac'd with Yellow. 1705 /bid. No. 4162/4 Two *Livery-Suits, of a deep blue. 1883 Wardbord Poems & Sk. 232 John, that livery suit and hat, please. 1882 Wills & Inn. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 46, vij long table towells, and iiij *liveraye towells.

b. Special comb.: livery company, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costume used for special occasions; †livery cupboard, a cupboard in which 'liveries' of food were served out; in later times, app. an ornamental buffet or sideboard; livery fine, the payment due buffet or sideboard; livery fine, the payment due from those who become liverymen in a London company; livery-fish Anglo-Irish, the striped wrasse, Labrus mixtus; livery list, the list of the liverymen of a company; livery office see quot.); +livery pot, a pot in which 'liveries' of wine were served out; livery servant, (a a servant who wears livery; (b = livery-fish; +livery table, a table on which 'liveries' or rations were put; hence, a side table; livery tavern, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also at which horses may be kept at livery. Also

put; hence, a side table; livery tavern, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also Livery-Man, Livery-Stable.

1766 Enner Lendon IV. 73 This is also a 'livery company. 1871 W. H. Answorth Tower Hill 1. in, The barces of the twelve livery companies. 1571 Bury Wills. (Canden) 267 A cuppet for the 'livery cubend. 1632 J. Hawward to, Kiondi's Eromena 184 The livery cupbonds of gold inlaid with rich pretions stones. 1737 tr. Le Comte's Mem. 4, Kem. China vi. 172 A livery cupbond bome by the officers of the palace. 1821 Scott Kinlin, Anni, The livery cupboards were loaded with plate of the richest description. 1837 2nd Kep. Manic. Corp. Comm., Lond. Companies 18 Prior to the 13th December 1796, the 'Livery line was 13th 6.8 Ed. 180-4 F. Day Frit. Fishes 1. 152 Cook wrasse, blue-striped wrasse, Livery-servant and 'livery-fish in the north of Ireland. 1861 Evening Sur 4 Oct., The poccedings in the City Registration Court during the revision of the 'Livery lists. 1848 Winknot Law Leen, 'Livery-effice,' an office appointed for the delivery of lands. 1875 Lanelham Lett. 1871 8 A payee (she) of great whyte sylver 'lynery Pets for wyne. 1656 Finett For. Ambiass. 133 An old guilt Livery Pot that had lost its fellow. 1702 Order in Conocit 8 Mar. in Lond. Gaz. No. 3791/4 That .. all Lords .. do .. cloath their 'Livery Servants with Black Cloth. 1822 Hazalit Tablest. H. ii. 23 They will go in the character of livery-servants to stand behind the chairs of the great. 60 Finest is to stand behind the chairs of the great. 1650 Finest prigable v. Nvii. 173. I Conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], onely as side-cupboards, or Livery tables ministeriall to that principall one. 1787 M. Cutter in Life, Trusts, V. vv. 1. 227 To remove the cupbourd of plate, & 'linery table [L. mensam vel repositorium], whiles one of the guests is a drinking. 1650 Fuller Piggable v. Nvii. 173. I Conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], onely as side-cupboards, or Livery tables ministeriall to that principall on

2. collog. = LIVERISH 2.

† Livery, v. Obs. rarc. [f. LIVERY sb.] trans.
To array in a livery: in quot. fig.

1597 Shaks. Lover's Compl. 105 His rudenesse so with his authoriz'd youth Did livery falsenesse in a pride of truth.

1611 Florio, Liverdre, to livery, to give or put into liveries.

Livery-man, liveryman.

1. A liveried relainer or servant. ? Obs.

1693 Lond. Gaz. No. 287/1 After them Sir William's own Livery-men, to the number of 12, all with their Hats off.

1711 Shaftess. Charac. (1737) III. 340 Some inferiour officer or livery-man of the train. 1821 Scort Kenilav.

1741 Glers of the Earl's household, liverymen, and retainers, went and came.

b. (See quot.) ? Obs.

1743 ZOLLMAN in Phil. Trans. XLII. 458 Those [Caterpillars] to which Gardeners have given the Name of Liverymen, by reason of the Distribution of their Colours.

2. A freeman of the City of London who is entitled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which

titled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which

titled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which he belongs, and to exercise other privileges.

168a Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 21 In the Case of my Lord Mayors imposing a Sheriff upon the City, without the concurrence of the Livery-men. c1710 C. Firenes Diary (1888) 247 All freemen or Liverymen of this city hath a Right to Choose their sherriffs. 1713 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 149 The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common-hall. 1861 Evening Star 4 Oct., He is a Liveryman—and a member of one of the twelve great companies. 1875 STUBBS Const. Hist. 111. xx. 416 The franchise was formally transferred to the liverymen of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

and of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

1841 LYTTON Nt. & Morn. (1851) 103 Come off, clumsy! 46-2

you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY Las Alforjas I. 135 We had a slight altercation with the livery-man, .. who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in pupilage.

pupilage.

Livery-stable. A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also livery and bait stable.)

1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 4182/4 Left at a Livery Stable..., a Chesnut Mare. 1714 Mandeville Fab. Bees (1725) 1. 95 Houses, in which women are hird as publickly as horses at a livery stable. 1839 Mrs. Carlivle Lett. 1. 114 A fly... furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 Thackerav Catherine v, The livery-stable was hard by.

Comb. 1736 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. 1. ii, A livery stable-yard in Duke Street. 1867 Trollope Chron. Barset II. Ii. 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

Lives, Livesman: see Life sb. 15, 15 b, 18.

Live stock, live-stock.

Lives, Livesman: see LIFE sb. 15, 15 b, 18.

Live stock, live-stock.

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 Sheridan Sch. Scand. III. III, Nothing but live stock—and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 Robert-son Hist. Amer. (1783) III. 420 The number of its live-stock is more than treble. 1828 Miss Mittoria Fillage Ser. III. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of his live-stock. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxix. 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 Fawcett Pol. Econ. II. v. (1876) 159 Farmers may also now insure their live-stock. transf. 1775 Sheridan Rivals II., Von talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. Sir A... Odds life, sir ! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do. attrib. 1856 Farmer's Mag. Jan. 7 The Council have. agreed to the Live-Stock Prize-Sheet. 1894 Daily News 4 July 5/7 The live-stock trade.

2. Body vermin. dial. and slang.

2. Body vermin. dial. and slang. 1785 Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongne, Live stock, lice, or fleas.

Livetenant, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Live-tide: see Life 17.
Live time, obs. form of Lifetime.

Live-tide: see Life 17.

Live time, obs. form of Lifetime.

Livi, obs. form of Lifet.

Livi, obs. form of Lifet.

Livid (livid), a. [ad. F. livide or L. lividus, f. livie to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 Bacon Hen. VII 9 There followed no Carbunde, no purple or liuide Spots. 1663 Cowley Christ's Passion, Verses & Ess. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 Pope Thebais.

1. 83 Thou, sable Styn? whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) II. 232 With wan care Sunk are those eyes, and livid with despair.

1786 tr. heckford's Vathek (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words. 1797 Mrs. Radelifer Halian v, The light glared on the livid face of the corpse. 1808 Med. Frni. XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 PLAYFAIR MAL. Phil. II. 197 In 1607 it (the Comet) was dark and livid. 1828 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring. Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs. Holoker & Wielen. V. Her lean fingers shut Close, close, their sharp and livid nails Indent the clammy palm. 1890 Hooker & Wid. 1820 area 220 Hieracium Lansoni. styles livid. 1882 Ound Maremma 1. 179 Over the water there lung. a livid fog of heat.

Comb. 1860 J. R. Edmins Chimse Scene & People (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual..rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

the adj, when the latter is used attributively.) In botanical use the form livido-(see -5 suff.x) has been employed in compound designations of colour; so livido-castaneous, fineous, -cirescent, etc. (W. A. Leighton Lichenfora, 1871)

1814 SCOTT Ld. of Isles v. xxvi, His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827-38 WILLIS Lepter 53 White scales, Circled with livid purple, cover'd him. 1859 SEMPLE Diphtherin 8
The edges of this foul uler are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 Dickers Mat. Fr. 1. x, His colour has turned to a livid white. 1887 W. Phillips Brit. Disconvectes 218
Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence Lividly adv., in a livid manner, with a

livid tinge.

1819 Wiffen Aonian Hours (1820) 58 Tinging the bough till lividly it grew All ashes.

1808 J. HUTCHINSON in Arch.

Surg. IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

Surg. IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means, absolutely blanched.

Lividity (lividiti). [ad. F. lividité or late L. līviditās, f. līvidus, LIVID.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 This Waun Colour called Lividitie, In Envious Men useth much to be.

1611 Cotck., Lividité, liuiditie, lewnesse [etc.]. 1731 Arbuthan Alments (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.].

1876 Trans. Clinical Soc. IX. 180 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 Miss Brandon Wyllard's Weird II. 38 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg. V. 207 The lividity of the hands...was never attended by algidity.

Lividness. [f. Livid + - NESS.] = prec.

1636 Pryne Demurrer to Yerus' Remitter 26 He is whipped even unto bloud and lividnesse. 1698 Musgrave in Phil. Trans. XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762-65 H. Walfole Verlne's Anecd. Paint. 111. 53 He.. caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness.

LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

Livido-: see Livid a. b.

tivido-: see LIVID a. b.

† Lividous, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. livid-us
LIVID + OUS.] Livid.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg: 3 b/1 The Membrana is blacke, leadish-colourede, and lividouse.

Livier (laivial). local. [? f. live(s), pl. of Life
+ IER.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. HARROV in Longm. Mag. July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders...The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called). 1891 — Tess (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

Living (livin), vbl. sb. [f. Live v.1 + -ing].]

1. The action of the vb. Live in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a

1. The action of the vb. Live in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; †the faculty or function of life; course of life; † continuance in life.

a1325 Prose Psalter lxii. 4 Py mercy is better vp lybbeinges. c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. (1866) 25. For wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. — Pr. Consc. 4130 Ful synful sal be his lygynnyng. And wonderful sal be his lyyyng. And his endying sal be sodayn. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 152 Sume of lyfinge mad na forse. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 152 Sume of lyfinge mad na forse. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For leflyng with bestes [etc.]. c 1520 Greestam in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11t. 1. 236 God.. send your Grace goode helthe and long leyffven. 1601 R. Jounson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 Jordan Nal. Bathos ii. (1669) 13 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1749 De For Crusoe 1. v. (1840) 96 There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 Makin Gil Blasvin, vii. (Rtldg.) 27 He was ... so jealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded surmises. 1861 Fl.o. Nightingale. Nursing 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 Daily News 15 Nov. 5/4 This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

† b. Duration of life; lifetime. Obs.

1340 Alyenb. 73 Voryet bi body ones a day guo in-to helle ine pine libbinde pet bou ne guo ine pine steruinge. 1374 Chacere. And. 3-Arc. 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyvynge No grace. c 1450 Loxelica Grail liii. 263, 1 schal preyon be my levynge [F. cn. mon vivant], that 1. That same Abbeye 1-beryed to be. c 1476 Golagros & Gaza. 1076 Than war I woundir vnwis, To purchese profit for pris, Quhare schame ay euer lyis, All my leuing. c 1475 Fartenay 488 That neuer, dais of your leuing. . Ve shall not enquere of me the saturday.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. + Also, a particular

moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. † Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 205 He pat right ordir of lyfyng wil luke Suld bygyn bus. a 1400 Cursor M. 28943 (Cott. Galba) Dam þat has bene haueand, hend, of lifing clene. a 1450 Myrc. 22 For luytel ys worthy by prechynge, 3ef thow be of euyle lynynge. a 1450 St. Cutibert (Surtees) 3650 Demys 300 na better in 3001 doying Þan othir of þe same leuyng. 1485 Act i Hen. VII., e. 4 Priests... openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2474 He forsoke this worlde and chaunged his lynynge. 1555 Edde Decades (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lynynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behanours. 1577 Northnrooke Dicing (1843) 15 We.. haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our livings. 1650 Fuller Piggah 11. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though pain-place, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten Life. 1743 Bulkeley & Cemmins Poy. S. Seas 78 Our Living now is very hard. 1802 WORDSW. O Friend! I know not!, Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1862 H. Spekcer First Princ. 11. § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates. Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 Hells Soc. Press. ii. 23 There are luge improvements to be made... in the first requisites for decous and beautiful living.

18. Living-in, -out: the practice of residing in Also activity.

d. Living-in, -out: the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also attrib., living-in or -out system.

1896 C. Booth Life & Labour Lond. VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 Daily News 22 June 9/5 The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 Daily Chron. 15 May 2/7 Living out .. would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

livelihood.

livelihood.

1538 STARKEY England 11. i. 152 To .. fynd to them some honest lyvyngs. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 55 F 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among manshind. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' Col. Reformer (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. Black Culture & Restraint ii. 35 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

2. The means of living, Ilvelihood maintenance.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; + also, an income, an endowment. Now

support; γ also, an income, an endowheat. Now chiefly in to earn, get, make a living:

c 1330 Arth, & Merl. 976 (Kölling) A cabel. Forto drawen vp al þing, þat nede was to her libbeing, ε 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxi. (Clement) 122 þat matydiane worthit ga to gat lyfing to þame twa. 1450 in Exch. Rells Scott. V. 425 note, We have gevin till oure loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes .. till his living yerly. ε 1470 Ηεκκι Wallace vn. 897 Rycht

wichtly wan his lewyng in to wer. 1496 Act 12 Hen. VII, c. 6 Woollen Cloth.. by making whereof.. the poor People bave most universally their Living. 1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) 11. 250 Gawine Dounbar.. biggit ane hrig ouir Dee, . and foundit ane yeirly leving, to sustene the same. 1550 Crowley Last Trumpet 493 If thou have any lyveyng So that thou nede not to laboure; Se thou apply the to learnynge. 1611 BIBLE Mark xii. 44 She.. did cast in all that she had, euen all her huing. 1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies III. In Xxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Encrease to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 Lond. Gaz. No. 6306/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 BURN Foor Laws 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working. 1866 Emerson Cond. Life iii. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industrions man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 HELTS Realmak xxii. (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, if [etc.]. 1883 SIR J. BACON in Law Times Rep. 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son. earns his living as a licensed victualler. b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; pl. Victuals (obs.).

(1884) 6/2 The son, earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense; Food; pl. Victuals (obs.).

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xx. (Blasins) 39 Ouhare vthyre lyfynge had he nocht bot as be foulis til hym brocht. c 1450 Loxellen Grail xlv. 620 A brid that browthe me my lyveng. 1525 Lo. Berners Froiss. II. ccii. [cxviii.] 623 The see was closed fro them on all partes, wherby their lyvenges [F. xinres] and marchaundises myght nat entre into their countreys. 1607 Torsell. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 516 There is scarse any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks.

† 4. Property in general, esp. landed estate; pl. estates, possessions. Phr. man of living. Obs. c 1430 547 Georg. (Roxh) 2280, I hante lost my living A hundreth pound it was worth wele. 1465 in Exch. Rolls Scotl. VII. 321 note, Cuthbert Colevile... has left his leving and gudis in the said realme. 1566 ASCHAM Let. to Leitester 14 Apr., My lease. the whole and only liveing that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 HAV Demandes in Cath. Tractutes (1901) 61 Except onlie the pattimonic and leaving of the kirk. 1581 LAMBARDE Firen. 1. vi. (1881) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuings be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. Marten Exhort. Faithf. Subjects D 2 There be many more great houses alredy, then there be men of hung able to vphold. 1597 Bacon Conlers Cd. 4; Feitll Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose huing lieth together in one Shire. 1603 Owen Pembrokesh. (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyveinges verye noblye. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Ballads (1886) VI. 261 My Lands and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 2716 B. Cuuche Hist. Philip's II ar (1867) 11. 107 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was. 1813 Scott Rokeby 1, xxi, Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair.

† D. A holding (of land), a tenement. Obs. 1583 Stubes Anat. Abu

5. Eccl. A benefice. More fully ecclesiastical,

5. Eccl. A benefice. More fully ceclesiastical, spiritual living.

14.6 Audelan Poems 40 A mon to have iiij, benefyse, an oder no lyying, This is not Godys wyl. c1550 Disc. Common Weal Eng. (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should have ij mens livinges and ij mens charge? 1563-87 FOXE A. A. M. (1596) 3/2 For the holding and reteining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 Harrison Eng. land 11. v. (1877) 1. 110 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living. 1650 Hubbert Pill Formality 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 COUNTESS MANCHESTER in Harling Corr. (1878) 217 He haveing a great many very good liveings in his gifft. a 1703 Burkitt Or. N. T., 1 Pet. v. 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 NELSON Fest. & Fasts x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any. Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 GOLDSM. Cit. W. XXVII, My father. was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Pref. xVI. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 Macallaw Hist. Eng. v. 1. 532 At the time of the Restoration. he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. Barcht in Times 5 Aug. 10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less. . than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

+ 6. A term in the game of Maw. Obs.

10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less...than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

†6. A term in the game of Maw. Ois.

*c 1570 Groome-porters lawes at Mawe in Coll. Black-Let. Ball. 9 Broadsides (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make either partie aboue xxvi, the contrary part must have livings; but if the contrary part bee xxv, by meanes whereof livings sets them out, then is he who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as (sense I with reference to dwelling) living-house, -place, -room, -wagon. b. objective, as (sense 3) living-soeking adj.; +living-days, days of life; living-seeking adj.; +living-days, days of life; living-wage, a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly living price.

1765 J. Clubbe Misc. Tracts (1770) II. 44 Now is it not justly to be apprehended, that a certain order of men. may come over hither, and commence "living-brokers? (1400 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath. v. 237 Oure *leuyage dayes ... arn at an ende. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name.. Was called Carmentis in her livying dayes. 1614 R. Tahlos Hog hath lost Pearl III. E. 1sty *hing-giner within, sir? Ser. You meane my master, sir? 1600 Rowlands Lett. Humours Blood ii. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chaunce to meete His *Lining-giner within, sir? Ser. You meane my master, sir? 1600 Rowlands Lett. Humours Blood ii. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chaunce to meete His *Lining-giner place to face in streete. 1897 Mary Kingsley W. Africa 624

There are near to the *living-house large, well-huilt houses with the proper machinery for drying the cocon. 1889 JESSOFP Coming of Friars iii. 124 The cloister was really the *living-place of the monks. 1892 Nation (N. V.) 3 Mar. 168/2 Mr. C. would be gind to be enabled to do, at a *living price, a series of prints. 1825 Greenhouse Comp. I. 9 No *living-room should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house. 1884 Illustr. Lond. News 1 Mar. 209/2 From all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages. 1898 Daily News 31 May 6/6 The Premier had much dislike for *living-seeking parsons. 1893 Ch. Times 6 Oct. 995/2 As firm... as are the miners in standing out for what they call n **living' wage. 1900 Westm. Gaz. 24 Nov. 10/1 Sir Andrew Clarke... used for the first time the phrase 'the living wage'... in 1892. 1831 MAYNEW Lond. Labour. 1. 329 He termed it, as all showmen do—the *living wagon. Hence Livingless a., without a living. 1878 L. Wingfield Lady Grizel I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to room... with a livingless parson as a mentor. Living (livin), ppl. a. [f. Live v. + -Ing 2.]

1878 L. Wingfeld Lady Grizet I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to roam .. with a livingless parson as a mentor.

Living (livin), ppl. a. [f. Live v. + -Ing 2.]

1. Predicatively, or attrib. following the sb.:

Alive, or when alive. + Also in the absolute construction, living —, = 'in the lifetime of —'.

2825 Vesp. Psalter liv. [lv.] 16 Astigen hie in helle lifeende, egoo tr. Breda's Hist. t. viii. (Schipper) 29 Constantius .. be Diocletianely/sendum Gallia rice. heold. a 1300 Consor M. 4847 Elleuen breber es we livand. 1375 Barbour Rome.

11. 547 The wiffis had him till his cuntre, Quhar wes na man leiffland bot he. c. 1460 Townelcy Myst. xx. 459 Ve shall se me well certan, and lyfand shall I be. 1535 Coveroale 2 Exdras xii. 33 He shal sett them lyvinge before the indigment. 1572 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxviii. 60 Thou hes left leifand bot few in that land. a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts 4 Mon. (1642 267 Living his mother Alexandra, he had been with the High Priesthood nine yeares. 1771 Jimius Lett. xlix. 254 As long as there is one man living who thinks you worthy of his confidence. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devices II. 357 Where a testator .. gives to his four children then living. 1830. B. Peake Crt. & City I. ii. You are the only man living that can serve my hrother!

2. attrib. That lives or has life.

3. said of the Deity (after Biblical use).

290 1r. Brata's Hist. IV. xxviii. (Schipper) 523 Ealle ... hine burth pone lifigendan Dryhten halsedon. 1535 Coverdale Ps. kil. 2 My soule is a thurste for God, yee euen for the lyuynge God. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. vii. 231 The Leuing Lord bring thume to this gude end! 1732 Berkstey Serm. to S. P. G. Wks. Hl. 240 The church of the living God. 1852 Dickens Bleak Ho. liv, By the living Lord till than the lings, animals, and plants, or their parts. In mod. use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'con-

parts. In mod. use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'contemporary'.

at the time spoken of) existing or living, 'contemporary'.

†Living skeek = Live stock. Living skeleton: an individual with an extremely emaciated frame.

a 1225 Leg. Kalh. 1529 Pat ne mei hit.. strengåe.. of na liuiende mon leowist.

a 1226 Leg. Kalh. 1520 Pat ne mei hit.. strengåe.. of na liuiende mon leowist.

a 1226 Leg. Kalh. 1520 Pat ne mei hit.. strengåe.. of na liuiende mon leowist.

1340-70 Alisaunder

190 A libbing lud lay in hur armes. 1340-70 Alisaunder

190 A libbing lud lay in hur armes. 1320 Langl. P.Pl. A.

1911. 64 Libbinde Laborers pat libben bi heore hondes. c 1375

Sc. Leg. Saints v. (Yolannes) 577 Par wes na liffand man pat mycht se hym for þat mekil lycht. c 1400 tr. Scereta

Sceret., Gan. Lordsh. 59 Oþer many euelys comyn, þurgh whilk many leuand creatures ar perschyd. 1501 Douglas

Pal. Hon. Prol. 112 Saw neuer man so faynt a leuand wicht.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 43 Th' Earth. is called.. the norishe of lyving crentures, . the sepulchre of the dead. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 116 All leuing man in to this warld sa round Sall loue thy name. 1611

Bible Gen. vi. 19. 1690 Luttreell Brief Rel. (1857) 11. 37

Destroying the living stock, 1736 Butler Anal. i. i. 4

The supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living crentures. 1791 Burke App. Whigs Wks. VI. 115 That he preferred a dead carcase to his living children. 1825 Ann. Reg. (1826) LXVII. 239*/r The name of the Living Skeleton is C. A. Seurat, 1841-71 R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 733 The Crocodile. likewise kills living prey. 1849 Macallay Hist. Eng. xiv. II. 457 He was generally esteemed the greatest living master of the art of war. 1859 Ruskin Two Paths ii. (1891) 82 He went to Rome and ordered various works of living artists. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. I. xxvii. 197 After this we encountered no living thing. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. I The living succulent parts of plants. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 81 A fresh supply of air is constantly required by a living animal.

c. absol. The liv

land of the living; see Ps. xxvii. 13, lii. 5; Isaiah xxxviii. 11, liii. 8.

c 825 Vesp. Hymns iii. 3 Ic ne zesio dryhten god in eorðan lifzendra. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 223 Hi is aelra libbinde moder.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 699 For non lyuyande to þe is Iustyfyet. c 1470 Golagros § Gaw. 954 Lord. thow life lent to levand in leid. 1535 Coverdale Eccl. vi. 8 What helpeth it the poore, that he knoweth to walke before the lyuyange?

1611 Bible Ruth ii. 20 He.. hath not left off his kindnesse to the liuing and to the dead. 1672 Petty Pol. Anat. (1691)

Ded., Ynur Generosity. . takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living. 1778 Miss Burner Evelina (1791)

II. xxxvii. 242 I'm glad to see you still in the land of the living. 1793 Burner Corr. (1844) IV. 185 The true way to mourn the dead, is to take care of the living who belong to them. 1895 Tennyson Elaine 1359 If one may judge the living by the dend.

d. transf. (a) In various phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, re-

origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing, (b) Of coals: Burning, flaming. Cf. Live a. 3. (c) Of rock, stone: Native; in its native condition and site, as part of the earth's crust. Cf.

LIVELY 1 b.

1388 WYCLIF John vi. 51 Yam lyuynge breed, that cam doun fro heuene. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) iv. 29 The Welle of Gar-

1. ftg. in various uses. Living fledge (see quot. 1767). Living death: a state of misery not deserving the name of life.

1388 Wyclif i Pet. i. 3 The fadir of oure Lord Hesn Crist. bigat vs agen in to byuynge [1382 quik] hope by the agen risyng of the user is 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. v. kivi. 261 So Constantines glorious life drew to an end, though his luing-glory shall be endlesse. 1621 Milton Samson too To live a life half-dead, a living death, and buried. 1738 Wesley Psalms Li. xs, Their every Thought, and Word, and Deed, That from a living Faith proceed. 1750 Grav Elegy 48 Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 157 Firem vadium, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum (suppose 2001) of another; and grants him an estate, as, of 201 per annum, to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. 1853 Kingsley Hypatia i. 5 Each man had... living trust in the continual care of Almighty God. 1863 O. W. Holmes Old Fol. Life iii. (1891) 78 It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds. 1869 Seeley Lect. & Ess. (1870) 77 Not that there is anything in a living Christianity meompatible with liberty. 1871 Farray Him. Hist. ii. 65 The idea...was created solely by the living fact.

3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living. † Living fence: a fence formed of living wood, esp. hawthorn. Within Living memory: in the recollection of persons still alive. Living force

the recollection of persons still alive. Living force

= Vis viva.

= V18 VIVA.

1676 GLANVILL Ess. iii. 6 Death having overcome that Envy which dog's living Virtue to the Grave. 1686 Plot Staffords. 357 For a living-fence, I met with none so.serviceal as those, made by the planching of Quicksets. 1836 J. Il. Newman Far. Serm. (1837) III. xxiii. 357 It is as if a living hand were to touch cold iron. 1855 Mac VILAY Hist. Eng. xiv. 111, 438 There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French. 1864 Loud. Rev. 27 Aug. 247/2 Psychonomy. illustrated by tracings from living hands. 1876 Tail Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci. (1835) 360 That which is denoted by the term Living Force, though it has absolutely no right to be called force, is something as real as matter itself. 1877 W. Morrus in Mackail Life (1890) 1. 341 The newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives. 1888 Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Jun II. v. it No ecclesiastic within living memory.. has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebitty.

4. With prefixed adv.: That passes life in a specified manner.

living memory.. has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity.

4. With prefixed adv.: That passes life in a specified manner.

2 1380 Wyclif Il ks. (1880) 33 Vinkunnynge & enyl lenynge prelatis. 1901 Daily Chron. 19 Oct. 3/t Richardson.. wa.. a good and virtuous-living man.

5. = Lively a. in senses 4, 5, and 6. Living sale Naut. (see quot. 1883).

2 1718 Penn Life Wks. 1726 1. 231 During her Illness she uttered many Living and Weighty Expressions. 1816 Byron Dream ii. A most living landscape. 1844 Stanley Irmold I. ii. 46 The sight of the city and of the neighbourhood, to which be devoted himself.. gave him a living interest in Rome. 1851 Ruskin Stones Von. (1874) 1. App. 370 Bold, and rich, and living architecture. 1876 Freeman Norm. Cony. V. xnii. 47 The portrait of William is drawn. in living colours, by the Chronicler. 1883 Clark Ruskil. Sailors Lang., Living gale, a tremendous gale. 1888 Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Men I. Pref. 9 Faithfully to commit to paper a living image of the man.

Livingly (livinli), adv. [f. Living fpl. a. + -1. 2] In a living manner; as if living; vitally; livelily, vividly.

a 1470 in Hist. Collect. Cit. Lond. (Camd.) 137 We... shalle ordayne for hyr governance of the persone of oure sayde fadyr, sykerly, lyvyngly, and honestely, aftyr the askynge of hys ryalle astate and dygnyte, by Jetc.]. 1577 Knewstub Confut. (1590) 40b, His children, heanenly, spirituall and livingly minded. 1638 Manne Lucian (1664) 157 Vou have most livingly described the peeces in Orestes Temple. 1661 G. Rust Origen 79 That word which doth.. quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly joyn with. 1680 G. Ketth Rector corrected i. 9 That word which doth.. quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly joyn with. 1680 G. Ketth Rector corrected i. 9 That word which doth.. quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly doth refresh and comfort us. 1769 Woolman Yrul.x. (1840) 141 The doctrine of Christ, Tlake no thought for the morrow', arose livingly before me. 1826 Blackno, Mag. XX. 488 The life, yet breathing and livingly remem

-NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being alive or living; vigour, vivacity, vividness.

1688 SANDILANDS Salut. Endeared Love 29 Which indis-

poseth both Body and Mind to serve the Lord even in that livingness and freshness which he requires. 1831 Lytios Godolphin 51 The attitude was even nwful in the livingness of its command. 1851 Brimley Ess. 113 There has arisen in our country. a sense of the livingness and value of our history. 1871 F. J. A. Hort Hulsean Lect. 105 Early sense of life. branches off into self-regarding passions, but thereby loses its own livingness. 1884 Mrs. OLIPHANT Open Door 43 Signs of the livingness of nature.

Livingstonite (livinjstŏneit). Geol. [named by M. Barcena, 1874, in honour of Dr. David Livingstone: see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of mercury. 1874 Amer. Ynd. Sci. VIII. 145 Livingstonite much resembles, in color and aspect, stibnite. 1802 DANA Min. 17 An ill-dehned alterative product of livingstonite.

† Livish, a. Obs. Also 3-4 liffssh, 6 lyvish.

+ Li vish, a. Obs. Also 3-4 liftsh, 6 lyvish. -yshe. [f. Life sb. + -ish.] = Living fpl. a., in various senses.

various senses.

2 1200 Ormin 5140 Patt tu Ne do nan ifell dede Forr lufe off nan lifisshe mann. 1300 Gower Conf. 111, 93 Air.. Of whos kinde his aspirementz Takth every lifissh crenture. C1530 tr. Errasmus' Serm. Child Yesus (1901) 4 Christ, from whose body flodes of lyuyshe water do renne. Hid. 30 To be a lyuyshe member of the most holy body, the church. 1542 Becon News out of Heaven Prol. A iij li, Yf there were true & limish fayth, than [etc.]. — Pathie. Trajer axwi. Ovij b, Emerye houre oughte we to offer a lymish prayer vnto God.

Hence Livishly adv. .

1530 Palsor. 830 Lyvysshely, auxif. a 1560 Bron Chr.

1530 PAISOR, 839 Lyvysshely, au vif. a 1560 Broon Chr. Knt. Pref., Wks. II. 145 b, These vertues. do liuishly shine in your Lordships daylye behauiour.

Livish, obs. variant of Lovage.

Livish, obs. variant of Lovage.

Livor (laivo1). [a. L. līvor in both senses.]

L. Path. 'The mark of a blow; lividness, leadcolour' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Also, the discoloration of
skin in a corpse; fl. the parts of skin discoloured.

1656 Inour Glossogr., Līvor, a black and blew mark in
a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the
cyes coming of humors. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4)
11. 672 The erysipelatous livor... gained ground. 1873
Symonis G.k. Poets i. 33 It is the fashion... to praise...even
the strange livors of corruption. 1885 Sir R. Chustrisos
Life 1. Autoling. xiv. 307 Natural cadaveric livor is confined to so thin a layer of tissue that [ct.].

† 2. Ill-will, malignity, spite. Obs.

1607 Torsill. Foury. Reasks (1688) 74 With unappease
able wrath and blood desiring livor, he pressed and trod to
pieces the incest marriage-causer. 1621 Ib know Anal. Med.
1. ii. II. viii, Out of this roote of envy, sping those ferall
branches of faction, hatred, livor, emulation. 1675 Bixki R
Cath. Theol. 1. 1. 127 Bix what a plague livor and faction
is [to] the Church and the owners souls, let but these ugly
words of his be witness.

Livorie, -y, obs. forms of Livery sh.

Livorie, -y, obs. forms of LIVERY sb.

Livraison (livrgzon). [F.:-1., liberation-em, n. of action f. liberare to deliver (see LIBERATE v...] Λ part, number, or fascicule (of a work published

A part, number, or fascicule of a work published by instalments.

1816 Gentl. Mag. LXXXVI. 1. 197 The livraisen which I hope shortly to lay before the publick.

1824 Advt. in Cowper Priv. Covr. II. (at end) Napoleon's Memoirs. ..

The first three Livraisons, each in two Parts. .. Editions in French and English.

1828 Walth Whitman Spie. Days 7 asker. These soil'd and creas'd livraisons, each composed of a sheet or two of paper.

|| Livre (livr). Also 7-8 liver. [F.:-L. libra the Roman pound.] An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sons), and approximately equivalent to the present frame.

Ine Roman pound. J. An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sons), and approximately equivalent to the present frane.

Besides this livre, called livre tournois, there was also at one time a livre parisis=14 livres tournois.

1553 J. Locke in Hakkurts Foy. (1599) H. 102 Enery Sechnio is of venetian money eight liners and two soldes.

1604 E. Grinstone Hist. Siege Ostend 168 A barrell of ... Beere was worth twenty foure Linres which is elenen Germaine Dollers.

1611 Corvan Comities 250 The Liver is Nine pence, the Sol an halfe penny. Hid. 286 That thou maiest be paide all thy money in the exchange coyne, which is this brasse peece called the Liner.

1679 G. R. tr. Boarstone Y. J. Ernyn's Voy. Levand xxix. 110 This Amounts every Vear to Four Piasters, which make about Ten French Livers.

1746 Acc. French Settlem. N. Amcr. 13 A Captain here has one hundred and twenty livres a month.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X11. 259/2 They had the conscience to charge an English sea officer. 200 livres (12 guineas and a half) for eight days lodging.

1886 Athenaum 24 Apr. 549/1 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him.

Livre obok.] A small book.

11496 Longle Grail xvi. 530 Thanne fonde be there A

| Livret (12vre). Also 5 lyveret. [F. dim. of livre book.] A small book.
c 1450 Lonelich Grail xvi, 539 Thanne fonde he there A lytel lyveret Wher-Inne that these names weren set. Ibid. xxxix. 267 Al this was wreten In thike lyveret. 1794 Sporting Mag. IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.
Livrie, obs. form of Livery.
† Lix. Obs. rare. [ad.L. lixa.] A (Roman)

Livrie, obs. form of Livery.

† Lix. Obs. rare. [ad.L. lixa.] A (Roman) camp follower.

1679 J. Brown Life of Faith (1824) II. x. 262 Moderating all that under agents and lixes are doing. Ibid. xi. 263 Consider by whom he was put to suffer. by judges higher and lower, and by lixes, by Jews and Romans.

Lixam, obs. dial. f. Likesome, pleasant.

1688 R. Hollie Annoury III. iii. 69 To be of a Cheerful, and Lixam Countenance.

† Lixive. Obs. rare. [a. F. lixive (Cotgr.), ad. L. lixivium Lixivium.] = Lixivium.

1606 Daniel Queen's Arcadia III. i, Then can I.. vse strange speach Of.. Eclegmats, Embrochs, Lixines, Cataplasmes. 1725 Bradley Fant. Dict. s.v. Walnut Tree, A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair. 1802 Sampson Surn. Londonderry 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of texter.

Lixivia: see Lixivium.

Lixivial (liksiviăl), a. (and sb.). Now rare. [f. I., lixīvi-um lye + -AL. Cf. F. lixiviel.] **A.** adj. Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; ob-

A. adj. Of or pertaining to lixivitum or lye; obtained by lixiviation. † Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 Charleton Van Helmont's Ternary of Paradoxes Proleg. D. A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchahal. 1651 Biogs New Disp. 7 139 Pot-herbs., for the most part have a lixiviall volatile salt. 1652 Phil. Trans. X. 414 All kinds of Alcaly's whether lixivial or alcalivate, fixt or volatile. 1676 Hoogson thid. XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water. 1684-5 Boyle. Min. Waters 26 Of the tast of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolate, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 Harvey Curing Dis. by Expect. iv. 13 The swelling..was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 Arbuthnot Aliments i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitated, are., a lixivial Urine [etc.]. 1742 H. Baker Microsc. II. xviii. 171 This Distemper..requires lixivial Washes. 1797 Beckeroen Pop. Tales Germans I. 163 Its neighbour [sc. stream] at Carlsbad., announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. Saudness Min. Waters 343 Carbonated soda...gives the lixivial taste.

+ B. sh. A lixivium, an alkali. Obs.

SAUNDERS Min. Waters 343 Carbonated soud. gives the lixivial taste.

+ B. sb. A lixivium, an alkali. Obs.

1684 tr. Bonet's Mere. Compit. iv. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1698 Phil. Trans. XX. 199 A Medicine. pnt into a very strong Lixivial.

+ Lixivian, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. lixīvi-um Lixivium + -Ax.] = Lixivial.

1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Corn setting Engine, Pigions dung or any other saline or lixivian substance.

+ T-ivi-viate. a. and sb. Obs. Also 7 lixiviat,

+ Lixi viate, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7 lixiviat, crron. lixivate. [f. Lixivi-um + -ATE 2.]

A. adj. Obtained by lixiviation; of or pertaining

A. adj. Obtained by lixiviation; of or pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G. Starkey Helmont's Vind. 318 Their [sc. Salts] Lixiviate Acrimony is somewhat hostile. 1653 Bovee Usef. E.p. Nat. Philos. 11. App. 381 Those that .. prescribe the lixiviat salts of plants. 1680 — Produc. Chem. Princ. 1. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt... is yet of a lixiviate nature. 1694 Salmon Bate's Dispens. (1713) 301 The Salt.. will.. have lost all its lixivate Taste. 1718 J. Chammerlayne Relig. Philos. (1730) III. xxviii. § 11 A Lixiviate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in Balley vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A lixivium. alkali.

B. sb. A lixivium, alkali.

1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. 41 The water turned. of..a brisk green colour, the Index of a lixiviate. 1824-8 LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 I. 59 He. washed them in a lixiviate.

Lixiviate liksi view ty. v. [f. ppl. stem of mod.L.

LIXIVIATE HEST VIET . 72. [I. ppl. stem of mod. L. lixīviāre, f. lixīviam LIXIVIUM. Cf. F. lixīviar.]

1. trans. To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646-1794 [see LIXIVIATED fpl. n.]. 1736 [BAILEV Househ. Diet. 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [sc. linens] are to be returned to the mill. 1791 HAMILTON Herthollet's Dyeing I. 1. ii. 1, 133 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp in a solution of soda.

To subject to lixiviation.

2. To subject to lixiviation, 1758 Reid tr. Macquer's Chem. 1. 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. Braddery Trav. Amer. 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated. 1827 Farrday Chem. Manip. xxiv. 663 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 Chamb. Yeal. 11. 229 The great ocean lixiviates our earth. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

fig. 1796 Berre Let. Noble Lord Wes. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be. well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence Lixiviated ppl. a., Lixiviating vbl. sb. (in quot. allrib.).

Hence Lixiviated ppl. a., Lixiviating vbl. sb. (in quot. altrib.).

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Fp. III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of cholar. 1794 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 Ure Dict. Arts 329 The lixiviated gabriste mixed with from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) of the lixiviated diamstein rost. 1881 Brit. Trante \(\frac{1}{2}\) rnl. XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces. to the laxiviating-pans \((\frac{1}{2}\) ii.). where it is crushed.

Lixiviation (\like\) ii/siviate: see prec. Cf. F. lixiviation. The action or process of separating

lixiviation.] The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by

a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes. 1788 Trans. Soc. Arts VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 Useful Projects in Ann. Reg. 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 Sir II. Davy Agric. Chem. iv. (1814) 163 The water of lixiviation. will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1866 Livingstone Last Trans. (1873) I. ii. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. Davis Rise & Fall Confed. Govl. I. 478 The niter was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

Lixivious (liksivios), a. Now rare, [f. L. lixivi-um lye+-ous.] = Lixivia. a.

1658 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. Harris Lemery's Course Chym. Introd. (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plauts drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. Cooper Distiller

I. xxiv. (1760) 99 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alcaline Salts used in Rectification. 1761 Brit. Mag. II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and saponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air. it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixivious flavour becomes proportionably stronger. Il Lixivium (liksivibm). Pl. lixivia (rare).

. lixīvium neut. of lixīvius (also lixīvus) adj., made into lye, f. lix ashes, lye. L. had also the fem. lixīvia, whence F. lessive.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation

nated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 Woodall Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 304 Aqua vita is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrens. 1651 Bigss New Dish. 7 & His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 Arbuthnor Aliments iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body. 1736 Balter Househ. Dict. 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime. 1799 Med. 7rnl. 11. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful. 1812 Str H. Davy Chem. Philos. 242 The cloths. after being treated with alkaline lixivia. were exposed. to dew and air. 1885 Watt Leather Manuf. xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and fowls in water. 1894 SMILES J. Wedgravood xviii. 233 Painted colours effected by Prussian lixivium.

¶ Used for: LAVA. In quot. fig.

"Used for: LAVA. In quot. fig.

1814 Sir R. Wilson Diary II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

have flowed safely away.

† Lixivye. Obs. rare. [ad. L. Lixivium] = prec.
1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirarg. 41 b/2 We may
also make goode Lixivye only of Oacken ashes.
1599 —
Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke 7/1 Make this subsequente Lixivye, or lye: Take Zeduaria,... bayberryes,... grosselye beaten,
seeth or boyle it together with a quarte of wyne.
Lixt (e, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of Lie v.²
Liylie, -er, -inge, obs. ft. Lik, Liar, Lying.

Liynglye, obs. form of LYINGLY.

Liza (lai ză). U.S. [a. Sp. liza (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes IIisl. Nat. Poiss. (1836) XI. 36, 61-2.] An American species of mullet; according to U.S. Dicts. Mugil curema, a different species from Mugil liza Val.

Lizard (lizăid). Forms: 4-5 lesard(e, lisard, 4 liserd, lusarde, 5 lesere, lizart, 6 lisarde,

lessert, lucert, lycert, -sert, lyzard, -erd, leazerd, Sc. lyssard, 7 lyser, lezard, lisart, lyzard, lizard, 6-lizard. [a. OF. lesard mase., lesarde fem. (mod.F. lézard, lézarde) (=Pr. lazert, lauxert, Sp., Pg. lazarto, It. lacerta, lucerta), repr. L. lacertus mase., lacerta fem., lizard; the ending in OF. would normally have been -ert, -erte, but

was assimilated to the suffix -ard.]

1. A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a sealy or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus Lacerta and other genera of the order Lacertilia; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order Lacerti-lia, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popu-

iia, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1371 LANGL. P. P. B. XVIII. 335 Thus ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage, Thenelich pow | sc. Satan| me robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF LCT. XI. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. a 1400-50 Alcavander 3573 Bestis. Aslebards, lessards, & lenxis, lions & tigris. c 1420 Pallad. on Hush. 1. 1056 A floor. So mand that lisards may not ascende. c 1440 Promp. Part. 208/1 Lesarde wyfr]m, lacertus. c 1483 CAX-10N Dialogues (E. E. T. S.) viii. 28 Men ete not. Of bestes venemous:—Serpentes, lizarts, scorpions. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1. XXV, The felid was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 Tuberry. Fankonrie 244 Vou shall give your hawke two inches of a Lucert's tayle newly cut off. 1578 Lyte Dodocus 220 The thirde kinde of Orchios, called in Latin Hirci testiculus. . Uton the. stemne groweth a greate many of small floures. .much like to a Lezarde. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, III. il. 325 Their softest Touch, as smart as Lyzards stings. 1605 Shaks. Macb. IV. 1. 17 Adders Forke, and Blindewormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 Blist Lev. Xi. 30 These also shalbe vucleane vnto you, .the Cameleon, and the Lyzard. 1648 Gage West Ind. Xii. (1655) 45 Mans flesh, which the great Lisarts, or Caimains eat very well. 1663 Bovte. Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. II. 18 Of lizards it hath been observed.. that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RAMSAY Twa Lizards 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 119 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. V. exvii, Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 313 Lizards, the green lightenings of the ewill. 1864 Texnyson En. Ard. 602 He watch'd.. So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

b. applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus Lacerta (see quots.).

LIZARD.

1688 R. Holme Armoury II. viii. 166/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 Ray Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr. 264 Lacertus viridis, the green Lizard. 1751 G. Edwards Nal. Hist. Birds 11. 248 Lacertus minor, cinereus maculatus, Asiaticus. The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 Pennant Zool. 111. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba IV. v. And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. Bell. Brit. Reptiles 17 Sand Lizard. Lacerta agdis. Luna. Ibid. 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. Zootoca vivipara. 1838 Cassell's Nal. Hist. IV. 274 The other species of Lacerta, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (Lacerta viridis) and the Ocellate (L. occllata) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (L. muradis). 1836 Roy. Nal. Hist. (ed. Lydekker) V. 159 The pearly lizard (Lacerta ocellata) Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genns Lacerta. Ibid. 161 The.. sand., or hedge-lizard (L. agdis).

C. applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of Lacertilia and Batrachia. Anguine lizard, Channessaura anguina. Croaking lizard (see quot.). Flying lizard, Draco volans: Water lizard, (a) a tailed batrachian, newt; (b) a varanian, monitor. Also Fence, Frill or Frilled, Ground, Lacer, Liox, Sail lizard.

1841 Penny Cycl. XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or *Anguine lizard. 1774 Goldson. Nal. Hist. (1828) 111. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the 'croaking-lizard, Theadactylus tævis, is a most abundant. animal. 1633 Ray Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr. 275 Lacerta volans Indica, the *Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 Goldson. Nal. Hist. (1824) 111. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. viii. 160/1 The Nente, Asker, or 'Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 Cassell's Nal. Hist. IV. 277 The largest known Lizards elebong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitorida, or Platynota.

+2. Lazy lizard: a term of reproach applied to

† 2. Lasy lizard: a term of reproach applied to a slethful person. Ohs.

1600 J. Lane Ton Teletroth (1876) 128 And there this lazie lizard soundly sleeped. 1629 Symmer Spir. Posie 1. ix. 30 The sluggard, the lazie Lizzard, and the luskish Lubby?

3. A figure of a lizard; esp. in Heraldry.

1688 R. Holme Armonry II. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, countergoing, a Newte or Asker, proper. 1888 Cussans Her. (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: Two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

1. P. Confused with Lucern.

18. I Confused with Levern.

1780 Endownboso Her. II. Gloss, Lizard, or Lezard, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted... It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London.

4. A fancy variety of the canary. In full lizard

1865 Derby Mercury 25 Jan, The gold and silver spangled lizards were very superior. 1876 R. L. Wallace Canary 5k. xiv. 164 The Lizard. Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by uoprincipled exhibitors.

5. Naul. A piece of rope having a thimble or

block spliced into one or both ends.

block spliced into one or both ends.

1704 Rigging & Seamanship I. 169 Lizard, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to. c1860 H. Siurri Seaman's Catech. 19 At the quarters, quarter strops and lizard. 1882 NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. Ibid. 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight Dicl. Mech. 1875).

¶ 7. = LACERT 2. Obs. rare -1.
1574 J. Jones Nat. Beginning Grow. Things 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.
8. attrib. and Comb., as lizard-kind, shape, tribe;

(see 4); † lizard fish, (a) the horse-mackerel or scad; (b) a fish of the genus Synodus; lizardgreen, a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also as adj.; lizard orchis, the plant Orchis hircina (see quot. 1578 in 1); lizardseeker, one of the West Indian genus Saurothera of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie Suppl. 1855); lizardskin a., made of the skin of a lizard; lizard wine

skin a., made of the skin of a lizard; lizard wine (see quot.).

1862 G. Wilson Relig. Chem. 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are ichthyosaurs. "lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. Jefferees Story Heart in (1891) 19 The "lizard-dragon wallowing in sea foam. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Subp., Lawrins. . the "lizard fish., . a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel. and more usually called trachurus. 1882 Jordan & Gilbert Fishes N. Amer. (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 111.) 279 Synodus. Lizard-fishes. Ibid. 280 S. foetens. . Sand Pike; Lizard-fish. 1897 Daily News 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in "lizard-green. 1899 Ibid. 28 Jan. 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 Goldsan. Nat. Hist. (1824) III. vi. 157 The modern salamander is an animal of the "lizard kind. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. III. xlviii. 343 His most "lizard-orchis. Orchis coriophora. 1882 Garden 11 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suff. S.v. [guana, I is an amphibious animal, of the "lizard shape. 1895 ZARGWILL Master II. iii. 136 He pulled out a "lizard-skin case. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Itist. (1824) III. vi. 138 This animal. differs from the rest of the "lizard tribe. 1894 Daily News 15 Sept. 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (china) is dired lizards. They are used for making a medicine called "lizard wine".

b. with lizard's, in the names of plants, as lizard's herb, tail, tongue (see quots.).

1866 Treas. Bot., "Lizard's herb, Coniophtebium trilobium.
1752 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. App., "Lizard's tail, the English name of a genus of plants, described by Linnæns under that of Saururus. 1866 Treas. Bot., Saururus,... It has... small white flowers, nearly sessile in a stender naked terminal spike, from which the plant has derived the popular name of Lizard's-tail. Ibid., "Lizard's tongue, Sauroglossum.

Lizardly (lizardli), a. rare—1. [f. LIZARD + LY l.] Resembling a lizard.
1883 G. M. Fenn Sweet Mace I. xi. 205 That long, lanky, lizardly fellow, Abel Churt.

Lizard-stone. (See quot. 1858.)

Lizard-stone. (See quot. 1858.)

1755 Johnson, Lizardstone, a kind of stone. 1858 Simons Dict. Trade, Lizard-stone, a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point.

Lizard Point.

† Lizary. Obs. = ALIZARI.

1791 HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing II. II. III. II. 154 When we wish to obtain a fine bright colour we mix several kinds of lizary together.

Lizier(e, variant of Lisière.

Lizor, liz(z)ure, Sc. or dial. ff. Leasow.

-11 (1; after a consonant '1), contraction of Will, for expresses ending in a vowel, as I'll, he'll,

-11 (1; after a consonant '1), contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel, as I'll, he'll, you'll, vuho'll; sometimes, more colloquially, after other words as in that'll do, John'll go. Formerly written also '1e, as in Ile or I'le, youlc.

1576 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 19 lle trust unto my wit.
1599 Shaks. Bluch Ado III. iii. 185 Youle he made bring deformed forth. Ibid. iv. 8 lle weare this. 1700 CONGREVE IVay of World 1. 15 I'll take a turn hefore Dinner. 1743 Emerson Fluxions 12 Divide the given Equation by y, and you'll have [etc.]. 1883 St. James's Gaz. 22 Sept. 3 There'll be no more rest for China. 1885 G. MERRDITH Diana of Crossways I, viii. 176 The mare'll do it well,. She has had her feed. her feed.

LL. Contraction for L. legum of laws, in degrees, as LL.B. = Legum baccalaureus, Bachelor of Laws, LL.D. = Legum doctor, Doctor of Laws, + Also for 'Lords' (see L 111).

Llama (lāmā, Sp. lyama). Also 7-9 lama, 8 glama. [a. Sp. llama, quoted as a Peruvian name of the animal in 1535 (Oviedo Hist. Peru ed. 1851 I. 418); in Dom. de S. Thomas Lexicon de la Lengua del Perú (1560) it is given (along with paco, guanaco, and vicuña) as a rendering of oveja (sheep).] A South American ruminant quadruped, Auchenia llama, closely allied to the camel, but smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

a beast of burden in the Andes.

1600 HARLUVI Voy. III. 735 An Indian boy driving 8. Llamas or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies IV. Nii. 319 There is nothing at Peru of greater riches and profit than the cattell of the country, which our men call Indian sheep, and the Indians in their generall language call them Lama, 1752 Sir J. HILL Hist. Anim. 574 The gluma... is an extremely singular animal.

1774 Goldson. Nat. Hist. II. 413

The lama, which may be considered the camel of the new world. 1845 Darwin Yoy. Nat. Viii. (1852) 166 The guanaco or wild Llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia.

1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Courage Wks. (Bohn) III. 110 The llama that will carry a load if you caress him, will refuse food and die if he is scourged.

1870 B. The wool of the llama or a material made from this.

from this,

1882 World 21 June 18/1 A pink llama was made with a wide flounce of coarse white lace coming from under the scart. 1887 Tuer & Fagan First Vear Silhen Reign iv. 69 Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of llama and gold.

C. attrib. as llama-cloth, -driver, -stuff, -wool.

1809 Campbell Gertr. Wyom. 11. xvi, The lama-driver on Peruvia's peak. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 1055 Embroidered Llama stuff. 1bid. 1083 Llama wool shawls. 1871 W. H. G. Kinoston On Banks of Amazon (1876) 109 The coca-bag... was made of llama cloth, dyed red and blue.

| Llano (lāno, Sp. lya'no). [Sp.:-L. plānum Plain, Plane.] A level treeless plain or steppe in the northern parts of South America.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, which they call Llanos, Sierras, and Andes... The Llanos or Plaines on the Sea-coast have ten leagues in bredth. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 176 The Llanos of the Orinoco, buge intertropical steppes. 1885 B. Harte Marnia ii, Ten leagues of the llano land.

Lliana, erron. form of Liana.

1863 R. F. Burton Abeokuta 1. 24.

Lo (lōn), int. arch. Forms: 1 la, 2-4 la, 3-4

Lo $(l\bar{o}^n)$, int. arch. Forms: 1 lá, 2-4 la, 3-4 lou, low, 4 lowe, 4-6 loo, 6 loa, 6-7 loe, 3- lo. Also 3-4 (as if imperative pl.) los. See also Lew int. [The evidence of rimes in ME. poetry shows that the spelling lo or loo represents two distinct words. (1) ME. $l\bar{o}$:—OE. $l\bar{a}$, an exclamation indicating surprise grief or low and also used (like dicating surprise, grief, or joy, and also used (like O!) with vocatives. (2) ME. lo with close \(\vec{o}\), prob. a shortened form of \(log{loca}\), \(log{loca}\), imperative of Look \(v.\); cf. ME. and mod. dial. \(log{loca}\), imperative of for make, also the mod. dial. \(log{loca}\) \(log{loca}\) \(log{loca}\) (perative of the first of the mod. \(log{loca}\)). The los of the Cursor M., used in addressing a multitude, seems to be imper. pl. The peculiar early ME. forms lou, low(e may stand for lo we = 'look we'. The present pronunciation ($l\bar{o}u$) would normally represent OE. $l\dot{a}$, but it may be a mere interpretation of the spelling, as the mod. lo corresponds functionally to the second of the two words, which should normally have become $*loo (l\vec{n})$ in mod. Eng.]

+a. In early use, an interjection of vague meaning, corresponding approximately to the modern O! or Oh! (obs.). b. Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what

O! or Oh! (obs.). D. Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what is about to be said; = Look! See! Behold!

Beowulf 1700 Pæt la mæg secgan, se be soð and riht fremeð on folce. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. iii. 7 He cwæð to him; La næddrena cyn fetcl. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 8g Lahwet scal þis beon? Ibid., La hu ne beað þa þet here specað galleisce? c1200 Orann 17964 Þiss blisse iss min la fullwiss. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2454 Low, þe şete of eche lif abit te al lopenet! a 1300 Cursor M. 16411 And sua it es, La god it wijt. Ibid. 1636? Plat said, 'los, her yur king!' c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wiss. I. 77 Lo, þe loomb of God: lo him þat takiþ awey the synnes of þis world. 1331 Langl. P.P.C. XX. 4 Loo, here þe lettere... in latyu and in ebrew. a 1400-50 Alexander 399 Lo, maister, slike a myschefe! c1450 Crafte of Nombryng (E. E. T. S.) It pon schalle do way þe hier figure & write þere a cifer, as lo an Ensampull. c1450 Merlin 77 Open: lo, here the duke. 1480 Caxfon Chrom. Eng. ccilii. (1482) 325 Lo what a mæriage was this as to the comparison of that other. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 574/1 When they suffer wrong, they cannot forgeue loe, and when men take away their goodes they be angry, so they be lo. 1562 A. Scort Peems (S. T. S.) I. 53 For lymmer lawdis and litle lassis lo frimes scho, þto, do! Will argun bay! wb bischop, preist, and freir. 1590 Sprenser F. Q. 1. iv. 42 His dearest loue the faire Fidessa loe Is there possessed of the traytour vile. 1611 BIBLE Haggar i. 9 Ve looked for much, and loe it came to litle. 1630 Psynnse Anti-Armin. 167 Loe here wee haue expresse mention of seuerall sorts of worlds. 1735 Berkeleff Fre-chink. In Math. 834 Lo! This is what you call 'so great, so unaccountable', 1758 C. Wester Hymm, Lo! He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. Barkow Columb. 11. 177 The pince drew near; where lo! an altar stood. 1859 Fire-chink. In Math. 834 Lo! This is what you call 'so great, so unaccountable', 1758 C. Wester Hymm, Lo! He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. Barkow Columb. 1

+ Lo., obs. abbreviation of LORD.

1610 True Declar, Virginia (1844) 13 That noble Gouernour, the Lo. Laware.

Lo, obs. form of Low sb. and a.

Loa (lowa). [A Congo word, used in Fr. by hyot 1805.] The larva of the nematode worm [I LOA (10"a). [A Congo word, used in Fr. by Guyot 1805.] The larva of the nematode worm Filaria oculi, infesting the human eye in tropical countries. Also attrib.

1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Loa-worm. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases anxiii, 1818 The man remembered that when a lad, he had a loa in his eye. Ibid. 379 The blood of another patient, known to be the subject of loa infection.

Loae, variant of Lake sb.1 Obs.

Loach (lout). Forms: 5 Iooche, 5-7 Ioch, 5-9 Ioche, 6- Ioach. [a. F. locke (13th c.), Ioach, also dial. slug; cf. mod. Norman loque loach. slug (Moisy). Sp. loja is from Fr.]

1. A small European fish, Cobitis (Nemachilus)

barbatula (-us), inhabiting small clear streams and

barbatula (-us), inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also, any fish of the family Cobitides. Spinous Loace, Cobitis tenia, 1357 [see 4]. 14.. For. in Wr.-Wilcker 385/18 Fundulus, a looche. 14.. For. in Wr.-Wilcker 385/18 Fundulus, a looche. 14.. For. in Wr.-Wilcker 585/18 Fundulus, a looke. 1585. 4ct 12 Eliz. c. 17 \$4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Mynneis. hathe been used to bee taken. c. 1560 A. Scort Peems (S. T. S.) ii. 168 Thair wes nowdir lad nor loun Mycht eit are baikin loche Ffor fowness. 1651-7 T. Barker Art of Angling (1820) 31 Bait your hooks with millers thumbes, loaches. 1653 WALTON Angler viii. 161 Carps and Loches are observed to breed several months in one year. 1789 G. Wulter Stlborne xviii, The loach in its general aspect has a pellucid appearance. 1810 Carbar To fall xiii. 6 Where in the shallow stream the loaches play. 1837 M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 33 That ugly little fish the loche. 1869 BLACKMORE LOTAL D. vii. (ed. 12) 38 A jar of pickled loaches. 1882 J. WALKER Yaumt to Audd Reekie 118 The Coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach.

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

a. The burbot or eel-pout. (In recent U. S. Dicts.) b. Sea-loach, the whistle-fish.

a 1572 William Pichthyogr. (1686) 121 Mustela vulgaris,

A Sea Loche Cestrix. Whistle-fish in Cornubia. So 1769 Pennant Bril. Zool. III. 164.

4. 3. fig. A simpleton. Obs.
1605 Tryall Chev. III. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 303 The Loach gets me into a Sutlers bath and there sits me drinking for Joanes best cap. c 1620 Peele's Yests 17 This Loach spares not for any expence.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1357 Act 31 Edw. III. Stat. iii. c. 2 Le pesson de Doggerefish & lochefish. 1587 Mascall Govt. Cattle, Oxen (1596)

43 Some do take a loch fish quick, and put it down the beasts throat. 1869 Blackmore Lorna D. xv. (ed. 12) 90 Was not I a lout gone by, only fit for loach-sticking? 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 254 Loach Traps, .. Loach Hook and Rod.

Loach: see Lohoch.

Loach: see Lohoch.

Loach: see Lohoch.

Load (lōud), sb. Forms: 1 lád, 3-6 lode, 5 lod, 5-6 lood(e, 6-7 loade, 6- load. B. north. and Sc. 4-9 lade, 5-9 laid, (5 layde). [OE. lád fem., way, course, journey, conveyance, corresp. to OHG. leitâ course, leading, procession (MHG., mod. G. leite), ON. leið way, course:—OTeut. *laidā (whence *laidjan to LEAD), related to *lījan to go (OE. liðan, ON. liða). The development of mean-

ing has been influenced by the association of the sb. with LADE v.; in extreme northern dialects this word is not distinguishable from LADE sb.1 The words load and LODE are etymologically identical; the present article includes only those senses in which the mod. spelling is load, and obs. senses

which the mod. spelling is load, and obs. senses akin to these.]
+1. Carriage. Also, an act of loading. Obs.

1. Carriage. Spelling. Carriage sense go on school of the carriage spelling. Spelling.

1. Carriage.
which usually is or can be carried; e.g. cart load,

horse-load, wagon-load.

horse-load, wagon-load.

a 1225 Aner. R. 268 3i a miracle nere. heo hefde iturpled and him, bode hors & lode, adun into helle grunde. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. l. 187/80 He let nime platus of Ire... wel neis ane cartes lode. a 1300 [see Cart-Load]. 1375 Barrour Bruce vin. 467 Thai kest thair ladis donn in hy. c 1475 Rauf Coilsar 642 My laid war I laith to lois. 1483 Cath. Angl. 206 A layde, a burdyn. 1582-8 Hist, Yames V 7 (1804) 125 Sundrie cariers baith of hors and laides. 1593 Silaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. ii. 64 Æneas bare a lining loade; Nothing so heavy as these woes of mine. 1774 Golfsyn. Val. Hist. (1776) II. 113 By strapping the load round the shoulders of the person, who is to bear it. 1840 Dickess Old C. Shop i. Where some halt to rest from heavy loads. 1882 Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pric. Met. U. S. 99 In January, 1881, 11 carloads from the mine yielded \$190.

b. The specific quantity of a substance which it

Where some halt to rest from heavy loads. 1882 Ref. to Ho. Reft. Prec. Met. U. S., 99 In January, 1881, 11 carloads from the mine yielded \$190.
 The specific quantity of a substance which it is customary to load at one time; hence, taken as a unit of measure or weight for certain substances. The equivalence of a load varies considerably according to the locality and to the substance. As a measure, a load of wheat is usually 40 bushels, of line 64 (in some districts 32) bushels, of time er 50 cubic feet, of hay 36 trusses (= >8 cwt.), of bulrushes 63 bundles, of meal 2 bolls (80.). A load of lead ore (in the Peak, Derbyshire:=9 dishes (see Dish \$b\$, 6 c).
 1384-5 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtess) 300 In ii] ladys calcis empt. c1386 Chaucer Khil's T. 2060 Of stree first ther was leyd ful many a lode. 1409 Durham Acc. Roll in Eng. Hist. Rev. XIV, 520, xii lodas continentes ccwal petras ferri. 1458 Nottingham Rec. II. 220, xl. lod de Baseford stom. 1497 Naval Acc. Hen VII (1896) 230 A loade of lyme from Havant. at 2533 Lb. Berners Huon cxhii. 532 Mo then xl. lode of thornes were caryed out to brenne the nobble lady. 1550 Crowt & Efgr. 501 A lode [of coals] that of late yeres for a royall was solde. 1570 II Ill x Inc. V. (C. (Surtees 1835) I. 344 Ane hald of quhent, ane hald of acits. 1622 Mayyes Anc. Law. Merch. 30 The Load of Lead is 175 ll. 1709 J. Ward Introd. Math. 1. iii. (1734) ? Nine of those Dishes they [sc. Derbyshine leadminers] call Load of Ore. 1747 Hooson Miner's Phiet. M. jb, Three Loads five Dishes will be full enough to make up one Ton Weight. 1812 J. SMYIN Pract. of Customs (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 56 lbs. 1825 Conbett Rine All 1812 J. SMYIN Pract. of Customs (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 56 lbs. 1825 Conbett Rine All 1812 J. SMYIN Pract. of Customs (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 50 lbs. 1825 Conbett Rine All 1812 J. SMYIN Pract. of Customs (1821) 105 Hay (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each T

usually dealt with in 'loads'. A load is a thousand quarters.

3. A material object or a force, which acts or is conceived as a weight, clog, or the like.

1593 Shaks, a Hen. F.I., ii. 2 Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous lead? 1667 Millor, F.J. iii. 2 Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous lead? 1667 Millor, F.J. iii. 2 Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous lead? 1667 Millor, F.J. iii. 2 Why droopes my Lord like volgen some to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1698 Keill Exam. Th. Earth (1734) 273 The great River of the Amazons. ring up to the Equator with a vast load of Waters. 1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick 260 Bleeding. lessens the additional Quantity of Blood, and removes its Load. 1832-52 I. Mubray in Whistle-Binkie (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 43 The hazle bushes bend nae mair Beneath the lades that crushed them sair. 1842 A. Combe Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 361 If we eat more than the system requires, the howels become ..weakened by their load. 1852 Reck's Florist Dec. 273 The luxuriance and profusion, I may say the loads of bloom.

b. The charge of a fire-arm.
1692 Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. II. xii. 108 What quantity of Powder will be a sufficient Load for such a Piece. 1813 Sporting Mag. XLII. 144 A gun with but one barrel. will, by a single operation on the trigger, discharge six or eight loads in succession. 1858 Simmonds Dict. Trade, Load, the charge of a gun.

c. Electr. The resistance to a dynamo or motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own frietien.

of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction.

friction.

1895 Thompson & Thomas Electr. Tab. & Mem. 57 If the dynamo is run at constant speed, the motor also will run of itself at nearly constant speed, whatever its load. Ibid. 82 Lifting Power of Magnets.—The rule is -Load = a × the square of the cube root of the magnet's own weight. 1900 Westin. Gaz. 22 May 2/1 Giving a day-load for traction and power and a night-load for light.

d. Building. The pressure caused by gravity

Q. Billiang. The pressure caused by gravity upon a structure or any part of it.

1871 R. S. Ball Exper. Mech. xi. 172 A structure has to support both its own weight and also any load that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called a permanent load, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains. 1879 Sia G. Scott Lect. Archit. 1. 49 The columns... are... proportioned in thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.

e. Phys. The amount of resistance to be over-

come by the contraction of a muscle.

1894 STARLING Elem. Hum. Physiol. 94.

4. fig. A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or

impides.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, iii. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthens with his tongue, The emitions Load that lyes you his heart. 1599 — Minch Ado v.i. 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. c 1646 Millton Sommet on Mys. C. Thomson, Meeklythoud dist resign this earthy load Of Death, call'd Life. 1700 Dryden Pal. § Arc. II. 265 Our life's n load. 1748 Anson's Voy. Introd., When I consider... of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [sc. drawing] would rid them. 1764 Goldson, Trav. 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. 1766 Fordove Nerm. 1712. If om. (1767) II. Lil. 206 From some people... a favour... is a load. 1791 Burns Lament Earl Clencairn v, I bear alane my lade o' care. 1818 Crush Digest (ed. 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. 1851 D. Jerrold St. Giles xiv. 141 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. 1855 Macaulasy Hist. Eng. xiv. 111. 400 His spirit... sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

5. a. As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; phr. † to have (or have taken), to get one's

5. a. As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; phr. † to have (or have taken), to get one's load, to have a load. Now only dial. and U.S. slang. † b. To give (a person) his load: to beat soundly. 1598 Lodge & Greene Looking Glass Lond. H 2 b, Ply it till enery man hath tane his load. 1678 Ray Prov. 87 Provenbiall Periphrases of one drunk. . He has a jagg or load. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Æsop (1708) 16 The Cups went round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. Ibid. clvii. 173 There are Those that can never Sleep without their Load. 1694 Echash Plantus 188 Give him his load so as he shan't b' able to find the way home. 1697 DAMPIER I'vy. I. 369 Then we drank, . The General leapt about . a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep. 1890 Century Dict. s.v., He went home late with a load on. 1902 Eng. Diat. Dict. s.v., To get one's load, to be drunk.

e. Mech. (See quots.)

Dial. Dict. s.v., To get one's load, to be drunk.

c. Mech. (See quots.)

1855 Octivite, Suppl. s.v., In mech. an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load.

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Load, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with duly.

6. Loads († a load): a great quantity or number, (lots) then yet allos.

6. Loads († a load): a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps'. collog. With the earlier quots, cf. Cart-Load b.

1666 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. i. 22 Loades a grauell i' th' backe, Lethargies, cold Palsies, and the like. 1655 Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 205 There is a loade of newes. 1852 Chough Poems, etc. (1869) I. 183 Sunday.—Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. 1866 Edwins Chinese Scenes (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

† 7. Phrases. a. To lay on load: to deal heavy blows (occas. to lay load about or about one); fig. to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) that..; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, to lay on load of reproaches. b. To lay load on or upon: to belabour with blows; also fig. to blame, reproach. c. To lay (or cast) the load: to throw the blame. d. To lay on by load: to

to throw the blame. d. To lay on east the load: to throw the blame. d. To lay on by load: to heap or pile on. Obs.

a. c1537 Thersites (Roxb. Club) 51, I wyll...laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. 1579 Churchyard Gen. Rehearsal Wars K jb, He strake divers of the Almaines... and laiying loade about hym, he made such waie that the gate was free. 1580 Fulke Dang. Rock 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Calvines authoritie is not like to Christes. 1586 Warrea Alb. Eng. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers... laies lustic lode about. 1587 Mirr. Mag., Casar xxviii, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on loade amayne. 1589 Nashe Martins Months Milnet To Rdt., Wks. (Grossart I. 163 Who being both but newelie come to their Fathers lands and goods,...lay on such loade, and spend al their leudnes so fast. 1596 Stynser F. Q. 17, ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. 1598 Grenewey Tacitus? Ann. II. iv. (1622) 37 They should. Iay on thicke load; and strike at their faces with their swords. 1611 Cotgre, Exaggerer, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. 1613 Day Festivals viii. (1613) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it. a 1630 J. Dvke Sel. Serm. (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on loade, and to affright a man with Hell and damnation. 1652 C. B. Stapyllon Merodian VII. 57 They raile and scoff when er'e he comes abroad, And of his lewd behaviour laies on Load. 1677 Miege Eng. Fr. Dict. s.v., They laid much load upon that expression, ils exaggerer and lay on load.
b. [c 1435: see LADE sh.] c1550 Wever Lusty Inventus D ij, Lay lode on the flesshe, what so euer befal You hauestrength longh todo it with all. c1560 NGELEND Disabed. Child (1550) F., [Stage direction] Here the wyfer must laye on lode upon their Husbande. 1577-87 HOLLINGS HOLLINGS AND HERE ENGLOY DISABLE ROYD. 1. 466 They laid load upon their Roynes of Soult. III. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, That on the groning steel laid on such lode. 1679 DROVE

d. 1546 J. Herwoon Prov. (1562) 64 He makth you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

8. attrib. and Comb., as load goods, -hauling, wagon; load-carrying adj.; load displacement, draught, the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; load factor, the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; +load-horse, a packhorse; load-line = LOAD-WATER-LINE; + load-man, a man who bears or has charge of a load; + load-mark-line = load-line; load-penny Ilist., a market due anciently levied on loads; +load-pin, a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; load-rail, -tree, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay

a Dar Inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacily; load-rail, -troe, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also Load-saddle, -water.

1611 Cotgr. (1632) Sommer... any toyling, and *load carrying, drudge, or groome. 1895 Westm. Gas. 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material and the load-carrying material.

1884 Daily News 9 Oct. 5/1 The Rodory.. has a *load-displacement of 0,740 tons. 1898 Ibid. 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at *load draught will be 15,000 tons. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 916 The *load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. 1899 Westm. Gaz.. 15 Feb. 4/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. 1890 Daily News 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their *load goods. 1902 Daily Chron. 15 Jan. 3/2 *load-hauling and gradient-climbing. 1568 *loode horse [see Loaders! 1]. 1607 Totsett. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 254 Of *Load or Pack Horses. 1884 II. Spencer in Pop. Sci. Monthly XXIV. 727 A compulsory *load-line for merchantvessels. 1898 Il estm. Gaz. 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr. Plimsoll. 1901 Scotsman 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline hill. This bill.. provided for the marking of a second load-line.. to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. 1375 Barbour Bruce vitt. 466 The *layd-men that persauit weilt, Thai kest thair ladis donn in hy. c1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 11 Lode men, and bere brewers. 1711 W. Surtherlands Shipbuild. Assist. 91 The Line a. d. is termed the deep *Load-mark Line. 1833 Green Comp. Eng. ix. 440 The gift of its [sc. Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny, was the costlicst among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelfads showered on Bishop Werfrith. 1641 Best Farm. Bis. (Surtees) 137 They.. putte the shelvinges, and *load-penny, and pleas-towers of everie waine into

analogy of Laden.]

1. trans. To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge with a load. Freq. in pa. pple. Loaded (+loaden) with = laden with, having a load of. Loaded down: weighed down with a load.

down with a load.

1503 S. Hawes Example of Virtue i. 19 A shyp.. with moche spyces ryght well lode.

1530 Palsor. 613/1, I lode a carte.. This horse is not halfe loden.

1576 Gascotone Steele Ct. Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 43. I have ben streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I strine al in vaine to loade the cart when it raineth. 1579 Fenton Gnicciard. vii. 398 Sundrie boates and lighters loaden with provisions.

1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being loaden could not run fast. 1775 T. Hutchinson Diary 1 Jan. I. 339 Deploring his condition that his horse being loaden could not run fast. 1775 T. Hutchinson Diary 1 Jan. I. 339 Tar. Mexico 57 The water-carrier loaded down with the weight of his earthen-vessels.

1865 Trolloff Bellon Est.

1. 15 The men were loading another cart. 1867 W. W. Smyth Coal & Caulmining 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each.

1. intr. (for reft.). Of a vehicle: To fill with

b. intr. (for reft.). Of a vehicle: To fill with

passengers. 1832 Exami

1832 Examiner 346/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty. (Now) the coach loads better than ever. 1893 Times 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for trans-

2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; †to carry (hay, etc.). In quot. 1495 transf. † Also with in, out. 1495 transf. † Also with in, out. 1495 transf. † Also with in, out. 1495 transf. be P. R. xviii. xxix. 790 Castors. laye one of them vpryght on the grounde. and layeth and lodyth the styckes and wode bytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their dennes. 1523 firzhera. Bk. Hisb. \$22 He maye well lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or corne at after none. 1613 in Picton L'pool Minic. Rec. (1883) I. 184 Ev'ie freeman may loade and carry goods from the waterside. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Passports to load in France Wines, Brandy, and other Goods. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton. (1840) 83 We. ietched our luggage, and loaded it. into the canoes. 1725 Bradery Fam. Dict. s. v. Untry'd Earth, Dung. is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. 1743 T. Jones in Bucclench MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should. have their baggage loaded... in a readiness to march by break of day. 1900 F. T. Bullen With Christ at Sea ii. 32 We were to load mahogany for home.

b. absol. or intr. To take in one's load or cargo.

Also with up.
1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading

thereof at St. Katherine's Dock. 1822 J. Fowler Jrnl. (1898) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. 1857 R. Tomes Amer. in Japan xvi. 368 The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manilla..lenying the 'Suppy' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress with a material weight; to weight, spec. to weight with lead (see LOADED ppl. a.); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. with = supporting the weight of. + To

working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. Loaded with = supporting the weight of. † 70 load with earth: to bury.

1578 Lyte Dodoens 11. xlviii. 205 [The stalkes] being loden [with] litle flowers from the middle even up to the very top, a 1625 Braum. & Ft. Bloody Bro. v. ii. (1639) I b, When thou hast loaden me with enrth for ever. 1627 Hakewill Apol. (1630) 58 So their trees were more plentifully loaden with fruits. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 111. xiv. 188 Some rich man of mean worth loaden under a tombe big enough for a Prince to bear. 1667 MILTON P. L. V. 147 A circling row Of goodliest Trees loaden with fairest Fruit. 1697 Droden Virg. Encid x. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap dthe Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 15 P 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and loaden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xviii. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repletion. 1793 Bedodes Lett. Darviii 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. x. 79 A bat loaded with lead. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. 1860 Typodal. Glac. 1 x. 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd did load each table about them. 1892 Starling Elem. Human Physiol. 8, The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

b. To adulterate by adding something to increase

To adulterate by adding something to increase

b. To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

1860-1 [see Loaden fpl. a. 2]. 1887 //arper's Mag. June 120/1 If the paper is to be 'leaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance with. Chiefly in pa. pple. Loaded (+loaden)

dance with. Chiefly in pa. pple. Loaded (+loaden) with: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

1577-87 Holinshed Chron. III. 7/1 The Danes, being loden with riches and spoiles. departed to their ships. 1611 Bible. Ps. lxviii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. 1674 Breunr Saul at Endor 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously loaden with Crimes. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 69 P 1 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours. 1709 Berkeley Th. Vision § 71 The air. may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. 1716 Lady M. W. Montage Let. to C'tess Bristol 22 Ang., The shops [are] loaded with merchandise. 1799 M. Underwood Dis. Children (ed. 4) 1. 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [i.e. small-pox]. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. vv. v. 212 He returned to Moorshedabad, loaded with disease. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxiv, Old Torquil ... loaded him with praises and with blessings. 1869 E. A. Pakes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 93 The air of Loadon is so loaded with carbon. 1882 Miss Braonon Mt. Royal II. vii. 138 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

5. To put the charge into (a firearm); also absol. To be loaded: (of a body of men) to have their arms

To be loaded: (of a body of men) to have their arms

charged.

charged.

1526 CAFT. SMITH Accid. Ving. Scamen 32 To loade a peece.
1688 SHADWELL Sop. Alsalia v. Wks. 1720 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belfond] Belfond. Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaden. 1799 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, loaden with grape-shot. 1841 THACKERAY Drum. 1146 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. 1891 E. Pekcock N. Brendon I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

16 for To weight down. burden. oppress (nith)

To weigh down, burden, oppress (with

8. fg: To weigh down, burden, oppress (with something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, He sholde. fixe then in his hert, lodyng & chargynge his memory with them. 1599 1st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnassus 1. i. 360 And if I live, I'le make a poesie Shall loade thy future's yeares with infamie. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1632) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. 1625 BACON Ess., Superstition (Arb.) 347 Ouer-great Reuerence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. 1632 Lithiow Trav. 1. 5 Load with the fifth of dallying Lust and Sin. 1691 Millton P. R. IV. 418 And sturdiest Oaks Bow'd thir Stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts. 1777 J. Adams in Fann. Lett. (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks...constantly loaded with a cold. 1865 J. H. Newman Gerontius & 4 Lests os stern a solitude should load And break thy being. 1884 A. R. Pennington Wicilf viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it.

absol. 1593 Tell-Troth's N. Y. Giff 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lightneth; to frowne therefore kindly, is a barre to Iellocy: but loading crabbedly, men vndoe themselues speedily.

b. To overwhelm with a buse, reproaches, etc.

b. To overwhelm with abuse, reproaches, etc. + Also, to throw blame upon; to charge with something opprobrious.

1662 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,

loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables XXV. (1708) 31 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 DRYDEN VIET. Æneid XI. 333 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of Turnus. 1709 STANIOTE Paraphir, IV., \$83 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. a 1715 BURNET Oven Time (1734) II. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. Ibid. 564 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 Swift Gulliver III. i, While the Dutchman. loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1901 D. Smith in Expositor Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

7. To heap or pile on. rare.

b. Painting. To lay (colour) on thickly in

opaque masses.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 228 In the foreground..the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18.. Art Yrul. N. S. XI. 10 (Cent.) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

8. intr. a. To collect into a load or heap. b.

To become loaded or clogged.

1806-7 A. Young Agric. Essex (1813) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast, is the loose earth of the furrow loading there.

Dict. s.v., Oysters are apt to load with sand.

9. a. reft. and intr. (Stock-exchange.) To buy heavily of stock. b. pass. To be loaded up: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as sccurity. r885 Pall Mall G. 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 Times 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye year after year.

10. Life-insurance. To increase (a premium) by

10. Life-insurance. To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. Loading vbl. sb. 3.)

1867 C. Walford Insur. Guide (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton net Rates. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

Load. obs. form of Lode. Lode.

Load, obs. form of Lode, Lode.

† Loadage. Obs. [f. Load v. + - AGE.] 1661 [see Anchorage 1 5]. or due for loading.

or due for loading.

Toaded (lowded), ppl. a. [f. Load v. + -ED1.]

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1. Tof the see th

in order to make them fall with a particular face

upwards.

npwards,

1771 Weslev Jrnl. 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A— on the temple. 1781 Cowfer Conversat. 302 He says but little, and that little said Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 WINTER Syst. Huss. 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows.

1839 R. S. Robinson Naut. Steam Eng. 111 The water still driven by the plunger. 3000 on to the loaded valve. 1858 Simmonos Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion, a lady's table pincushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. Robertson Christ & Krishna xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

10. Charged with magnetism, magnetized.

¶ c. Charged with magnetism, magnetized.

¶ C. Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After Loadstone.]

1717 Prior Alma 1. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

2. In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile.

furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see Load sb. 3 e).

1860-1 THACKERAY Lovel'iii. 103 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. Meadows Clin. Observ. 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands. relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxi. 339 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 925 A loaded does more work than an unloaded muscle.

31 U.S. slang. Drunk

3. U.S. slang. Drunk.

1890 in Century Dict. 1892 Voice (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democrat who stood on the sidewalk made this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'.

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+ Loa den, ppl. a. Obs. [Strong pa. pple. of ! Load v.]
1. = Heavy-Laden 2.

Also absol.

1. = HIEAVY-LADEN 2. Also absol.
1542-5 Birnktow Lament. (1874) & Come vnto me all ye that laboure and are loden (meaninge with sinne). 1653
Birnktog Scipm. (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and loaden, you will not cast your burden on Jesus. 1711 Shaftes, Chapac. (1737) II. III. i. 386 Large Creatures; who .. go led and loaden thro those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

burden on Jesus. 1711 Shaftesn (Charac. (1737) II. (II. i. 386 Large Creatures; who...go led and loaden thro those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.
1600 Surflet Country Farme v. xviii. 604 You must have speciall regard to sowe them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, bicause that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1619 Fletcher & Massinger False One iv. iii, Pitty me, Pitty a loaden man. 1630 Mass. Col. Rec. (1853) I. 266 A loaden horse carrying a sack of corne. 1704 Addison Italy (1733) 105 The Seas.. Shove the loaden Yessels into Port. 1722 Pope Odyss. Ix. 274 The loaden shelves afford us full repast. a 1774 Goldds. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance (1775) I. 289 Certain peasants who attended a loaden cart. 1792 Charkotte Sutin Desmond I. 213 Those majestic and deeply-loaden clouds.

Loaden (Idwd'n), v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 loden. [f. Load sb. + En 5.] trans. = Load v., in various senses. Hence Loa dened fpl. a. 1568 Q. Eliz. Let. to Mary Q. Scots 21 Dec. in H. Campbell Love Lett, Mary (1824) App. 55 We did not thynk. to have seen or heard such matters of so great apparence & moment to charge & loden yow. 1628 Galle Pract. Theory (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, cre they loaden our Backes. 1638-88 G. Dankel Eclog. 1. 213 Our loadned trees Beare equal Burthens. 1658 Bromital. Treat. Spectors 1. 96 A loadned and ballasted ship. 1768 Steine Sont. Journ. (1775) I. 52 (Letter) He had loaden himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. Wilson Poems & Lit. Prose (1876) II. 278 With ripe finit the loaden'd bough Pends to the swaird. 1877 M. W. Line. Closs. Loadened, loaded. '1 wen't hey loaden'd gins browt into th' hoose'. 1880 Antrin & Down Gloss. s.v., I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 Mabel. Pracock Lines. Tales 127 When he's tekken his jackit off to help to leiden a cart.

Loader 1 (lowdot). Also 5-6 loder, 6 loader. [f. Load v. + Er I.]

1. a. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (obs. or

(obs. or dial.); a man who stands on the top of

1. 8. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (obs. or dial.); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1476 Faston Lett. 111. 153 It come home the same daye that I come owte, brought by Herry Berker, loder. 1568 in W. H. Turner Schet. Rec. Oxford 325 Nether any loader, carye or recarye with their loade horse or horses... any maner of corne. 1577-87 Holisshed Chron. III. 1060 2 So were his loders more readie to aggrauate his burthen, than willing to case him. 1619 Daltron Country That, xliv. (1630) 103 [To] punish the offences of .. Badgers Loaders Poulters or other ministers for the King's Majestic. 1641 Best Farm. Res. (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. a 1661 Fuller Horthies, Corna. (1662) 1. 204 The French-man did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. a 1722 Laste Husb. (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 Thorrau Maine W. (1894) 38 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swampers.—who make roads,—harker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 Lumberman's Gaz., 28 Jam., There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 BOTTBELL Trad. Corna. Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 Pall Mall G. 1 Sept. 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds.

1895 G. W. SMALEEV Stud.

Men 198 The killing was done not to his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

C. (a) A loading-machine. (b) See quot. 1872-6.

1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson Millt. Dict. (ed. 3), Loader, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the hore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuze, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged.

1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Loader, a machine attached to a wagon, as a hay-loader or stone-loader.

1884 Knight Dict. 4. Suppl.

† 2. App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quots.

fig.) Obs.
1693 Dayden Juvenalvi, Argt. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree. .. Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — Love Triumphant iv. i. You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying

3. A gun which is loaded in a particular way,

o. A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, c.g. Breech-loader, Muzzle-Loader, single-loader.

1858 [see Breech-loader]. 1868 Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

+ **Load sb.** + ER 1.] Load-horse.

Load-norse.

1600 N. Bretton Pasquil's Passion ix. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide awry may breake the Loaders backe.

Loading (lowdin), vbl. sb. [f. Load v. + -ING].]

1. The action of the verb Load; the placing of

a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc.

loading = bill of lading (see BILL sb.3 10).

1533 FITZHERB, Husb. § 22 In lodynge of hey or come, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytynge.

1571 CAMPION Hist.

1rel. viii. (1633) 102 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery,

Cartings, carriages, loadings, .. and such like. 1626 Capt. Smtru Accid. Prig. Sea-men 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. H. Xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 Cazetteer Scot. ted. 2) 545 The want of a pier .. prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 All-butt's Syst. Med. V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

b. Arch. The placing of a 'load'.
1751 Labelum Westim. Br. 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 Sir H. Douglas Mills. Bridges (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 95 inches.

for the purpose of falsilication or adulferation. concr. The material used for this purpose.

1886 Fall Mall G. 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse. No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears.

1889 Ibid. 16 Nov. 6/3 Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or roker. This is technically called 'loading'.

1890 WATT Pafer-making 114 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any leading, as it is called.

2. (coninving. (See quot.)

scalled.

6. Conjuring. (See quot.)

1872 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 345/2 For the purpose f what is called 'loading', i.e. bringing a rabbit or other ticle into a hat, etc.

2. The particles of the charge in a functor.

article into a hat, etc.

2. The putting of the charge in a firearm,

1555 Mrq. Worcester Cent. Inv. § 58 To make a Pistol

discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 Anson's

1'or. 11. viii. 375 The whole crew...were...quick in loading,

all of them good marksmen. 1879 Cassell's Te.hn. Educ.

11. 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly

as in a smooth-bore.

Life-insurance. (See quot, 1881.)

3. Life-insurance, (See quot, 1881.)

1867 C. Wai ford Insur. Guio'e (ed. 2) 253 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. Phid, 329 There will still renain. a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 Encycl. Brit. XIII. 173/t With the introduction. of mortality tables which approached more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death-rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or' inargin'. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to hear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 Allbuit's Syst. Med. 1. 477 The calculated premium is slightly in excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in contingent cases is usually heavy.

4. contr. a. That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat vare.

4. contr. a. That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat rare.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 620 A Frenshman.. beying a carter, whiche dayly vised to entre this towne with vytayll & other lodyinge of his carte. c1592 Marlowe Yew of Malla i. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 Shars. Oth. v. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy.. will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 DE For Capt. Singleton i. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 Eliza Herwooo Female Spect. xvii. (1743) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems let fall their loading yet unripe. 1755 Man No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it (vic. a cart). 1804 in Lewis & Clarke Trive. (1893) 1. 45 No damage was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Mechanic 656, 21 waggons of five cwt. each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 'Role Boldrewoop' Col. Reformer (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruittrees and plants.

15 Jin Mining. (See quots)

trees and plants.

b. pl. in Mining. (See quots.)

1875 J. H. Collins Metal Mining 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 Gressley Coal-mining Gloss., Loadings, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

5. attrib, and Comb. Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as loading-berth, -book, -pick; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms,

goods, cargo, etc., as touting-term, town, principal pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray; loading-rod, a ramrod; loading-turn (see quot. 1858).

1881 Wilhelm Millit. Dict., *Loading-bar, a har used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-books; also called carrying-bar. 1900 F.W. Bullen With Christ at Sea iii. 15, 3 We had reached our *loading berth. 1812 J. Smyth Pract. of Customs (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, *Loading-chamber, the paterro, or inserting piece in breechloading. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Loading-funnel, one for loading rifles. 1860 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss. (Derbysh. Terms, *Loading pick, a pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves, 1864 Trevelvan Compet. Wallah (1866) 164, I appeared among them with my 'loading-rod. 1881 Wilhelm Millit. Dict., *Loading-tongs, a pair of tongs used with siege howitzers to set the shell home. 1858 Simmonso Dict. Trade, *Loading Turn, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 Westin. Gaz.

20 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

Loading ($l\bar{o}u$ -din), ppl.a. [f. Load $v. + -ING^{\frac{1}{2}}$.]

1. That loads.

1. That loads.

1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Loading-up Men, men at the docks who stop the hales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

† 2. fig. Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. Obs.
1632 BACON Ess., Goodness (Arb.) 203 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. Bruel's Praxis Med. 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 S. Aste Eest Refuge 29 Our Patentees, ..may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREECH-LOADING.
21883 [see Breech-Loading]. 1889 Sat. Rev. 16 Mar.

which prefixed word, as Defected-Loading of Mar. a1858 [see Breech-Loading]. 1889 5at. Rev. 16 Mar. 318/1 The relative effects of breech-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 Daily Chron. 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

Loadless (lön d₁lės), a. [f. Load sb. + -Less.]

Hoadless (lõn d₁lès), a. [f. Load sh. + -Less.] Having no load.

1876 Ruskin Fors Clav. VI. lxix. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

Loadsaddle. Ohs. exc. dial. Also (north.) 4
lad-, 5 layd-, 5- lade-, laid-. [f. Load sh. (or perh. Lade sh.)] + Saddle. Saddle. 397-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 136 In ii ladsadell' et uno panel empt. ixs. iiijd. 1418*19 lbid. 615 In cartesadiltrees et ladesadiltrees empt. ijs. viijd. 1483 Cath. Angl. 206/1 A layd sadylle, gestatorium, gestarium. 1563 Richmond. Wills (Surtees 1833) 169 A lade sadle, ij girths, a lialter, and a wanton bodome, xx4. a 1588 Wowing Yok & Tynny 52 in Bannatyne Poems (1878) 389, I haif.. Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill. 1847 HALLIWELL, Ladesaddle, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Load-saddle, a wooden pack-saddle.

+ Loa dsome, a. Obs. or arch. rare. [f. LOAD

† Loa dsome, a. Obs. or arch. rare. [1, Load sb. + some.] Burdensome.

1578 Bannster Hist. Man 1. 2 That therby the reading .. may be more conspicuous .. which otherwise would be loadsom, and tedious. 1583 Greene Mannillia 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres .. is ener forced to bear the lodesom burden of loue. 1850 Fraser's Mag. XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idlesse, without the weary, loadsome, and loadstar: see Lodestare. Loadstare.

Loadstone, lodestone loudstoun). Also 6 (?) lodysshestone. [f. loa.l, Lode + Stone sh. Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. Lodestar.]

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

1. Style Cocke Lorell's B. 12 One kepte y' compas and watched y' our glasse, Some y' lodysshestone dyd seke. 1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark 38 h, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so fetc.]. 1579 Lanc. Wills (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One rynge of gold havinge in it a stone called a lode stone. 1635 Swan Spec. JI. vi. 1643) 207 The Loadstone, is coloured like iron, but blewer, and tending to a skie colour. 1716 Laoy M. W. Montagu Lett. 17 Pope 10 Oct. 1. 129 A small piece of loadstone that hely pan anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 Noad Electricity (ed. 3) 202 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 W. Jones Finger-ring 304 A loadstone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 Nature 3 Sept., The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. fig. Something which attracts.

magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. fg. Something which attracts.

1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and loade stones to draw people to wickednesse. a 1592 Greene Alfhonsus Wks. (Ridg.) 246 To have his absence whom he doth account To he the loadstone of his life! 1620 J. Tavtor (Water P.) Bk. Marlyrs Wks. 111. 141/1 She was at home, abroad, in enery part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. a 1649 Drumm. On Flawth. Peems Wks. (1711) 47/1 Load-star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 Miss Burney Evelina xxvii. (1791) II. 172, I find you. the general loadstone of attention. 1857 Maurice Mor. & Met. Philos. III. v. § 3. 164 His human synapathy and himan sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877. Genera Christ Ix. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† Loa'dum. Obs. Also lodam(e, loadam, loadem, load him. [Florio (1598 and 1611) identifies the game with one called in It. carica l'asino (load the ass), which suggests load 'em as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called losing loadum, the loser won the game.

1591 Florio and Fruites 67 At primero, at trump. and at lodam. 1504 Mis. of Pobe Yoan Alib. In which the

called losing loadium, the loser won the game.

1591 Florid 2nd Fruites 67 At primero, at trump... and at lodam.

1592 If lorid 2nd Fruites 67 At primero, at trump... and at lodam.

1593 If lorid 2nd Fruites 67 At primero, at trump... and at lodam.

1592 If list, of Pope Joan Alb, In which the gamesters like loadam playe and bring them forth lost that are of most price.

1601 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass, Prol.

14 You that have beene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam.

1611 Corce, Coquimbert qui gaigue et et.

1621 A game at cards, like our loosing Lodam.

1630 BULWER Anthropomet.

1111 Which must needs be hindred by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such loosing Loadem with their Lips.

1632 Congress Love for L. 1.

1634 Algadam; agame at cards where he that wins loseth.

1635 Congress Love for L. 1.

170 converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadam; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself.

1752 Foor Robin, an Almanac Dec., At loadum, cribbidge, and all fours.

1636 Load-water-line. Naut. The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

(Called also + load-water-mark, load-line, and

(Called also † load-water-mark, load-line, and Plimsoll's mark.) Hence load-water-draught, -length, -section (see quots.).

1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) D 1 a, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. Ibid. D 1b, The load-water-mark. 1862 Q. Rev. Apr. 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper loadwater-line. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Load water-section, a horizontal section at the load water-line in the shipbuilder's draught, 1887 Daily News 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1869 Funk's Stand. Dict., Load-water, pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, load-water draft. 1897 Outing (U. S.) XXX. 336/1 By halving the sum of load-water-line length and the square root of the sail-area.

Loaf (louf), sb. 1 Pl. loaves (louvz). Forms: sing. 1 hláf, 3-4 laf, 3-5 lof, 4-5 loof, (4 lhoue), 5 layf, Sc. laffe, loofe, looff, 5-6 lofe, loffe, 6-7 loafe, 8 Sc. leaf, 7- loaf; pl. 1 hláfas, 3 Orm. lafess, 3-4, 6 Sc. laves, 4 lafes, lavis, -ys, Sc. laffs, lawis, 3-7 loves, 4-5 lofes, looves, 4 loffs, lovis, loovys, 5 loofes, looffs, lovys, Sc. laffis, 7 loafs, loafes, 6- loaves. [Com. Teut.: OE. hláf masc. = OHG. and MHG. leip, inflected leib-, bread, loaf (mod.G. laib, also written leib, loaf), bread, loaf (mod.G. laib, also written leib, loaf). ntay mass. = Offo. and MHG. letp, inflected letb-, bread, loaf (mod.G. laib, also written leib, loaf), ON. hleif-r loaf (Da., MSw. lev), Goth. hlaif-s bread (whence ga-hlaiha messmate, comrade, = OHG. gileipo, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. compānio Companion):—OTeut. *ĥlaiħo-z.

*hlatho-z.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck Gotische Etymologie s.v. hlatfs. Some have suggested connexion with OE. hltfian to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Teut, the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Teut.):
OSL Albin (Russian XTI/OD), Lith. klépas, Lettish klaips, Elwish klás Esthonian kid. It has been supposed by Finnish leipä, Esthonian leip. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. lebkuchen, lebzelter, gingerbread, is an ablaut-variant of this word.]

1. Bread. Obs. exc. dial.

1. Bread. Obs. exc. dial.
c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. vi. 11 Hlaf userne ofer wistlic
sel us todaz. c 1505 Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia
(1885) VIII. 322 And eton hiz beorfne hlaf mid grenum
lactucam. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 227 He hi afedde feortiz wintre
mid hefenlice hlafe. 1821 Hunter's MS. in Sheffield Gloss.
s.v., People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some bread'.
fig. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. John vi. 48 Ic am hlaf lifes.
2. A portion of bread laboral in non reconstruction.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as barley, hran, cottage, household, tin, tinned loaf, for which see the first element. Brown loaf, a loaf of Brown Bread. White loaf, a loaf made

Notif, as surely, which, see the first element. Brown loaf, a loaf of Brown bread.

a loaf of Brown bread. White loaf, a loaf made of wheaten flour only.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlahm & thocz fisces. c 1200 Orbin 1778 Purrh patt te labe gast himm badd Off staness makenn lafess. c 1290

S. Eng. Leg. I. 22/12/83 Ane welf faire zwite lof. 1340 Apenb. 22 pe wyfman grat myd childe bet more hi uynt smak in ane zoure epple banne ine ane huetene lhoue. c 1380

Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 69 How many hyaen in my fadirs hous hen fil of loves, and V perishe here for hungre. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. x. 150 A loof oper half a loof ober a lonne of chese. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxxii. 15) His poore y schal fylle wij lofes. c 1440 Deuze MS. 55 lif. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in Descr. Cal. Anc. Deeds I. (1890) 338 And iiij loves of the secunde brede wekely, every love weying too pondes. 1562

BULLEYN Bk. Simples 13 b, The hest bread is that, that is of a daie old and the loves or manchedes, maie neither be great nor little. 1611 Birlle 2 Kings iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaues of barley. a 1643 W. Cartwight Lady-Errant v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quick-silver Is put into hot loves, to make em dance As long as th' heat continues. 1782 Patestley Corrupt. Chr. II. vi. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 Scott M. Perfl xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron Niel were served with two small loaves. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves. 1875. 1050 Trapt Comm. Num. xxiii. 1 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Ruíus.

Proverbial. 1546 J. Herwoon Prov. (1867) 30 For better shalfe a lofe than no bread. 1758 Chesterer. Let. to Son 13 June (1892) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf—1785 Gross Dict. Vulgar Tongwe s.v., To be in bad loaf, to be in a disagreeable s

inxed by the assize of bread. † St. Stephen's loaf, a stone. Also Holy Loaf.

1499 Churchw. Acc. Croscombe (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Toyt for tyndyng of the lyght and the church loffe. 1694 MOTTEUX Robelais v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephens's Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 Act 3 Geo. 111, c. 11 No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and prized Loaves called Half Quartern Loaves, ... shall.. in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

C. Loaves and fishes (fig. phr., after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, occas., for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treal. 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would bee lesse. 1799 JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war. for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1823 Byron Age of Bronee xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 Trollore Chron. Barset 1. x, Any clergyman. whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

Oyster, mushroom loaf: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or

mushrooms.

1747 Mrs. Glasse Cookery 99 To make Oyster Loaves.
1769 Mrs. Raffalo Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 287 To make
Mushroom Loaves.
1837 Disraeli Venetia 1. iv, A dish of
oyster loaves.

oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-

oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugarloaf. (Cf. Loaf-sugar.)

1363-4 Durham Acc. Rells (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sucr. de Sipr. empt. in uno laf apud Ebor. 1373-4 Ibid. 578 In ij lafes de Sugour ponder. xxiij lih. quarteroa empt. xlviis. iiiid. 1440-41 Ibid. 78 Item j layf de suggir, iiijs. vid. 1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt Voy. (158) 98 The isle of Tenerif, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high Island with a pike vpon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 Evelvn Diary 27 June, Here fat Bristol J first saw the manner of refining suggar and casting it into loaves. 1835 Ure Philos. Manuf. Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

† 4. A mass or lump (of anything). Obs.

1598 Florto, Phigethlo, a little swelling hard and red... our chrurgions do call it a little loafe or manchet. 1604 E. Cfrimstonej D'Acosta's Hist. Indies Iv. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out, and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver. 1617 Cotor., I'ain de moustarde, a loafe, or ball, of drie, or dried mustard. 1694 Salmon Bate's Dispens. 504/2 The Cakes |sc. of corrosive sublimate|...they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage). [1585: implied in Loaped.) 1817-18 Cobbett Resid. U. S. (1822) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 — Eng. Gard. § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off...In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. attrib. and Comb., ns loaf basket; objective, as loaf-giver; similative, as loaf-shaped adj.; *Loaf-cabbage-a cabbage-with a 'loaf' or head.

6. attrib. and Comb., as loaf basket; objective, as loaf-giver; similative, as loaf-shaped adj.; †loaf-cabbage, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head. 1891 Daily News 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the 'loaf basket. 1727 S. Switzer Pract. Gardiner III. xxiii. 131 That which. comes in just as 'loaf cabbages decay. 1733 Tett. Horse-hoeing Hinsb. 19 Some have lost their Lives by Toads, being accidentally boil'd in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 Ecna Lvall. Donovan ix, A moral song.. in which a charitable 'loafgiver is represented. 1890 H. Latham Pastor Pastorum v. 129 Our Lord was hungry, and 'loaf-shaped stones were lying all about Him.

Loaf (love), sb. 2 slang. ? U.S. [f. Loaf v. 2] The action of loafing.

and *loaf.shaped stones were lying all about Him.

Loaf (love), sb,2 slang. ? U.S. [f. Loaf v.2] The action of loafing.

1855 Whitman Leaves of Grass (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loafe and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 American XII. 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 Outing (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 Daily News 21 Apr. 3/1 ln those days a Sandhurst instructorship was... looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. Comb.: loaf-day, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. Sw. lofdag, Du. verlofdag leave-day, holiday.]

1881 Scribner's Blag. XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their. business to fill.

Loaf (love), v.1 [f. Loaf sb.1 (sense 5).] intr. To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence Loa-fing (in 9 leaving), vbl. sb.

1578 Lyte Dodoens 552 The white cabbage cole..closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1817-8 Cobbett Vyar's Resid. Amer. (1822) 67 The cabbages..were..earlier in loaving, than any of the rest of the plot.

Loaf (love), v.2 Also loafe. [Of obscure origin. Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent Dicts.) that the vb. is ad. Ger. dial. lofen = laufen to run, is without foundation; the Ger. vb. has not the alleged sense 'to samner up and down'. G. landlaufer (= Landloupera) has a sense not very probable.]

intr. To spend time idly. Also quasi-trans. To

not very remote from that of loafer, but connexion is not very probable.]

intr. To spend time idly. Also quasi-trans. To idle away (time).

1838 J. C. Neal Charcoal Sk. III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant.

1844 DICKENS Mart. Chur. xvi, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise.

1852 MRS. STOWE Uncle Four's C. xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked.

1853 WHIMAN Leaves of Grass (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease.

1852 C. KEENE Let. in G. S. Layard Life iii. (1802) 62 My friend. . fished, and I loafed about sketching.

1854 Salain Daily Tel. 23 Dec., IAN Niagara) You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon. . but you. . cannot study.

1858 M. PATTISON Mem. 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

Loaf-bread. Now dial. Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wasers.

form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 Fecknam in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. ix. 25 The communyon riceyved.. in lofe bread, without any reverence.

1563 Foxe A. & M. 980/2 Then cake bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 J. RASTELL Confut. Tweel's Serm. 162 b, The Sacrament was ministred.. some tyme in loeuebread, some tyme in wafers. 1832 W. Jameson in Mem. & Lett. (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 M. Russell. Irish Farmer's Sunday Morning in Idyls of Killowen 3/4 Before the sire

the loaf-bread, too, is laid. Note. As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

the loaf-bread, too, is laid. Note. As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

Loaf-eater. Antiq. [A literal rendering of OE. hldf-&ta. Cf. BEEF-EATER.] One who 'eats the bread' of a master; a household servant.

[a 1000 Laws of Ethelbert c. 25 in Thorpe Laws 1. 8 Gif man ceorles hlaf-&tan ofslæbð.] 1844 Camp of Refnge 1. 54 Frithric. had maintained one score and ten loaf-eaters or serving men in his glorious abbey. 1897 MAILLAND Domes. day & Beyond 101 A mere ceorl has had. a soke. over his house and over his loaf-eaters.

Loafed, loaved (louf, louvd), a. [f. Loaf sb.1 + -ED.2.] Having a 'loaf' or 'head' (see Loaf sb.1 5).

1598 Lyte Dodoens 552 In the steede of the thicke cabbaged or lofed leaves, it [cauliflower] putteth foorth many small white stemmes. 1585 Highsys tr. Junius Nomenclator 128 Leatura essessilis. loafed or headed lettice. 1817-8 Cobbett Year's Resid. Amer. (1822) 19 We have fine loaved lettuces. 1825 — Ruval Rides 26 All [farm animals] like these loaved cabbages.

Loafer [lowfor]. [? f. Loaf v.2 + -ER 1; but

1825 — Rural Rides 36 All [farm animals] like these loaved cabbages.

Loafer (lōu fəx). [?f. Loaf v.² + -er ¹; but the sb. may be the source of the vb. by backformation.] One who spends his time in idleness.

1840 R. H. Dann Bef. Mast vii. 17 The men appeared to be the laziest people upon the face of the earth; and indeed. there are no people to whom the newly invented Yankee word of 'loafer' is more applicable than to the Spanish Americans. 1842 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 130/2 When we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets. 1852 Thoreau Autumn (1894) 46 Even insects in my path are not loafers, but have their special errands. 1873 Leaand Eng. Gipsics & their Lang. vi. 89 When the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to prifer. Sach, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, 'Where did you loaf that from?' A petty pilferer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles, . were called loafers. 1893 Ltodon, etc. Life of Puzey I. ii, Older boys knew that he was no loafer; and when he felt unwell he could always get off 'fagging cricket'.

attrib. 1838 Bayce Amer. Commun. 11. Ivii. 397 Among the 'loafer' class. 1896 J. Davidson Fleet Street Eclog. Ser. II. 81, I see the loafer-burnished wall.

Hence many nonce-wds., as Loa-ferdom, the state of being a loafer; Loa-ferism, Loa-fery, the practice of a loafer: Loa-ferism. Loa-fery, the practice of a loafer: Loa-ferism. Loa-fery, the practice of a loafer: Loa-ferism. Loa-fery, the practice of

what of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of

of a loafer; in quot. attrib.; Loa ferish a., somewhat of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of a loafer; Loa ferism, Loa fery, the practice of loafing; Loa fership, the state of being a loafer.

1842 B. M. Norman Fineatan iv. (1843) 83 The Casa-real ... was the loafering-place of the Indians. 1861 Macm. Mag. IV. 76/1 Encouraging 'loafery' by the instances we are going to adduce of Idleness and Scampisbness succeeding where Philosophy has failed. 1866 Howells Finet. Life xix, A scene composed of the four pleasant ruffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as facchini waiting for jobs. 1883 Advance (Chicago) 16 July 458 Loafers and loaferesses. 1889 Home Missionary (N. V.) Dec. 362 Loaferism and blackguardism. 1889 field 28 Sept. 448/1 The dangers which 'loafership' entails upon the future of any juvenile. 1893 Scribaer's Mag. Feb. 262/2 A mere loaferish breach of the peace. 1894 Forum (U. S.) May 276 The steps from enforced idleness down into loaferdom. and crime are short and near together.

Loafing (Ioufin), vbl. 5b. [f. Loaf v.²+ING1.] The action of the vb. Loaf. Also attrib.

1838 [see Loaf v.]. 1846 Simmond's Colonial Mag. Sept. IX. 41 Practices of this kind come properly under the head of 'loafing' (living idly on other people), as defined in the American vocabulary. 1862 H. Kingsley Ravenshoe xli, Shoeblacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable (loafing, 1864 Stat in Daily Tel. 13 Oct., There is.. a public newsroom, and a public loafing-hall. 1883 A. M. Gow Primer of Politeness 214. The trouble began with loafing; loafing led to blackguarding.

Loafing (Ioufin), ppl. a. [f. Loaf v.²+ING²]. That loafs.

1857 Hughes Tom Erown Lii, A half-gipsey, poaching,

That loafs.

1857 Hughes Tom Brown I. ii, A half-gipsey, poaching, loafing fellow. 1873 Black Pr. Thute xiv. 222 Loafing vagabonds, who would pick your pocket.

Hence Loa'fingly adv., in a loafing manner.

1860 All Year Round No. 42. 367 The shop, about which had all this time been loafingly prowling.

Loaflet (low'file). nonce-wd. [f. Loaf sb.1+

LET. J A small loaf.

1876 G. MEREDITH Beauch, Career I. xv. 228 Crisp homemade loaflets.

Loafs, obs. pl. of Loaf.

Loaf-sugar. Sugar refined and moulded into

Loaf-sugar. Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass.

1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 473 And medel therwith two pounde of lofe sugre. 1678 J. Phillips tr. Tavernier's Trav. India 11. 131 Loaf-Sugar is also made at Amadabat, where they are perfectly skill'd in refining it. 1732 Fielding Mock Doctor ix, Wks. 1882 IX. 267 These look exactly like lumps of loaf-sugar. c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sci. 1. 356/2 In a purer state...the cane-sugar is called 'loaf' or 'lump-sugar'.

Loam (loam), 5h. Forms: 1 lám, (laam), 3-4 lam, 3-5, 6-0 Sc. lame, 5-8 lome, (4 in comb.lom-), 6-8 loame, 6-7 Sc. and north. leame, 7 leem, 8-9 loom. (o laem), 6- loam. [OE. lóm neut.= MDu.,

loom, (9 laem), 6-loam. [OE. lam neut. = MDu., Du. leem, MLG. lem, whence mod.G. lehm masc.; with different declension the word is found as OHG. leimo masc. (MHG. leime, mod. HG. dial. leimen); the OTeut. forus *laimo-, *laimon- are from the root *lai- (:*/t-) to be sticky, occurring also in LAIR sh.2; for cognates in other ablant-grades see LIME sb.17

+1. Clay, clayey earth, mud; occas. 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. Obs.

† 1. Clay, clayey earth, mud; occas. 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. Obs. c725 Ags. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 6/38 Argella, laam. c1000 Elfreic Gen. ii. 7 God gesceop cornostlice man of bare cordan lame. c1175 Cott. Hom. 221 And god ba geworhte ænne man of lame. a1225 Leg. Kath. 991 3e! ne makede be mon of lam to his ilienesse? a 1300 Cursor M. 11985 And o lame o baa lakes selve Wit handes made he sparus tuche. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints ix. (Bartholomaens) 135 Adame, bat wrocht wes of vinwemnyt lame. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. i. 179 The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotlesse reputation: that away, Men are but gilded loame, or painted clay. 1600 HOLLANO Livy 1376 The name [Argiletus] it taketh of a kind of clay or lome, where of there is plentie in that place. 1610 Healer St. Aug. Citic of God XIII. xxiv. (1620) 467 This man therefore being framed of dust or lome [L. de terræ putvere sive timo] (for lome is moystned dast). a 1633 Austrin Medit. (1635) 289 My Fathers House is Earth where I must lye: A House of Clay best fits a Guest of Lome. 1655 Cultepper Riverius IX. iii. 257 Some [sc. depraved appetites] desire Clay, Coals, Earth, Loam, Chalk and the like. fig. 1645 G. Dankell Pooms Wks. 1878 H. 72 See to the Politicke Is not Hee partly Sicke? Are his Designes vinnix with Drosse and Loame? a 1657 Lovellace Poems (1864) 192 Thou art become Slave to the spawn of mud and lome.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, pround, soil, arch.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, ground, soil. arch.
a 1300 Curser M. 193 Par sal 3e find. O haar ded laid
vuder lam. c 1440 Fork Myst. xxxix. 5 Maria. In lame is
it loken all my light, For-thy on grounde on-glad I goo.
1616 Barbour's Bruce xxx. 250 ted. Harty That time Edward
of Carnauerane The King, was dead, and laide in Lame
[MSS. stane]. 1867 G. Macdonald Paems 160, I'll see the
corpse, ere he's laid in the loan. 1877 Joaquin Miller
Songs of Italy (1878) 12 These skies are Rome! The very
loan Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride.
2. Clay moistened with water so as to form a
paste capable of being moulded into any shape;
sfee. a composition of moistened clay and sand
with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw.

with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and casting-

with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and casting-moulds, plastering walls, grafting, etc.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edv. 17 (1830) 127 Payed. for borde nail and lome for cering and amending of his chambre flore.

1483 Caxino Gold. Leg. 56/2 In nowyse gyue nomore chaft to the peple forto make lome and claye. 1577 Harrison England In. xii. (1877) 1. 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue, the second is called lome. 1587 Mascall Gold. Cattle (1627) 40 Ve may give him lone of a wall mixt with vrine. 1602 Shaks. Harr, v. i. 233. 1626 Bacon Sylva 8 427 Vou may take off the Barke of any Bough. and couer the bare Place. with Loame well tempered with Horse-dung, binding it fast downe. 1683 Monon Mech. Exerc. 11 Make a Loam of three parts Clay and one part Horse-dung, 1684 Ibid. 57 By covering Steel fin annealingl with a course Powder of Cow-Horns, . and so inclosing it in a Loam. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 36/2 Lome, a kind of Clay to put about Grafts, made of Clay and Horse-dung, 1694 Dayben Love Triumph. 1v. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnish with Loam. 1710 C. Piennes Diary (1888) 116 Their bindings are of timber of Loame and Lathes. 1750 Ellis in Phil. Trans. 11. 208 A cake of plaisterers stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer barrels, 1789 P. Smyth tr. Aldrich's Archit. (1818) 80 The loom during the winter should be kept steeped, and made into bricks in the spring. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 518-10 [Founding.] Over the brick dome a pasty layer of loam is applied.; this surface is then coated with a much smoother loam. 1883 T. D. West Amer. Foundry Pract. (ed. 2) 184 In some places a natural loam can be obtained—but this is rare; most shops have to make their loam of different proportions of sharp and loam sands.

Proverb. Phr. 1386 Hooker Serm. ii. ii. § 19 Wks. (1888) 111. 504 But we wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.

3. A soil of great fertility composed chiefly of clay and sand with an admixture of decomposed vegeta

vegetable matter.

vegetable matter.

It is called clay bom or sandy loam according as the clay or sand preponderates.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort., May(1706) 57 A natural Earth, with an Eye of Loam in it (such as is proper for most Flowers).

1722 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Flower, Where the Ground is too stiff, and that you desire a natural Mixture to bring it to the State of Loam, you must add to it a sufficient Quantity of dry or Sea Sand. 1765 A. DICKSON Trat. Agric. (ed. 2) 458 Loam, it is probable, is not an original soil, but the earth of rotten vegetables. 1767 A. Young Farmer's Lett. People 119 The soil is an exceeding light sandy loam. 1806 Gazetteer Scott. (ed. 2) 16 The soil...consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. 1830 LYRLL Princ. Gool. I. 268 Cliffs, composed...of alternating strata of blue clay, gravel, loam, and fine sand. 1879 [EFFRIES Wild Life in S. Co. 376 The loam discolours the water during a storm for several yards out to sea. 1887 T. HARDY Woodlanders 11. xii. 228 The fruity district of deep loam.

4. attrib. passing into adj. Made of or consisting of loam.

of loam.

of loam.

1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 108 In Fyndoure... wes found ane anciant sepultare, in quhilk were ii lame piggis, craftely maid. 1563 Davioson Confut. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Miss. (1844) 214 The leame pote that contenis the medicine. 1606 BIRNIE Kirk-Burtall (1833) 2 Calo tegitur qui non habet urnam... And heauens will cover when learne tombes cannot do'ide. 1623 Goad Dolef. Euen-Song 13 They with their Kniues opened the Loame-wall next voto them. 1623 RUTHERPORO Lett. (1664) 66 Are we not Gods leen vessels? 1627–59 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 260 He dreamed that he was a lame pig. 1655 Fuller (1861). Hist. x. vi. § 31 To cut their passage out of a lome wall into the next chamber. 1663 Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture, A lame pot for watering chamberes. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3953/1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen

Ware. 1824 MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl. s.v. Aschet, Ashets seem to have been the first things of lame ware. 1884 Cassell's Fam. Mag. Feb. 140 Our loam-heap should be free from all vermin.

5. attrib. and Comb., spec. in Founding, Brickmaking and Bricklaying, as loam brick, cake, casting, lute, mould, work; loam-beater, board, -hook, -mill, -moulder, -moulding; loam-salts, ? land composed of loam impregnated with salt.

composed of loam impregnated with salt.

1888 Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin, *Loam Board, a board having an edge cut to the outline of the sectional shape of the work which it is intended to strike up.
1881 C. Wylie Iron Founding 15 Dried loam off castings... is only used for making 'loam bricks for cores. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Loamcacke. 1887 C. Wylie Iron Founding 40 *Loam castings, as a rule, do not contract so much as sand castings. 1700 Moxon Mech. Excre., Bricklayers-Wks. 14 A *Loame-hook, Beater, Shovel, Pick-Ax, Basket and Hod, which commonly belong to Bricklaiers Labourers, and may be called the Labourers Tools. 1830 Une Dict. Arts 1057 It [sc. a stoneware pipe] is ... secured at the joints with 'bam-lute. Jbid. 518 The mould is formed of a pasty mixture of clay, water, sand, and cow's hair... kneaded together in what is called the 'loam mill. Ibid. *Loam moulds. 1881. C. Wylie Iron Founding 98 No doubt Hiram, in Solomon's time, was a thorough 'loam-moulder. Ibid., 'Loam mould ing stands distinctly apart from either green-sand or dry-sand moulding. 1852 Wiggins Embanking too A piece of silty 'loam-salts, near Fossdyke. 18. Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v., Early 'loam work [sc. in building] is often stamped in patterns. 1881 C. Wylie Iron Founding 58 In large loam castings this occurs to a greater extent than in small or light loam work.

Loam [Journ of the stamped in light loam work.]

greater extent than in small or light loam work.

Loam (lōwn, v. [f. Loam sb.]

1. trans. To cover or plaster with loam. ? Cbs.
1600 Surfler Country Farme in. xviii. 460 After. Joning the ioints and seames very well with gum and wax mixt together. 1630 Cast. Smith Trav. 4 Adv. 25 With the ashes of hones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have; they lome them so well, that no weather will pierce them. 1671 J. Webersen Metallor. xi. 157 They diligently lome or daub up the pots with clay, or lute. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 264 Girders which lye in the Walls, must be Loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

2. To dress with loam.

?1842 Laker, Cottage Farmer 12 They are grown in the

2. To dress with loam.

1842 LANCE Cottage Farmer to They are grown in the deep sands which have been loamed.

Loamed (lōwmd), a. rave. [f. 1.0AM v. and sb. +-ED.] a. Stopped with 'loam' or earth. b. In deep-loamed, having a great depth of loam.

1819 Kears Isabella xxxv, The forest tomb Had. taken the soft lute From his born voice, and past his loamed ears Had made a miry channel for his tears. 1900 Converp. Rev. Sept. 347 A deep-loamed field.

Toomless (lōwmles), a. mance-and. [f. Loam.]

Loamless (löwmles), a. nonce-wd. [f. LOAM sb. + -LESS.] Without loam; unmixed with loam.

1872 BLACKIE Lays Highl. 183 Even in that thin, and loamless brook The mountain-trout...all nimbly glancing

† Loam-pit. Obs. In ! lámpytt, 4 lompet,

† Loa:m-pit. Obs. In ! lampytt, 4 lompet, 6 lome-pitt. A clay pit.

900 in Kemble Cod. Dipt. 111. 252/24 Swa andlang mearce on da lampyttas. c1315 Shokehan iv. 134 pe crokkere myste segge: pou proud erbe of lompet, Ine felbe pou schelt lygge. 1596-7 S. Finche in Ducaret's Hist. Cryaton App. (1783) 157 The lome-pitts beyond Dubbers-hill.

Loamy (lōu·mi), a. [f. Loam sb. + v 1.]

† 1. Formed of earth (see Loam sb. 1). Obs. rare - 1.
c1230 Hali Meid. 47 Alle beo bat leauen lune of lami mon; for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam: consisting of, or

c 130 Hali Miid. 47 Alle peo pat leauen four of fami mon; for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam; consisting of, or resembling, loam.

1599 Broughton's Let. vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish..haue you laboured a lonnie and sandle building. 1607 Torsell Fourf Beasts 495 He [Agricola] ascribeth to the beech-martin, a loamie or red throat. [A mistranslation of quod guttur cius lutei sit coloris, G. Agricola De Re Metall. (1501 490.) 1626 Bacon Sylva § 665 Mellow Earth is the best.. Especially if it be not Loamy and Binding. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton vii. (1840) 118 We found the earth.. of a yellowish loamy colour. 1784 Cowres Task iv. 437 The farmer's hedge Plash'd neatly, and secured with driven stakes Deep in the loamy bank. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text. Be. Geol. xx. 432 Its dark loamy aspect renders it readily separable from the 'subsoil' of sand.

† b. Built with loam or plaster. Obs. rare—1. 1658 Hewyr Last Serm. 195 The Peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately Castle... changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.

Hence Loa mily adv., (nonce-wd.) in the manner of loamy soil, Loa miness.

of loamy soil, Loa miness.

OI DOAMY SOII, LOA MINESS.

1727 BALLEY vol. II, Loaminess, fulness of Loam, or loamy
Nature. 1841 J. Grey in Frui. R. Agric. Soc. II. II. 171
The greater friability and loaminess of the soil. 1869
BLACKHORE Lorna D. vii, The bank is steep...overhanging

Loan $(l\bar{\rho}un)$, sb.1 Forms: 3-4 lan(e, 5-6 Sc.Loan (lõun), sb.1 Forms: 3-4 lan(e, 5-6 Sc. lane, layne, 3-8 lone, (4 lon, 5 lonne, 7 loyane), 4-6 loon(e, (5 lowne, 6 londe), 6 7 loane, 6-loan. [a. ON. lắn nent. (Da. laan, Sw. lắn) = OF. lắn fem., MDu. lɨne (Du. leen), OHG. lɨhan (MHG. lɨhen, mod.G. lehn) neut.:—OTeut. *laihwniz-, ·oz-, neut.:—OAryan *loiqnes-, ·os- (Skr. rɨknas inheritance, wealth), f. root *loig- (: leig-: lɨg-) represented in Gr. λείπειν to leave, Goth. leinwan, OHG. lɨhan (mod.G. leihen), OE. lɨon to lend.

The OE. lɨn did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative vb. lɨnan is the source of Lend v. ²!

†1. A gift or grant from a superior. Obs.

a 1240 Savoles Wardein Cott. Hom. 257 Wiit. . bonkeð god
acorne. . of seriche lane [MS. 7. leane]. . bat he haueð ileanet
him. a 1250 Prov. Ælfred 186 in O. E. Misc. 114 Ayhte nys
non ildre istreon; a en hit is godes lone. a 1300 Cursor M.
10179 In thrin his godes did he dele þat godd had lent him
of his lane. 13. Exang. Nicod. 1530 in Archiv Stud. nur.
Spr. LIII. 419 Pus all þa saintes þanked him ryght Pat
slyke lane wald þam len. a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App.
10. 640 Vr lord lene vs þat lon. c 1386 Chaucea Sompn. T.
153 God be thanked of his loone. c 1440 Bone Flor. 1916
The lady. . Dwellyd as nonne. . Loveing god of hys loone.
c 1460 Towneley Myst. xix. 271 Thou leyne vs lyffyng on
thi lone. c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. xii. (Wolf & Lamb)
xix, Lordis that hes land be goddis lane [rimes tane, gane].
2. A thing lent; something the use of which is
allowed for a time, on the understanding that it

allowed for a time, on the understanding that it shall be returned or an equivalent given; esp. a

allowed for a time, on the understanding that it shall be returned or an equivalent given; esp. a sum of money lent on these conditions, and usually at interest. Phr. † to loan: as a loan.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14036 Tua men.. asked him penis to lan. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvi. (Nycholas) 810 pe low.. gert cal hyme in lugment, to prowe his lane bat he lent. 1388 Wyclff Exod. xxii. 25 If thou 3yuest money to loone to my pore puple. c 1449 Preock Repr. 1. iii. 16 3eve 3e loone, hoping no thing ther of [Luke vi. 35]. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 387 Euery man that payeth to such a yefte or lone aboue specificied. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. dw. 1506) 1v. xxi. 256 He the whiche receyueth that londe of money. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 17 Our saluior sais in the vi chaiptur of S. Luc. len 30ur layne traistand no thing thairfor. 1611 Bible 1 Sam. ii. 20 The Lord giue thee seed of this woman, for the loane which lent to the Lord. 1740 W. Douglass Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer. 11 Their Money being Loans of Paper Credit called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon Dhar ceded to the British government.. as security for a pecuniary loan, the province of Bairsia for five years. 1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. 1. iv. (1876) 37 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England. b. fig. Said, in recent use, of something (as a word, a custom) 'borrowed' or adopted by one people from another.

people from another.

1891 T. K. Cheyne Psalter viii. 405 To regard the conceptions of Isa. lxv. 17, and still more, of Isa. lxv. 15 as mere loans from Mazdeism is uncritical. 1892 E. P. Barrow Regni Evangelium iv. 78 Inward graces and outward opportunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and must be accounted for.

mere toans from Mazdelsm is uncritical. 1892 E. P. Barrow Regni Evangelium v., 78 Inward graces and outward opportunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and inust be accounted for.

3. The action of lending; an instance of this; also in phr. † at, † by, † in, on or upon loan; and † to put to loan, in quot. fig.

2 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 244/136 'Leneth me', he sede, 'Ane hondret quarters of pat corn... pisschipmen seiden ne dorre we make no lone'. c 1386 Claucers Shipman's T. 295 No wight in althis world wiste of this loone. 1393 Lance. P. Pl. Cv. 194 Lumbardes of lukes pat lyuen by lone as lewes. 1454 Rolls of Parth. V. 245 2 Ther shal be severally levelde and had by wey of lonne and preste to hym. 1463 Mann. 4: Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 220 Item, delyveryd to the sayd Straton, by lone, xijd. 1494 Frankan Chron. vii. 496 Any bargeyn or lowne of money by way of vsury. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Ediv. II', 214 Money. prested out in lone. 1646 Massach. Col. Rec. 4. Nov. (1853) 11. 164 The Corte... formerly granted Maior Nehemia Bourne the loane of sixegreat guns. 1712 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) 111. 319, I am promis d the loan of it la bookl. 1721 Rhode Island Richard Ward to have and take upon loan as much of said bills... as by them shall be thought needful. 1729 New Mampsh. Prov. Papers (1870. IV. 553 The vote of the House. for re-emitting some bills at loan. 1753 Washing. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 972 If the loan is not apon the vessel, bat apon the goods and merchandize. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 605 He incessantly pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1868 W. H. Sunner in A. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. XII. 226, I obtained the loan of that Order Book. 1900 Mas. Cansus Milson Trans Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 605 He incessantly pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1868 W. H. Sunner in A. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. XII. 226, I obtained the loan of that Order Book. 1900 Mas. Cansus Wilson Thackeray Newcomes I. 297 She gratified Clive by a momentary loan of the safe riding IVest. & Oxfor

4. National finance. a. A contribution of mone formerly often a forced one, from private individuals or public bodies, towards the expenses of the state, the amount of which is acknowledged by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum

by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum of money so contributed.

1439 Rolls of Partl. V. 8/2 Ye gret loones and presttes, ye which ye i have afore this tyme made unto oar said Soverain Lord.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 8 At the tyme of the same lone or taking of the seid money.

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen.

VIII, c. 2 § 1 Every high collection of any. xv. subsidie or other taxe or lone.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 102 b, At the last loane some lent the fifth part.

1603 North's Plutarch, Scneca (1612) 1217 He..ransacked all Italie with impositions and excessive lones.

1626 in Crt. & Times Chas. I (1843) I. 126 The money which the aldermen gave the king, they neither presented in the name of a loan nor of their own proper gift.

1772 Junius' Lett. lxviii. 347 Several persons. refused to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles

the First. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol. vi. 82 Loans of almost every kind, and under every species of pretence had been raised upon the suffering nation. 1845. Austin Ranke's Ilist. Ref. 11. 143 They..obstinutely refused to grant a loan which they were called upon to advance, and which was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the tax for the Turkish war. 1863 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 162 Since Juarez triumphed, there have been no forced loans, no exactions.

b. An arrangement or contract by which a government receives upon its own credit advances of money on specified conditions, esp. the payment

of a stipulated interest.

of a stipulated interest.

1765 BLACKSTONE COMM, I. viii. 324 The frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans [etc.]. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India 1. 109 It had been thought necessary to offer. ten per cent. per annum, on a loan. 1846 McCulloon 4cc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 429 To reduce the charge on account of the loan to 3 or 3½ per cent. 1853 Bright Sp. India 3 June, The Company has contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000l.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as

contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as loan-account, act, -chest, -fund, -shop; b. objective, as loan-accountractor, -jobber, -jobbing; +loan-bank, an establishment from which poor people could borrow money at a low rate; +loan-bill = exchequer-bill; loan-collection, a collection of works of art, curiosities, or the like, lent by their owners for exhibition; loan-god, a god borrowed from another religion; loan-holder, one who holds debentures or other acknowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; +loanknowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; †loanhouse = Loan-office 1; loan-monger, a contemptuous name for a loan-contractor; so loanmongering vbl. sb., loan-mongery; loan-myth, a myth borrowed from a foreign mythology; loannote, an acknowledgement of indebtedness signed by an officer of a borrowing society on its hehalf; † loan-recusant, one who refused to contribute to a loan; loan-society, an association of persons who pay a periodical subscription in order to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; loan-word [= G. lehnwort], a word adopted or borrowed from another language. Also

who pay a periodical subscription in order to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; Ioan-word [= G. lehnword], a word adopted or borrowed from another language. Also Loan-Money, Loan-office.

1899 Westm. Gaz. 22 Aug. 6/3 The customer. .is informed that a 'loan-account. .has been opened in his name. 1743 New Hampsh. Proc. Papers 1871 V. 668 The 'Loan Act for emitting £25,000 which his Majesty has condescended to approve. 1662 Petry Taxes 11 If publick 'Poan-hanks lombards, or banks of credit. .were erected. 1746 Connect. Col. Rec. (1876) IX. 250 A certificate. .for letting out the loan bank made by this Colony. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 62 Loan banks lent money. 1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6078/2 The Exchequer Bills, called 'Loan Bills. 1886 Willias & Clark Cambridge III. 473 There were special 'loan-chests, the borrower deposited some object of value as a pledge in the chest out of which his loan had been taken. 1895 H. F. Brown Bigs. T. 4. Symonds I. 100 Symonds saw the first 'loan collection of old masters (at Manchester). 1834 Atait's Mag. I. 300/1 The vitals are eaten out of Old England by subsidies, 'loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers. 1835 Act 5 of Will. II/c. c. 28 s Certain Institutions for establishing 'Loan funds have been .. established. .for the Benefit. of the Labouring Classes. 1893 Dr. Arcyll. Unseen Foundat. Society xvi. 521 A loan-fund had been opened. 1901 A. Lanc Magic & Relig. ii s' The Theory of Loan-Gods; or borrowed Religion. 1823 Brown To Beau-ring 10 Oct. in Moore Lett. & Truls. Byron (1830) II. 693 It will be requisite for the 'loan-holders to set apart. 5,000. sterling for that purpose. 1883 Manch. Exam. 6 Nov. 5/1 The shareholders and loanholders would have confidence. 1622 T. Scott Belg. Pismire 19 Their Lumbards, or 'Loane-houses, ure principally for the benefit of the victor through the agency of the loan-monger. 1885 Spectator 8 Jan. 39 The plander of conquered States for the benefit of the victor through the agency of the loan-monger. 1887 Lanc Myth, Ribad, y Relig

1715 RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr. 11. xix, Milk het frae the loan. 1721—Richy & Sandy 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1881 W. T. Ross Poems 208 From the woods and loans An answering storm was hurled.

† Loan, sb. 3 Sc. Obs. [? a. Gael. lòn.] Provisions. Also attrib., loan-money, loan-silver,

board wages.

board wages.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) 11.28)
That thay sould be in reddynes agane the xxj day of Julij instant with fourtie dayes lone. 1639 Mro. Huntley in Spalding Troub. Chas. I (1850) 1.145 That all his Majesteis leges. be in reddiness prepairit with all diligens to repair whair and when he think fitting, ypone 48 houris aduertesement, with 15 dayis lone. a 1670 Stalding ibid. 316 llk heretour to furnesh his prest man with 40 dayis loan. Ibid. 11. 320 llk souldiour to haue sex schillinges ilk day, during the space of 40 dayes, of loan silver. Togidder also with thair hyre or levie or loan money. a 1836 W. Robeatson in W. Walker Bards Bon-Accord (1887) 606 Aft there's ease in dolefu' croon, Tho' little loan lie in the wallet.

Loan (Jōun), v. Now chiefly U.S. Forms: (? 3-4 lane(n), 6 loane, 6, 8 lone, 6-loan. [f. Loan \$t_i\$]

LOAN sb.1

The earliest quots, are doubtful, as they may belong to Lend $v.^2$ (a miswritten for x); if correct, they indicate an early adoption of ON. lána of equivalent etymology.] trans. To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with

trans. To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with out.

1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 77 Gif ou him lanst ani ping of oinen. c 1205 LAY. 3680 Ich pe wulle lanen of mine leode-fole fif hundred schipes. Ibid. 6247 Ic eow wulle lanen [etc.]. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 2 & 1 Lonyng or leying out the same for gaines in purchasing landes. c 1640 J. Savitu Lives Berkeleys (1883) I. 203 In yeares of dearth and Scarcity, [he] loaned to many of them...wheat and other corn out of his grayneries. 1644 J. LANGLEY Mournf. Note of Dove 20 By way of location, or loaning them out. 1720 B. FESSENDEN in N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. (1859) XIII. 32 Gershom Tobey loans Oxen. 1740 Connect. Col. Rec. (1874) VIII. 320 The remainder of the said thirty thousand pounds... shall be loaned out to particular persons. 1785 Weston Rec. (Massach.) 19 Sept. (1893) 370 Said sum being Loned to the Treasurer by the Direction of the Town. 1803 FESSENDEN Terrible Tractorat.

1. (ed. 2) 3 They will not loan me, gratis, Their jingling singsong apparatus. 1834 Calhoun Whs. II. 328 The power to withdraw the money from the deposit, and loan it to favorite State banks. 1847 BROWNSON Whs. V. 541 We once loaned a Protestant lady a pamphlet by an eminent Catholic divine. 1880 BONAMY PRICE in Fraser's Mag. May 674 He receives a deposit from one man; he loans it out in part...to another. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS Three Men, etc. 172 The stalls... are barruck chairs loaned for the occasion. absol. or intr. a 1325 Frove Psalter xxxvi(i). 27 The rystful ys merciful... and laneb [MS. Dubl. leneb]. 1864 in Webster. 1901 N. Amer. Rev. Feb. 262 The limit. within which the executive officers...may loan to a director.

Loanable (1ōw nāb'), a. [f. Loan v. +-Able.]

That may be loaned or lent, esp. of capital. etc.:

Loanable (low nab'l), a. [f. Loan v. + -ABLE.] That may be loaned or lent, esp. of capital, etc.: Available for use in loans.

Available for use in loans, 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. In. xxiii. § 4 (1876) 390 It is therefore so much subtracted from the amount of what may be correctly called loanable capital. 1885 Manch. Guard. 20 July 5/5 The accumulation of loanable gold in the banks. is a proof that gold has not risen in value.

Loaned (lound), ppl. a. [f. Loan v. + -ED l.]
That has been lent; that has been issued as a loan. 1553 Grimalde Cicero's Offices 106 b, Who so. do thinke meete that loned mony be remitted to the debters. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. XII. Ixxiv. (1612) 399 She, the Pawne accepted, did her loned Ring forgoe. 1740 Connect. Col. Rec. (1874) VIII. 357 Three thousand pounds of loaned bills were drawn in for interest for the year 1740. 1749 Ibid. (1876) IX. 455 Mortgages given for the security and payment of the last loaned moneys. 1883 Sat. Rev. LV. 498 An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

Loanee (lounf.). [f. Loan v. + -EE.] One to

An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

Loane (lōulō). [f. Loan v. + -EE.] One to whom a loan has been granted; a borrower.

1832 Fraser's Mag. V. 157 Having the honour of being the Adam of South American loanees.

1853 Whewell tr. Gretins II. 65 A loanee is bound to make good the thing lent if it be destroyed.

Loaner (lōulōulo). [f. Loan v. + -ERl.] One who loans or lends: one who grants a loan.

Loaner (10 m101). [f. Loan v. + -ER.] One who loans or lends; one who grants a loan, 1884 Home Mission. Nov. 285 They loan through agents, and. these agents do not protect the interest of the loaner, 1898 19th Cent. Sept. 364 Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection. + Loange. Obs. Also 4-5 loenge. [a. OF. loenge (F. louange), f. loer (louer) to praise.] Commendation, praise.

hus quod faciant les lonyngs. 1475 Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles (1872) I. 175 Accepand a fre lonyng throw the sayde auche to Glentras as efferis to the town to haf of law. 1502 Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 356 Brakan more lonyng. 1502 Wills & fav. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 341 To the loning that lyethe betwex Lumley parke paile and Lamb felds. 1610 N. Riding Rec. 1. 109 For not repayring the loning betwene Earlie and West Ronckton. 1832 Act 2 & 3 With. IV, c. 65 & 5 Any distance to be measured along any street, lnne, or loaning. 1862 M'Cosn Supernatural 1. v. 92 We steal away thro' some green loaning. 1893 CROCKETT Stickit Minister 114 Leaning on the gate at the bend of the loaning. 2. = LOAN 5b.2 2.

2. = LOAN sb. 2.
c1750 Miss Elliot Song, The Flowers of the Forest i,
But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning. 1824
Scott Redgauntlet let. ii, See not a Dulcinea in every
slipshod girl, who drives..out the village cows to the loaning. 182 J. Walken Jaunt to Ault Reekie, etc. 38
Crummies rootin up the loanin' Wi weel-filled baggies.
3. attrib., as loaning-end; loaning-dike, a wall
dividing the arable land from the pasture.
183 Durham Halm. Rolls (Sintees) 177 De ten. villae
quia noluerunt facere le lonyngdiks juxta Bishoplaw. 1596
Reg. Mag. Sig. (1890) 160/2, 6 rudas terrarum.. inter.. lie
Ovir Frankland ex australi, lie loning-dyke ex occidentali.
1805 Crockett Men of Moss Hags xxxv. 256 Every day
the old man passed this loaning-end.
Loa'n-mo:ney.

Loa n-mo:ney.

†1. Money payable as a contribution to a government loan. Obs.

ment loan. Obs.

1523 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. I. 221 The ij* of the Li of lone money shalbe payed with a good will and with thanke.

1645 Howell Lett. (1802) I. 249 There is much nurmuring about the restraint of those that would not conform to Loan Moneys. 1659 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. I. 431 Sir P. H. refusing to part with Loan-money, was called before the Lords of the Council. a 1715 Burner Own Time (1724) I. 381 Sir Harbottle's father .. lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money.

2. Money advanced as a loan.

1727 T. Amory 24 May in W. B. Weeden Econ. & Soc. Hist. New Eng. (1809) II. 480 We shall soon see if the Loan Money will be continued. The Lower Honse is for it. 1764 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1861) VI. 333 As fast as gold and silver shall be paid into the said office, for the nforesaid loan money. 1805 Daily News 3 May 9/4 A decline in the rate for loan money from 4 to 32.

Loan-no-ffice.

Loan-o:ffice.

1. An office for lending money to private bor-

rowers.

1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting...
Loan-Offices, Publick Treasuries, &c. pretending to assist the Poor.

1732 New Jersey Archives (1894) XI. 304 Purchasing New-Jersey Currency and keeping it up till they could make an Advantage of it by imposing upon the Poor, who were in necessity of it to pay into the Loan-Office.

1897 Daily News 8 May 4/7 Indictments charging against four prisoners loan-office and turf frauds.

2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

vernment loan.

vernment loan.

1777 J. Adams Wks. (1854) IX. 45 The design of loanoffices was to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills
by avoiding farther emissions.

1779 Franklin Wks. (1888)
VI. 428 The interest... is payable only at the loan office in
America from whence the bills issued.

1805 H. Phillins
Amer. Paper Curr. II. 55 Congress..erected a Loan Office
in each of the United States.

1818 Franklin Wks. (1888) VII. 173 Accepted a
number of loan-office bills this day.

So Loa'n-officer (U.S.), an official charged with
the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government

the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1737 Col. Laws N. York (1895) II. 1040 An Act to facilitate and Explain the duty of the Lonn officers in this Colony, 1790 J. Adams Wks. (1854) IX. 571 The loan officers or collectors, or some other known character, will have this additional duty annexed to him.

Loansom, obs. form of LONESOME.

Loap(e, obs. form of Lope v. Loar(e, obs. form of Lore.

Loar(e, obs. form of Lore.

Loasaceous (lōuāsē¹·ʃss), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. Loasaceæ: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the N.O. Loasaceæ or Loasæ.

1856 in MAYNE Expos. Lev.; and in some recent Dicts.

Loasad (lōuʾāsæd), [f. mod.L. Loasa (prob. of S. American origin) + -AD.] A plant of the

of S. American origin) + -AD. A plant of the order Zoasew or Loasacew (native to tropical America), of which Loasa is the typical genus.

1846 Linoley Veg. Kingd. 744 The resemblance between Loasads and Cheurbits.

+ Loath, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 1ao, (1aao), 2-4 lath, 4-6 loth(e, 4, 6 Sc. and north, laith, 6-loath(e. [OE. lao, orig. neut. of lao Loath a. In sense 2 from the vb. Loathe. (Cf. Leth.)]

1. Something hateful or harmful: evil. harm,

1. Something hateful or harmful; evil, harm, injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

c900 tr. Bxda's Hist. v. vi. (Schipper) 576 Eala; hwæt by
me mycel yfel and Ind dest mid binre arninge. c1000 Sxx.
Leechd. 1.74 Donne bid bass innodes sar settende & liðizende,
bæt hit sonn nænig lað ne bið. c1205 LAv. 16073 Nu þu
most þat lað on-fon. c1300 Hævelok 76 Wo so dede hem
wrong or lath, .. He dede hem sone to hauen ricth. c1375
Sc. Leg. Saints xxiv. (Alexis) 308 þat nn man did hyme
lath. a1400 Sir Perc. 1935 To do that lady no lothe That
pendid to velany. c1460 Tranneley Myst. xvi. 9 Harnes
shall ye hent And lothes you to lap.

2. Dislike, hatred, ill-will; in later use, in physical sense, disgust, loathing. Also to have in
loath.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 157 Men schedden hate teres for labe of be worlde. c 1200 Ormin 11887 To shildenn be wibb all

hiss lab. a 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 255 Ich mei ..warnin ow of his lað. a 1330 Otnet 603 Eyther for3af oþer his lob. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 458 Be now lathe or lette, ryghte as be thynkes. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. st. 818 Ever bytwyne hem was hate & loth. 1508 DUNBAR Pooms vi. 28 Det michi modo ad potandam And I forgif bim laith et wraith. 1589 R. Bruce Serm. (1843) 120 We are come to such a loath, disdain and off casting of this beavenlie food. 4607 Topeelt. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 301 If your Horse. 1504 MARKHAM Cheah Husb. (1623) 141 They are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds. 1669 Flamsfeed in Riggind Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 84 What then hath cast us behind them? not our want of wits, but loathe of pains. 1728 Pt. Warker Life Peden (1827) 113 O Scotland, many long and great shall thy Judgments be of nil kinds. for Loth and Contempt of the Gospel.

Loath, loth (löuþ), a. Forms: a. 1 láð, (laad,

Loath, loth (loup), a. Forms: a. 1 lát, (laad, laath, 14th), 2-3 lath, (3 leed). \$\beta\$. \$\screen\$ sc. and north. 4-6 lath(e, 4-8 laithe, layth(e, 6-9 leath, 4-9 laith. \$\gamma\$. 3-5 leith, 5-6 leyth. \$\delta\$. 2-4 lop, (2 lod), (3 leed, loth), 4-6 lothe, (4 lot), lod), (3 leoß, lodt, loth3), 4-6 lothe, (4 lot), 4-5 looth(e, (7 loathe, lought), 4- loth, 6-loath. [Com. Teut.: OE. lid — OFris. leed (for *leth), OS. lib (Du. leed), OHG. leid (MHG. leit, leid-; mod.G, as sb., leid sorrow, pain; cf. leider unfortunately, which is properly the comparative of the adj.), ON. leid-r (Sw., Da. led):—OTeut. *laipo-, adopted in Rom. as F. laid, It. laido ugly. The ulterior etymology is obscure. Apparently cognate are OHG. letwes alas, and possibly OE. ld Lo.] † 1. Hostile, angry, spiteful. rare in ME. Obs. Beowulf(Z. 1306 pat heo bone fyd-hou durh-fon ne mihte... lapan fingram. c1400 Destr. Troy 3811 He lengit not long in his lothe hate.

... laban fingrum. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3811 He lengit not long in his lothe hate.

† 2. Repulsive, umpleasant, hateful, loathsome.

Beowulf (Z.) 134 Was but ze-win to strang lað ond longsum. a 700 Epinal Gloss. 514 Ingratus, lath. c 1175
Lamb. Hom. 71 And kep us from his waning bat labe gast
bet laðe þing. a 1200 Moral Ode 283 þer is þe loþe
sathanas. c 1220 Esstánry 488 Settes sop ure seppande...
leiðe and lodlike. c 1250 Gen. 4 E.r. 509 And niðnil neddre,
loð an liðer, sal gliden on hise brest neðer. a 1300 Cursor M.
7820 To dreri ded þat he be don, Laber ded þan førinted
batl ani in lifi. c 1300 Harren. Hell 154 Bring ous of this
tothe hous. a 1340 H MMOLE Fisalter N. 6 þof þan seme laith
& outkastynge. c 1375 Sc. Log. Saints ii. (Faulus) 771
A fowle padow... þat twes laythe to se. 1426 Atdellan Poems
31 Thenk on the leyth lazar was borne into Abragus barne.
c 1460 Tameley Myst. x. 63 He was fonle and layth to syglit.
153 Douglass Ehnis II. ii. 128 Brut mair abaid, As was devisit, the laith worde furth braid. 1583 Babingron Commandm. viii. (1509) 381 Wee should not take any sure comfort til we haue... altered quite so loath a life. 1592 Wyrley
Armerie 155 Relaxment from loth prison strong.
† b. Const. dat. or to, esp. III him (etc.) loath is,
were, etc. to (do so and so); also with clause as
subject. Obs.

Crost. & Elepen Orge 18 x 8 2 Swa lañ was Pena fole.

subject. Obs.

subject. Obs.

c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. IV. X. § 7 Swa lað was Pena folc Scipian. dæt [etc.]. II. O. E. Chron. an. 1048 Land MS.) Him was lað to amyrrene his agenne folgað. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 31 He his uniseli 3if him is lað to donne þis. c1205 LAV. 4000 þe quíke hire wes swa swide leoð þat [etc.]. Hbid. 7321 þes tíðende him wes læð. a 1225. Incr. R. 200 þise unðeanwe. is þanh of alle on loðest [printed onloðest] God. c1200 Gen. w Ex. 1216 Hir was ysmaeles anger loð. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 119/454 Loths v swere any-þing to don. a 1300 Cursor M. 1102 To blam þe broiþer was þam laith. c1350 Will. Palerne 1255 Him loð þong no lenger to striue. c1386 Chaucer Maneifelés T. 41 For hym were looth byjaped for to be. c1420 Anturs of Arth. 432 To losse swylke a lordskipe me thynke it fulle laythe. c1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 1481 Here seruice to him was nat lothe. 1470-85 Matony Arthur 1. xxii, That is me loth said the knyght, but sythen 1 muste nedes I wille dresse ne therto. 1513 Dotc. Lis. Æncis 1. Prol. 480 Bot laith me war, but other offence or cryme, Ane bruitell body suld intertrike my ryme.

+3. Ugly; esp. in phrase for fairer, for loather, in the marriage service. Obs.

+ 3. Ugly; csp. in phrase for fairer, for loather, in the marriage service. Obs.

• 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 be wymmen er rist layth and ill araid. 1403 Fork Manual (Surtees) p. xvi, 1 take the, N., to my wedded wyfe.. to hold and to hane.. for fayrer, for layther. 1844 in Rifon Ch. Acts 162 note, For farer for lather.

Proverb. 1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 49 The lothe stake standeth longe.

4. Averse, disinclined, reluctant, unwilling. Const. († for) to with inf., also for (a person) to (do something), also with sentence as object; occas, with

4. Averse, disinclined, reflectant, thin things. Const. († for) to with inf., also for (a person) to (do something), also with sentence as object; occas, with of, to, unto, followed by a sb.

1374 Chaucer Boeth. 11. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) She lyneth lob of this lyf. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 3 Loathe to offende I purpose [etc.]. a 1400 Carsor dl. 27788 (Cott. Galba) Slewth. it makes a man lath for to lere. 1413 Pilgr. Savole (Caxton 1483) 1v. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. c 1440 Bone Flor. 1126 The pope was not lothe TD assoyle hym of hys othe. 1143 Pilgr. Savole (Caxton 1483) 1v. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. c 1440 Bone Flor. 1126 The pope was not lothe TD assoyle hym of hys othe. 1447 Faul Coligar 702 He was. laith for to stynt. 1523 Li. Berners Froiss. I. cxciii. 229 The whiche the erle of saynt Powle was lothe vito. 1535 Stewart Toron. Soct. 1. 575 Full laith he wes... To put his honour in dame Fortonts handis. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 93 The duke of Gloucester. heganne to waxe lothe of his supposed wife. 1598 Deloney Yacke-Nevol. vii. 86 The lother to speake, for that bee could speake but but Benglish. 1599 Hakluyr 109. I. 600 The residue shewed themselues unwilling and loath to depart. 1611 Speed thist. Gt. Brit. (1632) 1023 What king hath be lother to punysh his subjects. a 1657 Sir W. Mure Somet iii. 12 (S. T. S.) I. 49 No greif at all. Sall mack me ewer loath of my estait. 1662. I. Bargeare Pope Alex. VII (1867) 22 His relations being lought to part with the estate they had got by his supposed death. 1667 Persy Diarry 7 Feb., I. would be loth he should not do well. 1713 Berkelly II yias 4 Phil. ii. Wks. 1871 I. 314

You are loath to part with your old prejudice. 1722 Sewel Hist. Quakers (1795) I. 11. 169 She found him moderate, and loth to send her to prison. 1724 RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc. (1733) I. 114, I am laith that she shou'd tyne. 1811 W. Taylon in Monthly Mag. XXXI. 5 The Calvinists. are seen to be.. loth to military service. 1844 Lo. Brougham Brit. Const. 18, \$ 1 (1862) 113 Would be loath to risk a shilling of it. 1866 Geo. Eltor Silas M. 62 Lammeter isn't likely to be loth for his daughter to marry into my family. 1890 Sir A. Kekewich in Law Times Kep. LXIII. 764/10 note is loth to believe the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

b. without construction; sometimes quasi-adv. Phr. Nothing loads!: not at all unwilling.

the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

b. without construction; sometimes quasi-adv. Phr. Nothing loath: not at all unwilling.

c 1475 Lerne or be Lewde 11 in Babees Bk., To Lothe, ne to Lovyng, ne to Lyberalle of goode. 1638 G. Wilkins Pericles vi. (1857) 42 To take a loth and sorrowfull departure of her. 1667 Milton P. L. ix. 1039 Her hand he seis'd, and to a shadie bank. He led her nothing loath. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. 1. i. 406 As Wretches. Part with their Lives, unwilling, loth and fearful. 1813 Scott Rokely v. i. Thus aged men full loth and slow The vanities of life forego. 1836 J. H. Newman in Lyra Apost. (1849) 123 See in king's courts loth Jeremiah plead! 1852 Thackbeav Esmond i. xi, The children were nothing loth, for the house was splendid, and the welcome kind enough. 1873 Brownsing Red Cott. Ni. cap 227 Give me permission to cry' Out of bed, You loth rheumatic sluggard!!

† c. Displeased. Obs. rare.

a 1250 Prov. Æfyred 363 in O. E. Misc. 124 Purh lesinge mon is lob. 1670 Driveen Cong. Granada 1. i. (1725) 38 You are loth, That, like a perjurd Prince, you broke your Oath.

5. Used antithetically to lief, in senses 2 and 4. See Lief a. 3, and quots, there given.

† 6. quasi-adv. Reluctantly, slowly. Obs.

a 1340 Hampole Fadter Inxvill. 1 pe laghere is onre voice and be lathere ere we herd. e 1374 Chaucer Troylus in. 1185 (1234) Of ping ful ofte loth bygonne Cometh ende good.

Loath to depart. Orig, the tune of a song (prob.)

In 1785 (1234) Of ping ful ofte loth bygonne Cometh ende good.

Loath to depart. Orig. the tune of a song (prob. containing those words) expressive of regret for departure; transf. any tune played as a farewell.

1584 Griene Irhasto Wks. (Grosart) III. 211 With that she cast on me such a louing looke, as she seemed to play loth to depart. 1609 Ravenscroft's Deuteromelia in Chappell Pop. Mus. Old Time I. 173 Sing with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, Like fuithful friends, sing Loath to depart. 1657 S. Purchas Pol. Flying-Ins. 80 Yet againe returning to the Hive, with delightful melody singing a loath to depart, [they] invite all their Sisters to hasten apace, and wait upon their Queen now on her coronation day. 1855-7 Chairs. 16.1. Top. Mus. Old. Time II. 708 It [sc. 1865-7] Chairs, a Loth-to-depart, when a man-of-war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered. 1867 Savith Sailor's Wordths, Loath to depart, probably the first line of some favourite song; formerly the air was sounded in men-of-war, when going foreign, for the women and children to quit the ship.

Loathe (lowd), v. Forms: a. I låbian, 2-3 laben, lathen, 3 labien, 4-6 Sc. and north. lath e, 5 laith (e. 8 3-4 lobien, 3-5 lope, n. 3-7 lothe, (Lowbea), 6-1 lothe, 6-8 locth 6-8 locth 6-1

laten, lathen, 3 latien, 4-6 Sc, and north, lath e, 5 laith (e. \$\beta\$, 3-4 lotien, 3-5 lope, n, 3-7 lothe, (5 lothee), 6-7 loth, 5-6 loothe, 6-8 loath, 6-loathe. [OE. lábian = OS. léthon, ON. leiba := OTeut. type *laipôjan, f. *laipo- Loath a. (OE. had lában to hate, cause to shun, revile = OllG. leidan := OTeut. type *laipôjan, f. *laipo- lordan := OTeut. type *laipôjan, f. *laipo-.]

+1. intr. To be hatcful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. dat. or to. Obs.

Const. dat. or lo. Obs.

c 893 K. ELFRED Ores. III. xi. § 5 pa Cassander part genscade part hio daem folce ladade, pa zegaderade he fird.
c 1175 Lamb. Hom. for pe oferlifa on hete and on wete mat ad bene mon un-halne, and his saule gode laded. c 1230

flati Meid. 9 pat te schal ladi ji ji ii. 1297 R. Grocc.
(Rolls) 750 Po jis kyng leir eldore was, he bigan to lobe. Vor he so longe linede, is leue dotten bobe. 1390 Gower Conf.

III. 217 The barti cake is Gedeon, Which. Schal come and sette such ascry. That it schal to us alle lothe. 1393

LANGL. P. P. C. I. 1373 pat ons lopeth be lyfer he lete ows passe. c 1400 Destr. Tray 12122 For hit [deth] laithit hir les phen on lyue he. a 1547 Surrey. Fird. v. 21 fl geniall brands and hed me lothed not. 1573 Sir C. HATTON Let. to Q. Ellz. (Pearson's 81st Catal., 1900, p. 36), So great Discorde in the sweetness of your most rare & excellent Musike as would lothe you. a 1597 Peelle David & Bethsabe (1599)

E iv b, Let not the voice of Ithay both thine cares.

+ b. imfers.; also quasi-impers. with subj. inf.

ns would lothe you. a 1597 PEELE David & Ecthsabe (1599) E iv b, Let not the voice of Ithay loth thine cares.

† b. impers.; also quasi-impers. with subj. inf. simply or with it. (It) loathes me (of) = I am disgusted (with). Ohs.

a 1225 Ancr. K. 324 Smit hine so luderliche bet him lodie to snecchen eft to be. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 686 To benke on hem, forsobe me lobys. 1413 Pilgr. Sorde in. (Caxton 1483) 86 Now move this folke swolewe ynowe of the fyre of helle and lycken till them lothe. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 85 Thus is be day come to nyst bat me lopth of my lyuynge. 1530 PALSCR. 614/2, I lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Oscr. 131 b, It would have loathed me to have rehearsed the same in this place. 1596 Danktt tr. Comines (1614) 95 It lotheth mee to make mention of this cruelty.

† 2. To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. at, for, of, with (something). Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 8123 If men laith with bi lyf, lyffyng in erthe. 1420 Str. Gener. (Roxh.) 7718 Of hir life she gan to loothe. a 1600 Montomerte Misc. Poems xiii. 4 My maistres hes a man of me, That lothis of euery thing bot love. 1609 Itsee (Donay) Num. xxi. 6 Our soule now lotheth at this most light meate.

† 3. trans. To excite loathing or disgust in (a

most light meat

**most ight meate. † 3. trans. To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. of. Also, to render (a person) loath or reluctant to (do something) or averse

from (something). Obs.

1568 ABP. PARKER Pref. to Bishops' Bible "I To lothe christen men from reading, by their couert slaunderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 Northerrowse Dicting (1843) for Such matters..as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner Dij, Medlers..if you deale much with them, they will extremely irck, and loath you. c1610 1Vonnen Saints 75 Such a filthie state, as might lothe the stomacke of the beholder. 1645 BRINSLEY Church-Remedie 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1667 H. D. Disc. Liturgies 6 They are..good for nothing but to loath pious souls.

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling to (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nauseation often implied in the

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nauseation often implied in the specific use 4 h.

a 1200 Moral Ode 128 Wel late he latheð nuel were, þe ne mei hit don ne mare. 1300 Poem 7 deadly Sins in Brampton Penit. Ps. (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he lothith to bigynne. 1303 Langl. P. Pl. C. vii. 142 Alle ladies me loben þat louen eny worschep. a 1400-50 Alexander 5115 Forþi like it to 3011 lordschip & lathis nost my sawis. c 1418 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymages most. 1508 Dunbar Tha Mariil Wemen 328 Than I him lichtlyit as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1521) 114 All though it be that thyuge that ya lothest moost. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 111. (1629) 259, I should louth the keeping of my bloud with the losse of my faith. 1697 Dryden Trg. Georg. 1v. 158 The Swarms. Joath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 Cowper Task 1t. 416 Im my soul I loath All affectation. 1833 Hr. Martineau Charmed Sea iii. 35 Mother, I loathe him. a 1862 Buckle Civillz. (1869) 111. iii. 148 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 Bryce Amer. Comme. 111. laxxi. 73 To dictate their terms to statesmen who loathe the necessity of submission.

absol. 1842 Tennyson Two Voices 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 Browning Family 72 Man who. craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, ctc.). c 1400 Rom. Rose 5610 If in syknesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. In. ii. Wks. 1856 1. 109 Ile force him feede on life Till he shall loath it. 1611 Bible Prov. xxvii. 7 The full sonle loatheth an honie combe. a 1677 Barron Antonio's Rev. In. ii. Wks. 1856 1. 109 Ile force him feede on life Till he shall loath it. 1611 Bible Prov. xxvii. 7 The full sonle loatheth an honie combe. a 1677 Barron Antonio's Rev. In. ii. Wks. 1856 1. 109 Ile force him feede on life Till he shall loath it. 1611 Bible Prov. xxvii. 7 The full sonle loatheth

lothe his vegetable meal. 1866 J. Thomson Philosophy IV. V. Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

Loathed (lowd), ppl. a. [f. Loather. v. + -ED 1.]

That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

a 1420 Hoccleye De Reg. Princ. 542 His compaignye is sunto folkis lothid. 1579 Senser Sheph. Cat. Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole. And loathed [1611 loathing] Paddocks lording on the same. a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia III. (1633) 305 But her waiting Jaylors with cruell pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. II. 1. 572 Earth the loathed stage Whereon we act this fained personage. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 178 Frogs, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion. 1742 Collins Ode on Poet. Charac. 13 It left unbless'd her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1885-94 R. Bridges Eros & Psyche Mar. xiii, Her heauty will mock with loathed lust. Hence Loathedness.

a 1859 L. Huns Thewe Faire Seeming xxvii, What first was Love, was now called Loathednesse.

Loather (lowd) J. [I. Loather D. + -ER 1.] One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. Dij, Louers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1665 Boyle Oceas. Refl. v. (1118) 1836 The nutinous Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 Tennyson Freedom viii, Thou loather of the lawless crowd.

Loathful (lowdful), a. Also 6 lothefull, 5-64 lothefull, 8 of 2 lothefull, 8 of 1 lothefull

Freedom viii, Thou louther of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

Loathful (lōw oful), a. Also 6 lothefull, 5-6.

lothful(1, 8-9 Sc. laithfu'. [f. Loath sb. + -FUL.]

1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now rare.

a 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 75, 1 lothfolest that levyth. 1481 Earl Worcester Tulle of Old Age (Caxton) 63 b, 1 demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothfull. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. III. 280 Whosoeuer prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euils. 1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 735 And lothefull idlenes he doth detest. 1363 Times to Nov. 3/5 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Mussulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. Obs. exc. Sc. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. III. xxv. (1634) 485 So that yet we bee not lothfull or wearie of long tarrying. 1591 Spenser M. Imbberd 1314 Which when he did with lothfull eyes beholde. 1785 Burns Cotter's Sat. Nt. 69 liut blate and laithfu', scarce can weel behave. 1262 Histor Pron. Scot. 12 A landward lad is say laithfu'.

Hence Loa'thfully adv., in a loathful manner, with reluctance. Loa'thfulness, the quality or

with reluctance. Loa thfnlness, the quality or

with reluctance. Loa-thfnlness, the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. XII. 32 Proteins.. reading it with inward loathfulnesse, Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possesse. 1887 Hissey Holiday on Road 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

+ Loa-thiness. Obs. rare—1. [f. Loathy a. + Ness.] Disinclination; reluctance.

1449 Pecock Refr. 1 XII. 114 Redinessis into synne and lothinessis into good.

Loathing (lowoin), vbl. sb. [f. Loathe v. + ING I.] The action of the vh. Loathe; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

e 1340 Hampole Prose Tr. (1866) 33 What es bis desire? Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all bis werldis slysse. c.1440 Huxton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. i, But he askyth a lothynge of synne. c.1550 Llovd Treas. Health (1363) Iiv, Lothing cometh of muche corrupte meate or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1611 Bible Transl. Pref. 7:5 To weame the curious from loathing of them for their euery-where-plainenesse. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banguet 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomack, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer (1661) 270 Which. hymn..though it should be said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1713 Stelle Canadian. No. 17 ? 10 Objects. who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 31 It..does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 Burns' Prose Wks. 03 note, Burns marked his loathing of remuneration by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. xxxiii, Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. a 1862 Buckle Civiliz. (1866) 111. ii. 48 It is this loathing at tyranuy. which makes it impossible that tyranuy should ever finally succeed. 1901 19th Cent. Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison wheel fetc.].

+ b. Comb.: loathing-stock, an object of loathing. Obs.

+b. Comb.: loathing-stock, an object of loathing. Obs.

1622 S. Ward Woe to Drunkards (1627) 35 Hee hath. with Beere made thy body a carkase fit for the Biere, a laughing and lothing-stocke. to men and Angels.

Loathing (lōwòin), fpl. a. [f. Loathe v. + -1NG 2.] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

+1. That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting.

1508 Denbar Flyting w Kennedie 102 Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet 52 Goose-egges are loathing; yeelding an euill taste and sauour. 1683 Tryon Way to Health xix. (1697) 418 Vou deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

2. 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. cvn. vi, Their lothing soule doth foode refraine.

1599 H. Buttes Dyets Drie Dinner P3b, Clowding the loathing asy with foggle fume of Dock-Tabacco.

1825 Lytron Falkland 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence Loa thingly adv., in a loathing manner,

Hence Loathingly adv., in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgust.

1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xv. xcv. 380 Vea, let them listen, lothingly, what lesuites propound Gainst Kings and States.

1824 Lamb Lett. (1888) II. 112, I was loathingly in expectation of brencheese. 1862 Lyrron Str. Story II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, loathingly.

1 Loathless, a. Obs. [OE. ládléas, f. ládharm, Loath sb. + -léas-Less.] Harmless, innocent. c 1050 Vec in Wr.-Wülcker 419 2 Innunes, lablease. c 1200 Vrin. Coll. Hom. 49 Looles is be man be ne dod ne ne quad ne beneð no þing þat he [etc.]. a 1225 Inliana 45 Godes licome þat he nom of þat laðlese meiden.

Hence + Loathlessness, innocence.

Godes licome pat he nom of pat lablese meiden.

Hence + Loa thlessness, innocence.

2200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 33 Deflen De bireueden him alle his riche weden pat waren. undeölicnesse and loölesnesse.

Loathliness (löu ölinés). [f. Loathly α. + NESS.] The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now rare.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 37t h/2, 1 shal cutte of my nose so that euery man shal hate me for my lothelynes. 1531

Envor Gor. 111. XXV. The deformitie and lothelynes of vice. 1587. Golding De Marriay XXX. 482, I will none of your sacrifices. al such things are but smoke and louthlynes in my sight. 1846 G. S. Fabek Lett. Tractar. Secess. 245

Popery. through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

Loathly ([öu öli), a. Forms: 1 läölic, 2-3

loölic, 3 lad-, laö-, loö, e)liche, 3-4 lod(e)lich e, -like, -lych, lopely ch, 4 lat-, lap-, lopli,

Popery. through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

Loathly ([ouvoli), a. Forms: 1 láblic, 2-3 loblic, 3 lad., lab., lob., e) liche, 3-4 lod(e) lich e, -like, -lych, lopely ch, 4 lat., lab., lopli, loth e)., lopliche, 4-6 lod(e) ly, loth e, lie, -ly, (5 lathely, loodly, loopeli, lotly), 5-6 layth(e)-liche, -ly, 6 Sc. lathly, laitlie, -ye, 6- loathly. compar. 3 labluker, superl. 3 lab., lodlukest, 4 lodlakest. See also Ladder. [Ole. leiblic (e Offris. leiblich, ON. leiblig-r), f. lib Loath a. +-lic-ly l.] Haleful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c. as a literary word.

c 900 tr. Beda's Hist. in. xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mon lablice deape pone cyning acwealde. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 219 Awende. to loblice deoflen. a 1200 Moral Ode 279 per ligget labliche fend in stronge raketeie. a 1225 Aner. R. 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlukeste sunnen. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3030 So woren he lodelike on to sen. a 1300 Curson M. 20420 Lokes. pat naman of all our fer hi-fore hir mak latli chere. 13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) \$84/38, That forehed is lodly That is calouh and bare. c 1386 Chaucer Wife's T. 244 Thou art so loothly, and so old also. 1393 Langle. P. Pl. C. xvii. 265 Ypocrise. is yikined in latyn to a lothliche dounghep. 1413 Pilgr. Sorole (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 10 He hath. wesshen in the lothely lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tonecxvii. K vi, My clothyng semeth to yow bothly. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. II. xx, 3one Catiue. A laithlie ryne dispitefull and subtelle Compylet hes. 1553 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. xvi. 313 H. ye shall happen to espit sense mice. 1610 Stakes. Templ. vi. 12 Discord shall bestrew The vnion of your bed, with weedes so loathly That you shall hate it both. 1748 Thonson Cast. Indol. 1. 543 In chamber brooding like a loathly toud. a 1839 Praeb loathly viel. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus cviii. I Loathly Cominius. 1886 Besant Childr. Gibeon II. vi, A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm.

LOATHSOME.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettyd he noght, With dynttes full dregh, till he to dethe paste.

Loathly (Iwiðii), adv. Forms: see Loath a. and LY². [OE. låðlíce, f. låð Loath a. +-líce -LY².] †1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. Obs.

a 1000 Boeth. Metr. xxvi. 83 (Sedgefield) 196 þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon laðlice yrreuga ryn. c 1205 Lav. 7935 Laðliche [c 1275 lobliche] heo feohten. a 1240 Lofsong in cott. Hom. 203 tch am lodliche i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. a 1300 Cursor M. 7358 þe find. laithli sal his licam dight. c 1320 Cast. Love 1136 He..lodliche was bi-lad al for vre sake. c 1475 Rauf Coilgaar 130 Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 431 b/1 A cytyzen of parys. lothely sweryng had blasphemyed Jhesu cryste. 1600 Fairfax Tasso v. xxxii, With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.
† b. With abhorrence or detestation. Obs.
13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1090 Alle þat longed to luber ful lodly he hated. 1605 Shaks. Lear it. i. 31 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood To his vinnaturall purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now rare.
1547 J. Harrison Exhort. Scottes H vij b, In punishyng you, he did it lothely. 1556 J. Herwoon Spider & F. xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 Trag. Noro iv. vi. in Bullein O. Pl. 1. 78 Thou loathly this imprisoning flesh putst on. 1641 Sanoerson Serm. (1681) II. 11, I know how bothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 Scott Don Roderick II. v., For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly utter'd to the air. 1845 T. W. Cott Puritanism 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 Mss. C. Reade Brown Hand & White III. iv. noz The child goes, but loathly, and crying that she will come to see them very soon. Hence + Loathlihead rare - 1, loathsomeness.

1340 Ayenb. 203 Pet is apert tokne bet ... be lodlichede byej ine þi herte.

1340 Ayenb. 203 Pet is apert tokne bet .. be lodlichede

The strict of th

upon as loathly; to loathe.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 256 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swude a muchel ihol peche. 1508 DUNBAR Tha Mariit Wemen 381, I him forleit as a lad, and lathlyit him mekle.

Loathness (low pnes), a. [f. Loath a. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being loath. +1. In various senses of Loath a.: Harmfulness,

† 1. In various senses of LOATH a.: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. Obs.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 95 He wes dreihninde on bissere worlde...mid nane laonesse and mid sibsumnesse. a 1225 Aucr. R. 310 He..haued..loonesse of ham alle, as Ieremie witted: Omnes amici eins spreverunt eam. c1400 Destr. Troy 2949 It ledis vnto laithues and vulefe werkes. 1529 More Dyaloge III. Wks. 1229/I You tel me the lothnes of the losse, and the comfort of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. Const. to with

2. Reluctance; disinclination. Const. to with inf.; rarely of with gerund.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26589 And tell pi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathnes leue bon noght, ne scam. c 1528 Hen. VIII in Fiddes Wolsey (1726) II. 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathnes that is in him... to be displeased. 1529 Sir T. More Suppl. Souls II. Who. 316/2 Diners doctours allege diners causes of bis heautines and lothnes at yt time to depart & die. Thos Shaks. Temp. II. i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathnesse and obedience. 1616 Hayward Sauct. Troub. Soul I. i. (1620) 16 How doth my resolution sticke betweene loathnesse and necessitie? 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 545 A loathnes of running to close without clearnes. 1709 Strave Ann. Ref. I. li. 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them.

Them.

Loathsome (löwösöm), a. Forms: 4 lopsom, 4, 5 loothsom, 4, 6-7 Sc. and north. laithsum, some, 5 lathesum, loth(e)sum, 6-9 loth(e)som(e, 7-8 loathsom, 6- loathsome. [f. Loath sb. +-some; = OHG. leidsam.]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) a. In physical sense:

Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome,

Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 23229 (Gött.) Fell dragons and tadis bath. ful laithsum [Cott. wlatsum] on to here and se. par sal be. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xvi. (1495) 121 Yf the teeth were bare they were loathsom and nat fayr. c 1460 Pol. Rel. & L. Peems 172 Man is but lothesum eorthe and claye. 1501 Hobb tt. Castiglione's Courtyer v. (1577) S viij, Unwittinglye otherwhile eate some lothesome and abhorring meate. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1671 Million Samson 480 Thon must not. Lie in this miserable loathsom plight Neglected. 1703 Maundrell. Journ. Jerns. (1732) 2nd let. after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsom to look upon. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. viii. 383 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 Grore Greece (1862) III. xxvii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsome disease. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iv. I. 432 A loathsome volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

Comb. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsomesmelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Part (W. do W. 100) I biii Wyth

b. In a moral sense: Hateful, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

• 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem loothsom in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting lufe, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyis of sum do blind. 1579 LYLY Enfhums (Arh.) 112 If Lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 Bunyan Grace Ab. P. 84, I was more loathsome in wy own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748
Hume Ess. Mor. & Polit. xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Delight insipid and louthsome. 1872 Holland

Marb. Proph. 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) I. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loathsome.

confessions loathsome.

†2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. Const of. Obs.
1577 Harrison England III. xv. [ix.] (1877) II. 61 We, as lothsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plentie. 1579
TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort. I. xxiv. 34 a, Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and weeried minde.

Loathsomely (low 8 sbmli), adv. [f. prec. +
LY 2.] In a loathsome manner.

In a manner to excite loothing: disgustingly.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly,

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1435 Cursor M. 15825 (Prin.) Pei..lugged him lobsumly oner hilles dale & slowse. 1547-64 BAULDWIN Mor. Philos. (Palir.) 48 No dead carrion so loathsomely stincketh in the nose of any earthly man, as fetc.] 1577 Der Redat. Spir. 1. (1659) 200 Those that are., lothsomely apparelled, may knock long before they enter. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 371 Alexander...rotted lothsomely. 1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. III. 174 Favourites must be now observed, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsomly caresséd. 1868 RUSSIN Time & Tide vi. (1891) 35 Our English masks are only supidly and loathsomely ugly.

† 2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly. 1561 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. IV. 106 Nothing ought to be lothesomly received, which [etc.].

Loathsomeness (low 85 mnés). [f. Loathsome + NESS.]

SOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome,

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1641 Al lathsumnes o wikkudhede has filed be werld on lenth and brede. a 1340 HAMFOLE Psalter ci. 2 Delite of syn be noght in thi sight: bot lathsumnes of syn. a 1520 Sektron Dk. Albany Whs. (Dyce) II. 72 Euer to remayne. In lousy lothsumnesse. 1654 T. HALL (title) The Loathsomnesse of Long Haire. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsomeness. 1857-8 Sears Alban. xi. 135 The. unter loathsomeness of those crimes. 1883 Contemp. Rev. Dec. 800 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsomeness. a loathsomenes. b. onasi-concr. Something loathsome. a loathsome.

b. quasi-concr. Something loathsome, a loath-

some object.

some object.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Peter 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all ready growen in to a lothesomenes. 1565 Jewel. Repl. Harding (1611) 312 For auoiding of putrefaction, or some other lothsomnesse. 1565 Erre Monm. tr. Boccalini's Advits. fr. Parmass. 1. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hatefull loathsomnesses, which do so much nauseate good mens eyes. 1867 Businell in Hours at Home Nov. 6 The very thing now wanted .. is a good supply of disfigurements, .. loathsomenesses, objects of aversion and disgust.

† 2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance: nausea. Obs.

†2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance; nausea. Obs. c1425 St. Mary of Oignies 11. ii. in Anglia VIII. 154/28 She receyued no worldes ioye. butforsoke hem wip a lopsumnes of herte. 1533 Elvot Cast. Heithe (1541) 28 b, Southistel .causeth fastidiousnes or lothsomnesse of the stomake, 1556 Cecil in Froude Hist. Eng. (1881) VII. 450 The loathsomeness of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selues for impatientnes and tothsomenes of that estate [slavery]. 1502 Vennea Via Recha (1650) 132 The sweet Oranges .. cause lothsomnesse in the stomack. 1635 Pacitr Christianogr. 111. (1630) to BLoathsomenesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. Barrett Rising Sun II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsomeness, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsomeness.

Loathy (loa di), a. arch. Also 5-6 lothy. [f.

LOATHY (1/02-01), a. arch. Aiso 5-0 101119. [1. LOATH 50k. + -Y.] = LOATH SOME.

1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 16 Neuer man sawe fowller ne lothyer beest. a 1529 SKELTON Agst. Garnesche 29 Wks.

(Dyce) I. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankkes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING De Mornay xi. (1617) 170

Things which seem most flithy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING Sortello 1v. 23 Docks, quitchgrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 Kingsley Westw. Ho 1 xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

forest.

Loave, obs. f. LAVE sb. 1 and a.; var. LOVE v. 2 Obs.

Lob $(l\rho b)$, $sb.^2$ Also 6-7 lobbe, 9 lobb. [Perh. onomatopæic in origin. Several Teut. words of onomatopœic in origin. Several Teut, words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFris. lob(be hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod.Du. lobbe, lubbe (mod.Du. lob, lubbe) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. lobbes clown, bumpkin, Norw. lubb, lubba short stout

person.]

†1. The pollack. Obs. (Cf. Lob-Keeling.)

1357 Act 31 Edw. III, Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob.

lyng, & cod. 1607 Cowell. Interpr., Lobbe is a great kind

of north sea fish. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1769 Pennant

Zool. III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now dial.

1533 Image Y pocr. 1645 To prove oure prelates goddes

And lay men very lobbes. Ihid. 2275 Frier bib, firier bob, firier lib, firier lob. 1550 Lever Serm. (Arb.) 65 The rude lobbes of the countrey, whiche be to symple to paynte a lye. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. n. i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirits, lle be gon. 1603 Derker Wonderpull Year D fij, The sight of a flat-cap was dreadfull to a Lob. 1609 Holland Annu. Marcell. xvii. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisedome and learning, was a very lob and foole. 1658 Cleveland Rustick Rampant Wks. (1687) 456 William Greyncob an Hind. . This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 Motteux Rabelais IV. xlvii, The Country Lob trudg'd home very much concern'd. 1854 W. Gaskell Lectures Dial. 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a felley'.

3. Something pendulous, e. g., the wattles of a

anised 'a great tob of a felley'.

3. Something pendulous, e. g. the wattles of a fowl, langing blossoms or ornaments, etc. rare.

1688 R. Holme Armoury 11, 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain...hath... about the cheeks two red fleshy lobs or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobs' attached to them.

4. A lump a large piece to progret (of gold): a

with 'lohs' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly dial.

1825-80 JAMIESON, Lub, a thing heavy and unwieldy. Dunifr. 1843 W. CARLETON Traits Irish Peasantry I. 8 Any how we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLI-WELL, Lob...(2) A very large lump. Linc. 1863 Once a week 111. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 Rocess New Rush 1. 5 Imagine future 'lobs' of which they share.

5. Resenting. A thick mysture (see quot)

future 'lobs' of which they share.

5. Brewing. A thick mixture (see quot.).

For the sense of. Loblolly, Lobscouse.

1839 URE Dict. Arts 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle-tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called labb, is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lob-like adj. and adv.;

+lob-coat = Lobcock; lob grass dial., Bromus †lob-coat = Lobcock; lob grass dial., Bromus mollis; lob-tailing vbl. sb. and fpl. a. (see quots.).

1604 Wit of a Woman (Comedy) G3 b, My bush and my pot, cares not a groate, for such a "lob-coate, farewell.

1756 Lisle Observ. Hush. (1757) 72 The grass which country-people call the hooded-grass, or "lob-grass, is apparently of but little value. 1605 SYLYESTER Du Bartas I...ii. I. Abraham 589 He yawns; and leaning-on His ("Lob-like) elbow hears This Message don. 1611 Cotgr., Entourid; growne dull, sotish, lumpish, heauie-headed, lob-like. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., "Lob-tailing, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1896 F. T. Bullen Idylls Sea xii. 75 It sounded. as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—1. e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

flukes.

7. attrib. passing into adj. Rustic; clownish, 7. attrib. passing into adj. Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also appos. as quasi-proper name. 1508 Dubbar Tha Marit Wemen 387, I wes laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoir. 1503 'P. Fouleace' Backhus Bountie A., The Beziladistes, those demont doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. Crosse Vertus Commu. (1878) 82 It is a world of sport to heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their loblogicke. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. Knt. Burning Pestle III. iv, There's a pretty tale of a Witch. that had a Giant to ber some, that was cal'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire. 1653 Urquhart Rabelais I. xxv. 116 Grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 Mrs. J. H. Ewing Lob Lie-by-the-fire Introd. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or Honse Elf. 1879 G. Merreottri Egoist I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Tob (lab), sh. 3 Mining. Also lobb. 21. Steps

Lob ($l\phi b$), sb, ³ Mining. Also lobb. ϕl . Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore

in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 Houghton Compl. Miner (E. D. S.), Lobs, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber.

1747 Hooson Miner's Diet. M jb, When we drive Dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the diping requires.

1769 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 99/1 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, bobs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock.

1851 TAPPING Manlow's Lead Mines Gloss, 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called lobbs.

1861 The Manlow of the Mines of the Stairs
a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called lobbs.

Lob (lpb), sb.4 Thieves' slang. Also lobb.

A box; a till.

1718 C. Higgin True Discov. 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1753 Discov. John Poulter (ed. 2) 39 A Lobb full of Glibbs, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Diet., Lob, a till or money-drawer. 1868 Temple Bar XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. Comb.: lob-crawler, a till-thief; lob-crawling, -sneaking, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. Horsley Jottings from Jail 25 Poor old Jim, the "lob crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. Moarison Tales Mean Streets 259 Scuddy made a comfortable living in the several branches of "slob-crawing and peter claiming. 1868 Temple Bar XXIV, 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call "lob-sneaking' and 'Peter-screwing'.

Lob (lpb), sb.5 Games. [f. Lob v.]

1. Cricket. A slow underhand ball.

1875 Times 29 June 12/1 At 67 Mr. Greenfield tried three overs of lobs. 1882 Daily Tel. 20 May, Humphreys tried his lobs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. Grace Cricket 250 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lobs'.

attrib. 1883 Standard 3 Aug. 6/5 Preston made a very poor show... against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 Steel. & Lyttetlono Cricket (Badm. Libr.) 166 Every batsman... knows the danger of playing wildly at under-hand

'lobs'...Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. Lawn-tennis. (See quot.) Also attrib. in

lob-vollev.

lob-volley.

1890 Heathcote Tennis (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley'.., which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. Ibid. 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head.. As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. Ibid. 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

Lob (lpb), v. Inflected lobbed (lpbd), lobbing.

Lob (lpb), v. Inflected lobbed (upu), 1002-2.

[f. LoB sb.2]

† 1. intr. To behave like a 'lob' or lout. Obs.
1596 J. Smyth in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 92 There is no man that doth well knowe mee, that will becleeve that I would (if I had not been distempered by surfett and drinkeryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

2. trans. To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? Obs. exc. slang.
1599 Shars. Hen. F. w. ii. 57 Their poore Indes Lobdowne their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821
EGAN Real Life in Lond. I. 187 The dancing party... were lobbing their lollys [= heads] on., the table.
3. intr. To move heavily or clumsily; to walk along with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cab-

3. intr. To move heavily or clumsily; to walk along with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare. 1819 Paul Bonnin Sequel 21 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 Blackw, Mag. I.III. 31 Keeping a sharp look-out for soft his stand. 1847 I lalliwell sv., To lob along, to walk loungingly. 1849 E. E. Nafier Excurs. S. Africa II. 363 The lion. may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see Lobbing the some open grassy ascent. [1865: see Lobbing the lobbing into it (the trench). 1898 Blackw, Mag. Dec. 744/100 r ponies. lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. trans. To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In Lawn-tennis,

or bowl with a slow movement. In Lawn-tennis, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at

to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also absol.

1847 HALLWELL, Lob. (1 To throw gently, Sussex...(7)
To cast or throw. Durham.

1880 MATLAND in Encycl.

Brit. XI. 313/2 Suppose...that shell are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work.

1884 Mil. Engineering (ed. 3) 1, 11, 70 Sandbags... which are pulled down one by one, and..lobbed over the others by hand.

1889 W. M. Brownlee Lawar-Tunnis 141 If you can lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score.

1891 R. KULING Life's Handicap & 7 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. Erewing. To add 'lob' (see Lob sb.2) to (wort).

(WOT).
1838 [see Lobbing vibl. sh.].
6. Metallurgy. (See quot.)
1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Lobbing (Metallurgy), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

Hence Lobbed ppl. a.

lence Lobbed ffl. a.

1883 Patt Matt G. 17 July 4/1 [Champion Lawn Tennis]
A lobbed return with a twist.

Lobar (löwbäl), a. [ad. mod. L. lobär-is, f. L. lobus Lobe: see -AR!] Pertaining to a lohe.

1856 in Mayre Expos. Lex. 1873 T. H. Green Introd.

Pathol. 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lobar arteries, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. Lobar fissures, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

Tohate (löwbėt), a. Nat. Hist. Ind. mod. L.

the brain. Lobar fissures, the sulci between the cerebral and cereblal robes.

Lobate (lōa be't), a. Nat. Hist. [ad. mod.L. lobātus, f. l.. lobus Lobē: see -ATE 2.] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. Lee Introd. Rot. III. v. (1765) 178 Lobate, lobed; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 Martyn Rousseau's Fot. xxi. (1794) 290 The leaves..so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. Smith Strata Ident. 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 14 Thallus.. crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1820 Chivea Elem. Bot. 11. 140 Sweet Mignonette. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 Nicholson Palæont. 323 Fins not lobate. 1875 Huxley in Encycl. Brit. 1. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 Coues Field & Gen. Ornithol. II. 193 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

llence **Lo bately** adv., so as to form lobes.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately

divided.

Lobated (lōu·beited), a. Nat. Hist. [f. as Lobate + ed l.] = Lobate.

1703 Petimer in Phil. Trans. XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated.

1775 Jerkinson Brit. Plants Gloss. 1862 C. A. Johns Brit. Brits (1874) p. xxiv. Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

Lobation (loube¹·ʃən). [f. Lobate: see -ATION.]

The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, etc. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [sc. the Lobefoot] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leat. 1880 Grav Struct. Bot. III. iv. 93

Lobation or segmentation. 1889 Nature 3 Oct. 558 Suggestions are made upon the subject of progressive lohation (in ice-formations). 1890 Coves Field & Gen. Ornithol. 11. 190 This lobation of the hallux is seen... in all truly lobe-footed highs.

Lobato- (loub & to), taken as comb. form of LOBATE in the sense 'lobate and ...', as lobato-

LOBATE in the sense 'lobate and ..', as lobatodigitale, -foliaceous, -ramose, etc.
1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 613 Branches much compressed,
very broad, .. *lobato-digitate. Ibid. 647 Flabellate and
*lobato-foliaceous. Ibid. 496 Branchlets augular, irregular,
*lobato-ramulose. 1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 21
Lobato-divided or subradiate. Ibid. 26 Lobato-partite at
the apex. 1836 594. 50c. Lex., *Lobato-sinuate, applied to
a lobate leaf which has curved sinuations between the lobes.
Lobb: see Lob. Lobber, obs. f. LUBBER.

† Lobbet. Obs. rare⁻¹. [? For *lobet, f. Lobbet + -ET.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. CHANGLER Van Helmont's Oriat. 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbets of the hollow of his Liver.

Liver.

Lobbing (lp'bin), vbl. sb. [f. Lob v. + -ING 1.]
The action of the vb. Lob, in various senses.

1824 Miss Mitford Village Set. 1, 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely.

1838 T. Thousson Chem. Org., Bodies 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1031 to 1-110. by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength.

1851 Pycroft Cricket Field ix, 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing.

1865 Irish Times 18 Sept., A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. 1875 [see Lob v. 6]. 1889 W. M. Brownlee Lawn-Tennis 140 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. Ibid., I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

Lobbing, fpl. a. [f. Lob v. + -ING 2.] That

omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

Lobbing, fpl. a. [f. Lob v. + -ING 2.] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. Napier Scenes & Sports For. Lands I. ii. 26
The gaunt wolf, whom thon hast before now forced to drop his long lobbing pace, and put his best foot foremost. 1851
Pycroff Cricket Field xi. 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860
Russell Diary India I. xvii. 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R. Weta Riding (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are... plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a loose lobbing canter behind the hand.

+ Lobbish A. Obs. [f. Lob sh 2 + 1841] Charac-

Into a loose lobbing cunter behind the hand.

† Lo'bbish, a. Obs. [f. Lob sb.2 + -18H.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic; clownish.

1507 Triall Treas. (1850) to That loute of lobbishe kinde.
1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Flac, ... a great lobbish kinde.
1680 Sidney Arcadia v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselues awake, with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

Lobby (lebi', sb. [ad. med.L. lobium or lobia:

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med. L. word to be the immediate source.]

1. ? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).

1553 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563) 53 Our Recluses never come out of their lobbeis, sincke or swimme the people.

people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or

neuer come out of their lobbers, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. IV. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly wayted for my comming forth? 1602 — Ham. n. ii. 61 Sometimes He walkes four houres together, heere in the Lobby. 1603 Drayton Bar. Wars vt. Isili. 147 Hus in the Lobby as they freely were Charg'd on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1607 Shaks. Timor 1. ii. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, ... Follow his strides, his Lobbies fill with tendance. 1609 B. Josson Stl. Wom. IV. V. Doe you observe this gallerier or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 Drayton Marr. à la Mode III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a tendre for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 79/2 All. shou'd be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants. may not be called as it were out of another House. 1741 Richardson Panela (1824) I. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and dropt into the first chair. 1806-7 J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) v. v, Fretting and freezing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 148/1 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 Tennyson Walking to Mail 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tapt at doors. 1862 Gro. ELIOT Romola Ivi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1882 Miss Bradoon Mt. Royal III. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. Naut. (See quots.)

1815 Falconer's Dict. Marine (ed. Burney), Lobby, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the bread room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weele) 130 Lobby. A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. Ag

Agric. A small enclosure for cattle adjoining

the farm-yard.

1777 Maashall Min. Agric. 11. Digest 21 note, Farmery.
The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in Rees Cycl. sv.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory.

1902 Daily Chron. 19 June 10/3 [A witness, watchman at Mesers. Doulton's, said:] He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

3. spec. In the House of Commons, and other

houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for in-terviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully division lobby), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1692) I. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, ...where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. Walker Hist. Independ. 1. 40 Refusing to let some Members passe out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby, 1648 Nerham Mercurius Pragmat.

No. 39. 20 Dec., Col. Pride. .. caused them [Members] to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 Sheffeld (b. Buckhm.) Sp. 110. Peers 18 Apr. Wks. 1723 II. 123, I think the first time I proposed it was here in the bishops lobby. 1792 Ann. Reg. 196/1 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. Allen Hist. Vermont 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1845 Disraelt Sybil (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exoteric world. 1865 Bright 75. Canada 23 Mar., If the hon, member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him. 1887 Spectator 6 Aug. 1046/1 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. collect. Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who yote in a particular lobby.

the House or who vote in a particular lobby; U. S. the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of

lobbyists

lobbyists.

1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Lobby, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 Century Mag. Mar. 655/1 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 Baye. Amer. Comme. 1. 1. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the uame given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 Pall Mall G. 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

4. attrib. and Comb., as lobby correspondent, door, five Journal Comb., as lobby correspondent, door, five Journal Comb., as lobby correspondent.

Gre, -lounger, -lounging, room, stove, -table, -wicket;

4. attrio. and Como., as toway correspondent, door, fire, -lounger, -lounging, room, stove, -table, -wicket; lobby-member, a lobbyist.

1886 Pall Mall G. 11 Oct. \$/2 When Mr. L. was *lobby correspondent he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known. 1768 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 151/2 The 'lobby door of the King's bench prison. 1799 E. Du Bots Piece Family Biog. III. 73 Chatting in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the 'lobby fire. 1803 Sporting Mag. XXI. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a *Lobby-Lounger. 1807 tr. Goede's Trav. II. 205 Lobby-loungers [at a theatre] make their appearance at 8, 9, and even to o'clock. 1804 Westm. Gaz. 9 May 1/2 *Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 Cratic, *Lobby-Member. 1864 Westm. Gaz. 9 May 1/2 *Lobby-member, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislation in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W. Saunderson Anl. Coptain. to [He] put the King in a *Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. Atrox Domest. Econ. (1857) 76 Every manse should be kept dry and warm by the help of a *lobby stove. 1843 Mrs. Craticle Lett. I. 150 She clauked it on the *lobby-table. 1896 T. Harov Ethelberta (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the *lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

Lobby (19 bi), v. U.S. [f. Lobby sb.]

1. trans. To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of 'a measure, throught Congress by

tions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of a measure) through Congress by means of such influence. (Used occas, in reference

means of such influence. (Used occas, in reference to the Honse of Commons.)

1850 Lyell 2nd Visit U. S. 28 A disappointed place hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 186a J. Spence Amer. 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer having nothing but his three or four dollars a day. shall not he open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 SALA Daily Tel. 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 Nat. Encycl. 1. 619 To lobby through, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1889 Golow. Smith in Contemp. Rev. July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheedled, or bull-dozed. 1894 Yorksh. Post 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London. 10 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. intr. To frequent the lobby of a legislative

2. intr. To frequent the lobby of a legislative

22. intr. To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1855 in Ogilvie Suppl. a 1859 N. V. Tribune (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W—'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1864 E. Sargent Peculiar III. 22 You were biased by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 CATH. R. C. TAIT Mem. 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticnt, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 Bayer. Amer. Commu. II. III. IXXV. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 27 Apr. 2/t The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests. fig. 1876 Lowell. Among my Bks. Ser. 11. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans,..they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence Lo'bbying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Lobbying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1855 in Oglivie Suppl. (s.v. Lobby v.) 186a Times 6 Jan.,

'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 Reader No. 88, 297/1 Lobbying—this is, buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 Spectator 22 Feb. 237/1 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Rings. 1888 Brace Amer. Commu. 1. 1. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

Lobbyer (lebiər). U.S. [f. Lobby + -ER 1.]

1862 J. Seence Amer. 76 The whole legislation was bribed even the lobbyers were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 Spectator 22 Feb. 237/1 There are lobbyers among us too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

into that crude form.

Lobbyist (le bi_list). Chiefly U.S. [f. Lobby + 1st.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also occas., a journalist or other person who

tions. Also occas, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons. 1863 Cornh. Mag. Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 BRYCE Amer. Commu. I. xiv. 213 The urangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional lobbyists,... who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 Sat. Rev. 14 Apr. 383/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers. So Lobbyism, the system of lobbying. 1883 Pall Mall G. 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American

Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So Lo'bbyism, the system of lobbying.

1883 Pall Mall G. 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

Lobcock (le'bkpk). Now dial. [f. Lob sb. 1 + Cock.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 Uoalt Reister D. III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are.. Such a libbur.e. such a hoball, such a lobcocke. 1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav. 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 Cotca., Richerean, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore. 1694 Motteux Rabelais v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Groutheaded Lobcocks. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crev., Lobcock, a heavy, dull Fellow. 1710-11 Swift Lett. (1767) III. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcock, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 D'Uarex Pills IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 Laucash. Gloss., Lobcock, Lubbock, a lout, a lubber.

attrib. and appos. 1577 Breton Wks. Young Wit (L.), 1 now must leave you all, alas, And live with some old lobcock ass! 1577-82 — Flourish Fancie (Grosatt) 15/2 The lobcocke Lust. 1606 With Begniled (1623) C, Vour lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body. Hence † Lobcocked a., louttish, boorish. 1606 With Begniled (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcokt, loseld Lurden.

Lobe (1001). Also 6 lobbe. [ad. late L. lobus, Cr. 2004).

Lobe (lōub). Also 6 lobbe. [ad. late L. lobus, a. Gr. λοβόs lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic *logwcogn. with *legw- in L. legūmen pod, legula lobe of the ear. Cf. F. lobe (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. A. One of the divisions of

or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

[1525 tr. Ferome of Brunswick's Surg. Biv/t The longues hath v. lobos or feders.] 1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. Hjb., Demaunde, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answere. v. Thre in the ryght party and two in the lefte. 1578 Banister Hist. Man v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibres, nor wynges. 1646 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcells of the liver. 1667 N. Falffax in Phil. Trans. 11. 549 The left Lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1802 Paley Nat. Theol. xi. (ed. 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side; a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 Budd Dis. Liver 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1850 Darwin Orig. Spec. xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1719 Quincy Lex. Physico-Med. (1722) 124/1 The external lear is .. divided into two Parts, of which the upper is mulded Pinna, or the Wing, the lower Fibra, or Lobe. 1807-86 S. Cooper First Lines Surg. (ed. 3) 933 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. Merreoth H. Richmond xli. (1889) 370 Her ear.. was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

C. Bot. + (a) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. Obs. (b) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 Grew Anat. Plants 1. i. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681.

— Muszum 11. v. 211 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. Ibid. 212 A Long Flat Lobe... Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 MILLEA Gard. Dict. (1733) S.v., A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. Lre Introd. Bot. 11, viii. (1763) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corollæ bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 26c. Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1861 Bentley Man. Bot. 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing ... as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 DARWIN Insective. Pl. xiii. 1292 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes caused the lobes to close. 1886 Garv Struct. Bot. 11. iv. 08 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.

d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by un-

the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 Wiseman Wounds 1, 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput, she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted.

1719 Quincy Lex. Physico-Med. (1722) s.v., Bidloo uses the diminutive Lobellus, for [sic] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain.

1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards.

1849 Noad Flectricity (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to actuate the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe.

1851 Careenter Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements.

1872 Huxley Physiol. viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which. form. .a part of the brain.

e. Zool. A rounded projection or part of an organ.

... a part of the brain.

e. Zool. A rounded projection or part of an organ.

1826 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. 111. 357 Lobi (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. 1828 Stark Flem.

Nat. Hist. 1. 352 The Galley Wasp.. Two little lobes before the tympanum. 1843 Yarrell. Brit. Brit. 8174. 21 The vignette represents the structure of the foot..one lobe on each side each of the phalanges. 1846 Patterson Zool. 34. The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended.

1849 Murchison Siluria xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. 1893 Newton Dict. Birds 382 Their [sc. grebes] feet..have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

part of a cam-wheel.

1855 Ogn.vie Suppl. s.v., The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has n lobes, then $2\pi/n$ is the lobe-angle and there are n lobes in a revolution.

g. Geol. A great marginal projection from the bady of a continental ice sheet.

body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 Nature 3 Oct. 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. gen.

1877 J. Wells Bible Echoes iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the firstree.

2. attrib. and Comb., as lobe-like adj.; lobe-angle Mech. (see quot. 1855 in 1f); lobe-berry, the seaside grape, Coccoloba uvifera, of the West Indies (Treas. Bot. 1866); lobe-foot, a lobe-footed bird; lobe-footed a having lobate feet, as some birds; lobe-footed a, having lobate feet, as some birds; +lobe-leaf, a foliole of a compound leaf; lobe-

† lobe-leaf, a foliole of a compound leaf; lobe-plate (see quot.).

1833 P. J. Selby Illustr. Brit. Ornith. II. 166 In the Orkneys...the Red *lobefoot is a common species. 1835 JENNS Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim. 214 Lobipes hyper-boreus Steph. (Red Lobefoot). 1830 COUES Field & Gen. Ornithol. 11. 190 In all truly *lobe-footed birds, as coots, 1876 ELLIS in Phil. Trans. L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnae, or *lobe-leaves, on the whole leaf of each tree. 1840-52 Toon Cycl. Anat. IV. 1224/2 *Lobe-plate, a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine.

Lobed (löubd), a. [f. Lobe + -ED 2.]

Lobed (löubd), a. [f. Lobe + -ed. 2] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly Nat. Hist. In Bot. applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded.

1787 tr. Linnaus' Fain. Plants 1. 77 Stigma two-lobed.
1786 WITHERING Brit. Plants (ed. 3) 111. 781 Leaves...
The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-tib. 1828 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. 11. 450 Proteus...
Body very minute,... diversely lobed instantaneously. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 134 Leaves... deeply lobed. 1843 VARRELL Brit. Birds 111. 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. 1849 Murchison Siluria x. 218 This fossil... is globular, lobed, branched. 1886 Gray Struct. Bot. vi. v. 245 The calyx or corolla. is said to be. lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond toothing. 1893 W. H. Hurson Patagonia 138 The wings beating tapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind. Comb. 1832 Planting 116 (L., U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or post oak.

Lobelacrin (löubi'læ'krin). Chem. [f. Lobella

Tobelacrin (löubříke krin). Chem. [f. Lobelia to post oak.

Lobelacrin (löubříke krin). Chem. [f. Lobelia t. L. āceri-, ācer sharp + -1N.] An acrid principle found in the leaves of Lobelia inflata.

1874 Flückiger & Hanburn Pharmacogruphia 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. 1887 T. L. Brunton Text.-bk. Pharmacol. 960.

Lobeless (löu bylés), a. [f. Lobe + -Less.] Without lobes.

Without lobes. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel*, 16 Aug., The straight, coarse black hair, lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

Lobelet (lou bilet). rare. [f. LOBE + -LET.] A

Lobelet (16^{at}b₁let). rare. [1. LOBE + -LET.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 Oghvie, Lobelets, in bot. small lobes.

1880 Gaav Struct. Bot. iii. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobules or Lobelets.

Lobelia (16b²·liá). [mod.L., f. name of Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), botanist and physician to James I: see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. Lobeliaces of which many species are cultivated for the liaceæ, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower. Vol. VI.

1730 P. Miller Gardeners Dict. II. s.v., Lobelia frutescens. Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane Leaf. 1855 Halberton Nat. 8, Hum. Nat. II. 114 He foamed at the mouth like a hoss that has eat lobelia in his hay. 1874 C. Geirie Lift in Woods xiv. 223 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopoeia, the herb L. inflata. 1858 Copland Dict. Pract. Med. III. 1, 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. 1868 Daily News 30 July. He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. 1875 H. C. Wood Theraf. (1879) 525 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

Lobeliaceous (lobā liēt [58]) a. Bol. [f. mod. L. Lobeliacew (f. Lobelia) + -ous: see -aceors.]
Belonging to the N.O. Lobeliacew. 1830 Linnley Nat. Syst. Bot. 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering Jasione more properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous genus.

Lobeliad (lobā liēt). Bot. [f. Lobelia + -ad.]
Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. Lobeliacew. 1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. (1862) 106.

1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. (1862) 106,

CEP., 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. (1862) 106.

Lobelic (lobřlik), a. Chem. [f. Lobeli-1A + -1C.]
Lobelic acid; an acid existing in Lobelia inflata.
1840 PERFIRA Elem. Mat. Med. II. 947. 1874 [see Lorelackin]. 1887 T. L. Brunton Text-bk. Pharmacel. 960.

Lobeline (löwbřlin). Chem. Also lobeli(i) n and (mod.l..) lobelina. [f. Lobel-1A + -1NE 6.]
An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from Lobelia inflata (Indian tobacco).
1844 Pharmaceut. J'nnl. 111. 128 Analysis of Lobelia inflata. By Reinsch. Analysis gave following results:—Water [etc.]. Peculiar substance (Lobeliin. 1850 W. Bastruck in Pharmaceut. J'nnl. X. 270 Lobelina. 1852 BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl., Lobeline. 1856 MANNE Expos. Lex., Lobelina., 10belin. 1855 II. C. Woon Therap. (1879) 355 Lobelina. 1827 T. L. Brunton Text-bk. Pharmacol. ed., 3) 317 Lobeline.

Lobelina., 1887 T. L. Brunton Text-bk. Pharmacol. ed., 3) 317 Lobeline.

Lo'bellated, a. rare—1. [f. mod.l., *lobellus.

317 Lobeline.

Lobellated, a. rare⁻¹. [f. mod.l. *lobellus, dim. of lobus Lobe + -ATE 2 + -ED.] Lobulated.

1809 Med. Yrul. XXI. 395 Oval leaves, either entire, or lobellated.

Lobel's eatchfly. [From the name Lobel; see Lobel's eatchfly. [From the name Lobel; see Lobella.] The plant Silene Armeria.

1664 EVELVIN Kal. Hort. Aug., Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting.. Lobells Catchfly [etc.].

1741 [see CATCHFLY].

1845 Lindber, obs. form of Lubber.

1741 See Lober. Obs. Also for hubbysh. [f. Lober.]

**The bfish. Obs. Also 6-7 lubfysh. [f. Lob sb. 2] A kind of stocklish.

[1421 in Rogers Agric. & Prices (1882) III. 312/1 l.ob fish.]

1538 Fitzuerr. The Prices (1882) III. 312/1 l.ob fish.]

1658 Fitzuerr. The Prices (1882) III. 312/1 l.ob fish.]

1658 Fitzuerr. The Prices (1882) III. 312/1 l.ob fish.]

1658 Fitzuerr. The Prices (1882) III. 312/1 l.ob fish.]

1658 Act 12

Chas. II. c. 4 Sched. Kates Inswards, Stockfish vol. Cropling. Lubfish.

Lobie, obs. form of LOOBY.

**Lobilin. Obs. 17m of LOBN.

† Lobilin. Obs. [? quasi-proper name, f. LoB sh.2, after Colin; cf. Lubin.] A rustic, boor.

188 J. Harvev Disc. Probl. 93 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes: Clap your hands, O ye Lobilins.

Lobing (löwbin), vbl. sh. Bot. [f. LOBE + -1NG l.] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 8 Rannaculus hirsutus. ...

Leaves variable in lobing. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 1. iv.

38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

Lobing $(l\bar{o}w$ big), ppl. a. Bot. [f. Lobe + -ING 2.] Forming lobes.

rorning 100es.

1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 163 Heracleum sphondylium..

segments., lobing and toothing.

Lobiole (lowbioul). Bot. [ad. mod.l., lobiolus (irreg. after peliolus Petiole), dim. f. lobus Lobe.] One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

some liceness is divided (Treas. Bot. 1800).
 1856 in Mayne Expos. Lex.
 Lobiped (low biped), a. and sh. Zool. Also-pede.
 [ad. mod. L. tobiped-, -fis, f. lobus Lobe + fis foot.]
 A. adj. Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having

lobate feet. 1856 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Lobipes,.. lobipede. B. A lobe-footed bird; a lobe-foot.

B. A lobe-footed bird; a 10De-100t.

1882 in OGILIVIE.

Lob-keeling. ? Obs. or dial. [f. LoB sb.2 +
KEELING sb.1] The coalfish.

1235 Metr. Hom. 136 Riht als sturioun etes merling,
And lobbekeling etes sperling. 1880-4 F. Day Brit. Fishes
1. 295 Gadits virrus... Coal-fish... lob, lob-keeling [etc.].

Loblolly (|p'bl|pli). Now dial. Also 7 lap-,
8-9 lop-. [perh. onomatopeci: cf. the dialectal
bb 'to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge', also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), *lolly* (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*).]

1. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to

as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal re-

as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgoo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines. 1597 Gerarde Herbalti. xxx. § 2.242 The lowe countreymen. , vse it for their meate called Wermose, and with vs Loblollie. 1620 Markham Farre. Husb. (1625) 1321 It makes an excellent grewell, or lob-lolly which is very soueraigne at Sea. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11. iii. 111. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Phesants. 1657 R. Licon Barbadoes (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lollie. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this, .cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. 1694 Motteux Rabelais 1. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and

wamble in her Guts. 1746 Exmoor Scald. 189 (E. D. S.)
And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et oil up. 1750 [see
Bruggoo]. 1786 [see loblolly man in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.
1604 Brefon Grimelle's Fort. (Grosat) 9/2 This Loblollie, with slauering lips, would be making loue. 1675
Cotton Scafer Scaft 86 He Lies gaping like a great Loblolly. 1694 Motteux Rabelais IV. xxi, That jolt-headed
Loblolly of a Carter. 1894 R. Leighton Wreck Golden
Fleece 91 Blest if you aren't worth a dozen o' these Low'stoff loplollies.
3. 7 Short for loblolly bay.
1849 Nat. Encycl. 1. 355 The forest trees in .. the south
fof Alabama arel pine, cypress, and loblolly.
4. attrib. and Comb., as loblolly feast, -making,
-pot; loblolly bay, an ornamental tree, Gordonia
Lasianthus, of the southern United States; loblolly boy, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also dial, an
crand-boy, man of all work; + loblolly doctor. errand-boy, man of all work; †loblolly doctor, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; †loblolly lamb = sense 2; loblolly man Naut., a surgeou's mate; loblolly pine, the tree Pinus Twda, growing in swamps in the southern United States; loblolly sweetwood, a West Indian name for Sciado-phyllum Jacquinii (Treas. Bot. 1866); loblolly tree=loblolly wood; loblolly whitewood, Neclandra sanguinea; loblolly wood, Cupania glabra;

Tree = loblolly voool; loblolly whitewood, Neclandra sanguinea; loblolly wood, Cupania glabra; also Pisonia cordata (Treas, Bot.).

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 306 Bay. "Loblolly, Gordonia. Ibid. 317 Loblolly Bay, Hypericum. 1770 Elits in Phil. Trans. LX. 519 That elegant evergreentree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly bay, or Alea Floridana. 1748 Smotlett Rod. Rand. Axvii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the "Loblolly Boy. 1836 E. Howard R. Reofer Ivi, The loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. 1875 Fam. Herald 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a "loblolly boy" on board a barge. 1890 F. T. Bullett Log. Sacvani 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. 1710 C. Shadwell, Fair Quaker Peal 1, 15 [Sailor speaks] Our Rogue of a "Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pences, must have a Note for ten Months' Pay for every Cure. 1645 R. Beake Lett. fr. Sommer 1st. in Prynne's Discort, Prodig, Blaving Stars App. 3 A certaine Feast, held every week at severall houses, which Feast they called a 'loblolly Feast. 1600 Hosp. Incur. Fooles Aiij b, Those notted, grosse, and 'loblolly-lans. 1706 [E. Wako] Wooden Horld Dissected (1708) 6, The Mystery of 'loblolly-making. 1786 Mrs. Piozzi Ancid. Johnson 285 He (Dr. Johnson) asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the "loplolly man kept his loplolly. 1760 Acts Gon. Ass. Georgia (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or 'loblolly pine. 1637 T. Morton Vero Eng. Canaan (1833) 121 [He] called to his wife to set on the 'blobolly pine. 1866 Araul Mag. XV. 241 We found several., girk stewing venson... in a loblolly proc. 1750 G. Hivstus Barbadors 113 The 'Loblolly tree. This is a middle-sized tree. 1756 P. Browne Gamaica 214 'Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. Phid. 178 'Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. Phid. 178 'Loblolly).

lufus occidentalis.

grey wolf of the south-western United States, Canis Intipus occidentalis.

[1839 Col. Hamliton Smith Dogs (Naturalist's Libr.) I.

152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenees in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dusky.
1859 Bard Mammals N. Amer. II. 13 Canis occidentalis, var. Mexicanus, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U.S. Diets.)

† Lo boite. Min. Obs. [Named by J. J. Berzelius in 1815, after Iobo da Silveira, who first described it: see -ITE.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W. Phillips Introd. Min. (1823) 34 Berzelius mentions a Magnesian Idocrase from Gökum and Frugard, under the name of Loböite. 1837 Dana Min. 350 Idocrase. Loboit, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

|| Lobola (low bola). [? Kaffir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 Daily News 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes.. pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. 1907 Edin. Rev. Oct. 302 The custom of lobola—i.e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kaffir marriages.

Lobose (low bous), a. [ad. mod.L. lobōsus, f. lobus Lobe.] Having many or large lobes; spec.

lobus LOBE.] Having many or large lobes; spec. pertaining to the Lobosa, an order of Rhizopoda so characterized.

1885 LANGESTER in Eucycl. Brit. XIX. 842/2 A certain mall number of independent lobose Gymnomyxa.

Lobous (lāu-bas), a. [f. Lobe+-ous.] Having

(many or large) lobes.

a 1722 Lisle Hisb. (1752) 190 Blossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

Lobscouse (lobskous). Naut. and dial. Also 8-9 lobscourse, 9 lobskous, -scouce, lap's course. [Ofobscureorigin: cf. Loblolly. (Scouse

is now used in the same sense.)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's

consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 [E. Ward] Wooden World Dissected (1708) 83 He has sent the Fellow.. to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1770) 1. ix. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of lob's course. 1823 J. F. Cooper Piencers v. (1869) 22/1 He acquired the art of making lobskous. 1825 Marry Yac. Faithf. xi, Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. 1867 SMYTH

Sailor's Word-bk., Lap's Course, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. 1894 F. F. Moore fournalist's Note Bk. 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lohscouce'.

Hence Lobscouser (Proskouser), a sailor, tar. 1888 CLARK Russett Marooned (1890) 13 Plain gingerhaired British lobscousers.

Lobsided, variant of LOPSIDED.

Lob's pound. Now dial. Also (? erron.) 7 Cobs pound, 8 Hob's pound. [See LoB sb.2 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also fig., an entangle-

ment, difficulty.

1597 E. S. Discov. Knights of Post B, Knightes of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. 1612 Passyul's Night-Cap (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke full'n into the gin, And in Lobs-pound intangled by a wile. 1639 J. Clarke Paroemiologia 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. 1663 BUTLER Plad. 1. iii. 510 Crowdero, whom in Irons bound, Thou hasely threw'st into Lob's pound Where still he lies. 1659 G. Dioxy Elevira II. 23 He hath is faith Fast in Lobb's Pound. 1694 Echard Plantus 8 If Mr Constable and his Watch shou'd pick m'up and in wi'me to Lobs-Pound? 1796 MAn. D'Arblay Camilla IV. iii, What! are you all in Hob's pound? 1829 BENTIAM Justice & Cod. Petit. Wks. 1833 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. 1895 E. Anglia Gloss., Lobspound, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state. ment, difficulty.

Lobster 1 (løbstər). Forms: 1 lop(p)estre, lopystre, 4 lopister, 4-7 lopster, 5 loppestere, lopstere, 5-7 lobstar, 6 Sc. lapstar, 6-7 lopstar, 4- lobster. [OE. lopustre, lopystre, loppestre, 4- lobster. [OE. lopustre, lopystre, loppestre, corruptly ad. L. locusta Locust. The L. word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late L. the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. langouste.

OCornish legast lobster.
The ending stre of the OE, word is due to assimilation to OE, fem, agent-nouns (see -STER); cf. OE, myllestre from L. meretrix. The cause of the substitution of p for the L. c is obscure.

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when hoiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

a 1000 ÆLERIC Collog, in Wr.-Wülcker 94/14 Crabhan muslan pinewinclan., and lopystran and fela swyless. A 1100 Foc. ibid, 3ng '20 Polipos, loppestre. 131-12 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 9 In sperling', creuis, lopisters, et pisc. aque of lesses 1314-15 Phil., 10 In burnot, sport et lopsters. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix, lxxviii. (1495) 909 The vertue of gendringe of egges is. in crabbes and lobsters. C1450 Trow Cookery-bks. 114 Nym ye perch other ye loppestere or drie haddok. C1475 Pict. Foc. in Wr.-Wülcker 764/31 His polyphas, a lobstar. C1560 A. Scort Poems (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. 1599 Marston Sco. Fillanie 1. ii. 181 A Crab hak'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. 1646 Sir T. Browne Psend, Ep. III. xv. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. 1688 R. Holmit Armoury 338/1 A Crefsh. a. Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1220 Gav Poems (1745) 11. 17 On unadulterate wine we here regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. 1794 C. Pigor Female Yockey Club 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobster, she screams unmercifully. 1875 F. W. Pavy Food (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans rescinbling the above. Norway lobster, Nephrops norvegicus. Spiny or thorny lobster, Palinurus vulgaris = Chayfish 3 b. Some crayfishes are called fresh-water lobsters.

called fresh-water lobsters,

1778 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 2) 111. 1610/1 The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. 1795 tr. Thinkerg's Trav. 1. 240 The Cape lobster (Cancer arctos). has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. 1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 92 Palinurus vulgaris. is sometimes denominated Spinyster, or sea Cray-fish. 1865 Gosse Land & Sca 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

e. The flesh of the animal, as food.
1780 Cullen Mat. Med. I. 393, 1 have known .. persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

Cd. The construction of jointed plate-armonr is

¶d. The construction of jointed plate-armour is

often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. lobster-tail, -tailed (in 5 below).

1786 Gross Anc. Armour 22 Gauntlets , were .. oftener of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. Ihid. 23 Cuissarts or thigh pieces... They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

† 2. An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man).

1602 Middle Midd

The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times

it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also boiled lobster. Raw (or unboiled) lobster: a policeman; so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform. c1643 Songs Lond. Prentices (Percy Soc.) 68 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. 1644-7 Cleveland Char. Lond. Diurn. 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. 1647 Clereland Hist. Reh. vii. § 104 June 1643] Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of sir Arthur Haslerigge, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright from shells with which they were covered, being perfect curasseers. 1660 in Harl. Misc. (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. 1687 I. Brown Saints in Uprar Wks. 1730. 1. 73 The wumen. exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemallions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known... that a red-coat died for religion. 1776 S. Haws in Milit. Truls. (1853) 89 The Lobsters [i.e. British troops] came out almost to copple hill and took 3 cows. 1803 Sporting Mag. XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the serjeant. 1829 Buckstonk Billy Taylor. i. iii, I. ..am no more a dull drab-coated watchman... Mary... Thou unboiled lobster, hence! 1830 Ann. Reg., Chron. 9 Nov. 191/2 'No Peel—down with the raw lobsters!' 1878 Besant & Rice Celia's Arb. xxxix. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Marine, and the Boiled Lobster. 1866 W. W. Jacobs Many Cargors 214 She's married a lobster. .. He's a sergeant in the line.

attrib. or appos. 1758 L. Ivon in Milit. Truls. (1855) 40 This afternoon their was a Lobster Corperel married to a Road Island whore. 1779 J. Carpenter in Proc. Vermont Hist., Soc. (1872) p. viii, 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

b. slang phr. To boil one's lobster: see quot. 1783

-fishery, -fishing, -halchery, -man, -red adj., -salad, -sauce, -shell, shop, -supper, -woman; lobster-boat, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; lobster-box slang, (a) a transport ship; (b) barracks (Slang Dict. 1865); lobster-ear U.S., 'a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transpoit' (Cent. Dict.); lobster caterpillar, the larva of the lobster-moth; lobster-clad a., clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; lobster-claw, (a) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (Knight Diet. Mech. Suppl.); (b) pl. a common marine alga, Polysiphonia elongata, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (Cent. Dict.); lobster-coated a., red-coated; lobster-crab, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanide*; a porcelain-crab; lobster-crawl, a fishing (Cent. Dict.); lobster-creel, ground for lobsters' = lobster-pot; lobster-flower, the Barbadoes flower-fence, Poinciana pulcherrima (Treas. Bot. Suppl. 1874); lobster-joint, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; lobster-louse, a parasite of the lobster, Nicothoc astaci; lobster-moth, the bombycid moth Stauropus fagi; lobster-night nonce-wd., ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; lobster-pot, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; lobster-smack jocular, a military transport; lobster-tail, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also attrib.; lobster-tailed a., wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed

the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also attrib,; lobster-tailed a., wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; lobster-trap = lobster-pot.

1777 Pennant Zool. IV. 8, I am told.. that when men of war meet a 'lobster-boat, a jocular threat is used, That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him. 1833 M. Scott Tom Cringle ii. (1842) 64 We landed in the 'lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport. 1887 G. B. Goode, etc. Fisheries U.S. v. 11. 674 Entirely submerged 'lobster-cars are used in Norway. 1901 Q. Rev. July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the 'lobster-catch. 1831 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 215/1 For 'lobster-catching.. two kinds of nets.. are occasionally used. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson Andi Alt. II. xciii. 73 The ancient 'lobster-clad knights. ?1794 Burns Let. to Mrs. Riddel Wks. (Globe) 530 Those 'lobster-coated puppies. 1854 A. Adams, etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 200 *Lobster-catch Green and the 'lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. Ibid. 385 *Lobster-fishery is to so

1764 Ann. Reg. 92 Tangled in the lines of some *lobster pots, 1862 ANSTED Channel Isl. IV. XXII. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4,000. 1856 KANK Arct. Expl. 1, XV. 167 The little *lobster-red fury of a stove. 1819 BYRON FURIN THACKERNY RAVENSIVE IN 180 BYRON FURIN THACKERNY RAVENSIVE IN 184 BLICKER. MAG. XI. 16 TUR-bot., which ruddy 'lobster-sauee accompanies. 1848 DICKERN Dombey vi, *Lobster shells. 1823 Blucktva. Mag. XI. 16 TUR-bot., which ruddy 'lobster-sauee accompanies. 1848 DICKERN Dombey vi, *Lobster shells. 1823 Blucktva. Mag. XI. V. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells. cast. . from some 'lobster-shop. 1829 MARKYAT F. Mildmay v., I steered for the "lobster-shade". 1869 C. C. Black tr. Dommin's Weapons War (1877) 219 The long *"lobster-tails which replaced the waist-piece and the tassets. 1880 M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose I. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the . .canula., have to be made with joints on the lobster-tail principle. 1826 SCOTT Woodst. v., Oliver on horseback, . . charging with his "lobster-tailed squadron. 1865 DERTRAM Harvest of Sca 385 The *lobster-taps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rattraps. 1898 G. Parker Battle of Strong v. 33 A *lobster-tannan., put on her sabots. Hence (nonce-wils.) Lo'bsterdom, the 'realm' of

lobsters; Lo'bsterling, a young lobster.

1863 Kingsley Water-Bab. 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom.

1901 Spectator 27 July 119/2 Sunlight. brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are hatched.

Lobster 2 (1p bsta). East Anglian. Also 6 lop-

ster, lobstart, 6, 9 lopstart. lobstert (E.D.D.). [f. Lob sb.2 + stert, Start, tail. Cf. clubstart, CLUB-STER.] A stoat.

STER.] A stoat.

?1490 Paston Lett. 111. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys.
1524 Hulder, Lopster vermyn. 1577 Harrison Descr. Engl.
11. xiii. in Holinshed, Haryers, whose game is the Foxe, ...
Lobstart [1,886 lopstart], Wesell, Conye, &c. 1787 Marshall
Norf. (1795) 11. 383. a 1825 Formy Voc. E. Anglia. 1864
C. Elton Norvay ix. 124 Even now it is said that farmers
in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

Lobster 3 (lp'bsləx). [Jocular formation on Lob v. + -ster.] One who bowls' lobs' at cricket.

1889 Daily Chron. 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of . Winter, the lobster . 1890 E. Lytteron Cricket 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

TIETON Cricket 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster',

Lobstering (le'hstarin), vbl. sb. [f. Lobster 1 + -1NG 1.] Catching lobsters.

1881 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 211/1 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time.

† Lobsterize, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Lobster 1 + -1ZE.] intr. To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do. (Cf. to crawfish.)

1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. vv. Captaines 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deafly deep To lobstarize (back to their source to creep).

source to creep).

Lobular (le binlar), a. Phys., etc. [f. Lobule + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the

lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. 1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. al.

116 A lobular substance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body. 1834 J. Forbes Lacance's-Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 199 Central peripneumonies, and those denominated lobular. 1845 Bund Dis. Liver 55 Lobular pneumonia. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Lobular fissures, the sulcibetween the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. 1892 Woodlead Prat. Pathol. (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia. Ilence Lobularly adv.

1809 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 386 The left lung was... condensed with lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

Lobulate (|priviletal), a. [f. Lobule - ATE?]

1laving or consisting of lobules or small lobes. 186a in Cooke Man. Bot. Terms 52. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 172 lyy. Albumen lobulate.

Lobulated (|priviletal), a. [Formed as prec.

Lobulated (lobinleited), a. [Formed as prec.

+-ED l.] = prec.

1783 W. Keir in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The .. kidney .. had a lobulated form.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

Lobulation (|pbirile | 5] [f. LOBULATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobules or small lobes;

-ATION.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 BUMSTEAD Ven. Dis. (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

Tobulato-, taken as comb. form of LOBULATE in the sense 'lobulate and . . '.

1846 Dana Zooph, (1848) 701 Caralla..lobulato-glomerate.
1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 225 Thalline margin

Lobule (le binl). Chiefly Anat. [ad. mod.L.

Lobule (|p'binl). Chiefly Anat. [ad. mod.l., Lobulus.] A small lobe.

1682 T. Gibson Anat. (1697) 14 The lobules of which the Lungs are composed. 1720 Hale in Phil. Trans. XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Jucts united, which rise from the Lobules... which constitute each distinct Lobe. 1800 Mad. 7ml. III. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the helix of the left ear, just above the lobule. 1866 Huxery Preb. Rem. Caithn. 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. 1872 — Physiol. v. 119 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance... which are termed the lobules. 1880 [see Lobellett].

Lobulization (|phinibizi* | 5n). [f. Lobule + -IZATION.] 'The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Lobulose (|p'binibus, a. [f. Lobule + -OSE.] Ilaving many lobules.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowdedly lobulose.

Lobulous (le bidləs), a. [f. Lobule + -ous.]

'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

lobules' (Śyd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

Lobulus (lợbiờilŏs). Pl. lobuli (lợbiờilōi).

[mod.L., dim. of lobus Lobe.] A small lobe, lobule.
1731 Arbuthnot Nat. Aliments (1733) 28 A great number
of those Air-Bladders form what we call Lobuli, which
hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon
a stalk. 1826 Krrsv & Sr. Entonol. IV. xl. 117 The result
of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. Wilson
Amat. Vade M. (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy
portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

Lob-worm (lợb lwữm). [f. Lob sh.²] a. A
large earthworm used for bait by anglers. b. The
Lug-worm (Arcnicola marina).

Lug-worm (Arcnicola marina).

a. 1651 T. Barker Art of Angling (1653) 7, I haited my hook with two Lob-worms. 1653 Walton Angler iv. 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G. Jacob Compl. Sportsman 119 The Loh or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. Faxxes Angling; (1880) 31 The large roach will. take the tail of a lob-worm very rayenously.

to hage tooch with take the tail of a lob-tofin very ravenously.

b. 1854 Fing. Cycl., Nat. Hist. 1. 295 Arenicola fiscatorum, the Lob or Lug-Worm. 1875 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 9) 11. 71/1 All round the British and many other coasts the lobworm (Arenicola marina) is used for bait.

Loby, obs. form of LOOBY.

Loby, obs. form of Looby.

Loc, variant of Lake sh. Obs. (offering, gift).

Loc, obs. form of Lock sh., Lohoch.

Locable (lānkābl), a. rare. [f. L. locāre to place: see-BLE.] Of persons: That can be placed (in a situation or office). As sh., one who is fit to be so placed; hence attrib., as locable list.

ar816 Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, locables. 1816-30 lbid. Extract Const. Code 27 Applicants. demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination.

[Local [loka]]. sh. Commonly in erroncous

| Local (lokal), sb.1 Commonly in erroncons (fem.) form **locale** (loka l). [Fr.; absol. use of local adj.: see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen

in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 Simes Mil. Guide (1781) 7 The Mareschal [de Puyssegur] says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camphad, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground. 1783 Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 189 Unless they attend. 10 the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit. 1816 Scott BL. Dunarf xi, O, the propriety of the locale is easily vindicated. 1842 Barnam Ingol. Log. Sen. 11. Old Woman in Grey, But no matter—lay the locale where you may. c1844 Svo. Smith in Mem. (1855) II. 399, I hear that Lord Carlisle is wheeled down to the gallery. I know all the locale so well that I see him in his transit. 1865 E. Burarr Walk Land's End xi. 381 Feeling that their little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the celebrities of English locales.

Local (lowkäl), a. and sh.2 Also 5-6 localle,

Local (lowkal), a. and sb.2 Also 5-6 localle, 5-7 locall, 6 locale. [a. F. local (=Sp., Pg. local, It. locale), ad. L. local-is, f. loc-us place.]

A. adi.

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in local situation.

1485 Caxton Chas, Gl. 1 And also in recountying of hye hystoryes the comme viderstondying is better content to the ymaginacion local than to symple auctoryte to which it is submysed. Ibid. Envoy 250 The ymagynacion locall. 1561

1. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1v. xvii. (1634) 675 marg., A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 Shaks. Mids. M. v. i. 17 (1st Qo. Fisher 1600) C 3 The Poets penne turnes them to shapes, And gines to ayery nothing, a local habitation, And a name. 1650 Pearson Creed (1839) 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parts they all agree. 1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheseos 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 Priestley Matt. 4 Spir (1782) 1.xix, 231 The Cartesians.. maintain...that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1862 Stanley Few. Ch. (1877) 1. v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

† b. Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. Obs.

1533 FRIIH Ausw. More (1548) 55 Vo Lord, whiche to have be the market to be bestletched. 1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or

position. Obs.

1533 FRITH Answ. More (1548) 55 Vo Lord, whiche to shewe his humanite to be locall (that is to saye: contained in one place onely) dyd saye vnto his disciples. I ascende vnto my father. Ibid. 55 b, Howe dyd he ascende in to heanen, but hecause he is locall and n very man. 1565
JEWEL Replie Harding's Answ. VI. 348 His [Harding's] answeare is, that Christes bodie is Local onely in one place. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1529) 734 Angels peraduenture at this daie are more aptly saide to bee locall or in place not circumscriptiuely, but definitiuely.

1621 BURTON Anat. Med. II. ii. III. (1651) 246 [They] will have Hell a materiall and locall fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRION Solomon 1.564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving material worlds, and local skies. 1729 SWIFT Direct. Birthday Song 272 That sound divine the truth has spoke all, And pawn'd his word, Hell is not local.

† C. Local motion, movement from place to place,

† c. Local motion, movement from place to place,

motion of translation, locomotion. Obs.

1561 EOEN Arte Nauig. 1. viii. 10 The elementes are .. moueable by locall motion. 1644 DIGBY Nat. Bodies

xxiii. 208 Zoophytes...that is such creatures as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a locall motion of their whole substance, yet in their partes, they have a distinct and articulate motion. 1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst.

1. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, ophancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 Curios. in Husb.

4 Gand. 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

1842 JELF Greek Gram. 11. 230 [heading] Local Dative.
1843 Ibid. 1. 296 [Adverbs] are divided into a. Local, ...

5. Temporal, ... & Modal [etc.]. Ibid. 298 The Local adverbs in et, as... exel. 1889 E. A. Sonnenschein I.at. Gram.

§ 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

e. Psychol. Local sign. (after G. localzeichen):

e. Psychol. Local sign (after G. localzeichen): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 Sully Sensation & Intuition 70. 1884 Bosanquer Lotze's Metaph. 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular

Surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time: the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

?14.. in Myrr. our Ladye p. xxi, Primileges ordynary infunctions localle statutes landable custons decrees & all other ordynamics. 1612 Selden Hinstr. Drayton's Polyoth, i. init., If in Prose and Religion it were as instifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to inuoke a Locall power. I would therin ioyne with the Author. 1687 in Magd. Coll. & Yas. II (O. H. S.) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 Pitt II. Swains the Local Majesty rever'd. 1792 Aneed. IV. Pitt II. Swains the Local Majesty rever'd. 1792 Aneed. IV. Pitt II. xxix. 125, I have no local attachments; it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed. 1833 Herschill Astron. iii. 135 Two observatories. provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. 1.612 note, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the battle was fought, was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1868 Gladstone Tyre. Mundi ii. (1870) 31 The name Tpaia... is only a local name of a settlement of .. Bocotians. 1891 E. Peacoca N. Brendon III. 313 Mr. Yeo, the local lawyer.

b. With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

b. With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G. Sanoys Trav. 170 Those ceremonies that are not local, I willingly omit. 1781 Cowers Retirement 119 Truth is not local, God alike pervades And fills the world of traffic and the shades. 1811 Henry & Isabella I. 3 Her ideas were as local as Andrew's; and they neither of them seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other. 1860 Motles Vetherk. (1863) I. i. 5 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1891 Monles Carlyte in Crit. Misc. Ser. 1, (1883) 180 That letter (of the moral law) read in our own casual and local interpretation.

6. Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country

small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. Local government, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such admin-

of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board: in England and Wales spec. (see quots, 1863 and 1901). Local Government Board: a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1688 Connect. Col. Rec. (1850) III. 430 The law that doth confirm or local lawes. 1776 Adm. Smith W. J. V. i. (1869) II. 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial...ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1866 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 191 He the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops, by his new treaty, without any local controul. 1818 Hallam Mid. Ages (1872) I. 108 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency. 1866 MIL Rep. Govil. (1865) 116 2 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety he termed national. 1863 H. Cox Instit. In. is, 732-3 in the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards. The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of ruisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. Romertson in Fracycl. 8rtl. XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly indicial and administrative. 1901 Fantile Munic. Administr. 69 An important change .. was made by the Local Government Act of 1894. The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years.

d. In various specific collocations. Local examination, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a numbe

Local rank (see quot. 1876). Local voto: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of local option (see e); hence the nonce-wds. local-votoist, -votoism.

1772 Wesley Wks. (1872) 111. 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act. 1836 Exam. Students Not Members Univ. Camb. 15 Notice for Local Examinations.

1861 4th Ann. Rep. Delegacy (Local Exam.) 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Thesday, May 28. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson Milit. Dict. (ed. 3) 327 Local rank, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a

foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 Min. Wesleyan Confer. 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our Local-preachers. 1894 Sir W. Lawson in Weslin. Rev. 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. Balfour in Daily News 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

e. Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence occas by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether

allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence Local optionism, the principle of local option; Local optionism, the principle of local option; Local optionist, an advocate of local option.

1878 Samuelson Hist. Drink 218 note, The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition'. 1880 Daily News 28 Jan. 2/4 The Home Rulers, the Teetotallers, the Local Optionists. 1882 Engel. Brit. XIV. 688/2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. Ibid. 689 I Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey (which had the Chatham Local Option Law of 1871), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. Arnold Irish Ess. 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addiction of our lower class to their porter and their gim. 1901 Scotsman 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. Law. (In renderings of the AF. phrases chose

3. Law. (In renderings of the AF, phrases chose

3. Law. (In renderings of the AF. phrases chose local, trespas local.)

1598 Kiichin Courts Leet 180 b, Pur coo que le chose est local, & annex al franketeñ. 1607 Cowel. Interpr. s.v. Chose, Chose locall is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a mill is chose locall. [With reference to Kitchin.] 1708 Termes de la Leg 419. An Action of Trespass for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be, set down in the Declaration. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Trespass, Trespass local is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it; it is enough to defeat the action.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system,

series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object.

a. Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly Med., of diseases.

a. Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly Med., of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailments.

1541 R. Copland Grydon's Formul. R ij b, The fyrste shad be of the locall remedyes of hote apostenies.

1543 Transon Vigo's Chirurg. 25 b'2 The doctours make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases.

1606 Shaks. 77.

16 Cr. W. 244 Tell me you Heauens, in which part of his body Shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, that I may give the locall wound a name.

1607 Million F. L. xii. 387 Dream not of thir fight. As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of head or heal.

1706 Phillion (ed. Kersey), Local Medicaments, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plaisters, Salves, Ointements, etc.

1804 Abenstrity Surg. Obs.

145. I employed only local means for their cure.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 179 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation.

1834 Cycl. Pract. Med. III. 49 I The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the local being, principally, pain, tenderness, and Immefaction; the general, fever [etc.].

1874 Sully Sensation & Intuition 56 The exquisite delicacy of local sensibility, especially that of the retina.

1889 Allburt's Syst. Med. VII. 11 A local inflammation or hemorrhage.

1895 Lectricity and Magnetism. Local action, action between different parts of a plate in an

b. Electricity and Magnetism. Local action, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery. *Local attraction* (see quot. 1867). *Local battery*, *local circuit* (see quot. 1868).

1867). Local battery, local circuit (see quot. 1868). Local current, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 Brande Man. Chem. (ed. 5) 207 In the common battery. much local action takes place upon the zine plates without contributing to the circulating forces. 1867 Swylin Sailor's Wordeke, Local attraction, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head. 1868 Culley Handbk. Triegr. (ed. 3) 169 Local circuit, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay. ...Local [battery], the battery of a local circuit. 1876 Prefece & Siveweight Telegraphy for We then work by local currents. Ibid., A local battery. Ibid. 102 In flowing through R' it.. completes the local circuit by which the local entrent flows from L'B' through M'.

C. Arith. Local value: that value (of a numeral

local current flows from L'B' through M'.

6. Arith. Local value: that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position.

1853 BARN. SMITH Arith. & Algebra (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

6. Photogr. Local reduction (see quot.).

1892 BOTHAMLEY ILIPIT MAN. Photogr. viii. 68 Local reduction (i.e. reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by..applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

6. Local colour: (a) Painting. The colour

e. Local colour: (a) Painting. The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. collect. sing.: formerly the pl. was used.) (b) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in

vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression

scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1721 Batley, Local Colours, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

1782 J. T. Dillon tr. Mengs' Sk. Art Paint. 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. Bith 80 If Titian was happy in his tints, and the local colour of his objects, Correggio. . exceeded him in [etc.].

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XIII. 509/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1821 CRAG Lect. Drawing i. 15 The objects were all drawn. with a pen and ... then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1859 Gullicito & Timss Paint. 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field'. 1884 Sat. Rev. 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in Doris] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting .. without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 Camden Rem., Surnames (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, haue bene local, deduced from places in Normandie and he coyntries confining. 1857 R. Morris (title) The Elymology of Local Names. Mod. One of the most trustwortby of local etymologists.

6. Math. Pertaining to a locus. Local problem, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS Lex. Techn., Local Problem. a 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON Elem. Quatern. (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function f, or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

the function f, or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. sb. (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly pl.

1835 Hood Poetry, Prose, & Worse xxxv, How sweet to be drawn for the locals By songs setting valour a-gog. 1891

'H. Haltberron' Ochil Idylls 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Baith foreign loons an' locals. 1900 Westm. Gaz. 16 Mar. 1/3 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London. 1901 H. G. Hutchisson in Longm. Mag. July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call itground of long grass. giving fine protection for partridges.

b. esp. A local preacher (see A. 2 d.).

1824 Carr Craven Dial. Gloss, go Local, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1889 T. E. Brown Mark Witch, etc. 121 He cuda go on by the hout Like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper;

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper;

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper, collect., local news, matter of local interest.

a 1869 W. Carleton Farm Ballads, Editor's Guest 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. 1888 Barrie When a Man's Single (1900) 17/1 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. c. U.S. Postal matter bearing an address

district, c. U.S. Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally, 1870 Rontledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Feb. Suppl. 3/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1832 U.S. Offic. Postal Guide 681 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. Telegraphy. A local battery or circuit (see

A. 4 b).

1875 Knight Dict. Mech.

o. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.)

1902 Strand Mag. Jan. 74/2 He boarded the local in the morning

f. A local examination (see A. 2 d).

1. A rocal examination (see A. 2 d).
1893. Athenxum 4 Feb. 157/3 This (book) is intended mainly for students preparing for..the University Locals.

Local (low kal), v. Scots Law. [f. Local a.] trans.
'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend on or upon a landholder or his lond.

charge of such stipend on or upon a landholder or his land.

1593 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1816) IV. 34/1 To locall sufficient stipendis. 1695 J. Sage Fund. Charter Wks. (1844)

1. 248 The Earl of Morton. had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices, ... promising instead thereof localled stipends upon the ministers. a 1768 [see Locality 5 b]. 1808 Act 48 Gco. III, c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his valued Teind in place of subjecting his Lands, to the Amount of the Stipend localled upon them, shall not be taken away. 1816 Scort Antiq. xis, A clause, which had occurred in a process for localling his last nugmentation of stipend. 1872 Bell's Princ. Law Scot. § 1162 (ed. 6) 496 The localling or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1877 in Cases Crt. Session 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings shewed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localling on heritors who had heritable rights. Ibid., The lands were localled on for stipend in an interim locality in 1853. 1862 Law Rep., App. Cases V. 249 A scheme of locality was prepared, D lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localle, erroneous form of Local sb.!

Localism (löwkälizm). [f. Local a. +-1SM.]

Localism (lōw'kăliz'm). [f. LOCAL a. + -1SM.]

1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment; disposition to favour what is local. Also (with pl.), an instance of this state of mind.

pl.), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 Borrow Bible in Spain xxvii. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. a 1852 Webster Webs. (1877) 11. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. Bowles in Merriam Life (1883) II. 428 Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling.

1883 Spectator 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality: a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom,

lity; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom,

or the like.

or the like.

1823 E. Moor (titte) Suffolk Words and Phrases, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County.
1839 C. Clark (titte) John Noakes and Mary Styles...A
Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. 1850 Freeman in Ecclesiologist X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1858 Alma Matres 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1897 Saga-Bh. Viking Club Jan. 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

Localist (lõu·kălist). [f. Local a. + IST.]
One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

(diseases).

of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. Parish Churches no Conventicles 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath: he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, then the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation. 1833 Cycl. Pract. Med. 11. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 Berrettev Brit. Fungol. 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical botanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 C. Rev. Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanliness, and so forth.

Localistic (löwkäli'stik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin. 1832 Pop. Sci. Monthly XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 1. 881 Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera poison] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. Morris in Amer. True. Philol. XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

the cases is undecided.

Locality (lokæ liti). [a. F. localité, ad. late L.

localitatem, f. localis Local.]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is,

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 Br. Hall Old Relig. vii. § 3. 69 It destroyes the truth of Christs humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without localitie. 1661 Bloown Clossogr., Locality, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILL Van. Dogmaticing xi. 100 That the Soul and Angels., they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772-82 MASON Eug. Gard. 1. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, And fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 Han. More Relig. Fash. World (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. VI. xiii. (1872) 11. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

it possible for that point to be known by a locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belong-

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also pl. local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. Obs.

1771 Mrs. Griffith Hist. Lady Barton I. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening. 1791 BURKE Th. Fr. Affairs Wks. 1802 IV. 14 These factions. weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1802 A. HAMILTON IV/ks. (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the nuch diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. pl. The features or surroundings of a particular

3. pl. The features or surroundings of a particular

3. A. The features or surroundings of a particular place. [So Fr. localité, 'particularité du circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1828 Scott F. M. Perth x, Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could but indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Salenches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Milltown in the County of Dublin.

4. 2. The situation or position of an object: the

4. a. The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; esp. geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or

mineral.

1336 Buckland Geol. & Min. II. Index, Lignite, localities of.

1bid. Lituite, locality and character of. 1838 Hawthorne

Amer. Note-B&s. (1883) 202 A blind man. feeling all around
him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850

ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can
tell you that the localities of these powers are different
1866 Tynball Glac. II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power
of the glaciers to mund themselves to their localities. 1894

 NISBET Bush Girl's Rom. 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of his supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or

sidered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 Lyell Princ Gool. I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Tempuk, a submarine cruption took place in 1790. 1862 STANLEY Yew. Ch. (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. iv. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities. to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. Sc. † a. An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other ware expenses. Ohe

185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities. to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. Sc. † a. An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. Obs. 1640 in Minute Bk. War Comm. Kirkeabright (1855) 157 Desyering the said Committie to allot and allocate to thame. ane competent localitie, furthe of the redrest of thair said husbands' rentes, goodes and geir, for aliment of thame and thair said childrene. 1659 in Clarke Papers (1901) IV. 161 We are in greate want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draume into the Cittadell. 1679 in McDowell Hist. Dumfries xxxvii. (1873) 426 Ane months locality for sixty horse. 1686 Corshill Baron-Court Book in Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll. 1684) IV. 172 James Bichet. persued Robert Lachlane and Johne Wyllie. for the 2 pairte pryce of ane seek, lost by them in takeing localitie to sojouris with corne. 1687 Cumeronian Soc. Let. to Friends in Shield Faithf. Contendings (1780) 301 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Millia-money, Cess, Locality, or Fines. Comb. 1685 J. Renwick Serm. (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid hume.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for decree of locality.

1664 in Morison Decis. Crt. Session (1866) XXXIII. 11789 There being but a decreet of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. a 1768 Erskine Instit. II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend. is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish. the decree is called of modification. but where that quantum is also localled or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree of modification and locality. 1870 in Cases Crt. Session 2rd Ser. IX. 59 This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the paris

C. (See quots.)

1807-8 R. Bell Dict. Law Scot. (1815)s.v., The term locality is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her beautity lands. 1872 Bell's Prine. Law Scot. § 1947 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important—1. A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of terce. Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in liferent; her security depending on the completion of her right by infeftment duly recorded.

8. Law Limitation to a country district.

Law. Limitation to a county, district, or place. 1768 BLACKSTONE COMM. III. XXIII. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the antient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. Phrenol. The faculty of recognizing and respectively allowed.

membering places.

1815 SPURZIEIM Physiognom. Syst. (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. Ibid. 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN Victorian Poets 187 To use the lings of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. Psychol. in phr. sense of locality (see quots.).

1888 Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the sense of locality. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Locality, sense of, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

Localizable (lõukäləi zāb'l). a. If Localizable

Localizable (loukăləi zăb'l), a. [f. Localize

Localizable (lōwkālsirzāb'l), a. [f. Localize v. + -ABLE.] That can be localized. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psych. vii. xvii. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness. being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. Lang in Ess. Relig. & Lil. Ser. 1. 196 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the name seeing 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1879 II. Spencer Data of Ethics vi. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

Localization (loukăleizei fen). [f. Localize

v. + - ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY Eng. Constit. (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries.

1872 CARDWELL in Hansard Parl. Deb. 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.].

1885 Law Times 14 Feb. 276/t Nothing tends more strongly than localisation to confirm the despotic instincts in a judge.

b. Phys. The process of fixing, or fact of being

b. Phys. The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body. 1855 II. SPENCER Princ. Psychol. v. vi. (1870 I. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. 1861 T. J. Graham Pract. Med. 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the perioneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. 1878 Foster Physiol. ut. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convolutions of the hemisphere.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place of locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.

1816 G. S. Fabea Orig. Pagan Idol. 111. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. 1832 Westim. Rev. XVII. 495 To Bala Lake. there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the belinge. 1857 Zoologist XV. 5479 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. 1881 W. H. Prefect in Nature No. 620. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. 1882 Grosset Spenser's Wks. 111. p. ciii, The ... fact .. disproves this attempted localisation of her in the Vale of Evesham. 1884 Bosnout. Tr. Lotze's Metaph. § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. 1886 J. Ward in Encycl. Brit. XX. 52/1 What has been. called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

Localize (low kaloiz), v. [f. Local a. + 1Ze.]

1. trans. To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

or imbue with the characteristics of a particular

or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

1792 MARV WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom. 123 May it not be fairly inferred that their [sr. the nobility's] local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are locallized, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? a 1796 Burns Remarks Sc. Songs Wks. 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district or in a particular part or point of any whole

trict, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine to a particular place or area;

restrict or confine to a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.

1798 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [etc.]. which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skilful and industrious. a 1835 J. MacCellocular Broofs & Hinstr. Attrib. God (1837) HI. Mil. of To localize peculiar Gods to peculiar climates. 1839 Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. 1859 G. Wilson Galeropys Kriowil. (ed. 3) of Though we are in the habit of speaking of it [sc. the sense of touch] as localised in the fingers. 1866 Grove Contrib. Sci. in Corr. Phys. Forces 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. 1888 Daily News 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

18. To identify with a particular locality or

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts, 1870 Daily Tel. 24 Nov., The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. 1872 CARDWELL in Hansard Park. Deb. 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army. C. To concentrate (attention) upon a particular spot

spot.

1820 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XCII. 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious parts. 1861 WYNTER Soc. Becs 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of Occas const. In

particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. Occas. const. to.

1816 G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol. 11. 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. 1833 Wordsw. Fancy & Tradition, Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. at 849 H. Colerdide Ess. (1851) 11. 270 note, The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. 1855 Bain Nenses & Int. 11. \$ 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs. can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. 1868 Bain Ment. & Mor. Sci. 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. 1875 H. James R. Hudson vii. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was mable to localize her face. 1879 Cassells Techn. Educ. 111. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. 1X. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence Lo'calizing wol. sb. and ppl. a.

1816 G. S. Fabea Orig. Pagan Idol. 1. 397 The localizing humour of their religion. 1811. Tayloa Anc. Chr. (1842) 11. vii. 841 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. 1870 Ruskin Lect. Art ii. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xviii. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space. . is a common and valuable localising sign folliver abscess). 1890 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as bave been described.

Localized (100 kälpid), ppl. a. [f. Localize v.

+ -ED ¹.] In senses of the verb: e.g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached

+-ED 1.] In senses of the verb: e. g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.

1816 G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol. 11. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that sonthern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. a 1849 H. Coleridge Ess. (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour 130 The oak. has vanished altogether, .. and I could never hear of or see any in the bogs, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 83 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. 1880 19th Cent. No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depôt.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; spec. in Path., occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.

1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith II. ii. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. 1871 Tyrnall Fragm. Sci. 1. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. 1880 Mac Cormac Antispt. Surg. 18 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. 1885 Warson & Burdury Math. Th. Electr. & Magn. I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. Mid. VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. Mid. VII. 15 This form of valgus. is curable by localised faradisation of the muscle.

Local y (Jowkäli), adv. In 5 localliche. [f. Local a. + Ly 2.] In a local manner.

1. In respect to place, or position in space. c. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. lxxxvi. (1869) 49 Now lady, ... quod he, vuderstonde ye that localliche, virtualliche, or oother wise? 1551 Cranwer dusse. Jose Burker Regic. Peace iv. Wks. 1X. 104 That they look upo

† 2. In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. Obs.

1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. 1. v. § 47, 269, A man may Locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it selfe.

† 3. (Named) after a particular place. Cbs.

c1630 RISDON Surv. Dervou § 223 (1810) 233 Soldon had...
lords locally named. a1661 FULLER Worthics (1840) III.
375 He was the last clergyman I find ...who locally was surnamed.

4. In regard to a particular (geographical) place or

4. In regardto a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular

cular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).

1860 J. F. Threep Stady & Use Psaturs II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. 1862 Assied Channel Ist, II. ix. (ed. 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. i. 7 A further division of the functions of government. distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. 1888 Manch. Exam. 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (e.g. of the body).

1800 Jenner in Med. Yrul. III. 295 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Localness. rare = 0. [-NESS.] The quality of being local.

of being local.
1731 Batter vol. 11, Locality, Localness, the being of a thing in a place.

| Locanda (loka'nda). [It., ad. med.L. camera, domus) locanda, (room, house) to be let. (Est locanda is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.)] A lodging-house or inn.

1838 J. Stephens Trav. Greece etc. (1839) 11/1 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. 1844 Nem. Babylonian P'cess II. 263, I was carried to a locanda in Leghorn. Locate (löwkeit, lokēit), v. [f. L. locāt-, ppl.

stem of locare to place, let for hire, f. loc-us place.] 1. trans. To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of

(the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly U.S.

1765 C. Colden in C. Papers (1878) II. 10 Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. 1773 Washington II. 171, 1883) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. 1780 Virginia Stat. X. 317 Be it enacted. That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol. shall be located on Shockoe hill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road): to mark the position

land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of

(a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). U. S. 1739 Hist. Pelham (Mass.) (1898) 26 Voted..the Making a Road..and John Gray and James Allexander are appointed

a Comittee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Publick Advantage. 1754 H. Sharfe Corr. (1888) I. 58 The method. of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertil Spots. 1750 Virginia Stat. X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. a1817 T. Dwight Trav. New Eng. etc. (1821) I. 192 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. 1857 Thorreau Maine W. (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road, . send a family of musquash through to locate it. 1877 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. 1885 F. B. Van Vorst Without a Compass to the . located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains. Mountains.

pass 10 He.. located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Montains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; pass, to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly U.S., 1807 R. Cemberland Mont. II. 186 This was amongs the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, Re. 1813 in J. Maclean Wist. Coll. V. Yersey (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. 1819 Frances Which To Views (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably thrive the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. 1823 Stat. Massach. 10 Feb., Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem. 1833 Hr. Maritaeu Charmed Sea iii. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. 1836 Marron Japha I. xi. 133 When they were located. 1836 Marron Tapha II. xi. 133 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located curselves about two miles from the common. 1840 W. L. Garrison in Life II. 366, I shall do what I can to locate him JN. P. Rogers] in New York. 1841 Marran Poacher xlv, As soon as Mary was located, she wrote a letter. 1844 Dicki 185 Pictures fr. Italy 1846) 38 Alburo, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. & Ser. In. (1873) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. 1856 (i. Davis Hist. & Stackbridge & Souther. 173 The stocks, which were a terror to evil does, were located in the near of the chunch. 1866 Century Mag. Dec. 18 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. U.S. In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister, to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-

To appoint (a minister, to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-

rider'.

a 1814 T. Core in Southey Wesley (1820) II. 164 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers.. become located merely for the want of support for their families. 1838 Harmerton Clockm. Ser. 11. it, I never heard you preach so well, says one, since you was located heer. 1894 II. Cardener Unoff, Patriot 45 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was about to marry.

C. To place in an office or position. rare. (1760: see Located pff.a.) a 1816 Bernham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View (1830) 5 His wish will. he, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose instance the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. 1828 9 Ibid., On Militia (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch.. To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. fass. Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.

d. fass. Of a quality, meany, etc...
have its 'seat'.
1829 T. L. Peacock Misfort. Elfhin iv. 57 Even the
tenth part of those homely virtues, are matters of pledeian
admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible
point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. 1865
Tylor Early Hist. Man. ii. 32 Placing the hand on the
stomach, in accordance with the natural and wide-spread
theory that desire and possion are located there.
4. intr. for reft. To establish oneself in a place;

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely,

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot, is absol. from sense 2.

1652 Virginia Mag. Ilist. 8 Biog. V. 35 Divers Indians...have...suffered us to locate upon their land. 1837 DIGKERS.

Pickw. xviii, Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. 1858 Yirl. R. Agric. Soc. XIX. 1. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 236/2, I. shall be the guest of Molly Porter, .. while I'm locating. 1887 bid. Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

1816 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.

Code (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude. 1828 Edin. Rev. XLVII. 88 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements,—those of the Hunter. being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement)

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.

1807 R. Cumberland Mem. 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson. passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes. . in his entertaining anecdotes of. Samuel Johnson. 1842 J. II. Newman tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist., Ess. Miracles p. canix, As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. 1852 — Scope Univ. Educ. 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. 1856 Thorrau Autumn (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. 1865 MOLLEY Mirac. vii. 157 These extraordinary actions of camipotence are conveniently located in the past.

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).

person or thing).

1882 B. Harie Flip i, He contented himself.. with endeavouring to locate that particular part.. from which the voices seemed to rise. 1866 H. S. MERRIMAN in Cornh. Mag. July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. 1898 Daily News

2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Kerreri.

¶ 8. Civil Law. Used to render L. locare in the

sense: To let out, hire out. rare.

1880 MURHEAD Gains II. \$ 50 A thing that has been lent or located to. the deceased. Ibid. III. \$ 145 When a thing is bocated in perpetuity, as happens in the case of lands belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease.

+ Locate, pa. pple. Obs. In 7 locat. [ad. I... locat.-us, pa. pple. of locare to Locate.] Let or

Thocates, pa. pple. of locare to Locate. [ad. 1.]
locateurs, pa. pple. of locare to Locate. Let or hired out, leased.

1681 Visct, Stair Instit. 1. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing locat.

Located (loke the hing locat.

Located (loke the verb; + in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of dislocated).

1689 Moyle Sea Chyruz, 11. vi. 44 Vour compound Fracture.. will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. 1764 Franklin Wks. (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries's best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the in-babitants. 1769 Fol. Reg. IV. 140 Governmental, 200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue. 1793 J. Smith Acc. Remark. Occurr. (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Vouhogany. 1830 GAIT Lawrie T. III. (1849) & Babelmandel,—a newly located town. 1833 C. Sturt South Australia II. ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of thecolony. 1894 H. Gardener Unoff. Patriot 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'locate' preacher.

Locatee (lekate). rare. [f. Locate v. + EE.]

Locatee (lpkăt \bar{v}). rare. [f. Locate v. + · EE.] One who is located.

One who is located.

1816 30 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.

1816 30 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.

1816 40 Na appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

Locating (loke*tin), fpl. a. [f. Locate v. +
-1NG 2] That locates.

1816-30 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.

1816-30 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.

1816-30 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Fixtract Const.

1806-30 BENTHAM Offic.

18

a 1768. Contract of location: a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

the same condition.

1592 West 1st Pt. Symbol. § 29 If the partie commaunded have anything for his paine, it is not then properly commaundement, but Location and Conduction. 1609 Skene Keg. Maj. Table 86 Location (setting for hyre and profite). Location and conduction of kirk-lands. 1651 Hobbes Gov. 4. Soc. iii. § 6. 40 In huying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contracters. 1681 Visct. Stair Instit. i. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. a 1768 Erskine Instit. III. iii. § 14 (1771) 450 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India I. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. 1886 MUIKBEAD Galius II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. Ibid. III. § 14 [See Conduction 7].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

163 COCKERM, Location, a placing. 1674 Grew Anal.

Plants, Disc. Mixture iii. (1682) 226 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. 1799 J. Winthror in V. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. (1873) XXVII. 354 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. 1837 J. D. LANG New S. Wales I. 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. 1838

PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is. (1846) I. x. 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted. 1891 Month LXXIII. 433 The location and translocation of spirits. 1901 Sectsman 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Debra.

b. Appointment to official positions. 1202.

batches of 1000 Boers at Dehra.

b. Appointment to official positions. rare.

a 1816 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries... for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. 1816 thid. Extr. Cond. Code. 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular Also position in place; local position, situation. Also, position in

a series or succession.

a series or succession.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 32 b/1 When the recurved muscles revert to there accustoneede locationes.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry t. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that haue their location in or neere to the Center of the escocheon. 1632 tr. Bruel's Praxis Med. 1 The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. 1653 BAXER Chr. Concord 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. 1674 GREW Anal. Plants, Disc. Mixture iii. (1682) 226 Both the Conjugation, Proportion, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT Frav. New Eng. etc. (1821) 11, 283 East-

Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. 1883 A. Barrall Phys. Metempirus 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. 1883 P. Schaff Hist, Ch. II. XII. IXXXIII. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (csp. of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. U.S.

of a road or the like. U.S.

1718 New Yersey Archives (1882) IV. 379 Lands.. laid out on Passaiak by name, and Scituate on ye same Passaiak by an actual Survey or location. 1770 Washington Lett. Writ. 1889 II. 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). 1785 T. Pickering in K. King's Life's Corr. (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. 1795 Sullivan Hist. Maine 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Location, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. concr. (U.S.) A tract of land marked out or surveyed: spec. a mining 'claim'. Also in the South

boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. concr. (U.S.) A tract of land marked out or surveyed; sfec. a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonics, the quatters set apart for natives.

1792 Belkend Hist. New Hampsh. 111. 14 In the map... those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. 1798 1. Allen Hist. Vermont 14. A few families settled... on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. 1809 Kendall Trav. 111. 173. Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. 1848 Thorkau Maine II. (1894) 43 They tell a story of n gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes. 1878 Avenuard Transvaal ii. (1881) 20 They lie. the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. 1882 Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S. 21 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Bunker Hill. 1894 M. O'Rell F. Bull & Co. 283 A kranl, called n location, where the Kaffirs employed in the town as porters, etc., live in huts.

b. In Australia, a farm or station.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM M. S. Wales (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. 1863 M. Lenon II ait for End xiii. (1866) fee She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location of Deniliquin is the best place for sprecing I've ever been in.

attrib. 1846 J. L. Stokes Discov. Austral, 11. vii. 246

ever been in

ever been in.

attrib. 1846 J. L. Stokes Discov. Austral. 11. vii. 246
A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs
the location duties, and does nothing to his estate.

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly U.S.

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly U. S. 1827 G. Higgins Celtic Drnids 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. 1827 Examiner 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Vankees say). 1839 Markyat Diary Amer. Ser. 1. 1. 138 These were students of Schenectady College: would 1 like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off. 1876 Bebant & Rick Gold. Interfyl (1871) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a location he should always live there. 1890 'Rolf Boldbrowoo' Col. Keformer (1891) 214 A. first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station. having been his ideal location.

Locative (1¢ kätiv', a. and sb. [ad. L. *locātīv-us, f. locāt-, locāre to Locate: see -IVE.]

A. adi, Pertaining to location.

tīv-us, f. locāt-, locāte to Locate: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to location.

1. Gram. The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; e.g. L. domī = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 H. H. Wilson Skr. Gram. 33 The termination of the locative case. 1862 T. Clark Compar. Gram. 114 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. 1894 W. M. Lindsay Lat. Lang. ix. \$5 Locative Adverbforms. Ibid., The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, himi, dömi, militie, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices.

1816 Ernium Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.

1816 BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of some-

thing.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in II. Wheaton Rep. 11.

211 Entries made in a wilderness would most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular object call, of the entry. But, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

B. sb. Gram. The locative case.

defective.

B. sb. Gram. The locative case.

1804 W. Carry Skr. Gram. II. i. 35 There are seven Cases, viv. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Pussessive, and Locative.

1805 Max MücLer Sci. Lang. vi. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative.

1867 RAWLINSON Anc. Mon. IV. v. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sauscrit and Zend is 3) was in the old Persian -ya or iya.

1808 King & Cookson Sounds y Inflex. Grk. & Lat. xii. 341 The adverbs in & were originally locatives.

Locator (loke*i*t\$\psi\$). Also 7 our. [a. L. locator, agent-n. f. locate to Locate.]

1. One who lets for hire; esp. in Civil and Sc. Law.

1607 Torsell Four f. Beasts (1658) 55 Some buy kie and let them forth to farm, reserving the Call to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow cast the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarry without his negligence, then is the loss equal to the Locatour or Father.

1628 NEEDHAM tr. Sciden's Marc Cl.

27 The people was Lord thereof and Letter or Locator.

1681 Visci. Stair Instit. 1. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obliga-

tion on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing locat, and to contiln ue it during the time of the Location. 1872 Bell's Prine. Law Scot. § 133 (ed. 0) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. 1875 Poste Gains III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. U.S. One who 'locates' (see Locate v. 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc. 1817 Chef Justice Marshall in II. Wheaton Rep. II. 211 A subsequent locator .. must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of licking. 1882 B. Harte Cendl. La Porte. As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. 1883 Century Mag. XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. 1883 Stevenson Siturado Sg. 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. rare.
1816-30 Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each locator.

Loce, obs. f. or var. Loose, Lose.

Locellate (lose le't), a. Bot. [ad. mod.L. locellatus.] (lose le't), a. Bot. [ad. mod.L. locellatus.] (lose le't), a. Bot. [ad. mod.L. locellatus.] (lose libs). Bot.

1806 Gray Struct. Bot. 419/1.

|| Locellus. (lose libs). Bot. [L., dim. of locus place.] A secondary cell (see quots.).
1802 in M. C. Cooke Man. Bot. Terms. 1866 Treas. Bot., Locelli, Loculi, the peridia of certain fungals. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. 419/1. Locellus.] secondary cell (see quots.).
2004 1 (19X). Sc. Forms: 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louche), 6-1 och. [Gael. (and Irish) loch. Cf.

a partition into two cavities. **Loch** 1 ($l\rho\chi$). Se. Forms: 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louche), 6- loch. [Gael. (and Irish) loch. Cf. the Anglo-Irish Lough. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as luh.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, esp. when narrow or partially leadleshed. landlocked.

in ONorthumbrian as luli.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, esp. when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce III. 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cummyn owt our the louch at thai. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xx. (Blasius) 300 pe tyrand pane gert hynd hym fast & in a depe locht hyme cast. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Homour III. vi, Bot suddanelie thay fell on sleuthfull sleip, Followand plesance drownit in this loch of cair. a 1586 Satir. Peems Reform. xxxvi. 84 Quhen that be Quene wes in the Louch Inclusit. 1596 DALRYMHE IV. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 40 Amang the Lochis or bosumis of the Sey. 1609 SKEEK Reg. Maj. Crimes Pecuniall 146 Na greene lint, suld be laid in lochs, or running burnes. c 1730 BUNT Lett. N. Scott. (1818) II. 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows. . these the natives call lochs. 1791 BOSWELL Johnson 13 Sept. an. 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. 1806 Gazetteer Scott. (ed. 2) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. 1847 EMERSON Poems, Forerunners Wks. (Bohn) I. 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, Mixed with mist by distant lochs. 1501 Longm. Mag. May 90 You may have heard friendly owls hooting to each other across a loch.

1. Latrib. and Comb., as loch-fishing, -foot, -side, -trout; loch-leech local Sc., a leech; loch-maw, a species of mew (Jam.); loch-reed (see quot.). 1860 G. H. K. Vae. Tour 165, I do not care much for *loch-fishing myself. 1895 CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags xlvi. 328 The lads..now lay quiet enough down in the copse-wood at the *loch-foot. 1741 Compl. Fami. Picee Li. 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with *loch-Leeches. 1829 Hocg Sheph. Calendar I. 182 The gowk kens what the titling wants, although it is not ayerying Give, give, like the horse loch-leech. 1673 Weddenstein New Scotica II. 1131 Arundo phragmites. The *Loch-Reg. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce III. 109 Ane narrow place, Betuix n *louchside and n brae. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Les

vugh. Derbyshire terin.

Loch, variant of Lohocii.

Lochaber (lρχ₁α·bəɪ). Also 7 Loquhabor,
Lochwaber. [The name of a district of Invernessshire.] attrib. in Lochaber-axe (Antiq.): 'a sort of
halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind
for laying hold of the object assaulted' (Jam.).
Also in Lochaber-trump Sc., a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.).
1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 4 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 4 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 4 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 4 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 4 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 5 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b, Harque1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
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1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennitess Pilgr. E 7 b,
1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) Penn

Lochan (lo xăn). Sc. [Gael. lochan, dim. of loch.] A small loch or lake.

1789 D. DAVIDSON SEASONS 26 The suppose and the supp

loch.] A small loch or lake, 1789 D. DAVIDSON Seasons 36 The rumonr spreading round the lochan, The cause could not be told for laughin. 1811 MRS. ANNE GRANT Superstit. Highlanders 1. 266 In the depth of the valley, there is a lochan the diminutive of loch of superlative beauty. 1854 H. MILLER SCh. 8 Schm. x. (1857) 205 A little irregular lochan, fringed round with flags and rushes. 1865 J. Brown Enterbin 31 Still there sleep unnumber'd lochans Craig-begirt 'mid deserts dumb.

Loche, variant of Loach.

Loche, variant of Loach.

Sleep mnumber'd lochans Craig-begirt 'mid deserts dnmb.

Loche, variant of Loach.

| Lochia (lρ'kiā), pl. Path. Also anglicized 7 lochies, 8 loches. [mod.L., ad. Gr. λόχια, neut. pl. of λόχιοs adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. λόχοs a lying in. Cf. F. lochies.] The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth.

1685 Cooke Marrow Chirurg, Physic m. xiv. (ed. 4) 605, If the Lochies flow duly, commit it to Nature. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lochia. 1722 Quincy Lex. Phys. Med., Lochia, Loches. 1747 tr. Astruc's Fewers 352 The evacuation we call lochia. 1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1700) 537 A suppression of the lochia, or usual discharges after delivery. 1857 Bullock Caccaux' Midwif. 497 These purulent lochia. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v. Lochia, The lochial flux. Ibid., Lochial fevers. 1686 Med. Trul. XIX. 11 She attributed her complaints to the profuseness of the lochial discharge. 1862 N. Syd. Soc. Vear-bk. Med. 3. Surg. 382 In eighteen cases the lochial servicion was examined from day to day. 1893 Brit. Med. Trul. 7 Jan., Mem. 12/2 Detween the birth of the two looys! there was no lochial discharge.

Lochtris, obs. pl. form of Lachter.

**Lochtris, bos. pl. form of Lachter.

**Lochtris, obs. pl. form of Lachter.

**Lochtris, obs

| Lochus (le kbs). Gr. Antiq. Pl. lochi (le ksi). [mod.L., ad. Gr. λόχος.] A division of the army, in Sparta and some other Greek states.

1832 ARNOLD Thucyd. v. laviii. 11, 339 The lochus then consisted ordinarily of 100 men, under the command of the lochagus... On extraordinary occasions... the strength of the lochus was doubled... while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased. 1849 W. Smith Gk. & Rom. Antip. (ed. 2) 484/2 The lochus here is a body of 512 men, and is commanded by a polemarch.

and is commanded by a potentarch.

Lochy ($l_{V}\chi i$), a. rare. [f. Loch sb, l + - γ .]

Full of lochs.

1828 J. Wilson in Blackiv. Mag. XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish, as ever laughed to scorn Colonel Mindge. 1899 J. Lumsden Edin. Poems & Songs & Duddingston's lone, lochy dell.

† Locitate, v. Obs.-o [f. L. locitāt-, ppl. stem of locitāre, freq. of locāre to let or hire out.]

trans. To set or let out to hire (Cockeram 1623).

Lock ($l_{V}k$), sh, 1 Forms: 1 loc, loce, 3-7 locke, 4-5 loke, 4-6 lokk(e, 5, 7 lok, look(e, (8-9 dial. in sense 2 luck, Sc. loake), 5-lock. [OE. locmasc. = OS.?loc (MS. loci, glossing cesariem; MDn. locke, Du. lokfem.), OHG. loc masc. (MHG. loc masc., pl. locke, mod. G. locke fem.), ON. lokk-r masc. (Sw. lock, Da.

mod.G. locke fem.), ON. lokk-r masc. (Sw. lock, Jo. lok):—OTeut.*lokko-z,*lukko-z:—pre-Teut.*lugno-s.
Cognate words in Teut, are ON. lykkja loop, bend
(Norw.lykke, Da.lykke), mod. Icel. (h) lykkur a hend.
The pre-Teut. root *lig-(!leug-:loug-) prob. meant 'to bend' (cf. Gr. λύγος withy, whence λυγουν, λυγιζεω to hend; also Lith. palugnas compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh. really identical, with the root of Lock \$h^2, Louk v.]

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a heard, efer. naturally, divides itself a trace.

also Lith. palugnas compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh. really identical, with the root of Lock sb.², Lour v.¹.

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a heard, etc., naturally divides itself; a tress. In pl. often = the hair of the head collectively, † Fickle under her lock: ? having guile in her head. a 700 Epinal Glass. 28 Antia, loccas. c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xviii. 138 Eft hie ne sceoldon hiera loccas lætan weaxan. 971 Blickl. Hom. 243 Ne an loc of eownun heafde forwyrd. c 1205 Lav. 18449 [Heo] slugen 3eond þan feldes falewe lockes. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 330/237 His lockes weren ful hore. 13.. Seuyn Sag. (W.) 2207 But sche was fikel, vnder hir lok, And hadde a parti of Eue smok. c 1374 CHAUCER To Scriv. 3 Vnder by long lokkes bowe most hane be scalle. c 1400 Destr. Troy 459 His lookes full louely lemond as gold. c 1430 Chev. Assigne 254 And benne she lepte to hym & kaw3te hym by be lokke. 1526 Pilgy. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed lockes of heare. whiche in lyfe moost semely did become that gracyous heed. 1612 CAPT. SMITH Map V irginia 37 The lockes of haire with their skinnes be hanged on a line vnto two trees. 1662 MILTON P. L. II. 361 With these. the Spirits Elect Bind thir resplendent locks, 1712 Pope (title) The Rape of the Lock. 1740 LADY POMFRET Lett. (1805) H.13 Theywear., their head foressed in locks with jewels. 1794 BURNS Song, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1839 YROWELL Anc. Brit. Ch. iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his head hanging down in long locks covered his back and shoulders. 1859 W. Collins Q. of Hearts (1875) 26 She sometimes begged for a lock of his hair.

† b. A lovelock; also, a tress of artificial hair. 1600 Jacke Drums Eutert. (Pasg. § Kath.) 1. (1601) B 4 b, And when his period comes not roundly off, hel takes tole of the tenth haire of his Bourbon locke. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. III. ii. 1209 He whose thin sire dwells in a smokye roufe, Must take Tobacco and must weare a locke. 1603 in Brand Hist. Newastle (1789) II. 232 [Apprentice

x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of those fair spreading Trees. 1807 SHELLEY Ode to West Wind ii. 9 The locks of the approaching storm. 1850 Mrs. Browning Prometh. Bound Poems 1.188 Let the locks of the lightning Flash coiling me round! 1851 C. L. Smru tr. Tasso m. lxxvi, The grand oaks Which had a thousand times their locks renewed. 2. Of wool, cotton, etc.: A tuft or flock; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

2. Of wool, cotton, etc.: A tuft or flock; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

In pt. ased by wool-dealers for: The lowest class of remnants after the removal of the fleece, consisting of the shortest wool, coming from the legs and belly of the sheep.

c 1300 Battle Abbey Custumats (Camden) 56 Et habere lockes de ventre ovium. 1425 in Kennett Par. Antiq. (1818) II. 251 De lana fracta, videlicet lokys, collecta in tonsura ovium. 1463-4 Kolls of Partt. V. 503/2 By puttyng in Flecce, lookes of Wolle, and peces of moche worse Wolle. 1483 Act 1 Rich. 111, c. 8 Preamb., Great quantitie of Wolls. . hath ben sorted .. and thereof is made moche Lokkys and Refuse. 1523 Fitzherr. Hush. § 136 At the leaste waye, she may haue the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes. 1581 J. Bell. IIndition's Aussu. Osor. 477 What a noyse is here, and not so much as a locke of wolle c1640 J. Smyth Lives Berkeleys (1883) I. 156 Money. yearly made by sale of locks, belts, and tags of Sheep. a 1656 Br. Hall. Ren. II Ks. (1660) 81 A lock of wooll falls without noise. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1v. 476 Their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Wooll. 1710 Androison Tatler No. 229 § 3 He goes into the next Pool with a little Lock of Wool in his Month. 1801 Bloomerella Rural T. (1802) 3 She. .laid aside her Lucks and Twitches. 1844 G. Dodd Textile Manuf. 1. 25 The clotted locks of cotton. . are caught by the various iron pins, and torn open fibre by fibre. Pid. 11. of The locks of wool are dissected, and the fibres loosened one from another. 1849 Noal Electricity (ed. 3) 444 He took a lock of cotton two inches long. 1851 S. Jedd Margaret I. ii. (1871) 6 There is a bunch of lucks down cellar. 1863 Leisure Hour 243/1 The loose fragments of wool. . are made up into bales by themselves under the name of 'locks'.

attrib. 1866 Rogers Agric, & Prices I. xvii. 365 Inferior wool, known in the accounts as broken, refuse, or lock wool. 1899 Daily News 23 May 10

linings wanted.

3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article, esp. of hay or straw; a handful, armful, a bundle. Now dial. Also in Se. legal phrase lock and gowyen. c 1440 Promp. Parw. 311/1 Lok of hey, or ober lyke, wold. 1563-87 Foxe. A. & M. (1596) 1879/2 His lying was upon the told ground, haning not one lock of straw, nor cloth to couer him. 1575 GASCOIGNE Posies, Flowers 38 Few emen wyll lend a locke of heye, but for to gaine a loade. 1629 Orkney Witch Trial in N. Brit. Advertiser Oct. 1894 [He] fearing your evill, went to the harne and geve yow and look corne. a 1635 Corner Poems (1807) 95 So good clothes ne're lay in stable Upon a lock of hay. 1661 D. North in R. North Lives (1826) H. 306 Good grass which the adjacent inhabitants in summer cut down and make into locks. 1673 A.Walker Lev Lachrymans 8 A lock or strik of Flax. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 131 P. 9, I suppose this Letter will find thee picking of Daisies, or smelling to a Lock of Hay. 1804 R. Anderson Camberld. Ball. 89 Monie went there (Burgh Races) a lock money to bet. 1818 Scott Hist, Midl. xiii. note, The expression lock for a small quantity. is still preserved. in a legal description as 'the lock and gowpen' or small quantity and handful. 1823 New Monthly Mag. IX. 454/2 Spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush. 1827 Carlyle Germ. Rom. I. 47 Gleaning, if so were that a lock of wheat might still be gathered from these neglected ears. 1843 Leven J. Hintom xxi. (1844) 147 It isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for. 1847 Tril. R. Agric. Soc. VIII, n. 283 Children following the waggons to pick the locks of clover left by the pitchers. 1844 I. Harov Madding Crowd iii, I'll curl up to sleep in a lock of straw.

Lock (19k), sb.² Forms: 1–4 lock, 4-6 lok, loke, 4-5 lo 3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article,

a lock of straw. **Lock** (løk), sb.² Forms: 1-4 loc, 4-6 lok, loke, 4-5 lokk(e, 4-7 locke, 3- lock. [OE. løe neut. corresponds to OFris. lok lock, OS. lok hole, OHG. loh (MHG., mod.G. loch) hole, ON. lok lid, also end, conclusion (Sw. lock, Da. laag lid:—OTeut. *loko**, *luko**, f. *luk-*, wk.-grade of the root *lik-(:lenk-*louk-) to close, enclose (see Louk v.). OE. had also from the same root loca wk mase (cf. ON. loka wk. fem. lock or loteh wk. maśc. (cf. ON. loka wk. fem., lock or latch.

MDu. loke enclosure): see LOKE. The great diversity of meanings in the Teut, words seems to indicate two or more independent but formally identical substantival formations from the root.]

I. A contrivance for fastening.

1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt (or system of bolts) with mechanism by which it can be propelled and with-

mechanism by which it can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In OE. app. used with wider meaning, applied, e.g. to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like.)

290 tr. Brada's Hist. t. i. (Schipper) 9 Mid þam æðelestum ceastrum... ða þe wæron mid... geatum and þam trumestum locum getimbrade. £ 1000 ÆLFRE Hom. II. 572 Godes engel undyde ða locu ðas swearternes. £ 1175 Lamb. Hom. 127 þet is þet loc þeðe deofel ne con unlucan. £ 1300-1400 Cursær M. 17357 (Gött.) þai... vndid þair lock all wid þe kay. £ 1315 Suoreham. 2146 Seynt Iohan... seg a bok was fast ischet Wyb strongle lokes seuene. 1303 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vn. 266 Ich... pryuyliche hus pors shok, vnpiked bus lokes. £ 1420 Hoccleve. De Reg. Princ. 1098 Necessarie vnto him is it Barres and lokkes stronge for to hane. 1500-20 Dunnar Pæms Iv. 13 Thai brak vp durris, and ræff vp lockis. 1536 Reg. Riches in Antig. Sarisk. (1771) 105 Gemmels and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady. 1562 Child Marriages 131 To pull out the nayles of the hindges, and open hit [a chest] on the other side, contrary to the locke. 1611 Bible Song Sol. v. 5 My hands dropped with myrrhe... vpon the handles of the locke.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. Noble Gent. v. i, A strange locke that opens with Amen. 1796 H. Hunter Ir. St. Pierre's Stnd. Nat. (1797) 311 See under how many locks and doors these metals are secured. 1833 J. Holland Mannf. Metal II. 263 Early fame of Wolverhampton locks. 1889 G. Finlland Yng, Railway of The Electric lock has been designed to lock and unlock sidings at a distance from the signal box. transf. and fig. 1340 Alyenb. 255 Do to bine moube a dore and a loc. 1393 Langle. 27 P. P.C. 11. 193 And pat is be lok of lone bat vn-loseb grace. 1326 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 132 The locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lyppes. 1725 Ranslay Gentle Sheph. 11. iv, Obedience to your strict command Was the first lock. 1831 Carlule Sarl. Res. 11. vi, I kept a lock upon my lips.

31 App. explained to mean: A wicket or hatch (or perh. a leaf of a door or casement). Cf. Louk sb. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 311/1 Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow, valva. [See Way's note s.v.]

b. Phrases. Lock and key (tarely + key and lock) occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; raiely altrib. Under

occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; raiely attrib. Under lock and key, formerly also † under (a) lock (cf. KEY sb. 1b): securely locked up; also fig. So under lock and seal, † under lock and hash, etc. a 1250 Owl & Night. 1557 He hire bi-lukh myd keye and loke. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 1471 (Gött.) loseph... 3e lokid vider lock and sele. c 1400 Maviner, (Rosh.) xx. 89 pare es na thing vider lokk, and als riche es a man as anober. 1413 Hoccleve Min. Poems (1892) 48 He, of thy soules helthe, is lok and keye. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 373 Kepenge hit with grete diligence vider a locke. c 1465 Digly Myst. (1882) 1. 389 God, that art both lok and keye of all goodnesse. 1522 Brity Hills (Camden) 116 A rownde tabyll of waynskott w lok and key. c 1570 Marr. Hill & Sci. in. i. Bij. Althinges must be kept vider locke and haspe. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Foy. IV. xxxi. 154 With great care (they) kept their wyves so closely under lock and key. c 1350 J. Hawardet Ir. Biondi's Banish'd Firg. 105 The foremost froom] whereof was sassired with a good lock and key. c 1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech. 62 Under lock and key, in the ... store room. 1899 Mary Cholmondellay Red Pottage 224 She has a lock-and-keys (dial.): see quots. 1837 J. F. Palmer Devon. Gloss, Locks-and-keys, the seed-pools of the ash and sycamore. 1847 Halliwith. Locks-and-keys. Ash-keys. West.

2. 'A cotter or key; as the one which fastens

the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock' (Knight Diet. Mech. 1875).

† 3. A hobble or shackle on a horse's (or other animal's) foot to prevent it from straying. Also Horse-Lock. Obs.

110RSR-LOCK. Obs.
[1486 etc.: see Horse-lock.] 1528 Lyndrsay Dreme Sq.4 (puho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis scheip, May, habyll, fynd mony pure scalbit crok, And goyng wyll at large, withouttin lok. 1539 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Payd for a lock for the mare. 1610 Markham Masterp. 11. Inxxiv. 364 If a horse be galled in the pastorne, on the heele, or ypon the cronet, either with shackell or locke, 1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3065/4 Stolen or Stray'd..., a Roan. Gelding. .. with a Lock on his Foot.

1711 the lock of his Foot.

1812 Hakhi yr For. 151 Till at the last, God sent him [John Fox] famour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had leane to goe in and out ... wearing a locke about his legge.

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving.

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving, or from tuning to right or left. (Cf. lock-chain.)

1884 J. G. Bourke Snake-Dance Moonis i. 3 There was no brake, no lock, no shoe to the wheels. 1898 Cycling 37 Steering Locks are valuable. for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall.

5. In fire-arms, the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also FIRELOCK, FLINT-LOCK, MATCHLOCK.) Phr. lock, stock.

LOCK, FLINT-LOCK, MATCHLOCK. Prob. stock, and barrel = the entirety of anything.

[Appears first in the comb. Firelock. Prob. the name is due to some resemblance of the mechanism of the original wheel firelock to that of a lock (sense 1). Cf. G. schloss, used both for the 'lock' of a door and the 'lock' of a gun. 1547, etc. [see Firelock 1]. 1681 Grew Minseum 366 Under the Breech of the Barrel is one Box for the Powder. A little before the Lock, another for the Bullets; Behind the Cock, a Charger, which carries the Powder to the further end of the Lock. 1725 Lond. Gaz. No. 6390/2 They broke some of the Locks of their Pieces. 1833 J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II. 90 The priming was laid in the hollow at the side of the lock. 1839 Markar Phant. Ship iv, I'll put a new flint in my lock. 1891 R. Kipling Light that failed v, The whole thing, lock, stock, and harrel, isn't worth one big yellow sea-poppy.

6. Short for Row-Lock. 1860 R. Kipling hold of his own in like manner, his first effort broke it short at the lock.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. gála loc

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. gáta loc

pen for goats.]

†7. A barrier on a river, constructed so as to be opened or closed at pleasure. (See quots. 1758,

opened or closed at pleasure. (See quots. 1758, 1793.) Obs.
2 1300 Rolls of Partl. 1. 475 II sont desturbeez par Gottz, par Lokes, & par Molins. 1472-5 Ibid. VI. 159/1 Milles, Mille dammes, Mille pooles, Lokkes, .. and dyvers other ympedymentes. 1531-2 Act 23 Ilen. VIII, c. 5 § 1 Weares .. gores gootes fludgates lockes. 1576 in W. H. Turner Select. Rev. Oxford 387 A lock called Rewley lock is to be repayred. 1613-16 W. Browns Brit. Past. 1. ii. Wks. 1772 I. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make locke or ware. 1677 Plor Oxfordsh. 233 Provided the fall of water be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of

bars of wood called Riners, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage. 1758 BINKELL Descr. Thames 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a Kind of wooden Machines, placed quite a-cross the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

† 8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. Obs.

† 8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge, Obs.

1545 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 177 A certen lokk...called Ruly myddell lokk shall be stopped upp. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2062/4 Vessels...too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 Ibid. No. 4121/4 The Lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barrocaded up. 1813 T. FAULKNER Fulham 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle,...and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with chiefes to let the water out or in and thus raise

with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise

with slnices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another, 1577 W. Vallans Tale two Swammes in Leland's Itin. (1759) V. p. xiii, This locke containes two double doores of wood, Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke, Which only fills when boates come there to passe, 1677 Varranton Eng. Improv. 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1742 Voung Nt. Th. VI. 511 O be content, where heav'n can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quickens our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS ! ermont 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks. 1817 T. Dwicht Tran. New Eng., etc. (1821) II. 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1831 LARDNER Hydrost, iv. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessele with it. 1866 M. Arnold Thyrsis xiii, Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks. Unmoor'd our skiff?

b. The quantity of water which fills a lock.
1791 W. JESSOP Rep. River Witham 7 The Trade on the
Navigation...will take two Locks of water.

+c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lower-

† C. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. Obs.

a 1824 Dickson in Trans. Highland Soc. VI. 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind Jetc.].

1825 Nicholson Operat. Mech. 650 Where locks or lifts occur (on a railway), the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle... not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for lock-keeper.

1865 Dickens Mnt. Fr. in. viii, 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. Engineering. An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in com-

10. Engineering. An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully air-lock.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1. 49 Air-lock. Ibid. 421 S.N. Caisson. 1894 Westm. Gaz. 16 Oct. 3/F Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6ft. in diameter. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante-chamber. haniber.

III. Senses derived from Lock v.1

11. A locking together, interlocking; †an unintelligible or ambiguous discourse (obs.); an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd

blage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1550 GAROINER in Foxe A, & M. (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speach, which is knowen not to be my faction,... and how can that be a doubtfull speach in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes,... which I did expresly. 1697 DRYDEN Æncid v. 265 Sergesthus, eager with his Beak, to press Betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DE QUINCEY in Tait's Mag. I, 594, I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY Newcomes I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epsom in a lock of carriages, 1857 Abridg. Specif. Patents Serving, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

+12. A grapple, grip, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence fig. (a) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (b) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (to be, have, put) at, on, or upon a (the) lock. Obs. (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER and Pt. Honest Whose (1630) G 3 b, He and four of his meaders whose me sir. I medeco worse doe had.

(Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1668 DEKKER and Pl. Honest Whore (1630) G 3 b, He and foure of his men drew vpon me, sir... I made no more adoe, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.].

1616 J. Lane Cont. Syr't T. (Chaucer Soc.) 129 note, Both closelie graplinge with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON Educ. 7 They must be also practized in all the locks and gripes of wrastling. 1646 FULLER Wounded Consc. (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this lock, he will throw us flat. 1650 Crowwell in Carlyle Lett. 8 Sp. (1871) III. 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 – Let. 25 July, The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. Ligon Barbadoes (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 Cowley Cutter Coleman St. IV. IV, Why look you, Colonel, he's at's 61 d Lock, he's at's May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL Reh. Transp. 1. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. 16id. 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock cries Victory. 1699 R. L'Estrance Erasm. Collog. (1711) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbinus. 1723 Wodrow Corr. (1843) III. 39 My inclination is .. that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. Whitehead Gymnasiad iii. 42 note, The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Youthan 1. 256

A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 Cumbld. Gloss., Lock, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. slang. (See quots.)
1725 New Cant. Dict., s. v., He stood a queer Lock; i.e. He stood an indifferent Chance. 1735 in Dyche & Pardon Dict. c 1780 G. Parker Life's Painter 116 What lock do you cut now? [explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?' Ibid. 137]. 1785 in Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue s.v.
13. (To walk) lock and lock = arm in arm.

13. (To walk) lock and lock = arm in arm.

1837 HALIBURTON Clockm. Ser. 1. xxiii, She don't wait any nore for him to walk lock and lock with her.

more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells).

On the lock: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS Dorit II. xix, Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of

direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. LOCK v.1 3.)
1851 **Hinstr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 366 New application... to a caravan, or waggon,.. to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.

16. Plastering. (See quot.)

1875 Kright Dict. Mech., Lock (Plastering), the projection f the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from

falling or scaling off.

17. Thieves' slang. (App. short for lock-all-fast: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Creso, Lock all fast, one that
Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. The Lock, the Magazine
or Warchouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods,
1718 Higgin True Discov. 16 (Farmer) That woman they
spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and
layer of stolen goods. 1727 Gav Begg. Op. 1. ii, Betty
hath brought more goods into our Lock to-year than any
five of the Gang. 1804 Europ. Mag. XLV. 365/t We lament
that this ancient palace of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which ...means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. 18. (More fully Lock-hospital.) A hospital
for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now
nsually with conital 1.)

1V. 18. (More fully Lock-nospital.) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital 1...)

The 'Lock lazar-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazar-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. F. Dict. Cant. Crew. The Lock, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent-street. 1720 Becker in Phil. Trans. XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applyed to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SMOLLETT Ct. Fathom (1784) 157/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 Fleming in Phil. Trans. XIIX 263 note, Mr. John Clark, now surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 Entick Lond. IV. 414 There is a lock hospital for veneral complaints. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for her treatment. V. attrib. and Comb.

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) lock-bolt, -staple; (sense 5) lock-action, -cover,-lanyard,-plate,

-staple; (sense 5) lock-action, -cover, -lanyard, -plate,

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) lock-boll, -staple; (sense 5) lock-action, -tower,-lanyard,-plate, -side, -slop, -string; (sense 9) lock-bank, -duty, -gate, hatch, house, -man, side. b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) +lock-chest, +-cock, (U.S.), +-house; (sense 9) lock-weir.

1898 R. Kipling in Morn. Post 7 Nov. 5/1 A Maxim [gnn] making sire of its 'lock-action. 1793 Ann. Reg. 66 Upwards of 600.. workmen were entertained upon the 'lock-banks with an ox roasted whole. 1552 Inventories (Surtees) 11, ij 'lok-chestes. 1814 Sporting Mag. XLIII. 112 Beer.. which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a 'lock-cok to it. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1, 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the 'lock-cover. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. v. i. (1869) Il. 308 The toll or 'lock-duty upon a canal. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 233 'Lock-gates put down between every two of them. 1795 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. 338 The most effectual. method of providing lock-gates. 1710 Brit. Apollo 111. No. 70. 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good. as the Wild. provided they are kept in a 'Lock-house, having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 [see 9 d]. 1800 Century Dict. s.v. Lanyard, A "lock-lanyard is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 Times 14 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, "lockman at the South West India Docks. c. 1860 H. Studat Seaman's Catech. 11 On the stock is a . "lock plate. 1860 All Year Round No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the ... "lock-side [etc.]. 1897 Daily Revus 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 Athensum 7 May 594/3 The place where the "lock-staple had once been litted. 1883 Lo. Saltious Scraps I. 280 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the "lock-stops. 1885 (Century Mag. XXIX. 758, I. . ran out the gun, and, taking deliberate aim, pulled the "lockstring. 1831 T. I. Peacock Crotchet Castle iv, 69 Mind, fith, gas-dregs, "lock-weirs.. have unined the fishery.

C. objective, as (sense 1) lock-filer, -make

-picker; lock-making; (sense 9) lock-keeper, -owner,

-picker; tock-making; (sense 9) tock-keeper, -bowler, -shutter, -lender.

1858 Gaeenea Gunnery 213 They have..obtained a much better price than any other *lock-filers out of London. 1794 Renxis Kep. Thames Navig. 53 Examination. of the *lock-keeper's books. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. ii. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the *lock-maker to open it without the key. 1850 Causa Locks & Keys 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 Bramah

Locks 6 The art of "Lock-making. 1882 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but makebelieve, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1731 in Extracts from Navig. Rolls 23 Unless Notice hath been given to the said "Lock-owners. 1882 STEVENSON Fam. Stud. (1901) 131 Thieves, cheats and "lockpickers. 1751 in Extracts from Navig. Rolls 13 To the "Lock-shutter 6d. 1788 Act 28 Geo. III.c. 51 & 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-Shutters. 1877 BURROUGHS Taxation 1. 37 Gardens occupied by "lock-tenders...were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): lock-band, -bay (see quots.): lock-chain. a chain employed to

(see quots.); lock-enam, a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; lock-ehamber, the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock: lock-hole, +(a) a keyhole; (b) the (see quots.); lock-chain, a chain employed to recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); lock-net (see quot.); lock-nut, a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a check-nut; lock-paddle (see quot.); lock-pen = lock-chamber; lock-piece, (a) 'in guns of the old construction, a lng cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock ' (Knight); (b) (see quot. 1860); †lock-pit,? = sense 9; lock-pool,? = Lasher 4 b; lock-pulley, two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); lock-rail (see quot. 1842); lock-saw, a long tapering saw, used to cut the scat for a lock in a door; lock-seat, the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; on a river of canal intended to contain a fock; took-spoe, sill (see quots.); look-spring, the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; look-step Mil. (see quot.) hence lock-step adv. and vb.; look-stitch, a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are looked firmly together; also attrib.; look-timber Mining (see quot.); look-tool = lock-cramp; look-work, or the propositive or construction of looks (spression). (a) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses (a) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (b) the parts of a lock; (c) a series of locks (sense 9); (d) pl. a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (e) pl. operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

l and 9); (0) the parts of a lock; (c) a series of locks (sense 9); (d) pl. a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (e) pl. operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9). 7c. 1832 Dioges in Archaelogia (1904) XI. 323 The hewinge of the stone ashlar, and Endstons, with artyficiall bevelinge, and lockbands, one within another, will amounter. Jor the rodde 16s. 6d. 1844 HALLIWELL, Lock-bands, binding stones in masonry. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mich., "Lock-bay, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1859 MARCY Prairie Trat. iii. 33 If there are no 'lock-chains upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly. 1861 SMILES Engineers 1, 375 'Lock chamber. 1592 GREENE Philon. E 4b, The Farle. peeping in at the 'lock-hole, saw them two standing. hand in hand. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 87 Within the Lock-hole of the most patent Loon of his Dwelling-house. 1811 CLABE VIII. Blinstr. 1. 7 The mistic tribes of night's unnerving breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 Buckland Curlos. Nat. Hist. Ser. II. (ed. 4) 251 The ''lock nets'.. are simply a large form of the round nets used to catch freshwater crayfish. a 1866 GESNER Coal, Petrol. etc. (1865) 79 Leakage around the pipe list prevented by two 'locknuts. 1887 D. A. Low Machine Drawing 20 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock nut, is often placed on the outside. 1847 FARNIS Dict. Arts, 'Lock Faudiles, the small shices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. Foster Outse 179 Most of the 'lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1866 Eng. 4 For. Mining Gloss. (Cornwall Terms), "Lock Piece, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1892 Illi Dock Act 1503 With a 'lockpit or entrance into the same from the said virue Humber. 1772 Extracts from Navig. Rolls Remarks p. ix, A strong Breastwork of Piles on the upper Side of the "Lock-pool. 1881 TAXNIT Banues Map p. xv/i Caution should always be used when i

Lock (lqk), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. locked (lqkt). Forms: 4-6 lok(e, 4-5 lokke, 5 lokkyn, 4-6 locke, 5-lock. [f. Lock sb.2; cf. ON. loka, similarly f. loka sb., lock, latch; also ON. lykja

(Sw. lycka, Da. lukke.)

The older vb. with this meaning was Lous, OE. lúcan; after the 14th c. this survived mainly in the pa. pple. loken, which was probably looked upon as belonging to lock vb.]

1. trans. To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas, with +to, up.

1. trans. To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas, with +to, up. Hence (chiefly with up), to secure (a chamber, building, enclosure) by locking the doors.

a 1300 Cursor M. 17347 Pai.. did to sper be dors fast, Locked bath wit-vte and in. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus Minor) 781 Pe Iowis. In til a cawe me closit faste, lokit, & celyt at be laste. c 1440 Promp. Pairo, 11/2 Lokkyn or schette wythe a lokke. 1480 Canto. Chron. Eng. ccxxii. 215 The gates of the castel ben lokked with the lokkes that dame Isabel sent hidder. 1535 Coverance Finds. iii. 23 Ehud...put to y" dore after him, and lockte it. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. iv. iv. 73 Were not my doores lockt vp, and I shut out? 1600 in A. Bisset Hiss. Hist. Truth v. 218 Maister Alexander locked to the study door behind him. 1631 Hobbes Leviath. 1. xiii. 62 When going to sleep, he locks his dores. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Bople 66 The Hour drawing near, they lock d up the Doors of the House. 1819 Byron Fnan I. clxwii, Juan. liking not the inside, lock d the out. 1855 Macaatlav Hist. Eng. xiii. 111. 250 The reformers locked up the church and departed with the keys. 1500 Macaellae Guide Inverness 43 The Greyfriars Churchyard is kept locked.

fig. 136 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 83 b, Yf the gate of y's mouth be not shutte with the dore of scylence, & locked with the key of discreeyon. 1713 Gay Fan III. 540 Beath blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. 1859 FitzGerald It. Omar vi. (1899) 71 And David's Lips are lock't. 1856 B. Tavtor Peens, Norvorght Missic 37 This weight of grief Locks my lips. 1879 Browning Halbert y Hubb 61 His lips were loose not locked.

Proverb. 1855 Bons Handbk. Proverbs 445 Lock the stable-door before the steed is stolen. 1885 Times (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 3/1 This is done probably on the principle of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

b. absol. To lock up: 10 lock up the house, lock the doors,

b. absol. To lock up: to lock up the house, lock the doors.

toe Goors.
toor A. Hope Tristram of Blent xxvi. 356 'Is her ladyship still out, ma'am?' he [the butler] asked...'I was going to lock up'...'Oh, go to bed', she cried..'We'll lock up...'.
c. intr. Of a door: To be locked; to admit of

being locked.

Deing locked.

1500 Spenser F. Q. II. ix. 23 Doubly disparted, it did locke and close, That when it locked, none might thorough pas.

Mod. The door will not lock.

2. trans. To shut up or confine with a lock; to

put under lock and key. Const. in, into, within.

2. trans. To shut up or confine with a lock; to Also with advs. in, up.

Also with advs. in, up.

Also with advs. in, up.

Also with advs. in, up.

Also Oursor M. 17661 In a hus we lokked be. 13..

K. Alis. 3936 The kyng... had him loke in prisoun. a 1386
Chaucer Wife's Prol. 317, I trowe, thou woldest loke me in thy chiste. c 1470 Henry Wallacev. 775 'To the chawmer, quhar he was vpon chance, Speid fast', he said, 'Wallace is lokit in'. Pat550 Freiris Berwik 221 in Dunhar's Poems (1893) 292 Lok vp ull in to 30ne almery. 1590 Marking Low E Edv. II, II. ii. 54 The lovers of fair Dannië, When she was lock'd up in a brazen tower, Desir'd her more. 1596
Shaks, Merch. V. III. ii. 42 Away then, I am lockt in one of them, If you doe loue me, you will finde me out. 1632
J. Hayward tr. Bionti's Eromena 17 Some dayes before had begunne to locke himselfe in his chamber. 1713
Swift Frenzy J. Dennis Wks. 1755 III. 1. 144 We locked his friend into a closet. 1732 Pope Hor. Sut. II. ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the ment. a 1745 Swift Direct. Servants, Butler 33 Always lock up a Cat in a Closet where you keep your China Plates, for fear the Mice may steal in and break them. 1840 Directes Old C. Shop lai, The little cell in which he was locked up for the night. 1891 Law Times Rep. LXIII. 690/2 The defendant .. had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

3. transf. 8. To enclose, hem in, surround. Chiefly with in.

Chiefly with in.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 265 Alle faste y lokked and enclosed with highe Mountaynes. a 1400-50 Alexander 5495 He lockis in ane ser limy with a laith meylnihe. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. p. lxii, The great winding of the River. locks in the Water that it cannot make that haste down to the Sea that it would. 1793 SMEATON Eddystone L. § 199 Lodged in a dovetail recess, wherein it was locked fast on three sides. 1833 TENNYSON Pal. Art 249 Astill salt pool, lock'd in with hars of sand. 1837 LOCKHART Seatt 19 July an. 1821, He and., his companion, found themselves locked in the crowd, somewhere near Whitehall. 1837 DISKAELI Venetia vi. i, So completely is the land locked with hills. 1851 DIXON W. Penn xxiii. (1872) 201 The vessel was locked in ice.

To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if

b. To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if in a locked receptacle. Chiefly with up.

1562 Winset Cert. Tractates iii. Wks. 1883 I. 27 Worthy to be lokit in the memorie of thaim quha [etc.]. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1v. vi. 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1646 J. HALL Hore Vac. 22 Keepe your secrets fast lock't up. 1652 Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl. Ep. Ded. 2 A Jewel. lockt up in a Language unknown to the greatest part of that Nation. 1666 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1877) II. 159 In the hardest winters when the Massachusetts and others. are fast locked up with strong doores of ice. a 1763 Shenstone Ess. (1765) 40 Prudent men lock up their motives. 1779 MAD. D'Arbland Piarry 26 May, As censorious a country lady as ever locked up all her ideas in a country town. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. II. 107 The seaports in Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice. 1807-8 Syd. Smith Plymley's Lett. Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The very same wind. locks you up in the British Channel. 1838 Prescott Ferd. & Is. (1846) I. viii. 376 Their [se. Arabians'] literature. locked up in a char-Vol., VI.

acter. so difficult of access to European scholars. 1855
BAIN Senses & Int. III. ii. § 26 (1864) 507 Sir Humphrey
Davy suggested that metallic substances were locked up in
soda, potash, and lime. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS Paint. 222
Some colours... are perfectly permanent when 'locked up' ito
use the painter's phrase) in oil. 1879 STAINER Music of Bible
157 Their secrets remain for ever locked up.
C. Comm. and Finance. To lock up: To invest

(capital) in something that is not easily convertible

C. Comm, and Finance. 20 May 197. To all the into money.

1692 Locke Consid. Lovver. Interest 113 If one Third of the Money imploy'd in Trade were locked up., must not the Land-holders receive § less for their Goods. 1833 Hr. Martiseau Briery Creek iv. 73 The money he had locked up in land would never be productive while he remained its owner. 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. 1. v. § 9 (1876) 52 To set free a capital which would be otherwise locked up in an form useless for the support of labour. 1868 Roches Pol. Econ. xi. (1876) 149 A banker cannot afford. to have his capital locked up in long advances.

d. Of sleep, stupefying agencies, enchantment: To hold fast, overpower completely. Also with 197, 1728 Pope Odyss. x. 77 Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew bereft Of all the blessings of your god-like gift! 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde (1814) V. 258 He end avoured to awaken her from the heavy shock which seemed to have locked up her senses. 1860 Tyndall, Clac. 1. xvi. 119 Went to bed, where I lay fast locked in sleep for eight hours. 1873 W. Breers Serm. & Commun. 1ddr. 199 His mind may be locked up in insensibility. 1879 Geo. Eliot Coll. Brinkf. P. 834 That border-world Of dozing ere the sense is fully locked. 1885 94 R. Bridges Eros & Psyche Nov. xvi., 'Art thou the woman of the earth', she said, 'That hast in soreeries mine Eros lockt?'

4. To shut off with or as with a lock from (a person); to preclude or prevent from (something)

person); to preclude or prevent from (something) by or as by locking. Also with up.

1601 Shaks. Jul. C. IV. III. 80 When Marcus Brutins growes so Covetous, To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1611 — Cruth. IV. IV. 2 To locke it fsc. Iiiel From Action and Adventure. 1613 Middle Tri. Tri. Truth Wiss, (Bullen) VII. 243 He locks his ear from those sweet charms. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2378 4 Lost. ., a hiown bay Filty, ... being locked from taking Horse. 1700 Concreve II ag of World IV. v, Do you lock your self-up from me, to make my search more Curious? 1735 Pope Prod. Sat. 19 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desp rate charcad round his darken'd walls? 1742 Voing M. Th. IX. 285 Angels cannot guess The period; from created beings lock'd In darkness. 1785 J. Phillips Treat. Inland Navig. vi, Large tracts of country are locked up from commerce.

5. Lock out. a. To turn [a person' out, and lock the door against him. † Also, to lock forth. b.

the door against him. † Also, to lock forth. b. To prevent the entrance of persons) by locking the door; hence, of an employer) to refuse employment to (a body of operatives) as a means of

ployment to (a body of operatives) as a means of coercion. (Cf. Lock-out sh.)

1590 Shars. Com. Evr. vv. i. 18 For locking me out of my doores by day. Ibid. vv. iv. 98 Say wherefore didst thou locke me forth to day? 1592 - Rom. v. Jul. v. 145 Shuts yp his windows, lockes faire day-light out. 1842 F. E. Pager Milford Malv. 53 When I was being locked out of yonder church. 1861 Derrox Cook F. Foster's D. i, I am locked out. 1868 Rogers Pol. Econ. ix. (1876) 89 Large funds are subscribed, out of which labourers on strike or locked-out pre supported. out are supported.

To fasten, make or set fast, fix; techn. to fasten or engage (one part of a machine) to another; also in passive, (of a joint) to be rendered rigid. To lock up a form (Printing: to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for

pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, etc.

1670-98 Lassels Vey. Italy II, 106, I saw the great chair which locketh fast any man that sitteth down in it. 1674.

N. Faireax Sulk & Solv. Contents, The world no heap, but n set of Bodies lockt fast together. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing viii, The Othe of these Quoyns are to Lock up the Form, viz. to wedge it up...close together. 1816 Alechanic I 370 This scape-wheel is locked on its extreme point, and unlocks in an easy manner. Ibid. 411 The wheels are locked, without spring-work, perfectly safe from getting out of order. 1824 J. Johnson Typogr. II. xiv. 495

It is the business of the person who locks-up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 38 A locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two whiels, and can. be made to lock either one of the wheels to the spindle, at the same time that it leaves the other disengaged. 1841

Lane Arab. Vis. 1. 80 His teeth were locked together. 1899 Allbrit's Syst. Med. VII, 142 Every attempt at movement. locking the limbin a tetanoid spasm.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to press, etc.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf.

fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf. Lock sb. 2, 4.

1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 3011/4 An Iron grey Colt. Lockt on the further Foot before. 1825 Cobbett Kur. Rides 19 The descent so steep as to require the wheel of the chaise to be locked. 1884.] G. Bourre Sunke Dance Moquis i. 8 The driver got out, locked the wheels, and walked.

C. intr. for refl. Of mechanism, a joint (e.g. the knee-joint): To become fixed or set fast. † Of an animal's flanks: To draw together, shrink.

1638 R. Whitett. Digby's Powd. Symp. (1660) 124 The dog. not being able to take any nourishment, his flanks do lock np. 1869 W. BLADES Bls. in Chains (1892) 219 Our artist. has put quoins at the head and foot too, making the pages lock up all round the chase—truly a mechanical puzzle. 1901 Westim. Gaz. 1 Oct. 5/2 The accident was due to the rudder locking. 1902 Brit. Med. Yrnl. 12 Apr. 879 When he attempted to bend the knee it locked.

7. To fix or join firmly by interlacing or fitting of parts into each other. Also with together, up. 4

LOCK.

1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 228 And when from thence he struggles to be gone, She locks her lillie fingers one in one. 1598 — Merry W. v. v. 81 Pray you, lock hand in hand. 1608 Verksh. Prag. t. ii. Not as a man repentant, but half mad He sits and sullenly locks up his arms. 1720 Dr. For Capt. Singleton xi. 18401 187 The Portuguese. . ran their howspiri into the fore part of our main shrouds, and so we lay locked after that manner. 1728 Poor Odyss, ix. 512 In his deep fleece my grasping hands I lock. a 1728 Woolward Nat. Hist. Possils 1 (17:0) I. 159 The Columns were incorporated with, and lock'd into each other. 1772-84 Cook Ver. (1790) IV. 1461 It was required, that. we should. have our hands locked together. 1859 Tennyson Vivien 288 Merlin lock'd his hand in hers. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Wordshek, Lock, to entangle the lower yards when tacking. 1893 McCartin Red Diamonds III. 233 Grauton . locked his right leg round Bland's leg in an attempt to throw him.

b. intr. for refl. To interlock, intertwine. 1688 Chayton in Phil. Irans. XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1806 Gazetver Scot. (ed. 2) 94 The stones are. made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. 1858 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 227 Until. 200 observe the North and Inner South Heads locking.

C. Fencing. † a) = ENGAGE v. 17 (obs.). (b) See quot. 1782.

1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 46 Teaching the people howe to warde, and how to locke, howe to thrist, and how to strike. 1592 Arden of Feversham H. 2 h, When he should have lock with both his hilts He in a Lrauery florish oner his head. 1782 Reiss Chambers' Cycl., To Lock, in Fencing, it to sciep your adversary's sword-arm, by turning your left arm round it, after closing your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. (80 in mod. Dicts.)

d. To lock horns: of cattle, to entangle the horns mutually in fighting. Hence fig. U.S., to engage in combat with "some one. 1885 Swinkinke Alabanta 942 Then shall the heifer and her mate lock horns.

1865 Swinshers. Atalanta 942 Then shall the heifer and her mate lock horns. 1888 Bayes Amer. Commio. II. 11. lix. 562 nete, The Boss of Fammany, with whom Mr. Cleveland had at an earlier period in his career 'locked horns'. 1901 U.S. Corresp. in Academy 25 Mar. 240/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall.

1901 U.S. Corresp. in Academy 25 Mar. 240/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall.

e. To embrace closely; also, to grapple in combat. Now only passive. lit. and fig.

1611 Shaks, B'nt. T. v. ii. 83 Shee. locks her in embracing, as if shee would pin her to her heart. 1646 Evance Noble Ord. 15 The Devill thought to have lockt Job upon that hip. 1828 Scorr F. D. Perth xxxii, Catharine, was locked in the sams of Louise. 1854 M. Arson Switzerland, Farcie, 11 Lock'd in each other's arms we stood. 1878 Bosw. Swith Carlafage 252 Before the two armies became locked in the deadly combat now to be related. 1893 Thant. Swial Fing. Introd. 35 The birth and early years of the nineteenth century found our country still locked in the death-grapple with Napoleon.

8. Mil. (See quot. 1802.) absol. and passive.

1802 C. James Millit. Dict., To Lock up, to take the closest possible order in line or in file. The expression is derived from the lockstep. 1844 Kegal. & Ord. Army 264 He is to take care that the rear ranks. are well locked up. 1849 Infantry Man. (1884) 56 He will see that the rear rank locks well up. 1860 H. Stevar Scaman's Catech. 11 In loading what precantions are becessary? To lock close up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. Printing. (See quot.

up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. Printing. (See quot.

1820 Scott Prose It ks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 325 A
leaf in the former [sc. a copy of Caxton's Book of Troy]
was what is technically called locked. [Footnote] Such is
the phrase when, by an error at press, the reverse has been
printed on the side of the leaf which should have presented
the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31.

the pirase when, by an error at press, the textee has been risted on the side of the leaf which should have presented the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31.

10. intr. Of a vehicle: To admit of the forewheels' passing askew under the body of the carriage. Said also of the wheel. (Cf. Lock sb.² 15.) 1669 Worllings Syst. Agric. (1681) 328 To Lock, is a term used by Drivers in moving the fore wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To lock, among Drivers, to move the wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1805 Dickson Pract. Agric. 1. 33 A very useful improvement. is that of leaving the space sufficiently deep in the hed of the waggon for the fore wheels to lock round in the shortest curve. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 260 When locking, the carriage draws the lever b from its recess. 1873 Miss Broughton Nany III. 148 The road is narrow, and the coach will not lock. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 174 The front wheel. has to lock or turn under the arch.

11 Engineering and Aavigation. a. intr. To

11 Engineering and Aavigation, a. intr. To provide locks for the passage of vessels, b. Of a canal: To pass by a lock into. Also of the vessel: To pass down, in, or out through a lock. Of persons: To pass out through an air-lock. e. by means of a lock d. intr To take a boat into a lock. e. trans. To furnish (a canal) with locks; to shut off (a portion of a river) by means of a lock.

a. 1769 in Picton L'fool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 245 This Council will lock down to the sea shore there at their own

Conneil will lock down to the sea shore there at their own expense.

b. 1995 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. Add. 168 The canal locks into the river at Beeston Meadow. 1840 Evid. Hull Docks Comm. 121 They will have to lock in and out again. 1857-8 Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin. XVII. 397 Two long levels of a canni locking from one into the other. 1869 Outling (U. S.) XXX. 364/2 There was less trouble in locking down at the various levels. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VII. 41 Too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is in passing from the caisson through the lock or ante-chamber in which the pressure should be gradually reduced.

c. 1840 Evid. Hull Docks Comm. 121 The small vessels ...would have to be locked in and out. 1857-8 Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin. XVII. 397 An up train [of boats], which had

been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in Encycl. Brit. IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.

d. 1857 P. Colquidun Comp. Oarsman's Guide 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her.
e. 1892 Pall Mall G. 24 Nov. 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.
† Lock, v.² Obs. or arch. [ad. Dn. lokken = G. locken.] trans. To allure, entice. Also absol.
1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 110, 1 am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf. 1562 Turner Baths Pref., Flockinge byrdes...ceas not locking and calling, if they heare any of their kindes. 1855 Kingsley Westro. Ho! xv., Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

Lockable (lo*kabl*). [f. Lock v.1 + -ABLE.]

That can be locked.

1893 Field 4 Mar. 335/1 Lockable hatches.

1898 Century Mag. Jan. 375/1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls .. eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

Lockage (le kedg). [f. Lock so. and v. + -AGE.] +1. The means of locking or fitting pieces of

11. The means of locking of fitting pieces of timber) together. Obs.
1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. 272 Whose Lockages [sc. of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.
2. (See Lock sb.² 9, 9 c.)

The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock

or series of locks.

a. The amount of rise of fam effected by a fock or series of locks.

1770 J. Brindley Surv. Thames 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet. 1795 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. 1829 J. MacAuley Hist. New York I. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty-two feet. 1879 Daily News 28 Aug. 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal. there are . . 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet.

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks. 1771 Act 11 Geo. III, c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be. painted. on Boards, on the said Locks. 1800 Colquious Comm. Thames xv. 483 The price of lockage is not to exceed 49 per ton per lock. 1819 Stat. Mass.h. 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks. 1856 Farmer's Mas. Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c. c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

the aggregate of locks constructed.

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 403/1 Nearly 200 feet of lockage.

1824 R. Stevenson in Trans. Highland Soc. VI. 133
The great desideratum in the Railway-system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggons from one level to another. 1830 Blackie. Mag. XXVII. 459 To convert the., river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving a vessels. 1839 Souther in Q. Rev. LXIII. 426 This line was. impeded. by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853-4 Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin. (1854) XIII. 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically, .. whether the lockage was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any vessel at all in the lock. 1861 SMILES Engineers I. iv. 452
Brindley's plan was...to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage. 1833 Manch. Exam. 19 Dec. 4/5
The.. drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage.

d. attrib., as lockage-system, -water.

1866 Mechanic I. 31) (title Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation. 1861 SMILES Engineers II. 147 Powerful steam-engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above. 1895 Forum (N. V.) Aug. 750 The lockage system of the Welland [canal] is out of date.

Lockchester. Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 lokecheste. [perh. f. Lock v.1 + Chest + Er l, in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse

allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up

allusion to the creature's hant of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse.

1440 Promp. Parv. 310/2 Locchester, wyrm. a 1485

15tid. 316 2 (MS. S.) Lukchester, worm. 14.. l'oc. in Wr.

Wülcker 597/8 Multipes, a lokecheste, or a shrympe. 1847
78 Halluwell s.v. Lockchest, A gardener [in Oxfordshire]

used to call the wood-louse lockchester.

† Lockdor. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lock v.1 + Door

sb. or perh. Dor sb.1] = prec.

1440 Promp. Parv. 311/2 Lokdore, wyrme, ..multipes.

Locke, obs. form of Luck.

LOCKE, obs. form of LUCK.

Locked (lpkt), a.1 [f. LOCK sb.1 + -ED 2.]

Ilaving locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives golden-locked, long-locked.)

1871 R. ELLIS T. Catullus laiv. 98 The maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing.

Locked (lpkt), a.2 [f. LOCK sb.2 + -ED 2.]

1. Funnished with a (pad)lock.

1786 Buans Twa Dogs 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar.

2. Of a canal. Provided with land.

501at. 22. Of a canal: Provided with locks. 1884 Pall Mall G. 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for 1896 ocean steamers between Runcorn and Manchester.

Locked (lekt), ppl. a. [f. Lock $v.1 + -\text{ED}^1$.] In senses of the vb.: Closed with a lock and key,

In senses of the vb.: Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. Also fig. c 1470 Henry Wallace iv. 234 A loklate [v. r. lokkit] bar, was drawyn ourthourth the dur. 1580 Burgh Ree. Glasgow (1832) 125 For taking awaye of ane lokit dur, w' key of ansabill. 1605 B. Josson Volpone iv. i, Vour garhe... must be... Very reseried and lock t. 1606 SHARS. Tr. 4 Cr. iv. 19 Inuirie of chance.. forcibly prenents Our lock embrasures. 1857 Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tambour stitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1871 Tynnall. Fragm. Sci. (1879) 11, v. 63 By the same agent we tear as under the locked atoms of a chemical compound. 1883 ANNIE Tilomas Mod. Housewife 134, I. left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano II. iii, 72 Then the locked mountains

either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in Palt Malt G. 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying mob that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 Westm. Gaz. 26 Nov. 2/3 Vears of locked and agonised joints. 1902 Brit. Med. Yrul. 12 Apr. 878 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much.

With up.

D. With up.

1593 Shaks. Lucr. 446 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lockt vp eyes. 1676 Mace Musick's Monument title-p., All Its Occult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721

Ramsav Morning Interview 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 Dickens IIarl T. n. i, A locked-up iron own with three locks. 1891 Daily News 9 Dec. 6/3

Locked-up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. Locked jaw: (a) a jaw set fast by spassed in contraction of the same lock.

modic contraction of the muscles; (b) = Lock-

JAW, and occas. = JAW-FALL 2.

(a) 1765 Phil. Trans. LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1802 JANE WEST Infield Father 111. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that

half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 11. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation.

(b) 1767 Gooch Treat, Wounds I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [see Jaw-Fall 2]. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD Dis. of Childr. (ed. 4) 1. 10 mote, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen. 1841 Penny Cyrl. XXI. 363/2 Locked-jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 CARLYLE Cromwell (1873) I. i. 5 So that no man shall henceforth contemplate them. without danger of locked-jaw.

Locker (1ρ kat), $sh.^{1}$ Also 5 6 loker[e, -yr. [f. 1.00 K $sh.^{2}$ or $v.^{1} + -\text{ER}$ 1.]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-

a focked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse's keeper.

1735 J. Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. 11 (1)1. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouse's, each 30. per Ann. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods. 1828 in Simmones Dict. Trade. 1837 Daily News 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lecky, the prisoner's father, had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. slang. (See quot.)

1218 C. Higgir True Discon. (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3. With advs.

1251 Hist. Acc. 66 note, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up. 1887 Pall Mall G. 18 Oct. 4/1 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-oup. 1894 Athenseum 30 June 831/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers-out were successful.

II. A means of locking.

II. A means of locking.

4. techn. Something that locks or closes; +?a

4. techn. Something that locks or closes; †?a stopper, a stop to a bell.

1417 in Surtees Misc. (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe..be a pype of lede closed wyth a loker. 1545 Lnd-love Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 21 Item, for settynge up of a loker to drawe the corde before the crucifixe. 1550 lbid.

139 Item, a locker and a handell ffor the second bell..iiijd.
1844 G. Dono Textile Mannf. vii. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point-bars. 1883 Gresslex Gloss. Ceal Mining 159
Locker, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† D. = Locker 2. Obs.

+ b. = LOCKET 2. Obs.

1660 Act 12 Chas. II, c. 4 Sched., Lockers or Chapes for

Daggers.

III. A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5. A box or chest with a lock; also, a small enpboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

a Window-Seat.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 311/2 Lokere, cistella. 1447 BOKENIAM Scyntys (Roxb.) 31 They., trussyd the body in a l-ker
of ire. 1463 Bury H il/s (Camden) 19 The bulle and the
bushoppees seelys., be set in a loker of hurde for hrekyng
of the seelys. 1710 Dr. For Crusot I. ii, Some small Lockers
to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to
drink. 1754 Mrs. Delany Lett. to alrs. Deview 296, I have
ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH Phys.
Bot. 509 The specimens thus pasted, are conveniently kept
in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. 237 Some
benches have a locker, or cavity. 1873 J. RICHARDS Woodworking Factories 110 The planers, lathes, and drills have
their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER E. Europe 316 Iliana's
trousean was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.
b. Naut. A chest or compartment for con-

b. Naut. A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. with word prefixed to indicate its use, as chain-, shot-locker. Boatswain's locker: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867). (Not) a shot in the locker, used fig. for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left. Laid in the lockers fig.,

pocket, (not) a chance left. Laid in the lockers fig., dead. For Davy Jones's locker see DAVY JONES. 1636 CART. SMINI. Accid. Ving. Seamen 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house letc.]. a 1642 Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts III. (1704) 356/2 The Gunner is.. to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 Manwayring Seamans Dict. s.v.. Any little boxes, or as it were, Cubords which are made by the Ships-sides to put in shot by the Peeces, .. are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1736 G. Roberts Four Vears Voy. 44 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker. 1793 Trans. Sec. Arts XI. 188 Coiling the line in the front locker. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxxiii, Brown's dead—shot—laid in the lockers, man. 1835 Marryat Jac. Faithf, vii, In front of the bed-places were

two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast iii. 4 He.. has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair xvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi vi. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across our faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. Norris Misadventure xi, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired.

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of lees.

1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa III. 146 These doues they keepe in certaine cages or lockers on the tops of their houses.

1608 Torsell Serfents (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up-grown Bees, are somewhat too large. a 1617 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 91 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers.

1629 Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Unl. xiv. \$154 In a dove [pigeon-] hovse. to each pare of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 Balley vol. II, Locker, a Pigeon Hole. 1731 Gentl. Mag. 1. 451 A Gentleman . who kept tame pigeons. discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 Kirbi & Sp. Entonol. (1843) 1. 130 Which makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling house. 1859 Brent Pigeon Bk 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. Eccl. A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping

for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping

of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 117 The Egiptiens tuk out of Thomas Watsouns house tua siluer spounis, liand in the locker of ane schryne. 1525 in Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh., etc. (Surtees) II. 65 Item, one loker for the sacriment. 1503 Anc. Rites Durham (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments and ornaments belonginge to everye Altar.

117 7 attrib and Comb. 25 (sense 4) lockers.

1V. 7. attrib. and Comb., as 'sense 4) lockerbar, -plate; (sense 5) locker-hole, -key, -nipper,

-seat

-room, -seal.

1839 URE Diet. Arts 733 In the year 1824, Mr. Morley added another plate to each of the *locker-bars .795 Treat. Dom. Pigeons 112 The common runt. kept. generally in *locker-holes in inn yards. 1894 Outing (U. S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my *locker keys; you'll find everything open. 1802 J. Asprey in Navad Chron. VII. 48 The yeoman of the *locker-nipper. 1839 URE Diet. Arts 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the *locker plates. 1895-6 Cat. Univ. Nebraska 252 The *locker room for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. Thomson Pop. Challenger I. i. 21 The *locker-seat stretches across the forward end of the laboratory.

+ Locker, v. Obs. Chiefly Sc. [? f. Lock sb.] + -ER .] intr. To cuil. Only in ppl. adjs. +lockered (lockard, lokerit, lokkerit) curled, and +lockering (lokerand) curling. Also + Locker sb. in pl. =

(lokerand) curling. Also + Locker sh. in pl. =

(lokerand) curling. Also † Locker sb. in pl. = curled locks. † Locker a., curled.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 779 Alle with lutterde legges, lokerde unfaire. c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fish. vii. (Lion & Monse).
Prol. v, With lokker hair, quhilk ouer his schulderis lay. 1513
Douglass Æneis vii. xii. 63 A felloun bustius and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and rouch, wyth taty lokyrand havis.
Phid. xii. 8 His helm. Wyth cristis thre, lik till ane lokerit mane. Ibid. xii. Prol. 127 Hevinly lylleis, with lokerand toppis quhyte. Ibid. xii. 16 For ire [the lyoun] the lokkerris of his nek vpcastis. 1687 H. More Contin. Remark.
Stor. (1689) 428 The Daughters lockard hair.
Locker variant of Lockyre Obs.

Locker, variant of Lockyer Obs.

Lockeram, variant of Lockram.

Locker-gowlan, -on: see Lucken-golland.

Locket (lp'ket). Forms: 4 lokat, 5 loket, 6 lockett, -itt, Sc. lokart, 6- locket. [ad. OF. locquet, loquet, luquet (mod. F. loquet latch: see Lucker), dim. of loc latch, lock (recorded chiefly see A.B.) of Tent origin, compute with Lock of 21 as AF.), of Tent. origin, cognate with LOCK sb.2]

as AF.), of l'eut, origin, cognate with LOCK sh.2]
† 1. One of the iron cross-bars of a window. Obs.
1354 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis.
1541 in Proc. Soc. Antig. Scotl. (1862) III. 163
And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndois grete lokartis of irne for binding of glas thateto.
1598 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886. II. 252 In euery light one vyright barr and fine Crosse barrs or locketts.
1319 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III 101 Et in Cloketnayles 3\frac{1}{2}d. Ibid. 102 Et in lxx loketnayles, 2d.
2. One of the metal plates or bands on a sc. blard.

nayies 34th. 10td. 102 Et in Ixx loketnayles, 2d.

2. One of the metal plates or bands on a sc. bbard.
1562 Act 5 Eliz. c. 7 No person...shall bring...into this
Realme...Hiltes, Pommeles, Lockettes, Chapes, Dagger
Blades [etc.]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lockett, 1that
part of a Sword-seabbard, where the Hook is fastened. 1879
Unif. Reg. in Navy List (1882) July 487/2 Scabbard.—The
top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a
half long respectively.

+3. A fastening or socket; Naut. (see quot.

a 1642). Obs.
a 1642 Sig W. Monson Naval Tracts III. (1704) 346/1 Lockets are the Holes the Pintle of the Murderers goes into. 1664 Butler Ilmlibras II. i. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Lockets 'bout their wrists.

4. A group of small jewels set in a pattern. Obs. 74. A group of small Jewels set the pattern. Ozn. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1, 2 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Sett of round Crystal Beads. 1696 Br. Pafrick Comm. Exod. xxviii. (1697):541 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 Lond. Gas. No. 3984 4 Lost., a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 Phillips, Locket, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † a. 'A small lock; any eatch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). Ohs. Hence the now current sense b. A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a

lock of hair, etc., and worn (usually, suspended from the neck) as an ornament.

For a passage c 1320 often quoted as an example of this sense, see Loket.

a. 1737 Balley vol. II, Locket, a little Lock of a Gold Chain. 1765 Ann. Reg. 152 The [nabob's] turban.. has a top.. most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out.

b. 1679 [see Halr sh. 10]. 1720 Gay Poems II. 399 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1838 Dickets O. Twist xxxviii, It contained a little gold locket: in which were two locks of hair. 1862 Catal. Internat. Exhib. II. xxxiii. 45 Locket, fine brilliant centre and drop, pierced open setting.

Hence Locketed ppl. a. a. Ornamented with a locket. b. Set in a locket.

1871 G. A. Sala in Belgravia XIV. 430 Somebody. was highly curled, oiled, ringed, chained, pinned, and locketed. 1901 Academy 10 Aug. 110/1 His [Geo. IV's] request to be buried in his night-shirt, beneath which was a locketed portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Lock fast (1p'kfast), a. [Two formations: (1) f. Lock sh.2 + Fast a.; (2) f. Lock v.1 + Fast adv.]

1. Chiefly Sc. Fastened or secured by a lock.

1453 in Exch. Rolls Scott. V. 556, xxxiiij grotis of xijd. grotis and jd. in a lokfast box. 1554 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 281 The saidis baillies suld tak and apprehend the said John Chalmer, and put him in custodie in stark lokfast hows. 1752 J. Louthian Form of Process (ed. 2) 137 That ye make steiked and lockfast Gates and Doors open and patent. 1820 Scott Monast. xxiv, Having no sure lockfast place of my own. 1888 Annis S. Swan Doris Cheyne xv. 232 It was not lockfast, of course, but I had no right with what it contained. 1890 Harper's Mag. Nov. 882/1 The cemetery was lock-fast now.

f.g. 1838 Blackn. Mag. X.LIII. 440 Psychology will be... lightened of a useless and unmarketable cargo which has kept her lockfast for many generations.

b. quasi-sb. A receptacle that is locked fast. 1851-61 Maynew Lond. Lubonr II. 341 A third party entered the house,... broke open several lockfast

the whole of the plate.

2. Mech. Adapted for locking something fast;

fast-locking.

1881 GREENER Gun 198 The two motions, the sliding and the drop-down, are combined in the Dougall lock-fast breech-action.

1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. 11, 327 So long as there is ample bearing surface and a good lock fast

Lockful ($l\varphi k ful$). [f. Lock sh, $^2 + - FUL$.] As much as will fill a lock.

nucn as WIII fill a IOCK.

1811 Two Rep. Thames Navig. 25 The Canals, some of which have no water, pay heavily for every lockfull forced up by steam-engines. 1837 Civil Eng. & Archit. Juni. 1, 44/2 Making 6740 cubic feet or 46,2434 gallons of water to each lockful.

each lockful. **Lockian** (10°kián), a. and sb. [f. Locke, the English philosopher (1632-1704) + -1AN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Locke or his followers. 1858 W. R. Pinie Ing. Hum. Mind ii. ii. 80 The most eminent of the professed Lockian School. 1877 E. CAIRO Philos. Kant II. Xiii. 511 Kant was the founder of a new philosophy, which was fatal to the Leibnitzian, as well as to the Lockian, Individualism.

B. sb. = Lockian. In recent Dicts.

Hence Locklanism. the publicosphical destricts.

Hence Lo'ckianism, the philosophical doctrines

of Locke or his followers.

1862 Macw. Mag. July 201 It is here that Berkeley passes from Lockianism to Platonism. 1886 Seth in Encycl. Brit. XXI. 383/1 The principles of Lockianism.

Locking (10 kin), vbl. sb.! [f. Lock v.! + -ING].]

1. The action of Lock v.! in various senses lit.

1. The action of Lock v.1 in various senses lit. and fig.; an instance of this.

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. t. v. 41 There is No danger in what shew of death it makes, More then the locking vp the Spirits a time. 1776 G. Temple Building in Water 145 The locking of Headers and Stretchers together. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1. 160/2 There was probably a locking of the bones with each other. 1842 Svo. Smiru Let. Locking in on Raitw. Wks. 1859 11. 322/r We have arranged our plan upon the locking-in system. 1860 Mrs. Cartive Lett. 111. 53 All the hateful preparatory lockings up and packings well over. 1882 Times 22 Feb., Such a gigantic locking up' of produce as that. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockin. 144 In this form of the lever escapement the pallets have not less than 10° of motion. Of this amount 2° are used for locking, and the remainder for impulse. The amount of locking is to some extent dependent on the size of the escapement. The lighter the locking the better. 1892 Zangwill. Bow Mystery 134 The outside locking could not have been effected if it the keyl had been in the lock. 2. concr. A contrivance for locking: † a. a lock (obs.); b. the piece of machinery in a watch, serv-

(obs.); b. the piece of machinery in a watch, serv-

(obs.); b. the piece of machinery in a watch, serving to lock the escapement.

1632 Lithgow Trav. 457 Close vp sayd he, this window...
with lyme and stone, stop the holes of the doore with double Matts, hanging another locking to it. 1816 Mechanic

1. 411 The locking may be compared to a light balance turning on fine pivots, without a pendulum-spring. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 410 Patent 'diamond escapement' as intended for the use of marine chronometers...

The locking is intended to be jewelled.

3. a. With down. The action of providing locks for lowering a vessel on a canal. b. The action of lowering or raising a vessel by the use of a lock or locks; also with down, up.

1776 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 246 Concerning the locking down and making a bridge. for the canal. 1795 J. Putlities Hist. Inland Navig. 361 The use, or locking down, is thus managed. 1bid. 362 For ascending, or locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. 1840 Evid. 11 ull Docks Comm. 122 They must enter by locking.

4. attrib. and Comb., chiefly Mech., denoting appliances serving to lock or engage one portion of a machine with another, as locking-bolt, -box, -brace, -clutch, -pole; locking-bar, -frame (see quots.); locking-pallet, -piece, a tooth of the detent, which engages successively the teeth of the escape-wheel; locking-plate, (a) = count-voheel (see Count sb, 19); (b) in a lock; (c) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when

(see COUNT sb.1 9); (b) in a lock; (c) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate (Knight Diet. Mech. 1875); (d) a nut-lock (ibid. Suppl. 1884); locking-spring (see quot. 1884); locking-spring (see quot. 1884); locking-spring (see quot. 1884); locking-spring (see quot. 1884); locking-stone, the 'jewel' of an escapement; locking-wheel = locking-plate (a and c).

1889 G. Firshay Eng. Railway 75 The 'Locking Bar'... is cheffy applied to siding points to prevent their being moved while a train is passing over them. 1881 Geferre Gan 266 ln the snap principle, the 'locking-bot is forced into the bites or grips by a spring upon the run being closed. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 38 The 'locking-box (in a nill governor). 1868 Kr. Munitions War 284 The hammer in its fall will force the 'locking-brace to enter its proper position. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 38 A 'locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels. 1889 G. Firshay Eng. Railway 71 The 'locking-frame' consists of a row of levers by means of which the signalman actuates every pair of points and every signal under his control. 1816 Mechanic 1. 373 A semi-cylindrical pin called the 'locking-pallet. 1841 (1942) This 'locking-plate. 1884 F. J. Bratten Watch & Clockin. 15 The locking plate. 1884 F. J. Bratten Watch & Clockin. 15 The locking plate. 1884 F. J. Bratten Watch & Clockin. 15 The locking plate. 1884 F. J. Bratten Watch & Clockin. 15 The locking spring being lost from the Watch. 1884 F. J. Bratten Watch & Clockin. 15 The locking Spring . (is) the spring of a watch case that keeps the cover closed against the force of the fly springs. 1961 (1961) See that the face of the 'locking stone is angled so as to give perceptible draw. 1704 Markh Lex. Techn., Connthe Cocking [pki], vibl. sb.2 Hat Mannf. [? f. Lock sb.1 + 1816]. [See quot.)

attached to the front part of the carriage.

Locking [pkin], vbl. sb.2 Hat Manuf. [? f. Lock sb.1 + -1Ni; 1.] (See quot.)

1900 Ann. Rep. Insp. Factories for 1898 II. 167 Locking.

This is the last stage before the fur passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur...are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag.

in a bag.

Lockist (lockist). [See Lockian and -187. Cf. F. lockiste.] A follower of Locke, one of his school.

1705 Hearne Collect. 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 134 Dr. Wynne is a great Lockist. 1856 Emerson Eng. Trails xiv. 239

Tis quite certain that. the dull men will be Lockist.

Lock-jaw. [An alteration of the older locked jaw: see Locked ppl. a] Popular name for trismus, or tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication.

causing the laws to remain rividly closed: a variety

causing the jaws to remain rigidly closed; a variety of tetanus. 'Also extended so as to mean Tetanus'

of tetanus, 'Also extended so as to mean 2 training (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1803 Med. Frint. IX. 316 One girl. died of lock jaw.

1804 Med. Frint. IX. 316 One girl. died of lock jaw.

1806 A. Funt Prine. Med. (1880) 841 The jaws are firmly shut by the rigid contraction of the moscles, and hence the affection is known as lock-jaw.

1874 CARPENTER Med. Phys. I. ii.

874 (1879) 78 Tetanus (commonly known as 'lock-jaw').

Hence Lock-jawed ppl. a., having the jaws fixed;

Hence Lo'CK-Jawed ppl. a., having the jaws fixed; fig. unable to speak.

1801 J. Brown in Naval Chron. VII. 153 We were lock-jaw'd. 1809 Marks Gil Blas xt. v. ? 7 On this theme you may expatiate till the populace become lock-jawed with astonishment.

1826 J. Wilson Nocl. Ambr. Wks. 1855 L. 210, I burst out into such a torrent of indignant eloquence that the Slaves and Tyrants were all tongue-tied and lock-jawed before me.

Lockless (lockles), a. [f. Lock sb.2 + Less.]

Lockless løkles), a. [f. Lock sb.² + Less.]
Having no lock (in various senses of Lock sb.²,

1591 Elouto and Fruits 90 In a lockles cheast, no man
will shake his bag. 1746-74 D. Gramam Metr. Hist. Rebell. i. Wks. 1883 1. 87 With lockless guns and rusty words.
1821 Byron Juan II. Ixxi, One large gold bracelet clasp'd
each lovely arm, Lockless. 1884 Hamerton Hun. Intere.
xxiv, Thrust into a lockless drawer.

Lockman (løkmæn). Se. and Isle of Man.
Forms: 5 6 lokman, 6 loikman, 7 lockmane,
7-lockman. [? f. Lock sb.² + Man sb. (cf. ON.
loknsveinn janitor); if so, the original sense would
be 'turnkey, jailor'.] † a. In Scotland: A public
executioner, hangman (obs.). b. In the Isle of
Man: The coroner's summoner.

- 1470 Henry Wallace xt. 1342 The lokmen than thai bur
Wallace but baid On till a place, his martyrdom to tak,
1568 Dubara Flyting 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on
ane ledder. a 1600 Montgomerte Misc. Poems xxi. 17
Quhy hes thou me alone in langour left? Delyvring me
vnto this lokman Love. 1616 Orkney Witch Trial in Misc.
Maitl. Club II. 191 To be tane be the lockmane to the
place of execution. 1656]. Chalonser Descr. Isle of Man
in D. King Vale-Royall w. 26 Either of the said Officers
may give their Token for Execution to the Coroner or
Lockman [side note, Lockman is an under-Sheriffel. 1735
Dyche & Parnon Dict., Lockman, the Name of an Officer
in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor,
which at London is called a Sheriff. 1818 Scott Hrt. Mull.

xiii, I wadna think of asking the lockman's place ower his head. 1863 Keble Life Bp. Wilson xix. 642 A lockman (or coroner's summoner) is presented for summoning a jury and witnesses to meet on a Sunday. 1884 C. Rogers Sco. Life Scotl. 11. x. 54 Every burgh lockman had his free house. Hence Lockmanship, the office or duties of a

'lockman'.

1500 in Pitcairn Crim. Triats I. *101 Gift to Adam Barde,
Lockmanne, for his Service of Lokmanschip.

Locko-man: see Locoman.

Lock-out. I'l. lock-outs (erron. locks-ont).

[f. vbl. phr. lock out: see Lock v. 5.] An act of
'locking out' a body of workers; i.e. a refusal on the part of an employer, or a number of employers acting in concert, to furnish work to their operatives until certain conditions have been as-

sented to by the latter collectively.

1860 All Fear Round No. 57, 161 Lock-outs competing against operatives intimidation. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE Exter Pays for II orking People iv. (1864) 91 Strikes on the one side have their counterpart in locks-out on the other.

Lockram 1 (le-kiām). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms:

5 lokerham, 6 locram, lo(e)queram, lockerom, lockram, lokeram, 6-7 locrum, lockrome, 7 lokram, 7-9 lock a rum, 6-9 lockeram, 6-lockram. [ad. F. locrenan, from Locronan (litecell of St. Ronan'), the name of a village in Brittany, where the fabric was formerly made. For the form cf. Buckram.]

Brittany, where the fabrie was formerly made. For the form cf. Buckram.]

1. A linen fabrie of various qualities for wearing apparel and household use. Also, an article made of lockram; in pl., pieces of lockram.

1483-4 in Swayne Sarim Churchao, Acc. (1866) 35 Proving vlind de lokerham ad emendand dinersus albas, vjd.

1520 Sir R. Elvor Will in T. Elyot & Gov. 1883.) I. App. A.

313 Lynnen cloth of canvas and lokeram for shetes and smockes and shirtes. 1552 in Sarrey Church Goods (1860) 16 One old surplice of loqueram. a 1592 Greene Jas. II., IV. iii, Let the linings be of tenpenny lockram. 1607 Shaks. Cov. n. i. 224 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram bout her reechie necke. 1615 Markham Eng. Honsen, n. i. (1669 42 Spread it thin upon new Lockram or Leather somewhat bigger than the grief. 1666 Lond. Gaz. No. 38/1 Two Barks of this Town laden with Lockerans from Jersey and Ghernsey. 1692 Ibid. No. 2810 (4 A considerable quantity of Locrums and Dowlas. 1719 D'Urger Vills (1879) H. 245 The sisters wear Locksam, and buy it of him. 1820 Scorr Ablot ii, Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockeram? 2. attrib.

1554 Bary Wills (Canden) 147 To Moder Huntman a new rayle and a lockerom kercher. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle 1, 755 His lockram bande sewde to his hempen shirt. 1632 Buome North, Lasse tv. iii. Whs. 1873 111. 74 Let all the good you intended me, let a lockram coife, a blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. 1640 Gazaridorn. Blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. 1640 Gazaridorn. Blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. 1640 Gazaridorn. Blew Gown, a Wheel, kand a clean Whip. 1640 Gazaridorn. bleware Lokram jaws, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram faws, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram. Hence Lockram-jawed a.

ENTICK London IV. 129 A lockram shift.

b. Lockram jaws, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram. Hence Lockram-jawed a. 1682 New News fr. Bedlum 36 Their Lockram Jaws we'l tent and tear. a 1700 B. E. Ph.t. Cant. Crew. Lockram-jawid, Thin, Lean, Sharp-visug d. 1706 E. Ward Hud. Redfie, I. vi. 7 After be'd made a little Pause, Again be stretch'd his Lockram Jaws. 1735 Dyche & Pardon Ph.t., Lockram-jawid, a Person of a long, lean, meagre Visage or Countenauer.

Lockram² løkram), dial. and U.S. Also lockum, lockrum. [? Figurative use of prec.; cf.

lockum. lockrum. [? Fignrative use of prec.; cf. bombast. fustian.
(But cf. logaram dial., in the Eng. Dial. Dicl. treated as a corruption of logarithm).]

A pack of gibberish. Also quasi-adf.
1825 J. Neal. Bro. Jonathan I. 157 What has all this long, lockum story to do with your trade? 1837 Haliburaton Clockm., Slick's Let. 8 As for that long lochrum about Mr. Everett, ..there aint a word of nuth in it. 1855—Nature & Hum. Nat. I. 14 In Congress no man can speak or read an oration more than an hour long; but he can send the whole lockrum, includin' what he didn't say, to the papers. 1854 in Miss Baker Northants Gloss.

Lockron, cornupt form of Lucken-Gowan.

Locksman (locksman). [f. lock's, gen. of Lock sh.2+Man sb.]

sb.2 + MAN sb.]

sh.2+ Man sb.]

†1. Sc. A turnkey, jailor; also = Lockman a.
17. in Fountainhall Decis. (1759) 1. 169 (Jam.) The Provosts and Baillies of Edinburgh...do judge Alexander Cockburn their Haugman or Locksman within three suns—for letc.]. 1820 Scorr Abbot xxiii, To play the Locksman here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement, than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?
2. = lock-keeper (see 1.0cK sb.2).
1846 Mas. Gore Eng. Chur. (1852) 66 Thomas Scroggs, a locksman on the Paddington canal. 1884 Manch. E. am. 19 Sept. 8/4 The locksmen of the Ridean Canal have a busy time opening and shutting the 47 huge gates.

Locksmith (lp/ksmip). [f. Lock sh.2+ SMITH.]
An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend

An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend

locks.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert Hist. & Munic. Rec. Irel. (Rolls) 87
Ricardus le lokismith de Tickehille. c 1440 Promp. Parr.
311/2 Loksmythe, serefaber. 1501 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.
(1900) II. 112 The lok smyth of Edinburgh. 1627 S. S. in
Capt. Smith Scaman's Gram. a iij b, He's neither LockSmith, Gold-Smith, nor Black-Smith. 1707 Lond. Gaz. No.
4347/4 Thomas Temple the Younger, late of North-Walsham..., Lock Smith. 1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comon. 179
In the cathedrals of the period the locksnith's work was
especially elaborate and ingenious. 49-2

Hence Locksmithery, the locksmith's art. 1804-6 Syd. Smith Mor. Philos. (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

Lockspit. [f. Lock $sb.^2$ or $v.^1 + \text{Spit}$ a turf.] (See quots.) Hence **Lockspit** v. trans., to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lockspitting**

vbl. sb.

1649-50 Ogilby tr. Virgil v. (1654) 319 marg., Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 HARRIS Lev. Techn. Lock-spit, a Termin Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Sapp., Lockspit, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work. 1889 N. V. Linc. Gloss., Lockspit, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool. Ibid. s.v., I lockspitted her oot fra one end to t uther.

+ Lockster. Obs. rare—1. [?f. Lock sb.1 + -STER.] ? A woman who picks yarn.
1590 Proclam. in Noake Worcestersh, Relics (1877) 61
The knitters of hose. divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarne.

Lock-up, sb. (a.). [f. Lock v.1 + Up adv.]

1. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the

a. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.

1871 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Mar. 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up. 1895 M. WILLIAMS Leaves Life I. 16 One of the lamusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plumptree's bell and running away.

b. The action of 'locking up' capital, or insenting it was that it cannot be quickly realized,' an

vesting it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked

up'.

1866 Crump Banking xi. 246 The banker continues to throw good in oney after bad, the termination of which . is an indefinite lock-up. 1889. Spectator 9 Mar., This means a 'lock-up' of nine millions sterling. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 5 Apr. 6/3 To distinguish between bills and unortages between liquid assets and lock-ups. 1900 tbil. 30 May 9/3 Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.

2. (Short for bok-up house or room: see 4.) An appartment or building that can be locked up.

apartment or building that can be locked up.

a. gen.

1890 Daily News 17 Feb. 3/4 No. 126 was what builders call the 'lock up'. Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked.

b. A house or room for the detention usually

b. A house or room for the detention usuary temporary' of offenders.

1859 Jernson Brittany in 141 Lodge me in the lock-up for the night. 1855 J. Cameron Malayan Imita 267 In tendarys. 600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock-ups of the central police station. 1891 Barrie Little Minister (1892) 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up.

3. An official who locks up a building for the

night.

1893 H. Lie Caron 25 Frs. in the Secret Service (ed. 15)
165 Breslin, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and Tock-up.

4. attrib. passing into adj., with the sense capable of being locked up'; as lock-up coach-house, line (of business., place, room. shed; lock-up house, a house of determine the serve outst. [182]. Lock-up house of detention, spec. (see quot. 1785); lock-up shop, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night.

shop, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night.

1840 DickLSS Birth. Rindge xxxv, Choice stabling, and a blockup coach-house. 1767 Chron. in Ann. Rigs. 65, 2 The office keeper., found it to be a 'bockup house for recruits.

1772 Ibid., '72 The detestable practices carried on by kidnappers. in what are called lock-uphouses. 1785 Gross. Dict. Finlgar Tongue, Lock np house, a spunging house. . also houses kept by agents or crimps, who inlist or rather trepan men to serve the East Inda, or African Company as soldiers.

1804 Europ. Mag. XLV. 332 note, Coleman-street. had in it. a Magistrate. and a lock-up house. 1851 Thackery Eng. Hum. iii. (1876) 246 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. Xiii, There is not a man. could be of size muckle use. in the. 'bock-up line of business. 1803 Malkin Gil Blus vi. i. ? 15 He. opened all his 'lock up places. 1823 Spirit Publ. Trats. (1825) I. 171 The Magistrate. was surprised to see such a figure brought out from amongst the filthy wretches. of the 'bock-up room. 1830 Daily News 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1812 Cot. Hawker Diary (1833) I. 54 They are under a 'lock-up shop which was closed at about 6.30 last evening.

110 Coty Parketon becking toxalling in the strength of the power of the coty. In the coty of the power of the coty. In the power of the strength of the power of the coty. In the coty of the coty of the coty. In the coty of the coty of the coty. In the coty of the

locks in abundance.

1611 COTGR., Houpelu, lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky rich-

† Lockyer, locker. Obs. In 4-5 lokyer(e, 5 lokece, 6 locker, lockier. [f. Lock sh.² + -yer, -1ER, -ER!] A locksmith.

1356 in Riley Jiem. Lond. (1868–282 Henry Clement, lokyer. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode III. xvii. (1869) 144. This hand is. a fals lokyer, and a fals moneyere and a fals tellere of pens. 1481-90 Haward Househ. Eks. (Roxh.) 3-1 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer, and he shall have for his wages xl.s. c1532 Du Wes Introd. Fir. in Palser, 908 The smythe or locker le marchall on servarier. 1574 Hertowes Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1572) 245 How may I make report of the euils that Vera the Lockier hath committed in Valiodolid.

Loco ¹ (lōw kø). U.S. [A use of Sp. loco insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of Astragalus) found in the western and south-western U.S., which, when eaten-by-cattle, produce loco-disease. More fully loco-plant, loco-

1883 Harper's Mag. Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 Science XIII. 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as 'grass-staggers', which is caused by eating the 'loco-weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.

b = loco-disease (Cent. Dict.)

b. = loco-disease (Cent. Dict.).

c. attrib. and Comb., as loco-eater, intoxication; loco-disease, a disease in horses, affecting the

loco-disease, a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.

1834 Pall Mall G. 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him. and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 Cornle. Mag. Sept. 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1839 Syd. Soc. Lex., Loco-discase.

1000 2. Short for L.COC-PICCO 2.

1841 H. Clay Let. 4 July in Private Corr. (1853) 454 The Locos are..opposed to the scheme. 1847 Emily Dickinson Lett. (1894) 1. 67 To say nothing of its falling into the mercites hands of a loco!

1000 3. Short for LOCOMOTIVE 5h. Also attrib.

Loco 3. Short for LOCOMOTIVE sb. Also attrib. 1898 R. Kipling Days Work 215 An eight-wheeled 'American' loco, 1901 Daily Chron, 2 Sept, 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

† **Lococession.** Obs. rare = 0. [f. L. loco, abl. of locus place + cession-em, n. of action from codere to yield.] 'A giving place' (1656 Blount Glossogr. citing Dr. Charleton).

Loco-descriptive, a. [f. loco- (in Loco-Motion) erroneously taken as a combining form of L. locus place.] Descriptive of local scenery, etc. 1815 Wordsw. Poems Pref. The Epitaph, the Inscription the Sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class (the Hyllium). 1833 J. M. (title) The Invitation; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wilts and Dorset. 1841 DISBABLI Almen. Lit. (1859). II. 19 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's Coopers Hill', and its numerous. imitations.

Locoed (low kowd), fpl. a. U.S. [f. Loco! + -ED.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also transf. of a person see quot. 1892.

1836 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 298 About two hundred and fifty flocoed horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where "boo" flourished. ... In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch. 1892 Chamb. Tral. 17 Dec. 216/2 In localities where loco is found, ... if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated "locoed".

Loco-foco (low koufowko). U.S. [An invented] Loco-descriptive, a. [f. loco- (in Loco-

loco is found, ... if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

Loco-foco 'lowko₁lowko₂. U.S. [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation. It has been conjectured that loco was taken from locomotive, wrongly imagined to mean 'self-moving'; focomay he a jingling alteration of It. fuoco or Sp. fuego fire (the inventor would hardly think of L. focus hearth, which is the source of the mod. Rom. words for 'fire').] + 1. 'A self-igniting eigar or match' Bartlett, More fully loco-foco eigar, match. Ohs.

1830 Synd. Franklin Inst. XXIV. 116 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco-foco matches which were new to us. . They ignite by friction and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 Brand Diel. Sci., etc. (ed. 2) s.v., Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos). 1856 Brantlett Thicl. Amer. sv., In 1834 John Marck opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties. One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain'; the other was a self-lighting eigar, with a match composition on the end. These he called 'Loco-foco' eigars. 1833. A Gitans Amer. People xxi. 437 When the candles had been blown out. they were light d with matc. es then [1835] called 'locofoco's.

2. U.S. Polit Hist, Used attrib, or quasi-adj. as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party for the origin of the better that the street of the better than the street of the better than the street of the better than the street of the better the street of the better than the origin of the better than the street of the better than the street of the better than the street of the better than the street of the better t

section of the Democratic party for the origin of the name see quot, 1842). Hence absol. a member

the name see quot. 1842). Hence absol. a member of this party.

The name was given in 1835; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.

1837 P. Hone Diary 6 Sept. The President's message...is locofoco to the very core.

1838 H. Clay Let. 28 Aug. in Private Corr. (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that felection] in Missouri.

1838 W. Irving in Life & Lett. (1866) 111. 120 Those loco foco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures.

1842 J. D. Hammond Polit. Hist. N. Y. 11. 491-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights... were extinguished. The Equal Rights party... had provided themselves with Loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted. Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the Courier and Enquirer, a whig, and the Times, a democratic... newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-foco Party, a sort of nick-name which the whigs have since given to the whole democratic party.

1844 DICRES Mart. Chaz. xvi, Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chawed up. 1850 HAMTHORNE Scarlet L. Introd. (1883) 23 But... you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor.

1856 HOWELLS Impressions & Exp. 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.

Hence Lo:cofo coism, the principles of the Loco-

1837 HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks. 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most arrant democracy and locofocoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 S. L. J. Life in the South I. i. 5 'Platforms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms', ... and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

† Locoman, Negro-English. Obs. Also locko-Perh. f. some African word, possibly Aku ológu sorcerer (J. Platt, jun.) + MAN 5b.] (See quots.)

1796 STEDMAN Surinam II. xxvi. 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets. Ibid. xxix. 359 A locko-man, or sorcerer.

Locomobile (lockomowbil), a. and sb. Locomobile (lō-kōmowbil), a. and sb. [1. L. loco, abl. of locus place + mōbilis Mobile. Cf. F. locomobile.] a. adj. 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889); b. sb. 'A locomobile vehicle' (Webster Suppl. 1902). So Locomobility [cf. F. locomobilit], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Locomote (lōu kōmōut), v. [l-ack-formation from Locomotion.] intr. To move about from place to place.

place to place.

Originally stang; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use.)

1846 Quarter Race Kentucky 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you git too hot to locomote. 1865 Intell. Observ. Sept. 83 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground ... and by drawing the other extremity up to that point, 1887 Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip XXIII. 269/x They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

Locomotility (loukomouti-liti). rare-F. locomotilité, f. L. locō (see Locomotive) + F. mo-tilité power of movement.] The faculty or power

of locomotion.

1857 Dunglison's Med. Lev. s.v. Locomotion, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called Locomotivity, and comotility.

Locomotion (lowkomow son). [f. L. loco (see Locomotive) + mōtiōn-em Morion. Cf. F. locomo-tion, Sp. locomocion, It. locomozione.]

1. The action or power of moving from one place

Lucomotive) + mōtiōn-em Motion. Cf. F. locomotion, Sp. locomocion, It. locomocione.]

1. The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.

1646 Sir T. Browse Pseud. Ep. III. i. 104 All progression or animal locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed tractu & pilsu. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 39

The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Locomotion. 194 New Pract. Philoz. 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Locomotion in Corporeal Substances. 1765

Blanckstone Comm. 1. 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco-motion of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Aat. (1834) II. 305 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for .. God is omnipresent. 1817

J. Evans Exerus. Windsor, etc. 451 The Oyster. was once thought to have no power of loco-motion, but it is now ascertained, that it can move from place to place. 1856

Sir B. Broone Psychol. Ing. 1. ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion. 1872 Hvulke Physiol. vii. 157 Movement. of the body as a whole. is termed locomotion. 1881 Burnov-Sanderson in Nature No. 619, 44 Those Jez. organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation.

2. Movement from place to place, esp. by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling. 1788 R. Gravus Recoll. Shenstone 66 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was, was a matter of some importance. 1820 Edin. Rev. XXXIII. 77 Taxes upon warnth, light and locomotion. 1835 Mrs. Cantuke Lett. 1. 31, 1 have no taste whatever for locomotion, by carth, air, or sea. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1852 H. Rocess Ess. I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a

1. Of or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. Locomotive faculty (cf. F. faculté locomotive), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the

movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also locomotive power.

1612 W. Sclate Chr. Strength 12 Some kind of command over the locomotine facultie. 1627 S. Ward Happiness of Practice 27 Like dying men, and sicke of Apoplexies and speech; but no faculty Loco-motine, no power to stirre hand or foote. 1640 Br. Reynolds Passions (1658) 1105 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. 1196 Complaints of

gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. 1649 BULWER Pathonyot. I. vi. 35 To which the command of Reason and the will doe concurre with the locomotive power. 1666 Harvey Morb. Angl. iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul. 1717 Frong Alma 1. 287 If in the night too of the Isr. a child kicks, 07 shows his loco-motive tricks. 1750 STERNE Tr. Slandy I. ii, The Homunculus is...endow'd with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. 1817 Coleridge Biog. Lit. I. iii. 62 As if the passive page of a book..instantly assumed at once loco-motive power. 1833 BENTHAM Not Paul 197 Except this exercise of the loco-motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still-life. a 1862 BUCKLE Civilia. (1869) 111. v. 438 The locomotive .. functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. jocular. Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

171 GRAV in Corr. 20. Nicholls (1843) 120, I rejoice you

ment from one locality or country to another.

1771 Gray in Corr. vo. Nicholls (1843) 120, 1 rejoice you have met with Froissant; he is the Herodotus of a harbarous age:..his locomotive disposition, .. his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. 1786 Observer.

No. 85 III. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom. 186-7 J. Bressono Miscries Ilmn. Life (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1831 CARLYLE Sarl. Res. n. vii, We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. 1850 J. STRUTHERS My Oran Life iv. Poet. Wks. I. p. xlvii, The young man .. laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. 1874 HELTS Soc. Press. x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbours.

C. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion.

e. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion.

Comotive fower: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power.

1825 J. Nicholson Oferat. Mechanic 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [sc. as opposed to stationary engines].

1851 Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib. 219 Steamengine .. adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion. animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

own powers of locomotion.

1657 S. Purchas Pol. Flying-Ins. 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it. 1709 T. Robbisson Ess. Nat. Hist. Westmid., 8 Cumbid., 33 These shell Fish which were not Loco-motive were left behind. 1794 Cowper Needless Alarm 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind; Birds of all feather, beasts of every name. 1816 Kirby & Sr. Entomol. (1843) 1. 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive egg. 1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges. 1879 G. Allen Colour Sense iii. 23 The young barnacles and balani are active, locomotive animals.

b. jocular. Of a person: That is constantly

b. jocular. Of a person: That is constantly

b. jocular. Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 J. Whaley Tran. of a Shilling 66 Poems 186 Or when my dwelling I would change... My loco-motive Face was seen At Hampstead, or at Turnham-Green.

1810 Scott Fain, Lett. 3 Oct. (1894) I. vi. 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland.

1827 Sporting Mag. XX. 262, I have not been much loco-motive of late.

1842 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 128/2 He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresithle desire for change.

1878 C. MacGregor in Monthly Packet 19 Hadrian...was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had.

1896 Farmer Slang, Locomotive tailor, a tramping workman.

2. Of things: est. of a vehicle or piece of

c. Of things; esp. of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its

own mechanism.

1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 670 Mr. Gordon has taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. 1827 D. McNicoll Wks. (1837) 185 This new locomotive world/sc. a sailing-vessel]. moves onward through the ocean. 1835 E. Howann R. Reefer viii, Behold me. confined in a locomotive prion [sc. an ordinary carriage]. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXII. 485 Such locomotive machines, impel ed by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. 1846 Greener Sci. Gumery 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once; if attempted, you hreak and fracture the whole carriages. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 366 Patent dibble, with locomotive machine attached. 1858 Hawthorse Fr. & H. Yrnls. I. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. 1860 All Year Round No. 65, 352 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec. Locomotive engine, † locomotive steam

d. spec. Locomotive engine, + locomotive steam engine: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to stationary engine), usually by the generation of steam; esp. a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine.

of cariages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to locomotive (see B. I).

1815 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing... coal-waggons. 1815 Specif. of De Bander's Patent No. 3959. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. 1837 Private Act (Stockton & Darlington) 4 Geo. IV. c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company... shall from Time to Time think proper. for the Conveyance of Passengers. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) 1. p. x, Locomotive and marine engines. 1861 Act 24 § 25 Vict. c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any Person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall...cause a... Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. 1851-6 Woodward Mollinsia 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. sb.

side of its course. 1857-6 Woodwarn Mollinsia 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. sb.

1. = Locomotive engine (see A. 2 d).
1829 J. Walker Rep. (7 Mar.) to Directors L'hool & Manch. Kailvo. Co. (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing. 1831 Boorn L'hool & Manch. Kailvo. (cd. 2) 70 All established methods. horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. 1837 Long. In Life (1891) L. 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light. 1849 B. Barton Scleet. etc. p. xxviii. A variety of nodes, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. 1861 Act 24 % 25 Vict. c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by Steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. 1886 Empel. Brit. XX. 244/2 The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. slang. pl. The legs.
1841 Land of Logan 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotive—the infuriated man with the fork at her lucels. 1843 W. T. Moncrett P. Scamps of Lond. i. 1 (Farmer). I will stop my locomotives directly. So now you may set your's agoing as soon as you like. 1870 Sheffield Times Mar. (bid., Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives.

2. An animal having powers of locomotion.
1872 DANY Corab. i. 23 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actimia attaching themselves to locomotives to the claws or backs of crabs [etc.].

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.
1880 Vlain Hints Needlework 05 There are a kind called locomotives on which no maker will place his mark.

4. attrib. and Comb., as locomotive directly; locomotive ear U.S., a locomotive direct, craginaer (also U.S. = -driver), -runner (U.S. = -driver); locomotive and no evenicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864-97).

1864-97.

1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 613 *Locomotive-driver.
1889 G. Findlay Eng. Railway p. v. 1 must not omit to
acknowledge my obligations to the Chief *Locomotive
Engineer. 1890 M. N. Forkey in Kailwa, Amer., 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. Ibid. 137 *Locomotive-runners

and firemen.

Locomotively (lõukõnsõutivli), adv. [f. Locomotive+-Ly²] With regard to locomotion.

1861 Direnss 67. Expect. siv. He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. 1882 SMA Amer. Revis. (1883) Liv. 63. A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

Locomotiveness (loukomoutivnes). prec. +-NESS.] The quality or fact of being loco-motive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 Blackre. Mag. XVII. 335 The Minuet is, the aristocracy of locomotiveness. 1829 Examater 595's We reduced her organ of locomotiveness. 1833 New Monthly Mrg. XXVIII. 303 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed.

Locomotivity lowkomontiviti). rare-1. [ad. F. locomotivité, f. locomotif, -ive: see Lecomotive.]
Power of locomotion; ability to move from place

to place.

1792 BRYANT Anthent. Script. 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity.
1837 [see Locomotility]. 1888 in Syd. Sov. Lev.
Locomotor [öwkömöntət], sb. and a. [f. L. locō (see Locomotive) + mötor. agent-n. f. movēre to move; see Motor. Cf. F. locomoteur, whence the adjective use B. is adopted.]

A. sb. One who or something which has loco-

A. 50. One who of something which has focus motive power.

1822 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Dist. Corresp., They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. 1869 Daily News 2 June, There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view. 1883 B. W. Richardson in Longin, Mag. Oct. 594 [Cycling] Everyone his own locomotor against time. 18. Elect. Rev. XXIV. 270 (Cent.) Electric locomotors.

B. adj. (Chiefly Phys.) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. Locomotor ataxy: See

Locomotory (Jōukomōu təri), a. [f. L. locō (see Locomotive) + mōtōrius having the function of movement: see Motory.] Pertaining to or

of movement: sce Motory.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 701/2 Whatever the form of the locomotory organ i. it is always organized in the same manner.

1892 R. L. Stevenson Across the Plains 292
To what passes with the anchored vermin [sc. plants], we have little clue... But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

+ Locomove, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Move v., after Locomotion.] = Locomote v.

1792 T. Twining Let. 16 July in Country Clergyman 18th Ceut. (1882) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning.. we begin to loco-move towards Bitteswell.

Locomutation. nonce-wd. [f. loco- (after

LOCOMOTION) + MUTATION.] Change of place.

1886 LOWELL Progr. World in Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 184
The tendency of population towards great cities; no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

Loco-restive, a. nonce-wal. [Humorous imitation of Locomotive, rest being substituted for

mot.] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 Lamb Corr. Wks. 1868 L. 10 Your loco-restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

Locorum, variant of Lockram! Chs.

Locorum, variant of LOCKRAM! Obs.

Locrian (lowkian), a. and sb. [f L. Locris + -an.] a. adf. Of or pertaining to the Loci, a people of Greece, or to their country Locis. Locrian mode: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th coclesiastical mode. b. sb. One trarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. b. sb. Cne of the Locri; an inhabitant of Locris.

of the Loci; an inhabitant of Locis.

1598 Chapman Hind II. 35 Aiax the lesse, Oileus Sonne, the Locians led to warre. 1715 Pote Hind II. 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locian Squadions on. 1753 Chapmars Cycl. Suff., Locian, in antient music, the seventh species of the diapason. 1835 Theorem Cycle. 1, 99 The Locians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation. 1836 J. Giller Cycl. Johns. II. 1859 1790 In the fact recorded of the Locian legislator we find [etc.]. 1880 Rockstro in Grove Pict. Jins. II. 1851 Locian Mode. So + Locremsian [I. L. Jorensis].

1547 Becon Agst. Adultory iii, Homities 1, M. (1859–130 Among the Lociensians the adulterers had both their eyes thrust out.

Loculament lokiŭlăment. [ad. L. loculament-um, t. loculus dim. of locus a place.] A little cell; spec. in Bot., one of the cells or compartments

cell; spec, in Bot., one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp; a loculus, 1656 Bround Glossegn, Localament, a place of bords made with holes for Pigeons or Conies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads, Dr., Chard, Lot., 1979 Stoans, Janaica I. 18 A small peac, made up of three localaments or cells. 1766
J. Lee Introd. Bot. 1, vi. 1765) 13 The cells, or heliow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are holged, Localaments. 1796 DE STRV in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vii. § 1, 289 The localaments, locally or cells of the pericarp.

Hence Localamentose a. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889.

Hence **Loculamentose** a. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889, Loculamentous a. (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1856, full of loculaments or little cells.

Lecular lp kiñlăt), α. Phys. and Bot. [ad. mod.1. loculār-is, f. locules.] Having loculi.

1847-9 Topo Cy. l. lnat. IV. 121/1 The locular aspect of their divided suriaces.

their divided surfaces.

b. with defining prefix, as bi-tri-, unilocular, etc. [1783, 1836 see Billocular.] 1871 W. A. Lingmon Lichenflora in Septate and mural-locular. Trid. 21 Irregularly muriformi-locular. thid. 230 Spores fuscous. 4-locular. 1871 W. L. Lindsey in Q. Trid. Maroscop. Sci. XI. 30 The sportdar of the Biatora are, sometimes 2-locular, though also simple.

spording of the Biatora are, sometimes 2-locular, though also simple.

Loculate [p/kiñ/ε](), a. [ad. L. loculāt-us, f. loculus; see Loctiles and -ATE] = Loctilus; see Loctiles and -ATE] = Loctilus.

1866 in Treas, liet. 1889 in Syd. No. Lev.

Loculated (lp/kiñ/ē/téd., fpl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED.] Divided into loculi; celled.

1867 Hone in Phil. Trans. XCH. ε2 The loculated cecum. 1859 Toto Cycl. Anat. V. 2ε8/1 The infundibula of Rossignol, are loculated with the ultimate cells. 1886 of Rossignol are loculated with the relativate cells. 1886 in Maria is 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [ctc.]. 1897 Allbur's Syst. Med. 111. 894 The perityphilite abscess is deeply loculated.

Loculation ([p/kii/ē/spn]). [f. L. loculātus; see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated; development or production of loculi.

1855 in Maxie Expos. Lev.

lated; development or production of loculi.
1855 in Manne Expos. Lex.

Locule (lexial). [a. F. locule, ad. L. loculus,
dim. of locus.] = Loculus.
1838 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Loculicidal (lexinilisal dal), a. Bot. [f. L.
locul-us. dim. of locus place + cid-, cædère to cut +
-AL.] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through
the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.
1819 Lindley Rihands' Observ. Fruits & Seeds 85
Loculicidal; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of
the cells. 1830 — Nat. Syst. Bot. 33 Dehiscence either
loculicidal or septicidal. Ibid. 134 Capsule.. with 3 loculicidal valves. 1870 Hooren Stud. Fiora (1884) 75 Loculicidal crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.
Hence Loculicidally adv.

cidal crustaceous or corraceous carpets.

Hence Loculicit dally adv.

1847 W. E. Stelle Field Hot. 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally. 1870 Hoores Stud. Flora 46 Polygala... Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges. Ithd. (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved.

Loculose (lp/kiñlōws), a. Bot. [ad. L. loculōs-us. f. loculus: see -ose.] Full of loculi or cells;

divided into cells by internal partitions.

1855 in Hype Clarke. 1866 Treas. Bot., Loculose, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. 419/1.

Loculous (le kiŭlos), a. Bot. [f. L. loculosus: see prec. and -ous.] = Loculose.

1840 in Smart. 1900 in Jackson Bot. Terms.

|| Loculus (lockintles). Pl. loculi (lockintlei).

[L. loculus, dim. of locus.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. 11. vi. (1872) 1. 87 St. Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. 1883 Fortu. Rev. July 137 Another spacious cave...containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. Zool., Anal., and Bot. One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another

small cavities or cells separated from one another

small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1851 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. 1872 Nicholson Palvont. 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi. 1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. 419/1 Loculus, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. 1897 Allout's Syst. Med. III. 894 This disposition [in perityphilitic abscesses] to the formation of locul or pockets.

Locum. collog. Short for Locum Tenens.

Locum. colloq Short for Locum TENENS.

1901 Scotsman it Mar. 8 8 Acting .. as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the

minister).

Tocum-tenency (löw'köm₁tī'nēnsi). Also tenancy. [f. next: sec -cy. Cf. med.L. locum-tenentia.] The position of being a locum tenens.

1844 G. S. Faber Eight Dissert. (1845) 11. 343 It is not very probable that St. John .. would have employed the .. word Antichristus, in the sense of Locum-Tenancy or Usurpation of the character of Christ. 1831 Church fields 19 Feh. 193 Advit. Caracy, or Locum Tenency, wanted by a priest. 1893 G. Travers Mona Mactean 1. 268 To look out for a practice, or a locum-tenency. 1896 Daily News 18 Dec. 5 2 [He] will take the locum-tenency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

Locum tenens (lö'köm ti'nenz). [med.La.

| Locum tenens (lō ckĕm tē nenz). [med.L., = one who bolds the place of another)', a Lieutensky: L. locum, accus, of locus place: tenens, || Locum tenens (lō ck vm tī nenz). pr. pple. of tenere to hold.] One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional

belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute. In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman.

[1463 Relis of Partl. V. 4997, & dicti Locumtenentinandato, declarabat, qualiter idem Locumtenens. . Parliamentum voluit prorogare.] 1641 'SMECIYMNEUS' Ansie, v. (1653) 22 Leaving Titus as his Locum tenens. 1683 in Strype Stowe's Sure. Lond. (1720) 11. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Maiors Locumtenens. 1755 Carte Hist. Eng. IV. 410 They ordered him to appoint a locum tenens and upon his declining to do so, they required.. the three cidest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post. 1764 Foote Mayor of G. 11. Wks. 1793 1. 187 D'ye mean.. Master Jeremy's deputy?.. Ay, ay, his locum tenens. 1838 Lytton Alice In. ii, The old driveller will be my locum tenens, till years and renown enable me to become his successor. 1883 S. C. Hall. Retrospect I. 326 He not being on the spot, a locum tenens became a necessity.

1824 G. Downis Lett. Cont. Countries I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its locumtenens.

21th. 1887 Pall Mall G. 16 Nov. 71 Dr. S. the locumtents.

tenens. 1887 Pall Mall G. 16 Nov. 7/1 Dr. S., the locum tenens body physician of his Imperial and Royal Highness. 1889 Ibid. 13 Nov. 3 1 Young medical men. who are taking locum tenens work.

The theory of the mant, see prec.] = Lieutenant. Sc. Obs. [ad. late I. locam tenent-cm: see prec.] = Lieutenant. 1492 Extra. ts. Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 421 My lord Huntle, locumtenant. 1544 thid. 193 For furnesing of ane thowsand horse to remain with the locumtenant on the bordourle, for resisting of our auld ennimers of Ingland. Thid. 194 And als thair was present in ingment twa writings of the Erle of Huntle, locumtenent generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence + Locumtenentry (Sc. -tenendry) = LIEU-TENANTRY.

1544 Extracts Alerd. Reg. (1844) I. 194 Within the bounds of his locumtenendry.

Locupletative (lekiuplFtătiv), a. [f. L. locu-

plētāre to enrich, f. locuplēs: see next and -ATIVE.]

plētāre to enrich, f. locuplēs: see next and -ATIVE.]
Tending to enrich.
1802-12 BENTHAM Ration. Yndic. Ecnid. (1812) V. 702
The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible...if servitive, exculpative, exconerative, or locupletative.

Locuplete (lp/khřplr), a. rare. [ad. L. locuplēt-em, locuplēt richly stored.] Well-stored, rich.
Hence Locupletely adv. rare-1.
1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe 21 The Digests of our English discoueries cited vp in the precedence and be documentized most locupleatly. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Locuplete, rich, wealthy, well-stored. 1864 HALDEMAN Tours Chess Knight
Bibliogr. 3 Books.. in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

1 Locus (lõu-kõs), sh. Pl. loci (lõu-spi). (L.

|| Locus (lōu·kžs), sb.1 Pl. loci (lōu·səi). [L.

| Locus (low kbs), sb.1 Pl. 1001 (low sp1). [L. = place.]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality.
1715 Chevne Philos. Princ. Relig. 11. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal Locus of, and penetrates all Bodies. 1874 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 516 These certificates were. entirely inadequate to determine the locus of the claims without parol testimony. 1876 Gbc. Extor Dan. Der. v. xxxix, We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual locus where there is a presence of other souls. 1886, Syd. Soc. Lex., Locus, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII.
395 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has

a locus apart from the region in which impressions..are registered. 1901 Dundee Advertiser 10 Jan. 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a miserable question of the locus of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin

The torical writers, after Gr. τόπος.]

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v. 1894 Bruce St. Paul's Concept. Chr. vii. 155 This manner of handling the locus of justification is very open to criticism.

3. Math. The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with

point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-41 Chambers Cycl. S.V., A locus is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. Ibid., All loci of the second degree are conic sections. 1758 Levons Fluxions iv. § 90 The locus of a simple equation is always a right line.

1848 Salmon Conic Sect. ii. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical locus.

1879 Clefford Secting & Thinking iv. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the locus of the successive positions of the moving point.

1881 Nature XXV. 131 The locus of the centre of this extraordinary harometric deperssion.

1882 Leudesdorf Cremona's Prof. Geom. 119 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (hut not in perspective), the locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: locus classicus, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is

passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; locus communis, a CommonPlace; locus in quo, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in Law, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; Iocus pœnitentiæ (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in Law, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; locus standi, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in Law, a right to appear in

been taken; locus standi, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in Law, a right to appear in court. Also genius loci see Genius 7).

1864 H. Hayman Ex. Gb. & Lat. Verse Introd. p. xxii, If a special subject has a 'locus classiens, as chariot racing... in the Electra of Sophocles.

1883 Sat. Ker., 7 Apr. 446.1. The inclusion of honourable traffic... (was) grounded upon an utter misconception of the three loci classici in the Mosaic law.

1885 Law Times LXXIX, 3281/1 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a locus classicus in the law of life insurance.

1531 Elvor Gov. 1. xiv, Hauyng almoste all the places where five hy shid fetche their raisons, called of Oratours 'loci communes, which I omitte to name.

1717 Salkeld King's Bench Rep. I. 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two Places alledged and the Avowant has only answered to the 'locus in quo, &c. which is but one of the two Places.

1842 De Moscax in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton (1889) HI. 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the locus in quo.

1892 Atkins Kelt or Gael). to [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe—Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite locus in quo.

1876 Erskine Instit. 10. ii. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to resile from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law 'decus penituatiae': that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 Sir J. Perason in Law Rep. 20 Chanc. Div. 489, I see no locus panituative given to him after he has once made his election.

1835 J. W. Croket Comp., 1. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a locus positientiae': that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 Sir J. Perason in Law Rep. 20 Chanc. Div. 489, I see no locus panituative given to him after he has once made his election.

1835 J. W. Croket Ros

Sp. loco lunatic (pl. locos): cf. Loco 1.] Something stupefying. Also attrib. in locus-ale, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

cating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

163 Sir T. P. Blount Nat. Hist. 146 The first of which

[viz. scum of sugar-cane] that ariseth is little worth; but
afterwards, what is scumm'd off, they make a very good

drink of, called Locus-Ale, much used by the Servants in

Jamaica. 1851-61 Mayitew Lond. Labour 111, 387 Some

of the convicts would have given me some lush with a locust

in it (laudanum hocussing).

Tocus (lõukõs), v. slang. [f. Locus sb.²] trans. To stupefy with drink. To locus away: 10 get away under the influence of drink. Cf. Hocus r. 1831 Examiner 764/2 May thew a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to locus or Burke me?' Mr. Horner explained that 'locus' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in John Bull 5 Dec. 386/3 has: 'Are you going to hocus (or burk) me'.] 1868 Temple Bar XXIV. 539 'Locusing' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and 'bellowsing' is putting his light out. 1898 J. A. Barry S. Brown's Bunyip, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' locussed nway to sea, an' I wants to git back home again.

Locust low köst), sb. Also (in sense 5) 7-locus.
[a. OF. locuste or L. locusta: see I obster I. The early ME. languste is a. OF. languste (semi-popular ad. locusta, through logoste, longoste).]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family

Acridiida (characterized by short horns), esp. Ædioda migratoria (or Pachytylus migratorius), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts. Locusts are in many countries used for food.

used for 100d. In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes 'locust', sometimes 'beetle', 'grasshopper', 'caterpillar', 'palmerworm', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown.

'beetle', 'grasshopper', 'caterpillar', 'palmerworm', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. Bald locust: in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb.

Soleām, because the Tahnud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head.

[c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 127 Wilde hunie and languste his mete.] a 1300 Cursor M. 6041 Pan sent drightin a litel beist, O toth es noght vnfelunest, Locust it hatt. a 1340 Hampole Psalto lxxvii. 31 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis & etis kornes. 1382 Wyclif Ps. lxxviii[d], 64 He aft or inst the frutis of hem; and ther trauailis to a locust [Covernale the greshopper, 1611 the locust). 1526 Tindale Malt. iii. 4 Hys meate was locustes and wylde hony. 1611 Bible Lev. xi. 22 Euen these of them ye may eate: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald-locust after his kinde. 1638 Williams New World 1. (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. 1667 Milton P. L. Xii. 185. 1742 Young M. Th. III. 238 Directed Anim. Biog. (1813) 111. 166 The migratory locust. 1859 Darwin Orige. Spec. xii. (1873) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. 1880 Directed Endym. 1. xxxi. 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a pruvince.

2. Applied to insects of other families. a. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus Locusta

orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus Locusta (family Locustidae). b. A homopterous insect of the genus Cicada (family Cicadidae); e.g. the seventeen-

genus Cicada (family Cicadida); e.g. the seventeen-year locust, C. septendecim. c. north. and midl. dial. The cockchafer, Melolontha vulgavis.

1623 Cocreram, Locusts, grashoppers. 1710 A. Philips Pastorals vi. 29 When Locusts in the Fearny Bushes cry.
1846 J. L. Stokes Discov. Anstralia I. ix, 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada), quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing aoise. 1854 Whitter Burns vii, I hear. The locust in the haying. 1860 G. Bennett Gatherings of a Naturalist xii. 270 Those noisy insects, the Tettigonia or Trechoppers, the Locusts of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales. 1862 Jobson Anstralia iv. 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hissing their reed-like monotonous noise. 1890 Paily News 26 July 8/2 The Cicadas, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3. fg. (from 1°. A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 Bale Eng. Fotarics 1. (1560) 5 b. Theyr Byshoppes, Bushers and Mankes with other dismired Locustes of the

structive propensities.

1546 Bale Eng. I otarics 1. (1560) 5 b. Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation. 1587 Flexing Contn. Holinshed 111.
1323/2 Certeine locusts of the popes seminaries. arriving in England, and dispersing themselves into such places [etc.].
1681 Dryden Sp. Fryar III. 33 You promis d to .. bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. 1785 Burke Sp. Nabob Anot Wks. IV. 285 All the territorial revenues have. been covered by those locusts, the English soucars. 1826 Cobret Rir. Rides (1885) 11. 258 Those locusts called middle-men. who live. out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. 1840 Alison Europe (1849–50) VIII. 1. § 8. 127 An army of locusts in the form of .. custombous-officers... and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean. b. A cassia-pod, the fruit of Cassia fistula.

A cassia pod, the fruit of Cassia fistula.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean.
b. A cassia-pod, the fruit of Cassia fistula.
[The Gr. name ἀκρίκ, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in forar; and from very early times it has been believed by many that the 'locusts' eaten hy John the Baptist were these pods. The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod.]
1615 G. Sandiys Traz. in. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as... Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula. .. Locust, tflat, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc.].
1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 181 Cassia, or Locust. This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. 1775 Aun. Reg. 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algarroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.
5. = Locust-Trree (in its various senses).
1640 Parkitison Theat. Bot. 1552 The second is called Locus by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1657 R. Lugon Barbadees 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfitly to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. Ibid., Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. 1764 Grantore Name Act. Virginia in Phil. Trans. XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut, Gum-tree, Locust. 1764 Grantore Sugar Came 1. 34 Let thy hitting ax... the tough locust fell. 1775 W. Emerson in Harper's Mag. (1883) Oct. 740/t Large parks of well-regulated locusts. 1823. J. FLINT Lett. Amer. 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping. 1858 Howass Cycl. Comm. 1274/t There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust. ... Red Locust. ... 2. Green, or Yellow Locust. ... 20 Honey locust (Gleditschia triacanthos).
b. U. S. = locust-club (see 6).
1882 McCabe New York xxiii. 383 'Give them the locusts, men', came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.
6. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) locust-army, fest, horde, fiost, legion, swarm; (s

-flesh, horde, host, legion, swarm; (senses 4, 5) locust fruit, timber, treenail; locust-fashion, -like advs.; locust-bean, the fruit of the carob tree; locust-beetle = locust-borer; locust-berry, the fruit of the West Indian locust, Byrsonima (Malpighia) coriacea; also, the tree itself; locust-bird, (a) a name given in S. Africa to Creato-phora carmendata; also to Ciconia alba (Great Locust-bird) and Glareola nordmanni (Little Locust-bird); (b) the rose-coloured stailing, Pastor roseus; all these birds devour locusts; locust-borer, a longicom beetle, Cyllene robinia, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; locust club, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; locust-eating a, rendering mod.L. gryllivorus; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the sendacacia; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the

Gryllivoras; locust-eating a., rendering mod.L. gryllivoras; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the Mood of the locust-tree (Robinia); locust shrimp, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727-46 Thomson Summer 1057 Fetid fields With *locust-armies putrifying heap'd. 1847 R. W. Church Let. 14 Feb. in Life & Lett. (1897) 82 The trees are very few fround Valettal-scattered, black, shrubby carobas (or *l' cust-bean) are the most numerous. 1756 P. Browne Jamaica 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the *Locust-berry tree. 1776 A. Russell. Alefpho 70 The locust-bird... is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species... The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. 1867 LAYARD Birds S. Africa 291 Glavoda Nordmanni,... Small Locust-bird of Colonists. 1bid. 314 Ciconia Alba,... The White Stork, Gould... Great Locust-Bird of Colonists. 1874 FROUDE S. Afric, Notes 13-19 Dec., An army of locust-birds. 1884 H. B. Tristram Fanna & Flora Palestine 73 The Rose-colonered Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows. 1887 yier. Apr. 29 Apr. 529 Rioters... brained by the *locust clubs of the New York police. 1837 Swainson Nat, Hist. Birds 11. 66 The resemblance between Petroica bicolor and the genuine *locust-eaters Gryllivoral is... remarkably strong. 1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) H. 136 The *locust-fashion over their beloved shadow ground. 1855 Browning Saul ix, The *locust-fiesh steeped in the pitcher. 1899 E. J. Chapman Drama Two Lives, Lake Scenes of Pink-lipp'd *locust flowers, Hanging in thousands. 1793 Brayen Roy. HI. 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the *Locust Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. 1890 'R. Boldrewood. Cd. Reference (1891) 257 The *locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher. 1890 E. J. Chapman Drama Two Lives, Lake Scenes of Pink-lipp'd *locust flowers, Hanging in thousands. 1793 Dameir Poy. HI. 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the *Locust Fruit. 4 Inches long, and one broad.

Locust, v. rare—1. [f. Locust sb.] intr. To swarm and devour as locusts do.

1875 Tennyson Q. Mary II. i, This Philip and the blackfaced swarms of Spain,...Come locusting upon us, eat us up.

Locust, variant of Locus sb.2

|| Locusta (lokv stă). [L.; see Locust sh.]

| Locusta (lokv'sta). [L.; see Locust 3h.]
+1. A locust. Obs.
c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (Baptista) 281 Wyld hony
wes his lyflede. & a thinge callit locusta. c1380 Wycl.1F
Sernt. Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seine plat locusta is a litil
beest good to etc. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. K. XII. xxv.
(1495) 429 Locusta hathe that name for he hath longe legges
as the shafte of a spere.
2. Bot. The spikelet of grasses. See also quot.

1727-41.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Locusta, is used by hotanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness...

Some also used locusta for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the gramina paniculata; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. 1330 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locusta. 1840 EBENLEY Man. Bot. 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a locusta or spikelet.

Trocustarian (Johnsview-Trian). If, mod. L. Lo-

[f. mod.L. Lo-Locustarian (loukoste rian). custari-æ, f. Locusta: see -AN.] An insect of the group Locustari-æ (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc. In some mod. Dicts.

Locustian, a. nonce-wd. [f. Locust sb. +

-IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

a 1721 KEN Hymnotheo Poet, Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his Tail he has a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustine King. Locustical, a. nonce-wd. [f. Locust sb. +-ic

+-AL.] Pertaining to locusts and their habits.

a 1763 BYRON Et. to J. Bl-k-n, Ess. 54 Tho; all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

Locustid (lokerstid). Ent. [ad. mod. L. Locustid-w, f. LOCUSTA: see -ID.] An insect of the family Locustida.

Locustide.

1893 in Funk's Stand. Dict. 1899 L. N. Banesocu True
Tutes Insects 143 The Locustids appear to show up preference for the globular galls.

Locust-tree. Also 7-8 locus tree. [In sense I clearly f. Locust sb. In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly but a received their paper for the received. possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod Locust

blance of their fruit either to the carob-pod Locust sb. 4\circ or the insect itself.]

1. The Carob-tree, Ceratonia Siliqua.

1623 Jonson Golden Trade 132 They have likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, growes to his ripenes, which the people will feele ypon. 1775 clun. Reg. 10. 24 tree growing in Spain called. carrobe or locust-tree. the fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, Robinia People and dense.

Pseudacacia, having thomy branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = Aca-CIA 1 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and

durable,

1640 Parrinson Theat, Bot. 1550 Arbor silignosa Uriginersis spinosa, Locus mostrathus dicta. The Virginian Locus tree. 1676 S. Sewall, Diary 28 Sept. (1878) L. 22
Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locus tree. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 80, 1 The Heaves of the Locus tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short footstalks. 1775 A. Burnam Tran. 69 The pseudo-acacia, or locus-tree. 1822 W. Irving Bracel, Hall (1849–380 The house stood., in the entire of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it. 1892 Stevenson Across the Plains 8 Locust-trees... gave it a foreign grace and interest.

3. The COURBARIL of Guiana and the West Indies Also, the West Indian $Byrsonima\ cinerea$ and B.

Also, the West Indian Byrsonima cinerea and B. coriacea (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1629 Plantation St. Christopher in J. Smith's Works (Arb.) 905 Sugar Canes... also Masticke, and Locus Trees. 1633 S. Date Pharma volog a 56 Gammi Animi... Locus vulgo. The Locust-Tree. In Nova Hispania & Brasilia oritm. 1756 P. Browns Jamaia 221 The Locus Tree. It is spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguanea. 1796 Stednam Snriuam II. axiii. 165 We saw some very fine locust-trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick... The timber is of a beautiful cinnamonolour, .. its seeds, like beans, .. enclosed in a broad light hown pod. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 542 This resin [anime] is obtained from the hymenua courdaril, or locust-tree (Hymenuae of tropical South America. affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. New Zealand. = KOWHAI.

1872 A. Domett Ranolf vi. ii. 111 Feathery locust-trees o'crarched a little plot. 1898 Moreus Amstrai Eng., Kraohai. Maori name given to (1) Locust-tree, Vellow Kowhai Sophora letraphera.

5. African Locust-tree, Parkia africana (Treas

5. African Locust-tree, Parkia africana (Treas. Bot. Suppl. 1874). Bastard Locust-tree of the West Indies, Clethra timifolia. Honey Locust-tree, a North American conamental tree, Gledittree, a North American ormanician tick, ortanischia triacanthos. Swamp or Water Locust-tree, G. monosperma (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1725 SLOANE Jamaica II. 86 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in August. 1766 J. Lee Introd. Not. App. 317 Locust-tree, Honey, Gleditsia.

1725 SLOANE Jamaica II. 86 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in Angust. 1766 J. Lee Introd. Not. App. 317 Locust-tree, Honey, Gleditsia.

Locution lokiā for. Also 6-7 loquution. [ad. L. locātiōn-em (loquā-), n. of action f. loquā-to speak. Cf. F. locution (14-1;th c.).]

† I. The act of speaking, utterance. Obs. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1382) 11. 563 Of the hartes habundans the tunge makyth locucion. c 1500 Melnšine 20, 1 wil not make greet locucion or talking. 1507 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirney, 23/1 A whole lippe is necessarye to the loquuion and speeche. 1647 Trany Comm. Acts xviii. 24 An eloquent man. . It imports, 1 skill in the words. . .; 2 good locution. 1666 J. Shith Old. Age ed. 2: 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1767 Lewis Statius' Thebaid xii. 1180 Should gentle Phaebus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues.

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now rare or Obs.

1519 Horman Vulg. 98 b, Let no man call hym selfe a diuyne: that knoweth nat the figuris of construction and locucion: and specially allygoris [etc.]. a 1547 Bale Image bath Ch. xv. (1550) i], Under the shadowe of fygurate locution. 1603 H. Crosse Vertuse Commu. (1878: 116 To carrie the minde into sinfull thoughts, with vncleane locution, and vnchaste behaulour. 1606 Marston Sophonisba 1. ii, I hat these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. 1726 Avilipe Parergon 347 Å Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. 1846 Grote Greeze 1. xxi. II. 196 The vein of Homeric feeling and the general style of locution. would be maintained. 1851 Sir F. Palcarke Norm. & Eng. 1. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1852 Firsheir Rocher Norm. & Eng. 1. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1853 firsheir Palcare (1866) I. Lett. to De Quincey 483 in barbarous locution, 'the knowable alone is the ignorable'.

3. A form of expression or phraseology; a phrase, e

expression.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to atteyn to the cercle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locucion iperbolicalle. 1547 Hooper Answ. Ep. Winchester D 1 b, Here ys a nery plain trope and figuratine loquucion. 1555 Bradford

in Foxe A. & Jl. (1583) II. 1616 2 Which is an hyperbolicall loquution. 1650 Charleton Paradoxes 133, I abborre metaphoricall locutions in serious and abstruse subjects. 1654 Jff. Taylor Real Pres. 140 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical loquution. 1816 Bentham Chrestom. 146 Analysis and synchesis. . are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. 1824 Landor Imag. Conv., Johnson & Tooke Wks. 1853 I. 196. 1, I cannot but think that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. 1847 Grole Greece 11. in. III. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that. he should strike off the overtopping cars of corn in the field (to use the Greek locution. 1860 Illustr. Lond. News 14 July 35.3 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. 1879 Howells L. Aroostook xxvii. 193 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

Locutor (lokiūtěi). rare-1. [a. 1.. locūtor, f.

Locutor (lokurifa), rare—1. [a. 1. locator, f. logui to speak.] A speaker.

1859 Sala Tre, round Clock (1861: 174 As though the whisper were of such commercial moment that the locator feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild. Hence Locutorship, the office of spokesman.

a 1861 Mrs. Brownise Lett. R. II. Horne (1877) 11. slii. 14, 1 will not say that there is not some overdaring in relation to divine things, the locutorship of the Holy Ghost being among them.

Locutory (lp'kinteri), sh. [ad. med.l. locutorium, neut. of *locutorium, f. locutori see piec. and -ory.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; occas, a grille at which

for conversation, a patlour; oceas, a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside set, med L. locutoria fenestra).

1483 Caxion Gold. Leg. 242 bft He brougt hym in to the parloure or locutorye. 1534 More Conf., agst. Tife. 11. Whs. 1170 ft So came she to the grate that they cal if trowe the locutorye. 1669 Woodden St. Teresa 11. iii. 21, 1 was once with him in a Locutory. 1772 Necessi ti. 1 was once with him in a Locutory. 1772 Necessi ti. 1 list. Frace Germal 1, 557 mec. Parlatories, or Parlours, or Locutories. 1825 Scott Betrathad xia, She left the betrothed grates in the locutory or parlour. 1844 (Gerstey For. Arden 60 While Latimer waited in the locutory, the compline-service, or second vespers, were prolonged beyond the usual time. 1856 R. A. Vacchan Afysit's (1660 I. v. iv. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in L. form || Locutorium lpkintortimm.

Also in 17. West Antiq. Formus (1808) 75. The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation-room. 1864 SKEAY tr. Urland's Peems 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hears. 1883 Q. Ker. Oct. 420 She locked up the locutoria, the parlous where visitors were received.

Locatory, a. rare⁻¹. [ad. 1.. *locatôri-us (see Locatory sh.).] Pertaining to speech.

1828 Harrovian 45 Two worthies, whose locatory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

Lodam e. variant of LOADUM Obs.

Lodanum, obs. form of LAUDANEM. † Lodder, a. Obs. [Connected with OE. loddere beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OHG. lotar adj., vain. idle (MHG. lotar adj., loose, unsteady, loter, vain, file (MHO. total ad), loose, unsteady, toter, lotter sb., mountebank, rogue, mod.G. dial. totter, loose, exhausted; also in mod.G. totterbube blackguard, and in other compounds: see Grimm). The O'Teut. stem *lod- is related by ablaut to *leup-

The OTeut, stem **Tod-* is related by ablant to **Tety-* in LITHER a.] Wretched.

a 1400 Minor Prems fr. I'ernon M.S. (E. E. T. S.) 624/441

But a Barn be twyges horn, Whon domus-day schal blowen his benus, He may elles liggen loddere for-lorn.

Hence + Lodderly adv., wretchedly, basely.

c 1425 Figs. Cong. Irel. 22 To helpe thys heyth man that ... brogh hys owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryue.

... þrógh hýs owne men lodderly was of lond ý-dryue.

† Loddy, obs. slang abbreviation of Lattanum.

1811 L. M. Hawkins Cites y Gerte. 1. 7 There are hairdressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their
work without twopennyworth of what they call Loddy.

Lode (löud). Forms: 1 lád, (laad), 3 lad, 3-4

(9 dial.) lade, 4 lod, 6 loode, 6-9 load, 7 loade,

9 dial. looad. 4- lode. [OE. lád fem.: see Load

sb., of which lode is merely a graphic variant, now
appropriated to certain special senses. (The obs. senses are placed under the one or the other word

senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1. † Way, journey, course (obs.); dial. a road.

Beorouff 1087 (Gr.) Hu lomp cow on lade leofa Biowulf?

a 1000 Andreas 423 (Gr.) Mycel is no zena lad ofer laxustream. c1200 Okmin 3455 pat ille an shollde prime lae Habbenn wilph him o lade. c 1320 Sir Tristr. 419 He toke his lod vnlit, His penis wilp him he bare. 13. E. E. Allit.

P. C. 136 For be monnes lode neuer so luber, be lyf is ay swete. 1886 Cheshire Gloss., Locad, a lane; in Mobherly applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms on Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now local.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now local.

[789 Grant in Birch Cartul. Sax. (1885) 1. 358 Mariscem ... quam circumfluit laexnlaad.] 1572 J. Jones Bathes Buckstone to h, Such evill ayre as issueth foorth of Lodes, Synckes, Sewers, and draynes. 1574 Br. Cox in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. Int. IV. 17 Our fennes, loodes, dykes, and banckes, being .. so sore decayed. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. 1. 491 The whole region .. is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers .. having not loades and sewers large enough to voide away. 1839 Stonehouse Axholme 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Volfdyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. 1859 Kingsley Plays & Purit. Misc. 11. 139 Down that long dark lode .. he .. skated home. 1865 — Herew. xxi.

A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. 1893
A'orthumbid. Gloss., Lade, lode, an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill. 1894 Athenaum 5 May 589/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

† 3. Leading, guidance. Obs.

1200 Ormin 2140 Forr patt he [sc. be steoressmann] wile follahem asy bat illus steornerss lade. 1bid. 6:39 He..
Forrleosebb sawless sobe libht, Patt iss Goddspelless lade. a 1300 Cursor M. 8441 Quen he cuth be lagh o landes lade. b. dial. The turn to act as pilot.

1855 Correspondent, When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldeburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone. Also fig. an object of attraction. It is uncertain whether quot. c 1530 belongs to this scose; cf. 3.

4. Å londstone. Also fig. an object of attraction. It is uncertain whether quot. c 1330 belongs to this seose; cf. 3.

1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1530) 211 So they that are abrode fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. c 1330 Hyckescorner (ed. Manly) 84 (Persecerannec), I am never varyable, but doth contynue, Still goynge upwarde the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And fro the poore man I wyll never tourne my face. 1896 Greeke Menaphon (Arb.) 51 Arcadies Apollo, whose brightnesse draws enerie eye to turne as the Helitropion doth after her load. 1603 Drayton Odes vii. 34 As with the Loade The Steele we touch.

5. Minning. A vein of metal ore.

Champion lode, the most productive lode in a district. 1602 Carew Connead! 8 They have now two kinds of Tynne workes, Stream and Load. Thid. To b, When they light typon a smal veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought,... they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main Load againe. 1728 Nicholus in Thil. Trans. XXXV. 402 When the Substances forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive; otherwise they are term'd dead Loads. 1813 Vancouver Agric. Devon 64 In the parish of Bridestow a bode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. 1845 Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. IV. 151 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. 1866 Thonserry Greatheart III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and must run for miles, so the men tell ne. 1872 Raxwons Statist. Miner's Mining 93 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Constock lode. 1881 — Mining Gloss. s.v., in general miner's usage, a bode, vein, or ledge is a tahular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. 1883 Streenson Statist. Miner's Mining of The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lode-claim, formation, -location, or ledge on a neal and the miners move elsewhere.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lode-claim,

works see quots.); +lodewort, a name for Water Crowfoot, Ranunculus aquatilis, so called from its

works see quots.); † lodewort, a name for Water Crowfoot, Ranunculus aquatilis, so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 365 Brown's Gulch contains the following blodeclaims, all claimed as silver-lodes 1895 Westun. Gaz. 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 1 Shaft. is sumk to the depth of 24 ft. on blode formation 2ft. 6 in. wide.

1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least bload-locations [si.] made. 1874 Ibid. 363. Concerning the blode-mining interest of the county there is but little to report. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Burstem, Its potters use almost all the bload-ore that is dug at Lawton. 1778 Paves Min. Cornub. 324 *Lode-plot, a Lode that underlies very fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat Lode. 1357 Act 31 Edvs. 111, Stat. 3. c. 2 En cas que. pesson plus grant (que) Lob soit trove en niefappelle *Lodship[translation has Lodeship] 1866 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss. (Cornwall Terms), *Lode stowran, a drang driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground. 1386 Camber Britannia (1900) 148 Horum autem stannariorum, sine metallicorum operum duo sunt geoera. Alterum *Lodeworks, alterum Streame-works vocant. 1602 Carew Cornual! 8 b. To find the Loadworkes, their first labour is also imployed in secking this Shoad, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly couered. 1727 Batter vol. 11, Lode works [in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall]. Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. 1597 Geraroe Herbal App., *Lodewort is water Crowfoote.

*Lodeman. Obs. In 4 loode-. [f. Lode (sense 1) + Male sb.] A travelling-trunk.

13. Corr de Lion 3651 Geve hym. Loode males. Ful off ryche preciouse stones.

*Lodeman. Obs. Forms: 1 lådmann, 5 lodman, ladman. [OE. lådmann, 1 liod. Lode teach, guide; in later use only spec. a pilot. ecoo. Elere Cornwald and page and standard wester. The open delargem. 2585 Cuuchus M. Milkes teached and delargem. 2585 Cuuchus M.

+ mann Man sb. Ĉf. Lodesman.] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only spec. a pilot. c1000 ÆLFRIC Num. x. 31 Pu caust wegas zeond hat wester; ac beo ure ladmann. c1385 CHANCER L. G. W. (MS. Caude, G. G. W.) and complete two begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [MS. Arch. Seld. ladman] or vitayle. a 1500 Piers of Fullham 260 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sownd yerne Lakyth brayn, and also the lanterne ys owt. 1536 tr. Laws of Olevon in Black Fik. Admirally (Rolls). I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may ... bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head.

Lodemanage (löwdmænédz). [a, AF, lod-Lodemanage]

Lodemanage (löwdmænédz), [a. AF. lodmanage (also lamanage), f. OE. lådmann: see prec. and -AGE.] Pilotage. Court of lodemanage:

prec, and -AGE.] Pilotage. Court of lodemanage: a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

1386 Chauger Prol. 403 His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. 1412-20 Lvoc. Chron. Troy 1. iii, Maryners that .expert be of their lodmanage. 1485 Kavud Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 24 Paid... John Henry lodesman for lodemanage of the same Ship. xt. a 1500 Piers of Fullham 308 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 13 36 that he to long abyde To cast an aoker at his tide, And faileth of his lodemonage. 1531 Charter-party in R. G. Marsden Scl. Pl. Crt. Adm. (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken. 1616 Bullokar, Lodemanage,

skill of nauigation. 1716 Act 3 Geo. I, c. 13 § 1 A very useful.. Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity-House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Pilotiog and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publickly examined.. touching his Skill and Abilities io Pilotage, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. 1755 Magens Insurances I. 72 To the petty, or accustomary Average. belong Lodemanage, Towage and Pilotage. 1873 J. Lewes 1871 Census 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Lodemanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction.

b. (See quot. 1607.)
1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 2 A peec of Flemmysh monoey called an Englishe for lodemanage. 1607 Cowell Interpr., Lodemanage is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

† 10 Cler. Obs. [f. Lode + -ER1]

1. A leader: in quot, attrib. loder-man.

1. A leader: in quot, attrib. loder-man. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 3723 An loder-man we wilen us sen, and wenden in-to egipte agen. lbid, 4110.

2. The loadstone.

c 1400 Bergn 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

Also 3-6 lodes-† Lo desman. Obs. lodez, loodis-), 5-6 lodis-, lodys-, (5 ladis-, lods-, 6 lodse-, loades-), 6-8 loads-. [Altered form of Lodeman, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as doomsman.]

compounds, as doomsman.]

1. A leader, gnide.
c1275 LAV. 6245 And solleh habbe lodes-men [c1205 lades-men] forh 30u to lede. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 Tame swyne knowe theyr owne howses and hone and lerne to come therto wythout guide and lodesman. a 1400-50 Alexander 4967 Pe lede at was har ladisman. 1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 106 Y folowyde euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. 1528 Roy Rede Me (Arb.) 72 Ruffian wretches and ruscal Lodesmen of all knavisshnes. c1540 tr. Pol. Ferg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1846) 1. 69 The legion whereof Maolius Valens was lodesmano. 1578 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851) 543 Be thou ... our loadsman, guide, and captain. 1580 HOLLYBAND Tras. Fr. Tong. In Guide qui meine antruy, a leader, a guide, a loadesman. 1594 Latimer antruy, a leader, a guide, a loadesman. 1594 Latimer food and to make him his lodes man and chief guyde.
b. spec. Mil.
1581 SIYWABO Mart. Discipl. 1. 46 The Sergeant .. putteth them in araie that euerie man follow his lodseman, keeping his ranke fellowes justlie on both sides. 1583 Golding Catrin on Pent. cxxix. 1244 Hee prouided them first of ye priocipall point, which was, yt they might haue a good loadesmao.
2. A pilot; a stecisman.

principall point, which was, y they night haue a good bodesmao.

2. A pilot; a stecisman.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 179 A lodesmon bythy lep vinder hachches. c1385 CHAUCKR L. G. W. (Fairf.) 1488 Hyssip., If they were broken or woo begoon Or hade nede of lodesmen [v.rr. lodman, ladman] or vivalle. c1400 Beryn 1601 Sir lodisman, Stere only into the Costis, as wel as evir those can. 1513 Douglas Anne 1818 into the Costis, as wel as evir those cannot a shippe, pilottic. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII, 22b, The Englishe capitaines perceiving that the haven was daungerous to entre without ao expert lodestoan. a 1513 Jewel Serm., Luke x. 23-4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, betides vinto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodesman to steere it? 1735 Dyche & Pardon Dict., Loadsman, a Guide or Pilot. fig. 1597 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 61/1 If we be benighted, in deede we are glad to haue the Moone shine, or the Starres to be our Lodesmen. 1581 Studies Medea in t. Sencea 136 b, Hesperus, the loadesman of the night.

† Lodes-mate. Obs. [f. Lode + Mate 5b., after

+ Lodes-mate. Obs. [f. Lode + Matesb., after lodesman.] ? A travelling companion.

1575 GASCOIGNE Glasse Gowl. v. iii. Poems 1870 11. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

1575 GASCOIGNE GLASSE GOWL, V. iii. Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

Lodestar, loadstar (löwdstäl). Also 4-6 lood e-, 5-6 lod-, 6 loade-, (lodes-); see Star sh. B. north. and Sc. 5-6 lade-, 6 leid-, laidsterne, laydsterre. [f. load, Lode + Star sh. Cf. ON. leiðarstjarna.]

1. A star that shows the way; esp the pole star. c1386 Chaucer Kut.'s T. 1201 Calistopee.. Was turned from a womman to a Bere And after was she maad the loode sterre. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 199 pe sterre pat ladde pe Grees whan pey seilled pider [sc. to Hesperia] and was her loode sterre, Hespera, pat is Venus. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xviu. 55 Wederwise sheepmen now. Han no by-leyue to be lyft ne to be lood-sterre. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 751 Schipe-mene. Lukkes to be lade-sterne whene pe lyghte faillez. c1400 Maunoev. (1839) xvii. 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unmevable and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode Sterre. c1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 28/t Yat sowth layd sterre sawe we fourth with. a 1520 Sketton Col. Clonte 1260 Tyll the cost be clere And the lode starre appere. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1838) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht far Furth in the north, law vnder the laid star Aoe plesand yle. a 1591 Jewel On 2 Thess. (611) 150 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle.. Hec.. looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing. 1594 Blunnevil. Exert. III. 1. XX. (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 Bellonar, Lodestar, a Starre that guideth one. 1697 RAY Creation 1. (1692) 183 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 Bellonar, Lodestar, a Starre that guideth one. 1697 RAY Creation 1. (1692) 183 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 Bellonar, Lodestar, a Starre that guideth one. 1697 RAY Creation 1. (1692) 183 The Load starre, or North starre. 1761 Bellonar, Care of the seadiness of the earth's axis].

2. fig. A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 19th c. after a

DUNBAR Poems XXXVII. 16 O hye trivimphiog peradiss of joy, Lodsteir and lamp of eivry lustines. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodes sterre Of my true herte. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis Prol. 8 Lanteroe, leid steroe, mirrour, and a per se. 1577-87 Hollisheo Chron. (1807-8) III. 134 A pateroe io princehood, a lode-starre in honour, and mirrour of magnificence. 1590 Shaks Mids. N. 1. 183 Your eyes are loadstarres. 1641 MILTON Reform. 1. Whs. 1851 III. 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation. 1813 Scott Trierm. Introd. v, The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glitteriog ball. 1818 Shelley Rev. My fair one leads the glitteriog ball. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam II. XXI, Ao orphao with my parents lived, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me bome When I might wander forth. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xix. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the loadstar of victory, 1861 M. Arnold Pop. Educ. France p. XXIII, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and Fraoce the lode-star of Continental democracy. 1871 Rossetti Poems, Jenny 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lodestar of your reverie.

Lodestone: see Loadstone.

Lodestone: see LOADSTONE.

Lodge ($l\rho dz$), sb. Forms: 3-6 loge, logge, (4 loghe, loge, Sc. lug), 4-6 Sc. luge, (5 loigge, looge, 6 loige, Sc. ludge), 7-8 lodg, 5- lodge. Pl. 4 logis, Sc. luggis, 4-5 loges, logges, 5 lcgez, 17. 4 logis, 52 luggis, 4-5 loges, logges, 5 legez, loggen, loigges, loogez, 6 luges, -is. (See also Logis.) [ME. loge, logge, a. OF. loge, loige arbour, summerhouse, but (F. loge but, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. lotja, Pg. loja, It. loggia (dial. lobia):—med.L. laubia, lobia (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister': hence Lobby), a. OHG.

*laubja, later louppea, lauba, sheltered or shady place, booth, but (clossing undergraphym. towards) place, booth, hut (glossing umbraculum, tempes, magalia, mappalia, proseenium, propola; MIG. loube, löube porch, balcony, hall; mod.G. laube

or the derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. *lando* arbour, summerhouse).

The derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. *lando* Lear is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'arbour' is a mod. development from compounds like sommerlande, gartenlande. But the Latin-OHG, glosses, and the early examples of lage in OF, seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG, is the primary one. Cf. Levesel.]

1. A small house or dwelling, esp. a temporary one; a but or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like. Now dial in specific amplications.

1. A small honse or dwelling, esp. a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like. Now dial. in specific applications.

1290 Rolls of Partt. 1. 29/1 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. a 1300 Cursor M. 6192 Son be a mikel wodside Pain nade bair loges (Edit. logis, Triu. logges) for to bide. 13... Sir Beues (A.) 3622 Beues and Terri doun liste And wip here swerdes a logge pişte. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIX. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-by Thai gert mak. c 1366 Chaucer Nun's Pr. 7. 33 Wel sikerer was his crowing in his logge, Than is a clokke or an abbey Orlogge. 1400 Yaunine & Garo. 2037 A loge of bowes sone he made. c 1400 Mannete. (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 he comonos. er all hird men and lyez beroute io logge II. gissent en tentis, c 1450 Merlin 387 A grete flame of fire. ran ouer the loigges of hem in the hoste. 1523 LD. Berners Froiss. I. xviii. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to theyr swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfe lodges. 1575-6 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 298 In the plage tyme. when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. 1617 BIBLE Isa. i. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage io a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 377 So to the Silvao Lodge They came. 1748 H. Ellis Itudson's Bay 177 His People. had they been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. 1784 Cowfer Task 1. 227, I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest. 1810 Scott Larty of L. xxvi, Here. Some chief had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size. 1860 Dierers Uncomm. Trav, xi, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country. † b. A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

† b. A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 307/270 Ore louerd after is debe In harde logge him brouste And teide bane schrewe faste Inov3. c 1450 Cov. Myst. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thou xalt be lokyn. 1526 Skelton Magny?. 2362 Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyon I had beo drawen in the luge. 1526 Tinoale Acts xii. 7 A light shyned in the lodge. 1576 D'Urfer Mad. Fickle v. ii. (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge. 1704 Swift Tale Tub, Battle Bbs. 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. dial.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Logium, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. 1887 Kentish Dial., Lodge, an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. 1888 Fenn Dick of the Fens 129 The lookers-on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. 1802 R. SteAo Bygone Kent 201 'Lodge' mens a wood or toolshed, 1901 Daily Chron. 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Cainarvon in the clothes of the average constable would, be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom-tin in a wagon-lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season;

ing as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of

Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season. • 1465 in Paston Lett. III. 437 The pullyng downe of the logge of Heylesdon. 1476-85 Malory Arthur vii. xix. 242 There by was a grete lodge and there he alyghte to slepe. 1405 Act II Hen. VIII, c. 33 § 9 Keper of the Parke and of the Manoir or Loge there. c 1500 Paston Lett. III. 340 Writyn at the lodge io Lavenham the last day of Juylle. a 1586 Sidney Arcada i. (1500) 12 He., retired himselfe, his wife, and children, into a certaine forrest. where in he hath builded two fine lodges. 1598 Shaks. Merry IV. i. i.

115 Knight, you have beaten my men, kill'd my deere, and broke open my Lodge. Fal. But not kiss'd your Keepers daughter? 1599 — Much Ado II. i. 222, I found him heere as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1760-72 H. BROOKE Foot of Qual. (1800) II. 36 If you will give yourself the trouble to inquire out my little lodge on the hill. 1900 Longin. Mag. Oct 591 The tedium of endless rain and impenetrable darkness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker.

ness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc., and placed at the entrance of a park or at some place in the grounds belonging to a mansion; the room, 'hox', or the like occupied by the porter of a college, 'a factory, etc. 1500-20 Dunrar Poems xlii, 76 Strangenes, quhar that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge. 1504 Nottingham Rec. in, 232 For reparacion of pe logge on be est syde fof a bridgel. 1540 Concher bk. of Selby 1k, 356 Unam doministive le lodge erga portas ejusdem grungia. c1630 Risdon Surv. Devon's 293 (1810) 301 They had a. park, the very lodge whereof hath afforded dwelling to men of good worth. 1744 Ozell. tr. Brantome's 59. Rhodomontalis 211 Having the Lodge of the Bridge of St. Vincent at their Back. 1798 Charlotte Smith Ing. Philos. IV. 133 A lodge, where lived the widow of a huntsman, gave entrance to this forest-like domain. 1827 Oxford Guide 27 Magdalene College, The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xxxix, As they happened to be near the Old Bailey, and Mr. Dennis knew there were turnkeys in the lodge with whom he could pass the night. 1842 Tennyson Andley Court 16 We.. cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge. 1865 Trottof Belton Est. xxxi, 319 She passed through the lodges of the park entrance. 1867 [see 8].

4. gen. A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary lodging-place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often transf, a place to accommodate or hold something. 1511 Saftr. Poems Reform. xxx, 120 To saue bis noble. 3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker,

Dodging place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often transf, a place to accommodate or hold something.

1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxv. 129 To saue bis noble ludge the Caste of Edinburgh.

1572 Gascourn Pr. Pleas. Kenitw. (1821) 37 Nor could I see that any spark of lust A loitering lodge within her breast could find. c 1590 Greene Pr. Bacon viii. (1630) D 3b, If Phobus. Come conting from the beauty of his lodge.

1594 — Selimus F 3b, Witnesse these handlesse arnes, Witnesse these emptie lodges of mine cyes.

1602 Marston Ant. & Mel. 1v. Wks. 1856 I. 44 The soule itselfe gallops along with them, as chiefetaine of this winged troop of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste. 1618 Brath Hem, As chiefetaine of this winged troop of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste. 1618 Brath in his Head, Which had two Lights, but now his Elesbe gone.

1719 Watts Hymns 1. xliii, Earth is our lodge, and heaven our home. 1782 Cowren A Fable 25 [He] long had marked her [a raven's] airy lodge.

1867 F. W. H. Myers St. Paul (1898) 23 This my poor lodge, my transitory dwelling.

15. Phr. To take one's lodge: to take up one's abode. (Cf. Lodging vbl. sb. 2.) Obs.

15. C1475 Partenay 5168 Hermites Robes full faste lete doo make, In Arrygon toke hys logge and repair.

16. The workshop in which a body of 'freemasons' worked (see Freemasons). Obs. exc. Hist.

6. The workshop in which a body of 'freemasons' worked (see Freemason 1). Olis. exc. Hist.

1371 in Britton Hist. Metrop. Vork (1819) 80 Itte es ordayned. yat ally e Masonnes. sall., be like day., atte yaire werk in ye loge yat es ordayned to ye masonnes at wyrke inwith ye close... als arly als yai may see skilfully by day lyghte for till wyrke. c 1430 Freemasonry 280 The prevetyse of the chamber telle he no mon, Ny yn the logge whatsever they donn. Ibid. 133. 1483 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 39 It was appoyntit... betuix the masownys of the luge. 1483 Cath. Angl. 2212 A Luge for masons, laphilicina. Aphicidium. 1483-4 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 415 Cumportacione corundem [mason's tools] ad le Luge. 1870 Brentano Hist. Gilds IV. in Eng. Gilds (E. E. T. S.) p. cxliv, The 'lodge' itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

7. Among Freemasons and some other societies: The place of meeting for members of a branch;

The place of meeting for members of a branch; hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' of freemasons, etc. Grand lodge, the principal or governing body of the freemasons (and of some other societies), presided over

masons (and of some other societies), presided over by the grand-master. For Orange lodge see Orange 2.

1686 Plot Staffordsh. 316 Into which Society when any are admitted, they call a meeting for Lodge as they term it in some places) which must consist at lest of 5 or 6 of the Ancients of the Order. 1733 Bramston Man of Taste 196 Next Lodge I'll be Free-Mason. 1742 in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 525 They. are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn Sword. 1753 Scots Mag. Sept. 427/1 A body of gentlemen masons belonging to foreign lodges. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) X. 625/1 It was this year [1720] agreed, that, for the future, the new grand-master shall be named and proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast. 1813 Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 93 Provisions were made for establishing district lodges [6] Orangemen]: and .. the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns. to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges. officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. 1845 D. Jerrold Caudle Lect. viii. (1846) 26, 1 suppose yon'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? 1866 Lowell Seward-Johnson Reaction Pr. Wks. 1898 V. 318 Now joining a Know-Nothing 'lodge', now hanging on the ontskirts of a Fenian 'circle'. 1900 MacKenzie Guide to Inverness 46 The head-quarters of a lodge of Good Templars.

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the

6. At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college.
1769 Gray in Corr. w. Nicholls (1843) 87 That Trinity Hall Lodge would be vacant. to receive Mrs. Nicholls and you. 1830 BP. Monk Life Bentley 115 The dean. allowed the £170 to remain in Bentley's hands. to be expended in purchasing furniture for the master's lodge. 1867 contents, Rev. IV. 520 The name 'Lodgings', as applied to the Master's House, is peculiar to Oxford. At Cambridge the word is 'The Lodge', or the Master's Lodge. At Oxford 'The Lodge' is simply the Porter's Lodge.
Vol., VI,

9. The den or lair of an animal; ?now only of a beaver or an otter.

beaver or an otter.

1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 6 Whilest that the Dragon is from home, these men bestrew his Lodge with certaine Graine. Ibid. 71 h, The Ant is called in Latine Formica, quasi micas forens, carying her meale by crummes into hir Lodge. 1611 Corons, Refusére, the lodge of a Siag, &c. 1744 A. Dobbs Hudson's Eay 40 He has seen fifteen [Beaver] of that Colour out of one Lodge or Pond. 1756 Amony Buncle (1825) I. 30 Before the heasts were roused from their lodges, or the birds had soared upwards. 1855 Longe, Hiave. Introd. 36 In the lodges of the beaver. 1897 Encycl. Sport I. 383/2 Holl, the lair of the otter. Other names for hold are Couch, Hover, Kennel, and Lodge.

10. The tent of a North American Indian; a wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians

wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians accommodated in one tent as a unit of enumera-

tion, reckoned at from four to six.

tion, reckoned at from four to six.

1805 Pire Sources Mississ. (1810) 14 Having shot at some pidgeons, the report was heard at the Sioux lodges.
1007 P. Gass Jrnl. 45 Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each.
1836 W. Irving. 1820 Marray June. Ser. 1. 1. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams is a term not used nowa-days), I heard a sort of flute.
1855 Longe. Hinte. Nature. Ser. 1. 1. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams is a term not used nowa-days), I heard a sort of flute.
1855 Longe. Hinte. Nature. Ser. 1. 1. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams is a term not used nowa-days), I heard a sort of flute.
1855 Longe. Hinte. Nature. 1855 Longe. Hinte. xvi. 12 By the shining Big-Sea-Water Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis.
1850 Marc Prairie Trac. v. 19. The usual tenement of the prairie tribes. is the Comanche lodge, which is made of eight straight peeled poles about twenty feet long.
24 Four deerskin lodges made our encampment.
11. A collection of objects 'lodged' or situated close to each other. Obs. rare.
120 De For Capt. Singleton xiii. (1840) 229 The Maldives, a famons lodge of islands.
12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents. † a. = Loggta, Obs.

1613 39 1. Jonrs in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 42

This Cornice is k part from the Lodge to the top of it. 1813 Gentl. May. LXXXIII. 226/1 Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways. Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments, each... Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dressings, stone.

b. = Logge 2. rare.

1730 A. Gordon Muffer's Amphith, 320 A Round of large Covered Lodges, in which a great number of people were contained; the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows. in the fourth Story of the Coliscum. 1868 Browning Ring & Ed. v. 807 Where the theatre lent its lodge. Poppilia needs must find herself Launching her looks forth.

looks forth.

e. [? - Pg. loja.] A storage room for wine.

1880 Vizitilly Facts abt. Port, etc. 120 We., pass through
the sample and tasting rooms into the lodges. Phil. 130 The
Villa Nova wine-lodges. 1895 Il estin. Gaz. 5 Apr. 1/3 We
have thousands of pipes of wine at Oporto, and the lodges
cover acres of ground.

13. Mining. a. A subterraneous reservoir for
the drainage of the mine, made at the pit bottom,
in the interior of the workings, or at different levels

in the interior of the workings, or at different levels in the shaft '(Gresley Coal-mining Gloss, 1883).

b. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc.
1881 in RAYMOND Jining Gloss.

184. A reservoir of water for mill purposes. local.

1853 Gentl. Mag. Feb. 191't [In the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire] two reservoirs...in the village of Elton, forming a 'lodge,'...for the accumulation from three narrow streams rising at Cockey Moor. 1891 Oldham Microsc. Soc. Trnl. May 101 Bad smells arise from our lodges.

15. attrib. and Comb., as lodge-door, -keeper,

-man, -room; Iodge-book, a book recording the doings of a masonic lodge; Iodge-gate, the gate of a park or the like at which there is a lodge; Iodge-pole, a pole used to support a North

Todge; lodge-pole, a pole used to support a North American Indian tent.

1738 J. Anderson (litle) The New Book of the Constitutions of the. Free and Accepted Masons, containing their History, .. collected .. by Order of the Grand Lodge from their old Records .. and 'Lodge-Books. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 784 As Loot in a *loge dor lened hym alone. 1542 Lutlivo Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 12 For a new key to the loige dore. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell North & S. xv, The lodge-door was like a common garden-door. 1838 Dickens O. Twist lij, At the *lodge gate. 1899 R. Kipling Stalky i. 15 They could enter by the Lodge-gates on the upper road. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell North & S. xv, The *lodge-keeper admitted them into a great oblong yard, on one side of which were offices for the transaction of business. 1892 Daily News 8 Sept. 6/4 Often in my capacity as *lodge-man have I seen a poor woman breathlessly running in order to be in the mill before 'lock-ont'. 1855 Longe, Hinu, ii. 171 At night Kabibonokka... Shook the *lodge-poles in his fury. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. iii. 37 The dogs were trained to drag the lodge-poles on the march. 1856 Kare Arrt. Expl. I. xxxi. 421 From our *lodge-room to the forward timbers every thing is clear already. 1864 A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock 163 The lodgeroom was in Croft Street.

Lodge (1pd3), v. Forms: 3-5 logge(n, 5 lodgyn, loyge, loigge, 5-6 Sc. luge, 5-7 loge, 6-7 Sc. louge, ludge, 7 lodg, 5- lodge. [ad. OF. logier (mod. F. loger), f. loge: see Lodge Sb.]

I. trans.

+1 To place in tents or other temporary shelter:

I. trans. +1. To place in tents or other temporary shelter; to encamp, station (an army). Often reft. to pitch one's tent, to encamp, take up a position; also in passive, to be encamped or stationed. Obs.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 264 Metati sumus castra juxta lapidem adjutorii... we heoð ilogged her hi þe, þet ert ston of help. Ibid., Ismeles folc com & loggede him hi þe stone of help. Ibid., Ismeles folc com & loggede him hi þe stone of help. 1230 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 182 Comen ere þe Inglis with pauilloun & tent, & loged þam right wele ouer alle þer þam þink. 12400 Destr. 1709 10745 Pavilionand pure tenttes [þai] pightyn aboute, And þere logget hom to lenge, while hom lefe thoght. 1400-50 Alexander 1952 A Messangere. him tellis, Þat Alexander was at hand & had his ost loygid A-pon þe streme of Struma. 1450 Merlin 177 Ther-of herde Gawein. that the saisnes were thus logged a-bonte Bredigan. 1523 Ln. Berners Froiss. I. excit. 231 The watchmen of saynt Quintyne. knewe that their ennemyes were natte farre lodged thense. 1568 Graffor Chron. II. 271 At night they returned and sayde, howe that the Englishmen were lodged in the fieldes. 1598 Græekeyry Tactins, Alm. XII. VII. (1622) 165 [Claudius] wrot vnto P. Attilius Histrus. to lodge a Legion, and all the aid he could leuy in the promince, on the banke of Danubium.

† b. To shelter with foliage. Obs. rare.
11400 Pestr. Trop 1140 Lurke vnder lenys logget with vines.

c 1400 Pestr. Troy 1140 Lurke vnder lenys logget with nes. Ibid. 1167 Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loget with vines.

2. To provide with sleeping quarters or temporary habitation; to receive into one's house for the night; † to entertain, show bospitality to (guests). Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident *in* a building;

Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident in a building; also in fassive, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to dwelling.

13. Coer de L. 6371 They are loggyd in this toun, I wyll goo, and aspye ther roun. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxv. (Inlian 624 A place quhare bat a monk lugyt wes. 1386 CHAUGER Ann's Pr. 7. 77 They ne founde as muche as o cotage, In which they bothe myghte logged bee. 14720 Hocchau Pe Reg. Princ. 1220 The fader logged hem. In a chambie next to his joynyng. 1453 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 211 [They came] to Bellium. Where poorly loggyd they fond the kyng of pees. 1526 Tindale Matt. xxv. 33, I was herbroulesse and ye lodged me. 1535 Covendale Hele, xiii. 2 Be not forgetfull to lodge straungers. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. III. 13, I nightly lodge her in an upper Towre, The key whereof, my selfe hauc euer kept. 1595 Dharwhele tr. Lestie's Hist. Scotland I. 103 With glade wil and frille thay use to luge kin, freind and acquaintance, ge and strangers that turnes in to thame. 1622 Bacon Hin. 171, 118 When hee was come to the Court of France, the King., stiled him by the name of the Duke of Vorke; lodged him, and accommodated him, in great State. 1714 Swift Innit. Hor. Sat. II. vi. 3 I've often wish'd that I had. A handsome House to lodge a Friend. A River at my garden's end. 1764 Burn Peer Laws 233 It is a kind of insult upon poverty, to go about to lodge poor people in a superh edifice. 1766 Stohlert Trav. I. viii. 139, I. 194 at the late of two-and-hirty livres a day, for which I am very hadly lodged, and but very indifferently entertained. 1840 Drusen Old C. Shop xxxi, This young lady was lodged for nothing, 1841 INTION N. & Morn. I. II, Voll Dolege your horses more magnificently than yourself. 1845 McCulloch Tava-1601 II. ii. (1852) 105 The latter are probably better fed. 2125 Song, Knaw Thyself 82 in E. F. P. (1862) 132 Preye we to god vr soules enspire Or we bene logged me or people lowe. 1643 Houson Smc. III. III. III. Hors. Hist. Soc. Proc. 1. 95 Sir H

b. refl. To establish oneself, take up one's quar-

b. refl. To establish oneself, take up one's quarters. † In early use, = sense 7.

c 1375 Barrour Bruce 11. 304 In the woud thaim logyt thai; The thrid part went to the forray, c 1400 Marner (1832) xviii. 103 There ben also in that Contree a kynde of Snayles, that ben so grete, that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles. c 1489 Canton Sonnes of Lymon v. 132 Reynawde sayd to his folke, 'go we lodge vs'. a 1533 Lb. Berners Hnon kxxii. 246, I came & lodged me in the abley. 1622 J. Hanward ut. Biond's Exomeria 108 They lodged themselves in Terranova as well as they could. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4899/2 The Enemy. quitted the Bastion..., where our Men. lodg'd themselves, without any Opposition. † C. fig. To harbour, entertain (feelings, thoughts). Obs.

+ c. fig. T thoughts). Obs.

thoughts). Obs.

1583 Bauington Commandin. vi. (1637) 52 That say Racha, or thou foole to their brethren, that is, that ... shew their hearts. .. to lodge an unlawfull affection towards them. 1593 Silars. Rich. III, u. i. 65 If ener any grudge were lodged betweene vs. 1623 Penkethman Handf. Hon. iv. § 43 Lodge not suspect, lest thou still wretched be. a1768 Beveringe Thes. Theol. (1711) 111. 20 Dost thou not often lodge vain thoughts?

d. Of a chamber, house, etc.: To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often transf. and fig. of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in

lodging or habitation for. Often transf, and Jigs. of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in passive, to be contained in something.

1449 Pecock Rift, v. vii, 521 Whi, ben so manye ostries clepid innes for to logge gistis, thou; in fewer of hem alle gestis mysten be loggid? 1592 Davies Immort. Soul XXII. iii, The Brain doth lodge the Pow'rs of Sense. 1593 Shaks, Lucr. 1593 Saying, some shape in Sinons was abusd; So faire a forme lodg'd not a mind so iil. a 1626 Bacon New Att. (1900) 6 And the other 15 Chambers were to lodge us two and two together. 1715 Chennes were to lodge us two and two together. 1715 Chennes Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig. 11.63 The Memory [can] lodge a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time. 1729 Woodward Nat. Hist. Possils 1. 1. 122 Mundick Grains... shot into several Figures; lodg'd part of them in a blueish grey, and part in a brown Stone. 1747 LERKELEY Tarvanter in Plague Wks. 1871 III. 485 The fine oil, in which the vegetable salts are lodged. 1795 HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 353 As tenons of any kind, in an apparatus continually to be exposed to the open air, will bring on a premature decay, by lodging wet. 1826 LAMB Elia Ser. 11. Pop. Fallacies ix, Perhaps the mind of man is not capacions enough... to lodge two puns at a time. 1830 KNOX Bicclard's Anat. 266 The conformation of the skull, and that of the vertebral canal depend greatly upon that of the nervous centre which they lodge. 1835 S. Smith Philos. Health 1. v. 216 The size of the spinal canal, accurately adapted to

that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus lavii. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

e. To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger. 1741 tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett. 1. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU Panderput & S. vi, 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N. Hall in Chr. Commu. 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoemaker to lodge him.

† f. ? To lay to rest (fig.). Obs. rare.

a 1638 CLEVELAND May Day ix, Then crown the Bowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.

3. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of enstody or security.

3. To place, deposit.

a. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of enstody or security.

1666 Pervs Diary 9 Aug., Money, to enable me to pay Sir G. Carteret's 3000/, which he hath lodged in my hands, 1690 locke Hum. Und. H. X. § 7 (1825) 83 In this., viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1710-11 Swirr Frnl. to Stella 25 Mar., I wish... Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my hooks in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1713 DERIAM Plays. Theal. V. vi. (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones. necessary ... to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 Man. Eddworth Moral T. (1816) I. 212 Their orders were... to lodge count L. in. a. state prison. 1810 Maral Chron. XXIV. 450 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage. 1827 Romers Top. Centr. Amer. 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods... at various trading depots. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iv. I. 623 Soon after Monmonth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.]. 1866 CRUMF Banking ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands. 1871 B. STEWART Heat § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer. 1882 PEBODY Eng. Journalism xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge (15,000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper.

+ b. 'To place in the memory' (J.). Obs.

1622 Bacon Hen. 171, 37 Which cunning the King would not vnderstand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

C. To deposit in court or with some appointed

particulars, as his manner was.

e. To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 LD. SUDERLAND in Ellis Orig. Lett. ser. 11. IV. 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 HUWE Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. IVII. 354 The impeachment which the king had lodged against him. 1802 Mar. Engeworth Moral T. (1822) I. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 Cave in Law Times Rep. 111. 627 2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commus. II. xxxvi. 20 An American may, never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he. lodges a complaint against the Post-Office. 1891 Law Times XCII. 106, 2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, in a specified person or thing; to place plaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular lan-

which is songite to be registered an lodge a channon with eregistering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, in a specified person or thing; to place power, etc.) with or in the hands of a person.

1670 Walton Life of Hooker 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church-lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown, a 1679 Halle Prim, Orig. Man.

11. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 1400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 Berkelley Pass. Obed. § 3 Wks. 1871 III. 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. a 1715 Berkel power Time (1724) I. 364 So he lodged it [viz. a dispute] now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative. 1752 Young Brothers IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodged in such expedients. Tis as if poison were our only food. 1752 Hume Ess. v. Indep. Parl. (1768) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1864 Wellershelp via the transfer of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1864 Wellershelp Via 187 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 Persector Philip II, u. v. 1857) 219 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils, 1868 E. Arren Introd. to England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 Hadding one. 1888 Bryce. Imer. Common. 11. lii. 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

2. To get (a thing) into the intended place; esf. to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 COTGE. S.V. ESCRISSON, Enter en escusson, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision. of the forme of a T. 1680 OTWAY Orphan I. i. (1601) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear, 1713 Addison Cato II. iii, O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Cesar's bosom. 1777 SHERIDAN Sch. for Scandal v. ii, Sir Peter is dangerously wounded. By a bullet lodged in the thorax. 1853 Lytton My Novel xii, 50, I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer ...who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

16 Mil (2n) + To point Level (cannon). (b) To

f. Mil. (a) + To point, level (cannon). (b) To

place (the colours) in position. (c) To lodge arms 1

(see quot. 1867). 1627 CAPT. SMITH Scaman's Gram. xiii. 60 Keepe your lonfe and loge your ordnance againe. 1783 Encycl. Brit. 8668, Signals by the Drum. Two long rolls, To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. James Milit. Dict., To lodge arms. 186 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. 452 Lodge arms, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

g. To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in

passing.

passing.

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. IV. XII. 45 Let me lodge Licas on the hornes of th' Moone. 1677 Varranton Eng. Improv. 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them. 1808 PIKE. Sources of Mississ. (1810) III. 221 This crate or butment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency. 1863 Geo. Ellot Romola I. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

† h. To set or fasten in a socket or the like. Obs.

1726 Swift Gulliver III. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches

as if it had fallen there by chance.

† h. To set or fasten in a socket or the like. Obs.

1726 Swift Gulliver III. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged.

1748 Anson's Foy. III. v. 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets.

1776 G. Semple Building in water 134
Let a Coffer... be made... and lodged upon any hard level Ground.

1792 FALCONER Shiften. 1. (ed. 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round.

1825 E. Hewlett Cettage Comf. v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

4. To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 Turberv. Feneric 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke.

1640 tr. Ferdere's Rom. of Rom. II. 155, I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he mecans to hunt.

1713 Addison Cata IV. ii, The deer is lodg'd. I've track'd her to her covert.

1741 Compt. Fam. Price II. i. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Back, as there is in harbouring a Stag.

182 Scort Peveril vii, I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

† b. transf. ? To track (a fugitive) to his refuge.

1858 Beaum. & Ft. Bondu.a IV. i, Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caratach? Not yet, Sir, for I think they mean to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. Cf.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. Cf. ledge, LAY v.1 1 c.)

1593 Shaks. Rich. II, III. iii. 162 Wee'le make foule Weather with despised Teares: Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Corne. 1605 — Jlach. IV. i. 55. 1621 Sandys Orid's Mct. 1, (1626) 7 The Corne is lodged, the Husband-men despaire. 1653 Mit.tox P.s. vii. 18 Let th' enemy. tread My life down to the earth and roul In the dust my glory dead, In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul. 1766 Brown Compl. Farmer II. 72 If tye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 Misseum Kusticum II. 10 Land may be made too rich for flax, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground. 1843 Zoologist I. 207 Hedge-row trees. are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops. and harbouring the plundering ring-dove. 1897 Eveshim Jind. 24 July E. D.D.), Winter outs lodged by the little rain.

II. intr.

†6. To encamp. Obs.
13. K. Alis, 4008 With his ost he after ferd, And there he f. Misaunder] loggith anon, Ther Darie hadde been erst apon. 1440 LOBELLE Graif Miv. 418 Whanne: the kyng was Comen to-fore hat Ca-tel, he gan to loggen bothe faire & well. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 281 They concluded that on the morne theire oost shuld lodge a leghe nygh to the Sarasyns. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 1251 With his armie had but the yere before lodged.

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; con the pass the night sleep. Now vare

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place;

had but the yere before lodged.

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; csf. to pass the night. sleep. Now rare.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 807 Pay wolde lenge be long nast & logge ber-oute. c 1400 MAUNIEV. (ROND.) XXV. 118 Pare ber hai schall luge ilk a nyght, hai schall fynd before bam redily purnayd all maner of thinges. c 1470 Henry Wallace. 287 In Dunfermlyn thai lugyt all that nycht. ?c 1475 Sypyr lowe Degre 183 Yf ye may no harbroughe se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. a 1533 Ln. Berners Huen livili. 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palays in a good hostrye. a 1548 Hall. Chron. Edw. H. 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were apoynted, the remnant lodged in the feldes. 1593 Siaks. 2 Hen. 11, 1. i. 80 Did he so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1560 Dalrivathe It. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 124 That nycht he hudget with an exthese the self-entry state of the lodge on the earth. 1611 Bible 766 xxiv. 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. 1650 Jer. Tavlor Holy Living ii. § 6, 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Countrey.; it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way. 1652-62 Heviln Cosmogr. II. (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country. is so fierce that generally they lodg between two Feather-beds. 1667 Millon P. L. W. 700 Ithuriel and Zephon. Search through this Garden... But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 Pervy Diary 19 Feb. After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha, .1 to the office. 1724 R. Woorkow Life of 7as.

But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 Pervy Diary 19 Feb. After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha, .1 to the office. 1724 R. Woorkow Life of 7as.

hoy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'...' Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. LANG in Blacktv. Mag. Dec., 901/2 Darnley was to lodge at Craignillar.

b. In a wider sense: To have one's abode; lo dwell, reside. In later use chiefly transf. and fig.

of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed.

of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed. Now rare.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. ix. 7 Was nener with as 1 wenter that me wisse couthe Wher this ladde loggede lasse nemore. c 1400 Destr. Troy v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make, . Louely and large to logge in hym seluyn. 1463 Enry Wills (Cand. Soc.) 21 He and his successours to logge there. 1567 J. Mapiet Gr. Forest 27b, The bark which is the defence (and as 1 mought so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 Yong Diana 302 But he, that in high and loftie honses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him not) may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 Marson Antonio's Rev. III. ii. Whs. 1856 l. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffind trunkes. 1602 Stakes, Ham. 1. v. 87 Leaue her to heanen, And to those Thornes that in her hosome lodge, To pricke and sting her. 1614. v. i. 252 She should in ground vusanctified hane lodged, Till the last Trumpet. 1634 Multon Comus 246 Sure something holy lodges in that brest, 1662 Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter, lodg not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commons of London. a 1702 Wolcor [P. Pindar) I'ks. III. 5 The heart that lodges in that miser's breast. 1855 Bain Sense & Int. u. iv. § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility. lodges in the lachrymal organ.

C. spec. To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in

son's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a

lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 Fielding Tom Jones Nu. v. (heading in Contents), The Adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there.
1848 1.YTTON What will he do 1. i, She and her grandfather lodge with me.

8. To be arrested or intercepted in fall or pro-

8. To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position.

1611 Cotgr., Encrover, to lodge, as a endgell in a tree; to hang on, or ledge in. 1647 Cowley Mistress, 'Resolved to le Beloved' It. iv, But if it ought that's soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it. 1781 Cowrer Charity 531 Worms may be caught by either head or tail; Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1766 J. Mossic Amer. Geog. I. 480 In a freshet the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1825 J. Nicholson Oberat. Mechanic 374 An opening ... which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge. 1823 Lytton My Novel III. xii. 125, I... who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 GRANT Pers. Mem. I. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

9. Hunting, Of a buck: intr. To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-passive, to be in his 'lodge'.

to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-passive, to be in his 'lodge'.

c 1470 in Hors, Shepe, & G. etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is logged. c 1486 Bk. St. Athans F vij b, A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see Harbour v. 2 c]. 1801 Strutt Shorts & Past. 1. 17 A hart was said to be harbored, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P. Linoley in Times 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

10. Of corn: = to be lodged (see §).
1630 Lennarn tr. Charron's Wish. III. xxxvii. (1670) 509 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1731 Tull Horse-hoeing Hisb. xiii. (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing. 1759 tr. Duhamet's Husb. I. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain. 1884 Harper's Mag. July 2471 The growth had been so heavy that. it had 'lodged', or fallen.

Lodgeable (10 dagable).

Lodgeable (le'dzăb'l), a. Also 7 lodgable.

[f. Lodge v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in.

1508 Florio, *Habitabile...* inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. *c 1630 Donne Serm. xxvi. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court; but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 Finett For. Ambass. 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet... Lodgable. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. Oct. v, The house is old-fashioned... but lodgeable and commodious. 1794 Stat. Acc. Scot. XII. 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house. a 1850 Jeffrey (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

2. That may be or can be lodged.

1897 Weesters.v., So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

Lodged (1pdzd), ppl. a. [f. Lodge v. + -ED.]

Lodged (1pd3d), ppl. a. [f. Lodge v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1596 Shaks. Merk. V. iv. i. 60 So can I giue no reason..

More than a lodg'd hate, and a certaine loathing I beare
Antonio. 1607 Torkell. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 120 Take a
live hare, and.. hide it in the earth.. Your hound,.. at
length coming neer the lodged hare,.. mendeth his pace.
1649 G. Dankel Trinarch., Hen. V. (kaviii, When the
lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 Tull. Horse-hoeing Ilush.xiii.
(1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the
same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. Ellicott Jrnl. (1803) 16

My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854

H. Miller Sch. & Schm. xiii. 287 The lodged oats and
barley lay rotting on the ground.

b. Her. Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as
lying on the ground.

lying on the ground.

tying on the ground.

1880 Visit. Cheshire (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms.—Sable, a buck lodged Argent.

1864 BOUTELL Iler. Hist. & Pop. xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged.

1868 Cussans Her. (1882) 91.

Lodgement, lodgment (lø'dzment). Also logiament, 8 logement. [a. F. logement (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. loge-r to Lodge: see -MENT. Evelyn's form logiament seems to be quasi-It.; but cf. parliament.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use Mil., quarters for sol-

or protection; in early use Mil, quarters for soldiers. ? Now rare or Obs.

1508 Barret Theor. Warres 1. ii. 9 The souldier given to this vice... doth disturbe all townes... and all lodgements. 1641 Evelnn Diary (1879) 1. 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accomidated with logiaments for the souldiers and magazines. 1696 C. Leslie Snake in Grass (1697) 334 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton. 1713 Derham Phys. Theol. vi. vi. vi. (1744) 255 Such Balls, Cases, and other commodious Repositories as are an admirable Lodgment to the Eggs and Young. 1725 Pore Odyss. xiv. 18 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd. 1760 Styles in Phill. Trans. Ll. 844 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. 1764 in Picton Virboil Munic. Rec. (1886) Il. 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines. 1818 Art Preserv. Feet 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now rage.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now rare.

1703 Maundrell, Journ. Jerus. (1732) 2 Certain publick lodgments founded in Charity for the use of Travellers.
1847 Thackeray Let. (1887) 8 Come. and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. 1850 Maxwell Let. in Life vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father as the Bull was full in a lodgment. 1865 Bright Sp., Reform 18 Jan., Personages who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall. 1867 Ingelow Dreams that came true xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold.

C. Gunnery. 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson Milit. Dict.).

2. Mil. A temporary defensive work made on a

2. Mil. A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and pro-

make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack.

1677 Lond. Gaz. No. 1187/2 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it.

1708 Ibid. No. 4470/3 A new Communication was made on the Grand Lodgment between the two Counterguards.

1884 Mil. Engineering I. n. 108 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly.

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged.

a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining

good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining

a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in phr. to make or find a lodgement.

1702 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) V. 229 They were gone to Vigo, .. if they found it practicable, to make a lodgment there. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. II. v. 116 Cortes durst not .. attempt to make a lodgment in a city. 1853 Sir H. Douglas Mill. Bridges 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment. 1860 Tynoall. Glac, 1, ix. 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock. 1897 Gen. H. Porter in Century Mag. Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held.

transf. and fig. 1757 Burke Abridgen. Eng. Hist. Wes. 1842 II. 410 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart. 1868 Milman St. Paul's iv. 78 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. 1884 L. J. Jennings in Croker P. I. viii. 222 An intention which seems .. never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind.

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 Derriam Phys. Theol. vn. ii. (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. 1875 Sir Wm. Turner in Encycl. Brit. 1. 827/2 The lower end of the bone .. is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); concr. a deposit of money. Now only legal.

only legal.

1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) H. 121 He... has entered all his lodgments in feigned names. 1825 Hor. Smith Gaicties & Grav. H. 243 The lodgments made by the players. 1884 Law Rep. 27 Chanc, Div. 243 A decree for .lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry. 1886 Law Times LXXXI. 59/2 S. had gained no priority over T. by S.'s prior lodgment of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercented in fall or transit; concr. a mass

of matter intercepted in fall or transit; concr. a mass

of matter so lodged.

of matter so lodged.

1739 S. Sharf Sing. (J.), An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds 1. 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression. 1823 Buckland Reliq. Dilux. 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute, .. there these materials have found a lodgement. 1862 Beverdoe Hist. India 111. 1x. iv. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water. 1878 Hunley Physiogr. 22 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

6. ? A body of persons established in a place. 1830 Everett Oral. (1830) I. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision of lodgings; lodging. rare.

1805 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. 111. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgement than the English. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. 1. 18 The miscrable lodgement and miscrable fare of a provincial inn. 1853 Lytton My Novel II. vii. 80 ' For the board and the lodgment, good', said Riccahocca. 1858 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. I. vi. IX. 477 Retinue sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

Lodger (10 d301). Also 4 loger, logger, 6 loghger, Sc. lugear. [f. Lodge v. + -erl.] † 1. a. A dweller in a tent (cf. Lodge v. 7). Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 1517 lobal.. Was first loger, and fee delt wit (Genesis iv. 20).

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant: also one who slaves or passes the night

habitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night

habitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only arch.

1511 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 394 No aliannt nor strangers shalle lochgers ne in town nor land. 1832 Sir S. Ferguson Forging of Anchor 70 Olodger in the seaking's halls. 1834 Sir H. Tayton Artevelde n. v. i. 190 Tatterdemalions, lodgers in the hedge. Iransf. 1676 Wiseman Surg. vi. ii. 412 By this you. 1911 the Part of its troublesome Lodger [17th. a bullet]. 1737 Pore Hor. Epist. u. ii. 223 Look in that breast, most dirty 10—1 be fair, Say, can you find out one such lodger there? 1891 S. C. Schwener Our Fields & Cities 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

C. One who resides as an inmate in another you

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

son's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. W. W. S. We were lodgers, at the Pegasos. 1599 — Hen. P., ii. 1. 33 Base Tyke, cal'st thou mee Hoste, now by this hand I sweate I scorne the terme; nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers. 1680 Baxila Ansto. Stilling H. ix. 18 In London, Lodgers may change frequently. 1711 Additional Spect. No. 101 • 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1758 Jonsson Idler No. 10 • 7 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. 1844 Ld. Brocefand Spit. Constit. vi. 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

† 2. One who lodges a person: a host. Obs. 1533 Billenenes Livy II. (1822) 133 Mony of thir presoners. gaif thankis to thair lugearis for the benevolence schewin to thame during the time of thair captivite. 1632 Sherwood, A lodger, hoste, qui logs, on harberge, 1665 Brattinwar Comm. Two Tales 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place. 1868 Rep. Janit. War 17 The number of missiles discharged by these seventy-six effective rounds would be 1216 of which. 1432 [were] lodgers. 1868 Dyraka Pract. Papermaker 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of 122 not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4. ultrib.: lodger-franchise, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs.

ferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at

least £10; in 1884 it was extended to counties.

1867 Times 20 Mar. o/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. 1884 Act 48 I id. c. 3 \$ 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise..shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

Lodges, variant of LogIs.

Lodging (lp dgin), vbl.sb. Forms: see Longe v.; also 4 lugyne, 6 loggyne, Sc. ludgene, lugin g, lugeing; M. 5 loggeyns, 6 St. luggenis. [f. Lodge v. +-ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Lodge (in various

senses).

1235 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 110 The auld statut maid for the ressayt and luging of strangaris.

1576 Turbery. Fenerie 141 There is not so muche skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte.

1622 Health Cosmogr., Sept. 297 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Brainiues the first nights lodging with their Brides.

1736 Leoni Albert's Archit. 1.95b, Houses. 160 the lodging of men, animals, or tools of agriculture.

1731 Tull. Horse-hocing Husb. xiii. (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodging or falling of Corn.

1884 Manch. Exam. 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short... is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy tainstorms.

† 2. Dwelling, abode. Phr. To make, take (up) and statuting to take up one's (tempograpy) abode.

† 2. Dwelling, abode. Phr. To make, take (up) one's lodging: to take up one's (temporary) abode. a 1300 Cursor M. 6212 pis folk ... innermar be [Gott. bair] loging made. 1962 LANGL. P. T. M. A. M. 4. His loggying is with Lyf that lord is of erthe. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iii. (St. Andreas) 56 pe house... quhar pai twa pare lugyne in be towne cam ma. 1300 Gower Conf. 111. 62 Thei take logginge in the toun After the disposicion Wher as him thoghte best to doelle. c 1450 Merlin 44 Go to a gode town and take thy logginge. 1535 Coverdale Song Sol. vii. 11 Let vs go forth in to the felde, and take oure lodginge in the vyllages. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny (1634) 1. 126 When he Isc. the Ganges] is once come into the flat plains and even country... he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake. 1611 HIBBLE Isc. x. 29 They have taken vp their lodging at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for resi-

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in phr. board and lodging).

lodging).

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 465 To 3iffe loggenge [L. hospitium] and other refreschenge to theyme. 1454 in Paston. Lett. I. 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour thath taken up all the loggyng that may be goten nere the Toure. 1533 Bellenden Livy (1901) 190 He was ressault in lugeing with Attius Tulius. 1535 Coverdale John I. 38 Rabbi Where art thou at lodginge? 1588 Shaks. L. L. v. ii. 811. 1611 Bible Judg xix. 15 There was no man that tooke them into his house to lodging. 1668 Davenant Rivals v. 48 My lodging it is on the Cold ground. 1776 Adam Smith IV. N. (1869) I. I. xi. 172 After food, clothing and

lodging are the two great wants of mankind. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. 1859 Tennyson Elaine 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

† b. Dwelling accommodation, house-room.
1715 Leont Patladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have here drawn, according as . the master shall require.

† c. Material to lie or sleep on. Ohs.
1883 Tenny Way I legally with the control of the Body.

1683 TRYON Way to Health xvii. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quilts made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. 1691 RAY Creation II. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging.

4. concr. A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; +a bedroom (obs.); +military quarters, encampment (obs.). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. lodgings:

(In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. lodgings: see 5 b.)

(Castle) of lodgings: (one) used as a residence.

13. E. F. Allit. P. B. 887 Pay lest of lotez logging any lysoun to fynde. 1375 lakebour Brue vi. 1 The King is went till his luging. 1388 by Fernant. 3663 Panne Pay gumne to pryke vaste toward hure logyngge. 1450 Mertin 43 He come in to our loiaging in Northumberlonde while we satte at oure mete. a 1533 Lb. Berners Huon xi. 31 He was serchyd for in his logynge. 1538 Leland Fin. 1745) l. 84 Raby is the largest Castel of Logginges in al the North Cuntery. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. I'll 23 They that went before inquiyred after ymes and lodgynges as though they woulde repose them selfes there all nighte. 1583 Leg. Bp. 87. Analysis 650 The menstrallis and the bairdis. About his ladgene londlie played. 1588 Dr. A. Perre I'll in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) l. 28 The Colledge Librairie. to be new builded at the east end of the Masters Lodgings longewayes towards the Streate. 1596 Stakes. Tam. Str. Ind. 140 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. 1604 Drayton Ocale 1105 And on each small Branch of this large-limbid Oke, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they tooke. 1618 Brays. & Fl. Logal Suly. 11. v. The rest lof the rooms] above are lodgings all. 1637 J. Tayton (Water-P) wille The Carriers Cosmographie: or A Briefe Relation, of The Innes, Ordinarics, Hosteries, and other lodgings in or neere London. 1712 Steate. No. 264 Pt He lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. 1798 Mouthly Mag. VI. 436 'A lodging all within itself, with divers casements, to set, is the common stile of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. 1814 Scort Lat. of Isley. Nai. In silvan lodging close bestow'd, He placed the page. 1823 Gatt Gilhaic I, iii. So Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to the which this was the partere and garden. 1849 M wat my Hist. Eng. iv. 1. 470 Hacket. And already secured every inn and lodging, 1838 R. W. Dixon Mano in i. 63 His eye fel

T. The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp. Obs.

1598 Harri Theor. Harres 155 Vnto enery man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings; and vnto enery roome or lodging we will give 50 superficial foot of ground.

† C. A ward in a hospital: a cell in a prison.

1612 New Life Pregina (1897 9 An hospital with four-score lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them.

1679-88 Seer. Seera Almers of Chas. If & Tas. II (Cand. Soc.) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks.

† d. A square on a chess-board, as being the

with non bars, bolts, and locks.
† d. A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. Obs.

1562 Rowbotham Playe Cheastes Eivb, Thou shalte cause thy knight to retyre to the lodging of thy Quene.
† e. Hunting. The lair of a buck, stag. etc. Obs. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1590) sg b, The stagge thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1610 Guillim Heraddry III. xvi. (1611) 147 They doe readilie discover. the Tracks, Fourmes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

5. Suecialized uses of the stagge.

5. Specialized uses of the plural.

5. Specialized uses of the flural.
† a. Military quarters. Obs.
1475 Bk. Nobless to 9 The due made redy the ordenaunce with shot of grete goungs amongys the rebells and shot of arowes myghelye, that they kept her loggeyns. 1548 Hall.
Chron., Hen. VIII 28 For his other lodgynges he had great and goodly tentes of blewe. 1568 Graffor Chron. I. 8 The first inventer of the Portative tents or lodgings. 1614 Raleign Hist. World v. iii. 452 [They] fell upon him, with hope to take him unprepared, whilest he was making his lodgings. 1665 Manney Grotius' Love-C. Warres 839 Lodgings were made for the Souldiers under Ground in the Form of Trenches. 1677 Hubbardo Narrative 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.
b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation and residence in the house of another (in mod.

and residence in the house of another (in mod.

usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'Ewes in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him in the Coven Garden.

1712-14 POFE Rape Lock IV. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyderark Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow.

1751 EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift (1752) or He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over

the door Lodgings for a penny. 1787 Charlotte Smith Romance Real Life I. 220 She discharged her lodgings... and went to another part of Paris. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis lxvii. (1863) 585 The house may be yours: but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them. 1861 Mrs. J. H. Riodell City & Suburb II. vi. 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhibarating state of existence.

exhibitarating state of existence.

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges. (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and Lodge sb. 8.) Also Judges' lodgings: the house which (in some assize Judges' lodgings: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes. 1661 Wood Life 3 May, They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession. 1826 Act 7 Geo. 117. c. 63 § 1 Provisions. for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize. 1827 Oxford Guide 38 Queen's College. Over the west cloister are two stories, containing. the Provost's Lodgings letc.l. 1895 Strand Mag. Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lodging-hunting, -lease, latter, place asselver; lodging-ear U.S. 'a car

-letter, -place, -seeker; lodging-ear U.S., 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight Diet. Mech., Suppl.); +lodging-chamber = Louging-Room b; +lodging-fellow, one who shares the same lodgings with another; lodging-money, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872 6

not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872 6 Voyle Milit. Dict.). Also Lodging-House, -Room. 1645 Evelun Diary (1879) I. 220 The hall, chapell, and great number of 'lodging chambers are remarkable. 1687 Dr. Smith in Magd. Coll. (O. H. S.) 162 Lodging-chambers. at 1490 Botomer Him. (1778) 374 Sir Phelip Braunche [etc.]. apud le sege de Roun; fuerunt le 'logeyng felowys. 1879 'Edna Lyall' Won by Waiting ix, It was certainly 'lodging hunting under difficulties. 1802-12 Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid. (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided... as for instance. 'lodging-lease paper. 1851 Mantew Lond. Labour I. 366 A 'lodging-letter. will. drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs. 1802 C. James Milit. Diet., Lodging money. 14. Epiph. in Timedie's Fis. (1843) 116 Whyll thei slepped at her 'loggyng place Ther com an angell apperyng with grette lyght. 1611 Brief Fox. in the lodging place where you shall lodge this night. 1878 J. Buller & oycars in N. Z. 70 In a small rush church we met with a lodging-place 1885 R. L. & Tsternson Pynamiter 99. A large number of 'lodging-scekers.

Lodging lodging lodgin) fol. a. [f. Lodging Lodging logging loggi

Lodging (ledgin), ppl. a. [f. Lodge v. + -ing².] That 'lodges' or rests upon something; said Naut. of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hanging' or vertical knee.

or vertical knec. 1557 Turrer. Ovid's Epist. Pvij b, Full oft vpon thine armes my lodging necke I lay. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1785) S.v. Knec, Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. Ibid. s.v. Decks, The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides. 1874 Therete. Naval Archit. 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

to H. M. ships.

Lo dging-house. A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1768 Smollett Trav. I. viii. 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, which being full they shewed us to a tavern. 1814 Bisset Guide to Learnington 23 Every house in Learnington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses. 1838 Dickens Nich Nich Nich, xvi, One street of gloomy lodging-houses. 1891 C. Jawes Rom. Rignarold 94 Elies, old, worm, hazgard, and dying in a common lodging-house close by, attrib. c 1815 Jane Austen Persuas. (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture. 1848 Dickens Dombey vi. Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. Vransf, and fig.

b. transf, and fig.

1851 Borrow Latterigro xcviii. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin ...on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. 1858 J. Marinseau Stut. Chr. 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents...to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

settlers and mercantile agents...to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

Lo'dging-room. † a. nonce-use. Space in which to dwell. b. A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now local.)

1571 Goloing Calvin on Ps. xlvii. 4. 183 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appered none other hygher truth: it had bin but as a chyldish toy to ludge by god in that narrow lodging roome [L. in augusto illo domicilio Deum locari]. 1615 Manch. Crt. Leet Rec. (1885) II. 300 One Chambr or lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam: and bare Mattresses are the Beds. 1722 De Foe Col. Fack (1840) 257 She. bade her speak to the innkeeper to show her to her lodging-room. 1800 Dor. Wordsw. Let. 10 Sept. in Lee Life (1886) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. 1823 P. Niciolson Pract. Builder 438 Mezzanines... are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging-rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c. attrib. 1885 Sheffield Telegr. 20 June, Lodging-room furniture.—Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.].

Lodgis, -ys(e, variants of LoGis.

|| Lodh (18ud). Also 8 load. [Hindi lodh.]

The bark of the East Indian shrub, Symplocos racemosa, used in dyeing. Also lodh-bark.

racenosa, used in dyeing. Also lodh-bark.

1781 Kerr in Phil. Trans. LXXI. 381 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called Load in water. 1848 in Cratc.

Lodicle (lp dik'l). [ad. L. lödicul-a LODICULE.]

= LODICULE.

In some mod, Dicts.

Lodicule (lødikinl). Bot. [ad. L. lödicul-a, lim. of lödix coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of dim. of lodix coverlet.] The a grass (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1864 Otiver Elem. Bot. 1.v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. 1900 L. H. Bailey Bot. 146.

Lodlike, -ly, obs. forms of LOATHLY.

Lodomy, obs. form of LAUDANUM. Lodsterne, obs. form of LOADSTAR. Loe, obs. form of Lo, Low.

Lœllingite: see Löllingite.

Læmography, Læmology: see Loin-.

Loenge, variant of Loange Obs. Loeri, Loes, var. ff. Lory, Lose sb., praise.

Loess (loues, Ger. los). Gcol. Also loss, erron. loess. [a. Ger. dial. loss.] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the

yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1833 Lyell Princ Geol. III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species...which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess'. 1873 J. Gerrin Gt. Ice Age xxxii. 453 Underneath the vast deposits of löss belonging to the last cold period. 1879 Lubbook Sci. Lect. v. 141 The antiquities... are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loëss'.

attrib. 1882 R. K. Douglas China vi. 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

Lewigite, Lewite: see Löwigite, Löweite.

Lewigite, Lewite: see Löwigite, Löweite.

Lof. Obs. Forms: 1 lof, loob, 2-4 lof, 3 Orm. loff, 3 5 lofe, 4-5 loue, 5 loff, 6 Sc. loif, [OE. lof masc. — OFris., OS. lof neut. (Du. lof), OHG. lob neut., masc. (MIIG. lof, inflected lob-; mod.G. lob neut., ON. lof neut. (Sw. lof, Da. lov):—OTent. type *lobo-, f. the root *lob-, lut-: see Love sb.]

type *lobo-, f. the root *lob-, lub-: see Love sh.]

1. Praise.

Beownlf 1536 Swa sceal man don, bonne he at gude zegan benced longsumme lof. c725 Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) 122 Yunus, loob. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 7 Drihten hu dest þe lof of mile drinkende childre mude. c1200 Orann 3379 Si Drihhtin upp inn heoffness and Wurrþminnt & loff & wullderr. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (Ioh. Baptista) 1 ln lofe of patriarkes al, and of bame þat we prophetis cal. 1456 Sir G. Have Law Arms (S.T.S.) 2 Till him be gevin honoure lof and glore. c1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T. S.) xxix. 18 Thair haittis ar sett w sittelness, For loff and not for lufe. a1568 Bannatyne Poems (Hunter. Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte lyis behind.

2. Prices, value.

2. Price, value, rom, 213 Pe sullere lat sundel of his lofe, be beggere eened his bode [etc.]. c1205 L.w. 18190 Per to he lande muchel lof.

3. Comb.: lof-georn a., desirous of praise; lof-

like a., worthy of praise.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 103 be seofede sunne is icweden la. tanche bet is idelyelp on englise benne mon bid lof-georn. a 1300 E. E. Psatter. xev[i] 4 For nikel Laverd, swith loof-like to se; Aghfulle over alle goddes es he.

Lof e, obs. or var. ff. Loaf, Love, Luff.

Loff (e, obs. of var. n. Loaf, Love, Luff. Loff), obs. f. Laugh, Loaf, Love, Luff. Lofsom, -sum, obs. ff. Lovesome.

+ Lof-song. Obs. Forms : a. 1 lofsang, 2 lof-† Lo'f-song. Obs. Forms: a. 1 lofsang, 2 lofsonge, 3 Orm. loffsang, 1-4 lof-songe. B. 3 loftsonge, 4 toft-sang. [f. Lof-songe. B. 3 loftsong e, 4 loft-sang. [f. Lof-songer, a) psalmist. c900 tr. Brda's Hist. nt. xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram bere tide bas uhtlican lofsonges. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 99 We wurbiad bes halsen gastes to-cume mid loftsonge seofen dages. Ibid. 133 Pc lof-songere [c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. loft-songere] seid Per mille meandras agitat quieta corda. c1200 Ormin 18024 And purth Judea tacnedd iss Loffsang Drihhtin to wurrpenn. a 1240 Sarvles Warde in Cott. Hom. c5t. A gleadunge wid-ute met murie loft song ant lift-schipe. c1320 Cast. Love 29 Vehe mon ou3te wt al his milite, Lof-song syngen to God 3erne.

Loft lift; sb. Also 2-7 lofte, 5-6 looft, Sc. loyft,

Loft loft, so. Also 2-7 lofte, 5-6 looft, Sc. loyft, 6 loaft, loffte, 7 laught. [Late OE. loft, a. ON. loft neut., air, sky, upper room (in Icel. written loft; Sw., Da. loft upper room, garret), eognate with OE. lyst masc., neut., fem.: see Lift so.1]

OE. /y/t masc., neut., fem.: see LIFT sb.1]
+1. Air, sky, upper region. Obs.
a 1000 Hexameron of St. Basil (Norman 1849) to Heo ne
lid on nanum dinge ac on lofte heo stynt. ·a 1175 Cotton
Hom. 217 Heo is .. loftes leom and all hiscefte simston.
c 1200 Trin. Cott. Hom. 222 He maked be fisses in be st.,
be fueles on be lofte, c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. 33/55 Huy
comen fleo oppe in be loft outer be apostle seint leme.
c 1330 King of Tars 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi grounde,
vit eny Cristene prisonn mighte be founde. 1362 LANGL.
P. Pl. A. 1. 88 He is a-counted to be gospel on grounde and
on lofte [1377 aloft]. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3719 Two inste
goddis, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heuyn. 1590
Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 47 And ever-drizling raine upon the loft.
† 2. Phrases. Obs.
a. On. upon (the) Loft: (a) = ALOFT in various

a. On, upon (the) loft: (a) = ALOFT in various

a. On, upon (the) loft: (a) = ALOFT in various senses; (b) in a high voice, londly.

a 1100 O. E. Homilies (Napier) in Mod. Lang. Notes (1889) May 278/2 pat stæmene cweartern stod eall on lofte fram bære eordan. a 1300 K. Horn 974 Reynild, mi dotter, Pat sitteb on be lofte. ε 1375 ΒΑΒΒΟUR ΒΡΙΔΕ ΧΙΙΙ. 652 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrete. ε 1400 Sovudone Bab. 3250 Therfore thous shalt be honged on lofte. ε 1420 Anturs of Arth. 619 Pene his lemmane one loft skrilles and skrikes. ε 1450 Two Cookery Eks. 78 Couche hem. in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on loft. ε 1470 Golagyos & Gaw. 875 Than said he loud vpone loft [etc.]. 1508 Dunbar Tua Mariit Wemen 147 Than all thai leuch apon loft, with laitis full mery.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 194 On ane litter, that huir him hie on loft. a 1584 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slac 362, I luikit vp on loft.

b. By loft: in height.
1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XVIII. 45 And 3it maken it.. Bothe as longe and as large bi loft [1393 aloft] & by grounde. '
c. Of loft: from ahove. Also used for Aloft.
c. 1375 Cursor M. 22143 (Fairf.) Thoner of loft falls sal he gere & trees brall blomis bere. a 1400-50 Alexander 791*
Ledes hym [the horse] forth of pat loge and pen of-lofte lepys.

d. Over loft = ALOFT.

1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 6 Midde of the rigge ther was a toure over loft.

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; spec. (see quot. 1593).

a 1300 Cursor M. 12277-79 In a loft was in be tun, A child bar kest a-noiper don, Vte of the loft vato be grund. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Kint. 1096 3e schal lenge in your lofte, & lyge in your esc. c 1385 Chaucer R. G. W. 2706 Hyperninestra, And at the wyndow lep he fro the lofte. 1489 Ld. Treas, Acc. Scotl. (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris house dure and the loyft that byrnt. 1490 Caxton Encydos xxi. 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy grete towers thou sawe the see alle troubled. 1568 Grafton Chron. I. 159 While they were there..sodeynly the loystes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe. 1593 Anc. Rites Durham (Surtees ed. 2) 86 The mounckes dyd all dyne together at one table, in a place called ye lofte, we was in y west end of ye fratree abone ye seller. 1611 Bible 1 Kings xxii. 19 He .. caried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him vpon his owne bed. 1756 Wesley W. ks. 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft. 1874 C. Geirkie Life in Woods ii. 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed. with part of it [furniture].

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appro-

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. HAN-LOFT.)

1530 Palsor, 240/2 Lofte for haye or corne, garnier. 1607

Norden Surv. Dial. v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. 1629 Startegarbosh 41 There was slain a Borger. as he was a measuring the Priests Corne in the Laught. 1741 in A. Laing Lindores. Albey, etc. xiv. (1876) 137 note, [He] carried off the whole slates, lofts, jests and timber thereof. 1816 Scott Old Mort. v, A wooden bed, placed in a loft half-full of hay.

C. A piecon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons). 1735 J. Moore Columbarium 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. 1876 Fulton Bk. Pigeons 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one to the them of the large field. The strain Car. 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durban some time ago.

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. organ-loft, rood-loft.)

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. organ-loft, rood-loft.)

1504 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott. (1900) 11. 429 The loftis in the chapel of Strivelin. 1562 Turner Baths 2 a, Certayn loftes shoulde be bylded ryght over som parte of the fyrst or principall bath. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xli. 92 5e Lords also, that do is frequent The loft in Sanet Geills Kirk. 1666 Pervs Diary 15 Nov., I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. 1712-30 G. Guthere Memor. (1900) 71 They provided a good large house .. and plenished it very well with Pulpit, lofts and Pews. 1849 Thackeran Pendennis xv. (1885) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. 1893 She A. Gordon Earl Aberdey 191 The minister, turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

5. A floor or story in a house. Obs. exc. U.S. one

5. A floor or story in a house. Obs. exc. U.S. 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (Cent. Dict.).

1526 Tindale Acts xx. 9 A certayne youge man named Eutichos. fell donne from the thyrde lofte and was taken yo deed.

1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 476 Ane woman, havand commiscrations on this Duk, leit meill fall doun throw the loftis of the toure, be quhilkis his life wes certane day savit.

1600 Harlivy Voy. (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte aboue head, and some of two and of three loftes. a 1661 Fuller Worthits, Buckinghamsh. 1, 135 Our Roger. finished the ground-room and second loft.

† b. The deck or half-deck of a ship. Obs.

ground-room and second loft.

+ b. The deck or half-deck of a ship. Obs.

c1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 120 Go wndyr loft. Ibid. 143
Wallace. On the our loft kest him quhar he stud.

+ c. The ceiling or flooring of a room. Obs.

1596 Spenser F. Q. v. vi. 27 All sodainely the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall Into a lower roome, and by and by The loft was raysd againe, that no man could it spie. 1603 Owen Pembrokesh. (1891) 78
This perswadeth me to be one of the causes whie in ould buildinges are found so manye vawtes and soe few loftes, for that in these watrye walles the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & soe the loftes decaye.

+ 6. A layer, stage, stratum. Also transf. of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. Obs.

+ 6. A layer, stage, stratum. Also trains, of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. Obs.

1535 Coverdale 1 Esdvas vi. 25 With a lofte of tymbre of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 Mapler of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 Mapler of the for a tree, runneth [etc.]. 1661 Helland Pliny I. 536 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leaning alwaies vpon euery loft or scaffold. one branch of the old hard wood, and another young imp or twig. 1673 Milton Vacat. Exerc. 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 11. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

over another.
7. Golf. a. Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. b. The action of 'lofting';

wards from the vertical. B. The action of Tolding, also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson Golf 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use. A medium amount of loft is best.
1890 Hutchinson Golf (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 3) loft-floor, -room, with loft distances.

-window; loft-dried adj.

1888 Cross & Bevan Paper-making 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatine: again slightly pressed, and hung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called *loft-dried. 1419 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) 111.147 In grundwallyng et emend. unius *loftfore et alios defectus. 1852 Dickers Bleak H. xxxi, A bed in the wholesome *loft-room by the stable, a 1600 in Evergreen (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukit frae their *loft Windows, God bring our Men weil back again.

† Loft, a. Obs. rare. [app. deduced from Aloft, as Live a. from alive.] Raised aloft, clated, elevated.

The first quot may belong to Lofty a., of which it would

clated, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to Lofty a., of which it would then be the earliest example.

14. AUDELAY Poems (MS. Donce 302) If. 29 '2 Semele to se, o bold corage, Louele & lofte of his lenage. 1542 SURREY Death Sir T. Wyatt 27 in Tottet's Miss. (Arb.) 29 In neyther fortune loft, nor yet represt. 1557 Tottet's Miss. (Arb.) 23 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now bringes full low that lay full loft.

Comb. 1599 R. W. 3 Las. & Ladies Lond. G 2 b, Downe with your point, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

Loft (1)ft), v. [f. Loft sb.]

† 1. trans. To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to eeil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper

or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. Obs.

Story. Obs.

153 Stanford Chwardens' Acc, in Antignary XVII.
169 I For Loftyng the Toure & laying the plankes beneyth.
1598 Srow Surv. xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes. a 1615 Briene Cron.
Extis Ross (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber.
1634-5 Brerero Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 43 The largest coy-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. 1646 Virginia Stat. (1823) I. 337 That they (houses) be lofted with sawne boardes and made with convenient partitions. transf. 1601 Br. W. Bartow Lagle & Bady (1609) Bij b, See how many Eagles have lofted their Ayries. with the gobbets and morsels pluckt and carried from those Bodies.

† 2. To store (moods or produce) in a loft. Obs.

gobbets and morsels pluckt and carried from those Bodies.

† 2. To store (goods or produce) in a loft. Obs.

1518 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.

App. v. 326 No freman. shall house, loft, nor seller ony
straunge marchant goods. 1785 Washington Notes Writlings 1891 XII. 229 The remainder of the Crop which was
measured and lofted must be acceed for by the Overseer.

3. Golf. To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it

so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the

so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

1857 H. B. Farne Golfer's Manual in Golfiana Misc.
(1887) 173 The player should practise lofting his ball directly into the hole. 1881 Forgan Golfer's Handbk. 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. 1887 Sir W. G. Starson Golf 738 If there is a high face to loft. Ibid. 151 If taken.. too clean, it (the lofted iron) will skin it a handred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

absol. 1887 Blackw. Mag. Nov. 697 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. 1890 HUTCHINSON Golf (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand... to loft over. that sluggish little burn.

4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock,

4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.

1898 Westm. Gaz. 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence Lo'fter Golf, a lolting-iron. 1892 Pall Mall G. 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow.. necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

Lofted (lefted), ppl. a. [f. Loft sh. and v. +

1. Of a house: + a. Ceiled or floored (obs.). b. (Sc. and north. dial.) Having one or more stories

(Sc. and north. dial.) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

1549 Compl. Scotl. xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in ane house that vas loftit, bot rather in ane litil cot house.
1639 Declaration in Alhenæum 19 July (1890) 99 2 The dwelling howse of her brother. was all well lofted and boarded over wth oken boards. c 1730 Burt Lett. N. Scott. (1760) II. xxii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Eminence called a lofted House. 1814 Scott IVav. xix, A lofted house, that is a huilding of two stories. c 1856 Denham Tracts (1892) I. 343 The house being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

2. Golf. a. Of a cleek or club: Made with a

those districts [Northumberland] is termed losted.

2. Colf. a. Of a cleek or club: Made with a 'lost' (see Loft sb. 7 a). b. Of a stroke: That 'losts' the ball.

1887 Sir W. G. Simpson Golf 158 Certainly a more losted cleek might be used. Ibid. 159 If a half-topped shot travels further than a losted one over ordinary turs, the club has too much pitch. 1890 Hurchinson Golf (Badin, Lihr.) 122 Using. an exceptionally losted club to obtain the same result. Ibid. 200 The losted approach is not a fancy shot.

Tastily (Desili) and If Lorey a to IV 2.

The control of the losted approach is not a fancy shot.

Loftily (lp ftili), adv. [f. Lofty a. + -LY 2.]

In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

1548 ELYOT Dict., Elate, proudely, loftyly. 1590 Spenser, P. Q. II. x. 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? 1596 Bp. W. Barlow Three Serm. ii. 89 And yet they bear themselues so loftily, as if they could line without gods blessing and help. 1607 Markhan Card. II. 1617) & To ride your lorse... amongst short gorsse or whinnes is exceeding good, to make a horse trot loftilie and cleanly. 1641 Best Farm. B&s. (Surtees Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortic or fiftie ewes. 1665 Boyle Occas. Refl. Wks. (1848) p. xxi, A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1744 Ozell II. Brautome's Sp. Rhodomontudes 65 The Emperor... carried it. loftily on account of his late Victory. 1883 Eng. Illustr. Mag. Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral... stands loftily grave and majestic. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano II. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

Loftiness (le flines). [f. Lofty a. + -Ness.] The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

1548 Einot Dict., Elatio, loftynesse, hautenesse. 1560
Bible (Genev.) Isa. ii. 17 The loftines of men shalbe abased.
1607 Marrham Caval. II. (1617) 198 Gallop the straite ring about with a little more firme loftinesse. 1610 Barrought Meth. Physick IV. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftinesse of the pulses. 163 Butler Hud.

1. i. 91 His speech, In loftiness of sound, was rich. a 1677 Barrow Wks. (1686) 111. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himself compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftiness of his fancy. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 8 F. xxxi. III. 218 The loftiness of these buildings.

was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. 1822 Lamb Hida Ser. 1. On Some Old Actors, Bensley. three over the part an air of Spanish loftiness. a 1840 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. Ser. III. (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftiness than others by servitity. 1884 Manch. Exam. 27 Nov. 3/5 A. chaother. 160 feet long...and of a corresponding loftiness. 1885 Six W. M. Conway in Mag. Art Sept. 463/1 Men. of dignity of thought and loftiness of feeling.

b. Used as a mock title of dignity.

1599 Broughton's Let. vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftines makes him.

Lofting (loftin), vbl. sb. [f. Loft sb. or v. +

Lofting (le ftin), vbl. sb. [f. Loft sb. or v. +

1. concr. A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. Obs. exc.

1. concr. A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. Obs. exc. dial. and in Mining.

1536 Bellender Cron. Scat. (1821) II. 388 Quhen ony preis of horsmen come aboue the said fowseis the lofting suld brek. 1603 Owen Pembrokesh. (1801) 76 Tymber to serve for loftinges and roffes. 1640-1 Kirkendbr. War-Comm. Min. Ek. (1855) 66 That the sklait roofe of the hows and batlement thairof be taken downe with the lofting thairof. 1851 Greenwell Contract Terms Northmod. 4 Durh. 35 Lofting, wood., placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or erowntrees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones.

2. Colf. The action of the vb. Lott sense 3).

1895 Westin. Gas. 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

3. attrib. and Comb.: lofting-iron, a golf-club used to loft a ball.

used to loft a ball.

1887 Sir W. G. Simrson Golf 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. 1892 Century Mag. Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

Loftless (leftles), a. [f. Loft sb. + -Less.]

That has no loft or upper story.

1891 ATKINSON Moorland Par. (1892) 22 These two one-roomed lofdess dens.

+ Loftly, adv. Obs. rare-1. [f. Loft a. + -1,Y 2] = Loftly adv.

1508 Sidney Astrophel & Stella Song vi. v, Musicke more loftly (1501 lastie) swels In speeches nobly placed.

Lofty (10 fti), a. [f. Loft sb. (in on loft, aloft + x)]

 $+ - \gamma$ 1. The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical

1. Extending to a great height in the air; of

character.]

1. Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though lefty stature is a common phrase.

1500 Spenser F. Q. t. ix. 13 Fortwaried with my sportes, I did alight From loftie steed.

1530 Spenser F. Q. t. ix. 13 Fortwaried with my sportes, I did alight From loftie steed.

1530 Shaks. Lucy. 1167 The Barke pild from the loftie pine, His leaues will wither, and his sap decay.

1611 Bible Isa. 1vii. 7 Yop on a lofte and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed.

1646 Crashaw last middle mountaine has the set the lofty set tree Bowes low's this leauy top, to look for thee.

1756-7 tr. Krysler's Trav. (1760) I. 508 The baptistery. .is a large and lofty octangular structure.

1774 Golusia. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive; and the mountains remarkably lofty.

1791 Cowrer Hiad to. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftest stature.

1823 Rutter fonthill 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world!

1835 Tinkumal Greece I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock... on which stood the citadel of Corinth.

1884 PAE Eustace 6 Fading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

+ b. Lofly tricks: acrobatic feats, tumbling. Obs.

1567 Turber, Oxid's Epist, Piiii b, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mounting, more. delight thy minde.]

1603 Florio Montaigner, xxv. 1622 B, Josson Masque of Augurs.

1738 Wesley Psalms Cauri, ii, Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear.

1798 Landor Gebir 11. 154

The kingly brow, arched lofty for command.

2. In figurative and immaterial applications, a. Haughty, overweening, prond. + Const. of.

1 1845 Digby Myst., Mary Magd. 944 Whan I loke on bis

2. In figurative and immaterial applications, a. Haughty, overweening, proud. † Const. of. c 1485 Digby Myst., Mary Magd. 944 Whan Hoke on pinday, 1am lofty as the Iyon. 1961 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer 11. (1577) R ja, Bearing themselues lofty of their beautye and worthynesse. c 1586 C tess Pembroke Ps. cxxxx, A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know 1 never bare. 1611 Bible 152. ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall bee typon eurey one that is proud and loftie. 1681 Drayden 16s. & Achit. 516 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Conq'ror's Sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor d. 172-3 Pope Guardian No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1787 MAD. D'Arblan Olary 21 Ang., He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. App. 601 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. 1873 Black Pr. Thule viii. 123 Inclined to treat everybody. with a sort of lofty good humour. absol. 1599 J. Payne Royal Exch. 28 Sam tymes the prowde and loftie do walke there to be sene in there heyght and braverie. 1611 Bible 18a. v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

b. Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality.

b. Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality.

Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14...: see Loft a.] 1548 Elyor Dict., Excelsus, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. 1586 Day Eng. Secretary (1625) 129 Their estate (being peraduenture loftie, and of power to command or sway over vs) will not admit by writting to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. 1611 Bible Fsa. Ivil. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie one that inhabiteth eternitie. 1776 Gibbon Dict. 4 F. xii. 1. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iv. 1. 50 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1857 Buchee Civilia. 1. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with their lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? 1874 Malaffey Soc. Life Greece viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. 1878 E. Jenkens Haverholme 61 Heir to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

C. Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Effero, Elatis vertis intense oratio, a lofty and highe stile.

1577 J. Ksimstik Confutation (1579). 5 b. They set forth their trifling and halfepeny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech.

1590 Speenser F. Q., Verses to Ld. Buckhurst, In loftie numbers and heroicke stile.

1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 194

They may proceed.. from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgies.

1637 Million Lycidus 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.

1640 Wilkins New Planet (1797) 1. 143

His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty Expressions.

1652 ATIERI. On Ps. U. 14, Serm. 1726 1. 32

Therefore is the hymn it self so lofty and moving. 1794 Pore Windsor For. 280 The shades where. lofty Denham sung.

1875 Jownth Plane (ed. 2) HI. 28 About which [astronomy] 1 am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

d. Of majestic sound.

1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. v. II. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre.

1814 Wordsw. White Doe Ryl. 1.

38 With one consent the people rejoice Filling the church with a lofty voice.

† 3. Of the wind, the sea: = H1611 10. Obs.

with a lofty voice.

† 3. Of the wind, the sea: = IIIcII 10. Obs.

1600 Harley Tep. (1810) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. 1745 P. Thomas Jenle Aluson's Pep. 146 Such a lofty and dangerons Sea as I have seldom sean

Anson's Ver. 146 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

4. dial. 'Massive, superior' Eng. Dial. Dict., referring to Sleigh, Derbysh. Gloss. 1865). + Of sheep: Stout, in good condition.

1641 Best Farm. Eks. (Surtees Soc.) 2 Yettis it a custome with many. to clowte their shearinges to hinder them from tuppinge, that by this meanes they may make them more lofty sheepe. 1798 Pance Min. Cornub. 324 Lofty Tin, in contradistinction to Floran Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

5. Comb. a. In syntactical combs, with pres. pples., as lofty-looking, -sounding; b. in parasyuthetic derivatives, as lofty-headed, -humoured, -lineaged, -minded, -necked, -paced, -paked, -plumed, -roofed, -windowed. Also + lofty-like adv., as if placed on high.

-thenged, -minded, -necked, -pacea, -peaked, -paimed, -roofed, -windowed. Also † lofty-like adv., as if placed on high.

1610 Holland Camder's Brit. 1. 290 That with their lloftie-headed tops reach to the cloudy skie. 1611 Cotor., Maxiamiselle de cinquante pour cent., may be applyed to the *loftie-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. 1604 S. Graname Pass. Spark E. 4. Man climbes about the course of such conceate, That loftie like, they loath to look below. 1871 Browning Balanat. Wks. 1806 1. 655/1 Both. · hofty-lineaged, each of us Born of the best. 1755 Shebbeare Lydia (1769) 1. 283 His great Creator. heholds with equal favour the ciceping ant, and 'lofty-looking Briton. 1611 Cotor., Orgaedilene, ... hautie, 'loftie-minded. 1791 Boswell Tohnson 1. 93 note, That lofty-minded man. 1697 Driven l'irg. Georg. 11. 125 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd. 'loftyneck'd, Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1796 Colt. 1806 Lett. (1865) 210 He does not posses opulence of imaginative *lofty-paced harmony. 1844 J. Tomlin Mission. 1716. 272 A *lofty-peaked mountain. 1591 Shaks. tHen. 17. v. iii. 25 Now the time is come. That France must vale her *lofty-pluned Crest. 1848 B. D. Walsh Aristoph. Clouds. 1. v, *Lofty-roofed fanes, and marhle-built portals. 1777 Potter Arischylus, Promethens chain'd 23 Woes like these Are earnings of the *lofty-sounding tongue. 1777 T. Warton Poems 63 Along the *lofty-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† Lof-word. [f. Lof + Word. The forms show a confusion with Love sh. 1] Praise.

TLOI-WOYA. Obs. Forms: 4 luffe-, luve-, 4-5 love-word. [f. Lof + Word). The forms show a confusion with Love sb.!] Praise.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2545 Mikel it was pat luffeword ban bat abram gat o mani man. tbid. 16614 Sun wex hir loueword and hir fame. tbid. 28383, I. to gleumen cald and to ioglere, In tent bai suld me huneworde here.

Log (log), sb.! Forms: 4-6 logge, 7-8 logg, 6- log. [Late ME. logge; of obscure origin; ef. the nearly synonymous Clog sb., which appears about the same time.

the nearly synonymous CLOG sb., which appears about the same time.

Not from ON. lig felled tree (f. OTeut. *lig-, ablant-variant of *leg- Lie v.l.), which could only have given *low in ond. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an adoption from a later stage of Scandinavian (mod. Norw. laag, Sw. dial. laga), due to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that clog and logge arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. Du. log clumsy, heavy, dull; see also Luc sb. and v. In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs. F. lock, Ger., Da. log, Sw. logg.]

 gen.
 A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unkewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unkewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. In the log: in an unhewn condition.

1308 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. xvn. xlv. 630 Pe frute bereof falleb...but he be...itrailled w⁴ logges [L. lights] & yardes as it were a vine. 1481-00 Howard Hondeh, Bks. (Rovb. Club) 355 My Lord paied...[for] iij. lodes of belet, and iij. lodes of logges... xviij. s. 1490 Caxton Encydas xlvi. 139 The hardy knyghtes...casted vpon theym grete logges wyth sharpe yron atte the ende. 1525 Churchro. Acc. Heyridige, Essex Nicholis 1729/173 Paide to Adrewe of Braxted, for a logge 6d. 1540-54 (Konk Ps. Percy Soc.) 441 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley. His purpose shall cumme all to late. 1545 Raics Customho. b. Dogion logges the hundreth peces vis. viiid. 1561. T. Norkon Cahrinis Inst. 1. 35, b. was somitime a figtree log, a block that served for nought. c 1600 Day Begg. Resinal/Gr. 11. ii. (1881. 35 Wol't say Ilye? thon hads ta good eat a load folgs. 1610 Sansa. Temp. 11. i. 17, I would the lightning had Burnt vp those Logs that you are enjoynd to pile. a 1700 Day Dix Ordifs Med. vut. Meleager 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 Colonous Comm. Thames 1. 27, 250 of the I imber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 Thanks of M. Mem. evil, Bring in great logs and let them lie. To make a solid core of heat. 1857 THOREM Maine II. 1534 176 The largest pine belonging to his firm... was worth ninety dollars in the log. 1900 Blacket. Mag. Italy 33.2 The smouldering ends of logs... gave forth a tincling moke which hiled the hovel.

D. R. and in similative phrases. Said, e.g., of a vessel floating helplessly cf. mod. G. log sein to float helplessly of an inert or helpless person. † A log in out's war a stumbling-block, obstacle.

float helplessly, of an inert or helpless person. † A log in one's way: a stumbling-block, obstacle.

† A log in one's way: a stumbling-block, obstacle. To have a log to roll: see Log-Rolling.

1579-80 North Pintarch, Annibal: 1509 1148 Annibal! knew that this great onerthrow ... would also be a great 1522 in his way. 1500 Timon 1. ii Shaks Soc. 7 Thou 1622, thou stock, thou Areadian beast. 1602 Marston Pintarch: R T. N. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 157 The suplesse log. That prest thy bed With an unpleasing waight. 1622 K. HANKINS Pint. N. Nea 217 In this conflict, having lost all ber mastes, and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 Block Oct. Har. it. N. The flapping sail hauld down to halt for legs like these! 1865 Pailly Tel. 12 Nov. 5. 2 The Nine Verk Pail New York Pail New 1886 STEPS No. 17 Pail Nov. 1 May 7 6 Mr. Gladstone ... pathetically temarked that he was now like a log. 1900 Lington, Mag. Jane 134 [He] struck Bill who fell like a log on the dusty and Milling Son and Milling Milling Son and Milling Milling Son and Milling Milling Milling Son and Milling Milling Son an

e. Mining. (See quot.)

1856 P. g. & For. Mining Glass. S. Staffordsh. Terms. Log. or Baly, a balance weight, placed near the end of the pitrope, to prevent its ranning back over the pulley.

881 in Kaymono Mining Glass.

† d. See quot. perh. confused with LtG. Ob., 1569. I. Wonting Syst. Jerm. 1661. 48 Log. a term used in some places for a cleft of Wisel, and in some places or a long piece or Pole. by some for a small Wand or witch.

e. Phr. To hang upon the log: I to be slow in

finding sale, Olz.

1655 Gurant Chr. in Arm. 1, 18 Somethi z sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their wate, while I ruth hangs up n the lest.

+f. In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which

serving men sat. (bis.

1609 Derker Guls Hombik, iv. 12. 1639 Mark Guls Markh in in 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. + Also fig. 1589 Fasquil's Remon E, Her Maiestie layeth such a logge ypion their consciences, as they ought not beare. a 1592 H. Smith II ks. (1567) H. 433 Wedlock, with wife and children closs. The single life, lust's heavier logs. 1837 Hi. Martineac Sec. Amer. III. 193 They finsane negroes were kept in out-houses, chained to logs. 1843 Dignis is Mark Cher. Avril, Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 Mark Ord. Swill, Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 Mark of Sec. Amit and log at his heels.
b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quots.) Obs. exc. IIIst.

O. A military punishment now abolished. (See quots.) Obs. exc. Hist.

1830 in Rep. Commiss. Milit. Punishments (1836) 312 The log... is a punishment... which cannot be sanctioned and ishenceforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. Marshall Milit. Miss. 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. Aing Log: the log which Jupiter in the fable

made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with

of inertness on the part of rulers as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 Crowre Country II it v. Dram. Wks. 1674 Ill. 114 Go, sir! manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him. 1761 J. Wesley Irnd. 18 Jan., The custom began in the reign of king Log. 1766 Chestere.

1.e.t. to Son 11 July. I have always owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. McCarniv Five V. Irel. xxiii. 350 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. pl. Australian slang. A gaol or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. log-house.)

[1802 G. Barrington Hist. N. S. Valet 184 The governor resolved on huilding a large log prison both at Sydney and Paramatta.] 1888 'Rolf Bollnerwood' Robbert under Arms xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890—Miner's Kight xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

11. Naut. and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood,

loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases to heave, throw the log, to sail or ealculate me's way by the log. Said also of other appliances

one's way by the log. Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 Bourne Regiment for Sea xiv. (1577) 42 b, They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippe hath gone in that time. 1644 Manwayring Sea-mans Diet. s.v. Logs-line, One stands by with a Minutellasse, while another out of the gallery lets fall the logg. 1659 Sturny Marine's Mag. iv. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two Hours. 1685 J. Dunton Lett. fr. New-Eng. 1267 23 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard.. we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'URFEY Fills III. 305 Heave the Logg from the Poop. 1769 FALCONER Diet. Marine (1780) Aa 4, It is usual to heave the log once every hour in ships of oar. 1805 Sir E. Berry in Nicolas Diet. Nelson VII. 118 netc, During the chace we ran per log seventy miles. 1833 Marriad P. Simple (1834) I. xii. 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1863 Barrisg-Gould Iceland 178 Calculating their way by the log. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea; used in H. M. Navy.

6. Short for Log-BOOK. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance

deserving notice.

deserving notice.

1835 H. B. Gascorone Nav. Fame 79 Then down he goes his daily log to write.

1850 Scorner Vector's Whaleman's Adv. vi. 1859: 86 To fix the localities of whales resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whales.

1883 Stakenson Treas. Isl. vi. xviii, The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry.

1875 R. B. Burner Societa L. (1870 II. 170 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their unfinished logs into interesting and instructive matter.

18. See quol.)

1875 Knight Pict. M. M. L. g. Steam-engine, a tabulated s. immary of the performance of the engineers and boilers, and of the consumption of coals. Inflow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

C. = Log-Row 3.

7. Tailoring. [trans], from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen who are paid nominally by the hour for making each description of garment; the scale of computation embodied in this document.

embodied in this document.

1861 Punis Fallor's Labour Agency Retrisp. et 13 What is technically called a log is agreed upon that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour. 1886 forth Rep. Trades Union Comm. 13 We (operative tailors) wanted a uniform time-log. The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us. "Here is the lig, you must accept it as it is."

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1' log-end. -fire. -mark; with the sense made of or con--fire, -mark; with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs' log-booth, -bridge, -chamber, -fence, +-guard, -hut, -road, -shanty, -tent, -trap, -way; 'for use in dealing with logs' log-boom B-om sb. 24, -ar, -chain, -railway, -sled, -sleigh,

B-OM \$6.2 4., *ar, *chain, *railreay, *sled, *sletgh, *slamp*; (sense 7. log-prices, *shop.

1878 Limberman's Gaz. 6 Apr., An addition to the wharf and a log boom are leing made. 1852 H. Marryat Year in Now for 11. 371 Two 10ws of weatherbeaten *log-booths, 1664 First Cent. Hist. *springfield, Mass. (1895) 1. 316 Universal of the log bridge as it is called. 1881 Chirago Times 11 June. The track upon which runs the *log-car. 1793 Providence Rec. (1854) VI. 224. i *Logg chaine. 1788 M. Cutter in Life (1855) 1. 20 We were turned into a hot, *log chamber, full of people. 1659 Gaudin Fairs Ch. Eng. 1. xiv. 122 The most heavy 'log-end of Christs Cross is laid upon many of them. 1836 J. Arbor II ar to Po Good 1. 24 They were stepping over a low place in the *log Genee. 1878 Browning. Viets Crossic 1 Praise the good 'log-fire! Winter howls without 1808 Ashe Travels 1. 302 The town, has in its centre, the remains of an old *log Guard. 1797 J. A. Granday Pres. State Vermont 161. As in a former Letter I mentioned the *log Hut, I will here, give a short account of its construction. 1890 'Rote I Bot dependent' Michael Schot, in 10 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks. 1859 Michigan Kep. VI. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of 'log-marks under section eight of the act. 1888 Lancet 26 May 1049 1 Tailors. Obtaining 'log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 Thorraw Maine II. (1804) 125 A truck drawn by an ov and a horse over a rude 'log-railway through the woods. 1819 F. Wright Fieros (1821) 234 A *log road, or causeway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 Lumberman's Gaz. 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice. on which the 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 Scribin. Mag. June 706/2 The 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 Scribin. Mag. June 706/2 The 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 Scribin. Mag. June 706/2 The 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 Scribin. 1896 Lumberman's Gaz. 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice. on which the 'log-sleds damp; (sense 7 log-prices, -shop.
1878 Lumberman's Gaz. 6 Apr., An addition to the wharf

b. objective, as (sense 1) log-carrying, -driving, -hauling; log-eutter, -maker; (sense 6) log-reading. c. instrumental, as log-lighted. d. similative, as

og-like adj., log-wise adv. 1898 Daily News 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the

aged poor are still at oakum-picking or *log-carrying. 1893 Scribn. Mag. June 710 At night he must get from the 'log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 Lumberman's Gaz. 19 Dec., The dam will be used for flowage and 'log-driving purposes. 1893 Scribn. Mag. June 706 '2 There is great strife between the teanisters in making *log-shauling records. a 1847 ELIZA COOK Gray-haired Dec. iii, The 'log-lighted hall. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 86 A chaine that's fixt Onely to postes, and senselesse 'log-like dolts. 1880 Lumberman's Gaz. 7 Jan. 28 Next come the ''log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 Elackre. Mag. Oct. 476 ft. The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and 'log-readings. 1879 Brownike Halbert & Heb 37 So *logwise. Was he pushed, a very log.

9. Special combs. : log-beam (see quot.); logboard, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcrip-tion into the log-book; log-butter, a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight; log-buttings, the ends thus cut off; log-cabin. a small house built of rough logs; also attrib. (U.S.) in log-cabin quilt (cf. log-house quilting below; log-camp = logring-camp (see Logging vbl. sb.; log-canoe, one hollowed out of a single tree: log-chip = log-ship; log-cock, one of the many local names in North America of Ficus pileatus (Woodpecker)' (Newton); log-erop, the quantity of logs hewn in one season; log-fish a fish of the U.S. coast, Lirus perciformis: log frame, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight; log glass see quot. 1858); log-head = BLOCKHEAD 2; †log-headed a., having a head like a log: log-house, a house built of logs; in early use (*U.S.* applied to a prison; also attrib, in log-house quilting (see quot); log-juice slang [cf. Logwood 2, note], cheap port wine; log-knot, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; log-line, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log attached; also the sort of line used for this jurpose; log-man. † [a] one employed to carrylogs; [b] one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill local U.S.'; log-perch, a freshwater fish, Percina caprodes, of N. America, log nearly a beginning to the lorg called the log called the l log-pocket. a basin or pool in which logs collect; lcg-reel see quot.: log-runner, an Australian bird of the genus Orthonyx Morris); log-running, the operation of setting logs affoat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; log-ship, also log-chip (see quot.); log-slate, a double slate used instead of the log-loand; log-work, (a the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (b) the keeping of

double slate used instead of the logy-loant; log-work, (a the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (b) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6.

1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Soppl., *Log-Beam. the traveling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill. 1669 SYRMY Mariner's Jlag. W. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the 'Log-board. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple (1834) I. xii. 156 O' Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log-board, and then returned. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Log-board. 1879 Lumberman's Gaz. 15 Oct., A machine that would utilize... *Log Buttings. 1850 LYELL 2nd Visit U. S. H. 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a 'log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 Harper's Mag. Dec. 36/1 Reluctantly she slipped her book under the 'log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 Thorrent Maine W. (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the 'log-camp on the carry. 1788 R. PUNNAM in M. Culler's Life (1888) I. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of. three 'log cances of different sizes. 1841 G. Powers Hist. St. Coos 130 He took a log-cance, and ascended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 'Log-chip [see log-ship]. 1866 Intell. Observa. No. 53. 333 The 'log-cock (Ilylatomus Pileatus). 1884 J. Burkouchs in Century Mag. Dec. 22/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker. I have never heard drum. 1879 Lumberman's Caz. 7 May, The delivery of the 'log crop of Michigan. 1884 Goodpe. etc. Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim. 1. 334. The Black Rudder-fish—Livus perciformis. This fish is also called by the fishermen '*Log-fish' and 'Barrel fish." a 1814 Sailor's Ret. in New Brit. Theatre II. 319 As sure as a can of grog, or allowance, is only left hut the time of a 'log-glass, so sartain [sic] is to be purloin'd. 1885 SIMMOND Pict. Trade, Log-glass, a half-minute sandglass used on hoard ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 Carlyle Say. Archives (1884

knots in these, ropes will teach the men the ..length. 1613
M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 147 Observing the way with the *logge-line. 1644 Manwayring Sea-mans Dict., A Logg-line. Some call this a Minut-line. 1904 Rigging & Sea-mansibip 1. 94 The holes, for marling the clues of sails ... have grommets of log-line. 1867 Sanyth Scilor's Word-bk, Log-line. 1610 Staks. Templ. III. 1. 67 For your sake Am I this patient *Logge-man. 1870 Daily News 16 Apr., The lumber business is carried on ... by the logmen. 1882 Jordan Rokefish; Hog-nolly; Hog-fish. 1877 Lumberman's Gaz. 17 Nov., A dam has been built across the river, forming a *log pocket. 1858 Simmonus Dict. Trade, *Log-reel, the reed on which the log-line of a ship is wound. 1878 Lumberman's Gaz. 6 Apr., The Green Bay Advocate of March 28 says that 'flog-running is commencing all around. 1878 Lumberman's Gaz. 6 Apr., The Green Bay Advocate of March 28 says that 'flog-running is commencing all around. 1878 Lumberman's Man. 141. Log, a line with a piece of board called the Log-ship, attached to it. 1846 Voung Naul. Dict. s.v. Log-line, A piece of board called the Log-ship is the dispersion of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water. 1841 Dana Scaman's Man. 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the *log-slate... the courses, distances, wind-and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book. 1221 J. BANAYE Romens Place of Board called very day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1850 Chasters Stave States 1, 4 Con. Reg. (1867) XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish ye *log-work in ye Lower Block-house. 1725 De For Up., rannal World (1840) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many lagues they sailed every day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1856 Otmstern Stave States 111 The chimmey is... commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like lo

lastered with mud.

|| **Log** (lρg, lρug), sh.² Also 6 logg. [Heb. in [log]] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth

ligg.] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twenth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint.

1530 Tindale Lev. xiv. 24 And let the preast take ... the logge [Vnlg. sextarium, Il yel. sextarie; 1611 log] of oyle.

1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Diets.

Log (1/pg), v.1 [f. Log sh.1]

1. trans. † a. To bring (a tree) to the condition for logs to deprive of branches (obs.). b. To cut of a log; to deprive of branches (obs.). b. To cut

1. trans. † a. 10 bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (obs.). b. To cut (timber) into logs.

1690 Dampier Voy. II. 1. 80 A Tree...so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man.

1836 Eacknowds of Canada for After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1830 Thoraxa Maine W. (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here.

absol. 1830 Galt Lawrie T. in. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers ...were hasy logging and burning. 1848 Thoraxa Maine W. (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCauslin had formerly logged on. 1878 Michigan Rep. XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the .. Manistee River.

2. To lay out (a road) with a layer of logs.

1833 Scribner's Mag. June 706/t Road-makers log out the road to its proper width.

3. † a. trans. Of water: To lie in (a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. absol.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 10 Several feet of under-water logging in her hold.

b. intr. To lie like a log.

a 1813 A. Wilson Foresters Poet. Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie. 1864 [see Logging pt he July 1844].

4. Mil. To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see Log sb.l. 2 b). Obs.

of the log (see Log sb.1 2 b). Obs.

1816 C. James Millit. Dict. (ed. 4) s.v., To Log... is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or hussar regiments for indisciplined and disorderly conduct.

5. Naut. To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in a log or log-book; hence gen., to record.

ship) in a log or log-book; hence gen., to record. Also with down, up.

1832 J. F. Cooper Pioneers xxxiv. (1869) 149/2 I've logged many a hard thing against your name.

1852 Blackve. Mag. LXXII. 94 He has just logged down, in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road.

1838 N. H. Bission 4 Months Sneak-Box 106, I.. went loto camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles.

1884 Pall Mall G. 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

absol. 1865 W. C. Baldowin Afr. Hunting 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last.

b. Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

by log-measurements.

1883 E. F. Knight Cruise Falcon (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles.

1892 Daily Tel. 20 Dec. 5/1 in one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knotts.

C. To enter the name of (a man as an offender)

in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence,

in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine.

1889 Times to Sept. 10/5 The understanding ... was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced.

1892 Pall Mall G. 30 Aug. 27 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings. 1892 Lobour Commission Gloss, Logging offences, the entering .. in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew. 1899 F. T. Bullen Log Searwaif 280 I'll log ye to-morrow.

†6. intr.? To be 'like a log'; be sluggish. Obs. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. in 133 Which kinde of Phrase, your old women in Spaine vse to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any businesse. Anda, anda, que parce que was a hurtar; Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreamingly about it, as if thou wentest a filching.

7. Austral. Mining. To log up: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOND' Miner's Right v. 54 We. shad logged up and made a start with another shaft.

Log (leg), v.² dial. [? Onomatopoie. Cf. reg, Rock v.] trans. To rock, move to and fro. b. intr. To oscillate.

1868 Potwing Le Cornish-Eng. Voc. 45 note, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily lagged to and fro. 1886 W. Cornwall Gloss., Log, to oscillate.

Log, dial. form of Luc (worm).

Log, short for Logarithm.

Logan berry (lough gan berri). [Named after Judge Logan, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry

and blackberry.

1900 Speaker 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester, showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the rasperry and the blackberry.

1902 Daily Chron. 28 Mar. 3;
The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied feater.

The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineherry, and allied fruits.

Loganite (löwgănəit]. Alin. [Named by T. S. Ilunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. Logan.] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition. 1865 Carrenter in Intell. Observ. No. 40. 280 Loganite (darksgreen silicate of magnesia).

Logan-stone (lpˈgānstōun). Also logganstone, logan. [f. logan = Logging fpl. a.² + Stone.] A rocking stone.

1759 B. Marin Nat. Ilist. Eng. I. Cornwall 4 This stone... was a Logan or Rocking-stone.

1808 Polantell. Carrish-ling. Voc. 45 Logan, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824] see Logans ppl.a.²] 1826 Carrish-ling. Voc. 45 Logan, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824] see Logans ppl.a.²] 1826 Carrish-ling. Stream a Logan stands Haply self-poised. 1831 Formasque Eng. Index 7 Administr. (1837) Il. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move. 1859 Il. Kingshay G. Handyu axiiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lientenant who capsized the logan stone. 1881 J. Hawthorne Fort. Pool 1. xv., The big loggan-stone that had stood in front... was upset, and fallen into the gulley. (1881 see Logans) ppl.a.²]

Logaœdic (lpgālīdik), a. [ad. late L. logaavdīcus, ad. Gr. λογαοιδικ-όs, f. λογ-οs speech, prose + ἀοιδή song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which dactyls are combined with trochees.

Also quasi-sb., a logacodic verse.

1844 Majon Guide Gr. Trag. (ed. 2) 150 The Glyconeus.

in which dactyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-sb., a logacedic verse.

1844 Major Guide Gr. Trag. (ed. 2159) The Glyconeus, which has a logacedic order. 1855 Linwood Greek Tragic Metres 79 Anapastic Logacedies are identical in their rhythm with. Logacedie Sactyls. 1879 J. W. White tr. Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric § 21. 65 Chorees and logacedics can be extended to Series of six measures. 1883 Jrna Chiphart Tyran. Introd. 72 The essential difference between choreic and logacedic rhythm is that of ictus.

† Logarism. Obs. [Corruption of Logarithm, after six. in -18M.] - Logarithm (in the earlier quots, used blunderingly).

after sbs. in -18M,] — LOGARITHM (in the earlier quots, used blunderingly).

1630 Brathwart Eng. Gentlem. (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the .. art of Brachygraphic, Stemographic, Logarisme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. Danit Trinarch, Hen. II., xix, Diuision (whose Arethmeticke Makes but a Logarisme to perplex The world). 1684 Cocker in Lond. Gaz., No. 1985/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, shewing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarisms.

Logarithm (1/p gāriþ) m.). Math. Also 7 erron. logorythm. [ad. mod.L. logarithm-us (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. λόγ-os word, proportion, ratio + ἀριθμός number.

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of logarithmus. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio-number', and as thus interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used Adyor merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. Logistic).]

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617).

invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication

plication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number a** is *, a being a constant which is called the base of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the Napierian (also Neperian), hyperbolic, or natural logarithms, the base of which, denoted by the symbol e or e, is 271828+. This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invected by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the Briggsian or Briggian logarithms are also known as common or decimal logarithms. For binary, Gaussian logarithm, see the adjs. Logistic logarithms.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abhreviation 'log' prefixed to numeral figures or

logarithms.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abhreviation 'log,' prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure: thus 'log10 a' means 'the logarithm of a to the base 10'.

11614 NAPIER (title) Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio. . 1 1615-16 H. BRIGGS in Ussher's Lett. (1686) 36 Napper, Lord of Markinston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms. 1616 E. WRIGHT tr. Napier's Logarithmus Ded., This new

course of Logarithmes doth cleane take away all the difficultye that heretofore hath beene in mathematicall calculations. 1631 H. Berges Logarithm, Arithm, i. 1 The Logar, of 1 is o. Ibid. 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective. 1632 B. Josson Magn. Lady 1. i. Sir Interest.. will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock imployed. 1906 W. Joses Syn, Palmar, Mathesees 173 Mr. Halley. has.. drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1995 Hurtons Math. Dict. s.v. Logarithms, Logistic Logarithms, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1829 Scorn Napoleon VI. 80 Bonaparie said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. 1865 in Circ. Sci. 1, 310/1 This advantage, which the base to have any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs... the logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggian Logarithms.'

Logarithmal logarithmal, a. rare. [f. Lo-GARITHN + -AL.] = Logarithme.

1630 R. Delaman Grammalogia To Rdr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarythmal projection in Circles. 1849 Figure Comm. Class-bk. 90 By logarithmal numbers.

+ Logari thmancy. Obs. rare-1. [f. Logari

ITHM + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GATE Magastron. xix. 165 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithmes.

+ Logarithmetic, a. Obs. rare = 0. == next. rgri in Rully. rgr5 in Asu.

Logarithmetical (løgårilpmetikål), a. ? Obs. [f. Logarithm, on the analogy of Arithmetical.] Logarithmic.

= LOGARITHMIC.

1621 W. JAMESON (title) Account of John Neper's Logarithmetical Triginometriae (in 2nd Rep. Hist. MNS. Comm. 201). 1685. J. H WRINS Coker's Decimal Jointon, i. 205. Logarithmetical Arithmetic k is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation. 1690 Laybourn Cars. Math. 191 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1824. New Monthly Mag. XI. 416 Ve who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge.

Hence Logarithmetically 2 James Logarithmetical rules are supported by the comparity of
Hence Logarithme tically adv. 1775 in Astr. c1850 Realim, Navig. Wealer 14 The sliding rule is., graduated logarithmetically.

I Logarithmic logarithmik', a. (and sb.) Math. [f. Logarithmie logarithmik', a. (and sb.) Math. A. adj. Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, etc., used (some

A. adj. Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, etc., used (somewhat incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to natural.

Logarithmic corve or line, a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. Logarithmic edities, hyperbola use quots, 1851). Logarithmic spiral, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle.

1698 Krill, Exam. Th. Earth (1742) 243 The Applicate of the Logarithmick curve DEF. 1706 W. Josis Ayr. Palmar. Mathessos 261 The Curve describ'd by their Intersection is called the Logarithmic Line... A Point from the Extremity thereof, moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometric Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 Robertson in Phil. Trans. XI.VIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic versed sines of such degrees. as are intended to be put on the scale, from the logarithmic Spiral. 1752 Robertson in Phil. Trans. XI.VIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic their Joc. astronomers] calculations. 1851 J. Booth Elliptic Integrals Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse. The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. 1861. 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola. 1878 CLIFFORD Flom. Pynamic 1, 78 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times. 1881 Maxwell. Fletct. & Magn. II. 347 Another point which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral.

D. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

1875 R. F. Maxvin tr. Havves' Winding Mach. 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form. . would weigh only 1594 kilogs.

B. sb. = Logarithmic curve

Logarithmical (løgări pmikăl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = Logarithmic. Logarithmical scales

prec. + -AL.] = Logarithmical (19garithmical), a. [1. dispected by the control of
their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logari-

**Logarithmotechny, Obs. rare = °. [ad. mod.L. logarithmotechnia (N. Mercator, 1668), f. logarithm-ns Logarithm + Gr. τέχνη art.] The art

of calculating or making logarithms.

1724 in Balley; 1775 in Asit; and in some mod. Dicts.

Log-book.

1. Naut. A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as inship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the logboard. Hence transf. and fig., a journal of travel.

a 1679 Sir J. Moorie Syst. Math. (1681) I. 271 A. Book called a Traverse Book or Log Book. 1753 Charress Cy.l. Supp., Log-book, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. 1779 Bowert Let. to Yohnson 7 Nov., My Chester journal... is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821

Byron Diary Wks. (1846) 677/1 This additional page of life's log-book. 1389 Charr Ressell. Marooned (1890) 146

The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. Tailoring. = Log sh. 7.
1869 Sexior tr. Comite de Pavis' Trades' Unions 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to

1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves Elem, Sch. Manager (1870) 1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves Elem, Sch. Manager (1879) 220 Oceasional deviations from the table ... should be noted by the teacher in the log-book .. must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.].

+ Loge 1. Obs. Cant. [? Short for Horolo (E.]

A watch.

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Loge, a Watch. I suppose from the French Horloge. 1725 in New Cant. Dict. 1785 Grosse Dict. Uniform Tongue S.v., He filed a cloy of a loge, the picked a pocket of a watch.

[Loge 2 loag.]. [Fr.: see Lodge sb.]

1. A booth, stall.
1749 CHISTERF. Let. 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 H. 357 The several loges are to be shops for toys, limonades, glaves, and other raffraichissemens.

2. A box' in a theatre or opera-house.
1768 Sterne Sent. Form. 1, 108 The Rose He told me,

2. A box in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 Sterne Sent. Fourn. I. 108 'The Rose) He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper loges.

1818 C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden Life Shelley (1827) H. 192. I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the loge next to ours.

1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xxix, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her loge.

1863 OUDA Held in Bindage (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from love to loge.

-loger lodges), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in - $\lambda \delta \gamma \sigma s$ (L. -log us): see -1.0GUE, -LOGY. The oldest of these is astrolog vr (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. $astrolog vs + - ER^{\dagger}$ in which case it is an unusually early example of atype of derivation afterwardscommon), or whether it was f. $astrology + -ER^T$ (cf. the similar formation of astronomyer, astronomer). On the analogy of this word, -loger was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in -logy, -logic al, as in chronologer, +geologer, philologer (obsolescent), +theologer (horologer is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by -Logist.

† Loges. Obs. Cant. (See quot.)

too Rowlands Martin Mark-all E. 2 b. A Feager of Loges, one that beggeth with counterfeit writings. Ibid. E. 3 Loges, a passe or warrant.

Loggat, logget. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms:
6-7. o logget. (7 logat, locket), 8-9 logget.

Loggage, obs. form of Luggage.

Loggat, logget. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms:
6-7, 9 logget, (7 logat, locket), 8-9 loggat.
[app. some kind of derivative of Log sb. 1]

1. An old game (see quot, 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See Loggerhead 5.)
[1541: Implied in Loggaring.] 1881 Lambarde Eiren. III.
(1558) 353 Bowles, Closh, Coites, Loggers or other unlawfull Games. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. i. 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't. 1612 Derker (fit be not good Wks. 1873 III. 315, 200 crownes? I halost as much at loggets. 1705 T. Brown To J. Haines in Coll. Poems 110 What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Pate at Lockets, They've Sence enough, for all that, in their Pockets. 1773 Steevens in Shaks. Wks. X. 315 This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts, 1858 Sat. Rev. 17 Apr. 40/1 Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had. played at bowls or loggats till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 Holland Livy xxx. x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certaine loggets, lorg. asserves with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiors use to call Harpagones) for to take hod upon the Roman ships. 1613 Markham Eng. Husbandman 1. It. ix. 79 Beating of first downe with long poales, loggets, or such like. 1633 B. Josson Tale Tulv. vi, Now are they tossing of his legs and arms, Like loggets at a pear-tree.

3. attrib. und Comb., as loggat-ground; loggat-playing adj.

playing adj.

1793 BLOUNT in Recd's Shaks, XV, 305 note, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewed with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK Jud. Shakes, iii, None of your logget-playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† Loggating. Obs. In 6 logating. [f. prec. +

- In Biggating. Or. In Organing. In prec. + - InG.] Playing at the game of 'loggats'.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 9 \$ 1 Sondrie newe and crafty Games and Playes, as logatinge in the Feildes, slydethrifte otherwise called shovegrote.

Logged (legd), ppl. a. [f. Log v. + -ED l.] a. Reduced to the condition of a log; lit. and fig. rendered inequality of action or novement. (If

rendered ineapable of action or movement. rendered ineapable of action or movement. Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged. b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs. c 1820 N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other logg!d. 1838 Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl. 1. 265/2 Should she happen to get logged, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 Discutting the States were logged. 1880 19th Cent. Oct., 702 Dippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or logged. 1901 Scottsman 20 Oct. 9/2 The assumption that the logged. areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

Logger (1970a), 5th. A. Amer. [f. 1.06 v. + -ER 1] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs;

One who fells timber or cuts it into logs;

a lumberman.

a lumberman.

1734 New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1870) IV. 840 Many
Towns raising a generall Contribution among the Logers
for him. 1827 J. F. Cooper Prairie II. i. 7 It will not be
long before an accursed band of choppers and loggers will
be following. 1850 W. J. Gobroo Foundry 114 Life among
the loggers. Seems the very ideal of healthy independence,
1900 Chamb. Trail. Ser. vt. III. (831/2 One hundred and fiftyfour thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of
loggers would cut down in about eight days.

Logger (19791), 56.2 dial. [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of
something heavy and clumsy. Cf. 1.06 56.1 Although of late appearance in quots, it is prob, the
source of Loggerhead, 1.06GERY.] a, A heavy

though of late appearance in quots, it is prob, the source of Loggerhead, Loggery.] a. A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying '1777 in Eng. Dial. Dict.). b. Lamps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (Wiltsh. Gloss. 1893). c. 'Meat which is sinewy, skinny, lumpy, "chunky", or not worth cooking' (Warawicksh. Gloss. 1896).

Logger [1931]. sb.3 ln 5 logour, 9 loggar. [7f. Logger v.] In pl. 'Stockings without feet, tied np with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

nikles' [Jam.].

1489 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott. (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to be logouris to the King, the tyme his leg wes sayre ... xxviijs.

Ohe eve dial. [? Back-formation]

Logger, a. Obs. exc. dial. [? Back-formation from LoggerHead.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON Scaffer Scaft of My head too heavy was, and logger, Ever to make a Pettifogger. 1781 J. RITLEY Orig. Lett. xiv. 100, I would have seized you by both ears... and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1812 P. Forbes Poems 73 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye'r like Davy Spence Wi logger head, An' cry all's over!

Logger (legga', v. Sc. and dial. Also Sc. loggar. [? An imitative formation; cf. Log v. and-Ea 5.] intr. a. 'To hang loosely and largely' [Jam.). b. 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' (Northumbld. Gloss 1893).

c. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby For. E. Anglia. Hence + Loggerand tyl. a., ? straddling.

(Forby 1 oc. P., Angua. Trend. 1 22 880-11.

fpl. a., ? straddling.

1470 HERRYSON Mor. Fab. xnt. (Frog & Monse) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

Loggerhead (loggihed). Also 8 (sense 3) -heat. [f. Logger sb.2 + HEAD.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a blockhead.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. IV. iii. 204 Ah you whoreson loggerhead, you were borne to doe me shane. 1595 Eng. Tripe1016 (1881) 163 That shee should sweare... that she would never marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head.
1611 COTGR., Teste de boenf. a ionlthead,... logerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 Hearnet Collect. (O. H. S.) II. 107 A pitifull, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to yo Loggerhead at Lambeth. a 1754 Fielding Fathers v. IV, it is almost a pity to binder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE Shaks. Wks., Truel. N. II. ii. 17 note, The picture of twe three. I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with his inscription under it: 'We three loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1891 Joseph the Book. Man 25 While loggerheads most dignified. Are soon to wealth and rank alled. 1892 West Cumbid. Times Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumbid. Gloss. 1899) Keep off them rods yeh gert loggerheeds.

b. A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).
1797 Sporting Mag. X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. Conder Provincial Coins 205 (Coins issued within the last 20 years] Loggerheads (White Metal). Oliverse, A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging, 'The End of three Loggerheads.'

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly fig.; also in phr. to join, lay loggerheads together. (See also Logger a.)
1598 E. Guilfin Skial. (1878) 52 His body is so fallen

away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine.

167 Davden Sir Mariin Mar-all 1. i, Now, could I break
my own logger-head. 1706 [E. Ward] Wooden World Dissceted (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together,
and broach more pernicions Contrivances. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1731) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay our two
logger-heads together. 1816 Scott Antiq. xlii, I have been
following you in fear of finding your idle logger-head knocked
against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a
ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the
fire, for melting witch and for heating liquids.

ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in Strype Stov's Svov. Lond. (1720) II. v. xviii. 288/2

Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c. to be heated on boand by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing.

1733 Act

5 Geo. II., c. 20 § 4 If any Master. shall... cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Heat, Shot... any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [tet.]. 1760 Chron, in Ann. Reg. 1788/2 We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and pitch.

1858 SIMMONIS Dict. Trade, Logger-head, an iron for heating tar. 1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. v. Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mags of flip. 1900 Alice M. Earle Stage Coach & Tavern Days v. 108 Into this mixture [flip] was thrust and stirred a red-liot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for eatching a turn of the

stern of a whale-boat, for eatching a turn of the line to' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867). Also

Iransf.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xiii, 30 The saddles.. have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 Scoresew Cheever's Whaten. Adv. ix. (1859) 116 It passes., around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1858 F. T. Bullen Cruise Cachalot 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post huilt into the boat aft).

18 (See post)

b. (See quot.)

1836 Hebrat Engin. & Mech. Encycl. 11. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = 1.0GGAT.

1871 G. R. CUTTING Student Life Amherst Coll. 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country. A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals.
a. (Also loggerhead turtle, +tortoise.)
A species of turtle, Thalassochelys caretta.

A species of turtle, Thalassochelys caretta.

1657 R. Ligon Barbadees (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle.

1657 P. Ligon Barbadees (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle.

1657 P. Ligon Barbadees (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle.

1657 P. Ligon Barbadees (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle are 4 sorts of sea turtle.

1658 The Loggerhead is so call'd, because it bath a great head.

1772-84 Cook Fey. (1790) 1. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise.

1658 Assertion of Parker Feb. 227/1 A rarer kind [of tortoise-shells derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

1855 Royal Nat. Hist. V. 83

The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (Thalassochelys caretta), easily recognised by its enormous head.

1656 At The Mexican loggerhead (T. kenph), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in fetcl.

1658 b. applied to (a) two species of tyrant-hird inhabiting Jamaica, Pitangus caudifasciatus and Myiarchus validus or crinitus; (b) a N. American shrike, Lanius Indovicianus or carolinensis; (c) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, Tachyeres or

a large duck of the Falkland Islands, Tachyeres or Micropterus cinereus, the Race-horse or Steamer-

duck.

duck.

1657 S. Purchas Pol. Flying-Ins. 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Logerheads and Counsellors. 1713 Ray Syn. Avium 185 Sitta sen Picus cinereus major, capite nigro. A Loggerhead. 1725 Sloane Jamaica II. 300 [Sitta, sen picus Ray] They. let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 Clayton Falkland Islands in Phil. Trans. LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte Amer. Ornith. II. 86 Lanius carolinensis, Wilson. Annius Indovicianus, Linneus.—Loggerhead Shrike. Ibid. 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead. C. dial. applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See Eng. Dial. Dict.)

c. dial. applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See Eng. Dial. Dict.)

1775 CLAVTON in Phil. Trans. LXVI. 102 There are three or lour species of the common loggerhead, or sculpa fish, common on the English coasts. 1880-4 F. Dav Brit. Fishes II. 179 Leuciseus cephalus. .. Large-headeddace; loggerhead. d. dial. applied to various large moths.

1847 HALLIWELL, Loggerhead, the large tiger moth. North. 2003 in Northumbid. Gloss. 1894 Hetton-le-Hole Gloss., Loggerhead, a clouded butterfly. Large moths are also sometimes called 'loggerhead's. 1899 Cumbid. Gloss., Loggerhead, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. dial. A plant of the genus Centaurea.

sometimes called 'loggerhends', 1899 Cumbil. Gloss., Logger-head, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. dial. A plant of the genus Centaurea.

1829 J. L. Knapp Jrnl. Nat. 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (Scatiosa succisa), logger-heads (Centauria nigra) [etc.]. 1866 COCKAYNE Leechdoms III. 315 Saxon Names Plants, Boltwes, loggerheads, centaurea nigra. .. Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. pl. in various phrases. † To fall, get, go to loggerheads: to come to blows. To be at loggerheads: to be contending about differences of opinion;

also, rarely, to come to loggerheads.
[The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.]

1680 Kirkman Eng. Rogne iv. i. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian wenches, and indeed.. they seem.. to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 Trial of S. Colledge 49 So we went to loggerheads together. I think that was the word, or Fisty-cuffs. 1755 Smollett Quir. (1803) I. 66 The others.. went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 [FFFERSON Wirt. (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. Croker in C. Papers 25 Jan. I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1887 FRITH Antobiog. I. xxiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor..and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

8. attrib, or adi. = Logger-Headed.

loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. attrib. or adj. = LOGGER-HEADED.

1684 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 301 For sayeing col.

Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. Comb.; loggerhead sponge, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster Suppl. 1902).

The state of th

Logger-headed (logg-sheded), a. Also 8 lugger-headed. [f. Loggerhead (or parasynthetically f. Logger sb.2) + -ED2.]

f. Logger sb. 2) + ED².]

1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1505 Shaks, Tam. Str. iv. i. 128 You logger-headed and vipollish groomes. 1643 J. Whitte 1st Cent. Scandal. Priests 44 A company of logger headed fellowes. 1667 Cotton Scarron. iv. 107 Like a Logger-headed Lubber. 1831 Trelawin Adv. Founger Son 1, 73 You logger-headed fellow.

2. Of animals: Having a large head. Logger-headed duck = Logger-headed duck. Logger-headed duck = Logger-headed duck or goose (Anas brachyptera)... is very abundant. 1851 Zoologist XIX. 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings... are used as propelling fins in the water. transf. 1728 Vaner. & Cheber Prov. Hush. ii. j. A great Lugger-headed Cart, with Wheels as thick as a brick Wall. + Loggership. nonce-twd. [f. Loggers 5b. 1]

† Loggership. nonce-wd. [f. Logger sh.] + SHIP.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1634 W. Wooo New Eng. Prosp. 11. xx. (1865) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dresse it and .. see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [sc. the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweete lullables scramble for their scrappes.

tor their scrappes.

+ Loggery, a. Obs. [? Logger sb.2 + -Y1.]

Of rank growth. (Cf. Loggy a.)

1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 52 But 20 or 22 stookes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient loade. Ibid.

4 When barley is loggery and full of greenes.

Logget: see Loggat.

Loggeyn(g, obs. form of Longing vbl. sb.
Loggia (lɨpdaiä; It. logdaa). Pl. loggias,
It. loggie. Also 8 erron. log(g)io. [a. It. loggia;

Loggia. (16/d3ai; ft. 16/d3a). 171. 10ggia.; 1t. loggia. (16/d3ai). A gallery or areade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1742 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. (ed. 3) III. 119 Temples and Loggio's, built in many delightful Recesses. 1762 KAMES Elem. Crit. (1774) II. 459 A logio laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1762-71. H. WALPOUR Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) 1. 250 This mansion was.. much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 Beckford Italy I. 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael. 1838 Civil Eng. & Arch. Yrnl. 1, 239/2 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns. 1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. 1. xix. § xvi. In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias.

1833 — Art of Eng. v. 164, 1 have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie.

Loggin (10/gin). dial. A bundle (of straw). 1765 Museum Rust. IV. xxx. 140 A good thresher can make up his loggins of two sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of racers in the north. 1855 J. C. Morron Cycl. Agric. II. 124/2 Loggin (Vorks.), a bundle of straw about 141bs. 1857 C. B. Rosinson Gloss. to Best Farm. Bk. (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

Logging (10/gin), vbl. sb. [f. Log v. 1 + - ING 1.]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also concr. A quantity of timber felled.

Logging (login), vbl. sb. [f. Log v.1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also concr. A quantity of timber felled.

1706 New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working in the woods. 1832 J. F. Cooper Pioneers xvii. (1869)

74/1 His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging. 1881 Chicago Times 16 Apr., It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 Chockert Bog.-Myrtle 400 During his student days be combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See quot., and cf. log-rolling 2.)

1817 JEFFERSON Let. 16 June in Writ. (1830) IV. 307 The batter of votes... which with us is called 'logging', the term of the farmers for their exchanges of aid in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds.

3. attrib. and Comb., as logging-camp, -path, -road, -shirt, -sled; logging-bee U. S. (cf. BEE 4).

1836 Backwoods of Canada 172 We called a *logging-bee; we had a number of settlers attend.. to assist us. 1880 N. H. Bishop 4 Months in Sneak-Box 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the *logging-camp of Mr. Childeers. 1857 Thoreau Maine W. (1894) 291 We... were soon confused by numerous *logging-paths. 1830 C. T. Jackson 3rd Rep. Geol. Maine 41 We.. walked along a *logging road in the forest heside the stream. 1896 R. Kieling Seven Scas 112 Robin down the logging-road whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 P. Parley's Ann. VI. 30 A coarse garment of hempen cloth, called a *logging shirt. 1741 New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1872) VI. 349 Sent our Baggang on *loging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho.

Logging (19 gin), ppl. a.1 [f. Log v.1 + -ING 2.] That logs or lies like a log.

Logging $(l \rho gin)$, ppl, a.1 [f. Log $v.1 + -1NG^2$.] That logs or lies like a log. Vol. VI.

1864 WOOLNER My Beantiful Lady 6 The logging crocoiles' Outrageous bulk.

diles' Outrageous bulk.

Logging (lp'gin), ppl. a.2 See also Loganstone. [1. Log v.² + -ING ².] That rocks. Only in logging-rock, logging-stone.

1818 R. P. Knight Symbotic Lang. (1876) 143 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1824 Hirchins & Drew Cornwall I. iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Sithney. stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 Harper's Mag. Nov. 803 Logging-stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's hand.

Logging (e. obs. form of Lobging vbl. sb.

Logging(e, obs. form of Longing vbl. sh.

Logging(e, obs. form of Lodging vbl. sb. + Loggish, a. Obs. rarc-1. [f. l.og sb.1 + 1SH.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 Rocres Naaman 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

Loggy (lpgi), a. [f. l.og sb. + - v.]

+1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (Cf. Loggery a.) Obs.

1620 Markham Farew. Husb. xvi. 141 A man may well mowe of good and deepe loggy medow, or of rough vneuen medow enery day one aker. 1635 — Eng. Husbandman 11.

11. vii. 73 The Medow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc.].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (Cf. Logy a.)
1847 Illustr. Lond. News 28 Aug. 142 i They were beat
by their slow, loggy stroke.
Loggyne, -yng, obs. forms of Longing 7thl. sh.

Loggyne, -yng, obs. forms of Lobeling vivi. sb. + Logh. Obs. Forms: 1 lóh, 4 loo3, lo3. [OE. lóh, *log, ?=OFris. lóch place, OllG. lnog, den, cave.] Place, stead.

11. O. E. Chron. an. 779 (MS. F) Her Æðelbyrht anb' forðferde & Eanbald was gehalgad an his loh. lhid. an. 91 On his loh. æ1315 Shorrehan v. 260 And 3et ne were hyt nost y-no3 One to agredy hyre loo3 And he; ine heuene blysse. lhid. vn. 436 Nou schal man be in hare lo3, And habbe ioye and blysse y-no3.

Logh e, lo3e, obs. var. Lough, Low.

Logh e, lo3e, obs. var. Lough, Low.

Logh e, lo3e, obs. var. to f Laugh?

Logh e, loze, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH 7. Lozen, obs. pa. pple. of LIE v.2 Logia: plural of Logion.

-logian, an ending occurring first in theologian (a. OF. theologien, f. theologie: see -AN, -IAN), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantival personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in -1.06Y. The words so formed (e.g. geologian, philologian) are now obs. or rare, being superseded by formations in -LOGIST.

Logic (lp'dgik), sh. Forms: 4-5 logik, 4 6 logyke, 4-7 logike, logique, 6 logycke, 6 7 logicke, 7-8 logick, 6- logic. [a. F. logique (13th c.), ad. med.l. logica, ad. Gr. λογμαή (first found in Cicero; ellipt. for η λογική τέχνη, rendered in med.L. by ars logica), fem. of λογικός (whence L. logicus) pertaining to reasoning, f. λόγος word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see Logos. The word is current in all the mod. Rom. and Tent. langs.: Sp. lógica, Pg., It., Du. logica, Sw. logika, Ger., Da. logik.

Ger, Dit. logic. Cicero uses also logica neut. pl. = Gr. τὰ λογικά 'logics' (see 1 b below).]

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the

forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson,)

Cook Wilson.)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later quots. At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

In the Middle Ages logic (or DIALECTIC, q.v.) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium', the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. NI. 127 LO, logyk I lered hire and al pe lawe after. c1386 Chancer Prol. 286 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe ygo. 7387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 257 Permenides satte ten zere on a roche, and byboust hym of be art of logik. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 366 Sche made him such a Silogime, That he foryat al his logique. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. 1, viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke... This science proueth the pro and the contra. 1551 T. WILSON Logike A 1 b, Logike is an arte to reason probabile. 1503 NASHE Christ's T. 49 b, Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xviii. \$5 (1891) 179 Logic different from rhetoric... in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners. 1707 FLOVER Physic. 1901set, and the Swizers to much Logick into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.]. 1776 Adam Shith W. M. v. i. (1860) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 Mill. Logic Introd, (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence. 1870 Jevons Elem. Logic i. 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

b. Al. in the same sense. (Cf. ethics, etc.) Not Reasoning

b. pl. in the same sense. (Cf. ethics, etc.) Not

D. pt. in the same sense. (Ch. terms, etc.) are now in general use.

1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. vii. 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of pars essentialis or Physica.

1651 W. Jane Εικων Ακλαστος 247 The Libellers Logickes serves him to as little purpose, as his historie.

1698 Keill. Exam. Theory Earth (1734) 89 The Theorist in this part

has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 Dublin Univ. Cal. 43 The following hooks have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course

C. Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its

for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 99/2 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts:—I. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself.

1854 A. Tulk Ir. Chalybāns' Speculat. Philos. 313
Philosophy. has three cardinal divisions,—the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Nind.

1874 W. Wallack Logic of Hegel'. § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics.

1890 W. S. Hougut Ir. Erdmann's 111st. Phil. II. 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system of a particular exposition of logic:

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department

reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 Langl. P. P. B. Nil. 267 To lowe lybbying men le larke is resembled; Arestotle be grete clerke suche tales he telleth; Thus he lykneth in his logyk be leste foule onte.

1394 R. Ashley tr. Legs & Reg 125 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but . heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Institutions [etc.].

1698 Bentley Phal. Xi. 296 H Mr. B. had studied his new Logic more and his Phalaris less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1756 Burke Subl. 8 B. Introd., Wks. I. 96 The logick of taste, if I may be allowed the expression.

1833 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1853) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics.

1836 — Legic App. (1866) I. 244 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genovesi are worthy of your attention.

1830 W. Wallace in Energed. Phyl. XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the lagic of Aristotle... His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists.

1832 R. Adamson bidd. XIV. 782 i The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant.

1834 Mind Jan. 123 In that speculative domain [Germany], Logics swarm as bees in spring-time.

3. Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its con-formity or want of conformity to logical principles. To chop logic: see CHOP 2.28. Also, logical per-

To chop logic: see Chop v.28. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 Br. W. Barlow Serm. Paules Crosse Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1646 Sig T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iv. 15 This was the Logick of the Jews, when they accused our Saviour unto Pilate. 1647 Clamp noo Hist. Keb. 1. \$150 But when they: instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own. 1738 Jonsson London 71. [1] A statesman's logick unconvinced can hear. 1795 Gentl. Mag. 54.1/1 Von will be astonished at the logick which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 MacAULAY Rob. Montgomery: Ess. (1887) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr. Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 Carlyle Past & Fr. III. v, Driven alike by its Logic, and its Unlogic. 1850 Mrs. Browning Peems 1. 4 Gab. Depart. Luc. And where's the logic of 'depart'? 1863 E. V. Nfalle Anal. Th. & Nat. 33 As. Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 Daily News 23 Mar. 4/7 England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic. b. transf. A means of convincing or proving.

England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b. transf. A means of convincing or proving.
1682 G. Topham Rome's Tradit. F.p. Ded., Bonner's
Logick, Fire and Faggot. 1711 Adoison Spect. No. 239
18 A certain Grand Monarch. writ upon his Great GunsRatio ultima Regum, The Logick of Kings. 1816 Sporting
Mag. XLVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster cleanly hit
Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you
think of that for logic'? 1859 E. FitzGerald tr. Omar
xliii. (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic absolute The
Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1869 J. Eadie
Comm. Gal. 133 The logic of their facts was irresistible.
1880 Daily Tel. 28 Oct., The 'logic of events' may prove
too strong for then, and what reason could not effect necessity may enforce. 1901 Scotsman 14 Mar. 7/5 Their territory
. was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the
terrible logic of war. terrible logic of war.

...was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. altrib. = of or pertaining to logic.
In some of the earlier quots, possibly a real adj. (like L. logicus, F. logique) = Logical. 1.
15Bt J. Hamilton Cathelik & Facile Traictise 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammer or logic scholes. 1608 T. Morton Preamble Encounter 107, I have now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke. 1613 Jackson Creed II. ii. § 6 Most of them vsually penned in a base and harbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logick schooles. 1635 Pactif Christianogr. II. viii. (1636) 79 Endeavoring to enthrall us with sophisticall arguments and Logick quirks. 1652 Collinges Caveat for Pref. (1653) A iii b., They would not endure to stand in a Logick forme. 1678 Galle Crt. Gentiles III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivitie or notional entitie. 1724 R. Woorkow Life J. Wodrow (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logick and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 Young Nt. Th. Ix. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphysic pinnons soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic choms? 1843 Carkute Past & Pr. III. v. 232 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic plummets hitherto will sound. 1869 Enowning Ring & Bk. viii. 243 Hell keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

5. Comb.: † logic-fisted a., having the hand

5. Comb.: †logic-fisted a., having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see Cic. Orat. xxxii. 113; Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xviii. § 5).

1683 Kennert tr. Erasm. on Folly 80 One, with an openhanded freedome, spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a Logick-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

+ Logic, a. Obs. rare = 0. (But see Logic sb. 4.) ad. L. logicus (or F. logique), a. Gi. λογικός: see

Logic sb.] = Logical a.

Logic (lρ'dzik), -logical (lρ'dzikăl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in -λογικός, derived from adjs. and sbs. in -λογος, -λογον, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in -λογία, represented in Eng. by -Logy. As the meaning of an adj. in -logic(al) may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to —logy', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. -logy + -IC). In general, the existence of a in 1. — logy now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in -logical (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as a pology, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in -logic and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in -logical, see -ICAL, and cf. the note under GEOLOGIC I.

Logical (lødgikål), a. (and sb.). [f. Logic sb. and L. logic-us Logic a. +-AL. Cf. med.L. logicālis and obs. F. (16th c.) logicāl.]

1, Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems lxv. 9 The curious probatious logicall. 1588 Fraunce Lawiers Log. Ded., Since first I began to be a mediar with these Logical meditations. 1626 Bacon Sylva \$ 96 But they are put off by the Names of Vertues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Locicall Words. 1646 J. HALL Horae Vac. 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethicall Truth as well as Logicall. 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 212, I beg'd. that we might keep close to the strictest Logicall Disputing. 1707 FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch 13 Galen then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 Whately Logic III. Introd. (ed. 8 156 Many Logical writers. have undertaken to give rules for attaining clear ideas. 1851-5 G. Brimey Fiss., Tennyson 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of

2. That is in accordance with the principles of

logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR IST Eff. Fleetwood Shephard 30 Then he, by sequence logical, Writes hest, who never thinks at all. 1814
D. STEWART Hum. Mind 11. I. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE Method in Engyel. Metrop. 1. 42
These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without the company of the second of the sec destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND Relat. Apostol. Teach. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1860 MOTLEY Netherl. (1868) I. i. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 Struss Const. Hist. I. i. 3 th France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1883 tr. Stepniak's Undergr. Russia 121 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly. 1654 Peprs Diary 18 Nov., 1 find he is a very logical man and a good speaker. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 291 F 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have perused the Authors above menioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEVDEN in Scott's Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179 Von logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion. Comb. 1901 Edin. Rev. Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Mauning.

5. [nonce-uses, after Gr. λογικόs.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

5. [nonce-uses] after Gr. λογικοs.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

n 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. i. iii. (1821) p. xxiii, We may.. be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicius, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

† 6. sh. pl. The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. Little or small covincia, cortain minor specifics, of the science of the service.

logicals: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the Parva Logicalia, a collection of treatises by Petrus His-

Logicalia, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. Obs. exc. Hist.

1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 11. (1895) 185 Those rules of restryctyons, amplyfycatyons, and supposytyons very wittelye innented in the small Logycalles, whyche heare oure chyldren in energy place do learne. 1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Prtes 22b, Other intollerable, and vaine wordes which are writen in the little Logicals. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 10 John Colet ... after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School. in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Logicalist (logicialist). Metabl. rare. [f.

and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Logicalist (lp dzikālist). Metaph. rare. [f. prec. + -1st]. One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1865 J. Grote Explor. Philos. 1. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the thinghood of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

Logicality (lpdzikæ·liti). [f. as prec. + -1TY.] The quality of being logical.

1847 Lewes Hist. Philos. (1853) 152 A fanatical logicality of mind. 1863 Reader 18 July 63/3 Induction, certainty, logicality, these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 Athensem 4 Jan. 12/1 A disputative logicality inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

Logicalize, v. rare - 1. [f. Logical + -ize.] Irans. To make logical. Hence Logicalization. a 1849 Poe Marginalia Wks. 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicalized by the effort at expression. Vid., The mere act of inditing tends. to the logicalization of thought.

Logically (lp/dzikáli), adv. [f. Logical a. + -Ly 2.] In a logical manner; according to the prin-

Logically (lp'dzikăli), adv. [f. Logical a. +
-LY²] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. Granger Div. Logike 1. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration Ramus most prudently, and truly logically udgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 Lo. Pressron Boeth. III. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717
PRIOR Alma II. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1827 Whately Logic III. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, Logically developed, will stand thus. 1836 Hor. Smith Tin Trunt, 1650 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

Logicalness (lp'dzikālnės). [-NESS.] The onality of being logical.

quality of being logical.

1727 in Balley vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† Logicaster. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. type *logicaster, f. logicus: see Logic and -ASTER.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. Par. Ch. no Conventicles 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

Logician (lödzi jan). Forms: 4 logissian, 4-6 logicien, 5-icion, ycien, 6-ecien, yssion, 6-7-itian, 6-logician. [a. F. logicien (13th c.), f. logique Logic: see -ICIAN.]

f. logique Logic: see -1CIAN.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.
1382 Wyclif Pref. Ep. 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retorikis, filoferis, geometrers, logissians [1388 logiciens].
1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 111. 219 Thei be logiciones giftenge reason of either thynge as Plato was and his folowers.
1474 CAXTON Chesse 100 Gramariens, logyciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 Palsora, 50 If they be suche as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or terms in every proposition. 1736 Burlera Anal. 1. Ill. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1827 Whately Logici. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object heing not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 Jevoss Logic Prim. 7 All people are logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 Greene Disput, 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe.

1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem.

(1641) 72 Then wee had not... a subtill Scotus to play the Logiciaes.

Logi cianer. Ohs. Also logicioner, itioner, Sc. logicinar. [f. prec. + -ER 1. (For the form cf. practitioner.)] = LOGICIAN. Also, one who is study-

ing logic.

1548 Patten Exped. Scotl. Miv, Thear is no good logicioner, but woold think [etc.]. 1549 Compl. Scot. xx. 183 The sophist logicinaris per chance may argou, that tua contrareis can nocht be baytht false. 1565 T. Stalleton Fortr. Faith 43 b. Chose then now whether you wil be accompted a lyar or a simple logicioner. 1569 Crowley Soph. Dr. Watson i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 Copie of a Letter 77 He hath store... of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

Logicize (lodgisəiz), v. rare. [f. Logic or

Logicize (1/rdzisəiz), v. rare. [f. Logic or L. logic-us+1ZE.]

1. intr. To use logical argument, employ logic.
1835 Elackrv. Mag. XXXVIII. 525 Soc. Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within ye? Strep. 1 can't logicize—no—but I'll piffer with any. 1846 CARVILE Herces vi. (1858)
348 Intellect is not speaking and logicising: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. Tappan Elem. Logic Pref. 5
Reason..is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.
2. trans. To turn into logic, nonce-use.
1865 J. H. Streking Secret of Hegel I. 200 Take Hegel's widest.. division of Logic, Nature, Spirit; the last subsumes the second under the first; Spirit logicises Nature.

Thorgico-taken as comb form of Logic Logical.

Logico-, taken as comb. form of Logic, Logical,

in the sense 'logical and . . '.

1810 COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1838) 111. 383 Bishops, liturgies [ctc.], were, . with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

pated by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

Logie¹ (lō'gi). Sc. [Of unknown origin.] The open space before a kiln fire; = KILLOGIE.

a 1779 D. Graham Writings (1883) II. 215 The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logic.
a 1866 Yetts of Gowrie xi. in Child Ballads IV. 175 2 He's sleeping in you logie. 1824 MacTacgar Gallovid. Encycl., Logie, a fire in a snug place; a snug place a snug place for a fire. 1862 Histor Prov. Scot. 143 Mak a kiln o't and creep in at the logie. 1882 J. Walker Yaunt to And Reckie 234 Dirtchoked its logie Nae longer reeks.

Logie² (lōwˈgi). Theatr. [Said to be named from David Logie, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc. intended

Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 Cornh. Mag. 11. 239 note, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1833 Sala Living Lond. 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

Loging, obs. form of Loggila.

Logio, erron. form of Loggia.

∥ Logion (løgiøn). Pl. logia (løgiă). [Gr. λύγιον oracle, f. λόγ-os word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels. 1587 Gotonic De Mornay vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia, that is to say, Oracles.] 1875 M. Aanold God & the Bible vi. 321 The logia of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. Abborr in Encycl. Brit. X. 815/2 It may imply that he [Papias], as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. Hawess Light of Ages 1. i. 43 Its [Buddhism's] sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the Logia and the Acta. 1889 A. B. Bruce Kingd. God x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question. † Logis. Obs. (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5, lod gys(e, logise, lodgis, es, lodygys. [a. OF. logis, eis, f. loge-r to Lodge.] A lodging-place; lodgings; a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal). c 1477 Caxton Jason 37b, Hering in every logise where they descended tidinges of him. 1481 — Godfrey in How the turkes of Anthyoche sprang out, and assaylled the lodgyses of our peple. 1484 — Fables of Aisop v. ix, Nyghe to the lodgys of the lyon. c 1489 — Sonnes of Aymon xv. 362 Goo seke hym in his lodges. c 1500 Melusine xxxvi. 291 Of them were slayn XL. M! & more and dured the batayll who even tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to theire lodgyses.

† Logism. Obs. [ad. Gr. λογισμ-6s calculation, reasoning, f. λογία-εσθαι to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. λόγ-os: see LoGos.]

reasoning, 1. λογίζ-εσθα to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, 1. λόγ-os: see Logos.] Reasoning. 1656 Blount Glossogn, Logism, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. Colf gravel. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 10. iii. rule xiv. § 5 Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms; 1 rely upon Scripture alone. 1662 J. CHANDLER Fan Helmont's Oriat. 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.]. † Logist. Obs. [ad. L. logist-a or Gr. λογιστ-ής, [ad. L. logist-a or Gr. λογιστ-ής.]

* Hogist. Obs. [ad. L. logist-a or Gr. λογιστ-ήs, f. λογίζ-εσθαι (see prec.).] a. An expert reckoner or accountant. b. Gr. Hist. One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1370 Dee Math. Pref. 5 The common Logist, Reckenmaster, or Arithmeticien, in hys using of Numbers. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Logist, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registred, a caster of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians. were ten men. 10 whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy. were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. Albert in Lett. Eminent Persons (1873) 111. 472 St Jonas More was with him JW. Oughtred, mathematician] a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DVENE & PAROND Dict., Logist, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accompts.

-logist, an ending resulting from the addition of -1sT to sbs. in -LoGY, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in —logy'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents -loger, -logian, -logue occur-

the older equivalents -loger, -logian, -logue occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolescent). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as étymologiste, chronologiste, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c.,

and others, as zoologiste, appear first in the 19th c. **Logistic** (lødgistik), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. logisticus (whence F. logistique), ad. Gr. λογιστικός, f. λογίζεσθαι to reckon, reason, f. λόγος reckoning, account, reason: see Logic, Logos.]

A. adj.

A. adj.
†1. ? Pertaining to reasoning; logical. Obs.
1628 Jackson Creed ix. vii. § 6 Even the wisest.. writers
oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations.. as
would be rejected.. were they exhibited to them in the
simplicity of language or logistic form. 1644 Bulwer
Chirol. 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumbe; who can
argue.. rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and
logistique eloquence overcome their amaz'd opponents.
2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation.
1736 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Logist, one skill'd in the
Logistick Science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting
Account. 1732 Berkelev Alciphr. II. 115 The Algebria
Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath
its Use in Logistic Operations.
3. Math. a. In logistic curve, line, spiral =
logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic

logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve, e.g. logistic semi-ordinate. b. Logistic logarithms: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. c.

or fractions used in astronomical calculations. C. Logistic numbers (see quot. 1882).
1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Logistic, or Logarithmic line, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. Ibid., There may be infinite logistic spirals. Ibid. s. v. Quadrature, The space intercepted between the two logistic semiordinates, 1785 Hurron (tittle) Mathematical Tables; Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. 1834 Nat. Philos., Astron. xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistic logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. Glaisher in Encycl. Brit. XIV. 777/1 Logistic numbers is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

B. sb.
1. A calculator, Obs.

1. A calculator. Obs.
1633 W. Robinson in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 15
A more exact way.. could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.

2. Math. A logistic curve.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., The logistic will never concur with the axis, except at an infinite distance. Ibid. Quadrature of the Logistic. 1773 Horstey in Phil. Trans. LXIV. 245 The subtangent of the atmospherical logistic, is the length of a column of such a fluid as I have supposed.

3. pl. (rarely sing.). a. The art of arithmetical calculation; the elementary processes of calculation, as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. b. Logistical or sexagesimal arithmetic.

tion, as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. b. Logistical or sexagesimal arithmetic.
a. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Logistick, the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Substraction, Multiplication and Division. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Logisticks, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; but some apply the Term to signify the first general Rules in Algebra. 1817 Collbrooke Algebra, etc. 5 Paricarmáskiaca, eight operations, or modes of process: logistics or algorism. 1884 J. Gow Hist. Gk. Math. iii. 65 (Plato) is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar logistic from the philosophical arithmetic. b. 1801 Encycl. Bril. Suppl. 11. 81 Logistics, or Logistical Arithmetic, a name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations.

Logistical, a. ? Obs. [f. med.L. logisticus (see Logistica) + Al.]

1. Pertaining to or based upon reasoning or disputation. (Cf. Logistici.).

(see 1.0GISTIC a.) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or based upon reasoning or disputation. (Cf. LogISTIC 1.)

1644 BULWER Chiron. 3 The Logistical motions that appear in the Hands of Disputants. 1653 R. SANDERS Physiogn. 214 That Logistical or rational facultie of the soul. 1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 13 A question that depended upon no abstruse or logistical reasoning.

2. Pertaining to calculation. = LogISTIC 2.

1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid XI. XXXV. 349 Ve may use the logistical secret of approching nere to the precise verytye. 1640 WILKINS New Planet X. (1707) 272 The Sacred Story. 1662 Stack Stack Planet X. (1707) 272 The Sacred Story. 1663 Stakeblev (little) Tabulæ Britannicæ: The British Tables: Wherein is contained Logistical Arithmetick, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomicall Chronologie [etc.]. 1661. 1 Chap. 1. Of Logistical Multiplication and Division. 1661. 2 A new Table of Logistical Logarithmes. 1706 Pintures (ed. Kersey). Logistical Arithmetick, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions. ... It is now taken by some for the expeditions Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Division is savid. 1709-29 Mander Syst. Math., Arith., 74 Astronomical [Arithmetic], which sometimes also is called Logistical Ibid. 78 Of Logistical Addition [i. e. addition of degrees, minutes, seconds, etc.; of years, days, hours, etc.]. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in Phil. Trans. LXVII. 256 note, This table bears some analogy to the tables of logistical logarithms.

Logistics, sb. pl.1: see Logistica B. 3.

Logistics (lödgirstiks), sb. pl.2 [ad. F. logistique, f. loge-r to quarter, Longe, or logis Logis: see -18TIC.] (See quot. 1898.)

1879 R. Taylor Destruct. & Reconstr. v. 47, I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of logistics. 1890 Century Mag. Feb. 570/2 The marches of Sherman disturbed all previous axioms of logistics. 1898 Athenæum to Sept. 341 tactics that of handling them on the field of battle. . The French have a third process, which they call logistics, the art of moving and

Logocracy (løgo*krāsi). [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + -cracy.] A community or system of government in which words are the ruling powers.

1804-6 Syo. Smrth Mor. Philos. (1850) 104 Instruments which overturn the horrible tyranny of adjectives and substantives, and free the mind from the chains of that logocracy in which it is so frequently enslaved.

1807-8 W. Irving Salmag. (1824) 108 Their government is a pure unadulterated logocracy, or government of words.

Logocyclic (løgosi*klik), a. and sb. Math. [f. Gr. λόγο-s ratio + κύκλ-oscircle + -10.] a. adj. Only in logocyclic curve, a crunodal circular cubic, whose constion is (x² + y²) (2a - x) = a²x. b. sb. A logo-

equation is $(x^2 + y^2)(2a - x) = a^2x$. b. sb. A logo-

cyclic curve.

1858 J. Booth in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1X, 257 A new curve, which I have called the *Logocyclic Curve*, from the similarity of many of its properties to those of the circle, and from its use in representing numbers and their logarithms. *Ibid.* 261 The entire length of the logocyclic is equal to [etc.].

| Logodæ dalus. *Obs.* Pl. -i. Also in anglicized form logodædale. [mod.L., a. Gr. λογοδαίδαλος, f. λόγο-s +δαίδαλος cunning.] One who is cunning in words.

δαλος, f. λόγο-s + δαίδαλος cunning.] One who is cunning in words.

1611 ?B. Jonson in Coryat's Crudities Charac. Authour, He is a great and bold Carpenter of Words or (to express him in one like his owne) a Logodædale. 1650 Trapp Comm., Song Sol. iv. 3 (1660) III. 353 Those Logodædali, learned Asses, that prophanely disdain at the stately plainness of Gods blessed Book. 1664 EVELYN Ir. Freart's Archit. etc. 121 Least whilest I thus discourse of the Accomplishments of our Artists... I my self be found Logodædalus.

So + Logodædalist.

1727 Bather vol. II. Logodædalist, an Inventer or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms. 1806 J. Leslie Dick. Synon. Words s.v. Words, Inventor of words, logodædalist.

Synon. Words, s.v. Words, Inventor of words, togodædanst.

Logodædaly (legodædáli). rare. [ad. late L. logodædalia, a. Gr. λογοδαίδαλα, f. λογοδαίδαλος (see prec.).] Cunning in words; skill in adorning a speech; 'verbal legerdemain'.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Logodædaly, a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter.' 1825 Coleridge

Aids Reft. xliii. (1836) 114 For one instance of mere Logo-machy I could bring ten instances of Logodædaly, or verbal Legerdemain.

Legerdemain.

† Logodiarrhe. Also 8, 9 in Dicts. logodiarrhœa. [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + διάρροια diarrhæa. Cf. F. logodiarrhæ]. A flux cr flow of words.

1624 Βr. Μουκτασυ Gagg Pref. 727 4 b, A rambling logodiarrhæ without wit or reason. 1727 Balley vol. 11, Logodiarrhæa. [1856 Μαχα Εκροs. Lev., Logodiarrhæa. So. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex.]

Logofascinated, tpl. a. nonce-wd. [hybrid f. Gr. λόγο-s word.] Fascinated by words.

1622 Urginart fewel Wks. (1834) 231 The logofascinated spirits of the hearers. were so on a sudden seazed upon.

Logogram (løgőgræm). [f. Gr. λόγο-s word

Logogram (logograem). [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + -GRAM.
In sense 1 substituted (owing to association with anagram, lipogram, etc.) for logograph, which in this sense is itself a mistake for Logogriph.

1. = Logogriph.
13. = Logogriph.
14. = Logogriph.
15. = Logogriph.
16. = Logogriph.
17. = Logogriph.
18. = Heber Let. 1 Apr. in Life (1830) II. 19 If you are not much in the habit of composing logograms, you can hardly conceive how many words a single well-chosen noun may be coaxed into. For instance, how many are there in steam-boat? 1862 II. B. Wileaflex (Life) of Anagrams, ... Lipograms, Chronograms, Logograms, Palindromes.
2. A sign or character representing a word; in Thonography, a word-letter; a single stroke which, for brevity's sake, represents a word.

for brevity's sake, represents a word.

1840 1. Pitman Man. Phonography § 159 (1845) 46 The hooked rr is used as a logogram for very. 1870 — Phonet. Man. 1940 The following ingenious exercise is composed entirely of Logograms.

Hence Logogramma tic a., pertaining to logo-

Hence Logogramma tie a., pertaining to logograms, sense 1).

1820 Heber Let. 1 Apr. in Life (1830) H. 19 The whimsical contrast which this logogrammatic Herserksgangr presented to the parallel exploit of Coleridge, who wrote his Kubla-Khan under the effects of opium.

Logograph (lφ gŏgraf). [f. as prec. +-GRAPH. Cf. Gr. λογογράφος (see next).]

1. Used erroneously for Logographs.

Some mod. edd. of Jonson Underwoods Isi, have logographes where the original ed. has logographes.

1797 Monthly Mag. III. 468 The Masquerade; or, a Collection of New Epigrams, Logographs [etc.]

2. Phonography. A character or combination of characters representing a word; = Logogram 2.

characters representing a word; = Logogram 2.
1888 1. Piiman Man. Phonography § 190. 68.
3. = Logotype.

1872 W. Skeen Farly Typography 426 It is an existing book, nearly two hundred years old, one half of which is printed with movable wooden letters, logographs, and words.

4. = I.ogographer 2. rare (in quot. transf., 1862 Lathau Channel Ist. in. xviii. (ed. 2) 417 The philosophy..or mythology of the Welsh bards and logographs.

5. An instrument for giving a graphic representation of grounds accounted.

1879 G. Prescott Sp. Telephone 205 For recording vocal impulses one of the most sensitive instruments is the logograph, invented by W. H. Bardow, F.R.S.

Hence Logograph v. trans., to print with logo-

types.

1843 Biographical Diet. II. II. 576 A second edition appeared in 1764 and a third in 1797-9 which being logographed, or printed with a separately cast type for every word, was reissued in 1801).

1850 Ff. late L. logo-

word, was reissued in 1801). **Logographer** (lógρ·gráfa). [f. late L. logograph-us accountant (a. Gr. λογογράφ-ος prosewriter, speech-writer, f. λόγο-ς word, speech, account + -γράφος -writer) + -ER¹: see -GRAPHER.] † 1. A lawyer's clerk; an accountant. Obs.—0 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Logographers, Lawyers Clerk, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Accompt. 1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1735 Dyche & Pardon Piet, Logographer, an Accomptant or Writer of Books of Accompts.

Accompts. **2.** Gr, Antiq. A writer of traditional history in

26. GP. Antiq. A writer of traditional history in prose.

1846 Grote Greece 1. iv. 1. 117 The adventures which the ancient poets, epic, lytic, and tragic, and the logographers after them, connect with the name of the Argeian 16. 1868 Gladstone Jiw. Mundi viii. (1870) 265 Pherecydes, an Athenian logographer of the fifth century before Christ. 1855 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 111. 42 After the manner of the early logographers, turning the Iliad into prose. 1886 Encycl. Brit. X1. 634/1 Hellanicus, the most important of the Greek logographers.

3. Gr. Antiq. A professional speech-writer.

1853 Grote Greece It. Ixxxvii. X1. 380 Before he [Demosthenes] acquired reputation as a public adviser, he was already known as a logographer, or composer of discourses to be delivered either by speakers in the public assembly or by litigants in the Dikastery. 181 Q. Rev. Oct. 531 The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer, or 'logographer'.

4. One who practises or is skilled in logography. 1860 in Worcester citing Smyth.

Logographic (logogræfik), a. [f. Logography 1. et al. Chr. Worcester Voc. 182 Logographic Office. Black

+ -IC. Cf. Gr. λογογραφικόs.]

1. Pertaining to logography (see Logography 1).

1784 Lond. Chron. No. 4287, Logographic Office, Black
Friars, April 15. By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
for printing by words intire instead of single Letters. 1785

(title) Miscellanies in Prose and Verse intended as a Specimen of the Types, at the Logugraphic Printing Office. 1882

Pebody Eng. Yournalism xiii. 94 John Walter. set all the
printers in London by the ears with his whim about logographic printing.

2. Consisting of characters or signs, each of which

2. Consisting of characters or signs, each of which singly represents a complete word.

1801 J. Hager Babylon. Inscript. 53 Goguet makes no distinction between hieroglyphic, and, as I call them, monogrammatic or logographic characters.

1828 Du Ponchau Chinese Syst. Writing (1838) 110, 1 would not call the Chinese characters a syllabic, but a logographic system of writing.

So Logographical a. 1828-12 in Webster.

Logographically (logographicalia) adv. [f.

Logographically (Igograe Ball), adv. [1. prec. + -ty².] In a logographic manner.

1983 H. Jonnson (title) An Introduction to Logography... Printed logographically and sold by J. Walter. 1804 W. Taylor in Crit. Rev. 111. 506 The want of variety in their rhymed letter-press is so obvious that it may be thought they might print all their poetry logographically, with stereotype hemistichs. 1828 Du Ponceau Chinese Syst. Writing 114 It cannot be written with the Chinese character logographically.

1. (See quot. 1783.)

several reporters were employed, each taking down

a few words in succession.

1842 Beande Pict. Sci. etc., Legography, a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, which was put in practice during the French

Logogriph (legegrif). Forms: 6-9 logogryphe, 7-9 -iphe, 9 -iff, 7-logogriph. [ad. F. logogriphe, f. Gr. λόγο-s word + γρῦφος fishing-basket, riddle.] A kind of enigma, in which a certain word, and other words that can be formed out of all or any of its letters, are to be guessed from synonyms of them introduced into a set of verses. Occasionally used for: Any anagram or puzzle in-

volving anagrams.

volving anagrams.

1597-8 Br. Hall Sat, iv. i. 33 Worse than the Logogryphes of later times, Or Hundreth Riddles shak't to sleeue-lesse rimes. a 6439 B. Josson Underwoods, Execu. npon Unlean 34 (1640) Brib. Had L. weav'd fifty times Of Logogriphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1765 H.Waltone Let. to Lady Herry 21 Nov. Lett. (1857) IV. 439 All Lan sond your ladyship is a very pretty logogriphe, made by. Madame du Deffand. 1770 Fox in J. H. Jesse G. Scheyn & Contemp. (1843) II. 368, I gained great credit there by guessing a logogryphe. 1813 W. Tavron in Monthly Mag. XXXVI. 417 A logogriph. describes not a word only, but all the included words, which any portion of its letters can spell. 1835 Tail's Mag. II. 868 A sort of logogrifi not worthy of solution. 1867-77 G. F. Chameles Jastron. 1. xii. 136 The original discovery was announced to Kepler in the following logogriph. 1884 J. PAWE. 1001 M/s. VII. 210 nett. The clue to this logogriph lies in the numerical value of the letters forming the key-word.

Ilcnee Logogriphic a., of or pertaining to logo-

letters forming the key-word.

Ilence **Logogri'phic** a., of or pertaining to logogriphs, of the nature of a logogriph.

1814 Q. Kev. X. 464 By dropping r [from Borlase], and changing assimto us, we have the ingenious logogriphic title of Sie Bollase.

changing assinto ns, we have the ingemous logographic title of Sir Bolus.

Logolatry (lgg_f*lätri . [f. Gr. λόγο·s word + -LATRY.] 'Worship' of words: unreasonable regard for words or for verbal truth.

1810 COLEMBGE in Lit. Rem. (1839) IV. 305 [Neo-Platonism is] but one fanciful process of hypostasizing logical run mad. 1846 E. Mialt in Nonconf. VI. 45 Many good people are exceedingly prone to logolatry. They get hold of a good word, representing a thing good in itself, and then conclude that every object to which that word may be applied, is a good thing. 1890 γnd. Edne. 1 Mar. 145/1 An almost morbid tendency to literal truthfulness, or, as the writer calls it, 'logolatry'.

Logology (lgg*lödʒi). [f. Gr. λόγο·s (see Logos) + λογία discourse: see -Logy.]

1. The doctrine of the Logos. (Only as the title of two books in the 18th c.)

of two books in the 18th c.)

1. The doctrine of the Logos. (Only as the little of two books in the 18th c.)

1726 J. JEFFERY (title) Logology. on John i. 1.

2. The science of words. rave.

1820 Gentl. Mag. XC. 1. 208 Perhaps the following little attempt at Philology (Logology?) may not be deemed an inadmissable trifle. 1878 Tinsley's Mag. XXIII. 139 One for most esteemed modern authorities in 'logology'.

Logomach (ly gŏmæk). [ad. Gr. λογομάχ-οs adj., f. λόγος word (see Logos) + μαχ., μάχεσθαι to fight.] One who fights about words.

1865 Cornh. Mag. XI. 483 The great logomach of Hippo.

Logomachical (lp:gomæ:kikăl), a. [f. as prec. + -IC+-AL.] Disposed to logomachy.

1830 Westm. Rev. XII. 405 Mr. Galt.. is familiar with those. variations from the general standard which occur among his. logomachical countrymen.

Logomachist (lpgp·mäkist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to logomachy; one who disputes about verbal subtleties.

1885 COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1839) IV. 272 If I met with a disputations word-catcher or logomachist. 1882 Pall Mall G. 11 May 3/1 One feels inclined.. to ask like some old logomachist what he exactly means by 'is'.

Logomachize (løgomakəiz), v. [f. as prec. +-1ZE.] intr. To indulge in logomachy. Hence

Logo machizing ppl. a.
1830 Fraser's Mag. 1. 592 The. incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

Togomachy (lợgρ măki). Forms: 6-7 logomachie, 7- logomachy; also 7-8 in Latin form logomachia. Pl. -ies; also 8-ys. [ad. Gr. λογομαχία, f. λόγο-s word + -μαχία fighting.]

μαχία, f. λόγο-s word + -μαχία fighting.]

1. Contention about words; an instance of this.
1569 J. Sanforgo tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 160 Of so high a science they have made a certaine Logomachie. 1675 Γ.
Τυιιν Let. Baxter 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logicall notions. 1711 tr. Werenfels (title) A Discourse of Logomachys, or Controversies about Words. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. Arianism 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomochia [sic], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 Sewel Hist. Quakers (1795) I. 11. 122 This quarrel tending to vain logomachies .. ended in confusion 1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. Int. xv. § 1 (1876) 347 The reproach of logomachy which is brought... against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. Arnold Irish Ess. Pref. p. xi, The barren logomachies of Plato's Theætetus are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 Contemp. Rev. Ang. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes. disputes.

disputes.

2. ? U.S. 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (Cent. Dict.).

† Logomacice. Obs. rare—1. [as if ad, Gr. *λογομαχική (sc. τέχνη), fem. of *λογομαχικός of or pertaining to logomachy, f. λογομάχος Logo-

or pertaining to logomachy, i. λογομαχος Logo-Mach.] (See quot.)

1646 Saltmarsh Some Drops III. Smoke in Temple 56
You criticise on words; ...! wonder you ... have leisure for that, this is logomacice, or word-fighting.

|| Logomania (legome in a). [mod.L., f. Gr. λόγο-s + μανία madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great leavailty [αν.] See Logomanity in the state of the second secon

which there is a great loquacity (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Logoma niac. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + Manac.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. Green Shaks. & Emblem Writers 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth..seems to have had in

Logometer 1 (logge mital). [f. Gr. λόγο-s (in

the sense of ratio) +-METER.] a. (See quot.)

1842 DE Morgan in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton
(1883) III. 248 It is of course the à priori introduction of
what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the
logometer of a line given in magnitude and direction. Itud.,
By A^B is meant the line whose logometer is B × logom. A.

b. Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale'

for chemical equivalents.

1855 in Ogilvie, Suppl. 1860 in Worcester (citing Gentl. Mag.).

Logometer 2 (løgg·mitər). [A hybrid word f. Log sb.1 + -(o)METER.] A patent log for ships. In recent Dicts.

Logometric (legometrik), a. [f. Gr. λ óyo-s ratio + μ ér ρ -ov measure + -10.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence Logome tricala. (in the same

equivalents. Hence **Logome trical** a. (in the same sense), **Logome trically** adv.

1813 Wollaston in Phil. Trans. CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted... with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios... will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. Thid. 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. Bid., The slider. is logometrically divided. 1827 Faranay Chem. Manif. xxii. 555 The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., Logometrical.

|| **Logoneurosis** (logomiū rōwsis). [f. Gr.λόγο-s word + Neurosis.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1837 in Dunculson Med. Lex. 1878 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl.

1857 in Dunglison Med. Lex. 1878 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and lalopathy consequently do not cover each other.

Logonomy (løgønomi). nonce-wd. [f. as prec. after Astronomy.] The science of language. 1803 J. Stewart (title) Opus maximum: Logonomy; or,

Logopa ndocie. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

to admit words of all kinds.

1652 Urquhart γενεί Wks. (1834) 198 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocie, may deservedly be initialed The Universal Tongue.

Logopathy (logo pāþi). Path. [f. Gr. λόγο-sword + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1878 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

|| Logos (logges). Theol. and Philos. [Gr. λόγο word, speech, discourse, reason, f. λογ-, ablant-variant of λεγ- in λέγ-εν to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological sophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by

'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its

in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 Golding De Mornay v. 52 We cal him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and othersom Reason. 1647 H. More Song of Soul II. I. xxiv. 79 That inward awfull Majestie Hight Logos, whom they term great sonne of God. 1720 WATERLAND Eight Serm. 243 Origen. thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831-3 E. Burron Eecl. Hist. xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. a 1834 Coleriose Lit. Rem. (1848) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. Salmono in Encycl. Brit. XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. Ibid. 804/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. Ibid., His [Philos] Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

1839 I. Tavior Anc. Chr. I. ii. 150 Man. shall. under

b. attrib. and Comb.

1839 1. Taylor Anc. Chr. 1. ii. 150 Man. shall..under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascend to his source.

1865 tr. Strauss's New Life Jesus 1.1. vi. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 Supernatural Relig.

11. iii. 1340 The dogmatic system of the Logos-Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 Schaff Hist. Ch. 11. Ixxii. 555 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers..put upon the Hellenic..philosophy.

11. Hence Logos-ship, the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 Expositor Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to

Logothete (logo pt). Hist. [ad. med.L. logotheta, ad. Gr. λογοθέτης, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), f. λόγο-s account $\theta \epsilon_{\tau}$, stem of $\tau i \theta \epsilon_{\tau} v a_i$ to set + agent-suffix - $\tau \eta s$.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman

uesignation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

[ε 1000 ÆLFRIG Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 164/35 Logothela, zemotman.] 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. liii. (1869) 111. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1862 Kington Fredk. II, 11. xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Protonotary. 1864 Kingslev Rom. & Teut. viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accursed man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

Logotype (logotop). Printing. [f. Gr. λόγο-s word + Type.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

a 1816 Earl Stanhofe in Hansard Typographia (1825) 477, I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases. introducing a new set of double letters [these were on, of, to, re, an, th, in, se; they were not printed as ligatures, which I denominate logotypes; and rejecting altogether the double letters ff, fi, fi, fi, fi, fi, ft, ft, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.] 1880 Printing Times 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

b. Comb.

1824 J. Johnson Typogr. 11, vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned.

b. Comb.

1824 J. Johnson Typogr. 11. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned.

1836 H. Harr in Collect. Ser. 111. (O. H. S.) 407 The Times newspaper was started in order to..show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

11ence Logotypy = Logography 1.

1824 Warts Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography, or Logotypy, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

Logotyly, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

Log-roll, v. [Back-formation from Log-Rolling.] a. trans. To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. b. To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political coopcration. c. intr. To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. Crockett Tour 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states, that never kindle a fire on their lands.

1837 Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer. 11. 273 The method of log-rolling' bills through the legislature.

1865 Daily Tel.

14 Apr., The leading politicians who.. log-roll the railway bills.

1876 Lowell Among my Bes. Ser. It, 98 In the Greek epic, the gods. lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

1870 Times 19 June, To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him.

1888 Bryce Amer. Commu. 11. II. li.

286 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, locat bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses.

1896 Du Mausier Martian (1808) 391 They did not log-roll Barty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

Log-ro-ller. [f. Log sh. 1 + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-

One who engages in political or literary 'log-

1. One who engages in pointed of inerary augmentation?.

1864 Sala in Daily Tel. 4 Aug., A professional politician lobbyer and log-roller generally. 1887 N. § Q. 7th Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang. shows what log-rollers were Hayward and Thackeray. 1900 Author 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. U.S. A device in a saw-mill to convey logs

from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-

1884 Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl., Fig. 1629 Emery's Log

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-

olling?.

1893 Westm. Gaz. 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers... At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

100g-ro:lling. [f. Log 5b.1 + ROLLING vbl. 5b.]

1. U.S. The action of rolling logs to any required spect a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 Thoreau Maine W. (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1859 Miss Carv Country Life i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had brought a log-rolling. 1883 //arper's Mag. Jan. 283/x The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbeenes, and log-rollings.

b. The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is sected.

on which one is seated.

1893 Westin. Gaz. 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators. an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. U.S. stang. Combination for mutual assistance

in political or other action.

2. U.S. stang. Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.
Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.
1823 Niles' Weekly Reg. 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841-4 Emesson Ess., Poet Wks. (Bohn.) 1. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics... are yet unsung. 1879 Times 10 June, The bribe was political preferenct, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other Bills. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commun. 1. 1. xv. 213 Corruption. appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.
b. Mutual puffing in literary publications.
1845 in Longm. Mag. (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met.] 1888 J. PANN in Illustr. Lond. News 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its (the book's) merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log-rolling. 18. American XVII. 350 (Cent.) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of heing praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.
-logue (1ρg), the form assumed by the Gr. -λογοs, -λογον in adapted words (most of them through Yr.), as analogue, catalogue, dialogue. The words

Fr.), as analogue, catalogue, dialogue. The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances repr. actual or assumed Gr. compounds of -λόγος 'speaker, discourser', and redated to parallel formations in -logy) are now little used, derivatives in -loger, -logist, or -logian being commonly preferred. Examples are Assyriologue, astrologue, ideologue, philologue, Sinologue, +theologue.

Logwood (legwnd). [f. Log sb.1 + Wood.] + 1. Logs stored for fuel. Obs. 1666 Pervs Diary 1 Dec., It seemed to be only of logwood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (Hamato-xylon Campechianum) used in define; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

xylon Campechianum) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The ailleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 9 § 1 There hathe byn brought. from beyonde the Seas ... Stuffe called Logwood alias Blockewood. 1597-1602 W. Riding Sessions Rolls in Yorksh. Arch. & Topagr. Assoc. (Record Ser.) III. 174 In dying wooll & Wollen clothe Logwoodd alias Blockwood. 1641 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 1. 25 The rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3803/3 The same day arrived here the Essex of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. Vizetelly Facts about Port, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine. endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1894 Walsh Tea 145 A decoction. from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

b. The tree that yields this wood.

1652 Wadsworth tr. Colonenero's Treat. Chocolate 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. Browne Jamaica 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 Maryin Rousseau's Not. xiv. (1794) 267 Amongst the plants with regular or equal polypetalous corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. Lewis Trnl. W. Ind. 66 The fragrance.. of the delicious Logwood.. composed an atmosphere.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1752 J. MacSpararan Amer. Dissected (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood cutters. 1833 J. Rennie Alph. Angling 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1800 W. J. Gordon Foundry 165 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 Daily News 13 Yeb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

1609 Heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

or thought.

or thought.

1859 BARTLETT Dict. Americanisms, Logy, heavy, slow, stupid. . He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i.e. dull. 1883 Harper's Mag. Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast .. made boats logy. 1887 Detroit Free Press 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in Leffingwell Upland Shooting 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

b. Used as sb.: A heavy fish.

1897 R. Kieling Captains Courageous 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll

help ye. 'No. you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

-logy (lŏdzi), earlier written -logie, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in -λογία (the earliest examples, e.g. they logy, having come through F. -logie, med.L. -logia). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is λόγος word, discourse (e.g. in τετραλογία tetralogy, τριλογία trilogy); more commonly it is the root λογ- (ablaut-variant of λεγ-, λέγειν to speak: cf. Logos). In the latter case, the shs. in -λογία usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in -λόγος, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in -λογία are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as battology, brachylogy, cacology, dittology, culogy, patillogy, tautology; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and o is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs., the ending of these compounds is in actual nse always -0λογία, becoming -0LOGY in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr.. as theology, astrology; many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr., as geology, zoology, psychology; others are of hybrid composition, as sociology, terminology, insectology. The modern formations in -logy follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having o as the combining vowel; exceptions are petralogy (an incorrect form which, some writers prefer to petrology because it shows the derivation from πέτρα rock, not from πέτροs stone) and mineralogy (F. minéralogie which may be viewed as a contraction for *mineralogy. The suffix -ology is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds., some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in -logy may be said to imply correlative formations in -Logical and -Logist; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in -LOGER or -LOGIAN. (Cf. -LOGUE.) Hence

cinds in -LOGER or -LOGIAN. (Cf. -LOGUE.) Hence

Logy nonce-wed. = OLOGY.

1820 W. Buckland in Mrs. Gordon Life (1894) 40 Having
allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my
undergroundology. 1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 360 Hats were
of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated
a system of hatology. 1853 (title) Chapology, or Hints
about Hats. 1856 I. Young Demonol. iv. iii. 372 The many
Logies and Isms that have lately come into vogue. 1891
T. Harov Tess (1900) 49/1 What are called advanced ideas
are really in great part but. a more accurate expression, by
words in logy and ism, of sensations which men and women
have vaguely grasped for centuries.

Logyng, Logyng(g)e, obs. ff. Longing vibl. st.

Logyt, obs. pa. t. of Longe v.

Lohoch (lou-hpk). Med. Forms: α. 6 loc, 6-8
loche, 6-9 loch. β. 6 lochoch, 6-8 lohoc, 7
lehoch, lohoche, γ-9 lohock, 6-9 looch, lohoch.
[a. med. L. lohoc, looch, a. Arab. Logūq, f. Logūq

[a. med. L. lohoc, looch, a. Arab. العوق las iiq, f. العق العوق

[a. med. L. loluc, looch, a. Arab. [as] las [aq, f. [as] las [aq to lick.] A linctus.

1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1553) Dj h, Take mornynge and euening, a spounefull of the syrupe of iniubes.. in maner of a loc. 1597 Gerarge Herbal 1. xxxiv. § 2. 47 They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortnes of breath. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 76 This seed is passing good for lohoches or electuaries to be made thereof. 1657 W. Coles Adam in Edan kxiii. 139 The Juyce of Liquorice dissolved in Rose Water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch.. for hoarsenesse. 1753 N. Torrano Sore Throat 90, I made the Patient take.. some white Lohoc. 1781 J. Moore View Soc. 1t. (1793) II. 222 Numerous forms of electuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. 1831 J. Davies Manual Mat. Med. 266 Dose, from gutt.xx. to gutt.xxx. a day in a looch or any mucilaginous menstruum. 1889 Syd. Soc. Lex., Looch, a linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

Loif (S. variant of Lof Obs., praise.

Loig (g) e, obs. form of Lodge sb. and v.

Loig (g) inge, -ynge, obs. ff. Lodging vbl. sb.

Loig(g)inge, -ynge, obs. ff. Lodging vbl. sb.
Loigne, var. Loin and Loyne. Obs.
Loik, Loikman, obs. Sc. ff. Luke a., Lockman.
Loimic (loi mik), α. [ad. Gr. λοιμικός, f. λοιμικός plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1842 in Brance Dict. Sci.; hence in mod. Dicts

† Loimo grapher. Obs. rare = °. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -GRAPHER.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'. 1727 BAILEV vol. 11.

Loimography (loimografi). [ad. mod.L. loimographia (R. Lyonnet, 1639), f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. The normal form would be *læmo-, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1857 in Dunglison Med. Lex. 1864 in J. Thomas Med. Dict.

Lex. 1864 in J. Thomas Med. Dict.

Loimology (loimp'lódzi). rare • o. In Dicts. also læmology. [ad. mod. L. loimologia (N. Hodges, 1672), f. as prec. + -Logy.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases. 1848 in Craig. 1864 in J. Thomas Med. Dict.

Loimous (loi məs), a. [f. Gr. λοιμ-όs plague +-ous.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1856).

Loin (loin), sb. Forms: 4-7 loyne, 6-7 loine, Loin (10in), so. Forms: 4-7 loyne, 0-7 loine, 6-8 loyn, (5 lony, 6 loigne, 9 dial. line), 7-loin. See also LUNYIE. [ad. OF. loigne, logne, dialectal variant of longe (mod. F. longe loin of veal) = Sp. lonja piece of ham:—med.L. *lumbea, fem. of *lumbeus adj., belonging to the loin, f. l. lumbus loin:—WAryan *londhwo-: see LEND sh. I]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly pl. The part

or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the

on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. sliii. (1495) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joynes of the rydge. 1541 R. Coulant Grydon's Quest. Chirung. F iii b, The loynes are musculous flesshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe. 1545 Rannous Byrth Mankynde (1552) 15 h, From the ryght syde.. descendeth a braunche.. downe towardes the right loynes. 1580 Putternam Eng. Possie in. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 An high paire of silke netherstocks that concred all his buttockes and loignes. 1605 Simass. Learm. iv. 9 Horses are tide by the heads... Monkies by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. 1667 Micron P. L. v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold. 1720 W. Gibson Farrier's Dispens. xiv. (1734) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders or Loyns. 1784 Cowden Task 1. 45 But restless was the chair the back erect Distressed the weary loins, that felt no case. 1789 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 525 A sense of heat, weight, and doll pain in the loins. 1846 J. Banter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 135 Good hand-rubbing ... should be used...about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebrae of the loins. \$\epsilon 1302 \textit{Pol. Sungs}\$ (Canden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. \$\epsilon 1440 \textit{Promp. Part.}\$, 1372 Loyne of flesche (S. Jony), lumbus. clumbus. \$\epsilon 1460 \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$Myst. xii. 232 Alle a hare but the lonys. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$Myst. xii. 232 Alle a hare but the lonys. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$Myst. xii. 232 Alle a hare bot the lonys. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$\textit{1460} \textit{Totalondisty}\$. \$\textit{1460} \textit{1460} b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint

2 Chiefly Biblical and poet. This part of the body, regarded a. as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are hound; so, to gird (up) the loins

the clothes are hound; so, to gird (up) the loins (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion.

1536 Tinoale Matt. iii. 4 This Ihon had his garment off camels heer and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes.

1535 Coverdale Prof. xxxi. 17 She gyrdeth hir loynes with strength. 1605 Sinks. Larn I. iii. to My face Ile grine with filth, Blanket my loines. 1667 Milton P. L. ix. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sowd, And girded on our loyns, may cover round Those middle parts.

1742 Collins Ode Poet. Charac. 21 To gird their blest prophetick loins. 1753 SMART Hilliad t. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. 1833 L. Ritcher Wand. by Loire 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. 1855 Browning Statue & Bast, The unlit lamp and the ungirt loin. 1877 Bryant Odyss. v. 280 And round about her loins Wound a fair golden girdle. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Lixton Rebel of Fam. II. v, He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas. used as an equivalent

the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas, used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also fig.

1535 Coverolle Gen. NNN. 11 Kynges shall come out of thy loynes. 1577-87 Hooger Chron. Irel. 134/1 in Holinshed, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loines of kings. 1598 Shars. Much. Ado iv. 1. 137 This shame derines it selfe from virknowne loines.

1611 Bible Job xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes. Iso. 1812, i. 1 will loose the loines of kings. 166 R. C. Times' Whistle iv. 1541 Impious villaine! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes. 1628 Gaule Pract. Theory (1629) Ep. Ded., And when it shall descend to your Loynes; may you be inuested with the Crowne, which . fadet not. a 1635 Naunno Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 27 By intermarriage with the Lady lane Grey, .. to bring it [the crown] about into his [Northumberland's] loynes. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1697 Denden North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1697 Denden North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1697 Denden North Pour'd never from her frozen loyns. 1697 Denden Receipt Mather's Pict. 109 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. I. 255 About a dizzen and a half—the legitimate produce o' the Eerish couple's ain fruitful lines. 1847 Tennyson Princess v. 495, I thought, can this be he From Gama's dwarfish loins? 1880 L. Moratto Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. attrib. and Comb., as loin-ache, guard; loin-

3. attrib. and Comb., as loin-ache. guard; loin-cloth, a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. 11. 1075 This 'loin ache is apt to reappear. 1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Trul. Geogr. Soc. XXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a 'loin-cloth of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. 1894 Daily News 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. 1895 Oracle Encycl. I. 180/t Brayette and 'loin-guard to protect the abdomen. + Hoin, v.1 Obs. rare-1. trans. The technical term for '10 carve' (a sole).

1 Loin, v.2 Obs. rare-1. [aphetic f. Alovn.] trans. To keep apart.

14. Siege Jerns. 63/1088 Down bei daschen be dores: dei scholde be berde, pat mete yn bis meschef hadde from men loyned.

14. Siege Jerns. 63/1088 Doun þei daschen þe dores; der scholde þe berde, þat mete yn þis meschef hadde from men byned.

Loin, obs. form of Line v.1 and v.3
1587 Harrison Descr. Brit. ni. vii. (1878) n. 49 The Indians, who tie their sault bitches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers. 1679 Wood Life 3 May (O. H. S.)
11. 449 Dr. Michael Roberts. died with a girdle loyned with broad gold about him (1001 they say).

Loined cloind), pfl. a. [f. Lion sh. + -ED 2.]
11aving loins (of a specified kind).
1865 Daily Tel. 4 Mar. Headed like a snake, loined like a weasel, and breasted like a swan. 1871 Daily News 27 Nov., She is slack loined and light in the hindquarters.
1898 A. Battota To Arms xv. 161 Clumsy brutes... loose loined and shaggy felocked.

Loiolite, obs. foim of Loyolite, a jesuit.

Loir (1019). [a. F. loir: -pop. L. *glirem, for glir-em, glis.] The Fat Dormonse (Alyoxus glis.).
1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir. 1801 Hell. M. Williams K. Fer. Rep. I. xvi. 314, I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal... but their real name is the Loir. 1884 Remor. Mag. Mar. 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France. 1885 Reverside Nat. Hist. (1898 N. 116 The two large European species, the Loir (1870 xm glis) and the Lero (Climmys nitela).

Lois b, obs. form of Loose, Lose, Lose.

Loisible: see LISIBLE.

Loit, dial. form of LITE, little.

Lott, dial. form of Lite, little.

Lotter [loitex], sb. rare=1, [f. Lotter v.] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1836 T. Hardy Ethelberta (1850) 314 Picotee... moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

Lotter (loitsi), 7. Forms: 4 (? lottre or loitere. lottere, 5 loytron, 6 loyeter, loytre, lowtre, lewtre, leut e re, 6-8 loyter, 6 loiter. [a. MDu. loteren to wag about (hke a loose tooth), Du. leuteren to shake, totter, Naul. (of a sail) to 'shiver', also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. WFlem. Interen. Effis. loteren, of similar meaning. For Intteren, EFris. loteren, of similar meaning. For the development of sense of the fig. uses of loose, unsteady. The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use; the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign * loiterers' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu.

lutsen to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll, is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du, word, which was prob. $\hat{\sigma}$ as in mod, pronunciation) or nearly so.

In the first quot, below, the form lottrande may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f. the root of Lott. v.]

1. intr. In early use: To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific mean

ing: To linger indolently on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged

on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 458 Penne was be gome so glad of his gay logge, Lys loltrande [Morris conjectures loitrande] lerinne, lokande to toune. Cat40 Promp. Pars. 311 Loytron, or byn ydyl, ocior. 1482 Trevisa's Higdon (Caxton) II. v. 77 He slough caym that loyterd [Trevisa toted] amonge the busshes. 1530 Palser. 613/1 He loytreth aboute lyke a maysterlesse hounde. Ibid. 613/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loyter somewhere by the waye. C1540 Hye way to Spyttel Ho. 143 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 29 Lowtryng, and wandryng fro place to place. 1553 Primer in Liturgies, etc. Edu. FT (Parker Soc.) 472 Laboured nothing at all, but went abroad loitering idly. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hea. IV. II. i. 168 Sir John, you loyter heere too long. 1621 Burton Anal. Mel. II. ii. IV. (1651) 277 Some of them do nought but loyter all the week long. 1660 Woop Life Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 359 People might loyter about the streets in sermon time. 1697 Driven Zhuid II. 745 A Javelin threw, Which fluttring seemed to loiter as it flew. 1726 Leon Alberti's Archit. I. 85 Nobody may loyter about in order to attempt it without instant suspicion. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 28 F 4 That I loiter in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. 1814 Scorr Il Tav. xxxix, Officers. loitered in the hall, as if waiting fororders. 1855 Texnson Brook 181, I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses. 1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. III. 8 These weak old men who loitered about. 1866 Pall Mall G. 18 June 3/2 Cabmen have had to pay. fines. for 'loitering and obstructing 'the roads... To loiter, in cabman's English, means toply for hire.

D. To travel or proceed indolently and with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases. 1738 Pope Danc. 1. 228 Prose swell'd toverse, Verse loitring

quent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases.

1728 Pope Dunc. 1. 228 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose.

1789 Mrs. Prozzi Journ. France 1. 1 We have lingered and loitered. from port to port.

1827-35 WILLIS

Florence Gray 32. I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 100 TENNYSON In Mem. XXXVIII, With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xlviii. (1856) 445 From the 13th of July to the 13th of August we loitered along. 1860 Ilolland Miss Gilbert iv. 51 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 HAWHORNE Our Old Home (1879) 115 The Avon loiters past the churchward.

yard.

2. trans. † a. To neglect (one's work). Obs. b.

2. trans. † a. To neglect (one's work). Obs. b.
To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. Obs. exc. with away; occas.
with +out. † c. To postpone getting or giving
(something). Obs.

£ 1540 Hye Way to Spyttel Ho. 871 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV.
62 But lye in bed., Lewtryng theyr worke tyll it pas noone.
1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol. ¶ ij, Be not
of the nombre of those men, whiche... loyter the tyme...
and do no good at all. 1550 Crowley Last Trump. 547
When thou art determined what knowledg thou wilt most
apply, then let it not be loytered, but seke to get it spedily.
1580 Warner Alb. Eng. v. xxv. 111 To loyter well deserned
gifts is not to giue but sell. 1680 Orway Orphau II. i. (1691)
12 Not loyter out my life at home. 1683 Sheklock Death
iii. § 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day.
1748 Auson's Vey. Iv. v. 173 It would have been extreme
imprudence... to have loitered away so much time. Mod.
We loitered away the rest of the day.

3. Comb.: † loiter-sack, a lazy, lumpish fellow.

3. Comb.: †loiter-sack, a lazy, lumpish fellow.
1594 Lyry Moth. Bomb. 11. ii, If the loiter-sacke bee gone
pringing into a taverne, I'le fetch him recling out.

Loiter, obs. form of LIGHTER sh.1

Loiterer (loi tərər). Forms: 6 leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, -(er)rer, 6-7

Loiterer (loitsof). Forms: 6 leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, -(er)rer, 6-7 loyterar, -er, 8- loiterer. [a. Du. leuterer: see Loiter v. and -er l.] One who loiters (see senses of the vb.); † a vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 Palsgr. 240/2 Loyterar, branden. 1547 Act 1 Edn. 17, c. 3 § 1 The same Justices shall cawse such Slave, or loyterer to bee marked on the forhed. 1567 Harman Careal (1860) 22 These lousey leuterars. Ibid. 27 An yell leuterar. Ibid. 87 Lasy lewd Leutterers. 1588 in Norfolk Antig. Alisc. (1883) 11. 329 Paid to Burwell and his loyterers for vj dayes' woorke, v². viij². 1612 S. Rio Art Jugding B 1 b, Many of our English Loyterers ioned with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening. 160-1 Kirkender. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being convenit for saying, that [etc.]. 1684 G. S. Anglorum Spec. 196 Th. Tusser was a Speculative Husbandman, but a Practical Loyterer in Agriculture. 1723 Swift Country Life 33 The loiterers quake, no corner hides them. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 14 ° 9 The loiterer. makes appointments which he never keeps. 1810 Scott Lady of L. II. xxi, Come, loiterer, come! 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton ii. 14 There are still a few loiterers on the pavement. 1866 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad xxxix. Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

Loitering (loitbrin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LOITER in its various senses. † In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 188 Per was laugwhing and lotering and 'let go be cuppe'. 1530 Palsgr. 240/2 Loyteryng, trvandise. a 1533 Lb. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) K vij. A man gluen to exercises is vertuouse, and one giuen to lentrynges is a viciouse person. 1585 Fetherstowe tr. Calvin's Comm. Acts xxiii. 13 When God calleth vs expresly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lil. xxv. (1627) 270 And to see that there be no internaission, or loytering in any fourne, if the master be away. a 1718 Pern Maxims Wks. (1726) I. 854 Nor

1642 MILTON Apol. Smeet, xi. Wks. 1851 HI. 312 Were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do loitering books. from children. 1644 — Areof. (Arb.) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.

Loitering (loiterin), ppl. a. [f. Loiter v. + -Ing².] That loiters or idles; in early use, that

Installing (of the content of the co

in early use, † like a vagabond. Loi teringness, the quality of heing inclined to loiter.

1547 Act 1 Edw. VI., c. 3 § 1 The said parsone so living Idelye and loyteringlie. a 1617 Bayne Lect. (1634) 136 Not looking that loyteringly it should be atchieved. 1836 New Monthly Mag. XLVI. 43 He.. strolled loiteringly on. 1850 Lynen Theo. Trin. vii. 135 Like a first violet of spring, Trembling downwards loiteringly. 1868 J. H. Strauße in N. Brit. Rev. XLIX. 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

**Tooliterange. 20 Obs. In 6 Loyterus If

+ Loiterous, a. Obs. In 6 loytrous. [f. LOITER v. + -OUS.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish. 1566 DRANT Horace, Sat. 1. vi. Dvjb, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrous limnes.

Lok, obs. form of Lock; var. Lake sb.1 Obs. e 13a5 Chron. Eng. 445 (Ritson) In Englond he arerede a lok Of uche hous that come smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped ys.

Lokart, -at, obs. forms of Locker. Lokdore, variant of Lockbon Obs.

Loke (louk). dial. Also loak. [repr. OE. loca

Lokecheste, variant of Lockchester.

+ Lo·ken, v. Obs. rare-1. [rcpr. OE. lácnian: sec Lechne v.] trans. To heal.

See LECHNE V.] trans. To hear.

2. 1425 St. Mary of Oignies 1. viii. in Anglia VIII. 140/24
Wib woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. Ibid. 11.

v. ibid. 166/2 be inwarde esines softenyd oute warde sorowe,
& sumtyme lokkenyd and cecyd be burden of sieknesse.
Ibid. viii. ibid. 175/10 In bis hir woo was lokkenyd & hir
spirite strengbed.

spirite strenghed.

† Lo'ken, /p/l. a. Obs. See also LUCKEN. [str. pa. pple. of LOUK 2:1] Locked, closed.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23462 Wel ban al sal bou sei, wit loken als wit open hei. 1523 FITZHEKE. //iisb. § 146 One maner of linsede, called loken sede, wyll not open by the son.

Loker e, obs. form of Locker, Lockyer.

Loker ham, variant of LOCKRAM Obs.

Loker h am, variant of Lockern Obs.

+ Lokes h am, variant of Lockern Obs.

+ Lokes Obs. rare. [prob. a use of the pl. of Lock sb. 2, a transl. of OF. closes Pentecoste, med. L. clausum Pentecostes, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.

For examples of the OFr. and med. L. terms see J. M. Manly in Harrard Studies Philol. y Lit. 1. (1892) 88 ff. The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof. Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and closed by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable. The use may have been merely local English; the Ayenbite and Shoreham both belong to Kent.]

Whitsunday. Also Lok-Sounday.

1316 Siorbeham (E. E. T. S.) v. 289 Al here [sc. the Virgin's] ioyen a lok-sounday.

1340 Ayenbite 213 At lokes [Fr. a Penthecouste]. Ibid. 143, 263.

+ Loke t. Obs. rare = 1. [Of obscure origin. If the sense he 'lappet', the word might be a dim. of F. loyue rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c. (Cotg. 161 thas loynette.) A dim. of Lock sh.' world yield an admissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period. It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with Locker.]

? Some part of a head-dress, ? a lappet; or ? a layelock could

? Some part of a head-dress, ?a lappet; or ?a

lovelock, curl.

lovelock, curl.

c 13ao Song in Harl. MS. 2253 fo. 61b (Pol. Songs Camd. 1839) 3cf þer lyþ a loket by er ouþer e3e þat mot wiþ worse be wet for lac [.MS. lat] of oþer le3e.

Loket, obs. form of l.ocket.

Loking, -yng(e, ohs. forms of Looking.
Lokk(e, Lokked, Lokkyn, obs. inf. and pa.

pple. of Lock 2.1

Lokman, Lokyer e, obs.ff. Lockman, Lockyer, Lokyn, Lokyr, obs. forms of Look, Locker.

Lolar, variant of Loller of Lollard.
Lolard e, lolart, obs. forms of Lollard.

Lolago (lolaigo). Also 7 lolligo. [a.l..loligo.]
A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used fig. and

genus, a squid. In the first quot, used fig. and app. by mistake for torpedo.

a 1626 BP. Andrewes 96 Serm., Of Holy Ghost xv. (1629)
763 St. Paul calls them the Lolligoe's of the Land. His word is rararaperev; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1638 SB. T. Browne Gard. Cyrus v. 69 The cuttle-fish and Loligo. [1706 Phillips, Loligo (Lat.), the Calimary Fish, whose Bloud is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish.] 1835 6 Toop Cycl. Anat. I. 540/ In Loligo the coats of the corresponding veins .. present .. a spongy thickening. 1854 H. Miller Sch. & Schm. (1858) 467 The loligo. laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[Lolion: see List of Spurious Words.]
T.oll (1st) sh. If Loll. v. 11

Loll (lpl), sb. [f. Loll v, 1] 1. The action or posture of lolling. + Also at loll,

upon the (high) foll.

1709 Mrs. Manley Secret Mem. (1736) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high Loll in his Chariot and six Horses? 15td. 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 SWIFT Tatler Gentleman at Loll in the next Chanot. 1705 SWFT 124167
No. 71 F 7 In reading Prayers, he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture. 1775 S. J. PRATT Liberal Opin. Ixvii. (1783) II. 256 He was, in short, all laugh, ioll, and liberty. 1868 Erowning King & Bk. v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best, ... down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle,—better such a bench Than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a thing that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST Æneis III. (Arh.) 84 Then a tayle lyke a dolphin is added lumbled up of sauadge fel woulfs, with grislye lol banging. 1600 Breton Pasquil's Mad-cappe 26 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue, .. A Lobbe a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. a 1807 J. Skinner Poet. Pieces (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. dial.
1728 Morgan Hist. Algiers 1. Pref. p. xvii, The.. Unmannerliness of this Mam's Loll. 1798 Gross Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Loll, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847-78 in Halliwell (Oxon.).

Loll (lpl), v.1 Also 4-6 lolle, 4, 6, 8 lull(e. [App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated /) suggestive of rocking

[App. one to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated /) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. LULL v. and MDu. lollen to sleep, early mod.Du. lollebanck (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod.Du. dial. lollen to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With

pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. LILL v.]

1. intr. To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle.

Also with down. ? Obs. or arch.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 110 Lyk a leperne pors lullede [1393] olliid] his chekes. c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 224 His chin wip a chol lollede As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 Pecock Repr. III. xiv. 374 Robyn rode without stiropis, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 Tubbear. Faulconrie 333 Sometymes a hawke hathe a strype on his wing.. so as .. it hangeth alwayes downe and lolleth. 1578 Lyte Dodoens Iv. xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. Hibst Poems 75 The lady is pale—Pale as the lifty that lolls on the gale. 1849 James Woodman iv, A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

† b. To swing, hang, be suspended. Obs.

touched his left shoulder.

† b. To swing, hang, be suspended. Obs.

?: 1418 Fol. Foems (Rolls) II. 243 The game is not to lolle
so hie Ther fete failen fondement.

". c. Alleged by Langland to have formerly
meant: To halt, be lame. Obs.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. x. 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist
bep suche callyd 'lolleres', As by englisch of oure eldres of
olde menne techynge. He hat lolleb is lame ober his leg
oute of ioynte, Oper meymed in som membre, for to meschief hit souneb. And ryght so sothlyche suche manere
eremytes Lollen agen be byleyne and lawe of holy churche.

† 2. trans. To let droop or dangle. Also to loll † 2. trans. To let droop or dangle. Also to loll

T. 2. Trails. 16 let droop of dangle. Also to the up: to hang.

13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 614/75 Mi love i-lelled vp in be eyr, Wib cradel bond I gan bim bynde. Cros! he sikeb non on bi stein, Naked a-3eyn be wylde wynde.

1377 LARGI. P. Pl. B. XII. 191 A meri verset, Pat has take fro tybourne twenti stronge beues; Pere lewed thenes ben lolled vp. 1375 Tubber. Faulconrie 360 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lolleth them. 1650 A. B. Matat. Folemo 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one an other.

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with out.

1611 Shans. Cymb. v. iii. 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughtring.

1697 Davden Virg.

1607 Georg. IV. 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — Eneid vin. 843 The foster Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. 1712 Arbuthnor Tohn Bull III. x, Then Nic. lolled out his tongue. 1746 W. Horsley Food (1748) II. 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary. Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother.

1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. i, The idle apprentices. lolled out their tongues at him as he passed. 1879 Browning Iran Vranovitch 132 How he holls out the length of his tongue.

18. intr. for refl. Of the tongue: To protrude.

b. intr. for refl. Of the tongue; To protrude. Usually with out.

Usually with out.

1801 SOUTHEY Thatala v. ii, His head was hauging down, His dry tongue lolling low. a 1845 Hoop Captain's Cowx, The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling ont, And panting like a dog. 1900 Longm. Mag. June 133 His tongue lolled out in the beat like a dog's.

4. intr. (The chiefcurrent sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting one-

4. intr. (The chiefcurrent sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting one-self against something. Also with about, back, out. 1377 LANGI, P. Pt. B. XVI. 269 Or ligge bus euere Lollynge in my lappe. 1583 STUBES Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 28 A sheepeheard and a dogge lolling wider a bush. 1594 SHARS. Rich. 171, III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-Bed. 1635 PACITY Christianegr. 30 This pope Gregory.. is reported to have lulled night and day. in the armes and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 Sir A. Weldon Court & Char, 7as. 1 103 The King hung about his neck, slabboring his cheeks... For God's sake, tel me, said the King.. Then lolled about his neck. 1669 Perrs Diary 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 DRYNEN Epil. New Ho. 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe 11. XIII. He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair. 1749 LD. CHESTERT. Lett. CXV. (1892) I. 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling, ... in company that he respected. 1778 W. MARSHALL Minutes Agric. 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head—a crazy couch, dangerous to lull upon. 1782 Miss Burney Cecilia II. iv, Lolling against the wainscoat and gaping. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) HIL 246 The complaint first shows itself by... an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike vii. 76 A knot of smokers. stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 THACKERAY Round. Papers, On a Chalk-mark 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1882 Miss BRADDON Mt. Royat 111. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

b. trans. To allow to rest idly. rare. Also, to pass away (time) in lolling about.
1696 R. Coke Detection Crt. 4, State Eng. (1719) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling his Arms about his Favourites Necks, and kissing them. 1709 PRIOR When Cat is Away 54 Whilst Fubb till ten, un silken bed, Securely

tolls his drowsy head. 1784 Unfortunate Sensibility 11, 104, I take good care that none [sc. no hour] shall be luxuriously lolled away in indolence. 1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fearest

c. quasi-trans. or refl.; also, to loll it.

1706 H. HUNTER tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) I. 374 Others. Ioll it away to the opera. in magnificent equipages. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. I. 77, I. Ioll'd me 'gainst a propping tree. +5. intr. To saunter, go lazily. Obs. rare.

1649 G. DANIEL Trinarch., Hen. V, cesliv, Hee breakes the Portall, wtb vnsteddie feet, And Lolls to his owne Lamplight in coole Seas. 1678 Otway Friendship in F. 111. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you.

+6. Comb.: loll-ears, drooping pendulous ears;

† 6. Comb.: loll-ears, drooping pendulous ears; loll-eared a., having drooping ears.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Ansro. Osor. 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head.. the eares of some lolleared Asse. Ibid. 125 b, Skill to discerne a Lyon by his pawes, or rather an Asse by his lolle-eares. 1585 Highs Junius' Nomenclator 453 Flaccus, that hath hanging eares: loll eared: flap eared.

Hence Lolled (ont) fpl. a., said of the tongue.

1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. 132 With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey. 1715 tr. Pancivollus' Rerum Mem.

1. 1, 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with its lolled-out Tongue.

1902 Academy 3 May 455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

+ Loll, v.2 Obs. [back-formation from Loll-LARD.] a. trans. To call (a person) Lollard. b. intr. To act or speak as a Lollard. c. trans. To

intr. To act or speak as a Lollard. C. trans. To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

1394 P. Pl. Crede 532 Whou sone bis sori men [seweden] his soule, And oueral lollede him wip heretykes werkes!

14. Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 245 And pardé lolle thei never so longe, Yut wol lawe make hem lowte. 1655 J. Cotgrave Wits Interpr. (1662) 288 The Sun-shine of the word, this he extoll'd; The Sun-shine of the word, till this holds.

Lollar, variant of Loller! Obs.

Lollar, variant of Loller! Obs.

Lollary (Idial) Now Hist. Forms: 5 6

Lollard (lp laid). Now Hist. Forms: 5 6 lollarde, 5 loularde, 5-6 lollarde, 6 lollart, lollerd, lollord, 7 lollard. See also LOLLER 1 (which occurs somewhat earlier). [a. MDu. lollaerd, lit. 'mumbler, mutterer', f. lollen to mutter, mumble

'mumbler, mutterer', 1. lotten to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ARD).

The name was orig, applied e 1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraterrity (also called lotte-broeders), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c. it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans. Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical. Hence early mod.G. lotthart, chiefly applied to the Beghards.] the Beghards.1

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [implied in Lollardy]. 1415 Lo. Scrope in 43 Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec. 591 Vif he drue to Loulardis that wolde subner this londe & the chirge. c 1440 Caperave Life St. Kath. In. 327 Thow be 1 30v calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd. 1460 — Chron. (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lolardis set up schamful conclusiones. 1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1570) 74 They which to such witches will assent Are heretikes, lolardes, and false of their beleue.
1529 More Dyaloge in. Wks. 211/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretikes. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxix. 43 Sa, lolarts, 30° hypocrisy bat sa fane 3e wald hyde, 3e se, wy tyme, in spyte of 30w dois peice and peice owt slyde. 1597-8 Br. Hall. Sat. II. i. 17 Then manie a Lollerd would in forfaitment Beare paper-fagots, 1625 in Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) I. 67 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards. 1853 Marssone Early Purit. 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards. 1876 A. LAING Lindores Abbey, etc. xii. 105 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread. attrib. and appositive. 1842 Toop (title) An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. 1897 Dick. Nat. Biog. L1. 404/1 Jack Sharp, lollard rebel, was a weaver of Abingdon. 1901 T. G. Law Scots N. Test. Introd. 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland.

12. [Associated with LOLL v.] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. Obs. rare.
1635 Brathwatt Aread. Pr. 1. 239 He was found choak't with meat, in's mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so,

who ions; an idier. Oos. Fare.

1635 Brathwait Aread. Pr. 1. 239 He was found choak't with meat in's mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so, I wote well how the world would go. 1659 MILTON Hirelings 84 A pulpited divine. a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion.

Hence Lollardian a. [-IAN], of or pertaining to the Lollards. Lollardist [-IST], one who

to the Lollards. Lollardist [-18T], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. attrib.

Lollardize v. [-12E], intr. to follow the practices of the Lollards. Lollardizing ppl. a.

1865 S. Evans Bro. Fabian 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon, . No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. 1882 Linsony in Europel. Brit. XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute.. and several others had chaplains who were Lollardist preachers. 1887 H. R. Haweis Light of Ages I. 42

Everything Albigensian, or Lollardian or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollardism (Ip l'addiz'm). [f. Lollardish +-18M.]

The tenets and practice of the Lollards.

1833 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 364 The teachers of Lollardism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. 1863 R. Vaughan Nonconformity 32 Lollardism was checked.. but it did not die. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl.

Relig. Knowl. 1, 502 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on hehalf of Lollardism led to persecution.

Lollardry (lp laidri). Obs., exc. Hist. Also 5 lollardr) Orie, 6 lollerdry. [f. Lollard + -RY.]

lolla(r)drie, 6 lollerdry. [f. Lollard) + -RY.] sing. collect. and pl. The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 Act 2 Hen. V, stat. 1. c. 7 Heresiez & errours appellez vulgairement Lollardrie. 1425 Hamplet's Psatter Metr. Pref. 49 Copyed has this Sauter hen of yuel men of lollardry. 1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 417, To put awey... all maner heresies and errours, clepid openly lolladries.

21508 Kennedy in Bannatyne Poems (Hunter, Club) 144
The schip of faith. Dryvis in the see of Lollerdry that blawis. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. u. xvii. (1730)
94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresy, are now haptized by the new name of Lollardry. 1884. J. L. Wilson Wycliffe viii. 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perrers were all tinged with Lollardry.

Lollardy (1º lâidi), sb. Also 4 lollardie, 4-5 lollerdy, 5 lollardi, 6 lollardye. [f. Lollard)

+ Y.] = prec.

lollerdy, 5 lollardi, 6 lollardye. [f. Lollard)
+ Y.] = prec.
1390 GOWER Conf. I. 15 This newe Secte of Lollardie.
1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 41 Now is oure bileve laft and
Lollardi growith. 1496 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 72. I was..in
Englond born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollerdy I [ne] myst
abide ber. 1554-5 Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollardye. 1732 Neal. Hist. Profit.
I. 50 They repealed. two of the Statutes against Lollardies.
1868 MILMAN St. Paul's 88 Accused, as a relapsed heretic,
of Lollardy. 1875 Stybbs Const. Hist. II. xvi. 471 The
reputed Lollardy at court.
Lollardy, a. [f. Lollard) + Y 1.] Characteristic of the Lollards.
a 1520 SKELTON Replyc. 204 To resorte agayne To places

a 1529 Sektron Replyc, 204 To resorte agayne To places where ye haue preched And your lollardy lernying teched. 1888 Stevenson Black Arrow 13 'John Amend-All!' A right Lollardy word.

+ Loller 1. Obs. Forms: 4-6 loller, 5 lollere,

louller, 5-6 Iollar, 6 Iolar, Icular, Iowler. [Var. of LOLLARD, with substitution of suffix FR 1 for -ard.] = LOLLARD.

for -ard.] = Lollard.

\$\circ \text{1366} \text{ Chapter Shipm. Prol. 11, I smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he. \(Fid. \text{15f} \) This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1393 \text{ Langl. P. Pl. C. vi. 2 Cloped as a lollere, .Among lollares of london and lewede heremytes. 1426 \text{ Auddels P Poems 37 And sayn hit is a lollere, \(\cdot \text{ Total P Poems 37 And sayn hit is a lollere, \(\cdot \text{ Total P Total P Now and I master lollar, 1494 \text{ Fabvan Chron. vii. 600 Henry the .V. .Cheryshed the churche, to Lollers gaue a fall. \(\cdot \text{ 1515} \) Cocke \(\cdot \text{ Cord P S B. 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and fagot berers. \(\text{ 1556} \text{ Chron. vii. 6 (Candeln) 12 Thy yere the lorde Cobhame made a rysynge with many lollars and herytykes. \(\text{ 1623} \text{ Cockeraw, Lollar, a breaker of fasting-daies.} \)

Loller 2 (lola). [f. Loll 7,1 + -ER 1.] One

who loils.

1882 Stanyhurst Æneis III. (Arb.) of Thee muffe maffe loiler [sc. the Cyclops]. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth Griselda xi, Griselda..one of the fashionable loilers by profession, established herself upon a couch. 1824 Miss Mitfford Village Ser. 1. 18 A loiler on alchouse benches.

Lollerd, lollerdry, lollerdy, obs. ff. Lollard,

Lollardry, Lollardy.

+ Lollery. Obs. Also 7 lollary. [f. LOLLER 1

+Y.] = LOLLARDRY.

1547 Bale Latter Exam. A. Askew Pref. 4 These poore sowles... were put to deathe. for heresye & lollerye. 1620 J. Wilkinson Coroners & Shorles 44 fill manner of heresies and errors, commonly called Lollaries.

and errors, commonly called Lollaries.

Lo: llification. nonce-wd. [f. loll v.1 + -(1 Fication.] Lolling, lounging.

1834 BECKFORD Italy II. 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (|p^1|in), vbl. sb.! [f. Loll v.1 + -1NG 1.]

The action of Loll v.1 a. Resting at one's case,

The action of Loll v. 1 a. Resting at one's ease, lounging. b. Thrusting out (the tongue).

a 1550 Image Ipace. w. in Skelton's IVks. (1843) II. 446
With bowsinge and bollinge, With lillinge and Iollinge, 1699 E. Ward Loud. Spy vii. (1702) 3 His Graceful Lolling in his Charlot. 1770 Burret Corr. (1844) I. 222 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling. 1872 Darwin Emotions xi. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred.

attrib. 1853 Ecclesiologist XIV. 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fireplaces which warm the church.

+ Lo'lling, vbl. sb. 2 [f. Loll v. 2 + -1NG 2.]
The action of Loll v. 2, acting or preaching as a Lollard

c 1418 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of suiche lollynge, To shape sodeyn surreccioun Agayust oure liege lord kynge.

lollyinge, To shape sodeyn surreccioun Agaynst oure liege lord kynge.

Tolling (le'lin), ppl. a. [f. Loll v.1+-ING 2.]

That lolls; reclining lazily; dangling, drooping. Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down.

1567 Turberv. Ovid's Epist. Pv b, Marke out of order howe my lolling tresses flee. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osov. 263 He would sooner espye him to be an Asse by his lollying eares, then a Lyon by his pawes. 1587 Turberv. Trag. Tales etc. 190 None in all the land, long lolling lockes do weare. 1697 Deviden Virg. Encid vin. 399 The triple Porter of the Stygian Seat, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. 1711 Shafter. Charac. VI. IV. (1737) III. 37 One Hand.. serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. 1742 Pore Dune. IV. 337 A lazy, lolling sort.. Of ever-listless Loit'rers. 1835 L. Hunr Red's Bacchus in Tuscany 611 And now, Silenus, lend thy lolling ears. 1849 Kingsley Misc. (1860) II. 243 The silent hounds lying about..., their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. 1850 Mrs. Browning Island ix, Shut bells, that, dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. Her. Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

t688 R. Holme Armonry It. xi. 230'2 When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey: but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. 1894 Parker Gloss. Her., Lelling, a name rarely used for Preying.

used for Preying.

Löllingite (lö lingəit). Min. [Named by llaidinger, 1845, f. name of Lölling, Hittingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found

in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. Nicol. Min. 453 Lölingite.

1892 DANA Min. (ed. 6) 97 Löllingite occurs with siderite.

† Lolling-lobby. Obs. [? For *loll-in-lobby; but cf. I,00BY and lobber = LUBBER.] ? A derisive term for a monk.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders 321 A rabblement of wicked and althominable folling-lobbies [orig. cafurds].

Lollingly (lollingli), adv. [f. Lolling ppl. a.

[orig. cafurds].

Lollingly (Ip'lin]i), adv. [f. Lolling fpl, a. +-1v².] In a lolling manner.

1832 Examiner 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. 1857 Byckle Civilia.

Lii. 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from her mouth. 1865 Atheneum No. 1943, 83/2 To write books lollingly if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (Ip'lippp), sb. colloq. Also lollypop. [Of obscure formation: cf. lolly (north. dial.) the tongue.] a. dial. The name of a particular kind of sweetment, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. b. fl. (formerly also collect. sing.) Sweetmeats in general.

1796 Grose Dict. Vide. Tongue (ed. 3). Lollipops, sweet lozenges purchased by children. 1812 H. & J. Smith Rej. Addir., Tale Drary Lane, And buy crisp parliament with follypops. 1835 Markay Tac. Faithf.; That in the peticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop. 1844 Disserbed Land of the continuation of lollipop. 1860 All Fear Round No. 46, 459 Upright glasseases such as country dealers keep lollypops in. 1884 Nala Journ. due South. 1. xv. (1887) 205 The consumption of lollipops [was] phenomenal.

b. fig. *Linscious* literary composition.

a 1849 [see c]. 1856 T. Cholmondeley Let. in Atlantic Monthly (1893) LXXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c. attrib.

1833 A. Forbelangue Eng. nucler 7. Administr. (1837) 111.

C. altrib.

1834 A. Fonblanque Eng. under 7. Administr. (1837) III.
13 Lollipop stalls. 1848 Thackers Van. Fair skiii, Marching with great dignity towards the stall of a neighbouring lollipop-woman. a 1849 H. COLERIDE E.S. II. 32 His [Dryden's] lolly-pop adulteration of King Lear.

1 Hence Lo-llipop v. trans. to treat to lollipops. 1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 337 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollypopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (lp'lap), sb. colloq. [f. next.] The action or an act of 'lolloping'.

1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge xviii. (1836) 292 Demolishing . thousands of sandflies at every lollop. 1881 Black-More Christowell ii. The jump of the horse gave..a lollop to the near wheel.

Lollop (lp'lap), v. colloq. [Onomatopocic extension of Loll v.1 Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness

evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressivene-s

of the word.]

1. intr. To lounge or sprawl; to go with a loung-

ing gait.

ing gait.

1745 Sir C. H. Williams Place Book for Year, Next in bollop'd Sandwich with negligent grace.

1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. xxxiv. (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to bollop at your ease. 1782 Miss Burney Cecilia.

1. iv, Keeping the fire from everybody!..he lollops so, that one's quite starved.

1796 Grose Dict. Ving. Tongue (ed. 3) Lollof, to lean with one's elhows on a table.

1825 Next. Bro. Jonathan III. 314 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollop and sprawl about.

1872 Miss Brandon To Bitter End 1. xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lolloping over a book.

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy

bounds.

1851 Mayhew Lond. Labour I. 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. 1878 Lady Brassey Vey. Sunbeam i. 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. 1880 Elackmore M. Anerley II. xii. 217, Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. 1887 Guillemaro Cruise Marchesa' (1889) 129 A young blue hare. lollopped up. to have its ears scratched. Hence Lo Hoping fpl. a.

1745 Fem. Spectator II. 23 Many Women. when they become so [sc. wives], continue the same loitering, lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollop Widow Married xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affectation that was intended to indicate great intimacy. 1887 Saintsbury Hist. Elizab. Lit. i. 9 They [sc. 14-syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lolloping amble.

Tollopy (10°13pi), a. rare. [f. Lollop v. + - Y.]
Disposed to, or characterized by, 'lolloping'.

1857 Olmsteo Journ. Texas 151 A free-and-easy, loloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, obs. form of Lollard.

Loll-shraub (101, 170). Also -shrob. ['Eng-lishman's Hindustani 1al-shrab red wine' (Yule).]

'The universal name for claret in India' (Yule).

1816 'Quiz' Grand Master 11. 45 Will master drink loll shraub, or beer? 1834 Caunter Orient. Ann. viii. 766 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.

Lolly (leli). dial. and Austral. [short for Lon-

1801y (1911). mat. and Anstral. Isnot for Lot.1810r. A sweetment. Also attrib.
1862 lilnstr. Melbourne Post 36 July, The gorgeous decorations at the bolly stall. 1871 SIMPSON Recitat. 24 Lollies that the children like. 1882 A. J. Boyn Old Colonials 165 Cakes and lollies.

Lollypop, variant of Lollippe.

LOHYPOP, variant of LOLLIPOP.

† Lolpoop. Obs. rare. [f. LOLL v.1 Cf. liripoop under Libripop. A lazy, idle drone.

Hence Lolpoop v. intr., to idle, lounge,

1661 A. Wood Life 3 May (O. H. S.) 1. 394 They knew him to have been the very lol-poop of the University.

a 1700 in Th. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. 1722 Illas Burlesgu'd (N.), And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lolpooping in bed. a 1825 Form Vac. E. Anglia, Lott-poop, a sluggish sedentary lounger. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern. a sluggish scuency, in the stern.

Loltre, Obs.: see Loiter v.

Lom, obs. form of LAMB.

1506 Inv. in Paston Lett. III. 409 A gown furret with blake lom.

|| Loma (loumă), Ornith, Pl. lomata (loumătă).

[Loma (10 ma), Orman, P.1.10 mata, 10 mata, 11 mata, 12 mata, 13 mata, 14 mata, 15 mata on the Markov reflected. b. sb. A member of any of these groups. In recent Dicts.

Lomatine ($l\bar{\sigma}$ armatin), a. Ornith. [f. Gr. $\lambda\omega\mu\alpha\tau$, Loma + INE l.] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in MAYNE Expos. Lex., s.v. Lomatinus. Lomb, obs. form of LAMB, LOOM.

Lomb, obs. form of LAMB, LooM.

Lombard (1pmbad, 1pmbad, sb.1 and a.

Forms: 4-6 lumbarde, 5 lumbert, 6 lombarde,
-berde, lumbart, -bertte, 7 lombart, 8 lombar,
6-lombard. [a. F. lombard (whence MLG. lombard, MDu. lombaert, mod.Du. lombard), ad. It.
lombardo (med.L. lombardus), contracted repr. late
1. Langobardus, Longobardus, Teut.* Langobardus, 1 -bardon- (OE. pl. Langbeardas, -beardan, ON. pl. Langbardar); a compound of *lango-Long a. with

Langbardar); a compound of *lango-Long a. with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as Bardi; in OE, poetry they are called *Headobeardan* (f. heado war).

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr., whence it passed to MLG, and MDu. The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in MLG, and MDu, and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng.; in this sense a fem. lambacrde occurs in MDu, beside the masc. lambacrd (Du, lambard, lamnerd). A special development of meaning belongs to the variant LCMBER sb.]

A. cb.

A. sb.

1. a. Hist. A person belonging to the Germanic

1. a. Hist. A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. Langobardi; see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom Lombardy received its name. b. A native of Lombardy. 1480 Egerton MS. 1765 in Gross Gild Merch. II. 71 Noman. shall supportenether maynteneno Lumbarde, brytton, ne Spaymande. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Canden) 37 Hongyd. For kyllynge of two Lumberttes in a bote on the Temse. 1570 Leviss Manif. 30/30 A Lumbarde, longohardis. 1598 Gresewey Tractius, Ann. II. v. (162) 146 The King. reenforcing his army with the aide of the Lombards, molested and annoyed the Cherusci. 1662 J. Hardrake Pope Alex. I'II (1867) 79 Although he be a good Lumbard—which is as much as to say, an enemy to hypocrisy. 1695 Daviers Dufversioy's Art Painting 94 Excepting only Titian, who, of all the Lombards has preserv'd the greatest purity in his works. 1769 Robertson Chas. V (1797) 1. 1, 74 Thither the Lombards brought the productions of India. 1841 W. Spalding Italy & II. 181. II. 66 Alboin, king of the Lombards. Subdued Italy without resistance. 1902 Speaker 10 May 167/2 A colony of Lombards should be induced to settle on the soil.

†2. A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied gen.

money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied gen. to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 242, I terned amonge Lumbardes and lewes a lessoun, To wey pens with a peys. c 1385 Chaucer Shipm. T. 367 This Marchant. Creaunced hath.. To certeyn lumbardes. The somme of gold. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. v. 194 Lumbardes of Lukes that lyuen by lone as lewes. 1508 Dunnar Tua mariit voemen 362 He was a gret goldit man, .. I leit him be my lumbart. a 1553 UDALL Royster D. II. ii. (Arb.) 34 If he haue not one Lumbardes touche, my lincke is had. 1590 Greene Mourn. Garm. (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 Burner Trav. ii. (1750) 96 They told me. that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 Streel Tatler No. 57 P 2, I am an honester Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards. the Lombards.

+3. The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a mont de piété. See also the

office; a pawnshop, a mont de fiele. See also the later form LUMBER, Obs., 1609 MARRHAM Famors Whore (1868) 23 No sooner got I coine. But to the bancke or lumbard straight it went. 1620 MELTON Astrolog, 44 It hath bin many a Gallants good fortune to hape a brane Site of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to hape them in the Lumbard before night. 1622 T. Scott Felg. Pismire 79 Their Lumbards or Loane-houses are principally for the

benefit of the poore, where Brokers are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 Dyche & Pardon Dict., Lombar or Lombard, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 Busn Foor Laws 165 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and lumbards for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. Toork View Russian Emp. 11, 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial lombard of the year 1786. [1849 Faress Comm. Class-bk. 19 Lombards was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses.] +4. Cookery. [ellipt.: see B. 2.] Some kind of

dish or culinary preparation. Obs.

1657 Reeve God's Plia 130 The Hoga's, and Olies, and Lumbards of these times.

B. adj.

1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy;

Lombardic,

Lombardic,

1500-20 Dunna Poems xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littil of Lumbard leid. 1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks.1851 V.181 (Dent. xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein Canons, and Scotisms, and Lumbard Laws... almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 EVELIN Kal. Hort. Oct. (1679) 26 Pears.. Lombart-pear, Russet-pear letc.). 1741 Hume Ess. xv. Of Liberty 178 The Lombard School lof painting) was famous as well as the Roman. 1833 Sia S. R. Glynne. Notes Ch. Lanc. (Chetham Soc.) 3 An inscription in Lombard letter. 1845 Ganvis Rom. Law in Energet. Metrof. II. 779 h The Fendorum Consuctudines,—a Lombard compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 Banchorn Hist. U. S. I. i. 8 The marts of England were frequented by Lombard adventurers. 1882 Garden 14 Oct. 338 3 The Lombard Plum. holds about the same position among other varieties that the Baldwin does among Apples. 1901 Speaker 16 Mar. 658/1 To him the law of Justinian was 'Lombard law'.

† 2. Cookery. In certain AF, names of dishes as letche lumbard (see Leacut sb.12); frutour lumbard [frutour = Fritter]; 1918 lumbard [F. ris sweet-

[frutour=Fritter]; rys lumbard [F. ris sweet-bread]. Also in lombard pie (see Lumber-Pie), ?r 1300 [see Leacu sh. 2]. c 1430 ?wo Cookery-bks. 35. Leche lumbarde. 1452 Relig. Ant. I. 88 Frutour lumbert. 1466-7 Purh. Acct. Rolls (Surtees) of Et in 2 lib. dell powderlomberd empt. de codem, 3s. 3d. 14... Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 438 Rys Lumbarde.—Leche Lumbarde.

+3. Lambard fever: = Fever-Lurden. Obs. [Cf.

dial. lomber, to idle.]

1678 Ray Prov. (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' Lombard feaver, or of the idles.

Hence † Lombardeer, 'an usurer or broaker' (Blount Glossogr. 1656); Lombarde sque a., resembling the Lombard school of painters; Lombardian a. = Lombardic a.; + Lombardinian a., characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer; + Lombardish a., Lombardie; Lombardism, a Lombardic idiom; Lomba rdo-, taken as a comb. form (after It. Lombardo-Veneto) with the sense 'Lom-

cafter It. Lombardo-Veneto) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with . . .

c 1489 Caxton Fayte of A. IV. viii. 249 Another scripture that men calle the lombardishe lawe. 1600 W. Watson Decacordon (1602) 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all Lombardinian kind of deuties to make gain of. c 1645 Howell Left, vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part Broakers, and Lombardeers. 1819 W. S. Rose Lett, I. 232 We shall observe him [Ariosto] grafting on it a thousand Latinisms and Lombardisms not yet naturalized. 1837-9 Hallam Hist, Lit. I. 1, viii. § 7, 423 The rude Lombardisms of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 104/2 The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1869 Pall Mall G. No. 81, 11/2 The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1879 Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit. I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the Lombardo Rhenish. 1894 Govid Hustr. Dict. Med., Pellagra, Ergotism, Lombardan Leftrosy, an endemic . skindisease . due to chronic poisoning with diseased . maize. 1901 Il estim. Gaz, 26 Mar. Lombard (18 mbard), 5b. 2 Hist. [ad. obs. Sp. lombarda.

lombarda.

lombaria.

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for bombaria Βομβακο. Cf. however the very common late Gr. λουμπάρδα, λουμπάρτα, app. synonymous with βουμβάρδα, μπουμπάρδα bombard.]

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c.

1838 Prescott Ferd. & Is. (1846) I. ii. 136 A wooden fortress. was constructed by the assailants, and planted with lombards and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita Anales IV. 113/1 (16to), who has: Començo se a combatir la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas]. 1849 W. Irving Columbus III. 55 He. proceeded... to finish his fortress, which was defended by lombards. 1858 W. Morris Sir P. Harpdon's End Poems 101 Anild the crash of falling walls, And roar of lombards.

Lombardic (|θ|mbā·udik), a. [ad. med. I. lombardicus, f. Lombardus Lombards sb.!: see -1C.]

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied spec, to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS, during the same period; and to

the school of painters, represented esp, by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished at Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th

art Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. Wanley in Aubrey Lett. Eminent Persons (1813)

I. 85 As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agree@le to the specimens of it in Mabillon de re Diplonatica. 1984 ASTLE Orig. Writing v. 93 Specimen of Lombardic writing. 1bid., Written in Lombardic Uncials. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont.

Countries I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of Lombardic architecture. 1859 J. Booker Ilist. Anc. Chapel Birch Chetham Soc.) 208 Legend in Lombardic capitals. 1870 Ruskin Lect. Art vii. § clxxvii. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became. . the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 Sirk G. Scott Lect. Archit. 1. 76 The Lombardic Romanesque. 1901 Athenaum 27 July 131/3 The . . paten . in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a Lombardic S and a broad arrow.

b. absol. (quasi-sb.) Lombardic writing.
1893 E. M. Thompson Gr. & Lat. Palwography xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of broken Lombardic.

Lo'mbard-street. Also 7 Lumber-, Lumbard-. The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used transf. or fig. for: The 'money

nank still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used transf. or fig. for: The 'money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a Rue des Lombards, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 Stow Surv. (1603) 202 Then haue ye Lombardstreete, so called of the Longobards and other Marchants, strangers of diners nations, assembling there twise enery day. 1645 Ord. Lords & Com., Prest. Govt., Elect. Elders 4 Alhalowes Lumberstreet. 1647 N. Fing. Hist. & Gen. Register (1885) XXXIX. 179 Mr Dixon Men in Lumber Street. 1721 RAMSAY Kise & Fall of Stocks 190 Trade then shall flourish, and ilk art A lively vigour shall impart To credit languishing and famisht, And Lombard-street shall be replenisht. 1763 A. Murphy Citizen II. (1815). There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all Lombard-street to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 Moore Tom (rib (ed. 3) 38 All Lombard-street to nine-pence on it. Note, More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 LYTTON Caxtons IV. III, 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?'. answered my father. 1902 Spraker 26 June 369/2 Much of the floating credit of Lombard Street is based.. on loans against securities.

Lombardy poplar: see POPLAR.

Lomber, obs. form of Lumber.

† Lome, adv. Obs. Also 4 comparative lomer, lommere. [aphetic form of OE. gelóme Y-LOME.]

Iommere. [aphetic form of OE. zelóme Y-Lome.]
Frequently; phr. oft and lome.
c 1200 Moral Ode 1x in Triu. Coll. Ilom. 220 Alto lome ich
habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.
xx. 237 For loner [C. xxiii. 238 lommere] he lyeth þat
lyflode mote begge, þan he þat laboureth for lyflode &
leneth it heggeres. c 1400 Beryn 1671 For many a tyme
and offt, (1 can nat sey how lome) He hath been in yem
marchis. c 1430 Chrom. Filod. 3887 Bot þey preyjede so
ofte & so lome, þat [etc.]. c 1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 1892 There
was contek ofte and lome Bytwen Pule and the cité of
Rome. c 1475 Partenary 119 So As ye may hire sondry
tymes lome.

Lome, obs. form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM,
Toment (152 ment). [ad. L. 152 ment-am. bean-

Lome, obs. form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM, Looment (lōw ment). [ad. I. lōment-um beanmeal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of beanmeal), f. lō-, lavāre to wash.]
†L Bean-meal. Obs.
c 1420 Pallad. en Husb. xi. 366 The wynys browne eschaungeth into white, Yf that me putte in hit lomente of benc.

2. Bot. = Lomentum.

2. Bol. = LOMENTUM, 1814-30 Edinb. Encycl. IV. 45/1 Loment (lomentum), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture. 1826-34 Good Bk. Nat. (ed. 3) I. 163 The loment. is a kind of pod. of which we have an instance in the mimosas and the cassia fistula, 1836 in Loudon Encycl. Plants Gloss.

Lomentaceous (loumentelists), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. tomentace-us, f. tomentum: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a lomentum; characterized by lomenta; belonging to the N. O. Lomentaceae, a former sub-order of Crucifera.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 88 Lomentaceous genera, such as Ornithopus. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 11. 138 The siliqua of Radish,—an indchiscent and jointed lomentaceous

|| Lomentum (lome nt vm), Pl. lomenta. Bot. [L; see LOMENT.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 Penny Cycl. V. 253/2. 1839 Lindley Introd. Bot. (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. E. Steele Field Bot. Gloss. p. xvi. 1870 Bentley Man. Bot. (ed. 2) 305.

Lomere, obs. form of Lumber v.1

| Lomere, obs. form of LUMBER 7.1 | Lomi-lomi (lōumi, lōumi). [Hawaiian lomi-lomi, reduplication of lomi to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians. 1882 Howells in Longm. Mag. 1. 51 This slippered and rhythmic pace was like a sort of Hawaiian lomi-lomi to our toughened sensibilities; it tickled, it lulled us.

Lomme, obs. form of Lame.

Lomonite Min.: see LAUMONTITE.

Lompite With: see LAUSHONTHE.

Lompie, obs. form of LAMP, LUMP.

Lomper, v. Obs. or dial. [Cf. LAMPER v.; also lomber dial., to idle, and LUMBER v.] intr.

? To idle. Hence Lompering vbl. sb., ? idleness. The passage of Shoreham is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

c 1315 Shoreham iii. 277 Her hys for-hode glotenye, ... For hyt norysseb lecherye, ... And ba3 ber be alone lomprynge

In lecheryes rote, All hyt destrueb charyte. 1847 Halli-well, Lomper. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily. Lompet, Lompish, obs. ff. Loam-Pit, Lumpish.

Lon, Lonch, obs. forms of Loan, Launch.

1449 Paston Lett. 1. 85 They lonchyd a bote.

Lonche, obs. form of Lunch.

Lonchidite (le ηkidəit). Min. [ad. G. lonchidit, f. Gr. λογχίδιον, dim. of λόγχη spear-head (in reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.]

reference to the shape of the crystals): sec -ITE.]

A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1865 WATTS Dict. Chem.

Lond(e, obs. f. LAND; var. LAUND Obs.

† Londenoys. Obs. rare. [a, AF. * Londenois, f. London.] A Londoner.

1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love 1. viii. (Skeat) 103 Howe should then the name of a singuler londenoys passe the glorious name of London?

Londinensian (londinensian), a. [f. L. type Londinensis, f. Londin-ium London: see -IAN.]

Pertaining to or characteristic of London, 1891 G. Merentra One of our Cong. 1. i. 13 He thinks them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.

London (Irnden), the name of the capital of Expland and trails in vertically account of the capital England, used attrib. in various special collocations: † London black, † London blue, names for some particular colours of cloth; †London bushel, perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel (according to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that used in the north); † London button(s, the fox-glove; London clay, an important geological formation, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary, in the south east of England and esp. nt and near London; London ivy, a fanciful name for (a) the smoke of London, which 'clings' to buildings and blackens them, (b) a thick London fog; London lady, a kind of potato; + London measure, a former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measure. in their measurements; London particular colloq., a London fog; London paste, a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol (5)rd. Soc. Lev. 1889; London purple, a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium arsenite, used as an insecticide; +London red, name for a particular colour of cloth; London rocket, the plant Sisymbrium Irio, which (according to Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1666; † London russet, † London scarlet, names for particular colours of cloth; London smoke, a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; London sugar, a variety of pear; + London

Scarlet, names for patheniar colours of cloth; London smoke, a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; London sugar, a variety of pear; † London tnft, Sweet William = London Pride (a).

1530 So well ys me be-gone in Laneham's Let. Pref. (1871) 130 His hoyse of *london black. 1625 Massinger. New Way iv. i, One part skarlet, And the other *London-blew. c1450 Bk. Curtasye 66 in Babees Bk., Of a *lunden buschelle he shalle bake xx louys. 1523 [see Bushel sh.! 1]. 1552 Elvot Diet., Baccharis apud Ruellium, is supposed to he the flower called *London button. 1611 Cotge., Gantelle, the hearbe called Fox-gloues... and London buttons. 1830 Lyell. Princ, Geol. 1. 152 From the *London clay we have procured three or four hundred species of testacea. 1852 Dickens Bleak Ho. x, Smoke, which is the *London ivy, had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name,... that the affectionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. 1880 Sporting Life 4 Jan. (Farmer). A very severe cold caught by nine hours' contact with London ivy. 1780 A. Voung Tour Ird. (1892) 1. 360 fo other sorts of potatoes, he finds the *London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. 1647 Waao Simp. Cobler 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with *London measure. a 1652 Brown Covent Gard. Prol., 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we never say Make London-measure, when we buy a play. 1852 Dickens Bleak Ho. iii, 'This is a *London particular'. I had never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young gentleman. 1885 Science 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of *London purple cover an acre. 1894 Times 16 Aug. 6/2 Paris green or London purple. 1566 A. Edwards in Hakluyt's Voy. (1599) 1. 357 Vorr *London Rocket. 1566 A. Edwards in Hakluyt's Voy. (1599) 1. 357 Vorr *London Sugar, ... A small, very early pear; ripe in the end of July and beginning of August. 1507 Gearane Herbalu. Claxiv. 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeiners, and *London Tuftes. 1609 Parkinson Parad. in

Londoner (londoner). [see -ER I.]

1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed

characteristics of London people.)

c 1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 1025 Hym hat hath byn meyre & a londyneré. 1518 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 18 As your grace dynysid for Londonars. 1613 SHARS. Hen. VIII, 1.11. 154 The Duke... did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning Vol. VI.

the French Lourney. 163a SHERWOOD (title.p.), Dictionaire, Anglois et François...by Robert Sherwood Londoner. 1775. SHERIDAN Trip Scarb. IV. i, These Londoners have got a gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. 1849 MacAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 321 Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. 1884 Contemp. Rev. Feb. 226 The thoroughbred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

† 2. A ship belonging to London. Obs.
1764 Ann. Reg. 92 Returned from the whale fishery .. ten Londoners with seven fish.

Londonese (lvndon7·2), a. and sb. [f. London+ESE.] a. adj. Said derisively of dialect, peculiarities of speech, etc.: Peculiar to or characteristic of London; cockney. b. sb. The 'Londonese' dialect.

Londonesque (lvndone'sk), a. rare. [-ESQUE.]

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Londonesque (londone'sk), a. rare. [-ESQUE.]

Londonesque (Imdəne'sk), a. rare. [-ESQUE.] Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 Mayhew Crim. Prisons Lond., 54 Is there any other sight in the Metropolis. so thoroughly Londonesque as this? 1875 New Q. Kev. July 477 Within this circumference the ideas. of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

Londo'nian. rare. [-I.A.] A Londoner.

1824 L. M. Hawkins Mem. H. 41 Certainly this... would have occurred to none but a thorough-paced Londonian.

Londonism (Ip*ndəniz*m). [-ISM.] London habits. manners, or peculiarities of speech: a would

habits, manners, or peculiarities of idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London

idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London dialect.

1803 S. Pegge Anced. Eng. Lang. 52 The humble and accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as 1 may call them. 1857 Blackw. Mag. LXXXI. 316 Their entire Londonism which is not Cockney ism).

Londonize landonoiz), 7. [-1ZE.]

1. Dans. To make like London or its inhabitants. 1778 Mrss Bresney Everlina x. 1759 I. 11, Her chief objection was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize ourselves. 1805 [EFFREY Let. in Cockburn Life II. III, You try to persuade yourself that you are Londonised. 1803 J. E. Ricche East Anglia 75 The new town has spread to Kirkley, has Londonized even quiet Pakefield.

2. intr. To visit or frequent London. nonce-use. 1827 Lang Lett. (1838) II. 75 (To Bernard Barton), Do you never Londonise again? ... Do your Drummonds allow no holidays?

Hence Londonized fol. a.; Londonization, the action or process of Londonizing.

1832 LYTTON Engene et. n. v. in our remoter roads and less Londonised districts. 1888 Blacket Sp. in Scot. Leader 19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralisation, or the Londonisation of Scotland. 1891 G. Merremur One of our Comp. III. xiii. 266 Enjoying the Londonized odour of the cid.

Londono logist. One learned in the history and topography of London.

1864 I. Taylor Words & Places 283 note. The whole tribe of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

London pride. Also 7 London's Pride. Pride of London. a. The Sweet William, Dianthus barbatus, or a variety of it. Now dial. b. Lychnis Chalcedonica. Now dial. e. Saxi-

anthus barbatns, or a variety of it. Now dial. b. Lychnis Chalcedonica. Now dial. e. Saxifraga umbrosa.

a. 1629 Parkinson Parad. in Sele (1656) 319 Speckled Sweet Williams, or London pride. 1671 Skinner Etymol. II, Londons Pride, or London-Pride, or London-Pride Proper Garden 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride Flower Garden 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride Flower at the same time, and are ordered as Sweet Johns are. 1683 Schlekkano Hortus Med. Edinburg, 11 Caryophyllus barbatus, Sweet Williams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. Holme Armony II. 64/1 The Pride of London is. of some called the Flower of Constantinople. 1886 Britten & Holland Planthames App. (Chedworth, Glouc.).

c. 1699 Molyseus in Phil. Trans. XIX. 510 Colyledon, sive Sedum serratum Latifolium Montanum guitato flore. ... vulgarly call'd by the Gardners London Pride: I suppose because of its pretty elegant Flower. 1726 Theelelle Sonofs, Stirpium Hibern. App. 2. 1785 Martyn Konsseau's Bot., xix. (1794) 270 Another species was formerly much shown out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence, with its being really beautiful had the names of London Pride and None-so-pretty. 1882 Garden in Feb. 92/2 The London Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

|| Londra \, \text{londra} \, \text{londra} \, \text{londra} \, \text{lonto} \, \text{lond} \, \text{londra} \, \text{lonto} \, \text{londra} \, \text{lonto} \, \text{lond} \, \text{londra} \,

† **Lone**, sb. Obs.—1 [?a. ON. laun (see LAIN v.).]

Concealment; = LAIN 5h.1

a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 1124 The kyng than tolde wythout lone to alle hys barons. how [etc.].

Lone (lown), a. Also 7-8 loan; Sc. 4-lane, 6-lain, (9 north. dial. leane, lene). [Aphetic f. Alone. Cf. a lone written for al one in the MSS. of R. Brunne Handl. Synne 2517.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc.: Having no fellows or companions; without com-

Playing no fellows or companions; without company; solitary. Chiefly poet, and rhetorical, 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xvi. 20, I... laye longe in a lone dreme. 1530 Palsgr. 317/2 Lone onely, seul. 1616 Bullokar Eng. Expos., Lone., ... single or solitarie. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf II. 337, I was not a lone man in this my afflictions, but had many fellowes that suffered the like torment. 1740 Shenstone Judgm. Hercules 335

When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. 1747 SMOLLETT Regicide 11. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows to divide, And chear his lone distress? 1764 Golosm. Tran. 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. 1814 Sporting Mag. XLIII. 261, I found myself a lone man, much at a loss. 1837 DISRAELI Fentia 1 vii. 33 She felt for this lone child. 1863 Woolner My Beautiful Lady 109 Dim in low-child. 1863 Woolner My Beautiful Lady 109 Dim in low-lands far Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1882 Outo Maremma I. 248 We trusted an old lone creature. 1901 Blackw. Mag. June 785/2 Two lone Englishmen in the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. To play, hold a lone hand: in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence lone hand, lone player are used = a

against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence lone liand, lone player are used = a person playing such a game.

1799 Miss. J. West Tale of Times I. 217 Sir Simon ... was remarkably partial to holding a lone-hand [at quadiille]. 1830 R. Hardel Holde made Familiar 37 [Quadrille]. When playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you have the queen. 1886 Euchi e: how to flay it 41 Suppose a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing, plays a lone hand and makes his five tricks. 1bid. 108 Lone Hand, a hand so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high cards of a lay suit, that it will probably win five tricks if its looker plays alone. Lone player, the one playing without his partner.

holder plays alone. Lone player, the one playing without his partner.

fg. c.1890 A. Murdoch Veshiwara Episode, etc. 81, 1 wasn't playing a lone had din that game, and so I just allowed I wouldn't marry that gid Just then 1901 Contemp. Kev. De. 863, I am going to play a lone-hand, and intend being my own Commandant and Veldt Cornet and everything else.

C. Having a feeding of lone liness; Ionesome.

a 1839 Prat in Poems (1864) II. 84 When the lone heart, in that long strife, Shall cling une asciously to hfc. Ibid. 382. And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone, 1845 Hoop Last Man xxxiv, I never felt so lone. 1858 Lythos What will He do? 1. xii, I'll rather stay with you, Grandy, you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only 2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1. 1548 UDML Exasm. Par. Luke xviii. 1-8, 1 am a poore wedowe and alone woman destitute of fiendes. 1588 M. Kyfin Teremee, Andria u. iii. E ij b, This Glycerie is a lone woman. 1597 Sinks. 2 Hen. H. J. u. i. 35. A too. Marke is a long one, for a poore lone woman to beare. 1611 W. Sclater Key (1629) 128 That is but necessarie for a master of a familie, that is superfluous for a lone man. 1642 Title Collect. Records (T.). Queen Elizabeth heing a lone woman, and having few fitends, refusing to marry. a 1825 Found Toc. E. Anglia, Lone-woman, a woman unmarried or without a male protector. 1847 HALLIWELL S.V., Lone-man, a trouble it is for lone women to estimate their incomes].

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly esp. in phr. lone house (sometimes

lated. Formerly esp. in phr. lone house (sometimes

lated. Formerly esp. in pnr. tone news.

hyphened).

1697 Woon Life 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 143 This Cooper's hill is a lone-house. 1717 Pope Let. to Misses Blount 13 Sept., No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. 1722 De For Plague (1840) 180 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone house. 1776 Anam Smith W. V. I. iii. (1869) I. 18 In the lone cottages of the Highlands. 1813 Sketches Charac. (ed 2) I. 138 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls round it. 1819 Sporting Mag. IV. 274 A little lone publichouse, about a mile from our village. 1850 Scokesny Cheever's II halem. Adv. viii. (1859) 112 Dragging the lone boat quite out of sight from the mast head. 1853 M. Arsold Schlar-Gibsy vi, At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors. Gipsy vi, At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. poet. Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, unin-

habited.

habited.

1712-14 Pope Rape Lock iv. 154 Oh had I rather unadmir'd remain'd In some lone isle, or distant Northern land.

1717 — Eloisa 141 In these lone walls... Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray. 1795 Bursis Song, 'Their graves o' sweet myrtles', Far dearer to me you lone glen o' green breckan.

1810 Scott Lady of L. 1., In lone Glenathey's hazel shade. 1864 Browsing Dis Aliter Visum vii, We stepped O'er the lone stone fence.

hazel shade. 1864 Brownisc Dis Altier Visum vii, We stepped O'er the lone stone fence.

† 5. Only, sole. Obs.

1602 and Pt. Return fr. Parnass, ii. ii. 613 lle make it my lone request, that he wold be good to a scholler.

6. predicatively and quasi-adv.

† a. = Alone; by myself, itself (etc.). Obs.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage, Deser. India (1864) 156 Floris enterd lone as it were for businesse. c 1817 Hoog Tales & St. IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though often and earnessly urged to it.

b. Sc. and north. dial. with possessive pronoun prefixed, as my lane = by myself. (Cf. Alone 3.)

1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxii. (Laurentius) 521 Pe crystine...

Lowand god of al his lane. a 1844 Montomeric Cherrie & Stae 678 How Hope and Curage tuik the man And led him all thair lanis. a 1600 — Misc. Poems iii. 33 And ladds vploips to lordships all thair lains. 1631 RUTHERFORD Lett. xiv. (1862) I. 67 He had many against Him and compeared His lone in the fields against them all. 1728 Ramsar Gentle Sheph. ii. iii, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-checked wean... cou'dna stand its lane. 1788 Burns Lett. to T. Tennant 21 My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'. 1894 Crockett Raiders 134 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. Comb. (adverbial and parasynthetic).

189-10 COLERIDGE Friend (1865) 215 Those lond-tongued adulators, the mob, overpowered the lone-whispered denunciations of conscience. 1887 G. Merrotth Ballads & V. 141 Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. 1896 Westm. Gaz. 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed in mid-ocean in such a craft.

Lone, obs. form of Loan sb. and v. + Lornedom. nonce-vod. [f. Lone a, + -Dom.]

Lone, obs. form of LOAN sb. and v.

+ Lonedom. nonce-wd. [f. Lone a. + -DOM.] Solitariness.

1612 AINSWORTH Annot. Ps. iv. 9 Mone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lonedome, or in solitarines.

† Loneful, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also Sc. lanefu'.

Thornerul, a. Obs. exc. atai. Also St. Inneiu. [f. Lone a. + -FUL.] Lonely, forlorn.

165 Stapleton tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng. v. i. 153 b, That solytary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 184 Thom Rhymes 42 The lanefu' lawyer held his breath An' word micht utter nane.

Lonelihood (löwnlihud). poet. [f. Lonelly + Ucon] I populines

-HOOD.] Loneliness.

1830 Scott Doom Devorgoil 1. i, That fell Chief.. roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wasteness and their lonelihood. 1830 BAILEY Festus iii. (1848) 19 You...star ... Making itself a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. Symington Harsbell Chimes 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

Lonelily (lou nlili), adv. [f. Lonely + -LY 2.]

In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr. (ed. 2) I. 117

We lived well, but lonelily. 1852 M. Arnold Tristram & Iseult, The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonelily

Loneliness (lou nlines). [f. Lonely + -ness.]

Thoneliness (lownlines). [f. Lonelly + -ness.] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, loneness.

a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1590) 49 b, That huge and sportfull assemblie grewe to him a tedious lonelinesse, esteeming no body founde, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 Milton Tetrach. (Gen. ii. 18). It is not good for man to be alone... Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 Byron Corsair I. viii, That man of loneliness and mystery. 1861 Geo. Entor Silas M. i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 3.368 The loneliness of her [Elizabetb's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or char-

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or char-

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desoluteness.

1746-7 Hervey Medil. (1818) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the seene, 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1, ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. Watson in Expositor Sept. 181 The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot. nonce-use, 1819 Shelley Rosalind & Helen 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelinesses.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

ship or society. **1814** Wordsw. Excurs. VII. 403 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. **1863** J. G. Murphy Comm. Gm. xxv. t His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. **1876** Mrs. WHITMEN Sights & Ins. II. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelinesses.

+ Lorneling. Obs. [f. Lone a. + -Ling.] A

single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xxiii. 43, I think it best that the old womans childe do sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, .. the twinne longer than the lone-ling.

Lonely (lōu nli), a. [f. Lone a. + -Ly 1.]

1. Of persons, etc., their actions, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccom-

Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 Shaks. Cor. Iv. i. 30, I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then seene. 1634 Milton Comins 200 To give due light To the misled and lonely Travaller. 1667 — P. L. X. 1. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 Rowe Roy. Convert III. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court And lonely thus from the full Pompretire. 1750 Gray Elegy 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. Wolff Burial Sir 7. Moore 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothed down his lonely pillow. 1846 Stankers Simil 8, Pal. iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beersheba to Bethel. 1859 W. Collins Q. of Hearts (1875) I We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 Spectator 23 Feb. 270/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. poel. Of things: Isolated, standing apart;

2. poet. Of things: Isolated, standing apart;

= Lone 3.

= LONE 3.

1632 MILTON Penseroso 86 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in som high lonely Town. 1700 DRYDEN Cock & Fox 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON Ch. Ilar. III. lay. By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis xx, That lonely tree against the western story.

ARNOLD INJYSIS AA, THE DIRECT SERVICE SAY.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate. 1639 MILTON Hymn Nativity 181 The lonely mountains ore, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard, 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones IX. vii, Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE Ane. Mar. VII. XIX, This soul hath been Alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely twas, that God himself Scarce seemed there to be. 1864 TENNYSON En. Ard. 554 An isle.. the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1863 FAREMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society;

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feel-

ing of solitariness.

1811 Byron 'One Struggle More' iii, Though pleasure fires the maddening soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still!

1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Look at the Clock!, Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, Felt lonely and moped.

1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre vi. (1873) 51, I wandered... among the forms and tables and laughing groups

without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1882 Outoa Maremma 1. 179 'No doubt they are dead', she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. poet. Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary.

1813 Shelley Q. Mab ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLNER My beautiful Lady 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

+5. (? adv.) ? Alone, without counting anything else. Obs. rare—1.

1664 in Direks Mrg. Wore, xviii. (1865) 329 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

6. Comb. 1863 KINGSLEY Water-Bab. vi. 227 He was so lonely-hearted, he thought that rough kissing was better than none. 1882 DE WINDT Equator 64 Sarikei, a lonely-looking place. Hence Loonelyish a., somewhat lonely. 1900 PINERO Gay Lord Quex 11. 75 Grotto? dark 1 suppose, and lonelyish?

Loneness (loun, nes). Now rare or dial. Also

Loneness (lōwn₁nės). Now rare or dial. Also 7 loness, loanness(e, 9 Sc. laneness. [f. Lone a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; lonesomeness.

1501 Percivali Sp. Dict., Desacompañamiento, lonenesse.
1609 Daniel Civ. Wars vii. lxxi, Shee feares the fatall daunger of the place, Her loneness, and the power of Milestie. 1609 W. Sclatte Threef, Preservat. (1610) Ep. Ded., Singular I am sure I am not, Sith neyther I affect lonenesse [etc.]. 1613-16 W. Browne Brit. Past. II. iv, Vet there's in loannesse somewhat may delight. 1839
BALIEF Festins ii. (1829) 14 That soothing fret which makes the young untried... In dreams and loneness cry. 1844 W. Holmes in Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song (1875) 127 The laneness is game.

Lonesome (lon nsom), a. Also 7 loansome,

8-9 Sc. lanesome. [f. Lone a. + -some.]

1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: llaving a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

teeling lonely of 1011011.

1647 H. Mork Song of Soul III. kxvi, Where he with him the louisome night did passe. 1700 Blackmore Paraphr. Isa. xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This femy seat. 1719 D'Urere Pills (1872) III. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767-95 Machell Will & Jean vi, Light the lanesome hours gae round. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xxii, You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES Sc. Natur. iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc. : Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel for-

lotn. 1647 H. More Song of Soul III. App. Praexistency of Soul Xiis, [They] dance... Around an huge black Goat, in loansome wood. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1687 I. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 Trayor Way to Health 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. II. i., An unfrequented Vale,.. within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds iil omen'd, only dwell. 1798 Colerbice Anc. Mar. VI. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 Wordsw. Infl. Nat. Objects 18 In November days When yapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 Hawtorker Scarlet L. Xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 60/2 This is the lonesome cottage.

Ilence Lornesomely adv., Lornesomeness.

on earm.

Ilence Lo'nesomely adv., Lo'nesomeness.

1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. vi. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 Mrs. Grieffini Hist. Lady Barton II. 275 Honest old Saunders, wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 Tai's Mag. XXIV. 41 The gas lamps...gleam lonesomely. 1884 Century Mag. XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

Long (1/m), a. Forms: I lang, 4-5, Sc. 5-9 lang, (4 Sc. launge), 3 longue, 3-7 longe, (6 lounge), 1, 3-long. See also Lenger, Lengest. [Com. Teut.: OE. lang, long = OFris., OS. lang, long (MDu., Ml.G., Du., LG. lang), OHG. lang (MHG. lane, lang-, mod.G. lang), ON. lang-r, [Com. Teut.: long), Goth. lagg-s:-OTeut. *lango-:-pre-Teut. *longho- (= L. longns, Gaulish longo- in proper names, ? OIrish long- in combination).

proper names, ? OIrish long- in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of *dlongho (in OPers. dranga), cogn. w. *dlgho-, *dlegho- in OPers. *dlongho. (in OPers. dranga), cogn. w. *dlgho., *dlegho in OSl. dlüğü (Russian JONI'O., JONI'IÑ), Gr. δολιός, OPers. darga, Zend. darğa, Skr. dirghd; to the same root app. belong Gr. ἐν-δελεχής perpetual, Goth. tulgus firm, persistent, OS. tulgo very; some also connect L. indulgère to indulge (?orig. to be long-suffering towards.)

A. adj.

I. With reference to spatial measurement.

Creat in measurement from and to and Said.

1. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion

of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to short.

Formerly often in phr. † long and large (see LARGE a. 4 b), which is sometimes applied transf. to immaterial things. c. 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. 1. i. § 13 He sæde beah þæt land sie swipe lang norþ þonan. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 219 Foure þinges þe man find ilome on 3 erde þat he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. c. 1205 LA. 30006 Heo breken scaftes longe. Mid longe sweorden heo smitten. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8481 A gyn, þat me sowe clupeþ hii made.. boþe

wid and long. a 1300 Cursor M. 8079 Lang [Trin. longe] and side hair brues wern. c 1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 577 Ac that ympe that so sprong, Hit was sechort and nothing long. c 1386 Chauces Merch. Prol. 11 Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete pacience And of my wyf the passing crueltee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxv. 290 The Kyngdom of Mede. is fulle long: but it is not full large. Ibid. xxvi. 269 [The Griffoun] hathe his Talouns so longe and so large and grete. .as though letc.]. c 1450 HOLLAND Howkat 787 Mak. . A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour E ij, A long gowne, two kyrtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 Dunbar Flyting w. Kennedie 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lang nailis 300 manag. 1530 PAISGR. 240/2 Longegonne, Ferste. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV 31b note, Midas, the Poetes faine to have longe eares. 1573 L. Luovn Marrow of Hist. (1653) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1502 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1848) 11. 76 In armour, Jack, steil bonat, spair, halbert, or lang gun. a 1614 D. Dyke Myst. Self-Deceiving (ed. 8) 27 To weare long haire is commonly a badge of a royster, or ruffian. 1682 T. Flatman Heraclitus Ridens No. 55 (1713) 11. 93 A white Staff... would much better please the scribbling Clown; and we'll help him to a long long one. 1748 Richardson Clarissa II. i. 5, I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bid and beads. 1338 Crivil Eng. A Arch. 7rnl. 1. 263/1 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders long-guns.) 1893 G. E. Matheson About Holland 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 Allbatt's Syst. Med. VI. 665 Many cases... yield to the long splint, 1900 Q. Rev. Oct. 330 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an enithe to proper names.

With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. Long Meg, Tom, Will. Now rare exe. in

jocular use.

e. g. Long Meg, Tom, Will. Now rare exc. in jocular use.

2900 tr. Bæda's Hist. 11. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæb þæt he wære se mon lang on bodige. a 1000 Byrktuoth 273 (Gr.) Da xyt on orde stod Endweard se langa. c 1205 Lav. 6366 Cniht he wes swide strong.. muchel and long. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8326 Pikke mon he wus inou bote he was no3t wel long. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres and longe pat lob weore to swynke. 1377 Ibid. B. xv. 148, I haue lyned in londe.. my name is longe wille. 714.. John de Recve 254-5 in Furnivall Perry Folio (1868) 11.568 What long fiellow is yonder, quoth hee, that is soe long of lim and lyre? c 1240 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 26 The treen thereon light, fertil, faire, and longe. 1430-40 Lvog. Bochas. ii. (1544) 4), This Nembroth IN imrod) wax mighty, large and long. 1578 Lyte Dodoens vi. xv. 676 Tamarisk is a little tree or plant us long as a man. 1388 Acc. Bk. IV. Il ray in Antiquary XXXII, 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of aprill letc.). 1609 Bible (Douay) Dent. ii. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. Lawson New Orch. 4 Gard. (1623) 39 Pride of sap makes proud, long & streight growth. 1795 Bunns Song, 'Their grores o' sweet myrtles', W't the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 Scott Wav. xxxx, Lang John Mucklewrath the smith. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus Lvii. 47 Sir, 'twas a long lean suitor.

2 Long arm, hand: used transf. and fig. with

c. Long arm, hand: used transf. and fig. with reference to extent of reach. Also, +to make a long arm: to reach out to a great distance. A long face (see FACE sh. 6 b) colloq.: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. A long head: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; fig. capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. Long-Head).

Long-Headed.) To make a long nose (slang): to the neck. To make a long nose (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery.

put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery.

A long tongue: fig. loquacity.

c 1480 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon vii. 177 Thenne he.. bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1530 TAVERNER Erasm.

lyon, 4 Longue regimi manns. Kynges haue longe handes.

1559 Nashe Lenten Stuffe 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 Fletcher Wildgoose Chase v. iv, What ye have seen, be secret in;.. No more of your long tongue. 1656 Earl Moom tr. Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass. 1. xxiii. (1674) 24 Potent men, who have long hands, and short consciences. would letc.]. 1786 Burns Ded. to G. Hamilton 62 Learn three-mile pray'rs, and half-mile graces, Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 Makkin Gil Blas Ix. viii. 12 He had a long head, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 Hr. Martineau Farrers i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 Kontledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 263 Prawle made a 'long nose' in the direction of Goree Piazzas. 1879 Sturkedon Serm. XXV. 548 You can put on a very long face and try to scold people into religion. 1880 J. S. Winfer Mrs. Bob (1891) 134 He has always had luck, and he has a long head too. 1890 Daily News 15 May 3/5 The long arm of coincidence.

d. Onalifying a sh. denoting a measure of length.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb. (Cf. 10)

the sb. (Ct. 10)

1619 in Ferguson & Nunson Munic, Rec, Carlisle (1887)

278 [Buying] harden cloath in the merkett with a longe yeard and selling the same againe with a short yeard, e1646 True Relation, etc. in Glover Hist. Derby (1829) I. App. 63 His Major. was forced to retreate in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles. 1697 Roken Diary 57 Att Poulston Bridge (a long mile from Launceston) we entr into Cornwall. 1790 Burns Tann o' Shanter 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles. That lie between us and our hame. 1842 Borrow Bible in Spain (1843) II. xi. 245, I discovered that we were still two long leagues distant from Corcuvion.

e. Of action, vision, etc.: Extending to a great distance. (Cf. long sight, 18.) At long weapons: (fighting) at long range. Similarly, at long bowls (or balls): said of ships cannonading one another at a distance. Also long train = long distance train.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'. Acosta's Hist. Indies III. xiv. 163
Man hath not so long a sight, .. to transporte bis eyes .. in
so short a time. 1715-20 Pore Iliad xvIII. 384 But mighty
Jove cuts short, with just disdain, The long, long views
of poor, designing man! 1723 Wodrow Corr. (1843) III. 16
This would be .. liker honest men, than to keep us at long
weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 Saunders Rep.
Sel. Comm. Railways Quest. 361 Places on the line where
short and long trains are running together.

f. Long dung: manure containing long straw undecayed; so long litter (see LITTER sb. 3 b, c).

Long forage: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from how cote straw

f. Long dung: manure containing long straw undecayed; so long litter (see LITTER sb. 3 b, c). Long forage: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 Evreyn Kal, Hort. Nov. (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long-dung, laid about Artichocks and other things. 1775 W. Marshall Minutes Agric. 15 Feb. (1778), It forwards the digestion of stubble, offal straw, or long dung very much. 1797 J. Javin Sir 7. Slindair's Corr. (1831) II. 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 Wellington Let. to Earl Liverpool 11 Feb. in Gurw. Desp. (1838) VIII. 602 To sectire a supply of long forage for the Cavalry. 1830 Cumb. Farm. Rep. 58 in Husbandry. (L. U. K.) III, Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety.

g. A long beer, drink (colloq.): lit. of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor.

1859 Trollore W. Indies iii. (1860) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass. 1822 E. Reeves Homeward Bound 61 He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb. phrase expressing the amount of length. It's as long arit is broad: see Broad a. 13. † Through long and broad —: through the length and breadth of.

2000 tr. Brada's Hist. 1. iii. (Schipper) 15 phet ealond on With. is prittiges mila lange ast & west. a 1300 Cursor M. 1667, I sal be tel how lang, how brade. it sal be made. 21400 Maunder. (Roxb.) ii. 5 pe table...was a fote and a halfe lang. 1500-20 Dunaar Foems lyxii. 66 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymmis langar wav. a 1548 HALL Chron., Edua. II. 233 b. No longer quantitie, then that a man myght easely put thorough his arme. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. III. 131 A cloake as long as thine will serue the turne. 1596 Darrynele tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 4 The lenth .. seuin hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1617 Morsyno Him. III. 1918 That. each p

¶ b. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1535 COVERDALE Lam. ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frute, euen children of a spanne longe?

† C. Extending to. Obs.

cr610 IVomen Saints 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodie.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length wash creater then the breadth is longered.

much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. [see long square in 17]. 1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 261 Proportion .. Long (Longar Disproportionably long throughout, 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 1175
Printed long shawls. 18th. 1245 French long and square

Printed long shares cashmeres.

4. Of liquors: Ropy. ? Obs. [So G. lang.]

a 1648 Dicay Closet Open. (1677) or There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup. 1703 Art & Myst. Vintners 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowring. Ibid. 65 Sack that is lumpish or long. [1859: cf. long sugar in 18 below.]

TT With reference to serial extent or duration.

5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. Long bill: one containing a great number of items; hence, one in which the charges are excessive. Long hour: one indicated by a great number of strokes.

one in which the charges are excessive. Long hour: one indicated by a great number of strokes. † Long words: long discourse. £ 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xx. 47 pa forswelzað wydywyna hus hiwzende lang zebed. £ 1300 Cursor M. 791 Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. £ 183 CAXION Dialogues v. 16/2 Dame what shall avaylle thenne Longe wordes? £ 1500 Melusiue 22 What shuld anayll yf herof I shuld make a longe tale? 1985 Fetherstone tr. Caviviu's Acts xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 Dryden Virg. Gorg. 1v. 303 And Grandsires Grandsons the long List contains. 1712 P. Stanhofe in Lett. C'tess Suffolk (1824) 1. 2 Vou do not know what yon ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. Heach Yinl. in Life x. (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 Kingsley Herew. II. vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minster till the long hours passed into the short. 1883 GILMOUR Mongols (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. colloq. Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in long family, odds, price. Also in Card games, long suit (see quot. 1746); long trump (see quot. 1746).

1746 Hoyle Whist (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump, Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. 18td. 29 The long Trump being forced out of his

Hand. 1818 Sporting Mag. 11. 22 The admirers of youth .. added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. Napier Scenes & Sports For. Lands 1. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give long prices for them. 1849 Chambers's Inform. 11. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions. 1856 Trollove Dr. Thorne 11. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, averse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. Campbell-Walker Correct Card (1880) Gloss. 12 Long suit, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1892 J. Pawn Mod. Whittington 1. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds.

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time:

action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. Long account:

'delaying long,' see Long adv. 2.

7. Long time, while, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc. foet., always preceded by a) with the sense 'during a long time '= Long adv. 1. (Long-time, longwhile have occas. been written without division.) This long time or while: for a long

division.) This long time or while: for a long time down to the present.

c 900 tr. Bieda's Hist. 1. xxv. (Schipper) 54 Pæt we forlatan þa wisan þe we langre tide.. heoldon. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 437 He heold on to herien his headene maumez.. long time of þe dei. c 1330 Spec. Gy Harne. 62 Pe world þurw his fonle gile Haþ me lad to longe while. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xli. (Agnes) 368 A prest., paulyne.. had bene chaste langtyme. c 1425 Lyng. Assembly g Gods 1447 Syth they so long tyme haue made me so madde. 1470 Herry Syth they so long tyme haue made me so madde. 1470 Herry Syth they so long tyme haue made me so madde. 1470 Herry Systh they so long tyme haue made me so madde. 1470 herry Systh they so long tyme haue made me so madde. 1470 herry Systh they so long tyme haue made me so madde. 1470 herry Systh synd it 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568 H. 750 They., thinke that he long time in king Edwardes life forethought to be king. 1557 Grimald in Tottet's Misc. (Ath.) 107 For if, long time, one put this yron in vre. 1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. 1. xxxvi. 157 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. Echard Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. Echard Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. Echard Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. Changan Poems (1859) 456 Dream and waking life. 1, 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? a 1849 L. C. Mangan Poems (1859) 456 Dream and waking life. blended Longtine in the cavern of my soul. 1883 R. W. Dixos Mano I, viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy. b. Similarly with preceding prep., † by, for,

Dixon Mano I, viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † by, for, † in, of. (arch. or dial.) (Now always with a.) 1368 Rolls of Parll. III. 225'1 Many wronges...ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. c 1400 [see Orpore, 53]. 1440 J. SIMBLEN Pethe K. James (1818, 17 The Kyng, heryng of long tyme no..stirryng of the traitonrs... demyd that thay had all begone. a 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. V 80 It is commonly sayd, that.. in long tyme at thinges continue not in one estate. 1579-80 North Plutarch, These wis (1595) to Those who had hated him of a long time, had..n disdain & contempt to fear him any more. 1589 Puttenhay Eng. Poesie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him wait of long time. 1629 Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 386 This Capellianus and Gordian had not beene friends of a long time. 1753 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) V. v. 34, 1 have not been at church of a long time. 1833 [see Orpore, 53]. Mod. I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Haying (more or less, or a specified) extension

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension 8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also LENGER, LENGEST.) a 1300 Cursor M. 2173 Thare his sun liued langar lijf. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints iv. (Jacobus) 344 Pai be croice before bam set, and he bristit but langar lat. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 314, I hafe na langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. v. i. 61 A play there is, my Lord, some ten words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in Ballard MSS. XXXI.57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 498 P 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 Scott Redgauntlet ch. iv, I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1836 LYTTON Alice iii, The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 LOCKYER Elem. Astron. iii. § 18 (1879) 100 The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes. 1886 SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems. bear upon them. the sign of heroic meditation.

† b. (All) the long day, night, etc. - all the day, etc. long '(see Lone adv. 6). Cf. Livelong a.

1297 R. Glouc, (Rolls) 10491 Pe king. hangede men gulttes vor wrabbe at longe day. c 1395 Chizor M. 12624. Fail f.)

pi fader & I as many way sost be a boute bis lange day.

1385 Chaucer L. C. W. Prol. 50 Walking in the mede..

The longe day, thus walking in the grene.

1540-54 Croke

13 Ps. (Percy Noc.) 13 To trap me, 15 they conde, They

studied wiles all the longe daye. 1559 W. Cushionam

Cosmogr. Glasse 36 All sterres with in this circle included,

do rether rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole,

all the longe nyght.

P. C. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1592 Nashe P. Penilesse 24b, And hold you content, this

Summer an under-meale of an afternoone long doth not

amisse to exercise the cies withall. 1592 Livi Midas III.

iii, Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long with
out it tend to lone. 1782 Miss Burney Cecilia vi. v, A lecture

of two hours long.

9. With implication of excessive duration: Con-+ b. (All) the long day, night, etc. = 'all the day,

9. With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious; †also in phr. 11, etc. were (100) long to, etc. Hence occas.

timuling too long; lengthy, pitolix, tedious; †also in phr. II, etc. were (too) long to, etc. Hence occass of a speaker or writer.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 9 Odre godere werke be nu were long eou to telle. a 1300-40 Curser II. 950 (Gött.) In till be wreched world to gang, Par bu sal thinck bi liff ful lang. c 1450 Holland of gang, Par bu sal thinck bi liff ful lang. c 1450 Holland II. 14 All thar names to nevyn. It war nothix and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500 20 Denmar Pecus x 1, 5 This lang Lentern makis me lene. 1570 Satir. Pecus x 6, form. x, 7, 11 twar lang to discerne The godly gifts that this our Sone did lene. 1573 L. Lloyd Narrow of Hist. (1653) 279 What should I be long in this? a 1586 Sinsky Arcadia 1. 17500 17 b, But I am ever too long yppon him, when he crosseth the waie of my speache. 1604 E. Gjenkhove [P. Accasta's Hist. Indies w. xxxix, 3; 3; I were long to report the. 14 as ant sportes they make. 1621 in Cri. 47 Times Jas. 1(1849 H. 277 Hough he we somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention. 1640 tr. Uridar's Kom. 4 Kom. 1H. iv. 13 He. thought it long till hee was in the Citie; that he might be conducted to his Lady. 1661 Feetham Lussria xh. in Kesoftes (1700) 604 A sheet of Bacon's catch'd at more, we know, Than all sad Fox, long Holinshead or Stow. 1697 Dixti x Firg. George. 1. 256, I cou'd be long in Precepts. 1704 Pore Disc. Past. Pechy Wks. Golder it Heis api to be too long in his descriptions. 1875 M. Arsold Sa. xl-lxvi. 31, I have been too long that the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 Treviews M. Arsold Sa. xl-lxvi. 31, I have been too long that the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 Treviews Line Jananday I. Calcutta afternoon.

b. Chiefly Sc. To think long: to grow weary or investigent. Conset for to do separathing 1 should be long to grow weary or investigent.

b. Chiefly Sc. To think long: to grow weary or

b. Chiefly Sc. To think long: to grow weary or impatient. Const. for, to do something,; also, till (something happens).

[c 1200 Trin Coll. Hom. 183 Gief be licame Leő euel loð is heo be sowle and hir buncheð lang þat hie on him bi-leuð.] c 1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 1275 To folow him thai twa thocht neutr lang. 1508 Denbar Freems v. 27 Sche... thoght ryght lang To se the ailhous beside, in till an euill hour. c 1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lt. Fryt. 445, I shal think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do. 1586 Earl. Leichster in L. Corr. (Camden) 3/2, I feare it be thought long till some well-instructed come here. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Yal. v. v. 41 Haue I thought long to see this mornings face, And doth it giue ne such a sight as this? 1596 Darkmmer tr. Lestie's Hist. Scol. 1x. 192 Al in Scotland thocht lang for the Gouernour. 1599 Gref et Alphensus v. Wiss. (Rtlde. 24071 And thinking long till that we be in fight. 1628 Earl. Manchestir in Buccleuch Aiss.). (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 267 The Lady mother thinks long to see them settled at their own house. a 1758 Ramsar Fo Hamilton ii, When kedgy carles think nae lang, When stoups and trunchers gingle 1788 Clara Reene Exiles I. 195 We think long till we see you.

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time,

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.)

Long years: used rhetorically for 'many years'.

At (the long last: see LAST a. 10 b. Long dozen,

At (the long last: see LAST a. 10 b. Long dozen, hundred, ton: see the sbs.

1592 Stow Ann. (an. 1563) 1111 Continuing in fight abone a long hower. 1676 Dayden Annengez. 1. i. Wks. 1883 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent.

1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. 839/2 "Its a long year since I saw you here. 1801 Scott Frederick & Alice, Seven long days, and seven long nights, Wild he wander'd. 1808 Byron When we two parted, If I should meet thee After long years, How should I greet thee? 1824 — Juan XVI. lxxxi, And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven. 1871 CARIVLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. HI. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over check and mouth by turn For a long hour.

b. Of the pulse: Making long beats, slow.

b. Of the pulse: Making long beats, slow.

1898 Althutt's Syst. Med. V. 929 In strict stenosis.. we ordinarily have a long slow pulse.

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. Long memory: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period.

c1220 Eestiary 275 De mire muneð vs mete to tilen, Long liuenoðe, ðis little wile de we on dis werld wunen. 1535 COVERDALE Jer. NV. 15 Receaue not my cause in thy longe

wrath. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. IV 31 Havyng also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoine wolde kepe no longer promise, then he him selfe listed. 1573 L. Lloyd Marron of Hist. (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, 111. 11. 351 A long farewell to all my Greatnesse. 1626 BACON Sylva \$97 Juices of Stock-gilly-flowers, ... aplyed to the Wrests, ... have cured long Agues. 1679 Evelvn Diary (1827) 111. 10 This most... plous Lady, mylong acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN Entid 1X. 102 Those Woods, that Holy Grove, mylong delight. 1704 MARLDOROUGU Left. & Dibp. (1845) L. 238 I thas been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. a 1715 BURNET OWN Time (1724) 1. 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 Swift Gulliver I. viii, I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane. 1733 BUGGELL Bee I. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1759 Johnson Rasselas xxix, Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 Metropolis (ed. 2) 11. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 Mrs. Browning Arv. Leigh 1. 2 If her kiss Had left a longer weight upon my lips. 18. Lany Dufferen Lanent Irish Entigrant 49, I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1869 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) 111. xiii. 314 The Celic race has a long memory. 1882 T. Mozley Remin. Oricl Coll. 1. 13 His recollections..contained some novelties, not to say surprises, to his longest friends.

b. (collog. or proverbial.) A long word: one that indicates a long time.

b. (collog. or proverbial.) A long word: one that

indicates a long time.

1861 Cornh. Mag. Dec. 685 Ve're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word.

1883 Standard 28 July 5/1 'Never' is a long word.

¶ C. ? Used for: Long-suffering. Obs. rare—1, 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 320/1 He was a merueilors Rethour by eloquence, a susteynour and a berar up of the chirch by doctryne, shorte to hymself by humylyte and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in long date, and in the legal phrase a long

1437 Rolls of Parit. IV. 509/t Vai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long days. c1449 PECOCK Refor. t. v. 18 Bifore that enyrpositif lawe of God. . was 30uen to the lewis fro the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradijs into the tyme.. of Abraham. c1450 HOLLAND Howlat 425 Thar lordschipe of sa lang dait. 1596 Spenser Prethalamion 144 Here fits not well Olde woes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bridale daye, which is not long. 1614 SELDEN Titles Hon. 261 That its deriud from Bapus, 1 must take long day to beleeu. 1632 Massinger (ity Madam 1. iii, Von must give me longer day. 1709 Mrs. Manler Leong Hereafter? 1748 Richardson (Varissa (1811) II. 126 A long day, 1 doubt, will not be permitted me. 1776 Let. In Gentl. Mag. (1792) 14/1 He has paid me with a bond. due in October 1777, which is a long date. 1787 JEFFERSON Write (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loans a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 Daily News 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months date, found no takers.

b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc. : Of long date,

having a long time to run.

1861 GOSCHEN For. Exch. 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. a. Phonetics and Prosody. Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*.) Long mark: the mark (-) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

(Opposed to short.) Long mark: the mark (-) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity. In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions). A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (mara) in utterance, and a long syllable two. The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr. and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr. the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms long and short were formerly almost universal in Eng., and are still common. (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables' short'. (3) In ordinary language 'the long a, e, t, o, or u' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short a, e, t, o, or u' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively a, e, i, p, v).

<tool Chron.</td>
*Troy ii. 184, I took none hede nober of short ne long.
1530

PALSGR. Introd. 21 A vowell shalbe... longe or short in his pronounciation.
1575
GASCOCKE Eng. Verse (Arb.) 33 The grave accent ... maketh that sillable long whereyon it is placed.
158a
STANYHURST Æneis (Arb.) 11 Thee first of briefly with vs must bee long.
154a
154a

LELIS E. Pronunc. 1. 13
The use ... of the long mark (r) for the lengthening of vowels g

b. Mus. Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. 6 and 8.)

1818 T. Bussy Grammar Mus. 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a

14. Comm. Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an

trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, to go (heavily) long.

1859 Bartlett Dict. Amer., Long and short. Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. Mod. Newspaper. The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment.

III. In Combination.

15. In concerd with she, forming combinations

15. In concord with sbs., ferming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as long-berry, -day,

used altributively or quasi-adj., as long-berry, -day, -distance, -focus, -gown, -journey, -pod, -quantity, -range, -sentence, -span.

1886 Daily News 16Sept./5 Coffee.—140 packages Mocha, 'longberry, 100s. 1891 Ibid. 10 Feb. 2/8 [Wheats] To-day 30s.6d. was required for longberry. 1892 Labour Commission (floss., 'Long-day men. 1895 Shearman Athletics (Badm. Libr.) 101 In training for 'long-distance races, in which category we should place those at a mileand upwards, [etc.]. Ibid. 103 The long-distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 Authony's l'hotogr. Bult. 111. 307 Another use of 'long focus lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1677 Sepley Antony & Cl. IV. i, Dull *long-gown statesmen. 1898 Engineering Mag. XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, or other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. 1872 Voing Gentleman's Mag. 651/2 A *long-quantity monoxyllable is introduced. 1873 W. Corv Lett. & Frils. (1807) 329 An American here shouts with a 'long-range voice. 1902 Edin. Rev. Apr. 291 Into these wars long-range infantry fire seldom entered. 1889 (Rost Pollerswood' Robbery under Arms xxiii, We were "long sentence men'. 1890 W. J. Gordon Foundry 41 Every 'long-pan bridge in the world.

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED2, unlimited

wood "Robbery under Arms xxiii, We were "long sentence men". 1890 W. J. Gordon Foundry 41 Every "long-pan bridge in the world.

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED2, unlimited in number, as long-armed, -backed, -bearded, etc. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the "Long Armed Ape. 1888 Barber Auld Licht Hight sii. (1902) 871 A lank long-armed man. 1611 Corge, s.v. Eschine, Longue eschine, . 'long-back, or ill shaped, loobie. 1789 'G. Gambado' Acad. Horsemen' 1800; 32 A long back'd horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1830 Landon Frentameron, 5th Day's Interview Whs. 1853 11. 348/1 Sitting bott-upright in that long-backed arm-chair 1778 Da Costa Brit. Conch. 133 "Long-beaked Whelkes. 1573 L. Landon Harrow of Hist. 1653: 165 Those that were long haired or 'long bearded. 1679 Divide Mel. 18 Long-bearded Comets. c 1806 Mrs. Sherwoon in Life xxii. (1847) 326 The schoolmaster. was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 Std J. Swith Dist. Il eapons 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar a deformed high and 'long belied breast. 1802 E. Reeves Homeward Bound 212 Dirty, dark, "long-berried wheat, 1d. Der pound. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonapaste Amer. Ornith. 111. 60 The "long-billed curlew: .. the bill is eight inches long. 1656 Lond. Gaz. No. 3163/4 W. L. .. low of stature, somewhat "long Bodied, and very short Legg d. 1864 A. McKay Hist. Kilmarneck (1880) 299 [During a flood in a through-town river] a long-bodied cart drifted towards him. 1646-8 G. Daniel. Poems Whs. 1878 I. 213 My "long-brail'd Pineons, (clumsye and wnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bury's Phaner. 4: Ferns 388 The "long-celled initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 Vouxo At. Th. 1x. 1454 Evry link Of that "long-chaird succession is sofrail. 1777 Pennant Zeed. IV. 5 Cancer. Crab. . Cassrelamins. 1657 W. Couls Adam in Edn cavif, After which come large and "long-crested, black-shining seed. 1593 Shaks. Long. celviii, Let my unsounded self, supposed alool, Nowset thy "long-experie

cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Long Tointed [spoken of a Horsel, is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. 2165 DRAYTON Man in Mone 199 *Long leav'd willow on whose bending spray, The pide kings-fisher... 1at. 1861 Miss Prayt Flower. Pl. V. 93 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS O. Tavist xili, One of those *long limbed... people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 381 They were called Nazarites, as who should saie, *long locked or shage haired people. 1891 R. ELLIS II. Catnillux xxxvii. 17 Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. Morris in Mackail Life (1899) 'I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so *long-memoried they are! 1681 Grew Muszum 125 The *long-mouth'd Wilk, Murex Labris parallelis. 1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 2056/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, ... *long pasternd, .. and a little Mare-fac'd. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2014/4 A strawberry Mlare, with a shorn Mane, ... *long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 Drivers Persins Sat. (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the *long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 Scott Abbat viii. matto, The long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 Scott Abbat viii. matto, The long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 Scott Abbat viii. matto, The long-ribb'd alses are burst and shrunk. 1622 Dravton Poly-olb. xxvii. 44 That *long-ridg'd Rocke, her father's high renowne. 1683 Lond. Gaz. No. 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 Fielding Amedia Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same looting. The *long-robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1894 Safer Persian Pict. 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE Lyv. Poems 117 And *long-roof'd abbey in the dell. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Drivine Worship 280 Plain *long-shafed Crosses without any figure. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 310 Marke what *long-shahed legs above ordinary she [Naturel hath given vnto them [gnats]. 1835-6 Todo Cycl. Anat. I. 653/1. The *long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives of arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. Me

is used as a complement, as long-docked, extended, grown, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging,

gravu, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging, -streaming, -suceeding

1846 McCuloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills. produce coarse *long-combing wool. 1693. J. Dryden in D.'s Juvenal xiv. (1697) 356 A *long-descending Healthful Progeny. 1838 Lytton Leila ii, iii, Long-descending robes of embroidered purple. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2379/4 Lost..., a... Coach Gelding... with a *long dock d Tail. 1718 Prior Solomon ii. 30 The pillars *long extended rows. 1890 W. A Wallace Only a Sister? 41 A faint rumble... at *longer-growing intervals. 1757 Dver Fleece I. 446 Tis the comber's lock, The soft, the snow-white, and the *long-grown flake. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 25/1 The foresayed *longe hanging pallate. 1720 Pope Ilhad xviii. 251 With *long-projected Beams the Seas are bright. 1718 Ibid. xvi. 981 Euphorbus. Swift withdrew the *long-protended Wood. 1675 Cocker Morals 21 Which before time has run his *long-spun Race. 1761-2 HUME Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. Ixii. 668 Long-spun allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1882 J. Walker Yannt to Anda Reekie, etc. 38 He is blest wi lang-spun tacks o' health and life. 1735 Somerville Chase 1. 352 The panting Chace... Leaves a *long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 Pope Iliad xvii. 306 The *long-succeding Numbers who can name? 1850 G. Meredith R. Fewerel xx, Over the open, 'tis a race with the "long-thrown shadows. 18. Special combinations and collocations: long annuities, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; long-axed a., having a long axis; † long-bomes, a nickname for a long-legged person: long-bowls, (a) the annutities which expired in 1000; 1001g-axed an having a long axis; + long-bones, a nickname for a long-legged person; long-bowls, (a) the game of ninepins; (b) 'a game much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence long-bowling; +long-box, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; long-box leads to the property lead to the state of the lead to the box formerly used by hawkers of books; long-bullets = long-bowls (b); long-butt Billiards, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-butt; long card, (a) (see quot. 1862); (b) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; long olay colloq. = Churchwarden 3; long-clothes, the garments of a baby in arms; long-coach (see quot. 1807); † long-cork stang, claret, so called from the length of the corks used long-crop, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bile; †long-cutler, ?a maker of long knives;

long-dated a., +(a) that has existed from a remote date; (b) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; long division (see DIVISION 5 a); long-drop, a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; long Eliza, a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; long-ells, a kind of coarse woollen; +longfifteens ,? some class of lawyers; long finger, the middle finger; also pl. the three middle fingers; long firm (see FIRM sb. 2 d); long-fly Baseball long firm (see FIRM sb. 2 d); long-fly Baseball (see quot.); long-fours, long candles, four of which went to the pound; + Long Friday = Good FRIDAY; + long-gig, a sort of top; long grain = GRAIN sb. 15; long-harness Weaving (see quot.); long-home (see Home sb. 14); long-house, †(a) a privy (obs.); (b) a house of unusual length, spee. the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; long-jawed a. (see quot.); long jump (see JUMP sb. 1 1 b; esp. as one of the 'cvents' of an athletic contest); hence long-jumper, long-jumping; long-leave, -lagger (see quots.); long-liek U.S. slang, molasses (cf. long-sugar); +long-luttle, something very short or small; long-lugged a. Sc., having long ears; fig. eager to listen to secrets or scandal; long-lunged a. = Long-winded 2; +long-man, the lunged $a_i = \text{Long-winded} \ 2$; + long-man, the middle finger; + long-man, the measure of length; (b) a table of lineal measure; (c) = next; + long-metrs, a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; +long-minded a., each containing eight syllables; +long-minded a., patient; +long-mood a., of patient mind, long-suffering; long-nebbed a. Sc., (a) lit. long-nosed; (of a stick) long-pointed; (b) fig. curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; long-netting, the process of catching fish with a long net; long-nines, a kind of long clay tobaccopipe; long oyster, the sea crayfish (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); Long Parliament, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660: +also, the second Parliament dissolved in 1660; † also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661-1678); long-pig, a transl. of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also attrib.; long plane (see quot. 1842); long prayer, in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon; longprimer Printing (see Primer); long-room, an assembly room in a private house or public building; spec. in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; long-rope, a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; long sea, short for long sea passage; also attrib.; long service, (a) Naut. (see quot.); (b) Mil., 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also attrib.; long-shaded, shadowed adjs., casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. bookyómios; long ship flist., a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = L. navis longa; long-short, (a) U.S., 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, wom by women when doing household work' (Bartlett); (b) a trochaic verse (nanceuse); long-shot, (a) a shot fired at a distance; (b) a distant range; also attrib.; long sight, capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; long-sixes, long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. long-fours); long-sleever Austral. slang, atall glass; long-slide Steam-engine Austral. stang, ataligiass; long-stand Steam-engine (see quot.); long-splintery a., consisting of long splinters; +long square Geom., an oblong rectangle; also attrib.; +long-staff, a long cudgel, ? = QUARTER-STAFF; also attrib.; long-staple a. (see quot.); long stitch (see quot.); long-stone, analysis, long staple, a. West (see quot.) 4867). a menhir; long-stroke, (a) Naut. (see quot. 1867); (b) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also attrib; long sugar U.S., molasses; long-sweetening U.S., (a) molasses; (b) (see quot.); long sword (see Sword); long-tackle. Naut. (see quot.); also attrib in long-tackle. block; tlong-tennis, some form of tennis (cf. F. longe paume, tenuis played in an open court); long-threads, warp; long-timbers (see quot.); long-time a., that has been such for a long time; long-togs Naut., landsmen's clothes (Smyth); Long Vacation, summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from

the Christmas and Easter vacations; also attrib.; long voyage (see quot.); long-wall Coal-mining, used attrib. (rarely advb.), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see quot. 1851); +long-warped a., oblong (cf. OE. langvyrpe in Techmer's Zeitschr. 11. 119; long way = long-wall; long whist (see Whist sb.); +long-willed a., long suffering; long-wool, (a) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (b) a long-woolled sheep; also attrib; long writ = prerogative writ (see Prerogative).

(see Prerogative).

1809 R. Langford Introd. Trade 57 *Long annuities 16½ means, that an annuity of 100£ from the present time to the year 1860, will cost... 16½ years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. 1888 Buxnon Finance & Politics 1. 189 note, The 'Long Annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. 1896 Allhut's Syst. Med. 1. 33 The deep orbit and the 'long-axed eyeball going naturally with the long head. c 1485 Digly Myst. (1882) in 190 Ve 'langbaynnes, loselles for-sake 3e pat word! 1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scalt. (1877) 1. 332 Item, the samyn nycht, in Sanctandrois, to the King to play at the 'lang bowlis xiji.s. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Pask. III. vii. 201 *Long-bowling... was performed in a narrow enclosure,... and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it; at these pins the players enclosure,..and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it: at these pins the players bowled in succession. 1876 Encycl. Brit. IV. 180/1 After the suppression of alleys' Long bowling', or 'Dutch rubbers' was practised for a short time. a 1643 Castuwgon Ordinary int. v. (1651) 52, I shall live to see thee Stand in a Play-house doore with thy 'long box, Thy half-crown Library, and cry small Books. 1728 Swith T Past. Dialogno. 33 When you saw Tady at 'long-bullets play. 1792 S. Buswoo D. 16f. P. Metton (1816) 282 He challenged any of them to play long-bullets with him... The little fellow...took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. 1873 BENERT & 'CAVENDEN' 'Billiards 27 The 'long-butt is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1862 'CAVENDEN' 'Billiards 27 The 'long-butt is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1862 'CAVENDEN' 'Billiards 27 The 'long-butt is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1862 'CAVENDEN' 'Billiards 27 The 'long-gards are cards of a suit renaining in one hand after the remainder of the suit is played. 1872 'long Gentleman's Mag. 693 2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depots. 1861 Hughest Tom Broton at Oxf. xxi, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a 'long clay. 1862 SALA Accepted Addr. 8; It was settled almost before he was out of 'long-coth-tes, that he was to be a carpenter. 1770 C. Keart. Sketches fr. Nat. (1790) I. 26 The Margate 'long-coaches, others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. 1829 Margata F. Mildmay xix, The young officer might like a drop o' 'long cork'; bring us... one o' they charet bottles, 1878 I. Inclus Sfort & W. Ni. 27 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or 'long-crop outside the jungle. 1720 Lond. Ga. No. 580, George Cottrell, ... Long cuttler. 1678 Norses Coll. Miss. (1690) 213 He must be the more unwilling to bread of a "long-dat

of something sweetened with "longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. 1653 Yishus Bady Baptim 7 There was but a very 'long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 Scort Gay M. Aly, While that 'langologica' limmer of a lass is gaun fishing in and out of the state of the comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 Scort Gay M. Aly, While that 'langologica' limmer of a lass is gaun fishing in and out of the state of the comparison of the state of the comparison of the

*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. 1899 Baring-Gould Bk. of Weat I. x. 171 The menhirs, locally termed 'longstones, or langstones. 1805 Swith Stailor's Wordbk, "Long-stroke, the order to a boak's crew to stretch out and hang on her. 1894 Imp. 4; Mach. Rev. 1 Dec. 6715/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more. 1838 Civil Eng. 4; Arch. 7rnl. 1. 1994/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. 1859 Barilett Dict. Amer., "Long sugar, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina front the ropiness of it. 1864, "Long sweetening, molasses, so called formerly in Now England. 1838 Encyl. Amer. 1. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane... or of the maple tree. 1704 Rigging 4; Secumanship 1. 156 "Long-tackle-block. 1867 Swith Sailor's Word-bk., Long-tackle-block. 1868 Chapt. 1868

b. In names of animals, etc., as long-bill, a bird with a long bill, e.g. a snipe; long elam, (a) Mya arenaria (see CLAM 50.2 1 d); (b) the razor-elam, finsis americana; long eripple dial, a slowworm; also, a lizard; long dog dial, a greyhound; long-ear, long ears, an ass; also fig. of a human being; long fin Austral., a name for the fishes Caprodon schlegelii and Anthias longimanus, Günth. (Morris); +long-fish,? a fish of the eel of the carry is a name for the Gar-Fish; a name of a breed of long-horned cattle; (b) the long-eared owl, Otus vulgaris; long lugs Sc. = long cars; long-nose, a name for the Gar-Fish; long spur, a bird of the genus Calcarius (or Centro-blaues). long-wing, a name for the swift. phanes); long-wing, a name for the swift; + long-worm,? an adder or viper.

phanes); long-wing, a name for the swift; †long-worm,? an adder or viper.

1884 Times (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sounds a satisfactory bag of the '*long-bills'. 1884 Good, etc. Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim. 1. 707 The 'Soft Clam', '*long Clam', or 'Nanninose'. (Mya arenaria). 1897—Fisheries U.S. II. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor-clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. 1758 W. Borlase Nat. Hist. Corna. 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the 'Long-cripple: It is the slow-worm or deaf-adder of authors. 1864 E. Corna. Gloss. in 'Jinil. K. Inst. Corna. Mar. 1. 17 Long-cripple, a lizard: in some parts applied to the snake. 1896 Braino-Gould Idylls 223 Ile rins away from are. ijst for all the world as if I were along-cripple. 1847 Halliwell, *Long dog, a grey-hound. 1891 T. Hardy Tess (1900) 44/1 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 150 The beast. would sell for no more at a fair than his brother *Long-ear. 1845 Browning Lett. (1899) I. 16 This long-ears bad to be 'dear-Sir'd and obedient-servanted'. 1882 J. E. Tenison-Woods Fish N. S. Wales 33 (Morris) The *long-fin, Anthias longimanus, Günth... may be known by .. the great length of the pectoral fies. 1585 Prosec, Licastano, a kind of *longfish. 1834 Youatt Cattle 188 The *long lorns seem to have first appeared in Craven. 1856 Yafrell Evit. Evids I. 131 Otus unigaris, the Long-horn. 1879 Jefferres Wild Life in S. Co. 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. a 1748 Ransay Condemned Ass 64 Sae poor *lang lugs man pay the kane

for a'. 1836 YARRELL Brit. Fishes I. 391 The Garfish...

*Long-Nose. 1848 C. A. Johns Week at Lizard 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gur-fish, or long-nose. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte Amer. Ornith. IV. 121 Emberica Lapponica Wilson. Lapland *Longspur. 1893 Coves in Lewis & Clark's Exped. I. 349 note, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, centrophanes (Rhynchophanes) maccowni. 1894 R. B. Sharee Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit. I. 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number. 1854 Mary Howitt Pietor. Cal. Seasons 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or *long-wing, disappears. 1648 Gage West Ind. xii. 51 Moules, Rats, *Long-wormes.

C. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as †long-bean = KIDNEY-BEAN: †long ear. a

as +long-bean = KIDNEY-BEAN; +long ear, a name for a kind of barley; long-flax (see quot.); long-leek, the ordinary leek (Allium porrum); long-moss = Long-beard 3; long-pod, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; long purples, a local name for Orchis mascula,

long purples, a local name for Orchis mascula, Lythrum Salicaria, and other plants.

1587 Mascall. Gord. Cuttle (1627) 11 Faciolia, called in...

1587 English kidney-beane, or *long-beane. 1523 Fitzherr.

1188. § 13 *Long-eare hath a flatte eare, halfe an inche brode, and foure inches and more of length. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Long-flax, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. 1867 J. Hogg Microst. II. i. 357 The young flower-stalk of the *long-leek (Allium porrum). 1868 T. Asne Trav. Amer. 1. 126 *Long Moss, Tellandsia Usneoides. 1833 Penny Cycl. 1. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 33 lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. 1821 W. Conrett Amer. Gardening § 196 The best. is. the Windsor-Bean. The "Long-Pod is the next best. 1602 Stars. Ham. IV. vii. 170 There with fantasticke Garlands did she come, Of Crow-flowers, Nettles. Daysies, and *long Purples. 1821 CLAR VIII. Hinstr. II. 90 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. 1bid. 11. 210 (Gloss.), Long purples, purple loose-strife. 1830 Tennyson Dirge v, Round thee blow. long purples of the dale.

d. Cricket: †long ball, a ball hit to a dis-

d. Cricket: †long ball, a ball hit to a distance; long field (off, on), the position of a fieldsman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position; long-hop, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; long off, on, short for long field off, on; long-stop, a field sman who stands behind the wicketkeeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence long-

long-stop, a heldsman who stands bening the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence long-stop vbl., to field as long-stop, whence long-stopping vbl. sb. Also long leg, long slip (see the sbs.).

1744 J. Love Cricket (1770) III. 3 Some [fieldsmen], at a Distance, for the "Long Ball wait. 1843 "Long field [see long on below]. 1862 Lond. Soc. 11. 115/2 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field. 1850 "Pat Cricketer's Man. 43 "Long Field Off.—This situation demands a person who can throw well. Long Field On is of a character with the 'off'. 1880 Times 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field-off. 1837 New Sporting Mag. XI. 108 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as "long hops. 1867 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 432 The ball should come skinning in with a long hop to the top of the balls. 1844 Ibid. 476 A drive to "long-off. 1901. Michael Firg. Barbarians xv. 295 A miraculous catch which he made at long-off. 1843 "A Wykhmanst" Pract. Hints on Cricket Prontisp., The 'long on', or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with. 1997 COLMAN Heir at Lavu II. ii, I'll make you my 'long-stop at cricket. 1884 Lillywehite's Cricket Ann. 103 Reliable long-stop and very smart in the long-field. 1860 Bailey's Mag. 1. 34 Lords', where, in days of yore.. Beagley 'long stopped. Ibid. 303 The 'long stopping of Diver. 1871 G. MEREDITH II. Richmond 'vi, We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. In various phrases with preps. +a. At long: = 'at length'; (a) after a long time, in the end; (b) in an extended manner, in many

words, fully.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure hames. 1532 Mork Confut. Tindate Wks. 570/2, I shall purpose to treate of thys matter more at long. 1565 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith 139 h, It were .. superfluous at longe to discusse.

b. Before long: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So ere long, Erriona.

1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long. 1813 SOUTHEY Nelson II. 196 Let us hope that these islands may, ere long, be made free and independent. 1871 Trollore Raifh the Heir Alli. 426 'Bye, bye', said Neefit, 'I'll be here again before long'. 1872 SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud. (1873) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes. 1892 Rookman Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

C. By long and by last (? dial.): in the end. 1900 Longm. Mag. Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermut bridge.

d. For long: †(a) long ago (obs.); (b) throughout a long period (occas. for long and long, for long logether); also predicatively, destined or likely to continue long.

long together); also predicatively, destined of likely to continue long.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4507 For lang was said, and yeit sua bes, 'Hert sun for gettes bat ne ei seis'. a 1548 HALL Chron., Rich. 111 56 For long we have sought the furious bore, and now we have found him. 1729 B. Lynde Diary 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. 1803 MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. 1839 Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press (1840) 11. 535 No man

...kept himself for long and long, at a fearful...speed, as did Lord Brougham. 1856 F. E. PAGET Owlet of Owlst. 148 Her back aches.. frightfully if she sits up for long together. 1874 LD. HOUGHTON IN T. W. Reid Life (1891) 11. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest news I have heard for long. 1895 MRS. H. WARD Bessie Costrell 121 The children...had been restless for long.

† e. Of long: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. OF 53.) Olss.
1583 STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C. IV. 24 b, The Castle of Antwerpe..had of long been a denne of murderers. 1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 1323 The Lion..gan him avize..what had of long Become of him. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 1 The Turks baue of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. 1615 W. Lawson Country Housew. Gard. (1626) 39 Suckers of long doe not beare. 1625 Bacon. Ess., Judicature (Arb.) 453 Penall Lawes, if they have beene Sleepers of long.

† f. On long: in length. Obs.
1330 Cursor M. 21664 O four corner be arche was

† f. On long: in length. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 21664 O four corner be arche was made, Als has be cros on lang and brade.

ande, Als has be cros on lang and brade.

† g. Umbe long: after a long interval. Obs.

† 88 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) 125 Da andswarode he ymbe long and cwæð. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 518 Pes sondesmon, umbe long...com, & brohte wið him fifti scolmeistres.

† h. With the longest: for a very long time. 1636 tr. Florus's Hist. iv. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind. stayed with the longest [L. moram faceret] at Brundisium.

i. At (the) longest: on the longest estimate. 1857 Puser Lenten Serm. xii. (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man.

2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in to take long. † This long (used advb.): for this long time (obs.). That long collog.): that length

to take long. + This long (used advb.): for this long time (obs.). That long colloq.): that length of time.

of time.

c 1470 Henry Wallace 1. 262 Du sone, this lang quhar has thow beyne? 1565 T. Stapleton tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng. 31 Forsakyng that anneient religion whiche this longe both I and my people hane observed. 1635 J. Hayward tr. Biond's Bunish'd Virg. 102 Otherwise he had never.. this long have deferr'd its discovery. 1898 Engineering Mag. XVI. 67 h will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip. 1901 A. Hore Tristram of Blent xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates. Mod. Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work.

b. as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (a) it is (was, will be, etc.) long before, since, to (something); it will be long first; ere it be long. † Also

thing); it will be long first; ere it be long. + Also long to (used absol.) = 'long first'. + Also ellipt.,

though long first.

though long first.

?c1000 in Sax, Leechd. 111. 434 Næs lang to by bæt his brobor byses lænan lifes timan geendode. c1400 MAUNDEN.
(Roxb.) 1. 41 tes lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. 1485 CXXTON Paris 4. V. 39 It shal not be longe to but that ye shal be hyely næryed. 1540-1 ELYOI Image Gov., 7 There shall be or it bee longe, a more ample remembraunce. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm. 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre.. or ever it were longe. c1502 MARLOWE Massacre Paris XX. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him. 1606 ROLLOCK 1 Thess. iii. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to, 1616 T. MATHEWS Let. in Ussher's Lett. 11680) 36 God now at last, though long first, sending so good opportunity. 1631 WEEVER AME. Finneral Mon. 223 As it was long before he could be perswaded to take a Prebend of Lincolne. 1690 Lady MARY BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MISS. Comm. App. v. 22, 1 hope now it will not be long before 1 see you at Exton 1740 tr. De Monky's Fort. Country-Maid (1741) I. 47 It will not be long first. 1824 Miss FERRIER Inher. Ixvi, Shell bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. The long and the short of (it, etc.), less frequently the short and the long: the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, to make short of long: to

stance, upshot. Also, to make short of long: to make a long story short.

1500 Merch. & Child in Hazlitt Early Pop. Poctry 1, 135 Thys ys the schotte and longe. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. 11. i. 137 There's the short and the long was this. 1642 J. Eaton Honeye. Free Instif. 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of beleeving. that Christ maketh this the short and long of all. 1600 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 412 This is the long and the short of it. 1713 Addison Guardian No. 108 ? 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter. 1770 Foote Lame Lover 11. Wks. 1799 II. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short on t. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop xxxv, The short and the long of it is, that letc.] 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano IV. vii. 160 There, to make short of long, was he way-laid By many knights at once. 1898 Besant Orange Girl 1. ix, The long and the short of it. is that you must pay me this money.

1I. As 5b. (with a and plural).

4. Mus. A long note; spec. in the early notation,

4. Mus. A long note; spec. in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. † Long and short (see

by which it was denoted. † Long and short (see quot. 1597).

1406 Towneley Myst. xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he broght foure & twenty to a long. 1506 Coraine Treat. Hunting Div b, Where the Fore is earthed, blowe for the Terriers after this manner: One long and two short. 1504 Barneleld Sheph. Cont. iii, My Prick-Song's alwayes full of Largues and Longs. 1507 Moreley Introd. Mus. 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied togither, and then another of the same kinde alone. a 1619 Fotherby Atheom. In. xii. § 1 (1622) 334 The Art of Musicke mixeth contrary sounds in her Songes: as Sharps, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. 1674 Playford Skill Mus. I. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four. 1706 A. Bedford Temple Mus. xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a

Breve. 1782 Burney Hist, Mus. II. iii. 184 The first consists of a succession of Longs and Breves. 1887 Browning Parleyings gu. Cert. People Wks. 1896 II. 730/1 Larges and Longs and Breves displacing quite Crotchet-and-quaver permess. 1891 W. Pole Philos. Mus. 162 The breve being intended to be held about half the time of the long.

attrib. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Character, Long Rest. 1886 W. S. ROCKSTRO Hist. Mus. iii. 35 Perfect Long Rest. Imperfect Long Rest.

5. Prosody. A long syllable. Longs and shorts: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (nonce-use) long-and-short guantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification.

quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (nonce-use) long-and-short 7:, to make Greek or Latin verses.

a 1548 Hall Chrom. Rich. 111 42 This poeticall schoole-mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to be abbreviate shorter by the hed. 1811 Ivron Hints from Hor. 514 Whom public schools compel To 'long and short' before they're taught to spell. 1851 Carline Sterling 1. iv. (1872) 29 Classicality. . greatly distinguishable from. death in longs and shorts. 1871 M. Arnotto Friendship's Garland vi. 51, 'I have seen some longs and shorts of Hittall's', said 1, 'about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad'. 1872 Young Gentleman's Mag. 23/1 As two shorts are supposed to equal one long, you may .. put a dactyl for a spondee.

6. Building. Longs and shorts: long and short

6. Building. Longs and shorts; long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry characterized by this arrangement. Also attrib., as in long-and-short work,

masonry.

masonry.

1845 Petrie Round Towers Irel. ii. iii. 188 Long and short.
... This masonry consists of alternate long and short blocks of ashlar, or hewn stone, bonding into the wall. 1863 G. G. Scott Westm. Abbey (ed. 2) 11 A small loop window. with long-and-short work in the jambs. 1884 Earle Ags. Lif. 54 Of Saxon construction a chief peculiarity is that which is called 'longs and shorts'. It occurs in coins of towers, in panelling work, and sometimes in door jambs.

7. = Long Vacation (A. 18).
1885 M. Pattison Mem. 149, 1 began the Long in the belief that I was going in for my degree in November. 1888 Echoes Oxford Mag. (1800) 111 If you date to come up in the Long. 1891 Daily News 25 Oct. 2/3 (Oxford] had not yet awakened from the lethargy of the 'Long'.

8. pl. = long-clothes.
1841 J. T. Hewlett Parish Clerk II. 63 A baby in longs.
9. pl. Long whist. (See Whist sb.) Pare.
1842 J. T. Hewlett Parish Clerk II. 29 Shilling points at longs. were the fashion, 1850 Bohn's Handbk. Games 162.
10. Comm. One who has purchased in expectation of future demand.

tion of future demand.

1881 Chicago Times 12 Mar., Under negotiations by the 'longs'.. the market [i.e. for pork] fell back 5c. 1890 Daily News 2 Sept. 2/5 Wheat.. fell off owing to longs unloading, 1897 If Sept. Gaz. 23 Aug. 5/1 'Longs' circulating sensational accounts of damage done to the spring wheat crop.

Long ([en]), a.2 Also 3-5, north. dial. 8-9 lang, 4-5 lange, 5-6 longe. [Aphetic f. ME. ilong, OE. gelang Along a.1] Phr. Long of († long on): attributable to, owing to, on account of, because of, 'along of'. Now arch.

count of, because of, 'along of'. Now arch. and dial.

c1200 Ormin 13377 All Crisstene follkess hald Iss lang of Cristess hellpe. c1275 Lav. 15886 Sai waren [= whereon] hit his lang bat be wal falleb. a1300 Cursor M. 6030 Al his wrak on me es lang [Fair] hange, Trin. longel. c1330 Spec. Gy Warw. 750 Here 3e muwen se be wrong And knowe, whereon hit is long [v.r., nlangel. c1350 St. Mary Magd. 464 in Horstim. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 86 All my los es lang on be. a1400-50 Alexander 4606 Slik lust is lang on be leuir & likand spices. c1480 CANTON Somes of Aymon i. 50 Neuer we shall faylle you but if it be longe of you. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 535 Whether it were of the Englysshmen longe or of the Portyngaleys, moche harme was done to the Spaynyardys. 1549 COVERDALE Frasm. Par. 170hn 44 All is long of the darkenes of the hate of his brother, that hath so blynded his eyes. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Adms. it. (1882) 33 Who is it long of, can you tell? 1591 Florio 2nd Fraites 51, I wot not what it is long of, but I haue no stomack. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass, Prol. (Ard.) 3 Its all long on you, I could not get my part a night or two before. 1651 BANKER Saints' Rest. v. § 2. 61 That the very Damned live, is to be ascribed to him; That they live in misery, is long of themselves. 1705 J. Blair in Perry Hist. Cott. Am. Col. Ch. I. 148, I do again assure you it shall not be long of me if our differences be long lived. 1749 CAESTERFIELD Lett. 24 Nov. (1862) I. 377, I have told the French Minister, as how, that if that affair be not soon concluded, your Lordship would think it all long of him. 1881 Swinsuran Mary Stuart in, i. 13 That all these Have fallen out profitless, 'tis long of you.

Long (1/21), adv. Compared longer (1/21951), longest (1/219681). Forms: I lange, longe, 2-longe, 3-5, Sc. 6-9 lang, 3-5 longe, 5-long. See also Leng, Lenger, Lenger, [Oc.

longes (prij, tak). Compared tonger (prigsa), longest (prigest). Forms: I lange, longe, 2 lange, Orm. lannge, 3-5, Sc. 6-9 lang, 3-5 longe, 5-long. See also LENG, LENGER, LENGEST. [OE. lange, longe, = OFris, lange, longe, OS. lango (Du. lango, OHG. lango (MHG., mod.G. lango):—OTeut. *lango, f. *lango LONG a.]

1. For or during a long time.

†Long a day (Spenser): for a long time. [Prob. for long of the day: cf. 'long time of be dei,' quot. a 1225 in A. 7. Possibly the rare phrase long the day may have had this origin; but see 6 below.]

**Beomuty(C.) 2344 Peah de bord-welan beolde lange. c 888

K. ÆLERGE Boeth. (Sedgefield) xxxv. § 7 Da he da longe and longe hearpode, da cleopode se hellwara cyning. c 1175

*Lamb. Hom. 25 3ct ic mei longe libben. c 1200 ORMIN 210

*Forrwhi pe preost swa lannge wass patt das3 att Godess

allterr. c 1250 Out 4 Night. 466 He nis nother 3cp ne wis, That longe abid war him nod nis.. a 1300 Cursor M. 169

Lesus quen be lang had fast Was fondid wit be wik gast.

1340 Ayenb. 205 A roted eppel amang be holen, makep

rotie be yzonnde, yef he is longe ber amange. c1400 Maundew. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pai wald bat it schuld hafe lang lasted. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 22 § 4 Laborets... longe sitting at ther brekfast at ther dyner and nonemete. a1548 Hall. Chron., Ediv. II. 192 b, This matter. hangyng long in consultacion. 1562 Pilkington Expos. Abdyas Pref. 9 Tyrannes raygne not long. 1590 SFENSER F. Q. 1. x. 9 Most vertuous virgin.. That.. hast wandered through the world now long a day. 1596 Hill. VI. iii. 4 1s this the timely joy, which I expected long. c1605 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 178, 1469. K. henry 6 proclamed kinge, but continued not longe. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 372 If they could spare members, they must attend long. 1697 Drivden Americk. 501 They long suspend the Fortune of the Field. 1721 Ramsay Prospect Plenty vii, Lang have they ply'd that trade. 1766 Goldsm. Hermit viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1787 JEFFERSON Writ. (1839) II. 322 We have long been expecting a packet. 1844 Thritwall. Greece VIII. 115 The principle, which had long been generally admitted in the Greek republics, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano ii. 1 Gerbert's disciple once, but long a nonk Of Sant Evreult. 1895 F. Harrison in 19th Cent. Aug. 215 Many of his criticisms of modern scientific philosophy are preceded by advs. of comparison (as, how, so, thus, loo, etc.), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. Long a. 8.) So (or as) long as:

cisely those which I have long urged.

b. In the comparative and superlative, or preceded by advs. of comparison (as, how, so, thus, too, etc.), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. Long a. 8.) So (or as) long as: often nearly equivalent to 'provided that', 'if only'.

c900 tr. Bada's Hist. w. xxv. (Schipper) 406 lc., be., metywde., hu lange bu on hreowe awunian secole. 971 Hickl. Hom. 160 Swa lange swa ze dis dydon dara anum deon me zelyfdon. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1816 To longe we habbed idriuen ure durischipes. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saint's vii. (Tacobus Minor) 602 Ay be langare he sat sa, be mare grew his sorow & va. c 1400 Lanfranc's Crungs. 37 If bat a wounde hab be to longe in be eir open. hanne [etc.]. 1433 Rotts of Tault. 1V. 244/1 Whiles and as longe as hit is or shall be soo. c 1500 Metusine lv. 331 So long rode geffray that he came to the Castel. 1513 Mone in Grafton Chron. (1568)11.775 The Cardinall perceyved that the Queene waxed ever the longer the farther of. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) xix. 13 How lang still I this lyfe inleid. 1567 Gude & Godfie Ball. (S. T. S.) 27 Als lang as I leue on this eird. 1568 Thrsey Disc. Mariage C viij b. I have alreadie troubled them to long. 1500 Spenser F. Q. n. viii. 28 The guilt, which if he lined had thus long, His life for dew renenge should deare abye. 1631 GOMG God's Arrores m. lxv. 304 A liquour. which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1642 I. Shutte Sarah & Hagar 1049) 171 Absalon. kept his wrath so long: until it burst out into blood. c 1680 Beylengue Scrom. (1729) I. 68 So long as there are devils in hell. 1715 Attrebers On Mart. Knvii. 25 in Scrom. (1734) I. 127 Thus long have they Jews] been no Nation. 1732 Bebertley. Alifabr. 11 S 20 The world. always will be the same, as long as men are men. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 29/2 How long did you live with Sielahut at Delhi? 1825 Threeway On Mart. Knvii. 25 in Scrom. (1734) I. 127 Thus long have they Jews] been no Nation. 1732 Bebertley. Alifabr. 11 S 20 The world. 1865 F. H. Nix

d. 1, you, etc. may (do something) long enough: a colloquial phrase expressing hopelessness of result. Now usually followed by before conj.

1530 Palsor. 616/2, I may do a thing longe ynough, which sayeng we use whan we signifye our labour to be in vayne.

Thou maye krye longe ynough: that beau brain: 1871 Browning Hervi Riel xi, Search the heroes flung pell-mell On the Louvre, face and flank; You shall look long enough ere you come to Herve Riel.

2. The suppression of the qualified adj., adv., or phrase, in expressions like to be long about one's course, causes the adv. long to assume the character.

work, causes the adv. long to assume the character

phrase, in expressions like to be long about one's awork, causes the adv. long to assume the character of a quasi-adjectival predicate = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'. Const. in. † of, † a (with gerund; the prep. is now often omitted colloq.), also followed by eonj. ere, or. lefore.

The originally advb. character of the word in this use is shown by the form longe (riming with longe) in the first example, and by the analogy of the similar use of the advb, phrase in to be a long time. Cf. however F. être long â. c1200 S. Eng. Leg. l. 145/1368 Sundel be pope was annyd bat he hadde i-beo so longe. 1479 Paston Lett. III. 258 Let myn oncle... kepe the patent... tyll he have hys mone, and that shall not he longe to, 1530 Thoale Num. xiv. 18 The Lorde is longe yer he be angrye, and full of mercy. 1539 Cranmer's Bible Matt. xxiv. 48 My lord will be long a commyng. 1542 UOALL Erasm. Apoph. 268 Which thyng forasmuch as it was veray slacke and longe in dooyng... he assaied to passe ouer the sea of Adria. 1560 J. Daus tt. Steidane's Comm. 86 b. Wenttomete... the Emperour, but they were longe or they myght be suffered to come to his speche. 1666 G. W[Concockel] Hist. Iestine vi. 31 That the Empire which was so long a getting... might not come to wracke. 1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. 111, iii. 8 lle not be long before I call upon thee. 1612 CHAFMAN Widdowses Teares t. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Goe, lle not be long. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin 294 The witcheraft of Rhetorique being ended, which is not long a doing. 1671 H. M. tr. Erasm. Colloq. 545, I advise to be long a chusing

a kind of life. 1780 H. WALFOLE Lett. (1902) 26 It is from Glasgow, whence I am still longer before I believe. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Warning IV. 242 You shall..remain..till I have discovered the whole of your vile plot, which will not be long first. 1799 ANNA SEWAND Lett. (1811) V. 257 The real author cannot be long of being deterref. 1803 Lovinum II. 57 The wound was long before it was healed. a 1814 Last Act II. i. in New Brit. Theatre II. 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? II. 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? In truth, I think him long. 1829 Scott Amne of G. ix, They were not long of discovering the letted-nepont. 1880 From Engran 53 His remarkable ability was not long in showing itself. 1894 Patt Mail Mail Mag. Mar. II. 740 The opportunity was not long in coming.

D. Not to be long for this world: to have only a short time to live.

a short time to live.

1822 Byron Let. to 9. Murray 23 Sept., If it is, I cannot be long for this world.

3. With an agent-nonn, as long-liver. Also longer, longest liver, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor.'

8. With an agent-nonn, as long-liver. Also longer, longest liver, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor'.

1485 Rolls of Partt. VI. 271/2 The longest liver of them. 1522 in Eng. Gildis (1870) 237 The sayd Elizabethe nowe has wyfie yf she be longer lyu.r. 1530 PAISGR. 317/2 Longe taryer. 1602 Narcissus (1893) 241 Why am I longer liver? 1602 Rr. Hourins Funcral Serm. (1685) 33 The longest liver hath no more but that he is longer a dying than others. 1781 Mad. D'Arbelay Diary Aug., He is strongbuilt, I date say he will be a very long liver. 1818 Creitse Digest (ed. 2) H. 311 For and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the longer liver of them. 1869 Hughest Alfred Gl. iv. 53 The longest liver I should take land and treasure. 1873 H. Spreage Stud. Sociol. 1820 94 The qualities which make him likely to be a long-liver.

4. Followed by ofter, before, +eft. cre, +or, or since ladvs., conjs., or preps.): At, from, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated.

a 1300 Curser M. 5259 Sun i wend, lang sipengan, bat wild heistes had be slain. Ibid. 1503 Him. I sagh lang ar wit him in rate. c 1425 Wyntoen Crom. III. iii. 508 Scotland was dyssawarra left And wast nere lyand lang thaneeft. a 1400-50 Alexander 1145 Pare he lies with his ledis lang or he foundes. 1470-85 Malony Arthur I. iii, Alle the estates were longe or day in the chirche for to praye. 1513 More in Graffon Chron. (1569 H. 759 One Mistle-brooke long before morning came in great haste. 1533 Ln. Bereier Frois. I. vii. 5 The kying sawe his suster, whom he had nat sene long before. c 1530 Tindale Rroll. to Jonah (1551). Wycleffe preached repetituance vito our lathers not longe sence. 1560 Days it. Steidaw's Comm., 200 b, And Son tot longe after they burned Luthers workes.

a 1649 Dremm. or Hawith. Pears Wks. (1711) 25 The longestic dead from bursted graves arise. 1662 Smt. Linge. Colored Res. (1830) L. 28 A prison. the ruins of which long after remained on the left bank of the Scine. 1865 M. Pattison Ess. (1880) L. 28 A

5. The comparative is used (chiefly with qualifying adv., as any, no, much, a little, etc.) in the sense: After the point of time indicated by the context (= L. amplius, F. plus with negative, G. mehr). No longer: not now as formerly.

context (= 1. amptius, r. pius with negative, c. mehr). No longer: not now as formerly.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1300 To line moght he na langar drei,

1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. xi, Vp I rase, no langer wald I lye.

1594 Sinaks Rich. III, i. iii. 137, I can no longer hold me patient. 162 STILLINGEL Orig. Sacr. it. vii. 87 There should a time come when the Ceremoniall Law should oblige no longer. 1766 Golosm. Vic. II. xxviii, Happiness I fear is no longer reserved for me here. 1802 Hatte d. 126, I could no longer dissemble with myself. 1894 Hall Canse Manaman III. xix. 190 There was no longer any room for doubt.

B. Subjoined to expressions designating a period

6. Subjoined to expressions designating a period

11. xix. 190 There was no longer any room for doubt.

6. Subjoined to expressions designating a period of time, with the sense: Throughout the length of (the period specified). [Cf. G. sein leben lang.] † Also rarely poet. in reversed order, as long the day (cf. long a day under 1).

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 264/122 Heore 5at was swipe faste i-mad: boru3 al be 3ere longue. 1530 Tindale Ansa, More iv. xi. Wks. (1573) 332 There were martyrs that suffered martyrdome for the name of Christ all the yeare long. 1586 Grafton Chron. I. 160 He traveyled all night long to Winchester warde. c1866 CTress Pembroke Ps. LXXI. v. Thy gratious glory Was my ditty long the day. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. 1. 32 The Sunne that measures heaven all day long. a 1641 Br. Motnatou Acts & Mon. (1624) 478 Without any change or alteration all the Sabbath long. 1650 Trape. Comm. Num. xxiii. 10 Carnall men. live all their liveslong in Dalilah's lap. 1659 H. L'Estrange Alliance Div. Off. 154 All Lent long... the very faithful themselves were cast upon their kness. 1720 T. Goroon Humourist 1. 158 In Scotland... a Man must be all Sunday long tied either to the Kirk or his Chamber. 1825 Therwall. Crit. Less. 36 Acustomed to pass their nights the whole summer long in the open air. 1849 Helps Friends in C. 11. iv. 92 Vou are out all day long with the sheep. 1875 Browning Arristoph. Apol. 1064 While.. the lesson long, No learner ever dared to cross his legs. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed.) 111. 245 He was to continue working all his life long at that and at no other. † 7. At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far. Obs. rare.

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 2485 So longe he hauen deben numen To flum iurdon dat be ben cumen. 13.. in Minor V. Vern. MS. 502 Two wyues sat 30nder, langare. c1450 Merlin 155 Thei smyten.. so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge

of speres half a myle longe. 1523 BERNERS tr. Froissari 1. ix. 7 She., rode to warde Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresys. 1522 in More Confut. Barnes viii, M.'s Wks. (1557) 782/2 The church through oute all the worlde scattered farre and long. 1542 Lam. 4 Piteons Treat. in Harl. Misc. (1809) IV. 535 His gallyes.. were harboured fyue legges longe frome the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 D. Rowland Lazarillo II. (1672) R viii, All the way long did I nothing hut think upon my good Gypseys. +8. With a long step. Obs.
1705 Lond. Gaz., No. 4116/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long.

9. Comb. When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., the word. like most other advs., is commonly

the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as long-accustomed, -borne, -expected, etc. Also Long-continued, Long-lasting, Long-living.

the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphened, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as long-accustomed, -borne, -expected, etc. Also Long-accustomed, -borne, -expected, etc. Also Long-continued, -borne, -expected, etc. Also Long-continued, -borne, -expected, etc. Also Long-continued, -borne, -expected, etc. Also Long-contailed, -continued, -con

b. With the sense 'lo or at a great distance'; in

b. With the sense 'lo or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly poet. as long-destroying, -travelled, wandered, -withdrawing.

1632 Lithgoow Trav. vii. 326 Our long-reaching Ordonance.

21649 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 Milton P. L. xii. 313 Who shall. bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wanderd man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. Flataman Heraclitus Ridens No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment 1 have made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 Pope Iliad viii. 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet. 1718-46 Thomson Spring 67 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autunn spread his treasures. 1870 Hawthorne Eng. Note-Bks. (1879) II. 23 He is a. widely and long travelled man.

Long [17], v.1 Forms: 1 langian, 3-4 longen, 3-6 longe, north. lang, (3 longy, 3, 6 longue, 4 loungy, 5 lung, longyn), 3-long. [OE. langian OS. langon impers. = sense 5 below (Ml)u. langen to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to ex-

tend, hold out, offer, Du. langen to offer, present), OHG. langen impers. = sense 5 (MHG., G. langen to reach, extend, suffice), ON. langa impers. and pers. to desire, long: -OTeut. *langojan, *langsejan f. *lango-Long a.¹]

f.*lango-Long a.1]

†1. 1. intr. To grow longer; to lengthen. Obs. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 111. 250 Ponne se daz langað ponne gað seo sunne norðweard. 13. K. Alís. 139 Averil is meory, and longith the day. c 1335 Song on Passion 2 in O. E. Misc. 193 Soner is comen. bis day biginnie to longe. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 245 The dayes longyth fro equinoccium forth, and the nyghives shortith.
†2. trans. To lengthen, prolong. Obs. 1382 Wyclif Eecl. viii. 12 Be ther not good to the vnpitouse, ne be ther aferr longid the dayes of hym. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 202 Prayer longyth a mannys lyue. ?a 1500 Roberd of Cysille 32 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 271 Hys dwellynge thost he there to longe.
†3. To long away [used to tr. L. člongåre]. a. trans. To put far away, b. intr. To depart. Obs. 1382 Wyclif Ps. Ixxxvii. 19 Thou longedest awei (Yulg. clongasti) fro me frend and neshebore. — Ecclus. xxxv. 22 The Lord shal not longen awey [Vulg. clongasti]. 4. trans. To cause to pass over a certain distance (see quots.). dial.

(see quots.). dial.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 71 Long it hither: Reach it hither. Suffolk. a 1815 Forent Voc. E. Anglia, Long, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. +5. impers. with accus. Me longs (longeth):

I have a yearning desire; I long. Const. after, or to with sb. orinf. Obs. (Cf. to think long, Long a. 9b.) with 80. O'lini. Obs. (Cl. to think long, Long a. 9b.).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. II. xi. § 1 pet us nu æfter swelcum longian mæze swelce þa wæron. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 149 Him wile sone longe þar after. c 1200 S. Fng. Leg. 1.
199/14 Him elonguede with hire brober to speke. a 1300 Cursor M. 2014! Hir langed sare hir sun cum to. a 1340 Hamote Psatter exxxix. 9 Vs langis eftire a thynge of þe warld. 1406 Hoccleve La Male Regle 38 Me longed aftir nouelrie.

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly Const. for (+after, occas. + at, +to), or to with inf. (The only current sense.) + Also, to be restless

Const. for († after, occas. † al, † lo), or lo with inf. (The only current sense.) † Also, to be restless or impatient lill (something is attained).

a 1300 Cursor M. 10543 (Cott.) Pan sal bon find bin husband par, but bon has langed efter sare. c 1386-90 Cursoer M. 10543 (Cott.) Pan sal bon find bin husband par, but bon has langed efter sare. c 1386-90 Cursoer Prol. 12 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. c 1470 Henry Wallace 10. 352 Rycht sar he langyt the tonne of Ayr to se. c 1500 Melusine xix. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXIX. Percy Soc.) 138 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thyuges, he it ryght or wrong. 1530 Palsor. 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or insteth for a thynge that she wolde eate or drinke of. a 1544 Montgome Echeric & Slac 177, I langt in Luiss bow to shute. 1590 Mariowe Echu. 11, 11. 18 20 Cone, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 Bible Ps. cxix. 40, I haue longed after thy precepts. 1631 Lithow Trav. X. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, . hee quietly left his Lodging. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversal. ii. 120 But what if any of the Ladies shouldlong? Well, here take it, and the D—I do you good with it. 1786 Man. D'Arbilax Diary 8 Nov., Though she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. Wilson City of Plague 1. ii. 31 As the cold grave that longeth for its coffin. 1855 Kingsley Heroes, Thesus 1. 107 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone. 1865 Taollope Bellon Est. Xviii. 338 This man longed for her,—desired to call her his own. 1884 F. Temple Relat. Relig. 8, Sci. viii. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages have longed for external support to their faith. † 7. Const. an adv. or advb. phr. with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. Obs.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 157 Hin wile sone longe biderward. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1915 Mi longed heonneward. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 3649 Po b or impatient till (something is attained).

kalang akin). The simple vb. is now superseded in general use by the compound Belong v.]

1. intr. To be appropriate to (+ occas. for); to pertain to (+ rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency. Now only poet. as a rare archaism (written 'long as if short for

belong).
?a 1000 Charter Edw. Conf. in Kemble Cod. Dipl. (1846)
IV. 215 Alle da land de longen into dare halaxen stowe. a1300
Cursor M. 2808 Has bou her. ani man. to be langand or hei or lau. c1330 R. Baunne Chron. (1810) & Unto be Marche gan long an erle, Wolnot he hight. c1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 23 His astrelable longinge for his Art. — Sqr. 's T. & Hym lakked noght that longeth to a kyng. a1400 Prymer (1891) 73 God to wham it longeth alone to haue mercy. c1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 19 Withe observanness longyng for a kyng. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls V. 277 A swyneherde longynge to the kynge. c1489 CANTON Faytes of A. IV. x. 28 It is a thinge whereof the knowledge longeth unto him. 1508 Dunbar Tha mariit wemen 407 For neuer 1 likit a leid that langit till his blude. 1508

FISHER 7 Penit. Ps. xxxviii. Wks. (1876) \$2 Vf the thynge asked of almyghty god be longynge and not contrary to the soules helth. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V 70 Their.. fraunchises longyng or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1556 SHARS. Tam. Str. IN. iv. 6 With such austeritic as longeth to a father. 1600 HOLLAND Livy v. xxi. 194 But hereto longeth a tale. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. viii. § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanique as longeth to the production of the natures afore rehearsed. 1647 H. Mone Song of Soul. In. ii. I. xivii. But that full grasp of vast Eternite: Longs not to beings simply vegetive. 1650 FULLER Pisgah III. III. 383 West-gate where Shuppim and Hosah were Porters. To them also longed the gate Shallecheth. 1868-70 Monars Earthly Par. I. 240 He will give thee everything That longs unto the daughter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fit-

unto the danghter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, beseem. Obs.

?a 1366 CHAUCHA Rom. Rose 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. c 1360 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to deffende hom.

1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 237 In towne, as it longes, pe osul twyterep mery songes. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle loye and gladnesse, as longeth to a maiden for to have. 1450-80 tr. Secreta Secret. 5 That, pat longith not to be knowe. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V 64 It longeth not to clerkes to intermele of them. 1564 tr. P. Martyr's Comm. Judges 211 b, That longeth to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (Const. to. unile.) To be the property or

7. Martyr's Comm. Inages 211 b, 1 hat longeth to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (Const. to, unto.) To be the property or rightful possession of; = Belong v. 3. Obs.

1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 11 Pe catel longynge to be companye. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4818 The maners that to the bischop langed. c1450 Merlin 140 All the londe that longeth to the crowne. a1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V 63
Any hous or edefice or place of ground longyng to any of the saied citezens. a1552 Leland Collect. 1. 235 Fulco had robhid Ruyton a castle longging to Straunge. 1608
Day Law-Trickes v. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longs this mansion?

Long, obs. form of LUNG; aphetic f. Along.

-long (lon), †-longs suffix, forming advs. The earliest instance is endlong, from ON. endlang-radj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of Long a.; but in Eng. it was principally used as adv.,

Long a.; but in Eng. it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like sideling, headling, backling. The ending -long thus came to be regarded as a variant of -LING suffix 2. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form endelyng for endlong, and, on the other hand, the substitution of headlong(s, sidelong(s, flatlong(s for the earlier headling(s, sideling(s, flatling(s, | Longa (lenga), Mus. Also 7 longo. [It., a. med.L. longa (sc. nota), fem. of longus long.]

ELONG Sb. 4.

c1648-50 BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jrnt. (1818) 181 What though brieves too be made longo's? 1753 in CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. 1803 SHEDLOCK It. Rieman's Dict. Mins., though brieves too be made longon.

Cycl. Supp. 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. Riemann's Dict. Mus.,
Longa (), the second longest note of mensurable music

of Maxima.

Longable, obs. form of LAND-GAVEL 1407 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.
App. v. 329 The Kings chief rent called Longable.
Longabo, longacion: see Longanon.

† Long-acre. Obs. Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre.
(Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In quots. allusive = one's estate

London street.) In quots. allustre = one's estate or patrimony.

1607 Middleron Trick to catch the Otd One 1. i, But where's Long.acre? in my vncle's conscience, which is 3 yeares voyage about.

1608 I'orksh. Trag. 1. ix, In a word, Sir, I have consumed all, played away long.acre.

1659 Lady Allimony 11. i. B 3 h, It will run like Quicksilver over all their Hushands Demains: and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long acre.

100g-acu minate, a. Bot. [f. L. long-us long Laving are]. Having a long tapering point

+ Acuminate.] Having a long tapering point.

1870 Hookes Stud. Flora 336 Salix fragilis; leaves lanceolate long-acuminate.

Long@val, ctc., var. or obs. ff. Longeval, etc.

Long-ago. Attrib. use of the advb. phrase long ago (see Ago): That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-so. and so.,

the distant past or its events; rarely in pl.

a 1834 Coleridge in Blacken, Mag. CXXXI. (1882) 116/2
a 1834 Coleridge in Blacken, Mag. CXXXI. (1882) 116/2
a 1834 Coleridge in Blacken, Mag. CXXXI. (1882) 116/2
illong, long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double-touch.
1851 Longe, Gold. Leg. 1. Custl. Vautsberg, The shapes of
juyand woe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A.A. Proctea
Leg. & Lyr. 205, I have huried grief and sorrow in the
depths of Long-ago. 1872 Lever Ld. Kilgobbin ix. (1853)
56 Desultory thoughts. with 'long-agoes'. 1889 Chicago
Advance 24 Jan., A book, the long-ago gift of his dead
mother. 1866 Hare Story of my Life 1. Pref. 6 Time is
always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1866
Spectator 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his wide severance from
the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 Pall Mall Mag. May
77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (long-ago time. 1900 Pall Mall Mag. May
77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (long-ago). Also 8 lungung, 9 lungan,
lung-yen. [Chinese lung-yen, lit. 'dragon's eye',
f. lung dragon + yen eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, Nephelium Longanum, cultivated in
China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.
1723 S. Baron Descript. Tongueen in Churchill's Voy.
111. 4 The fruit called Jean or Lungung (that is, Dragon's
eggs [sic]) by the Chinese. 1846 Lindley Veg. Kingd. 383
Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits
among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the

produce of different species of Nephelium. 1869 1. Burns Life W. C. Burns xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service, and they had to gather under the shade of a magnificent lung-yen tree. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS Dict. Chinese 567 Lung-yen, the longan fruit (Aephelium Longan).

Longanimity (lenganimiti). Now rare; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 -yte, 6-7 -itie, -ye. [ad. late L. longanimitāt-em (occurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet, iii. 15), f. longanimus (see next), after Gr. μακροθυμία. Cf. F. longanimus Now rare; eurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet, iii. 15), f. longanimus (see next), after Gr. μακροθυμία. Cf. F. longanimité.] Long-suffering; forbearance or palience (e.g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.) c 1450 tr. De Initatione 1. xiii. 14. Thou shalt ouercome hem [temptacions] better litel & litel by pacience & longanimyte. 1552 LATIMER Serm. Lincolu. viii. 131 Hys longanimity and long tarying for our amendment. a 1600 Hooker Serm. Pride Wks. 1888 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. 1652 Howell. Giraft's Ker. Naples 11. 198 The staidnesse, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. 1656 Bloover Glossoger, s.v., In Divinity it is thus defined; Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. 1682 Str. T. Browne Chr. Mor. 11. \$1 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vivacious abominations. 1724 Warburger Tracts (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a Behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. 1813 Mar. Engreworth Patrunage (1832) III, xxxviii. 71 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness, 1868 E. Edwards Kalegh I. xi. 217 In true generosity of soul, he Esseel was as little a match for Ralegh as in longanimity. 1890 Spectator 11 Jan., His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvellous.

"erron. Length (of time; also, prolixity. 1607 [see Longthy Cr. Mys. 1890 I. 83 He is expected to ask a blessing and return thanks at the dinner, a function which he performs with centenarian longanimity, as if he reckoned the ordinary life of man to be fivescore years. 1861 — Bigdow P. Ser. n. i. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 216 A Catalogue. emulous in longanimity of Homer's list of ships.

Longanimous (Longarim Score) animus mind, after

Longanimous (løngænimos), a. rare. [f. L. longanim-us (f. long-us Long + animus mind, after Gr. μακρόθυμος) + -ovs.] Long-suffering; endur-

ing, patient.

Gr. pakpobupas) +-OUS.] Long-sullering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. Rawlinson Confess. St. Augustine 45 Thou seest these thinges, O Lord, and thou holdest thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy, and truth. 1849 Lowell. Biglow P. Ser. I. Introd., Poet. Wss. 1890 IL 35 The present Vankee, full of shifts. . longanimous, good at patching.

+ Longanon. Med. Obs. Also 5 langaon, 6 longanom, 6-7 longaon, 8 longano, n, longabo; also 6 corruptly longacion, -ation. [Late L. longano(n, -gabo, -gavo, -gao.] The rectum.

- 1400 Laufrane's Cirurg, 168 And aftir bis gutt [colon] comel langaon, & is be eende of alle. 1547 Bookne Brev. Health xxv, The longation which is the ars gut. Ibid. ceckiv, They [the wormes] be in a gutte named the longacion. 1548 Vicary Anat. viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg, 2 b' 2 The gutte Hoon. . and the Longanum, 1601 Holland Pliny I. 343 Those creatures. . whose meat passes immediatly . into the straight gut Longaon, or the Tiwill. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Longano, Longanon, or Longabo, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In Baller, Mayne Expos. Lex., Syd. Soc. Lex.]

Longart, variant of Longunand Sc. Obs.

+ Longartion. Obs. [ad. med. L. *longātion-em.,

+ Longation. Obs. [ad. med. L. *longation-em, 1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening, elongation.

1. Lengthening elongation of the skinne, as lengtheninge of the Vayues and Arteryes.

skinne, as lengtheninge of the Vaynes and Arteryes.

2. The longer process for transmuting metals.
1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. Niv. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alcumystrie] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. 1606 N. Breton Sir P. Sydney's Oursinia K 2b, With great expence and longation, Must come this metals alteration. 1671 Il. M. tr. Erasus. Colloq. 259 Longation, and. Curtation.

Longation, corrupt form of Longanon.
† Longayne. Obs. rare-!. [a. OF. longayne, longaigne, latrina, filthy place.]
1340 Ayenb. 212 Me ssel bidde ine oneste stedes naft ine longaynes ase dob be spocrites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

Long-beard.

of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

Long-beard.

1. A man with a long beard.

1786 tr. Beckford's Vathek (1883) 128 Loud must have heen the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbering of the Emir and his longheards.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ b. A pseudo-etymol. rendering of Lombard.

1647-8 Cotterell Davild's Vist. Fr. (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards. 1889 [see Longobards].

2. An epiphytic plant, Villandsia usneoides, found in the forests of the southern United States:

380 called Javaness. Southern United States:

also called long-moss, Spanish moss.

1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, Long-beard, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi.

1866 in Traas. Bot.

3. A bellarmine.

1878 JEWITT Ceramic Art Gt. Brit. 1. 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

Long-boat. The largest boat belonging to a

c 1515 Cocke Lorell's B. 12 Some ye longe bote dyde lance. 1578 in G. T. Clarke Carte Glanorgan (1890) II. 348 And that the... Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come abourde her who so did in the said longe boate. 1593 Shaks. Vol. VI.

2 Hen. VI, IV. i. 63 Conney him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. 1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Yie, Scamen 3 The Boreswaine. his Mate lis to hauel the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchore. 1694 tr. Million's Lett. State West, 1851 VIII. 410 Our Longboats sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boat. 1766 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) F. 4. The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boat, which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. 1814 Scott Hav. lix, The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for all who can, to get into the long-boat and leave her. 1840 R. H. Dana Ref. Mast xiv. 33 All hauds are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boat. 1869 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Long Boat, is carvel-built, full, flat, and high.

Long-bow lepibō. [See Bow sb.]. [-]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow and so distinguished from Cross-Bow), the national arm of

discharging a long feathered arrow and so distinguished from Cross-bow), the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms. † occas. A soldier armed with a long-bow. 1500 Robin Hood (Ritson) 11. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. c.1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 34/2, xx. M. longe bowes and xl. M. othere men. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Long bowe, arr. 1500 St. J. Smyth. Disc. Conc. Weapons 38 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. 1508 Hakit vt. 19. 1. 63 They. must. discharge at the enemie with long bowes and cros-bowes. 1630 K. Johnson's Kingd. «Commu. 11. 166 The long Bow (the ancient glory of our English service). 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. 11. 1. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arbalist, or cross-bow. 1820 Scott Abbod iv. Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, 1820 Scott Abbod iv. Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow fong-bow. 1868 Miss Yorge Camer. 1. xxxix. 334 The fatal power of the English long-bow was well known to the Sots.

2. Phr. To draw or full the (or a' long-bow, occas. to draw with the long-boxe; to make exaggerated statements college).

occas. to draw with the long-bote: to make exaggerated statements (collog).

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE I'is, Onev. (cd. 3) 3 There came to us several Tradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long Bow. 1809 Malkers (ill Blas 1, v, P 4 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. 1823 Byron Than my fore-tunners. 1824 Ibid. XVI. i, At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, But draw the long bow better now than ever. 1860 Tukerray Lovel ii, I dare say I draw a mumber of long how about her. 1838 Inglis Tent Life Tigerland of Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long how'. 3. attrib.: † long-bow man 'see series 2).

1678 Ray Prev. (ed. 2: 3) A Lier. He's a long-bow-man. 1694 Mottlex Rabelais v. xxx. 153 Tho' twee - Elian that long-bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

Long-breathed (-brept. a. [See Breathed)

1694 MOTTEUR Radelais v. NN. 153 Tho' twere Ælian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

Long-breathed (-breft a. [See BREATHED II.] Long of breath. It. and fig.

1568 GRAFTON Chron. I. 132 His knightes were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. a 1628 F. GREVIL Sidney iv. (1652) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many stroaks hardly leave any print. 1694 F. BRAGGE Disc. Paralles xiii. 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breathid petitions. 1816, 1884 [see BREATHED ph]. a. 6]. 1878 O. W. HOLLMS Motley i. 8 The long-breathed tenacity of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

Long cloth, long-cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; esp. cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 Rales Custom.ho. diii, One long cloth makyth one shorte cloth and wii. yardes. 1622 Maliyees Alec. Lander. Aerok. 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Sheared Clothes, which is fine H in a Long-cloth, and foure H in a Broad-cloth. 1670 Let. 9 Nov. in Notes & Extr. Gort. Rec. Fort St. George No. (1871) 2. We have continued to supply you with the great stock. in reguard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth. 1696 J. F. Merchant's H archo. 26. 1700 Lond. Gaz. No. \$31/3 A Parcel of long Cloths white. 1712 C. King Brit. Merch. 1. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. 1831 Millstr. Catal. G. Exhib. 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and Wigans) woven by hand. 1864 J. S. Beckle Mannf. Compend. p. ix, 39 inches wide Long Cloth, 36 yards long. 1882 Flover Unexpl. Balüchistan 46 Long cloths from Dizzak are much prized. 1898 Gobe 28 Oct. 1/5 Long-cloth! What you make night gowns of!

Long coat, long-coat. 8. A coat reaching to the ancles: also in th. (elong-clothes) the

Long coat, long-coat. a. A coat reaching to the ancles; also in pl. (= long-clothes) the garments of a baby in arms. Also attrib. b. One

garments of a baby in arms. Also attrib. b. One who wears a long coat.

1603 Dekker Grissil n. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Vet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower. That long coat makes the master a little king. 1614 R. Tallon Hog hath lost his Pearl 111. E 2 lle laugh shalt see enough, and thou shalt weepe Softly, good long coate, softly. 1614 B. Josson Barth. Fair 1. j. And where hee spid a Parrat, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch d, with all the little-long-coats about him male and female. 1625 — Stafte of News 111. j. A Cabal.. set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they have heard, And, being black, desire it. 1667 EVELYN Diary 29 Jan., Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coates. 1840 Thackeray Catherine vii, Master Thomas Billings.. was in his long-coats fearfully passionate.

passionate.

Long-continued, a. [Long adv.] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 Will R. Venney in Fenney Papers (1853) 28, I hiqueth to Alice Wetherhede, my long-continued seruaunt, xls.

1570 T. Norron Nowels Catech. (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. 1596 Dravron Leg. Robt. Narm. exxii, But now to end this long-continued Strife.

1725 Pope Odyss. vii. 127 Day following day, a long-con-

tinned feast. Ibid, xIII. 233 Long-continu'd ways, and winding floods. 1896 Bristowe Th. & Pract. Med. (1878) 667 Worn out by .. long-continued pain.

Longdebefe, -bieffe, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF. 1472-3 Rolls of Park. VI. 51/2 Bowes, Arrowes and Long-debieffes.

Long-drawn, a.

1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also long-drawn-out.

Also long-drawn out.

[1632 Mitton L'Alligro 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of lincked sweetnes long drawn out.] 1646 Cr.

shaw Delights Muses (1652) 88 Now negligently rash He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash Blends all logether. 1770 Goltosa. Des. L'Ill. 217 While the proud their long-drawn pomps display. 1832 Tennyson Lady of Shallott iv. 28. A long-drawn schemes of action. 1851 H. Melthille Whale x. 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. 1883 SIEVENSON Trans. Isl. Univ. Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. 1891 T. R. LOUSBRIWS STAIL Charger III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorities of the generations preceding his own [sc. Fielding's]. 1807 Sir E. Woon Achievem. Cavalry ii. 20 The long-drawn-out battle [Marengol, which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly poet.

joet.

1750 Gray Elegy 39 The long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault. 1804 J. Grahame Sabbath 69 The long-drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong. 1851 Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi II. 11. 299 The long-drawn street. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catallus Isiv. 333 Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. 1888 Inclus Tent Life Tigerland 282. A long-drawn, thin echelon.

Longe, obs. form of Long, Lung.

Longe, obs. f Lunger sh. 1, v. 1; var. Lungersh. 2, v. 2

Longe-eared. a.

Long-eared, a.

1. Having long cars; used spec, in the names of some animals.

1. Having long cars; used spec, in the names of some animals.

1591 Ferrivall. Sp. Dict., Orejudo, long cared. 1646 G. Danit Poems Wks. 1878 I. 60 With long-cared Caps, and Bells to make a noise. 1752 J. Hill. Hist. Animals 822 The long-cared, Syrian Goat. 1807 Home in Phil. Trans. XCVII. 170 The stomach of the long-cared bat. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonapare. Amer. Ornith. I. 104 The long-cared owl is fourteen inches and a half long. 187. Cassell's Nat. Hist. II. co. The Long-cared Fox (Megalotis).

2. In allusion to the ass's cars: Asinine. 1605 Cymer. Rem. (1637) 340 They are counted long cared which delight in them. 1789 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Subj. for Paint. iii, And like some long-card creatures, bray what art? 1850 Carlyle Lattered. Pamph. i. 12 You are fallen in an evil, heavy-laden, long-cared nultitude.

Longed (197d), ppl. a. [f. Long v. + -ED l.]

Lamestly desired. Now always longed-for; formerly also (poet.) without the adv., as if from a transitive use of the vb.

1536 Tynale Phil. iv. i, Biethren dearly beloved and longed for a 1502 I. Not 100.

transitive use of the vb.

1526 Tindme Phil. iv. i, Brethren dearly beloved and longed for. a 1592 H. Smith 6 Serm, 1618 C.7b. May not the fastened Ship in a strange Land desire to be loosed, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? 1595 Shars. John w. ii. 8 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State. 1601 Branon Longing Blessed Heart (Grosart) 10/2 She went all weeping. And would not cease with her lone might have Her longed fruite. 1721 Ramsay Content 206 Our long'd-for bliss. c.1800 H. K. White Poems (1830) 134; I. will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. 1876 Gro. Entor Dan. Der. IV. Ii. 10 The longed-for mother. 1898 W. K. Johnson Terra Tember, 120 She sees the longed-for strand. † Longee. Obs. = Lunge sb.!

1678 Butler Hud. III. i. 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Congees, a 1680 — Rem. (1759) II. 92 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

Longee, obs. form of Lungi Anglo-Indian.

Longen, obs. pl. form of Lung.

Longer, obs. pl. form of Lune.

Longer (10'1) = 1, sh.1 [f. Long v. + -Eu 1.] One

who longs.

1435 Miswi Fire of Love 1896) 78 Meditacion of be longar to his lufe & forsakynge of felyschip.

1622 T. Scott Belg. Pismire to Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

1636 Longer (10 1921), sb. 2 Naul. [2 a. F. longueur length.]

1636 a. A row of casks stored next to the keelson. Also pl. b. 'The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH MS. Log-bk. of the Lyell 12 June, Vesterday. sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of entry Butts. 1841 DANA Scannar's Mau. Gloss, Longers, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

160 Tunger, v. Obs. intr. to linger.

1576-89 Turbery. Trag. Tales vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou doest accuse thy friend Of longring.

160 Longethebeve, var. LANGUE DE BECT Obs.

Longethebeve, var. LANGUE DE BEUF Ols.
1485, Rolls of Partt. VI. 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Speares, and Longethebeves.

Longeval, longæval (løndgævål), a. [f. L. longæve-us Longevous + -AL.] Long-lived, long-

lasting.

lasting.

1597 Å. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 48 b/t A longevalle or longe-continuinge Dysenterye.

1597 M. Bowman ibid. Ded. ij, The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperioure of the Caelestalle influences. c1714 Arbuthnot & Pope Mem. Mart. Scriblerus, Ess. Orig. Sci. P's Prose Wks. 1741 II.

246 What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longaval and Antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught sciences to the world?

1856 Grindon Life viii. (1875) 97

Did man's daily bread grow on longweal trees, like acorns, 1871 J. Phillips Geol. Oxford 249 Bones. quietly reposing in their 'longweal' graves.

+ Longe ve, longæve, a. Obs. [ad. L. longwev-

ts Longevous.] = prcc.

1673-4 Grew l'eget. Trunks iii. § 15 According as the Tree is less or more Longave. 1678 Cunwarth Intell. Syst. Liv. § 18, 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

Longevity (Indgeviti). Also 7 -ewitie, -evitie, 7-8 -ewity, 8 -ivity. [ad. L. longevitātem, f. longev-us Longevous. Cf. F. longevité.]

Latem, f. longrev-us Longevous. Cf. F. longévité.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. Stafford Heav. Dogge 105 He beleeued the longeuity of the soule, and not the eternity. 1621 S. Wan

Life Faith xiii. 100 The longænity of those that lined before
the Floud. 1692 Benlew Boyle Serm.iii. 30 He hath not
extended the period of our Lives to the Longævity of the
Antediluvians. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 169? I Animals
generally exceed each other in longævity, in proportion to the
time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. Lucas

Ess. Waters 111. 43 The town is..remarkable for the health
and longævity of its inhabitants. 1813 Bisgley Anim.

Biog. (ed.) 1. 40 The longævity of fish is far superior to
that of other creatures. 1862 Lytton Str. Story 1. 180 Is
it a sign of longævity when a man looks much younger than
he is? 1873 Hamerton Intell. Life 1. vii. (1875) 41 Young
men are careless of longævity.

Long@vous.-ævous. [pndzīvos], a. Now rare.

Longevous,-ævous (londzī·vəs), a. Now rare.

Longevous, -ævous (londzīvəs), a. Now rare. [f. L. longæv-118, f. long-118 Long a. +æv-11m age.] Long-lived; living or having lived-to a great age. 1680 Aubrey Let. in Lives (1813) H. 198, I come of a longævous race. 1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. 11. § 1. The.. Element of Water., so shut up the first Windows of Time, leaving no Histories of those longævous generations. 1699 Eveuva Acetaria 138 The longævous Elephant. 1701 Grew Cosm. Sacra 14. viii. 263 Cedar wood.. is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) I. 371 The longevous antediluvian. 1860 Reade Cloister & H. 14. 422 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age... Giles also was longævous. 1878 Stevenson Inland Voy. 198 He begins to feel dignified and longævous like a tree.

Longewoo, var. Luge-woe Obs.

Longful, a. 1 dial. [f. Long a. + - Ful.] Long.

was longavous. 1878 SFYENSON Intand 1 oy. 198 He begins to feel dignified and longavous like a tree.

Longewoo, var. LUNG-woe Obs.

Longful, a.1 dial. [f. LONG a. + -FUL.] Long. 1798]. JEFFERSON Let, to Rev. 7. Boucher 19 Mar. (MS.), A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragogefor a long time. a 1825 FORRY Voc. E. Anglia, Longful, very long; full long. 1860 READE Cloister & H. IV. 179 Bless you, they left this a longful while ago.

Longful, a.2 dial. [f. LONG v.) + FUL.] Longing (See Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Longfully (19 pfuli), adv. rare. [f. LONGFUL a.2 + 1. V.] With longing looks, longingly.
1849 MITCHELL Battle Summer (1852) 251 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables. looking longfully at the passers-by. 1862 MAHEW Dogs 107 They will eat greedly what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that... which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

Long-hand, longhand. Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 Pervs Diary 17 Nov., So as I can read it [a shorthand menorandun] to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Hewer read it to me while I take it long-hand. 1712 F. I. Shorthand 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written. 1864 Social Sci. Rev. 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before phonography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 Times (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

attrib. 1884 Law Times 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence. 1897 Westm. Gaz. 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

Longhe, obs. f. Lung; var. Lunyie (loin). Obs. Longhe, obs. f. Lung var. Lunyie (loin). Obs. Longe to Roundhead file Long and Long Heads.

opposed to ROUNDHEAD. Obs.

1642 (title) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads.

2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language spec. one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its

breadth of whose head is less than four fifths of its length; a dolichoe phalic person.

1650 Bulwer Authropomet. 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such Long-heads as no other Nation had the like. 1704 Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc. (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads, 1850 Hunley in 16th Cent. Nov. 757 The tall blond long-heads practically disappear. 1900 Daily News 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

The Wanderings of the long heads of the Western nemersphere are traced by their monuments.

Long-headed, a.

1. Having a long head: a. of persons, dolichocephalic; b. of things.

1875 Darwin Insectiv. Plants ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands.

1888 Pall Mall G.

3 Sept. 11/2 The men, who are wont to claim superior business cunning, are literally more long-headed ('dolichocephalic').

1896 Huxley in 19th Cent. Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

2. 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Long-headed, wise, of great reach and foresight.

1711 Steele Spect. No. 52 P.3

Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than you have yet penetrated.

1721 Amherst Terræ Fil. x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'ye see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically

upon this point. 1735 Dyche & Pardon Dict., Long-headed, cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1815 Mad. D'Adriav Diary (1876) IV. 301 Madame.. was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 Dickers Old C. Shoo lavi, Men of the world, long-headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 Lowell. McClellan or Lincoln? Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man. Hence Longhea dedness.

11ence Longnea dedness.

1863 Lytton Caxtoniana 1. xi. 188 The practical longheadedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance.

1866 Lowell Swindness's Trag. Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of longheadedness. 1880 Dawsins Early Man in Brit. ix. 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the longheadedness of the modern Spaniard.

Longi, obs. form of Lungi.

Longi- (londgi), comb. form of L. longus Long, in many scientific terms: Longicau dal, -cau date adjs. [L. cauda tail], long-tailed (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1856). Longicauline (-kǫ ləin) a. [Gr. κανλός stem], long-stemmed (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). Longicollous (-kǫ ləs) a. [L. collum neek], Bot. applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear'; Ent. 'having the neck or the corselet long' (ibid.). Longicone a. Conch. the corselet long '(ibid.). Longicone a. Conch. [Cone], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also as sb. Longilabrous (-lēi brəs) a. [Labrun], having a long labrum, as some Hemiptera (Mayne). †Longilateral a. [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram. Longilingual a. Zool. [LINGUAL], having a long tongue *Cent. Dict.*). **Longipalp** (lendzipælp) sb. and a. Zool. [Palp], sb. one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande Dict. Sci., etc. 1842); adj. pertaining to the Longipalpi (Cassell 1884). So Longipalpale, -pa-lpous adjs., having long palps (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Longipedate (lpn3iphdk), Longipede (-phd) adjs. [L. fēs, fedis foot], long-footed (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Longipennate (-penkt) a. Ornith. [Pennate] = next (Ogilvie, Suff. 1855). Longipennine(-penin) a. Ornith. [mod.L. Longipennes; L. fenna wing], long-winged; pertaining to the Longipennes or long-winged natatorial birds (Cent. Dict.). Longiposter (-rosta) Ornith. [mod.L. Longivosters; L. roster (-τρ'sta) Ornith. [mod.L. Longirostres; L. rostrum beak], one of the Longirostres, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tennity of the bill (Brande Dict. Sci., etc. 1842). Longiro stral a. [see prec.], pertaining to or resembling the Longirostres; also Longiro strate a., in same sense (Mayne). Longisect (londgisekt) v. [L. sect., scare to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (Cent. Dict.). Longite ction [Sectron], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the meson (ibid.). Longita rsal a. [TARSAL], having a long tarsus

Longita Tsal a. [I ARSAL], naving a 10ng tarsus (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

184 Froc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the *longicones in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striae or ridges. Ibid. 276 All those longicone species. 1658 Sig T. Browse Gard. Cyrus i. 37 The decussis is made within n *longilateral square, with opposite angles. Ibid. ii. 44 Nineveln. was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVE, Suppl., *Longinostral, 1850 COUES Field & Gen. Ornithol. II. 149 The longinostral [type], . best exhibited in the great scipe family.

Tanginosm (londzikām) a. and sh. Zool. [ad.

Longicorn (lendzikēm), a. and sb. Zool. [ad. mod.L. longicornis, f. L. long-us Long a. + cornū horn.] a. adj. l'ertaining to the Longicornes or Longihorn.] **3.** adj. Pertaining to the Longicornes or Longicornia, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filliform antennæ, **b.** sb. A beetle of this group. **1848** Craig. Longicornes, Longicorns. **1855** Ocilvie, Suppl., Longicorn, pertaining to the longicornes. **1856** Delivie, Bates in Zoologis's XV. 5659 You take a dozen Longicorns one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species. **1874** Wood Nat Hist. 675 We now come to the Longicorn Peetles. **1882** Garden 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (Monohammis confusor). **1897** Mary Kingsley W. Africa 585 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night. **Tongic (Irm)** Sc. Also lungie lungy. Ind.

Tangle (lvni). Sc. Also lungie, lungy. [ad, Norw. dial. longive, f. lom Loom sb.2] The guillemot, Lomvia troile.

1802 G. Montagu Ornith, Dict. (1833) 545.

1809 Edmonston Zetland 11. 276 Longie, .. Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen.

1816 Scott Antiv. vii, Mony a... lungie's nest hae I harried up nmang thae very black rocks.

Longiloquence (londzi lőkwéns). rare. [f. L.

Long-us Long a. + loquentia speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 Cockbub 7rul. 1. 114 The quantity they have to get through. makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 Sat. Rev. 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible.

18. F. F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American longiloquence in oratory.

Tongilmanous (lond virgings) a. If late I. Longimanous (londzi mănes), a. [f. late L.

longiman-us (f. long-us Long a. + manus hand) + -ous.] Long-handed; Zool. applied to certain apes.

-OUS. J Long-handed; Zoot, applied to certain apes. † fig. Far-reaching. Obs.
1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose malice was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1650 Charleton Van Helmont's

Tern. Paradoxes Prol. D j b, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimations and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1856 in MANNE Expos. Lex.

Longimetry (lendzi mitri). ? Obs. [ad. mod. L. *longimetria, f. longus Long a. + Gr. -μετρία measurement, -ΜΕΤΒΥ. Cf. F. longimétrie.] The art

or process of measuring distances.

1674 in Phil. Trans. IX. 85 In Longimetry, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Hights or Distances unapproachable.

1715 CHENNE Philos. Princ. Relig. 1. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in Longimetry by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured.

1727 J. Douglas (title) The Art of Planometry, Longemetry, and Altemetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infallible.

Hence Longime tric a., pertaining to longimetry. In recent Dicts.

In recent Dicts

Longing (lenin), vbl. sb. Also 3-6 north. langing. [OE. langing, f. langian Long v.]

1. The action of Long v.; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. for, after, +to, +of; also

1. The action of LONG 2.1; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. for, after, †to, †of; also with inf.

971 Blickl. Hom. 131 Ne mæz læt na beon þæt þa bearn þe unbliþran ne syn, & langunga nabban æfter þæm freondum. cræo Trim. Coll. Hom. 27 þe godfrihte. habbeð longinge to heune. a 1225 Ancr. R. 190 Oder one deies longunge, oðer a sicnesse of ane stunde. 1396 Gower Conf. 111. 309 Youre oghne liege men. That live in longinge and desir Til ye be come ayein to Tyr. c 1400 Destr. Troy 9154 A fell arow. of lone. Made hym langwys in Lone & Longynges grete. c 1500 Melnsine xxi. 119, I haue grete langyng to approche nygh the paynemys. 1508 B. Koon Relig. Medit. E-s. (Art.) 113 As if they were euer children and beginners, they are still in longing for things to come. 1606 Shaks. Ant., & C. V. ii. 284 Gine me my Robe, put on my Crowne, I haue Immortall longings in me. 1611 Binl. P. 2. cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing: that it hath vnto thy indgements at all times. 1607 Millton P. L. 11. 511 Fierce desire, ... Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 Addison. Calo V. i. Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 Ansen's Voy. 11. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 Tynnall. Glac. 1. xxii. 160 Sometimes... when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 Geo. Ellot F. Holt (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 Jowett Flato led. 2 111. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. spec. in Path. The fanciful cravings incident to women during preenancy. Chiefly pl.

2. spec. in Path. The fanciful cravings incident to

2. spec. in Path. The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly pt.

1552 Elyst Dict., Citta, is also the affection of longing in women with childe. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.

1. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe.

166 Sunks. Tr. & Cr. III. iii. 237, I haue a womans lunging, An appetite that I am sicke withall. 1799 M. Underwood Dis. Children (ed. 4 11. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 7 He had... a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

b. attrib.: longing mark, a birth-mark, nævns (nounlatly supposed to be the impressed image of

(popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 Digny Nat. Bodies xxxviii. 335 The longing markes which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

† Longing, vbl. sb.2 Obs. [f. Long v.2 + -1NG l.] pl. Belongings; appurtenances.

c 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. iii. 15 And so forth of manie purtenancis and longingis to matrimonye. a 1479 Geegoav in llist. Collect. Lond. Cit. (Camden) 136 They dyspoylyd the placys and longgynges of many dyvers lordys. [But possibly this should read longgynges = lodgings.]

Longing, ppl. a.1 [f. Long v.1 + -1NG 2.]

That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 Fishte Fineral Serm. Citess. Richmond Wks. (1876)

303 A grete comforte then it is vnto the soule that hath so longynge desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 219 Gif. we. leif this art of langing lust. 1611 Blale Ps. (vil. 9. 1667) Mitron P. L. 1x. 743 That Fruit, which with desire, Sollicited her longing eye. 1697 Davorn Virg. Georg. iii. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1750 Gav Elegy 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind! 1868 J. H. Blunt Ref. (N. Eng. I. 87 Wolsey had longing visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope. 1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence Longingness.

1651 Davenant Gondibert III. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

1651 DAYEMANT Gondibert III. VI. lxxi, And now his Eyes ven ake with longingness.

1651 DAVENANT Gondibert III. VI. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

† Longing, fpl. a. Obs. [f. Long v. + Longing, fpl. a. Obs. [f. Long v. + Longing]

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 462 So is veha krysten sawle, A longande lym to be mayster of myste.

Longingly (\rangle n)\text{iii}, adv. [f. Longing fpl. a. + -1x -] In a longing manner; with yearning desire, 1435 Miswn Fire of Love II. 102. 1634 W. Trawhyt tr. Balzac's Lett. 374 The most zealous among them [Our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 168a DRYDEN Medal 5 To his first byass, longingly he leans. 1861 SMILES Engineers (1862) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly speak of returning to his native land. 1881 Macm. Mag. XLIV. 51/1 She whispered longingly, 'II I had only had your first love!' 1884 Manch Exam. 10 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

† Longinque, a. Obs. [ad. L. longinqu-us long, distant, f. longus Long a.] Distant.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. 1. viii. § 3. 132 Of the antiquitie of Longinque Nauigation.

Longinquity (Iondzinkwiti). Now rare. [ad. L. longinquitàs, i. longinquits (see prec.).]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 Compl. Scot. Ded. Ep. 4 The longinquite of his martial voyaige.

1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage IV. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1659 Manusy Corolius's Lovo C. Warres 343 Many famous Miracles have been done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquity of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK Crochet Cast. ii. 34, 1 think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquity of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (? erron.) prolixity (of discourse).

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (?erron.) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 Cockern, Longingnitic, distance of time. 1628 Torsell Four-f. Beasts 556 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinguity [ed. 1607 longanity] of time that fetc.]. 1669 Gale Crt. Gentlies I. III. ii. 30 Thucydides...could know nothing..of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinguitie of Time. 1879 G. Merenth Egoist Prel., Inordinate unvaried length, sheer longinguity.

4 Tonginguious

† Longinquous, a. Obs. [f. L. longinqu-us

sheer longinquity.
† Longinquous, a. Obs. [f. L. longinqueus]
(see Longinquous) toug.

1666 Harvey Morb. Angl. iv. 32 By., every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

Longipalp, pennate a., etc.: see LongiLongis, variant of Lungis Obs.

Longish (10 n)i]), a. [f. Long a. + -1sit.] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 Corga, Longuet, longish, or somewhat long. a 1637
B. Josson Eng. Gram. t. iii. (1640) 36, E., where it endeth a former Syllabe, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in addrive prepare, resolve. 1719 Quincy Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2)

348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 Mbs. Rooctiffer Hyst. Utolyto xxx. A fall signor, with a longish face. 1884 Illustr. Lond. News 30 Aug. 190/1, I'll lay longish odds I know Squire Cowcumber's way. 1889 'Rolf Bolurewood' Robbery nuder Arms xxxiv, They'd had a longish flay and a fast ride. Comb. 1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, ...round and longish Bodied. 1709 Ibid. No. 4526/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-favour'd. I 1855 Chr. Rossetti in Ruskin, Rossetti, etc. (1899) 49

Three white longish-haired dogs.

Longitude, f. longus Long a. Cf. F. longitude.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; occas, an instance

1. Length, longitudinal extent; occas. an instance

L. longituido, 1. longus Long a. Cf. F. longitude.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; occas. an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly jocular.

138 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion. his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre synges. c 1420 Pallad. on Hush. Iv. 431 And of the claue is best an handful greet in crassitude. And cubital let make her longitude. c 1470 Ms. Lambeth No. 306 in Rel. Ant. I. 200 The longitude of men folowyng. Moyses xiij. fote and viij yoches and half [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Porsic II. xiij. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude.

1607 Rowalds Famous Hist. 64 Thy Giants longitude. in 1607 Rowaldsrine. SASSDERS Physiogn. 161 The forehead..its...Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. I. 23 A Superfices is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 Cowerr Task v. 11 Mine [sc. a shadow spindling into longitude immense. 1814 Scott Warx. xviii, A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824 – St. Roman's xvii, The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 Examiner, 555/2 A longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1869 ROGERS Prof. Adam Smith's IV. Nat. 1. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, esp. of time); long continuance. Now rare.

1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 490 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way.

long continuance. Now rare.

1607 Torsell Four, Beasts (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way.

1613 M. Ridler Magn. Bodies Pref. Magn. 5 These methave found insteed of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. a 1626 Br. Andrews Serm. (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 Lovell. Mist. Anim. 8 111. 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 M. 8 Q. of the Ser. IX. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. Geog. † a. The extent lengthwise (i. c. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to

east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (obs.). b. Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated long. †c. occus. = Difference of longitude (between two places). †d. In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of executations longitude at sea. Obs

sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. Obs.
For the origin of the term see Latitude 4. Circle of longitude: see Circle sb. 2.
c 1301 Ciaucer Astrol. 11. § 39 The arch of the equinoxial, that is conteyned or bounded by twixe the 2 meridians, is eleped the longitude of the toun. 1422-5011. Highen (Rolls)
I. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste. hath wijthe tymes v. tymes a clxx¹¹ myles and vijithe. 1527 R. Thorne His Booke in Hukhnyt (1589) 25 The longitude. . is counted from West to East. 1551 Robinson tr. More's Utop. (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Buslyde), I will be hable .. to instructe you. . in the longitude or true

meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. Davis Scaman's Secr. (1830) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained betweene the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. Carpenter Geog. Det. 1. xi. (1635) 235 Places inioning the same Longitude are not alwayes equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 SIELEE Spect. No. 428 7: The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 Boswell. Schmon an. 1755 (1847) 99/1 Mr. Williams. had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812-16 Playpain Nat. Phil. 11. 6: The hoor, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. xiii. 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars, 1841 Elphinstone Hist. India II. 197 About the middle of the seventy-sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

162. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxi. 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

2. Astron. The distance in degrees reckoned

4. Astron. The distance in degrees reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. also GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC.) + Also occas. in the etymologically prior sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the

The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of latitude (see Laittude 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term langitude.

Circle of langitude: see Chritis 8, 2.

Circle of the ecliptik of any signe in which that the planete is rekned for to be, and that is cleyed the degree of his longitude. 1551 Records Cast. Knowl. (1556) 176

So doo they call the motion of them [the Planetes] in Longitude, they distance by they naturall course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 Brunneyn, Exerc. Introd. (1656) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667

Milton P. L. vii. 371. The glorious Lamp, . Regent of Day, . . jocond to run His Longitude through Heav'ns high rode. 1725 Poine Odyss. Nix. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 Mrs. Soular ville. Connex. Phys. Sci. (1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 Dension Astron. without Math. 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. Comb., as longitude-table: †longitude hunter.

5. Comb., as longitude-table; +longitude hunter, one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; longitude star (see quot.); longitude watch, a chronometer for use in ascertaining

tude watch, a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1738 Weddelt. Vov. of Thames 64 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd *Longitude-Hunters. 1842 C. W. Francis Diet. Irrs, etc., *Longitude Stars, a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows:—Aldebaram, Pollus, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formanault, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 Margarrs (title) *Longitude Tables. 1763. Ann. Reg., Chron. 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's *longitude watch.

Tangitudinal (langitudinal). a. and sh.

Longitudinal (londzitiā dinăl), a. and sb. [f. L. longitūdin-, longitūdo Longitude + AL.]

A. adi.

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension;

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; (extent) in length.

1765 Blackston. Comm. 1, 275 Our antient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first.

1766 Morse Almer. Coop. 11, 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine.

1810 D. STILWER Philos. Ess. 1, 1, 1, 22 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general.

1818 Cornell Pol. Reg. XXXIII, 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2 Extending or proceeding in the direction of the

Corbbial Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

Longitudinal devation: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation.

1715 Chenne Philos. Prine. Relig. 1, (ed. 2) 134 These Vesicula are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters. strainted, and so the length of the whole Muscle shortned.

1bid. 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN Visuo Nat. 11.3 The great longitudinal valles of the Alps. 1807

M. Ballis Morb., Inat. (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance.

1825 J. Nicholson Operal. Machanic 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839

Murchinon Silur. Syst. 1, xxviii. 329 By longitudinal valleys is meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 Tyndal Clae. 1, xii 83 The glauter. is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 Berrese, Hore Eng. Cathedr. 19th C. 81, I have selected. the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections. for their intrinsic merit.

b. Anat. and Zool.

b. Anat. and Zool.

D. AHAI, and Zoot.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Longitudinal Suture (in Anal), the cross Seam of the Scull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1826 Kirsy & Sr. Entoniol. IV. 298. 1840 W. J. E. Wilson Anal. Vale M. 361 The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854

OWEN Skel. & Teeth (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 HUXLEY Man's Place Nat. iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 1 The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

c. Bol.

C. Bol.

Longitudinat system, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (Jackson Bot. Terms 1900).

1987 Linneus' Fam. Flants I. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Chaner. 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place. before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Longitudinal system.

d. Acoustics. Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also

direction of the length of the vibraling body; also (see quot. 1859).

1867 Tyroma Sound v. 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrati ns. 1869 — in Form. Rev. 1 Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. Stone Sound 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude: measured from east

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 Cours Birds N. W. 360 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this...continent.

B. sb.

+1. Anat. A name for two muscles of the epi-

gastrium. Obs. 1541 [see Laintonian, sb.].
2. Ship-building. In iron and steel ships, a plate

parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1869 Sir E. Reed Shipbard, i. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinals.

1883 Nakes Constr. Iron-clad 5 Longitudinals are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthways.

1900 Engineering Mag, 678 The stiffening angles for longitudinals.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail Webster 186a.

Webster 1864.

Longitudinally [lendgitiū'dināli], adv. [f. prec. -LY 2.] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways. 1744 in Bamey. 1779 Mrs. Boscaws in Mrs. Delany's Lett. Ser. II. 11. 48) The seeds are somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1834 Mrs. Somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1834 Mrs. Somewhat Fam. Plants I. 4 Style. Sit to longitudinally. 1834 Mrs. Somewhat is Councy. Phys. Sci. xvii. (1849) 150 The arralso vibrates longitudinally. 1868 Rep. to Grav. C. S. Munitions War App. 284 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breechblock. 1870 Rolles 100 Min. Life 15 The longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east Coast of China. 1897 Mary Kingster W. Africa 540 His body. was slit all over longitudinally with long cuts on the face, lead, legs, and arms.

Longitudinariam (lendgitudin- (see Longitude)

and sb. rare. [f. L. longitūdin- (see Longitude) +-arian as in latitudinarian.]

+ arian as in latitudinarian.]

A. adj. Pertaining to longitude.

1853 DE QUINCEY Artobiog. Sk. Wks. I. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian—literary, social, or mercantile?

† B. sb. A student of longitude. Obs.

1754 Stow's Surv. Lond. I. I. xxiv. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesians, Adepts, A trologers and common Longitudinarium.

Longitu dinated, a. rare-1. If. L. longi. tudin-(see Longitude) + -ATE + -ED.] Placed longitudinally.

1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. 111. iii. 71 Their [sc. Gazelles] horns are .. annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point.

that there are hospitualized top-scales as bottom to the point.

† Longiturnity. Obs. - o [ad. late L. longiturnitäs, f. longiturnius, f. longus Long.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 Balley vol. II, Longiturnity, continuance of Space.

† Longity. Obs. rare - 1. [ad. L. longitäs, f. longus Long.] Length.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four. and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

Longivity, obs. form of Longevity.

† Tonglasting sh. Obs. [f. Long adv. +

+ Longlasting, sb. Obs. [f. Long adv. + Lasting rbl. sb.] The fact of lasting a long time. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Londsh. 67 pis sentence, but all delitable kinges of bys world.. ben alle for longlastynge of durabilyte.

Long-lasting, a. [See Long adv. 9.] That

lasts a long time.

1530 PalsGr. 311/2 Longe lastyng, perdurable.

1587 GOLDING De Mornay XXX. (1617) 483 That when he had given his life in sacrifice for sin, he might see a long-lasting seede.

1669 Worldde Syst. Agric. (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Froit till after Michaelmas.

1677 Gilpts Demonol. (1867) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting storms of frost and snow. torms of frost and snow.
Hence **Long-lastingness**. rare—t.
1598 Florto, Longinquita,..length of time, long lastingnes.
53 - 2

Tong-leg.

†1. = BUPRESTIS 1. Obs.—0

1585 HIGINS Junius' Nomench 76 Emprestis, ... a venemous flie like a beetle, and hurtfull to cattell: a longe legge: a wag-leg. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. Euprestc. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1. s.v. Beetle.

2. Tong-legs. a. The stilt; the 'long-legged'

1913 RAY Syn. Axium 190 Himantopus Plinii Aldrov. . . Long-legs. 1802 G. Moxtagu Ornith. Dict. (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, Himantopus melanopterus . Longlegs,

Black-winged Stilt, Himantopus metanopterus...Longlegs, Longshanks.

b. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS.

1866 SHAW Gen. Zool. VI. 11. 374 This [Tipula] is popularly known by the title of Long-Legs.

Longleg (Cricket): see Leg sv. 6 c.

Long-legged, a. Having long legs: used spec. in the names of some animals.

1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. 10. ii. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. 1592 CHEITLE Kinde-harts Dr. (1841) 18 Is it not absurde to see a long legd bubber pinned in a chayre [etc.]? 1676 Lond. Gen. No. 1079/4 They are shaped like a Moscovy Mallard, but larger and longer legg'd. 1717

BERKELEY Frul. Tour Italy 30 May in Fraser Life (1871)
555 All the spiders except the long-legged ones bite. 1828
Scott F. M. Perth xix, What could have brought down the lang-legged loons to do their bloody wark within burgh?

1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte Amer. Omith. 111, 75

Recurvirestra himantopus... Long-legged plover. 1848
Jonsston in Proc. Borne. Nat. Chib 11, No. 6, 292 The Phalangia,..or long-legged spiders. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. Natut. Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

vater.

1802 Naval Chron. VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. 1867 in Savan Sallor's Word-bk.

Long-line.

1 A deep-sea fishing-line.

Long-line.

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1876 Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot. App. 1. 15 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs.

1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 176 Long Lines, Hand Lines, ... Deep Sea Lines.

1883 G. B. Goode Fish. Industry U. S. A. 13 (Fish. Exhib. Puhl.) The nuch more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. attrib. a. Written or printed with long lines.

2. altriv. a. Written or printed with long lines.

Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1).

1755 Advt. in Whole Duty Man, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer.

1849 Tickson Sp. Lit. 111. 16 The old long-line stanza.

1877 Holosworth Sea Piskeries 79 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fisherien.

1894 Pall Mall G. 5 Dec. 3/1 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence Tong-Linding, fishing with long lines.

Hence **Long-lining**, fishing with long-lines.

1877 Hotosworth Sea Fisheries 71 Long-lining from Grimsby is worked by means of large smacks. 1885 St. 7ames's Gaz. 28 Feb. 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

Long-lived (-loivd), a. Also 7 -lift. [f. Long a. + live, Lipz sb. + -ED 2. Often pronounced the state of t

LONG a, + live, Life's b, ++ED 2. Often pronounced leplivd, as if etymologically parallel to smooth-spoken, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

a 1400 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 570 Fader and moder honoure, That thow maist be longe lyved. e 1425 Cursor M. 1258 (Trin.) Longe lyued am I in elde. 1553 Edit Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 22 They are long lyued and lyue euen vntyl an hundreth yeares of age. 1607 Warkington Opt. (Slasse 41 Little eyes denotate a large chevrill conscience ...spacions breasted, long-lift. 1609 Binte (Donay) Evod. 8x. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long-lived upon the earth. 1633 Exist. Manch. Al Mondo (1636) 176 Seldom is excellencie in any kinde long lived. 1653 Wallon Angler vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish. 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 171 The Sea. produces Animals. more sound, and longer-livid, than any of the other Elements. 1774 Goldski, Vat. Hist. (1776) 111. 250 The long. is a very long-lived animal. 1883 JELLERIES Story Heart i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VIII. 374 Chronic uncurred melancholics... are often long-lived.

11cnce Longlivedness. long-evity.

Hence Longli'vedness, longevity.

1872 Echo 27 Sept., The long-livedness of the Mastai family. 1882 R. MAMSON in Encycl. Brit. XIV. 789 2 If the want of gall in animals and longlivedness.

Long-living, a. [See Long adv. 9.] That lives for a long time.

Long-living, a. [See Long adv. 9.] That lives for a long time.

1382 Wyenr Isa. ix. 15 The longe lynende and the wrshepe full. c 1500 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 94 The langest leving men.

1577 Gale Crt. Gentiles 11. in. 157 The admired Wisdome of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) X. 8 Another. That. in the Register of Fame Ilad enter'd his long-living Name. 1890 Daily News 24 May, Her Majesty comes. of a long-living stock.

Longly (longli), adv. Also 5 langly, 6-7 longely. [f. Long a. + -Ly 2.]

† 1. For a long while. = Long adv. 1. Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 3188 be mast veniel syns sal par bryn langly, Als wodde brinnes, but essadde and hevy. a 1400 Ipomedon (ed. Kölbing) 227/8 And whan they departed, eithre loked on othre so longly, that they left not, whilles oon might see that othre. 14. Life Alexander MS. Linc. A. i. 71 ft. (Ilalliw) He knelid doune on his kneesse, and bihelde Alexander in the vesage langly. 1502 Ord. Cryston Men (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyne longely for too amende his lyfe. 1506 Kalender of Sheph. F vij b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, end shalt lyue longely. 1581 DEE Diary (Camden) 11 Somewhat like the shrich of an owle but more longly drawn. 2596

Shars. Tam. Shr. 1. 1. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the 11th of all. 1605 Sir E. Watson in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 238, I pray you. deliver it to .. the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longely looketh for it.

2. At considerable length: said of speech or

2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now Sc. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 222 To say longly or schorte, alle armes bare. 1553 Res. Prizy Council Scot. Ser. I. 140 Lyk as the said artikill mair langlie proportis. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 121 Don't mind length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). rare.
1662 J. Cilnnele l'an Helmont's Orial. 54 The bottom of the Sea, huth the Sand Quellem longly and largely laying open. 1871 Cooke Handks. Brit. Fingl 11. 761 Asci clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

Long-neck.
+1. An earthenware retort or still with a long

+1. An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. Obs.

neck. Obs.

1662 R. Mathew Unit. Aich. exii. 183 Take good Copperas. beat it to powder, put it in long necks, late fast, and draw it with judgement. 1684 Bovte Porousn. Anim. 8, Solid Bod. v. 90. 1734 P. Shaw Chem. Lect. (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-Neck, and worked with care in a Reverberatory Furnace. 1763 W. Lewns Comm. Phil. Techn. 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern the boron, the pin-tailed duck.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duek.

1864 ATKINSON Prov. Names Birds, Long-neck,... Common Bittern. Botarus stellaris. 1882 Field Naturalist 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. 1890 Century Dict. (citing G. Trumbull 1888), Longneck, the pintail duck, Dafila acuta.

Long-necked, a. Having a long neck (in various senses): used spec. in the names of some animals.

various senses): used spec. in the names of some animals.

c 1605 Drayton Man in Moone 203 The long neck'd Heron there waching by the brim. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2422/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old, ... long neck'd, thick jaw'd. A slender Horse, 5 years old, ... long neck'd, thick jaw'd. Aslender Horse, in Husb. & Gard. 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matrass. 1835 Mrs. Carryle Lett. 1. 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked purse. 1854 A. Adams, etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 69 Long-necked purse. 1854 (Chetydida). 1850 Daily News 27 Sept. 2. 1 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. 1894 Cosmopolitan XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosauri.

Longness (princes). Now rare. [OE. langthys, langton Long Long a. +-nys-ness.] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay. c 1000 Alepha Hom. H. 408 Bradhyss, languyss, heahnyss and deopnyss. 1340 Ayenh. 105 Pet nerste word ons seweb be langnesse of his eurebleuinge. 1368 Treevas Barth. De P. R. XVIII. XXI. (1495) 781 The Camelion is a beest lyke to the Cocadryll and is dyners oonly in crokydnesse of the backe and in longnesse of the tayll. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Cvijb, And it be dyuidid infer the longness or after the brodenes. 1579 Fenton Guicciard. (1618) 250 The affaires betweene Caesar and the French King proceeded with so great a longnesse. 1587 Goldnon Pe Mornay Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader, . But . in this longnesse of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 Screll. & Markil. Country Farme 475 The longness of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 Screll. & Markil. Country Farme 475 The longness of the time. 1841 Landm Eng. Lang. vi. 128 The Longness of Schellass. 1684 II. Monn. Amster 254 The longness of shortness of a Nowdor Syllable is said to least of the dynamic language of the language. 1841 Language Lang. vi. 128 The Longness of Schellass of Schellass. 1684 II. Monn. Amster 254 The longness of the

Long-nosed, a. Having a long nose; used spec, in the names of some animals.

1552 Helolt, Longe nosed, acremans. 1591 Percivall Sp. Dich, Narigudo, long nosed, Nasuns. 1680 Woon Life 14 June, The servitor is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech. 1712 Arrentor Tohn Bull III. vi, A little long-nosed thin man. 1802 Biroley Anim. Biog. (1813) I. 508 The Long-nosed Monkey. 187, Cassell's Nat. Ilist. 1. 88
The Long-nosed Monkey. 1897 Outing (U.S.) XXIX. 327 't Copious draughts of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed downless of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed horder (ley nugbhard), sb. and a. [ad. L. Longobard (ley nugbhard), sb. and a. [ad. L. Longobard-ī (see Lombard).] = Lombard.

1598 Grenewly Tacitus' Ann. 11. x. (1622) 48 The Semones and the Longobards tooke part. 1644 Evelyn Jlem. (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. 1839 Penny Cyl. XIV. 174 Luitprandus. . the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. 1902 Union Mag. May 214/2 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So Longobardain sb., Lombard; Longobardic

So Longoba rdian sb., Lombard; Longoba rdic

a., Lombardic.

a., Lombardic.

1846 Grote Grece II., xx. 113 note, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes in its provisions respecting marriage. 1877 W. Jones Fingerring 85 A large gold thumbring.. on which is engraved the letter B of Longobardic form. 1889 R. R. Anderson tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythot. 67 From that day the Vinnillians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-beards.

Long robe. [Cf. F. 'gens de robbe longue, Lawyers, Clerkes, Professors of Artes, &c.' (Cotgr.).]

Lawyers, Clerkes, Professors of Artes, &c. (Cofgr.).]
Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp.
in gentlemen, men, members of the long robe =
lawyers, barristers. Also occas. = The priesthood
or ministry. (Cf. Gown sb. 4 b.)
1601 Holland Pliny 1. 231 The first man of the long tobe
that deuised parks as well for these bores, as for other deere
and sauage beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. 1642 G. Mountagu in Biocleuch Miss. (Hist. Mss. Comm.) 1. 202 The
Houses...have likewise appointed a Committee of the long

robe to declare how the King ought. by the law to pass those Ordinances. 1680 Honest Cavalier 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. 1712 Arbuthnot John Bull's, xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. 1762 Foote Orators 1. Wes. 1799 I. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. 1875 Punch 25 Dec. 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe. † D. Long-robe-man, a lawyer, barrister. Obs. 1654 Gayron Pleas. Notes w. xv. 251 He., entertaines a

1634 GAYTON Pleas, Notes iv. xv. 251 He., entertaines a Justice of grave carringe,. Perswading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

Long run, long-run. (Also Sc. lang run, langrin.) Phr. in the long run, in earliest use +al (the) long run, occas. +on, +upon the long run: in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (Cf. F. à la longue.) In the Sc. examples: At last, at the end.

(Cff F. à la longue.) In the Sc. examples: At last, at the end.

1627 J. Carter Plain Expos. 117 (F. Hall) At the long run. 1636 (Rommell. Speech 17 Sept., They (the discontented) must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run. 1669 R. Montagu in Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 459 At long run he will make his fortune. 1681 T. Flatman Heraclitus Ridens No. 1 (1713) I. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run. 1722 Ramsay Three Bonnets 11. 31 At langun Bawsy raik'd his een. 1768 Tucker I.t. Mat. I. n. xviii. 205 Prudence and steddiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. 18 July i, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth Contrast ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. 1806 Jamieson's Pop. Ball. 1, 295 At langrin, wi' waxin and fleechin', She knit up her thrum to his wah. a 1814 Mananawring 1. i. in New Prit. Theatre II. 89 That is but a had way on the long run. 1804 English Mar. Edgeworth Contrast ix, At the long run under an imputation that is not just. 1842 MRS. Carkite Lett. 1, 156 Compromises never are found to answer, 1 think, in the long run. 1853 'C. Bede Verdant Green 1. vii. Hell find it all right in the long-run. 1808 L. Stephens Stud. Biogr. 1. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the lang-run. 1808 L. Stephens Stud. Biogr. 1. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the lang-run. 1808 1238 Roy Rode Me (Arb.) 48 Their interrupcion Shall tourne to their destruccion At longe running, that at long-running, its only Truth that will stand upper-inost. 1670 – Cure Ch. Div. 170 L. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long-running, that at long-running, its only Truth that will stand upper-inost. 1670 – Cure Ch. Div. 170 L. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the long-run, 1898 L. Stephens State Humphry Langer I

Longs, adv. and prep. Now Sc. or dial. Also 5 longes, 6 Sc. langis, -ous, 9 Sc. langs. [f. Long + adverbial s. Cf. MIIG. langes some time before;

+ adverbial s. Cf. MHG. langes some time before; Du. langs prep., along.]

† A. alv. Long (ago). Obs.
c 1450 Lonellon Grail lii. 748, 1 Entrede Into 50wre Castel Not longes Agon.

B. prep. Along, alongside.
[c 1275 Lav. 19677 In langes le 1205 on longen] pane strete.]
1513 Douglas. Encis in. iv. 134 And, langis the channel,...
The Actiane genimis and sportis did assay. Ibid. vii. sii. 100 That that duellis langis the chyll river Of Anyene. 1535 Aberdeen Reg. NV. 639 (Jam.) Als gud lagying throught the clois & langons the hous syd. 18... D. Nicolson MS. Coll. Caithness Words (E. D. D.), Langs, along.

Longsaddle, -settle, vars. Langsettle dial.
Liongsaugh, variant of Lungsought.

Longshanks (lengisches). [See Shank 5b.]

Longshanks (lensenks). [See Shank sb.]
1. A nickname given to Edward 1 of England on

1. A nickname given to Edward I of England on account of his long legs.

[13.. P. DE LANGTOI T Chron. (Rolls) II. 284 Lewelin... & David son frere, nnt perdu manantie, Cil od le lunge jambes de tut est seisie. 11306 Pol. Songs (Camden) 223 Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longs shonkes. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friers (Camden) 4 Kynge Edward the furst, that was callyd kinge Edward with the longshangkes.] 1500 Martowe Edw. II. in. 12 Great Edward Longshanks issue. 1556 Darrymere tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. vt. 342 Edward king of Ingland frome his lang leggis callid Lang-schankis. 1603 Draytos Barons' Wars II. xxx. 34 Great Lancaster. Caust thou thy oath to Longshancks thus forget? a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Westminster (1811) II. 104 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.
2. A stilt or long-legged plover.
1817 T. Forster Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow 86 Charatrius himantopus, Longleggedplover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte Amer. Ornith. III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the seacoust is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

Long-shore, attrib. plir. (sh.) [Aphetic f.

Long-shore, attrib. phr. (sh.) [Aphetic f.

Alongshore.] 1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or

1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men.

1822 Blackw. Mag. X1. 432 note; The functions of a Long-shore lawyer. 1837 Lett. fr. Madras (1843) 72 St. Thome is not though thealthy the whole year through, because the 'long-shore winds'... are more felt. 1837 Markyar Dogyficud xiv, Sort of half-bred, long-shore chap. 1855 Kingslev Westw. Hot i, (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. 1888 Argosy Apr. 277 Within casy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.

2. sb. A longshoreman. rare.

1857 Kingslev Two I. Ago I. 82 Out of the way you loafing long-shores!

Lo'ngshoreman. [f. prec. + Man sb.] One who frequents, or is employed along the shore; e.g. a man engaged in loading and unloading cargoes, or in fishing for oysters, etc. along the shore.
18.. Mrs. H. E. Spofford Pilot's Wife, He would sooner

18. MRS. H. E. Sporrors I that is 1/e, He would sooner turn longshoreman and sweep a crossing. 183 Chamb. Jrnl. 20 Jan. 33/2 His [the old-fashioned sailor's] oaths were appalling to 'long-shore men. 1888 Ewers Amer. Commu. III. xe. 234 The longshore men, an important element in this great port, and a dangerous element wherever one finds them.

+ Long-side, a. Ols. [For earlier long and state; cf. SIDE a.] Of garments: Long and sweeping.

1509 MASSINGER, etc. Old Law II. i, Thast beene so us'd to wide long side things, that. I shall have the waste only Dullet lie upon my buttocks. a 1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. vii. (1655) 150 Runners. use to gird up their long-side contents.

Thong-sided, a. Obs. Having long sides.

14. Ragman Roll 72 in Hazlitt E.P.P. (1864) 72 And at revell for to se yow hoppe, Vs joy y-now so ye your lyggns streyne; Ve lade longe sydyde as a loppe. 1664 BUTLER Had. u. i. 45 There is a tall long-sided Dame But wondrous lightly yeleped Fame.

Long-sighted, a.

wondrous lightly yeleped Fame.

Long-sighted, a.

1. llaving 'long sight' (see Long a. 18); capable of distinguishing objects clearly at a distance but not close at hand; hypermetropic.

21790 Intson Sch. Art 1. 208 The short-sighted ... can distinguish much smaller objects than long-sighted people.

1820 Nat. Philos., Optics xvii. 46 (U. K. S.) When the eye loses the power of accommodating itself to near objects, the person is said to be longsighted.

1833 N. Arsort Physics.

(ed. 5) H. 228 After middle age, most persons become more or less long-sighted.

1869 H. Ussherin Eng. Mech. 10 Dec. 295/2 He is long-sighted looking forward and short-sighted looking upward.

2. fig. Able to see far ahead; having great fore-sight; far-seeing.

1791 Gibbon Antolics. (1896) 341 note, The judicious lines in which Pope answers the objection of his long-sighted friend.

1855 Grove Greece 11. xev. XII. 443 Throughout the whole carber of Demosthenes. we trace the same combination of earnest patriotism with wise and long-sighted policy. 1901 Speaker 3 Nov. 2042 Such a city would have been distinguished for long-sighted prudence.

Hence Longsightedness.

been distinguished for long-sighted prudence.

Hence Longsightedness.

1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. 11. xvii. 295 Longsightedness may be acquired: for ...those that are habituated to look at remote objects, are generally long-sighted.

1832

Nat. Philos., Acc. Newt. Opt. 1. 3 (U. K. S.) He showed that those defects which are called long-sightedness, and shortsightedness, proceeded from too small or too great a refracting power in the eye. 1864 Puser Lect. Daniel vii. 423 To discern their [events] purport and tendencies from the first, is the province of human long-sightedness.

Longsome (lp nsm), a. Now chiefly dial. and arch. Forms: 1 longsum. 1-4. 6. Sc. lang-

discern their (events) purport and tendencies from the first, is the province of human long-sightedness.

Longsome (logisom), a. Now chiefly dial. and arch. Forms: 1 longsum, 1-4, 6 Sc. Inngsum, (2 lonsum, 6 Sc. layngsum, 7 longsom, 6- longsome, Sc. langsome. [OE. langsum, f. lang Long a. + -sum -some. [OE. langsum, f. lang Long a. + -sum -some. [OE. langsum, f. lang Long a. + -sum -some. [OE. langsum, f. lang Long a. + -sum -some. [OE. langsum, f. lang Long, lengthy; long-lasting; esp. tediously long; † tardy, dilatory, slow.

Beowulf (Gr.) 134 Was þat zewin to strang, lað and longsom. e 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 210 Þonne seo ongefelde aheardong þare lifte to langsum wyrð. e 1175 Landb. Hom.

111 Pa dosian him senlen efre adredan elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. e 1300 Cursor Jl. 28471. I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete. e 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Mackor) 1237 I ware langsum for to say the wondir þat god in þe way wrocht. 1513 Douglas. Eneis iv. Prol. 133 Othat is, bot turment, all his langsum fair, Begun with feir, and endit in dispair? 1535 Steware Cron. St. ot. (1858) II. 3 With soir travell than baith with barne and wyfe, Richt mony da leidand ane langsum lyfe. 1563 Wishar Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wist. 1888 I. 60 We ar offendit be his layngsum delay. 1575 Gascorgæ Dan Bartholomero Posies 99 A Lampe. With oyle and weecke to last the longsome workes in hande, for distracting you from your calling. a 1656 Br. Hat. Rem. Wis. (1660) 401 To demonstrate this in particulars, were a long-some task. 1661-2 Marvell. Corr. xxiv. Wks. 1874-5 II. 38 Von may perhaps think us longsome in giuing you an account of your businesse. e 1704 Prior Henry & Emma 371 Wetered with weary steps the longsome lain. 1728 Ramsay Lure 55 She is not langsome In taking captives. 1842 Mrs. F. Trolloge Visit Half II. 4 The longsome interval between leaving Paris and arriving at Lyons. 1859 Hells Friends in C. Ser. n. II. ii. 27 Men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longsome, and laborious as any part o

was a little longsome.

Longsomely (le'nsəmli), adv. [f. prec. + Ly 2 OE. langsamilee (Sweet).] † For long; † tardily; lengthily and tediously.

1456 Sir G. Haye Law of Arms (S. T. S.) 301 That thai may nocht endure the weris langsumly. c 1610 Sir J. Alettal. Mem. (1683) 155 As he was making his preparations too longsomly and slowly in Dundie. 1834 Q. Rev. L. 527 [They] expatiate so 'longsomely' on corn, currency, or corporations, that [etc.]

Longsomeness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] Tedious lengthiness; † tardiness (Sc.).

lengthiness; † tardiness (Sc.).
a 1000 Ags. Ps. xx. 4 (Spelman) Langsumnysse daga.

1597 JAS. 1 Damonol. 18 Considering the long-somenesse of the labour [etc.]. 1601 J. Wheeler Treat. Comm. 57 Such was the longsomenes of Returne, and the badness of the time at that instant. 1687 in Shields Faithf. Contend. (1780) 289 We., must diverse to your favour., for our longsomeness in sending. 1834 Q. Rev. L. 527 The first. of these objections is the length of the Sunday morning service—the long-someness, as Archdeacon Berens terms jt., 1887 Sat. Rev. 1 Jan. 19 A pretty scene, but superfluous, and producing no other effect than that of longsomeness.

Longsought, variant of Lungsought.

Longsought, variant of Lungsought.

† Longst, frep Obs. Also 6 longest, Sc. langest. [Aphetic f. Alongst.] Along.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitsoutier Chron. Sept. (S. T. S.) II. 165
They soold...gang langest the cost to Sanetandrois and Syne to Couper. 1585 Burroom Jrnl. in Legicster Corr. (Camden) 464 With these 4 vessells my lord and the rest passed from Flushinge...longest by 2 fly-boates of warr, ... into Midlebroughe havon. 1591 Greene Farzet, to Folly (161) D 3b, IIer shape was passing tall, Dianalike, when longst the Lawnes she goes. 1591 Sylvester Dn Bartas 1. i. 16 But longst the shore with sails of Faith must coast. a 1649 Dremm of Hawin. Poems Wes. (1711) 22 When Venus, longst that plain, This Parian Adon saw.

Long standing.

Long standing.
1. Continuance for a long time in a settled and recognized position, rank, etc. Chiefly in phr. of

recognized position, rank, etc. Chiefly in phr. of long standing.

1601 Sir W. Cornwall is Ess. ii. xxix. (1631) 36 Their discent from families of long standings.

1601 Sir W. Cornwall is Ess. ii. xxix. (1631) 36 Their discent from families of long standings.

1713 Gravitau (1756) I. xxix. 124 Mothers of long standing, undesigning maids, and contented widows.

1833 Hr. Martineau Therkeley i. ii. 24 A favorite of longer standing was in everybody's thoughts for at least three weeks.

1844 Dickens Mart. Chas. xxiv., Thomas is a friend of nine, of rather long-standing. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xix.

18, 353 Between him and the licensers there was a feud of long standing.

2. attrib. or compound adj.

1871 Janks Daty & Doctrine so The afflictions of many upright, deserving, poor, long-standing curates. 1878 Browning Poets Croisic exxxii, I.a Rogne. Had a long-standing title debt to pay. 1888 Brosoo Trefere Gd. Men II. xi. 336 He determined to carry into effect a long-standing wish to have a parish 'Mission'. 1898 Ardbutt's Syst. Med. V. 655 It (i.e. splenic enlargement) is greatest in long-standing cases. 1900 Longman's Mag. Dec. 130 They had a long-standing account to settle with these bush heathen.

Long sufferance. arch. = next.

Longstwayes, -wise: see Longways, -wise. Long sufferance. arch. = next.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 109 Longanimitie, y is longe suffraunce. 1526 Tinnale Rom. ii. 4 Despises t thou the riches off his. . longe sufferance [1611 long suffering]?

1548-9 (Mar.) BR. Com. Prayer, Commination, Obstinate synners.. which despised the goodnesse, pacience, & long sufferance of god [so in 1552-1662]. 1621 Ainsworth Immol. Pental., Gen. vi. 3 This long-sufferance of God the Apostle mentioneth in 1 Pet. 3-19, 20. 1667 Mil. 108 P. L.

1798 This my long sufferance and my day of grace. 1776 Washington in Bancott Hist. C. S. 1876) VI. Ivii. 496 The long-sufferance of the army is almost exhausted. 1813 Scort Rokely v. xxiv, Long-sufferance is one path to heaven. 1864 Tennyson En. Arden 467 Trying his truth and his long-suffering. sb. Patient endurance of

The congestification of the special solution of the special special solution of the special special solution of the special sp

Long-suffering, a. Bearing provocation or

Long-suffering, a. Bearing provocation or trial with patience.

1535 Consensus Exead. xxxiv. 6 Lorde Lorde, God, mercifull and gracious, and longe sufferinge.

1611 Bible 2 Pet.

1611 O'The Lorde. is long-suffring to vs-ward.

1627 Devolus Hindle P. ni. 276 And grant ungrateful friends a lengthened space To implore the remmants of long-suffering grace.

1837 W. Inviso Capt. Roundwille 1. 269 They showed themselves .. as brave and skilful in war as they had been mild and long-suffering in peace.

1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 374 God can be long-suffering because He can, whenever He sees good, punish.

1900 Sycaker 8 Sept. 615/1 Henry the Sixth's long-suffering Queen rested here awhile.

Hence Longsufferingly adv.

sees good, puntsh. 1900 Speaker 8 Sept. 615/1 Henry the Sixth's longsuffering Queen rested here awhile.

Hence Longsufferingly adv.
1891 L. Keith Lost Illusion I. iii. 54 Priscilla bore. longsufferingly with this mild pursuit.

Long sword. Obs. exc. Hist. A sword with a long cutting blade. Often fig. or allusive.

Also transl. of the cognomen (AF. Longespei) of William, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond.

1503 G. Harvey Pierce's Super. Wks. (Grosart) II. 120 Shall I. tell thee, where thy slashing Long-sword commets short? 1509 Massinger, etc. Old Law ni. ii, Here's longsword, your last weapon. 1607 Middle Long-sword. The Super. William Alganatum, Backesword. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. Xvin. 170 With Long-sword, the braue sonne of heautious Rosamond. a 1616 Braun. & Fr. Carcomb v. i, Provide pen and inke to take their Confessions, and my long sword, I cannot tell what danger wee may meete with.

Long-tail.

Tong-tail.

1. A long-tailed animal, formerly a dog or horse with the tail uncut. Cut and long-tail: see Cut ppl. a, 9; lig. in the sense 'riff-raff' (cf. quot. a 1700 here and BOB-TAIL).

1575-1699 [see Cut ppl. a. o]. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass, iv. i. 1509 He hath bestowed an ounce of Tobacco vpon vs, and as long as it lasts, come cut and long-taile, weele spend it as liberally for his sake. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Riff-raff... Tagrag and Long-tail. 1865 Daily Tel. 17 Oct. 5/1 Ten brace more or less of 'longtails' [= pleasants]. 1900 Westm. Gaz. 20 June 4/2 The farmer wants to sell his horse as a 'long-tail', and the military authorities would prefer not to receive it till it is five or six.

b. A long-tailed duck.

1837 SWANSSON Nat. Hist. Birds II. 189 Heralda, or the ong-tails.
2. A nickname for: † a. A native of Kent. Obs.

long-tails.

2. A nickname for: † a. A native of Kent. Obs. In allusion to the jocular imputation that the people of Kent had tailstef. quot. a (660); the French made the same accusation against Englishmen generally.

[1617] Moryson Itia. 11. 53 The Kentish men of old were sayd to have tayles, because trafficking in the Low-Countries, they never paid full. but still left some part unpaid. 1648 Robin Goodfellow, his mad Prankes (Percy Soc.) 4 They ever after were called Kentish Long-tayles. Phid. 5 Truly, sir, sayd my hoastesse, I thinke we are called Long-tayles, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withful, and make our selves merry. 1656 Sir. I. Menns & J. Smith Musarum Delicite 7 Which still stands as a Monument, Call'd Long-taile, from the Man of Kent. 1659 Howald. Lex., Eng. Prov. 21 Essex Calfs, Kentish Long-tails, Yorkshire Tikes. a 1661 Fullar Worthis. Kent (1811) I. 486 'Kentish Long-Tailes'... It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associates, opprobriously tying Fish-tails to their Luksides; in revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth. how such Appendants grew to the him parts of all that Generation. 1701 T. Brown Advice in Coll. Poems 104 Wee, the Long Headssof Gotham,. To the Long-Tails of Kent, by these Presents send Greeting.

b. A Chimaman. 1867 in Swith Sailor's Werd bk.
3. Tobacco-mannif.
1879 'Insent Fune' Paper on Tobacco 119 The manufacturers tried them with a sample of returns under the name of long-tails.
4. altrib. = next.
1884 C. A. Joitss Week at Lizard 327 Longtail Tit.

14. altrib. = next.

14. altrib. = next.

1648 C. A. Johns Week at Lizard 327 Longial Tit (Parus Candatus). 1855 Oghers, Suppl., Long-tail, a. Baving the tail uncut, as a dog.

Long-tailed, a.

Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

Long-tailed, a.

1. Having a long tail.

1500-20 DUNIMA POLIDS XXXII. 17 And lang taild beist and grit with all. 1507 Gode & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 202 Thair lang taillt gowne. 1718 Pictor Solomon 1. 178 The crested smake, and long-tailed crocodile. 1836 Gro. Error A. Beale.

V. The striped waistcoat, long-tailed coat, and low top-boots. 1836 Peterson Nag. Jan. 62/1, I shall have it printed in the old-fashioned way, long-tailed s and all. 1837 Mark Kinos-try W. Africa 198 Long-tailed Adooma canoes.

D. spec. in names of animals.

1752 J. Hull Hist. Animals 534 The long-tailed Felis, with pencilled cars. 1766 Pennan Zool. 1776: 11. 307 Long-tailed Duck. 1774 G. White Selborne vii. 16 The delicate long-tailed timouse. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonnarit Amer. Ornith. 111, 233 Anax glacialis. Long-tailed duck. 1868 Wood Homes without H. xiii. 232 Long-tailed Humming Bird (Trackilus bofythms). 1899 Westin. Ga. 13 Sept. 1/3 Another beautiful butterfly—the long-tailed blue.

2. Of words: Having a long termination. † Also applied to a long-winded speech. Joendar.

1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 16 Thir lang tailit vordis, containabauting. Ammentabauting. Ammentabauting a long termination is contained words in oxide than from the Greek and Latin languages. 1817 J. H. Frene K. Arthur t. vi, With long-tailed words in oxidy and ation. 1854 Mass. M. Houshes Tampest & Sunshine 20 She was so heartily treed of its long tailed verbs. 1902 Path Matl C. 4 Jan. 6, 3 Would not the combination—Demont Breton-Womms-Baretta—be a little long-tailed, say, for a visiting card?

Long Tom. say, for a visiting card?

long-tailed Long Tom.

Long Tom.

1. A name for a gun of large size and long range.

1867 SMYIN Sailor's Word-bk., Long Tom, or Long Tom.

Turks, pieces of lengthy ordnance for chasets, &c. 1897
Westin. Gaz. 13 Apr. 5/1 One of the white twins, familiarly known as 'Long Toms', from the Camperdaem barbette.

1900 Paily Nersey Mar. 2/6 Four 'Long Toms', or Canet guns of the type known as the '155 long'.

2. A kind of gold-washing cradle.

1855 F. Markan Ittin. & Molehills viv. 26c They [miners] return to their camps and long toms [foot-in. gold washers].

1874 Revinous Statist. Miners, Mining 18. 1890 Golden South 166 The real 'Long Tom' or cradle was a narrow trough filled with earth, into which water flowed; the cradle was rocked, and the gold washed from the earth fell into a tin dish.

was rocken, and the grain animals (see quots.).

3. dial. A name for certain animals (see quots.).

Voothambl. Gloss., Long Tom, the 1834 Miss Baker Northampt. Gloss, Long Tom, the long-tailed titmouse, Parrus caudatus. 1883 E. P. Ramsu Pood Fishes. V. S. Wales 29 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) There are three or four species of Belone on our coast, all known under the name of 'Long Toms' by the fishermen.

Long-tongue. A person or thing with a clong-tongue.

2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HALLINGELL. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Long-longue,

Long-tongued, a. Having a 'long tongue';

Long-tongued, a. Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 Respublica (Brandl) III. vi. 84 A daughter eke he hath

... As vnhappie a longtounged girle as can be.

1593 Shaks.

3 Hen. 17, II. ii. 102 Why how now long-tongu'd Warwick, dare you speak?

1602 How Choose Good Wife G3. She blusht & said that long tongu'd men would tell.

1737

RAMSAY Sc. Prov. (1791) 56 Lang tongu'd wives gae lang wi' bairn.

1818 Scott Old Mort. vi. The foul fa' ye. for a lang-tongued wife.

1820 Miss Braddon Just as I am xii, you didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking.

Longue, obs. form of Lung.

Longueur (longöi). [Fr. = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

The reader. [longor]. [FI.=length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1821 Byron Juan III. xevii, I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the things). Form not the true temptation which allures The reader.

1887 Downers Life Shelley I. v. 183 Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

Longueville [longvi]). Also Longevil. [Prob.

from the surname Longueville; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's Wallace x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

of a Rind of pear.

1683 J. Rein Scots Gardener (1756) 101 No Pear holds well on it [the quince], that I have tried, excepting the Red Pear, Achan, and Longevil. 1817 P. Nein. Horticulture in Edin. Encyel. (1850) NI. 211/2 The Longueville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries.

Long-waisted, a.

Long-waisted, a.

I. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc. 1633 R. Sanders Physioga. 183 Slender, long-wasted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHEREDGE Man of Mode III. ii, II makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 2965/4 A young Bay Mare, ...long wasted and weak Pasturn. 1826 Miss Mitford Village Ser. II. 214 Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown. 1897. All-batt's Syst. Med. III. 589 The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

*long-waisted!,

†2. fig. Easy; loose. Obs.

1647 Werd Simp. Coolder 24, I shall, borrow a little of their (women's) loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-wasted, but short-skirted patience.

a 1658 CLEYFLAND Lenten Litany 1, iv, From a Parliament long-wasted Conscience, Liters nos, &c. — Square Cap'iv, Next comes the Puritain in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-wasted Conscience towards a Sister.

† Longway. Obs. rare. [f. Long a. + Way.]

A long road or causeway.

1627 in Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) 1. 29; They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye.

Longways lenwerz, adv. Also 7 longst-wayes. [f. Long a. + Way sb, with adverbial s.] In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise,

In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways; longitudinally.

1588 A. Perre II ill in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886)

1. 8 The Colledge Librairie, to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longewayes towardes the Streate.

1601 Str W. Corrowallis Ess. In Mi. 1191) 181

Man., his definition must be a creature with two legs made long-wayes.

1639 T. De Gray Compl. Horsen, 91 Give fire to the space hoth longst-wayes and crosse-wayes.

1639 Movor Mech. Exerc., Printing xxiv. 27 He Folks a sheet of the Paper he is to Work long-ways, and broad-ways.

1705 A. VAN Lit WINHOLK in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1844 The lark of the said Wood can't be stripp'd off longways.

1847 Grote Greec 11.

1869 Daily News 13 Dec. 8/3 To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways.

159 Firett For., Indians. 11 Another Table placed long-ways fine chamber.

Long-winded, a.

Long-winded, a.

Long-winded, a.

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

156 Sanks. t. Hen. 11, in. iii. 181 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1608 Day Numour out of breath vy. G. Pa. Are you in breath my Lord? Hort. As a bruers borse, and as long-winded. 1728 Pore Dune. 11. 300 A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1728 Nickmakis 4 Maricheets 37 Menthat pretend to foretel futurity. by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 Decress E. Drowd xii, I am younger and longer-winded than yon. 1870 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Farming Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 This hard work will always be done by... men of endurance,—deep-chested, long-winded, tough.

1862. 1708 Ockley Suracens (1848) 322 That every one might make preparation for a war which...would be more long-winded than the former.

1867 Sayin Sailor's Wort-bk., Long-winded Whistlers, chase-guns.

chase guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or the speaking of the s writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome

1589 Hay any Work 48 Thou are longer winded then Deane lohn is. 1652 COTIERELL It. Cassandra III. (1676) 41 Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR Secretary 8 For her. neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of

a dull refugee. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Long-winded Pay-master, one that very slowly. Paies. 1741 tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett. iv. 22 The French Tradesmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 Mem. G. Psalmanazar 230 A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE Corr. (1844) I. 171, I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 589 The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks. 1891 Law Times XCII. 106/2 Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners. make conveyancing often seem long-winded.

Hence Longwi'ndedly adv., Longwi'nded-

ness. 1837 Carlylle Fr. Rev. I.v. ii, [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. **1866** G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. xi. (1878) 213, I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. **1874** Heller Soc. Press. vii. (1875) 82, I hate long-windedness as much as you do ...; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding. **1885** Atheneam 12 Dec. 766/1 The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole. **Longwise** (lp'nwoiz), altr. (a.) Also 6-7 longst wise. [f. Long a. +-wise.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

Longwise (10 nwoiz), adv. (a.) Also 6-7 longst wise. [f. Long a. + wise.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. Patter Exped. Scott. Cij, Dunbar, a toun stonding longwise ypon ys seasyde. 1580 Beunderthweit. Chring Horses Dis. 54 Laurentius Russius would have the splent to be cured by fiering it longst wise & onerthwart. 1657 R. Lugos Barbadoes (1673) 67 That kernel. as our Harlemuts in England, will part in the middle long-wise. 1715 Leond Palladio's Archit. (1742) 1. 86 Upon which. are laid other beams longwise. 1848 Dickens Dombey xxii, Standing it la letter] long-wise and broad-wise on his table. 1865 — Mat. Fr. I. xvi, Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise. † b. Used as adj.: Oblong. Obs. rare.

1600 Holland tr. Marliams Topogr. Rome 1348 The Viminall hill... The forme thereof is longwise [L. oblongam]. Longwort: see Lungwort.

1801 [Lonicera (louni set a). Bot. [mod. L., f. name of Adam Lonicer (1528-86), a German botanist.]

Lonicera (Jourisera). Bot. [mod. L., 1, name of Adam Lonicer (1528-86), a German botanist.]
A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 Life in South II. 329 The .. scarlet lonicera, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees. 1882 Garden 11 Mar. 170, 3 The two early flowering Loniceras .. are just now in perfection. 1882 Hardy in Proc. Bern. Mat. Cub IN. No. 3-434 A wide spreading Lonicera helped to cover the walls.

Loning, obs. form of Loaning sh.

**Lonish a Obs. If Long a tree 1 long.

+ Lornish, a. Obs. [f. Lone a. + -1sa.] Lonely. 1653 Woon Life Sept. (O. H. S.) 1. 181 After he had spent he summer at Cassington in a lonish and retird condition, le return d to Oxon.

he return'd to Oxon.

† Longuhard. Sc. Obs. Also 4 longart,
7 lonekart. [app. a. Gael. longs/hort.] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ? Sc. or dial.
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 269 Ore he zed his longart to. 1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennykes Pilger.
F, There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Longuhards. 1632 in 4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 1. (1874) 533/2 [Vassals) sall caus hig and put up our lonekartis for the hunting. 1737 Pennsart Tour Scott. in 1769 (1790) 125 They lived in temporary cottages called Longuhards.
Lont, rare obs. form of Lyng ch.

Lont, rare obs. form of LAND sh.

† Lontaigne, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. F. lointaine, fem. of lointain:-pop.L. *longitānum, f. longe far off, f. long-us Long a.] Distant. c1450 Nirour Saluacionu 4187 A man weending in til a Regionne lontaigne.

Lonys, obs. pl. of Loin. **Loo** $(l\bar{u})$, sb. Also 6, 8 l Also 6, 8 lu, 8 liew, luo. [abbre-

viated f. LANTERLOO.]

I. A round eard-game played by a varying number of players. The eards in three-eard loo have the same value as in whist; in five-eard loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest eard. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looed', i. c. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. Limited, unlimited loo: see quets. 1830, 1883. b. The fact of being lood. c. The sum deposited in the pool

limited loo: see quels. 1830, 1883. b. The fact of being looed. c. The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is looed.

1675 Wycherley Country Wife Epil., They., May kiss the Cards at Picquet, Hombre,—Lu, And so he thought to kiss the Lady too. 1686 Cotton Compl. Gamester (ed. 2) xx. Lauterloo 102 If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the threes, fours, fives, sixes and sevens to the intent they may not be quickly loo'd; but if they would have the loos come fast about then play with the whole pack. Ibid. 104 If any be loo'd he nust lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to. 1710 Bril. Apollo III. No. 5, 2/2 A. gives B. 35.6d. to Play for him at Liew. II. had lost all but 5d. and there was a Liew down of 2s. 6d. 1712-14 Pote Rape Lock. 11, 52 Evn mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens of either And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1731 Swift To Dr. Helsham 16 Vet, ladies are seldom at ombre or luc sick. 1777 Cottank Fill. Sch. Scand. in Prose on Sec. Occas. (1787) III. 215 And as Backganimon mortify my soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vole. 1706 [Ane Austen Pride & Proj. (1885) I. viii. 30 On entering the drawing room, she found the party at loo. 1823 Southey in Life (1849) I. 89 In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five card loo with him. 1830 R. Harde Hoyle made familiar yo At Limited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. a 1845 Barham Ingol. Leg., Ld.

Thoulouse xii, I should like to see you Try to santer le corp With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861.

Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. i. (1889) 2 They., played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for., unlimited loo. in their own rooms. 1883. H. Jones in Encycl. Brit. XV. 1/1 If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. 10th 1/2 At untimited loo each player looed has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 Fahfen Sacred Nagget xv, The game being loo, six shillings 'titup', limited to two guineas. 18td., 'Let it be club law'... So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.
1760 II. Walfolk Let. to G. Montagn 7 Jan., There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. Mod. (Ireland) Are you coming to ny loo?

† 3. Party, set. Phr. For the good of the loo:

+ 3. Party, set. Phr. For the good of the loo: for the benefit of the company or community

(Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue 1785). Obs.

1764 II. Walfole Let. to Hertford 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to.. Mr. Crewe, a Maccanone and of our loo. 1774 Association Delegates Colonies 12

They shall be.. sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. attrib. and Comb., as loo club; 100-table, a

4. all rb. and Comb., as too club; loo-table, a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of round table, originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHAMLOTTE SMITH Ethellinde (1814) II. 130 Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room.

1830 R. HARDLE Hopke made familiar 2: The following flaws lare those observed at the Leo Cluts.

1852 Trollove Orley F. I. vi. 46 A round loo-table.

† Loo, 36,2 Obs. exc. Hist. [F. long: see Lour.]

A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by

A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly attrib, in loo mask.

piexion. Chiefly attrue, in loo mask.

1890 Evern Loddies Dressing-R. to Loo Masks, and whole, as wind dues blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go.

— Fops Dict. 18 Loo Mask, an half Mask.

1839 W. H. Arissworth Jack Sheppard L. ii, Blueskin .. turning .. beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

Loo (11), 7:1 [f. Loo sb.1] trans. To subject to a forfeit at loo (see Loo sb.1). To loo the

Cenled by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

Loo (In), v.1 [f. Loo sb.1] trans. To subject to a forfeit at loo (see Loo sb.1), ** To loo the board (see quot. 1883).

1680 Cotton Compl. Gamester (ed. 2) xx. too If you play and are loo'd (that is, win never a trick). Ibid. 103 He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos all the Gamesters then playing, ... and sweeps the board. c1750 Shenstone. To a Friend. I'll play the cards come next my fingers—Fortune cou'd never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1797 Sporting Mag. X. 304 The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is looed. 1864 H. Kingsley Karenshoe III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looed in miss four times running. 1883 H. Jones in Encycl. Bril. XV. 1/2 A flush. Joos the board, i.e., the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 Farjeon Sacred Nugget xv., [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board'...so black Jack looed the board, and the loos became more frequent still. Ibid. xvi, It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited... Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty-five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be looed for. 1886 D. C. Merray First Person Singular xviii. 134 To hold King, Knave, nine, and get looed on it.

D. transf, and fig. (See quots.) Now dial.

1706 ESTOOURT Fair Examp. i. i. 10 For let me tell ye, Madan, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you shou'd always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbour Loo'd. a 1845 Hoop Storm at Hastings v, No living luck could loo him? Sir Stamford would have lost his Raifles to him! 1859 Bratlett Dict. Amer., Looat, defeated. A term borrowed from the game called loo. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Il ord-bk, Looad, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 The Sheffeld Gloss, s.v., When a cuttler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time c

quasi-5b.

3605 Shaks. Lear III. iv. 79 Alow: alow, loo, loo. 1606—
7r. 6 Cr. v. vii. 10 Now bull, now dogge, lowe, Paris, lowe.
1681 T. Flatima Heralitus Ridens No. 4 (1713) I. 19 Ho
loo Bloh Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Smug! Hid. No. 39
I. 255 'Loo my Dog Tutty. speak to 'em Tutty. 1718 Ibr.
Hutchinson Witcheraft 266 Presently a Hare did rise very
near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo,
Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1810 J. Wood Let.
27 May in Life of S. Butter (1866) I. 61 The youths are
brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and, like
lull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at

the loo of their seniors. 1830 R. EGERTON-WARRUETON Hunt. Songs I. i. (1883) r His cheer by the echo repeated, 'Loo in I little dearies! 'loo in ! 1853 'C. Bede ' I credant Green I. ix, A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! Too loo! loo dog! 1881 JEFFERES Bood Magic I. i. 19 Bevis .. called 'Loo! Loo!' urging the dog on.

og on. **Loo, var.** Lew, and Loob *dial.*; Sc. form of Love.

Loob (lab). Tin-mining.

1. (See quot.)

1674 RAY Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin 121 The dross and earth. is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.

2. 11. (See quots.)

178 PRVCE Min. Cornub. 324 Loobs, tin slime or sludge of the after leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 Eng. 4 For. Mining Gloss. (Cornwall terms), Loobs, slime containing ore. Loobel, variant of Lownell Obs.

Loobel, variant of LOWNELL Obs.

† Loo'bily, a. Obs. [f. LOOBY +-LY 1.] Looby-like; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. vt. v. False Miracles § 12 There was in Wales a great and Loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherne.

1756 Toloervy Hist. 2 Orphans III. 148 Talked politicks with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers.

1771 II. Carev Honest Yorkshirem.

13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to ... force her to marry a great loobily Vorkshire tike.

+ Loo'bish. a. Obs. 2016.

+ Loobish, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 loubish, [?f. Looby+-18H.] = pree. r648 HEXHAM Dutch Diet., Onbelompen, Clomnish [sic], or Loubish.

Looby (lā·bi). Now chiefly dial. Forms: 4-6 loby, -ia, 6 loubie, lowbie, -ye, 7 lubby, loubee, 7- looby. [Cf. Los sh., Lubber, and the Teut, cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid,

clownish person.

lazy hulking fellow; a lont; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. Prol. 55 Grete lobyes and longe that loth were to swynke.

1520 S. Fish Supplie. Beggars (E. E. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy lobies a brode in the world.

10 get theire lining with their laboure. a 1550 Image Ipacr. IV. 129 in Skellon's Wks. (1843) II. 440 With priors of like place. Great lobyes and lompes.

1527–87 Stanyhures Descr. Iv. 12 in Holinshed, Sir, you take me verie short, as long and as verie a lowbie as you innagine to make me.

1620 Symmer Spir. Posie 1. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggard, the lazie Lizzard, and the luskish Lubby?

1631 T. Flatman Herachius Ridors No. 41 (1713) I. 15 This is but like a great Looby at School, who [etc.]. 1666 Phillips sv. Lob. A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a Lob, Loubee [1706 Looby], or Loberck.

1705 Hickeringill Priester. II. Pref. A iv., Homer—Achilles makes a great strong Looby.

1713 Stetle Englishman No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby.

1728 Joinson in Buseul 20 Apr., A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry about with him a looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself.

1821 CLARE FILL. Minstr. I. 150 A good-for-nought looby, he nettled me sore.

1845 DISRAELI Sybil 18631 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a-year.

1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared morende, No looby coarser.

1872 Geo. Ellor Middlen, xxxv.

1873 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's magination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords.

1886 in Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.

1886 in Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.

1886 in Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.

1887 b. attrib. and appositive, passing into adj. Also in comb. looby-like.

tion with lords. 1886 in ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.
b. attrib. and appositive, passing into adj. Also in comb. looby-like.
1582 STANYHURST Æneis III. (Arb.) 91 Al wee see the giaunt, with his hole flock lowbylyke hagling. 1699 Lo. Rochestra Epigr. Ld. All-Pride in Roxb. Ballads (1883) 1V. 567 A plowman's looby meen, face all awry. 1687 Advise to Pestholders ii. 1 in Third Collect. Poems (1689) 21. That Looby Duke. 1771 T. HULL Sir W. Harrington (1797) I. 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830, J. Bee Ess. in Dram. Wks. Foote 1. (Ceut.), This great, big, overgrown metropolis...like a looby son who has outgrown his stamina.

TLOOGE. ohs. form of Loose. Looce, obs. form of Loose.

Looel, variant of Lohoett.

Loode, Lood(e)sterre, obs. ff. Lode, -Stab.

Looe, variant of Lew a.1, sb.2, and v.

Looer $(|\bar{u}|v|)$. $rare^{-1}$. [f. Loo sb.1 or v.1 + sb.1 a player at loo.

ER 1.] A player at loo.

170 FOOTE Lame Lover 11, 50 There is Mrs. Allspice... has six tables every Sunday, besides looers, and braggers.

LOOOT, variant of Lower sb. Obs.; Lure sb.²

LOOf (lūf). Sc. and north, dial. Forms: 4-5

1001 (101). Sc. and north, atal. Forms: 4-5 lofe, love, loove, 5-6 luif(f, 6 luyff, luff, loofe, 7 luve, 4- lufe, 7- loof. (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. life wk. masc. = Goth. lofa; related by ablant to OHG. laffa hlade of an oar, OSI. (Polish, Russian) lapa paw, Lettish lēpa paw.] The palm of the hand. To creesh one's loof: see CREESH v.

of the hand. To creesh one's loof; see Creesh v. Aff loof adv. phr. = off hand.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 987 Wyth lyst louez vplyste bay loued hym swybe. 13. S. Erkenwolde 349 in Horstm. Altengl. Leg. (1881) 274 Pene wos louynge oure lorde with loves vp haldene. 1400 Manorev. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a litill bawme and lay it on be lufe of bi hand. a 1400-50 Alexander 2569 (Ashm. MS.) Pe licor in his awen loone [Dublin MS.) Icel, be lettin in be tothire. c 1460 Townetey Byst. iii. 462 Noe. I may towch with my luse the grownd evyn here. c 1470 Herry town hore. Fables 2072 in Anglia IX. 466, I sall of it mak mittenis to my luss, Till hald my handis hait quhair ener 1 be. 1513 Douglas Æneis viii. i. 5 And in the holl luss of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattir hynt he fra the stude. 1562 Turner lerbal II. 108 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxix. 203 The suddartis luiss we as onirlaid wt lyme. c 1620 Z. Bovd Zion's Flowers (1855)

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54 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 RAMSAY Lucky Spence wil, Wi' well-creesh'd loofs I hae been canty. 1728 — Rob. Rich. 4. Sandy 62 (1877) II. 8 A canty tale he'd tell aff loof. 1792 Berss Willie's Wiffe iv. Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin. 1830 GALT Lawrie I'. vii. (1849) 335 Though the case were as plain as niv loofe. 1855 Robinson Whitly Gloss. s.v., Give us thy lufe, not thy list. 1866 Barrie Sentim. Tommy xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Hence Loof-ful. Sc., a handful.

c 1540 Lyndsay Kittie's Conf. 90 Curnis of meil, and luffills of Malt. 1728 P. Walker Life Peden (1827) 67 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-full of Wind.

Loof, sb.² and c'.: see Luff sb. and c'.

Loof (lit), sb.³ Also louff, lough. [a. Arab. lāf (see Loof-Ah.).] = Loof-Ah.

1855 Pall Mall G. 4 Aug. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 Treas.

1855-8 Phase Edneid: A Alg. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 Treas.

1855-8 Phase Edneid: A Alg. of A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 Treas.

1855-8 Phase Edneid: A Alg. of A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 Treas.

1855-8 Phase Edneid: A j. There was a towne of aumeient tyme Carthago of old it hight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. Itid. 11. I'iij, There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is lord. 1557-8 Phase A by History and a graph and a graph and a loof at seas, wher Mars is lord. 1557-8 Phase (by hist). It by him wandring loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of Loaf sea.

Loofah (lirfa). [a. Egyptian Arabic لوفة lūfah, a plant of this species, which collectively is called إن المراجعة ا

of the plant Luffa ægyptiaca, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also attrib., as loofah-trec.

1887 Moloney Farestry W. Afr. 336 Loofah, Konyikon, or Native Sponge of Western Mrica.

1889 C. D. Bert. Winter Mile xxvi. 231 The loofah tree bears a long green pod.

1889 Patt Matt G. 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of Longe sh.

Look (luk', sh. Forms: 2-6 loke, 3-5 lok. 4. 8-9 Sc. luke, 6 lowke, 6-7 looke, 8-9 Sc. leuk, 5-look. [f. Ι.οοκ τ.]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. +Also occas,, sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. + To have (or get) a look of: to be looked at by. To have

ccass, sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. † To have (or get) a look of: (quote) to looked at by. To have a look ad (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. † Al a look: (a) at first sight; (b) in the twinkling of an eye.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 215 5if be hodede. leded hem kwomen] kis life eyen for to sechen hire loke. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xvii. (Hartha) 46 be qulilk. As fyr gregois brynt at a luke. c 1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 955 At the firste look he on hire sette. 1390 Gower Conf. 111. 179 In alle mennes lok A part up in his houd he tok. a 1400-50 Alexander 5256 Him both hire like at a loke his lady his modire. 1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. li, My luke vnto the hevin I threwe furthwith. 1508 Dunnar Gold. Targe 232 Sudaynly, in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. II, iv. 108 Too meane a sernant To have a looke of such a worthy a Mistresse. 1592 — Ven. & Ad. 464 For lookes kill love, and love by lookes reviveth. 1753 L. M. Accomplished Woman II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied, 1798 Charlotte Smith Yng. Philos. 111. 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807-8 W. Irving Salmag. (1824) 346 Lovely virgins ... darting imperial looks of conquest. 1813 Scott Rokeby 1. xix, One dying look he upward cast. 1885 Mabel. Collins Pretitest Woman ii, In the meantime 1 shall have a look at Warsaw, 1887 R. Buchanan (itte) a look round literature. 1895 E. Bower Rowlands in Law Times XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.].

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed

by the look.

by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 COVERD, P.S. xvii[i]. 27 Thou shalt.. bringe downe the hye lokes of the proude. 1567 Maplet Gr. Forest fe b, She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towardes him. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 281 Hee casting vppon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke, 1635 J. Harward II. Biondis Banishid Virg. 97 It being not likely that shee should ever get a good looke of her Father. 1686 tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman 111 There was not one living soul that vouchsa'd him a kind look. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. 1. i. 100 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze ne. a 1717 Blackall. W'es. (1723) I. 178 True Religion does not consist.. in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. xii, Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 Tennyson Dream Fair W. xxvi, With sick and scorful looks averse. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano IV. iii. 147 And Sir Giroie failed nought of courtesy, And gave to us good looks and welcome nought of courtesy, And gave to us good looks and welcome

reat.

c. Upon the look: engaged in looking for.

1819 Byron Juan II. clxxiv, At last her father's prows put
ut to sea, For certain merchantmen upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. + Of a good look =

of good appearance.

c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1605 Hypsip., And of his lok as real as a leoun. c1400 Arth. & Merl. 1582 (Lincoln's Ian MS.), Pe whyte dragoun lay him by, Steorne of lok and grysly. 1508 Dunbar Tua mariit wemen 267 Be of your

Hall Chron., Edve. IV 237 b, This palenes of visage, and dedly loke doth prognosticate y time of my death. 1611 Bible Ecclus. xix. 29 A man may bee known by his looke. 1632 J. Havward tr. Biodie Evomena 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seene in that Court, sithence the departure of the Princasse. 1637 Draydra Vierg. Georg. 118. 37 The Mother Cow must wear a low ring Look. 1700 T. Brown Amasem. See. 3. Com. 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no hody takes the least Notice of him. 1724 Rachardson Clarissa (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 Makin Gil Blas vii. ii. (Riddg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1866 Reade Cluster & II. xxxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 Troollore Chron. Barset 1. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

18. jl. With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = Good Looks. Also phr. to be in good looks:

times = Good Looks. Also phr. to be in good looks: to be looking well, to present a healthy appear-

ance.

1564 Haward Entro; inst. 15 After they were dead keping stil theyr grim lokes. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glanded on the lookes of Melicertus 1616 R. C. Times Whiste III. 959 Most of our women are extreanly proud Of their faire lookes, 1697 Deadles Virg. Georg. 19. 371 Lean are their Looks, and shagged is their Hair. 1709 Berehay Th. Vision \$ 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 Lond. Gaz. No. 6383/3 Abraham Shaw, ... aged 38 Years, ... pale Looks, 1766 Goloson. Vir. W. xxix, When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those grouns, 1786 Brins Twa Dogs 225 They... lee-lang nights, wi crabbit lenks, Pose owe the devil's pictured benks, 1798 Jane Alsten Northung. Abb. (1833) I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — Emma t. i, Everybody in their best looks, 1866 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad xxiii, And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

C. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

ance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

ance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 Marite Gr. Forest 10 b. A certaine vaine of the
carth... having the verie looke and face of Golde. 1710
T. Feller Pharm. Extemp. 411 This colonless Syrup...
gives no unpleasing colour, nor alters the look of the Medicine in the least. a 1716 Blackall H/s. 1723 I. 84 The
beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 Regulations
Grandison II. iv., 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it,
from the looks of the matter. 1782 Cowers Convers. 86c
Though such continual zigzags in a book. Such drunken
reelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. Henr Men,
Homen, & B. II. xi. 250 What curious little circumstances
conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like
interest to his adventures. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V.
71 Life is to wear, as at Atheus, a joyous and festive look.
1877 W. H. Russell Pr. Wales Tour viii. 344 There are
no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from
the European look of the place. 1882 R. Abergecomby in
Nature XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular
'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. To have a look of: to resemble vaguely, to

d. To have a look of: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person

or thing).

1860 F.MLY EDEN Semi-attached Couple 11, 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

3. Comb. With advs. forming combs. corresponding sphages under the vb., as looksponding to various phrases under the vb., as lookback, -down, -forward, -on, -up; look-on net, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of

the others.

1597 MIDDLETON Wisdom of Solomon xii. 15 Thou orderest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. Hunt in Examiner 11 Jan. 19/1 He., takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 Hawthorne Scarlet L., Custom House (1856) 65 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 JERDAN Autolieg. 111. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1861 H. MARRYAT Fear in Sweeden 11. 407 The look-down on the works below. is awful. 1877 Houseworm. Sea Fisheries 60 [Drift-net fishing]. Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 HALL CAINE Deemster 1. x., 207 Dan., asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net. Look (luk), v. Forms: 1 lôcian, 2 lokieu, (locan), (3 lokin, loky), 3-4 loc, lok(en, locken,

this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 HALL CAINE Deemster
L. x. 207 Dan. asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

Look (luk), v. Forms: 1 locian, 2 lokieu,
(locan), (3 lokin, loky), 3-4 loc, lok(eu, locken,
3-6 loke, (4 loki), 4-5 north. luk, 4-8 luke, (5
lokyn), 5-6 Sc. lowke, 5-7 looke, 6 arch. looken,
Sc. louk, leuk, luik, luik, luik, lwik, 5-look.
[OE. locian = OS. locon (in a gloss):-OTent.
type *lokojan; a form *logajan, app. of identical
meaning, appears in OHG. luogen (M11G. luogen,
mod.G. dial. lugen) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann Grandriss I. 384) suggests that the type *lokomay represent OTent. *logho- r*logho- (Tent. *log-) represented by the Ger. vb.]

I. To direct one's sight.

1. intr. To give a certain direction to one's sight;
to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's
eyes upon some object or towards some portion of

to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. a. with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now at; the older to look on, to look upon, are in the literal sense either arch., or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation,
a 1000 Boeth. Metr. xxii. 20 Eine swa sweotole swa he on da sunnan mæx...on locian. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark vi. 41
He on heofon locode & hi hletsode. c 1200 Vices & Virtnes (1888) 47 Ac me binch dat tu lokest aweiward. a 1215 St. Marker. 2 Alle hire luueden hat hire on lokeden. 1362

LOOK.

LANGL. P. Pl. A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel!' quod he 'luite lokestou on he Bible'. c. 1386 Wyct. 18 Sept. 18 Wys. 1.
143 Lokynge in he first myrour. c. 1400 Destr. Trop. 8658 Achilles. Woundit hym [sc. Ector] wickedly, as he away loked. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 303 De childe loked here and pare. c. 1475 Tabres 18. 65 And yf they speke withe yow. . Withe stable Eye loke ypone theym Rihte. 1598 tr. Aristotle's Pel. 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonest fables. 1611 BIRLE Acts iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes ypon him, with lohn, said, Looke on vs. [But looke at (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3... a 1626 Bacon New. 4th. (1900) 3 But the Servant tooke them not, nor would scarce booke upon them. 1624 Sir T. Hernert Trav. 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 Bove. Final Causes Nat. Things ii. 6: The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1713 Life N. Frowde 32 Before she could well look upon me, 1 addressed her. 1797 Miss. Radeliffer Italiau I, They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 Tennyson Mariana 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — Locksky Hall 25 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1860 Tynoali, Glac. I. xi. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 Geo. Elitor Middlem. I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosanood was adjusted on the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1865 Pall Mall Mag. Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (Pair, etc.) lo look at, † on, † upon :

looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (Fair, elc.) to look at, +on, +ufon: with respect to appearance. To look at him (me, it, etc.): collog. = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance. Not to look at (+on, upon); often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so cannot look at (colloq.) = 'has no

with'; so cannot look at (colloq.) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23228 Fell dragons and tades bath bat ar apon to lok ful lath. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1554 Large on to loke, louely of shap. 1546 Skellon Magnyf. 2208 What wylte thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a gnat. 1535 Coverdall Zech. v. 6 Euen thus are they (yt dwell vpon the whole earth) to loke vpon. 1611 Binlie Gen. xii. 11, I know that thou art a faire woman to looke vpon. 1846 Bentley's Misc. XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 Tensyson Endi 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until 1 die. 1895 Daily News 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a bowler] went on for the second time the batsmen. 'could not look at him'. b. with the direction or object left indeterminate.

D. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. † In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλέπειν, ἀναβλέπειν). † To live and look: to retain one's faculties. 971 Blickl. Hom. 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] gehælde þæt hie locodan. e 1200 Trin. Cell. Hom. 181 Eien lokeð, and eare lusteð. e 1219 Passion our Lord 54 in O. E. Misc. 39 Pe blynde he makede loki. a 1300 Carssor M. 1338 Cherubin, þat angel hlyth, Bad him ga lok þe thrid syth. 1362 Lanct. P. Pl. A. 1x. 49 But 3if I may liuen and loken I schal go leme betere. 1300 Gowfa Conf. I. 54 For ofter. Betre is to winke than to loke. c 1419 Henry Hallace vi. 468 The kingis patsone. couth weyll luk and wynk, with the ta. e 1550 R. Bieston Bayte Fortune B ij, Looke therfore ere thou leape. 1667 Militox P. L. x. 993 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain From Loves due Rites. 1697 Davier Pirg. Georg. 11. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 Berkelley Th. Fision § 7 When we look only with one eye. 1875 E. Whitt Life in Christ IV. xxv. (1876) 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 Lanc Times Rep. LXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 'lan Maclaben' I'ng. Barbarians vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

C. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling. b. with the direction or object left indeterminate,

train. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' 1'ng. Barbarians vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

C. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With adv. or phrase.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in 9.

C1205 LaN. 2266 He stod bi-foren Locrine & ladelich him lokede on. 1297 R. GLOCC. (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is eyen of milce on be lokely beruore. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 164 On ous he lokyde with loue. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour E viij b, He euer loked on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500-20 DUNRAR Porms Iviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt amang thame. a 1548 HALL Chron., Rich. 111, 53 b, Least that it might he suspected that he was abasshed for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so piteously. 1611 BIBLE Gen. XI. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 R. CARPENTER Experience II. i. 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. 1842 TENNYSON Talking Oak 116, I look'd at him with joy. 1859 — Enid 1299 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. occas. To give a look of survive to stare

d. occas. To give a look of surprise, to stare.

Now collog.

1610 B. Josson Alchemist v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. Mod. Ves, you may look!

e. quasi-trans, in such phrases as to look (a person or thing) in the face: see FACE sb. 2 b. To look

son or thing) in the face: see FACE sb. 20. To look a gift horse in the mouth: see Horse sb. 20. The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the dative: cf. G. einem ins gesicht sehen.

1375 Se. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore: 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchful vas, bat few dult ste luk hvme in be face. a 1625 FLETCHER Hum. Lieutemant v. i, Pll neuer look a horse i th' mouth that's ginen. a 1715 SOTH SCYM. (1823) VI. 330 The soldier... converses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1727 BRACKEN FARVICY IMPT. (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we

say). a 1850 Rossetti Dante & Cir. t. 1874) 141 This lady ...Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awakened there. 1880 G. MEREDITI Trag. Com. xin. (1892) 194 She. Jooks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 Strand Mag. II. 530/2 An eye that books one through and through. 1892 R. Kipiling Ball. East & West & They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. Horsman Shropsh. Lad xlii, With .. friendly brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f. with cogn. obj.
1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 Shaks. Acm. & Jul. v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 Shaks. etc. Pass. Pilgr. 46 Such lookes as none could looke but heauties queen. 1643 Thate Comm. Gen. xlii. 29 And they came to Jacob, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. 1781 Cowper Hope 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 Tensyson In Mem. xlix, And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad viii, Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. trans. With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition.

one's looks into a certain place or condition.

hy one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now rare. (Cf. look down, 33 e.)

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy selfe into my grace. 1624 MASSINGER Rengado in. ii, Thrust out these fiery eies, that yesterday Would have lookde thee dead. 1633 G. Herrer Temple, Glance iii, Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 DRIDES Lave Triumph. iv. i, While you stay, .every soment looks a part of me away. 1700—Secular Masque 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 Goldsm. 176. W. v. They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. 1776 Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg. 58/1 That anned force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 Trolloff Castle Richmond. I xii. 234, I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

1. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look

or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look

or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look daggers: see Dagger 3 b.

1727 Thomson Summers 245 [1788] They .. sight, and look'd unitterable Things.

1742 Young Nr. 1742 Young Nr. 17h. iv. 635 With that soft eye.. deign to look Compassion to the coldness of my breat.

1750 Chestere. Lett. (1774) III.

177 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things.

1818 Byron Juan 1. xv. Some women use their tongues—she looked a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily.

1837 Dickens Pickæ, vi, The old lady.. looked carving knives at the.. delinquent.

1837 Thickens Raverson, if the Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room.

1857 Gr. Hornes 335/c, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

2. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (who, what, how, whether, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

(who, what, hore, whether, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

(c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark vi. 38 Da cwað he hu fela hlafa hæbbe ze gað & lociað.] c 1175 Lamb. Hem. 41 Heo tweien eoden...in to helle...for to lokien hu hit þer ferde. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 121 Ure drihten.. beih of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here ani understoden oðer bisohten him. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2600 Ghe adde or hire dowter sent, To loken quider it sulde ben went. 1297 K. Glouc. (Rolls) 315 Brut sende vp þere Pre hondred men iarmed wel, to loke zwat lond þat were. c 1425 Craffe Nombryng (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit hy anoþer diget, ...and loke gwat comes þere-of. a 1584 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. in Cath. Tractates (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. 1500 Syennsia F. Q. 1. iv. 19 Scarse could he once uphold his heavie hedd, To looken whether it were night or day. 1710 Swift Frul. to Stella 30 Nov., O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 Cranbe T. of Hall N, I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H., Newman Loss & Gain III. iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. Mod. I will look what time the train starts.

† b. Phr. Look else; see whether it be not so. (See Else 4 c.) Obs.

(See Else 4 c.) Obs.

1622 Massinger Virg. Mart. II. 1, I kicke for all that like

manner of refusing information. Now dial.

1505 Lyur Woman in Moon v. i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. fig. a. 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With advs. or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.)

or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. at; formerly on or upon. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. I', 37 b, Let the kyngdome of the assiriens be your example, and if that suffise not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 Davs tr. Steidane's Comm. 37 b, Lokyng more marrowly upon domestical evils. 1563 Winster Cert. Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 12 Thay, luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt 1570 Satir. Poeus Reform. xiii. 10 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persaif the cause fra hand. 1583 Golding Catrin on Deut. xxi. 124 Looke me ypon the Turkes: they have some reverence to their religion. 1602 Shaks. Haun. vi. vi. 37 (Go4 Qo.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 Bible 2 Cor. iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at y* things which are not seene. a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. Bonduca II. iv, Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. a 1569 STILLINGEL (J.), We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 BENHAM Bk. Fallacies Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others... let him look at home. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1886) I. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things

varies with every age. 1861 DICKENS Gl. Expect. Iv, What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. Anster Tinted Venus 70 'That's the proper way to look at it', said he. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Rep. 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of Stokes v. Trumper is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. 1890 Mrs. II. Wood House of Halliwell I. viii. 175, I marry a medical student!. I look a little higher than that. Ibid. 111. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

blood.

b. To take care, make sure, see (that or how have sure). something is done; also with omission of that).

Now arch

Now arch.

**c 897 K. Ælerren Gregory's Past. lix. 451 Lociad on dat dios cowru leaf ne weorde odrum monnum to biswice. **a 1300 Cursor M. 1966 Fixs and flesse, o bath is ai, Lok ai be blod 5ee cast a wai. **a 1300 Ibid. 16814+15 Pilat. bad bat bat suid loke lat he wore ded for-thy. **c 1380 Wyclle II ke, (1880) 38 Seynt petyr comaundib 3if ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. **c 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondynge. **1470-85 MALORA Arthur I. xvi. 60 Loke eneryche of yow kynges lete make suche ordinanuee. **1561 T. Horsy tr. Castiglione's Courtyer III. (1571) O viij, And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee heare it well awaye. **1604 Shars. Oth. vv. iii. 8 Dismisse your Attendant there: look't be done. **1621-31 Laun Serm. (1847) 133 The State must look their devotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. Hall. Horx Vac. 22 We ought to looke how wee spend our houres here. **1690 E. Gee Yesnit's Mem. 89 Censor to look that no man lived idly. **2819 Shelley Cyclops 477 When I call, Look ye obey the masters of the craft. **1865 Yrnl. R. **1, **28716. Xoc. Ser. 11. I. 1. 24 We must look, therefore, that we have the ... wide chest, straight back, ce. **1871 R. Ellis It. Catallins kiv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

C. To expect. Const. to with inf. **+ Formerly

greenly.

c. To expect. Const. to with inf. + Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by that. + Also, to expect, await the time when something shall

also with clause, usually introduced by that. † Also, to expect, await the time when something shall happen; to be curious to see how, whether, etc.; also impers. in passive.

c 1513 More Rich. III (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that eail dyete shoulde shorten. thid. 11 In these last wordes that ener I looke to speake with you. 1535 Covernale Isought forth thornes. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 112 Lokying every day when he loked yt it shulde bringe him grapes, it brought forth thornes. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 112 Lokying every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. c 1566 Cress Penfence Ps. t.N., viii, Some I look t would me uphold. 1593 Shans. Rich. II., 1.ii. 243. 1604 E. G[rinstoore] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 111. Ni. 156 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. 1605 Camben Rem. (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justifie that fact. 1611 Herwoop Gold. Age. 1.i. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I near heard she was committed to prison; yet tis look't enery houre when she shall be delinered. a 1626 Racox Aca. All. (1900) 9 Wee..saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, wee should receive Sentence of Life, or Death. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xlii. 271 By whom we look to be protected. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees in. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-full under all his dispensations. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) IV. 141, I never look to have a mistress that I shall love half as well. 1830 SOUTHEY Lett. (1836) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tow's C. vii, I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to. 1893 Field 11 Mar. 362/3 The. labourer. looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1866 A. E. Houstan Shropsh. Lad xxvi, Two lovers looking to be wed.

† d. with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (zuho. when, whether, etc.): to try (if somesking to be wed. † d. with indirect question: To consider, ascer-

tain (who, when, whether, etc.); to try (if something can be done, etc.). Also simply, to consider

thing can be done, etc.). Also simply, to consider the matter, make inquiry; esp. in phr. whoso will look, etc. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce vul. 419 The king can furth his vais ta,.. for till luk gif he Micht recouer his courte. e1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xl. (Ninian) 93 He vmthocht he wald luke Gyf he in sic corne cuth set huke. e1386 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diversite is greet here and bere, whoso wole loke. 1399 Lanct. Rich. Redeles III. 255 That ich leode lokide what longid to his age. e1400 Lanfrane's Cirning, 51 Poin muste loke wheep hat be bodi be ful of wickide humouris, eiper be clene. e1450 Mertin 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday, ... to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. Ali. 403 Schir, luk 3e and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie May not do all that we have tauld. e1385 R. Browne Ansin. Carturight 50 If he looke well, this proofe serueth against him. 1692 Locke 3rd Let. Toleration ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether... your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best look.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold',

a. Used to be speak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In mod. colloq. use often look you (in representations of vulgar speech written look'ee) = 'mind this'; also look here, a brusque mode of address this'; also look here, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc. c 1000 Alifric Gram. xxxviii. (2.) 231 En este odde loca nu, her hit is. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 2331 Quod moyses, 'loc' her nu is bread'. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xxx. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. 1513 Douclas Anies Exclamatioun 18 Lo, heir he fallgeis, se that he leis, luik! 1575 Gascoione Glasse Govt. 19. 1, Poems 1870 II. 50, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gnomaticus... and looke where he commeth in haste. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido 372 N.'s Wks. (Grosart) VI. 22 Looke where show the well. 1595 Shars. 2 Hen. IV, II. ii. 116 (1600 Qo.) Looke you how he writes. 1611—Wint. T. III. iii. 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters; but looke the heere boy. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Researsad I. i. (Arb.) 33 For, look you, Sir, the grand design... is to keep the Auditors in suspence. 1709 SIEELE Tatler No. 34 P4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 Itid. No. 206 P2 Look ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Ornele. 1782 Cowfer Retirement 283 Look where he comes, a 1814 Woman's Will IV. ii. in New Brit. Theatre IV. 111 Lookee there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. 1843 LONGE. Sp. Student II. vi, Look, here he comes. 1861 DICKENS Gt. Expect. Ii, Now, look here, my man. I'll have no feelings here. 1865—Mnt. Fr. II. xiv, 'Now, lookee here, my dear,' returned old Betty.—'asking your excuse for being so familiar'. 1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary II. i, Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

† b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = whoever, whatever, however, etc. Also, in later use,

or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = whoever, whatever, however, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in look as = ' just as'. Obs.

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xvi. 6 Prea hig, loca hu hu wylle.

70sh. ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, liege he ofslagen.

1123 C. E. Chron. an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweber hera gebrodra oberne oferbide, wære yrfeweard ealles Englalandes. 1535 Coverdale Ps. i. 3 His leenes shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prospere.

Ecclus. i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wissdome: loke vnto whom it appeareth, they loue it. 1568 Graffor Chron.

1.94 And looke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmure. 1597 J. T. Serm. Paules C. 56 But looke as thou sinnest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne, a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vn. vi. § 9 He added farther, that look what duty the Roman Consuls did execute. the like charge had the Bishop. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xxxvii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. 1611 Brite 1 Macc. iv. 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, euen in that was it dedicated with songs, and cittherns, and harpes, and cimbals. 1615 W. Lawson Country Housen. Gard. (1626) 23 And looke how farre a tree spreads his boughs aboue, so far doth he put his roots voder the earth. 1625 Burges Pers. Tithes 31 And looke what the Lawes... entoyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebell. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key 321 Look, as God cannot but he just, so he cannot but be true. Phid. 301, 302.

5. Look sharp. Originally (with sharp as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and sharp regarded as a complementary adj.).

a sense belonging to branch III, and sharp regarded as a complementary adj.).

1711 Steele Spect. No. 132 P 1 The Captain .. ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should have the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox.

1713 R. Bentley Remarks Late Disc. Freeth. II. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. 1732 Berkeley Aleiphr. vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. 1788 Lo. Aucklann Corr. (1861) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. 1803 in Spirit Pub. Trails. VII. 28 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers. .. while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. 1818 Coabett Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. 1834 Landor Exam. Shaks. Wks. 1853 II. 282: 2 But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shap XXXIX. Kit. .. ordered. .. him to bring three dozen .. oysters, and to look sharp about it! 1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND Ess. etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would have to look sharp, or five and-twenty [martyrs]? 1874 Punch 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, .. they're all ready and waiting.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intensitions.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various

intransitive uses with prepositions.

a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine. Now dial. + To look babies: to gaze at the reflec-tion of one's face in another's eyes.

Now dial. † To look babies: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

13. *Coer de L.** 3030 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertayn leche, ... For to loke his uryn. 1382 Wyclif *Nim.** xxiv. 17, 1 shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. intucbor illum] but not nyz. *c1400 *Destr. *Troy 7525 Leches full lynely lokid his wound. 1471 J. *Paston in *P. Lett.** III. 7 That no body look my wryghtynges. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys (1570) 113 When he a while his glasse hath loken. 1523 Fitzuerre. *Husb. § 40 Than let the sheepherde turne them, and loke them on enery syde. *a 1578 Linorsay (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.** (S. T. S.) II. 158 He mowit wpe to the hill heid of Tarbitt. . to awew and luik the congregation. 1607 Bealm. & Fl. *Homan Hater III.** i, 1 cannot thinke, I shall become a coxcombe, To ha' my hare curl'd, by an idle finger. . Mine eyes look babies in. 1615 Brathwait Strappado 80 Or when none that's icalous spies To looke habbies in his eyes. 1647 Trape Comm. Ep. & Rev. App. 669 Many Heathens have advised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. 1655 New Haven Col. Rec. (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfeild .. testifyed .. that he went to looke oxen. 1721 Ramsay Morning Interview 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. 1874 W. H. L. Ranken Domin. Australia vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. 1882 J. Walker Yaunt to Auld Reckie etc. 10 He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. 1897 Crockett Lad's Love xi. 115, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

† D. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to. regard. Obs.

and seeing that none had strayed.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. Obs.

2300 Beket 284 The King from Normandie com To Engelond to Look the stat of his Kynedom. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 205 He that right ordir of lyfyng wil luke Suld bygyn thus, als says the boke. 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.) 271 When bou prayes, god lokes bi wille. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmayde 1430-40 Lync. Bechas Ix. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. 1533 GAU Richt Vay 19 God lukis notht VOL, VI,

the winert richtfulnes quilk mony keipis. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 1 3e blindit luvaris, luke The rekless Poems (S. T. lyfe 3e leid.

To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper, = VIDE. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book

VIDE. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. look nf., 45 g.) Obs.

a 1300 Cnrsor M. 9334 pat yow tels sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his propheci. c 1386 Chaucer Parl. T. 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it Ieere. a 1420 Hocketh the Bible, and ther ye may it Ieere. a 1420 Hocketh the Bible, and ther ye may it Ieere. a 1420 Hocketh the Bible, and ther ye may it Ieere. a 1420 Hocketh the Reg. Princ. 3099 As be boke can expresse: Who so it lokith, fynde it shal no Iesse. 1520 RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. French (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comentaryes. 1596 Harington Metam. Ajax 60 Looke it sirrathere in the dictionarie. 1598 Flomo, Aria, looke Aere. 1599 Nashe Lenten Sinffe 38 For his ensainting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of Aprill. 1611 Cotca., Alnonexie, Looke Amorexie. 1611 Bible 1 Macc. xii. 7 marg., Areus: looke Ioseph. Ant. lib. 13. cap. 8. 1640 FULLER Joseph's Coat etc. 125 marg. Look Lord Bacon in his life. 1656 H. Puillers Purch. Patt. (1676) 137 Take the compass of the tree. look this compass in the Table. 1813 J. Adams Wks. (1856) X. 49. I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

† d. To seek, search for; = look for (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. Obs.

T. C. To seck, search lor; = look for (15 b).

Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. Obs,

c1394 P. P. Crale 593 Now mot a frere...loken hem lesynges pat likeb be puple. c1470 Herryson Mor. Fab. 1.

(Cock & Jasp) v, I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis... and luik my lyfis fude. 1595 Munday John a Kent (Shaks, Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other bryde. 1600 Shaks. A. F. L. II. v. 30 He hath hin all this day to looke you. 1622 Marre trownes nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals else-where. 1650 T. Vaxtgana Anima Magica To Kdr., He knew it was hootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. 1664 Perss Diary 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. 1668 Droden All for Love v. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love. 1683 Texos Way to Mratth. (1697 447 Or else the poor Lass after the Wedding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband. 1716 B. Church Hist. Philips B arc (1865). 1.62 He went with his new Souldier to look his Father. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 138 F 11 At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. 1782 Miss Burser Cecilia via. v, I'll go look him fa dogl, however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. 1821 CLARE I'll. Ministr. I. 183 Pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound.

+ e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also refl. To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (from). Also absol. or intr.: To watch. Obs.

c1175 Lamb. Hem. 45 We agen bene sunne dei swibeliche wel to wurfien and on alle clenese to looan. c1250 Gen. 8

Also absol. or intr.: To watch. Obs.

1175 Lamb. Hom. 45 We agen bene sunne dei swibeliche wel to wurfien and on alle clenesse to locan. 1250 Gen. 45 Er., 3793 He dede is binden & faire loken Alle de bones de he dor token. Hold. 3511 Loke de wel dat du ne stele.

1300 K. Horn 800 Rymenhild bu kep and loke. 1300 Cursor M. 8297 Godd be loke', he said, 'sir king'. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 129 Pat othe sald he wele loke. 1340 Alyeub. 42 Pet hi ham loki uram bise zenne. Hold. 235 De prestes bet lokeden chastete ine be temple weren todeld uram be obren bet hi ne loren hire chastete. 1460 Toroneley Myst. xiii. 219 God looke you all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, deeree, decide. Obs.

cide. Obs.

†f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, decide. Obs.

1175 Lamb. Hom. 73 Per fore hit wes iloked bi godes wisunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule childre fulhten.

1125 Leg. Kath. 1206 As his alme goddlec lahede hit ant lokede. 1297 R. Glove. (Rolls) 1230 Pe kyng he sende word agen, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto lokedomes & assise. c.1295 St. Kwelm 301 In E. E. P. (1862) 55 Pe bischop hadde iloked þat hit scholde þider þeo ibore. c.1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 36 Pe right lawes did he loke for fals men & fikelle. a 1400-50 Alexander 3404 tAshm. MS.) Syn it lokid [Onblin MS. lukkyd] has þe largenes of be lord of heuen. c.1460 Lamfal 783, I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyll loke.

†g. To expect, look forward to, look for. Obs. 1560 Davs tr. Sleid me's Comm. 311 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vnloyaultie. a 1572 Knox Hist. Kef. Wks. 1846 I. 4 We crave of all the gentill Readaris, not to look of us such ane History. c.1566 C'tess Pembroke Ps. c.n.k. k. i, What I look't from thee. I now enjoy. 1595 Daniel Cire. If ars in, viii, His fortune gives hin more than he could looke. 1611 Shans. Wint. 7: Iv. iv. 369 The gifts she lookes from me, are pack and lockt Vp in my heart.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

11. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

7. intr. To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned tenwards, into, on to, etc.

1555 Coverdale Jer. i. 13, I do se a seethioge pot, looking from out of the north hitherwarde. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia III. (1633) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. 1596 Dalenmelte Ir. Leslie's Hist. Scot. IX. 193 That parte of the Castel that loikis to Tued.

1611 Bible Num. XX. 20 Pisgah, which looketh toward leshimon. 1668 Dryden All for love II. i, Unhar the Gate that looks to Cæsar's Camp. 1732 Berrellev Alciphr. iii. § 1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. 1866 M. Arnold Thyrsis ii, The signal-elm that looks on Ilsley Downs. 1886 Beat. M. Burt Lesterre Durant I. v. 61 The windows looking north. 1893 Strand Mag. VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or lurn (in a particular direction).

1566 Riogley Pract. Physic 243 The Knee and Foot look inwards. 1692 Sir W. Hore Fencing-Master (ed. 2) 1. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. 1853 Hüxley Man's Place Nat. i. 33 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards,

8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).

ticular direction).

1647 Pewer of Kings iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. 1674 N. Fairfax Rulk & Selv. 188 The Argument drawn from Gods unbounded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. 1602 R. L'Estrance Posephus' Antig. n. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. 1703 MAUNDRELL Yourn. Verns. (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. c1800 K. White Lett. (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. 1869 Gouldurn Purs. Holliness x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. 1881 P. Greg Ivy 111. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend 10, promise to. Ols. rare.

the took the other way,

the To tend to, promise to. Obs. rare.

1607 Shaks. Cor. in. iii. 29 He speakes What's in his earl, and that is there which lookes With vs. to breake is necke.

III. To have a certain appearance. [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like

9. intr. To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of

seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. as rwell, ill = 'in good, bad health').

For the fig. phr. to look black, blue, foolish, small, etc., see the adjs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 8742 Vmages. Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. 1500-20 Dennar Poems liii, 37 God waith gif that scho loukit sour! 1546 Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531) 266 Resolueth all the grosenesse of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. 1658 Woon Life 5 Apr., He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. 1697 Deeper Africation of the look a lovely Flow'r. 1712 Hearnt Collect (O. H. S.) 111. 486 Twould have look d vain, and ostentatious. 1715 Pote Iliad III. 268 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! 1761 Mes. F. Sheridan Sidney Biddulph I. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. 1788 Cowfer Pily for poor Africans, You speak very fine, and you look very grave. 1802 Mar. Eddeworth Moral Tr., Forester (1806) I. 65 Henry looked in great anxiety. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art i., I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. 1871 M. Arsond Friendship's Garland v. 36 'You made me look rather a fool, Arminius', I began. 1886 Beat. M. Butt Lesterre Durrant I. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. 1888 Sarah Tyller Elackhall Ghosts II. xvii. 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. 1897 Windsor Mag. Jan. 274 't No. 1. looked such a much larger house than it was .. No. 2. .. was such a much larger house than it was .. No. 2. .. was such a much larger house than it work of manner († or advb. phrase): To have 2 certain look or appearance.

b. with adv. of manner (†or advb. phrase): To

house than it was .. No. 2.. was such a much larger house than it looked.

b. with adv. of manner († or advb. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where look is virtually equivalent to seem, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So. e.g., in quot. 1645.) Owing, however, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, look now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than well, ill. hadly. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly le an adj. in 141.

a 190 VV Signa 55 in E. E. P. (1862) g Hi sul. lok as bestis bat cun no witte. 1377 Langl. P. 77. B, v. 189 So hungriliche [1362 A. v. 108 hungril and holwe sire Heruy hym loked. 1542 Boorne Dyctary xxxix. (1870) aco For that wyll cause a man to loke agedly. 1546 J. Herwood Prov. 50 Though your pasture looke barreinly and dull. c 1586 C'tess Pembroke 18. cv. viii, Watry Nilus looke weirly. Ibid. Iv. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mou'd sort. 1611. — Wint. T. III. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. 1645.

T. Hill. Olive Branch (16,84 bd. This would make you look more amiably and smell more sweetly. 1683 Trevo II at the Unmaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God. 1712 J. James Ir. Le Blond's Gardening 21 Points and Corners advancing. look very ill upon the Ground. 1719 De Foe Crusoe II. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly 10 und me. Ibid. In. xv. 314 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. 1781 Cowren Retirement 567 Nature indeed looks piettily in rhyme. 1802 Mas. J. West Infield Pather II. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? 1826 Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. 1849 Macaular Ilist. Eng. ix. II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. 1855 Ibid. xx. IV. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canivass. 1803 Carphic 25 Mar. 2981 The Queen looked to be in good health.

health.

d. To look as if (or +as) ---: to have an

appearance suggesting the belief that -. Often with indefinite subject, it looks (or things look)

dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. 1867
FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 774 This looks as if
Harold were now quartered in Denmark. 1892 St. Nicholus
Mag. XIV. 538/r It looked as if there was going to be a free
fight. 1898 Flos. Montgomen Tony 9 She looked as if
she were thoroughly bored.

e. quasi-trans. To have an appearance befitting

e. quasi-trans. To have an appearance belitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). To look one's age: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. To look one-self: to appear to be in one's usual health.

self: to appear to be in one's usual neatth.

1828 Examiner 756/t She looked the character extremely well. 1842 L. Hunn Men, Women & B. (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they axiv, But what's the matter, George?.. you don't look yourself. 1879 Miss Vonce Cameos Ser. 19. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. 1883 Manch. Exam. 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. 1891 L. Merrick Violet Moses II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

L. Mekrick Violet Moses II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

10. Jook like. a. To have the appearance of being. (See Like A. I b .).

10. Jook like. a. To have the appearance of being. (See Like A. I b .).

11. c 1440 Fork Myst. xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. 1581 Studley Hippolytus 67 Lyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. 1628 Earle Microcosm., High Spirited Man (Arb.) 97 One that lookes like a proud man but is not. 1662 Stullingell. Orig. Sacr. n. v. § 3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. 1699 T. Baker Reft. Learning 58 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks liker an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. 1711 Andison Spect. No. 50 · 88 The Women look like Angels. a 1715 Bernet Own Time (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. 1773 Golfish. Stoops to Conq. ii. (2016). My dear squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. 1884 W. C. Swith Kildrostan 43 She., looked like a monument planted these.

1. b. with gerund, vbl. sb., or occas. sb.: To give

b. with gerund, vbl. sb., or occas. sb.: To give

promise of, show a likelihood of.

promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 Shans. Lucr. 585 Thou look'st not like deceipt; do
not deceine me. 1747 Gentl. Mag. XVII. 383 Parties may
be abolish'd, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't
look much like it. 1883 J. W. Sherer at Iloure y in India
158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked
like biting—and. tore the bouquet in pieces. 1888 H. F.
LESTER Hartas Maturiu II. ii. 34 It looks like rain.

IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.

11. Look about —. (Cf. 25.)

a. To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

serving in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 Barrour Bruce III. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis that lukand. 1530 Paisor. 614/t, I loke aboute the contraye, je prurjecte le pais. a 1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III 28 [He] leapte out of his bed and loked about the chambre. 1664 Shaks. Oth. II. III. 255 lago, looke with care about the Towne.

b. With pron. (used reft.), to look about one: 10

turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive. c 1400 Mauneev. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of pam..er lukand douneward to be erthe, and will nost luke aboute pam. 1484 Caxton Fables of Asop v. v, Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he loked aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. 1550 Coorer Answ. Prin. Masse Pref. Rdr., A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to loke aboute them, leste they seemed altogether carelesse. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. I. ii. 141 Master, inaster, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. 1666 72 Harvey Morb. Angl. vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. 1712 Arbuthnor John Bull. v. xii, John began to think it high time to look about lim. 1744 Ozell t. Brautome's 59. Rhodomontades 104 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. ii. 1. 173 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him... he was at once set to rule the state. 1891 Strand Mag. 11. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

12. Look after —.

12. Look after -

a. To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); fig. to think regret-fully of (something past). + Also, to observe the

fully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 Blickl. Hom. 121 pa hie pa in pone heofon locodan acter him, & hie Drilhten gesawon upastigendne. 1535
COVERDALE Exod. xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp., and loked after Moses, tyll he was gone in to the Tabernacle. 1380 Sidney P.s. xxxviii. Vii, Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride hanisht; Looke after him, he shall be vanisht. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. F.7, III. i. 219. 1858 BUSHNELL Serm. New Life xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

† b. To scarch for. Obs.

1330 Spec. Gy Warn. 786 Tweye manere shame men

† b. To search for. Ols.

1330 Spec. Gy Warm, 786 Tweye manere shame men fittin boke, Who-so wole perafter loke, a 1425 Cursor M. 11086 (Trin.) Penne loked aftir sir Zakary tables & poyntel tyte. c 1449 PECOCK Reft. 79 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid aftir neither soust aftir. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. III. V. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio... I hate not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. 1711 Andison Spect. No. 120 Ft IIIe has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. 1727 Bover Eng. Fr. Dict., To look after (to seek) a thing, chercher quelque chose.

† c. To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to, Obs.

forward to. Obs.

1377 LANGL P. Pt. B. XII. 181 Pere be lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. 1363 Ibid. C. IV. 249 Pe lest lad bat longeb to hym. Lokeb after lordshep ober obere large mede,

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV. XXX. 78 They were lokying after their help til they were deceyued. 1477 Paston Lett. III. 194 He lokyth after that ye sholde come see hym. 1533 GAU Kicht Vay 37 Ve lwik efter ane blissit hop and the glorious cuming of the greit God. a 1555 Killey Confer. w. Latimer (1556) E 7, Hetherunto ye se. how I have in wordes onely made. a florishe before the fight, which I shortly loke after. 1611 Bible Luke xxi. 26.

d. To seek for, demand (qualities).
1604 Shaks. Oth. II. i. 251 The knaue... hath all those requisites in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after. 1692 Locke Educ. § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutour. 1822 Coleride Lett., Convers., etc. II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked,... but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

To busy oneself about, concern oneself with;

e. To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.
1650 Cronwell Let. 17 July in Carlyle, O how good it is to close with Christ betimes; there is nothing else worth looking after. 1662 Stillingel Orig. Sacr. 11. vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremoniall precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantiall parts of the worship God required from them. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Farth In, ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. 1701 W. WOTION HIST. Rome, Alex. i. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. 1840 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ix. 11. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.
f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the

f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the

safety or well-being of.

safety or well-being of.

1375 Barbour Bruce IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast.
1508 Shaks. Merry W. n. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old lacke). Ile make more of thy olde hody then I have done: will they yet looke after thee? 1601 — Twel. N. 1. V. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's drown'd: go looke after him.
1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I have had to look after my Horses.
1777 Sherinan Sel. for Scand. n. i, I shall just call in to look after my own character.
1847 Marbant Childr. N. Forest iv, Von must look after the pony and the pigs.
1885 F. Ansier Tinted Venus 30 The person who looked after him' did not sleep on the premises.
1891 Law Times XCl. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

interests.

g. To keep watch upon. ? rare.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. i. ii. 148 ls Lechery so look'd after? 1672 C. Manners in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea. and wee shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleete. 1821 Examiner 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

† 18. Look against —. To look at (something latter).

dazzling). Obs.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede brinne, Pæt ne mahten ha nawt lokin þer a3eines. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. H. II. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

See senses 1 and 3. Look at -.

14. Look behind -. With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND prep.) Not or never to look behind one: colloq, to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. Bellasis in E. Bellasis Mem. (1893) 150 He id not look behind him, but got better and better.

Look beside —. See Beside frep. 4 a.

15. Look for -

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c 1513 Q. Kath, in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 153 The Scotts being soo besy.. and I lokyng for my departing every houre. 1526 Tindale 2 Pet. iii. 13 Neverthelesse we loke for a neve heven and a newe erth accordynge to his promes. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. John 74 A. If thou be that very Messias whome we look for, tell it vs. openly without all colour. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. 1611 BIBLE MART. Xi. 3 Art thou hee that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? 1684 Contempl. State Man 1. vii. (1699) 77 Death steals...upon us, when we least look for it. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 721 We may look for the residum. to be in general very compound. 1828 Examiner 405/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 229, I must write... to tell them they may look for me any day. 1858 Ban Ment. 4 Mor. Sci. 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contumely. 1887 E. F. Byrank Heir without Heritage I. iii. 56, I look for you to join us. ellipt. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. I' 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battaill was neere then he loked for. 1596 Dalaxymet tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. vt. 332 Henric tairet langre thair than ony man luiket for.

b. To seek, to search for.
1586 Whitney Choice of Emblems To Rdr. (1866), A pearle shall not bee looked for in a poore mans purce. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. III. i. 3 Which way have you lonk'd for Master Caius. 1861 Dasent Burnt Nigal I. 21 He had best look for a wife. 1871 R. H. Hutton Ess. (1877) I. 39 It. studies to find the higher unity.. by looking for a uniting power. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 52 People who sweep the house to look for a thing. 1892 Black & White 36 Nov. 609/2 Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

c. Sc. To look at, to observe.
1785 Burns Hallowen x, Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

16. Look into...

"a. A. After L. respicere in of the Vulga

a. After L. respicere in of the Vulgate: To

a 140 Primer (1891) 56 (Ps. cili.) He lokede in to [Vulg. respect in] the preiere of meeke men.
b, To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See

I a and INTO prep.) Also, to consult (a book) in

I a and INTO fref.) Also, 10 consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 Coverdale Each. xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. a 1674 Clarendon Supp. Leviath. (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, .but that they may not be look dinto. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 47 P 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear. 1723 Berrele Actifor. x. \$ 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. 1832 Tennyson Mariana in South 75 An image seem'd. To look into her eyes and say, Jetc.]. 1841 Lane Arab. Nis. I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. 1849 Macallar Hist. Eag. I. 1. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought. they sought.

c. To examine (a matter) minutely; to investi-

gate (a question).

gate (a question).

a 1586 Sinney Arcadia 1. (1590) 37 Those imperfections ...you by the daily mending ni your mind hane of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discerne.

1598 Shars. Merry IV. n. i. 245 Well, I wil looke further into 't. 1604 E. Girmstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indics n. iii. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. 1689 Tryalfys. 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. 1859 Texnyson Enid 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to look into his hurt. 1879 Hexley Hume vi. 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. 1890 A. Gissing Village Hampden III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

d. To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. look in (37 b).

in passing. Cf. look in (37 b).

1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. viii, II. 296 It is said.. that
His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court.

His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court. † 17. Look of —. Confusedly used for look on. 1530 Tindale Deut, vi. 4-7 marg., It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. 1570 T. Wilson tr. Demosthenes' Olynthiaes Ep. to Sir W. Cecil, Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. c 1592 Marlows Jew of Malata vi. iv, Curt, And where didst meet him? Pil. Within 40 foot of the Gallowes, conning his neck-verse I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

18. Look on -. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = lcok upon, 24 a. Now dial.

a 1548 HALL Chrom, Hen. 17 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his writyng, was once regarded or looked on. 1533 SHANS, 3 Hen. 17, v. vii, 22, 1 am not look'd on in the world. 1689 LUTTRELL Brief Red. (1857) L. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much look to n there. 1859 GEO. ELTOT A. Bede li, He'd he a fine husband for anybody,...so looked-on an'so cliver as he is.

he a fine husband for anybody,...so looked-on an'so chiver as he is.

b. To regard or consider as; = look upon, 24 c.
1629 Earle Microcosm., Good old Man (Arh.) 89 All men looke on him as a common father. 1662 Stillingel Orig. Sacr. 1. ii. 89 Mercuriall books, ... which none of the wiser Heathens did ever look on as any other then Fahles. a 1715 Berrier Town Time (1724) I. 60 So they looked on him as a dead man. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that letc.]. 1851 Trul. R. Agric. Soc. XII. 1. 190, I should look on them as omens of bad success, 1892 Monthly Pucket Mar. 316 Every one.. looked on victory as certain.

c. To regard with a specified feeling; = look upon, 24 b.

1846 Keble Serm. xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. 1878 R. H. Hutton Scott is, 93 A publisher. looks on authors' MSS... with distrust. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger Study Eng. Hist. 1. iii. 40 Edwin and Morcar. looked on him with family jealousy.

and Morear. looked on him with family jealousy.

19. Look over —. (See also simple senses and Over prep.) a. To peruse or inspect cursorily; to examine, pass in review.

1500 Shars. Mids. N. IV. ii. 38 Every man looke ore his part: for. our play is preferred. 1675 SOUTH Serm. (1823) 1. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that letc.]. 1684 Creech tr. Jurenal xiii. 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. 1780 Charlotte Hurney in Mad. D'Arblay's Farly Diary (1829) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. (1859) 3 When. I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. 1848 "Jrul. R. Agric. Soc. IX. II. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees. Laken out. 1855 Ln. Houghton in T. W. Reid Life (1801) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Bronte's papers.

b. To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 Bunnan Grace Ab. P 50 Though I endeavoured at the first to look over the business of Faith. 1887 Marray's Mag. II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. 1890 A. Gissing Village Hampden II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and look over it this time.

C. Sc. To look after, take care of.

1790 Bunns Kind Sir, Tre read 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

20. Look through —. (Cf. 42.)

(Cf. 43.) 20. Look through -

a. To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having inter-stices); also fig. + To look through one's fingers at: to pretend not to see; to connive at. + To

al: to pretend not to see; to countve at. 7 Io look through a hempen window: to be hanged.

1508 Dunbar Tua mariit wemen 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luiket, Gif ony persoun wald approche. 1549 LATIMER 5th Serm. hef. Edw. VI (Arh.) 152 Thei loke thorow ther fyngers and wil not seit. 1580 LYLY Euphues (Arh.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through

the minde. 1592 SHAKS. Jul. C. I. ii. 202 He lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1601 — All's Well II. iii. 226 So my good window of Lettice fare thee well, thy casement I neede not open, for I look through thee. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL. Mem. (1683) I For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preachers of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Armado Wks. (1630) I. 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorow a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 EARLE Microcosm., Meere Formall Man (Arb.) 30 When you hame seene his outside, you haue look through him. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 44.7 5 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. 1830 TENNYSON Lillian 10 She, looking thro' and thro' me, Thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1890 BRYANT Illiad I. v. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike ranks?

† b. To be visible through. Obs.
1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr., Induct. ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes look through the oner-leather. 1602 — Ham. IV. vii. 152 That our drift looke through our bad performance, Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to

To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through

(a book).

(a book).

1566 Golding Ovid's Met. II. (1567) 16 Looke through the worlde so round... aske what thou lykest best. 1633 Ford Tis Pity I. i, Looke through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idoll thou ador'st. 1732 Pore Ess. Man I. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties,... Gradations jost, has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'? Is88 MacAulaxin Trevelyan Life (1876) 11. xiv. 452, I looked through ——'s two volumes.

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and To prep.)

To direct a look or glance to. In early use

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and To prep.)

a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly Sc., equivalent to the mod. look at (see 3 a'. 1375 Barbour Brace iv. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. c1375 Sa. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 356 Pane stud be monk..to be erde lokand. c1450 Holland Hovelat 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemy so licht. 1508 Dubbar Tua mariit vennen 120, I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib. 1602 Shaks. Ham. I. iv. 77 (1604 Qo.), The very place puts toyes of desperation. .into euery brain That lookes so many fadoms to the sea And heares it rore heneath. 1611 BIBLE I Sam. xvi. 12 He was. of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to looke to. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, occas. to regard

consideration. In Biblical use, occas. to regard

consideration. In Biblical use, occas, to regard with favour.

• 897 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past, xli, 305 To hwam locize ic boton to ôæm eaðmodum? 1340 Ayenb. 89 Hy ssolden loki to hare zobe uorbysne lhesu crist. • 1400 Carsor M. 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes noght to be almus dede., bot efter gude will of be gifer. • 1566 Kingesmyll. Confl. Satan (1578) 5 Loke to thy former wayes what they have bene. 1580 Sidner Pr. xviil. vii, I walk'd his [God's] waies, . Still to his judgmentes look't. 1604 E. G[rimstone] D'Acosta's Hist. Indices III, iii, 126 Speaking., of the qualitie of the windes, we must. looketo the coastes or partes of the world from whence they proceede. 1611 Bible Isa. lxvi. 2 To this man will looke, even to him that is poore and of a contrie spirit. 1844 Mill. Ess. 89 If we look only to the effects which are intended. 1847 Iral. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 1.12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool. 1891 Law Times XCII. 18/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal, ..looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

• To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a 1300 St. Gregory 1088 in Archiv Stud, neu. Spr. LVII.
70 An holy man. bat dygne were per to done [sc. to be made pope] and cristendome to loke to. c. 1320 Cast. Love 1659
And 3e comforted me in prison eke, And loked to me when I was seke. a 1548 ILAL Chron. Hen. VI 152 b, After the death of this prelate, the affayres in Fraunce, were neither well loked to, nor [etc.] 1549 LATIMER Serm. Plonghers (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates loke well to your office. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 412 Come go with vs, weel looke to that anon. 1611 Ilane for. xxix. 12 Take him, and looke well to him, and doe him no harme. 1840 Thackern Paris Sk. Sk., Beatrice Merger, Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xvi. 111. 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. 1864 Synd. R. Agric. Soc. XXV. 1. 88 The cider should be looked to every morning. 1865 Dickens Mul. Fr. II. vii, The yard gate-lock should be looked to, if you please; it don't eatch.

d. In the imperative or in injunctive contexts:

d. In the imperative or in injunctive contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endan-

To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 Shans, Rich. I.I., v. iii. 30 My Liege beware, looke to thy selfe. 1602 and Pt. Return fr. Parnass. Iv. ii. 1880 Fellow looke to your braines; you are mad. 1630 Hales Gold. Rem. 1. (1673) 281 The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. 1797 Mrs. Radelier Halian vii, 'Look to your steps', said a voice. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab Iv. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince! 1869 T. Hughes Alfred G. iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to bis fighting gear. 1889 Repeat. P. Wentworth H. v. 118 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir!

6. To look to it: to be careful, beware. Often with dayse to take care, see that.

e. To look to it: to be careful, beware. Often with clause, to take care, see that.

1500 Shaks. Mids. N. m. i. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-food than your fion living; and we ought to look to 't.

1600 — A. Y. L. III. i. 4 Looke to it, Finde out thy brother wheresore he is. 1672 VILLERS (DK. Buckhm.) Rehaersal I. i. (Arb.) 45 Thum. Let the Critiques look to 't. Light. Let the Ladies look to 't. 1703 Malvokell Yourn. Jerus. (1732) 30 And they have reason to look well to it. 1842 Tennyson Dorazó In my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me. Look to it. 1892 Cd. Words May 292/1 She would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 6257 Lokis well to be listes, bat no lede passe! a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. V 58 b, His kepers looked more narrowly to hym then thei did before. 1577-87 Holin.

SHED Chron. (1807-8) 11. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certeine gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked streightlie inough to him for starting awaie. 1503 Nottingham Rec. 1V. 238 That all the alhousess of the back syd of the town may be looke tow. 1634 Sig T. Herback syd of the town may be looke tow. 1634 Sig T. Herback 160 to 1752 J. Louthian Form of Process (ed. 2) 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Trenson. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. 1819 Shelley Cenei tv. iv. 54 Sound the alarm; Look to the gates that none escape!

g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) for something.

1611 Bible Ecclus. xxxiv. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he looke? 1866 Wixonam Speech 22 Dec., 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword, are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. 1822 Examiner 22/2 To them then are the holders...to look for payment? 1885 Law Times Rep. L111. 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. 1892 Blackw. Mag. CL1. 220/2, 1 look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, SHED Chron. (1807-8) 11. 235 He committed him to the

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect,

h. To look forward to (see 30); to expect, count upon.

1782 Cowper Table Talk 495. A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. 1804 Wellesley in Owen Desp. 274. The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. 1824 Examiner 108'1 Baron Gifford. Looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. 1845 Stocqueller Handlik, Bit. India (1854) 31 Clerkships in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look to.

1. To show affinity to. rare.

1815 Kirry Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxiv, 514 The bear

1. 10 show alimity to. Pare.

1835 Kirkiy Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth; and the feline race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. Look towards —. (See simple senses and Taxivity Towards —.)

Toward, S.—. (See simple senses and Toward, S.—. (See simple senses and Toward, Towards frep.)

a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 211 Leoue louerd iesu crist loke toward me ase ich ligge lowe. a 1340 in Wright Lyvic.

P. 69 thesu, .. With thine snete eşen loke towart me. 1821 Sheller Epifsych. 516, I have fitted up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. To look towards a forson: in vulgar speech, to drink his health (? obs. exc. jocular).

1848 Thackers l'an. Fair lii, The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. 1853 'C. Bede' Verdant Green ii. iii, The Pet. drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'l looks to-wards you gents!'

c. = I.ook lo, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

23. Look unto — arch. = Look lo. in various

23. Look unto -. arch. = Look to, in various senses: see 21 n-f.

Schises: Sec 21 a-f.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14333 lesus he loked vnto þe lift. 1526
Tindate Heh. xii. 2 Lokynge vnto lesus, the auctor and
fynnysher of oure fayth. 1545 Raymond Hyrth Mankynde
Y v, In a fayre garden. iffit be not regarded and loken vnto,
the weedes... wyll fetc.]. ? a 1550 Freitis Bervik 99 in
Dunbar's Poems (1893) 288 The gadwyf lokit vnto the
Freitis tway. 1591 Stenser M. Hubberd 292 For ere that
unto armes I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I usde
to looke. 1593 Sinks. 2 Hen. VI, 1. i. 208 Then lets
make haste mway, And looke vnto the maine. 1598 tr.
Aristotle's Politiques 379 And it should especially be
looked vnto children, that they neither heare nor see such
things. 1611 Buste Isa. xlv. 22 Looke vnto mee, and be
ye saued. 1642 C. Vernor Consid. Exch. 88 Abuses...
will grow like ill weeds...nnless they be looked unto and
weeded out.

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.) † a. To pay regard to; esp. to regard favourably, hold in esteem; '= look on, 18 a. Obs.

c 1515 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. m. l. 181 Vf yt had nott ben lokyd upon betymes, I suppose yt wold not have ben abull to have contynuyd a Monastery flower yeres. 1533 Ckomwell Let. 9 July in Merriman Life w Lett. (1902) I. 557 For lacke... whereof ye haue forfaited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande markes which... ye ought substaunciallye to loke uppon for the king is no person to be deluded... with all. 1533 Gan Richt Pay 101 God hes lukit apone ye powerte of his madine or seruand. 1611 Einle 2 Macc. vii. 6 The Lord God looketh ypon vs.

b. With adv. or adj. complement: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; - look on, 18 c.

with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; - look on, 18 c.

1619 Middle of the Middle o

The antients looked upon water as the, first principle of all created things. 1793 SMRATON Edystone L. § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. 1822 Examiner 200/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

LÓOK.

V. With adverbs.

25. Look about. intr. See simple senses and ABOUT adv.; fig. to be on the watch, on the look-

ABOUT adv.; fig. to be on the watch, on the lookout. Also const. for (+ after): to be in search of. (Cf. to look about one, 11 b.)

a 1300 K. Horn 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is collede snoute. 1375 Barbour Bruce xix. 669 The fox.. Lukit about sum hoilito se. c 1420 Lyig. Assembly of Gods 3475 Cirisor M. 11744 (Trin.) As be to gider talkying were be loked aboute fer & nere. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xx. 415 And whan rowlande was come out of the cave, he leked about for to know where they were. 1530 Palsor. 613/2, I loke aboute, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. 1566 Aningros Apuleius vii. xiii. (1893) 152 The shepheards looking about for a Cow that they had lost. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Tul. In. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1610 — Temp. 1. ii. 410. 1611 Bible Tobit xi. 5. Now Anna sate looking about towards the way for her some. 1704 Norsis Ideal World II. x. 395 Like the man who... looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. 1724 DE For. Mem. Cavalier (1840) 155 It was time to look about. 1750 Student 1. 323 The fidler... soon after enter'd... and then every man look'd about for is partner. Mod. The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. Look abroad. intr. See simple senses and

26. Look abroad. intr. See simple senses and

c 1450 [see Abroad adv. 4]. 1664 Waller From a Child 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. 1784 Cower Task v. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature. 1834 L. Richie Wand, by Seine 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

+27. Look again, againward. intr. To look

t 27. Look again, againward. mar. 10 1006 back. Also fig. Obs.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede ageinward, for ludinge bet ha herde. 1320 [see Againwand adv. 1]. 2380 WCLIF Wks. (1880) 41 No man sendynge his hond to be plow3 and lokenge a-sen is able to be kyngdom of god. 21400 [see Again adv. 12].

† 28. Look aloft. intr. To aspire, be ambitions Obs.

† 28. Look aloft. intr. To aspire, be ambitious. Obs.

1533 FRITH Agst. Rastell (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them. 1567 [see Aloft 1t]. 1568 Graptos Chron. I. 162 By this mariage, Egeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe.

† 29. Look alow. intr. To humble oneself. 1582 IENTIETY Jon. Matrones II. 33 There is no sainet so perfect... but looking a-lowe, shall find himselfe vnworthy, and so stop his mouth.

30. Look around. intr. To look in several

30. Look around. intr. To look in several directions; fig. to take a comprehensive view of things.

things.

1754 A. Murphy Gray's Inn Tral. No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest (1820) I. 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. 1847 Mrs. A. Kene Ilist. Servia 239 When the Serviaus now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. 1880 Neways Swyth Old Faiths in New Light in (1832) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

31. Look aside. intr. To turn aside one's cycs;

to look obliquely.

1508 DUNBAR Gold. Targe 225 On syde scho lukit wyth ane fremyt fare. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I loke asyde by chaunce, or caste myn eye asyde. Ibid., I loke asyde upon one by disdayne. 1855 Browning Andrea del Sarto 147 They pass and look aside.

Look askance, askew, asquint: see the advs.

32. Look back. intr.a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's

tion from which one is going of from which one's face is lurned.

1538 Elyot Dict., Respicio, to loke backe, to have regarde [etc.]. #1586 Sinney Arcadia t. (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned her selfe, looking backe toward her wouted abode.

1594 Shars, Rich. III, 10, v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemiess.

1667 Million P. L. Xin. 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late thir happie seat. 1712-14 Pore Rape of Lock 10, 178 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe Italian xii, Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue. from the avenue.

b. To direct the mind to something that is past;

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. into, on. upon. to.
1599 Shaks. Hen. V. 1. ii. 102 Gracious Lord. Looke back into your mightie Ancestors. 1651 Baxter Saints' Kest iv.
130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it? 1711 Streele Spect. No. 100 F 1 A Man advanced in Years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life.
1849 Macallay Hist. Eng. vii. II. 200 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years.
1889 Mallock Euchanted Island 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. 1892 Eng. Illustr. Mag. IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.
† c. To look to a person for something. (? After L. respicere.) Obs.

I. respicere.) Obs.

1646 P. Bulkeley Gospel Covt. 1. 52 The whole creation lookes backe unto him that made it for preservation in their being. $+ \mathbf{d}$. trans. = look back to. Obs.

1606 Shaks. Aut. & Cl. III. xi. 53 See How I convey my shame, ont of thine eyes, By looking backe what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.

e. colloq. in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)
1893 Daily News 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

LOOK.

33. Look down. a. intr. See simple senses and Down adv.

a. intr. See simple senses and Down adv. c 1200 [see 45 a]. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvii. (Vincencius) 326 Keparis of be presone, pat thru smal holis lokit done. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 146 Vpon Fawdoun as he was lukand doune. 1362 Pilkington Expos. Abdyas Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. 1610 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 201 Looke downe you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. 1726 Swift Chilliver II. viii, I looked down upon the servants, .. as if they had been pigmies, and 1 a giant. 1871 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. fig. To look down on, upon: to hold in contempt, to scorn: to consider oneself superior to.

giant. 1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. XVIII. 212
Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. fig. To look down on, upon: to hold in contempt, to scorn: to consider oneself superior to.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 255 Fg A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. 1728 Veneer Sincere Penitent Ded., Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. 1889 Jessore Coming of Friars ii. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. 1893 Chamb. Trnt. 29 July 476/1 They are. looked down upon and scorned. † c. To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500-20 Dunbar Poems Ivi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair ane makis myrrie, ane wher lukis down.

d. Comm. To tend downwards in price.

1806 Ann. Reg. 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. 1825 Hone Every-day Bk. 1. 173 Who, when the shares' look down', try to sell.

e. trans. To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1840 Dickens Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case 33, I never could look the boy down. 1847 Mrs. Gore Castles in Air xxx. (1857) 285 Having no importunate witnesses present ... to look me down while I was bragging.

34. Look downward. intr. = Look down, 33. c 1400, 1562 [see Downward A. 1b]. 1667 Million P. L. 116, 722 Look downward in that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1823 P. vaniture' 1047 Consols were rather looking downward.

35. Look forth. intr. To look out (of a window, etc., on to something). Now arch. and poet. c 1420 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 1932 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctryne me badde. 1508 Dunbar Tim martit veneen 308, I salbe laith to lat him le, qubill I may luke furth. 1611 Biste Song Sol. ii. 9 He looketh forth. at the windowe, 1667 Million P. L. xii. 209 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will tromble all his Host. c 1775 T. Linse is Joint of the intruders

37. Look in.

a. See simple senses and In adv.

a. 300 Cursor M. 17288+188 (Cott.) Johne ... loked in & sage be schetez, but he dorst not gang in. 1483 Cath. Angl. 223/2 To Luke in, juspicere. 1500-20 Denbar Foems xlviii. On the thocht Aurora. In at the window lukit by the day. 1535 Coverded thereof the grate. 1591 Stars. I Hen. VI. 1. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate. Let vs looke in, the sight will much delight thee. 1830 Tennyson Mermaid 26 That great sea-snake. Would, look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. 1830 Longe. Vill. Blacksm. iv, And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

b. To enter a room, etc. for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod, use, to make a call, to

something; hence, in mod, use, to make a call, to call (upon a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay

or interview.

or interview.

1604 Straks. Oth. v. ii. 257 Looke in vpon me then, and speake with me. 1610 — Temp. v. i. 167 This Cell's my Court:.. pray you looke in. 1799 in Spirit Fub. Julie. III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tattersall's. 1837 Dickens Picka. ii, Will 10'0'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? 1884 G. Gissing Unclassed III. vi. i. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? 1890 Clark Russell Ocean Trug. III. xvii. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. 1892 Temple Bar Oct. 164 He would look in at the jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. 1892 Mrs. Oliphan Marriage Elimor II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

† 38. Look off. To turn one's eyes away. Obs. 1310-11 Swift Frul. to Stella 4 Jan., No, no, look off,

T 30. LOOK OR. 10 turn one seyes away. Coss. 1710-11 Swift Jrnl. to Stella 4 Jan., No, no, look off, don't smile at me. 1738 — Pol. Conv. 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. 1762-71 H. Walfole Vertue's Anecd: Paint. (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

39. Look on. intr.

a. To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participator in the action). To look on ahead: to look forward into the future.

the future.

croop Elfric Deut. xxviii. 32 Sin bine suna and bine dohtra geseald ofrum folce, ber bu on locie [L. videntibus coulis tuis]. cr315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) 1. 1295 So schulle be rederes now Hy rede and conne on lowke. 1456 Sin G. Have Law Arms (S. T. S.) 303 A trety of proprieties... that salbe gude and prouffitable for all men that on lukis. 1592 Shaks, Rom. 4 Jul. 1. iv. 38 He be a Candleholder and looke on. 1628 Earls Microcosum, Bowle Alley (Arb.) 61 He enjoyes it that lookes on and bets not. 1744 Ozell tr. Brantome's Sp. Khodomontades 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-bye and look on. 1833 J. F. Cooper Pioneers iii. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 111. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. 1879 M. Pattison Millom x. 118 The world looks on and laughs,
b. colloq. To look on (voith): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person). 1893 Cornh. Mag. Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

40. Look out.

a. intr. (See simple senses and Our.) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

window.

1300 Gower Conf. 11. 352 That 1 be nyhte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken oute. C1450 Holland Howlat 63 To luke out on day licht. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. 1711 of b, A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. 1567 Harman Caveat 38 [She] wente vuto her hall windowe... and loking out therat, pointed with her fingar. 1607 Shaks. Timou v. 1. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. a 1625 Fletcher Fulse One 1. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. 1635 J. Harwand tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 13 Looking out at it [the doore] all afrighted. 1855 Tennyson Mand I. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moor.

17ans/. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas vii. ii. (Rildg.) 5 They. looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† b. To appear, show itself. Obs.
1606 Shars. Tr. 4 Cr. 1v. v. 56 Her wanton spirites looke out At eury joynt, and motine of her body. 1606 — Ant. 4 Cl. v. i. 50 The husinesse of this man lookes out of him. 1607 — Timon in. ii. 80.

180 To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. Look-out.)

C. To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. Look-out.)

1602 B. Jonson Poctastern. i, These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. 1655 C. Chawsey in Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ. (1840) 1. 469 That... your petitioner... (may not be) enforced to look out to alter his condition. 1746 F. Fellem Med. Gymm. (1711) Pref., It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding. 1740 tr. De Monly's Fort. Country-Maid (1741) 1. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. 1769 FALCONEN Dict. Marine (1780) s.v. Look-out, The mate of the watch... calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' 1829 Landon Imag. Conv., Mignel 4, his Mother Wks. 1853 1. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterward you must. 1840 THACKERAY Gt. Hoggarly Diamond vi, 'Look out', said that envious McWhitret on me. 1886 BESAN 'Childr. of Gibbon II. is, You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. 1892 Black & White 10 Sept. 501/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

d. To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? nonce-usc. 1837 Dickes Picku. vii, Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

e. To look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

e. To look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 LADY CLAWORDII in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done it, to looke out for love letters. 1712 SIELE Spect. No. 268 P. 3. Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? 1742 Berkeley Let. to Gervais 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284, I wrote... to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed has viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1766 Goldski, Pic. W. xxvi, Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxvi, Rely on my looking out for your safety. 1831 O'Connell. Spech Ho. Comm. 27 June, [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. 1892 Chamb. Trnl. 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.).

look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.).
1886 tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman & The great Portal
of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square.
1820 W. Inving Sketch Bk., Roscoe (1821) I. 23 The windows
of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have
mentioned.
1859 Mrs. Carlvie Lett. 111. 6 The back
court that my windows look out on. 1866 W. Collins
Armadale I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great
front door.
1874 Ruskin Hortus Inclusius (1887) 3 His own
title cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† g. To make any brief excursion. (Cf. look in,
37 b.) Obs.
1551 T. Wilson Kule of Reason (1580) 46 He looked not

37 b.) Obs.

1537 T. Wilson Rule of Reason (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. 1699 Dampies Voy. H. 1. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. \$ 296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

h. trans. To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

h. trans. To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 Covernale Ezek. xxi. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophecied lyes. c 1590 Marlowe Faust. viii. 7 She has sent me to look thee out; prithee, come away. 1607 Shaks. Timon III. ii. 67 He looke you out a good turne, Seruilins. 1611 Bible Gen. xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. 1638 Plymouth Col. Rec. (1855) III. 141 Liberty is graunted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow,..to look out a place to suply him with twenty fine acres of

land. 1768 E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. Smith Hist. Dart. mouth Coll. (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor, ... offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. 1789 Mrs. Plozzi Journ. France II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. 1838 Dickens O. Twist viiii, You 're asstaring at the pocket-handker-chiefs! eh, my dear!.. We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. c 1884 'Enna Lyall' We Two xix, She went ... to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

41. Look over. a. trans. To cast one's eyes over; to scrulinize; to examine (papers, or lhe like). c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe.. Who so lykes to lukit oure, He sall' fynde it part in foure. 1706 HEARNE Collect. 8 Mar. (O. H. S.) 1. 201 Dr. Kennett. look'd them [MSS.] all over. 1712 Ibid. 111. 301 Gronovins hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations... I must look them over. 1809 Malkin Gill Blas xt. ii. (Rtldg.) 396 The minister... looked me over from head to foot. 1861 HCGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. ii. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. 1893 Temple Bar Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

b. colloq. = look on, 39 b.

42. Look round. intr.

42. Look round. intr.

.

a. To look about in every direction.

2. To look about in every direction.

1326 Tindale Mark iii. 5 He loked rounde aboute ou them angrely. 1657 Milton P. L. v. 1320 Others from the dawning Hills Lookd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. 1782 Cowere Expost. 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found. 1792 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romold axix, Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. 1892 Black & White 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

1849 Macaelay Hist. Eng. vii. II. 161 In great perturbation men hegan to look round for help.

43 Took through.

43. Look through.

43. Look through.

a. trans. To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. lit. and fig.

c 1450 Holland Howlat 49, I sawe ane Howlat. Lukand the lake throwe. 1667 Dryden Ind. Emperor in. ii. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodgy di na brittle Glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. 1737 Pope Hor. Ep. i. i. 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. 1887 Edin. Rev. July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively.

1742-3 Young Nt. Th. vi, Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. 1781 Cowren Conversat. 749 Look human nature

† e. intr. To become visible or obvious. Obs.

1597 SHARS. 2 Hen. IV, IV. 120 Th' incessant care... Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinne, that Life lookes through, and will breake out. 44. Look under. intr. To look down. Obs. 1700 Dryoen Val. & Arc. 11. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

45. Look up.

a. See simple senses and Ur adv.; to raise the

a. See simple senses and Ur adv.; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 173 Danne.. bo wreches.. loked up and dun and al abuten. 12200 Bestiary 187 Ne deme de nost wirdi dat tu dire loken up to de heueneward.

1300 Cursor M. 21393 Constantin.. lok up.. He sagh bar cristis cros ful bright. 1286 Charcer Sir Thopas Prol. 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murily. 1535 Coverdal Prol. 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murily. 1535 Coverdal I am not able to loke vp. 1608 Shaks. Per. 1 ii. 55 How dares [sic] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? 1637 Milton Lycidas 125 The hungry Sheep look up, and are not fed. 1800 Cowfer Jackdaw 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1855 Tennyson Brook 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near, 1802 Longm. Mag. Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground.

+b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground. 1657 R. Lucon *Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffered to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that have Stalks.

have Stalks.

† c. To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, 1v. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1602 — II am. 11. ii. 50 Then lle looke vp. My fault is past. 1611 — Wint. T. v. i. 215.

d. To look up to († occas. at): (a) to direct the look or face up towards: 10 raise the eyes towards,

look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) fig. to have a

in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) fig. to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a 1626 Bacon New Att. (162) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and enery man reforme his owne wayes.

1719 Freethinker No. 137 F6 These Three Ladies. look up to him, as their Patron and Defender.

1757 Nas. Griffith Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) 111. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence.

1794 C. Picor Female Jockey Club 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation?

1843 Yrul. R. Agric. Soc.

1V. 1. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation.

1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xx. IV.

147 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader.

1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist. 1. x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up. e. slang. To improve. Chiefly Comm.: cf. look

6. stang. 10 improve. Canony of down, 33 d. 1832 Examiner 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. 1835 Tait's Mag. II. 211 The Radicals are, to use amercantile phrase, looking up. 1884 G. Allen Philistia I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. 1888 Shani Tyrlee Blackhall Ghosts III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

f. Naut. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., To look, the bearing or direction, as, she looks up, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or

work of reference, among papers, or the like; to

work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1632 Woon Life 24 July, They decided to look up it [Athenae Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians.

1865 Mill Exam. Hamilton 458, I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand.

1876 Miss Voice Womenkind vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid.

1890 First Donble Knot I. hii. 113, I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

1. To call on, go to see (a person). colloq.

1852 Dickens Bleak Ho. xlix, George will look us up.. at half-after four.

1885 Hussir. Lond. News 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up.. and you will be most welcome.

1892 Husper's Mag. LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

1. To search for.

i. To search for.

1. To search for.

1468 Pasten Lett. 11. 329 The obligacion of the Bisshop of Norwychys oblygacion, I never sye it that I remembre; wherfor I wolde and prey my modre to loke it up. 1473 Sir J. Paston in P. Lett. 111. 37, I... praye yow to loke uppe my Temple of Glasse, and send it me by the berte herof.

1636 EARL MANCH, in Buccletch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 276 It will be best for every one to ... look up the exemptions they have. 1659 Plymouth Col. Rec. (1856) V. 27 The Court have ordered that ... the said Winge be required to looke vp the said Indian, and bringe him. before some one of the majestrates. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. iv. (1889) 30 He was ... a sort of boating nurse, who looked-up and trained the young oars. 1894 Wolsseley Markborngh I. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

Taunton, he sent a sman party of them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 Mrs. Marsh Heirrss of Haughton 11. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood Channings II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters!.. You letter-men want looking up.

k. To look (a person) up and down: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

his appearance from head to foot.

his appearance from head to foot, 1892 Standard 3 Oct. 4/7 They prefer to look his Viceroy up and down and all round before giving him a character. 1893 Strand May, VI, 125/2 People looked her up and down. † 46. Look upon. = Look ott, 3/9 a. Obs. 1593 Shaks. 3 Men. VI, n. iii. 27 Whiles the Foe doth. booke vpon, as if the Tragedie were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. 1606 = Tr. § Cr. v. vi. 10 dia. He fight with him alone, stand Diomed. Dio. He is my prize, I will not looke vpon. Trey. Come both you coging Greekes, have at you both. 1611 = Wint. T. v. iii. 10c. 47. Comb.; look-like-a-goose sb., one who has a stupid look.

a stupid look.

1624 Br. Mountagu Gagg 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-goose as he was.

Look, var. Louk; obs. f. Lock sb.1

LOCK, ODS. I. LOCK 50.4

LOCK-down. U.S. [f. vbl. phr. look down: see Lock v. 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, Selene vomer.
1882 JORDAN & GILBERT Fishes N. Amer. (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 111) 439.

Locke, obs. form of Lock sb.1

Looke, obs. form of Lock sb.1

Looked (lukt), ppl. a.1 [f. Look v. + -ED 1.]

In senses of the vb., with advs., as after, for, up.
1548 Elvor Dict., Expectatus, desyred, taried, & looked for.
1565 Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Expectatus, The long loked day
was come. 1566 etc. [see long-looked-for, Look adv. 9a].
1823 Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) 1. 356 [His auxiously lookedfor event. 1885 H. O. Forbes Nat. Wand. E. Archip. 168
The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village.
1895 Westm. Gaz. 7 Sept. 2/1 He.. was one of the most
looked-up-to gentlemen about. 1900 [bid. 10 Aug. 2/3 A welcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

+ Looked. ppl. a.2 Obs. [f. Look sb. + -ED 2.]

come beggar, a looked-for guest.

† Looked, ppl. a. 2 Obs. [f. Look sb. + -ED 2.]
Having an aspect of a certain kind: preceded by
a defining adj.; see also ILL-Looked, Well-Looked,
1593 Shaks. Rich. II, III. iv. 11 Leane-look'd Prophets
whisper fearefull change. 1666 Pervs Diary 17 Aog., A
strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 Motteux
Rabelais IV. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrovetide.
1716 B. Churcu Hist. Philip's War (1865) 1. 82 A great
surly look'd fellow took up his Tomhog, or wooden Cullash,
to kill Mr. Church. 1725 De Foe Voy. round World (1840)
267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.
Lookee: see Look v. 4a.
Looker (lu'kai). Also 4, 6 loker, 5 locar, 5-6

Looker (lu'ks1). Also 4, 6 loker, 5 locar, 5-6 loker, 6 Sc. luker, 7 lowker. [f. Look v. + -ER l.]

1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with

1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with preps., as at, on, to, upon.

1556 J. Heywoo Spider & Flie xcii. 181 You are the myrrors; that all lookers looke in. 1579 Twysk Phisicke agst. Fort. I. Ixxv. 168 b, A diligent looker to the profite of the Common weath. c1586 Sidney Ps. xxii. V, The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 Dalkymple tr. Lestie's Hist. Scol. I. 17 Quhilke brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane gret delectatione to the lukeris ypon it. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal I. i. (Arb.) 27. I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 Otway Alcibiades III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b. With advs., as looker out.

b. With advs., as looker out.

1382 WYCLIF Ecclus. vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 2 If we wil, we mai calle bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 Pol. Reg. I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1850 Grote Grecce II. Ixiii. VIII. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely cluded the lookers-out of Thrasyllus.

c. Looker on, looker-on, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who

a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. onlooker. 1539 Takerner Erasm. Prov. (1532) 22 Teatyinge a sunder theyr visours... not without great laughyinge of the lokers on. 1586 Spenser Sonn. to G. Hartey, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Giffey v. iii. 84, I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 7111 BUDGELL Spect. No. 161 *2 *D gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDLAM Speeches Park. 18 Apr. (1872) I. 339 Arcidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 SMEDLEY F. Fairlegh (1894) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1893 L. Stephen Stad. Biog. 11. iv. 128 As an undergradoate he was a looker-on at. the Oxford Movement.

2. One who looks after or has charge of anything (e.g. † children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.);

(e.g. † children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward.

Now only local.

Now only local.

1340 Apenb. 220 be children of riche men ssolle habbe guotle lokeres and oneste. a 1400-50 Alexander 2591 Pan mas he laddis ouire to lend & lokars of bestis. 1609 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterlo, Payd to the lowker of Moserd Wood xijd. 1793 Trans. Soc. Arts IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 Mss. A. M. Bennett Figgar Girl II. 103 Old Frazer and the state of the second payd of the second balliff. 1806-7 A. Young Agric. Essex (1813) I. 62 note, Leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lookers.

b. With prefixed sb.: An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). (Cf. Leavel-100ker.) local.

b. With prefixed sb.: An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). (Cf. Leave-Looker.) local.

1835 1st Kep. Munic. Corporat. Comm. App. 113. 1627 [Morpeth] There is no election of fish and flesh lookers. Ibid. of [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, ... Hedge-lookers. Ibid. 148 [Clitheroe] Other officers are, Market Lookers, .. Lookers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 Daily News 23 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth looker, Briercliffe.

Look-in, sb. [f. Look sb. + In adv.]

Inches. 1899 Daily Actes 23 Ang. 3/5 1. Thornton, cloth looker, Brierchiffe.

Look-in, sb. [f. Look sb. + In adv.]

1. A hasty glance; a p.c.p. Hence, a short visit. 1847 L. Hyer Men, Il omen & B. I. xv. 293 The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the infernal regions. 1865 Dicenses Jint. Fr. vv. iii, He has given me another look-in, to make sure of .. our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. Sporting slang. A chance of success.

1870 Bell's Life 12 Feb. (F.), Fawcett imagines he has got a look-in. 1898 Westin. Gaz. 12 July 10/2 For the licaufort Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look in.

Looking (lurkiy), vbl. sb. [f. Look v. + -1NG I.]

1. The action of the vb. Look; look, gaze.

2. 155 Lamb. Hom. 145 Fer scal beon. Lokinge wið-uten winkinge.

3. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 1048 Pur3 woge & wome my lokyng 3cde.

2. 1400 Lamfranc's Civing.

119 Crokidnes, or ellis lokynge asquynt of þe işen.

126 Gudle of Gottlinges.

127 Le la Tour (1868) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unferme loking forsaken.

1367 Gude of Gottling.

131 Annowe Jewo of Malta in. i, Zoon's what a looking thou keep'st! asyno Social Serm. (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lasting, for adultery.

1821 Byron Hear. of Early W. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking in hou keep'st! asyno Social Serm. (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking in the action.

Proverb. a 1624 Br. M. Shith Serm. (1632) 154 By looking comes liking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1326 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Whiche for ones lokynge backwarde was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 Browning Sordello in. 361 Which evidence you owed To some slight weariness, some looking-off Orsartaway. 1870 int in all that happens. for tokens fetc.]. 1870 C. V. Satru Billes y Pop. Theol. xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come.

C. With prepositions, used absol., or a

e. With prepositions, used absol., or advs. Looking after, on, to, unto, care, attention; looking for, expectation; looking over, inspection. † To give (a person) the looking on: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

interference or participation in his activity.

c 1513 More Rich. III (ed. Lumby) 33 The yonger, which besides his infancie that also nedeth good loking to. hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. Skeidane's Comm. 11 b, Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles..., shall he geve them the lokyng on? [L. num ociosus crit spectator!] Ibid. 64 b, His advise and coonsell, whiche unlesse they woulde folowe, he would give them the lokyng on. 1611 BIBLE Iteb. x. 27 A certaine fearefull looking for of indgement. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. To Rdr. 21 To make the People believe. that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 De For Plugue (1840) 44 if any person visited do fortune by negligent looking anto.. to come. from a place infected. 1832 Tennyson Miller's Dan. 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 "Role Bolorewoon" Col. Reformer (1891) 328 My old horse... wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 R. Kipling in Pall Mall G. 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

Pall Mall G. 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

† 2. Supervision, care, charge, custody. Obs.

*a1300 K. Horn 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, be gode kyng, Dude him on mi lokyng. 1340 Ayenb. 8 To ham bet habbeb be lokingge ous to teche. Fbid. 128 be zene3ere is ase be like bet is ine prison. and ine greate lokinge.

† 3. Decision, judgement. Obs.

1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7400 Pat ype be popes lokinge of rome he ssolde it do. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 86 Philip. askid if bei wild stand to ber lokyng.

† 4. Look, expression of countenance, appear-

+4. Look, expression of countenance, appear-

ance. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 17288 + 108 His lokyng was als brist os is be rede lempninge. 1388 Wyclif Dan. ii. 31 The lokyng

[Vulg. intuitus] therof was ferdful. c1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir louely looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you. 1610 Shaks. Temp. n. i. 309 Why how now hoa; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. attrib.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 281 b, Order me a lokyng place in the play. 1552 HULDET, Lokynge place to se about, theatrum. 1670 DRYDEN 1st Pt. Cong. Granada IV. ii. Wks. 1883 IV. 94 But yet my toil May be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 MARRYAT M. Violet xi, A dog would. squat upon his believe and blave. sing-out place.

Looking (lu kiy), ppt. a. [f. Look v. + -1NG 2.]

1. That looks or gazes. rare. † Looking up: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1. That looks or gazes. rare. † Looking up: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1. That looks or gazes. rare. † Looking up: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1. That looks of gazes. The order of the

also Good-Looking, Ill-Looking.)

also Good-Looking, ILL-Looking,) in phease. (See also Good-Looking, ILL-Looking), 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 240 A needy, hollow-cyd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 Mrs. F. Ibrooke Old Maid No. 25, 213 A well looking old woman, asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 Mrs. D'Arbia, Vilay Aog, I tare not what booking horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 Moritz in Brit. Tourist (1800) IV. 33 Paddington, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London. 1802 Mrs. Energy Interest (1816) I xviii, 148 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 Lany Morans Antoliog, (1859) 249 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 Greenhouse Comp. II. 83 Phyline aricoides. a small heath-looking shrub from the Cape. 1834 Tait's Mag. I. 803/2 A book printed in a dull, muddy, everyday-looking type. 1840 Carlyle Herozes (1883) 360 Most rutle, chaote, all these Speches are; but most carnest-looking. 1881 W. H. Mallock Romance 19th C. II. 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man. b. with adverbs of direction: Illaving a certain aspect or direction.

aspect or direction.

1884 Black Jud. Shakes, xx. There was a touch of it on the westward-looking gables of one or two cottages.

Loo'king-gla:ss. [f. Looking 7th. st. +

1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at The back with an amalgam of quicksilver;

coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied oceas, to a metalmirror (cf. Glass sh. 18 b). 1326 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherein dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour or lokyng-glass. 1605 Shars. Lear v. iii. 261. 1608 Wherein Hexapla Exod. 857 The brasen lauer was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 451 1 1 Seeing all her Wrinkles represented in a large Looking-glass. 1728 Raybay. Lass & Mirror 3 The leal-hearted Looking-glass With truths addrest the lovely Lass. 1771 Yester Trul. 22 July. Office ii. 19 Let AB, fig. 16, be a plane mirror or looking-glass, 1836 A. Lang Lindows Abbey XXVI. 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

glass 1876 A. Lang Emdayes Abbeyanni 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. fig. (In the 16th and 17th cents, frequently used in the titles of books.) Now rare (= 'mirror').

1556 Aurelio & Isab. Liij, The parson of a kinge is a thorrou persinge an sheninge lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subgects sees them selfs. 1575 Tyanne (title) A Looking Glasse for the Court. 1587 Goursa De Mornay and Servin 269 The holy Scripture, is ... a Looking glass to shew vs our spotes and blemishes. 1600 Breiton Pagaults Madeaphe ii, Beautie is but a Babies looking glasse. 1656 There Comm. I's. xxxv. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Courtry, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 W. Sanderson Graphice 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature. 1792 (title) The Looking-glasse of the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror. 1847 Emerson Poems (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Keflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1882 N. O. Boilean's Lutrin 1. 97 The Tester was all fac'd with Looking-Glass.

1764 Delayal in Phil. Trans.

LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass.

1799 G. Surru Laboratory 1. 178 How to Quick-silver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass.

1886 D. C. Murray Craic Fortune viii, He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names Lady's looking-glass, Venus' looking-glass, (Cambanula Speculum):

Venus' looking-glass (Campanula Speculum):

Venus' looking-glass (Campanula Speculum): see Lady, Venus.

4. slang. A chamber-pot.
1622 Beaum. & Fl. Beggar's Bush n. iii, Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 Braythwait Barnabee's Jinl. n. (1818) 59 Mid-night waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hol'd quite thorow. 1909 Brit. Apollo 11. No. 43. 2/2 Q. Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? A. Because many rarely see their Faces in any other.

5. attrib. and Comb., as looking-glass calm, filter, frame, -maker, -man, -plate, -tin; looking-glasspanelled adj.; looking-glass carp (see quot.); looking-glass tree, Heritiera littoralis, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; looking-glass writing, writing done backwards, so as to glass writing, writing done backwards, so as to

pluss writing, which give backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 Col. Hawker Diary (1893) 11. 194 A *hoking-glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 Daily News 8 Sept. 5/5 A *hoking-glass carp'...differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. Mod. Advt., Junior *Looking-glass Fitter wanted. 1688 Parrer & Stalker Japaning v. 25 *Looking-glass-frames. 1611

COTGR., Miroaillier, a *looking-glasse maker. 1723 Loud. Gaz. No. 6137/4 William Turing... Looking-glass-maker. 1632 T. FLAMMA Heraclitus Kidens No. 67 (1713) II. 164
The *Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal withat the last time we met. 1902 Westm. Gaz. 3 July 3/2 The cheapest hedroom furniture means a *looking-glass panelled wardrobe. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 152 These *Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and Polished. 1703 T. S. Art's Improv. 1. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linseed-Oil and *Looking-glass Tin. 1865 Treas. Bot., *Looking-glass tree, Heritiera. 1902 Westm. Gaz. 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes..made with the left hand in **looking-glass' writing.

Look out. [1. vbl. phr. look out; see Look v. 40.]

1. The action (occas. the faculty or the duty) of looking out. lit. and fig. Chiefly in phrases to

looking out. lit. and fig. Chiefly in phrases to keep (rarely to lake) a good, etc.) look-out; to be, place, put on or upon the look out; coust. for, to,

place, put on or upon the look out; coust. for, lo, and lo with inf.; orig. Naut.

1748 Inson's l'ov. in. vi. 346 We.. kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. c1760 S. Niles in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. (1837) VI. 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 Barce in Phil. Trans. LVI. 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 Goldson, Gooden, Man il. Wks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 17. Wilkes Corr. (1855) III. 81 He., keeps a very good look-out to faturity. 1815 Shorting Mag. XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1849 W. Invisa Crayon Misc. 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beatte.. took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-bead at sea. 1850 H. Styvar Seaman's Catech. 83 You are placed on the took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. 1856 H. STUNET SERIMAN'S CALECH. 85 You are placed on the look out. 1864 BOWEN Logic i. 26 Anything new or peculiar ...puts us upon the lookout to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 BERIORE SERIOR'S POCKET BE. iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights, 1883 STEVENSON Treas. Ist. 11. X, We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 Pall Mall G. 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. 1894 J. KNEMET D. Garrick ii. 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

22. In various concrete applications.

out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. Orig. Naut.

1700 S. Carolina Stat. at Large (1837-II. 161 The Look-out formerly huilt on Sullivan's Island. is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 W. Stork Acc. E. Florida 32 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. 1791 Bentium Panoft, 1.145 A Lookington to Exterior Inspection-Lodge. 1855 Looke, Ilianu xix. 5 Another vulture, watching From his high aerial look-out. 1861 J. Edrins in Chinese Scenes and People (1883) 271 Its now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 F. Adams New Egypt 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A derson employed to keep a look-out: a

A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed.

watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. Also, see quot. 1889.

1699 COWLEY FOR. (1729) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 DE FOE Capt. Singleton xiv. (1840) 240 We., kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 R. H. Daxa Ref. Mast xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. 1872 Kontledge's Ev. Bey's Ann., Apr. 266/2 The 'Cambria' sailed., with looks-out at her mast-heads. 1881 Paily Tel. 24 Feb., Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1889 FARMER Americanisms, Look-out, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

C. A reconnaitring head or yeard.

e. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 Deser. S. Carollina 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1841 I. T. Hewkert Parish Clerk II. 203 Ere the channel was full enough for the look-outs to inter-

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect. 1779 H. SWINGURNE Trav. Spain xxiii. 184 This leads to a little tower. The look-out charming. 1842 Mrs. F. Trodloue Flish Haly II. xi. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale...seemed.. to promise advantageous look-outs without end. 1883 Eng. Illustr. Mag. Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect of proof tive condition, an outlook.

c 1825 Houlston Tracts 11. No. 47. 2 It was bad already with them, and a worse look out.
1840 Dickers Old C. Shop xix, 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.'
1886 Times (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 17/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory.
1839 'Role Boldmanwoon' Robbery under Arms xxxy, It seemed a rather blue look-out.
4. †a. An object of desire (obs.). b. With possessive sb. or pron., That is —'s look-out: i.e.

the matter concerns only his interest, which others

the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.
1795 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 45 The loaves and fishes are all the look out. 1844 Dickens Marl. Chue. xxvii, If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 R. S. Surtees Ask Mamma xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. 1884 Six F. North in Law Times Rep. LH. 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look out.
5. altrib, as look-out-boat, -man, -ship etc.
1781 T. Jefferson Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 301 *Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore.
1796 Caft. Moss in Naval Chron. (1799) I. 245 Our *look-out canoes have watched them. 1860 G. H. K. in Vac. Tour. 123 The deer.'. save the hinds a great deal of *look-out duty. 1806 A. Duncan Nelson 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the *look-out frigates. 1835 Court Mag.

VI. 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall *look-out house. 1830 MARKYAT King's Oven xxx, The *look-out men at the mastheads. 1884. Ill. Engineering (ed. 3) I. 11. 41 A *look-out "place for noting the effect of the fire". should be constructed. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif. (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, *look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804. CAPT. DANCE in Naval Chron. XII. 138, I recalled the *look-out Ships. 1872 BAKER Nile Tribut, xv. 264, I ordered some of nny men every day to ascend this *look-out station. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. xii. 259 On .. some small eminences there are several *look-out station. 1897 R. BAGEN-POWELL in Daily News 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a *look-out tower. 1807 R. BAGEN-POWELL in Daily See List of Spurious Words.]

look-out turret.
[Lool: see List of Spurious Words.]

Loom (l\vec{n}m), sb.\tau_ Forms: 1 \text{ 3eloma, 3 leome,} \text{ (lowme,} \text{ (low 3-7 lome, 5-7 loome, 6 Sc. lwme, (lowme, lumme, Sc. lwime), 6-7 lomb(e, 6, 9 Sc. lume,

lumme, Sc. Iwime), 6-7 lomb(e, 6, 9 Sc. lume, 9 Sc. leem, dial. leumm, 7- loom. [ME. lome, aphctic repr. OE. zelôma wk. masc., utensil, implement, f. ze-(Y-prefix) + lôma as in andlôman (often andluman, andlaman) pl., apparatus, furniture. The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. zelôme (= OHG. kilômo: often (see Ylosie); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be things in frequent use. The simple Ydma is cited in some dicts, as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.

entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.

1. 900 tr. Brda's Hist. iv. xxviii. (Schipper) 521 Pa head se Godes mon bæt him mon issern geloman [ferramenta] mid hwæte þider hrolite þæt land mid to tegenne. a 1225. Ancr. R. 124,1 blesced heo þi muð., vor þu makest me leome þerof to timbren, & to echen me mine crune. 13... Gæn. & fr. Knt. 2309 He lyftes ly3dly his lome, & let hit doun fayre, Wiþ þe barbe of þe hitte bi þe bare nek. a 1310 in Wright Lyrie P. xii. 41 So hit wes histad, That nomon hem ne bad, huere lomes to fonde. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Sants xvi. (Hagdalama) 518 Þai had na lomys to wil, for to make a gannand grawe. 1303 LNGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 45 The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyflode deserue 'vs pater-noster and my prymer. a 1400 Sir Perc. 2032 Fulle evylle myght any mene smale, . With siche a lome fighte. c 1340 Promp. Parc. 312,1 Loome, outstroment (S. loombe), alensite. 1513 Docclass Ænels vi. iii. 53 Enee.. With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif. 1364 HUSON Du Barlas' Judith 1 (1608) 15 The Crafsman now his lumes away hath laide. 1641 Best Færm. Bks. (Surtees: 40 An outligger carryeth but onely one loome to the field, and that is a rake. 1819 W. Tennanr Papistry Storm'd (1827) 51 Your hands are toom O' chappin-stick and weirlike loom. To batter at the bawd o' Rome. 1894 Latio Tam Bodkin iv. 31 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'in' oot a muckle horse pistol.

4 1800-1800 de late and sa the said will not be and de late and sa took.

that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'in' oot a muckle horse pistol.

† b. The penis. Obs.

**a 1400-50 Alexander 4750 And large was his odd lome be lenthe of a 3erde. 1508 Denbar Tua mariit weemen 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar. 1508 Denbar Tua mariit weemen 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar. 1508 Satir. Poems Reform. xlvii. 95.

† c. = HERROOM. Obs.

1424 E. E. Wills (1832) 56, I wull he have my grete maser. for be terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr lome. a 1814 Sailors' Ret. 11. 11i. in New Brit. Theatre II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron. thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. dial. Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (Cf. tool.)

**a 1650 Sir Aldingar 47 in Furnivall Percy Folio I. 168 Goe with me', saide our comly king, 'This lazar for to see'... 'there is a lodly lome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor!' 1878 Cumblel. Gloss, Leumm, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub,

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub,

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. Obs. exc. Sc. a 1300 E. E. Fratter xxxii. 7 Sumenand als in lome watres of se. 13.. Childh. Yexas 659 in Archiv Stnd. new. Spr. LXXIV. 336 Thies clathis sente he. flor to litte thayme.. Doo thayme in 30ne lomps three. c 1420 Tallad. on Hinsh. 1447 In lomps smaller bent this must, and vse hit as wyn pestilent. 1509 Market Harboro' Rec. (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vid. 1577 Bargh Rec. (Yasgava (1832) 80 Pe third fall breking of pair lwines, delying of the brewing [etc.]. 1386 MS. Inv., Haffield Woodhinse, forks, It. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dyshes, chyrne, flackets. 1630 in Prser. Thames (1758) 66 No Fisherman. shall use. any Weel called a Lomb, or asMill-Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 Scott Autie, xxiii, 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the mendicant, eyeing the ram's knorn—'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 Kamsav Kemiu. Ser. I. (1860) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gigl, Bahamoon quietly added, 'Indeed, I mann hae a lume that'll had in'.

† b. Vessel, boat. Obs. rare.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 314 And Jus of lenbe & of large pat lome fsc. the Ark Jon make. Ibid. 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quots. 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (a) the kind of material produced, as *tlinen, ribbon, twootlen, etc. loom; (b) the method of operation, as hand, power loom; (c) some particular form of construction, as circular, draw loom; (d) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom: for which see those words.

1404 Nottingham Rec. 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynyn lome, et j, warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j, wheel, appretiata ad ijs. iiijd. c1440 Promp. Parv. 312; Loone of webbarys crafte (A. P. of webstare), telarium. 1444 Kolls of Parlt. V. 106; 1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 Covendate I Sam. xvii. 7 The shaft of his speare wis like a weauers lome. 1566 Eng. Ch. Furniture (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weavers lomb therof. 1632

MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry IV. i, His vestaments sit as if... art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. HATTON in H. Corr. (1878) 120 Those weavers who had loomes without engines broke open y* houses of all those weavers who had loomes without engines. 1717 Lany M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mr. Pope I Apr., These wenches... pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 THRILWALL Greece VII. lv. 89 The looms of lonia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Auc. Rom., Horatius lxx, And the goodwise's shuttle merrity Goes flashing through the loom. 1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. (1880) 66 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of ... cloth.

Ags. 1603 Derker Wonderfull Yeare Aiv, Whatsoeuer they weathe in the motley loome of their rustie pates. 1635–56 Cowley Davideis II. 97 All like a comely Youth in Lifes' fresh Bloom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. 1645 Z. Bovd Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers (1853) App. 13/1 Sorrows are as threeds a crosse; in this one earthly loome. 1761 Gray Fatal Sisters ii, Glitt'ing lances are the loom, Where the dusky warp we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1789 Minor 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1864 Longs. Hawthorne 7 The great elms o'enhead Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms.

+ b. transf. Attributed to a spider or caterpillar;

† D. Wansf. Altributed to a spider or caterpillar; occas. used foet. for the web itself. Obs.

1590 Greene Orl. Fin. (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the natiue loomes of labouring wormes.

1592 Nasne P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 8h, Spiders...that wont to set yp their loomes in euery windowe.

1606 Denker Sev. Sinnes 1. (Arb.) 15 O thon that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his boome) weauest mischenous nets.

1647 H. More Poems 1522 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtile loom we feel as it doth hit.

4. Plut fort. The art humpoor or proposes of

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of

4. I'ut for: The art, Dusiness, or process or weaving.

1676 Worlidge Cyder (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697
Drevden Aneid vii. 1096 Unbred to Spinning, in the Loom inskilld. 1784 Cowere Task. 146 Who. Renounce the odoors of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 Scott Anne of C. iii, Clothes.. of much fines cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. 1846 McCullock Brit. Empire (1854) H. I The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 Tennyson Enid 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i.e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of

the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in row-

the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowling; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 Damper I'dd. (1729) 1.54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769
Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) D d iv, That part of the oar. which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 Marryat P. Middmay ii, The oar meeting no resistance, its loom of handle came hack upon the bosom of .. Sally. 1857 P. Cologuoun Comp. Oarsman's Guide 30 The oar or scall (consists) of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 Clark Russell Sailors Lang. Loom, the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is oot. 1893 F. M. Crawford Childs. King i. 5 Out go the sweeps, .. and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

themselves forward over the long soundstand.

6. allrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as loom-host. -spoke, -treadle, weight; b. beam, -pattern, -post, -spoke, -treadle, weight; b. instrumental, as loom-made, -wronght adjs.; c. objective, as loom-maker, -worker; d. localive, as loom-bred adj.; e. special comb., as +loom-flitter, a weaver; loom-house, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; loom-lace, lace made in a loom; loom-lord nonce-wd., the proprictor of weaving machinery; loom-picture, a picture woven in textile fabric; loom-shed, -shop, -stance, -stead = loom-house; | loom-work, weav-

-stance, -stend = loom-house; †loom-work, weaving.

1606 Sylvesier Dn Barlas II. iv. 1. David 88 His Lance a Loom-heam, or a Mast (as hig) Which yet he shaketif as an Osier twig. 1812 W. Tennant Anster F. II. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too. Sends on the r*loom-hed men. a 1653 G. Daniel Idyl iv. 86 Children... can name Oligarchy, win more Ease Then a *l.oome-flitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1864 B. Briefley Layrock of Langley-side ix. 121 We'st he as quiet as a empty *loomheawse. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2493/4 A Wastcout lacd with broad Silver knotted *l.oom-lace. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit. vi. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and *loom-nade Spanish lace. 1851 in Illustr. Lond. News 5 Aug. (1844) 110 Occupations of the People, *loom-maker. 1835 Use Philos. Manuf. 259 *l.oom-pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. Hustre Life Studies xxii. 155 He had a wee box on the tapo his loom. And he had a slate that hung on his *loompost. 1835 Use Philos. Manuf. 351 A *loom-shed. 1bid. 263 The master of a *loom-shop. c1817 Hoog Tales & Sk. V. 178 The destructive weaver seized a *loomspoke, and began a-besting me. 1876 S. R. Whitehad Darl Davie 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a *loom-stance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other [side]. 1869 I. Berns Life W. C. Burns iv. (1870) not The weaving *loomsteads* 1831 Carlyle Sr. Res. (1858) 145 Religion. weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdröckh himself being one of the *loom-treadles? 1881 Archwologia XLVI. 468 The *loom weights of chalk. were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. 1598 W. Pinilips Linschoten (1864) 179 These clothes. being verie costly wrough with *loome-worke. a 1640 Day Pergr. Schol. (1881) 68 The *loom-worke. (1864) 179 These clothes. being verie costly wrough with *loome-worke. a 1640 Day Pergr. Schol. (1881) 68 The *loom-worke. (1864) 179 These clothes. being verie costly wrough with *loome-worke. (1864) 179 These clothes. being verie costly wrough with *loome-worke. (

Loom (lām), sb.2 Also 7 lumb, 7-9 lumme, 9 lumme. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. lóm-r; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. lom.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and

panty at moot. Sw. and Da. tom.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. Alca bruennichi and Colymbus septentrionalis (Red-throated Diver). Cf. Loon 2. 1678 Ray Willinghby's Ornith. 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme.] 1694 Narborougi, etc. Voy. 11, 80 The Lumb. is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 Amory Mem. (1769) I. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. iv. 51 We saw a few looms and shear-waters. 1896 Davis Polaris Exped. xiv. 391 One lumne. 1886 A. W. Greetly Arctic Service I. 49 On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruennich's guillemots, or looms, gather in the breeding season. by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food. 1878 A. H. Markum Gf. Frozen Sea iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'rnast loom' [etc.].

Loom (1/m), sb.3 [f. Loom v.2]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or dark-

horizon, an object seen through the mist or dark-

ness, etc.

1836 Marrat Milish. Easy xxvi, We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loon of it.

1839 — Phant. Ship xii, I did not see anything but the loom of her hull.

1862 H. Kinosley Ravenshoe ii, A dark line, too faint for landsmer's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land.

1881 Times 30 May 6/4 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead.

1889 Dovle Micah Clarke 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel, fig.

1879 Lowell Among my liks. Ser. (1833) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. dial. (See quot, and cf. Loom v.² 1.)

1878 Cumbill. Gloss., Loom, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

Loom (lim), a. (or sh. attrib.) Naut. Also 6 lum.

Loom (lūm), a. (or sb. attrib.) Naut. Also 6 lum. 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. lugn: see Loun a., dial.] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. Obs. exc. in loom gale, 'an easy gale of

gentle. Obs. exc. in loom gale, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship ean earry her whole topsails atrip' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

1587 J. Davis Trawerse lik. in Hakluyt (1810) III. 154
An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as faste as our backe could saile with lum wind, all sailes bearing. 1609 in Purchas Pilgrins (1625) IV. IX. v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1626 Cart. Smtti Accid. Ving. Scannen 17 A spoute, a loume gaile, an eddy wind. 1627—Svannan's Gram. x. 46 A faire Loone Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 Dudy Nat. Bodies xxviii. (1658) 304 We had run. . with all the sails abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1604 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. x, We.. stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

1000 18 [18]

Loom $(l\bar{u}m)$, $v.^1$ rare. [f. Loom $sh.^1$]

the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

Loom (lūm), v.1 rare. [f. Loom sh.1]

1. trans. To weave (a fabric).

1548 Hoofer Deel. Ten Command. x. 161 He.. is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie crawftis man would be in loming of a peace of karsey. 1887 Michoney Forestry W. Afr. 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

2. Weaving. To loom the web: to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also absol.

1827 Taylor Poems 58 (E. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy wah, I'se thinking yer a wabster bred. 1851 L. D. B. Goroon in Art Yral. Illust. Catal. p. vii **/2 The 'lease' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads heing introduced for the purpose of 'looming', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. Brown Power-Loom (ed. 4) 86 The process of looming the web.

Hence Loomed /pl. a., woven.

1220 Savace Wanderer 1. 277 He.. with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

Loom (lūm), v.2 Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFris. lômen, Sw. dial. loma to move slowly, MHG. Intonen to be weary, from Intoni slack (related by Shart to Lynn, 2005).

luomen to be weary, from luomi slack (related by ablaut to Lame a.). Cf. also loomy (Sc. and north dial.) misty, cloudy (E.D.D.).]

dial.) misty, cloudy (E.D.D.).]
†1. Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. Obs. rare.

1605 Sir T. Smith Voy. Russia Cib, To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship under sayle, loming (as they tearme it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forfect. 1667 Colerrerses in Phil. Trans. II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to Loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 Yag. Man's Call. 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. intr. To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with up. Often with adj. compl., as to loom large.

with up. Often with adj. compl., as to loom large, 1591 Sylvester Du Bartasi, vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City sumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms lorig. Et là flote vne nef sur Neptune irrité]. 1658 Phillips

s. v., A Ship Loomes a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seed in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seed in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seed in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seed so. v. Looming, She looms large afore the wind. Ibid. 11, Mirer, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 Sig. J. Ross Navr. 2nd Voy. vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. H. Dana hef, Mast xxxvi. 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 Keble Lyra Inno. (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around Of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 Kark Grönnell Exp. xv. (1850) Ino Men are magnified to giants, and brigs 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1865 Dickers Mat. Fr. 1. xiv, A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. Frazre Pausanias, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

transf. (jocular).

1862 Mrs. H. Wood Channings v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. fig. and of immaterial things.

1591 Sylvester Pary 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. Discollination 6 Reasons. which lowme so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. Irving Knicker's (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1822 Scort Fond. 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 Texnyson In Men. xxiv, And is it that the haze of grief Makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. Mayo Pop. Superstit. 101 The facts which loom so large in the dawning light. 1875 Styre Bis Const. Hist. 111. xviii. 26 Political difficulties. were looming at no great distance, 1878 Browning I.a Stainz 42 Shrunk to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy low before my reason lies.

c. cansative. To make to loom or appear unnaturally large. rare.

naturally large, rare, 18 make to foom of appear in-naturally large, rare, 1817 Chron, in Ann. Reg. 473 It possesses the quality of looming, or magnifying objects, making the small biffets of wood appear as formidable as trees. Loom, obs. form of LAMB, LOAM.

Loomb e, obs. form of LAMB, LOOM,

Loomer (litman . [f. Loom 7,1 2 + -ER 1.] (See

quot. 1892.)

1881 Daily News 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers, are still on strike, 1892 Labour Commission Gloss, Loomers, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

Loomery (lirmati). [f. Loom $sb.^2 + -\text{ERY.}$] The place where looms or guillemots flock together

1 ne prace where fooms of gamelines from the for breeding.

1859 McClintock Foy, Fox 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham.

1882 L. Smith in Standard 22 Aug. 2 5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

in Standard 22 Aug. 2 5 At Cape Stephen there was a large bomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

Looming livinip), vbl. sb.1 [f. Loom v.2 + -1NG l.] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Scannar's Gram, xi. 53 The looming of a ship is her prospective, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 Kelat. Lal. Baltimore's Plantat. (1865) 7 At the first loaming of the ship you the river, wee found. all the Countrey in Armes. 1634 Hucanters Amer. (1668) It. 84 This day we saw the looming of a very high land. 1790 Roy in Phil. Trans. LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1839 Europ. Mag. 111. 441/2 (Sailor log.] 'Split me but I know the loaming of the land hereabouts.' 1820 Nat. Philos. Optics xviii. 56 (U.K.S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been longknown and described under the name of Looming. 1853 KANE Crinuell Exp. ix. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomings of the more distant bergs. 1867 C. J. Anderson Okarvango vii. 37 A crashing and cracking. announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the looming of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival.

Ag. a 1839 GALT Demon of Destiny vii. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

Age. a 1836 GAIT Deman of Destiny VII. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

Looming [Jū min] \, \tauler vld. \ sb.^2 \ [f. Loom v.1 + -(NG I.] \] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. altrib.

1851 L. D. B. Gordos in \(Art Frul. Illust. Catal. \) p. vii**/1

The warp was then taken from this [sizing.] machine to a funchine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the looming-frame, and next to the loom.

Looming (\(\text{Iv} \) min]), \(fpl. a. \) [f. Loom \(v.^2 \) + -ING \(^2 \)] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1855 M. Arrolon \(Vav. \) Sizers 182 In the midst of rivermeadows Where the looming deer are laid. \(1876 \) T. Hard \(Val. \) With the deep leave within her experience. \(1876 \) Outna \(U \) inter \(City \) vi. 10 Her silvery marabouts glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the looming walls.

Loom \((1870) \) (1870). Chiefly \(Sc. \) and north. \(dial. \) Forms: 5 lowen, 5-6 loone, 6 lound, 6-9 loun(e, lown(e, 7-loon. [In 16th e. lowen, lowne, riming with \(chenoun, \) downe. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the eurrent hypothesis of connexion with early mod. Du. \(locn \) hypothesis of connexion with early mod.Du. local 'homo stupidus ' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. them, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (papple, of tija to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.

1. A worthless person; a rogue, seamp (esp. in fulse loon, to play the loon); a sluggard, idler.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7957 Pe clerkis pat were pare, lebir lowens frime chenouns!. c 1470 Henryson Fables 2413
in Anglia IX. 475 Than lichtlie in the bukket lap the loun.. The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yeld doun. 1508
Kennedy Flyting in. Dunbar 485 Fra honest folk deuoide this lathly lown. 1514 BARCLAY Eclog. ii. (1570) P. iij, That men shall call the malapart or drouke, Or an abbey lowne or limmer [frintal limner] of a monke. 1548 PATTEN Exfed. Scot. G. viii b. Cum here loundes, cum here tykes. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform, xxviii. 68 To loup on lassis, latt, and play the Lowne. 1590 MARLOWE Edvo. II, 1 iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the lowne depart. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE. Itis. Poems XXXIII. 36 Let not sik louns with teasings 301 allure. 1604 Shans. Oth. 11. iii. 95 He held them [breeches] all to deere, With that he cald the Tailor Lowne. 1605 — Mach. v. iii. 11 The dinell danne thee blacke, thou creamfac'd Loon. 1637 Rutherrore Lett. (1862) L. 289 Looking on with their hands folded behind their back when louns are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674-91 Ray N. C. Words 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i.e. false Loon. 1700 Dryden Cock & For. 559 But the false loon who cou'd not work his will By open force employ'd his flatt'ring skill. 1762 Churchil. Prophecy Famine Poems 1. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 Longe, Gold. Leg. v. Refectory, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

affortizely. 16.. in Row Hist. Kirk (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's trueth, if a loun minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S. i v. 87 The gayest griftest loun, c 1600 in Gordon Fraser Wigeboux (1877) 392 Ead hir swithe [frinted snyithe] pack hir furthe harlot lowne. 1714 Ramsay Regy T. Conger vii, He ken'd the bawds and louns fon well. a 1800 in Scott Minstr. Scot. Bord. (1802) 11. 68, 1 trow some may has plaid the lown. 1828 Scott F. M. Porth ii, Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase lord and loon. Now only arch.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase lord and loon. Now only arch.

1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1956) I. 45 Thus for one loun than lichlyit is one lord. 1548 Patter Exped. Scot. I viii b, The Lurdein was, in a maner, all one with the Lorde, and the Lounde with the Larde. 1688 Styres. Per. 18. vi. 20 Wee should have both Lorde and Lowne, if the peeuish baggadge would but give way to customers. a 1630 Capt. Carrier in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 81, 'I will not give over my hous,' she saithe, 'Neither for lord nor lowne.' 1840 Barnan the lord and the loon.

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

person.

1619 Bk. Demeanor 12 in Babees Bk., With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic lowne. 1784 Unfortunate Sensibility I. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loon who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 Berks Ef. R. Gahana 11 [He] Came shaking hands wi' wabster lowns. 1798 Conkribe Inc. Mar. i, ii, Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 Scott F. M. Ferth vii, Go to your Provost, you lorrel loons. 1872 Blackie Lays Hight. 49 A titled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

4. Isolow, man, 'chap'.

4. Starket To Ramsay 15 in R's Poems, And learn'd the Latin lowns sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1901 Scotsman 28 Feb. 3/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) ii. 107 For thair wes nowdir lad not loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness,
1659 60 Pervs Diary 11 Jan., I... went in to see Crowly
who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1701
Boswell. Johnson 17 Sept. an. 1773, The usual figure of a
Sky-boy is a lown with bare legs and feet. 1821 Clarar
I'll. Minstr. II. 75 Urging each lown to leave his sports
in fear. 1891 'H. Halberton' Ochil Idylls 127 As when
ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893
CROCKETT Stickit Minister (1894) 207 The family... consisted
of three loops and a lassie.

Loon ² (1/m). [App. an alteration of Loom ² q.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. Any bird of the genus Colymbus, esp. the Great Northern Diver (C. glacialis), remarkable

for its loud ery.

for its loud cry.

1634 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSELYN New Eng. Ravilies 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1673 Rav Willighly's Ornith. 341 Greatest speckled Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGELLT, Biberg's Econ. Nature Misc. Tracts (1762) 90 The diver or loon. lays also two eggs. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 A. Wilson 4. Bonaparte's Amer. Ornith. III. 255 Colymbus glacialis. Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 Marryar Diary Amer. Ser. t. I. 187 Listening to the whisting of the solitary loon. 1860 All Vear Round No. 75, 586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1886 FitzGurron Trip to Manitoba ix, 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus). b. The Little Grebe or Dabchick (P. fluviatilis or minor).

tilis or minor).

1678 RAY Willinghby's Ornith. 339 The greater Loon or Arsfoot. Ibid. 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arsfoot. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1768) 11. 395, 398. 1828 Flemms Ibid. Brit. Anim. 131 Pladiceps] cristatus.. Greater Loon. Ibid. 132 P. minor, . Small Loon. 1880 Times 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick. as the dabchick.

3. attrib., as loon-skin.

1807 P. Gass front. 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins.. and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence **Looning** nonce-vud., the cry of the loon.

1857 Thoratu Maine W. (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.

Loon 3 (lun). dial. (Cheshire). Also 7 lound,

Loon 3 (lūn). dial. (Cheshire). Also 7 lound, loone, 9 (?erron.) loom. [? Corruption of lond LAND sb.] = LAND sb. 7.

1611 Hill (Cheshire) in 31st Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. 1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a Loon. Ibid. 137/1 [see Land sb. 7]. 1844 Palin in Trnl. R. Agric. Sec. V. 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. 1855 Morrov Cycl. Agric. II. 724/2 Loons, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than butts.

Loon(e, obs. form of Loan.

+ Loonnerv. Obs. In 6- lounrie, -y, 7 lownry.

Loon(e, obs. form of LOAN.

† Loonery. Obs. In 6- lounrie, -y, 7 lownry.

[f. Loon 1 + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 Dunbar Flyting w. Kennedie 100 Thow art hot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry mony a leisch hes fyld. 1567 Satir. Peems Reform, viii. 37 Entr be mair bow wald be trowit, The les bi lounrie Is allowit.

1606 Rollock On 2 Thess. 114 In thy lownry thou cannot have an eye to God. 1686 G. Stuar Jocoser. Disc. 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered.

Loong, obs. form of LUNG.

Loongee, loonghie, var. forms of LUNGI.

Loongee, loonghie, var. forms of Lungi.

+ Loon-slatt, slang. Obs. rare=0. [Perh. f. Loon 1 + SLATT (slang) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13 d., the proverbial amount of the hangman's

fee. (Cf. quot. 1785 s. v. HANGMAN.)
a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Leon-slatt, a Thirteen
Pence half Penny.

Loony, luny (lūni), a. and sh. vulgar. Also looney. [Shortened form of LUNATIC + -Y.] a. adj. Lunatic. crazed, daft, dazed, demented,

a. adj. Lunatie, erazed, daft, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. b. sb. A lunatie.

1872 B. Harte Heiress of Red Dog (1879) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye?

1883 E. C. Mann Psychol. Med. 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'hmy spells' as he called them 1884 M. James's Gaz. 29 Mar. 6/2 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to bear upon another. 1897 Kithing Captains Courageous 27 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. 1900 F. W. Belley With Christ at Sea xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

Loop (lnp), sh. 1 Forms: 5-6 loupe, 6 loppe, 82 lowpe, 7 lope, loope, 7-loop. [Of obscure etymology.

Sc. lowpe, 7 lope, loope, 7-loop. [Of obscure etymology.

Prof. Skeat (Concise Etym, Dict.) suggests that the word may be a, ON, hloop, hlamp Learsh, comparing the Sw. lop-knut, Da. lbb knude, lob-fie, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. löpa, Da. lbbe, being app, foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. langen (LG. lopen). Further, the mod-Sc. form of ON. hloop would be regularly loop, pronounced (lap), whereas the word loop is in Sc. pronounced (lap), the spelling loop; in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but probrepresents (lāp); cf. drowige = droop. The Irish and Gael. lub, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, eard, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. loop-lace). + Crochets and loops: hooks and eyes. + To prick

Goudded, commonly fastened at the ends, Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. loop-lace). † Crochets and loops: hooks and eyes. † To prick in the loop: to play FAST AND LOOSE; cf. pricking in the garter (GARTER sb. 7.

C1400 Destr. Trey 2806 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother, . Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres. **c1450** Bk. Curtusye 446 in Babees Bk., With crochettis and loupys sett on lyour. **151** DOUGLAS. **Eneis v. v. 66 The todir part [of a snake cut in two] lamyt, clynschis and makis hir byde, In lowpis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. **1520** PALSGR. 241** Loupe to holde a button, fermean. **153** MATHEW lible, Exod. xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of lacyncte coloure, alonge by the edge of y one curtayne. **1657**-8 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loope to put y Sword in, 2s. 6d. **1669** Sturmy Mariner's Mag. v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Lope upon. **1696** Evelyn Ladies Dressing R., Fops Dict. 21 Sultane, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. **1718** Lany M. W. Monxacu Let. to C'tess Mar 10 Mar., Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. **1762**-71** Il. WALFOLE I'erthee's Anced. Paint (1786) V. 118 A woman... in ... a cloak with loops hanging behind. **1771*-2 Ess. fr. Batchelor (1773) Il. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. **1782** Cowper Gilfrin 103** The cloak did fly... Till, loop and button failing both, At last it flew away. **1800** C. James Millit. Dict. Loop, is .. used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. **1815** Elemistons and loops down the hreast of the tunic. **1879** Elemistons and loops down the hreast of the tunic. **1879** Elemistons and loops down the hreast of the tunic. **1879** Elemistons and loops down the heast of the tunic. **1879** Elemistons and loops down the heast of the tunic. **1879** Elemistons and loops down the heast of the tunic. **1879** Loop called a hoo

to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves to the pit-mouth of a coal mine. 1897 Westun. Gaz. 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

d. =1.00PFUL.
1901 Brit. Mad. Tral. No. 2089 Epit. Med. Lit. 8 A loop of this second dilution is placed...on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways en for the insertion of

ployed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramred, or rope, as a handle for lifting,

a bolt, ramfold or rope, as a handle for litting, etc.; dial. a door-hinge.

1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 44 A Loep; An Hinge of a Door. 175 Dersactlers Fires Impr. 131 A Cover.. with a Loop to move it easily. 1735 Deven & Pardon Dict., Loop,.. in a Gun, its a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. 1802 C. James Milit. Dict., Loop, in a ship-carriage, made of iron,.. through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. 1824 P. Hawker Instr. Ving. Sportsm. (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. Loops, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. 1847 Infantry Man. (1854) 33 Put it [the ramfol] into the loops. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Loops of a Gun-carriage, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. 1875 Knght Dict. Mech., Loop, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. 1878 Jewith Ceramic Art I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. 1881 Greener Gine 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character

line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script ℓ , \hbar , ℓ), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of

part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 Wilkins Real Char, iv. i. 388 Adverbs... may be expressed by a Loop in the same place.

1814 Scott Lines to Dk. Buccleuch 13 Aug. in Lockhart xxxiii, For this mighty shoal of leviathans lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay.

1818 — Rob Roy i, I wish... you would write a more distinct current hand... and open the loops of your Is. 1851 Mayne Reio Scalf Hindt, xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops' 1865 Dickens Mat. Fr. III. x, He set out... described a loop, turned, and went back again.

1880 C. R. F. Darwin Marvem, Pl. 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles.

1900 R. C. Thompson Rep. Magicians Nineveli II. p. lxxxix, Jupiter... appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. 1900 Blackon. Mag. July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. spec. in scientific and technical applications.

a. Anat. A looped vessel or fibre. Loop of

8. Amal. A looped vessel of fibre. Loop of Henle, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

1846 Tonnber in Medico-Chirurg. Trans. XXIX. 309
Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. 1858 H. Grav. Amal. 442 Occasionally the elementary Inerve-J fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. 1885 Landois & Stibling Human Physiol. II. 318 The spiral tubule... passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

1. Zool. In brachiopods, the folding of the largehila appropriages.

b. Zool. In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 211 In Terebratula and Thecidium it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. 1860 Reeve Elem. Conchol.

11. 182 In Terebratula dilatatu. the loops are long. 1881 P. M. Dencan in Academy 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. Math. (See quot. 1877.)

1858 J. Booth in Proc. Roy. Soc. 18. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. 1877 W. K. Clifford in Math. Papers (1882) 243 A path going along any line from 0 to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to 0 along the same line, will be called a loop. 1891 Woisteniolme Math. Probl. 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is d. Acoustics. The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 Ld. Rayleigh Theory of Sound § 255 H. 46 Midway

column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 Ld. Rayleigh Theory of Sound § 255 H. 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. 1879, W. H. Stone Sound i. of The breaking up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. Railways and Telegraphy. A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

1863 Culley Handbk. Telegr. 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. 1873 Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 56 Sched I. Note a & b. On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw. 132 For some years the Midland. . used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. 1889. J. K. Jerome Three Men in Boat v., They.. thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

f. In a centrifugal railway or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along

portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels

head downwards.

head downwards.

1900 Scientif. American 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet, ... whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

1674-91 RAV S. & E. C. Words 105 A Loop; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. a 1825 Formy Voc. E. Anglia, Loop, the part of a pale-sence between one post and another.

6. attrib. and Comb., as loop-maker; loop-like, shahed adis: loop-artery an arlery that forms a

-shaped adjs; loop-artery, an artery that forms a

loop alongside the main-duct; loop-drag, -eye (see quots.); loop-knot, †(a) a reef-knot (obs.); (b) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.); loop-lace, (a) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence loop-laced a; loop-line, (a) see 3 c; (b) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (q, v.) to which it is attached by a loop; loop-rod, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; loop-stitch, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; loop-test (see quot.); loop-tube = looped tube (see LOOPED ppl. a. 11); loop-work, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also attrib.; loop-

lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. gliipen (mod. Du. gluipen) of similar meaning, mod. Du. gluip narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. loupis abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

13... Gane, & Gr. Knt. 702 Wyth mony luffych loope, bat looked ful chene. 1303 Langl. P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, bat no light leope yn at louer ne at loupe. a 1470 Gregory in Hist. Cell. Lond. Cit. (Camden) 213 They hadde s. loopys with schyttyng wyndowys to schute owte at. 1404 Farvan Chron. vii. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both prynces... made with a lowpe, that eyther myght se other. 1512 MS. Acc. St. Yohn's Hosp., Canterly, For makyng off a loope in be dorter at be susters syde vid. a 1532 Lb. Berriers Hunon ckwi. 655 The sayd wacheman came to y⁶ wall syde, where as there was a strayte lope into Florence chaumbre. 1577-87 Hollismed Chron. 111. 1215/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loope, but three or foure were readie to salute him. 1566 Looge Marg. Anter. 63 A square and curious chamber, with fine loopes to yeeld light. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso XI. XXXII. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. 1628 Coke On Litt. 5a, Tenellare or tanellare, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. 1797 Mrs. Radcliff Lalian i. (1826) 12 Some remains of massy walls, still exhibited loops for archers. c 1822 Bedde Sow walls, still exhibited loops for archers. c 1822 Bedde Sow of the windows rep plain Norman loops. 1864 Browsing Werst of H xii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

1865 Kinglake Crimen II. 112 Closing the loops by which

b. fig. and in figurative contexts.

1863 Kinglake Crimea II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. 1879 T. L. Cuvler Heart-Culture to 2 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†2. An opening in the parapet of a fortification;

T2. An opening in the parapet of a fortheatton, an embrasure. Obs.

c 1477 Caxton Nason 14 b, They of Oliferne..ran unto the bateillement and lowpes of the walles. 1525 Lb. Berners Froiss. II. cccxxi. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder..the lorde of Sercell..fought hande to hande with his enemyes. 1544 Late Exped. Scot. 6 in Dalyell Fragus. Sc. Hist. (1798). They repulsed the Scottyshe gonners from the laupes of the same [gate]. 1553 Berner Q. Curtins Cc viii, The walle .. was very narowe in the toppe not

divided with lopes. but enclosed with one whole and continual battilment rounde about. 1575 CHURCHYARO Chippee. (187) 7148 Some beate the lowps, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 PLOT Staffordsh. 381 A yew tree. cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower. fig. a 1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Anrel. (1546) Q ylb, Euery lightness done in youth breketh down a loope of the defence of our lyfe.

3. Comb., as loop-window.
1573-80 BARET Alv. C 161 A loupe windowe or casement.
1848 RIKMAN Styles Archit. (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow, . Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work.
1892 A. HEALES Archit. Ch. Denmark 68 A small roundheaded loop-window.

† Loop, sb.3 Obs. rare—1. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of Loop sb.1 (cf. Loop v.1 2); but cf. Lor sb.1] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

perhaps a use of Loop sb.1 (cf. Loop v.1 2); but cf. Loop sb.1] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 Enchir. Med. 11. 58 Your Millepedes, which I take to be loopes or Hog-lice. 1613 Thomas Lat. Dict., Oniscus, a lope, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some Millepeda.

Loop (lūp), sb.4 Also 5-6 loupe, 9 loup. [ad. F. loupe, which has all the senses. Cf. G. luppe.]

1. Metallurgy. A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls: a bloom.

1674 Ray Collect. Words, Iron Work 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 Puor Staffordsh. 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in Balley vol. II. 1794 II. Cost in Repertory of Arts & Mannf. (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented... by me, is to continue the loops in the same furnace,... and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 768 The ore... loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called loops. 1881 Raymond Mining Gloss., Loup, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomary or puddling furnace.

181. Whitman To Working Men. 6 Iron works—the loup-lump at the bottom of the mel at last.

12. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. Obs.

+2. A precious stone of imperiect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. Obs.
croo Maundev. (1839) Miv. 160 Of the Saphire Loupe, and of many other Stones. 14. Lydo. Commend. Our Lady 92-3 Semely saphyre, depe loupe, and blewe ewage, Stable as the loupe, ewage of pite. 1545 Test. Ebor. VI. 228 A flower of golde diversile enamylede, with a rubie, a saphire lupe and a perle. a 1548 Halt. Chron., Hon. 1711 39 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphire loupe perced.
3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, manle, oak, and some other trees.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (Cent. Dict.).

Loop (lūp), v.l [f. Loop sb.l App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. Looped ppl. a.l, which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. trans. To form into a loop or loops; also with round.

with round.

1856 Kane Arct. Expl. 1. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'.

1874 Years Techn. Hist. Comm. 322 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 Nature to Sept. The larva.. loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement. in the water.

2. intr. To form a loop; 'spec. of certain larvæ. 1832 Fraser's Mag. VI. 384. The roots. twist themselves among the masonry, and the huge boughs come looping through the boles. 1854 Woodward Mellusca II. 173 Pedifes afra.. loops in walking, like truncatella. 1885 Atlantic Monthly LVII. 595 The currant worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. Coues in Y. Fowler's Ynd. p. xxii, Fowler.. went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. trans. To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 BLACKMORE Perlycross 24 The broad valley. looped with glittering water. 1900 Blackw. Mag. Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose in or with something

4. To encircle or enclose in or with something

results of children of the state of the stat

5. Chiefly with adv. or phrase: To fasten back, up) by forming into a loop, or by means of an

o. Unicily with adv. or phrase: To fasten (back, np) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or loops. Also intr. for refl.

1840 Browning Sordello 11. 199 For him was.. verse.. A ceremony that.. looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. n. viii, His frockskirts looped over his elbow. 1844 Hoop Bridge of Sights 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 Mechanics' Mag. LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 Alford in Life (1873) 366 Their narrow.. streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 Black Pr. Thule ii. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. Smyth Old Faiths v. (1832) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 Encycl. Brit. XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

+ Loop, v.2 [f. Loop sb.4] intr. Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see Loop sb.4).

1674 Ray Collect. Words, Iron Work 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

Looped (lūpt), ppl. a.1 Also 6 Sc. lowpit, 7 louped. [f. Loop sb.1 and v.1 + -ED.]

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; †intertwined.

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

*Looped tules of Henle, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1513 DOUGLAS Eneis II, iv. 9 Lo! twa greit lowpit ederis, with mony thraw, Fast throw the fluide towart the land can draw. 1850 Nichol. Archit. Heart. 83 Others [nebulæ] are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects: for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradüs. 1860 Reeve Elem. Conchol. II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1870 [GRAY Anal. (ed. 8) 704 The tuhes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see Loor \$b\cdot 12].

† 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart; Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing. 1589 Rider Bibl. Scholast., Looped, or latched with loopes, amentatus. 1609 HOLLAND Annu. Marcell. XXXI. vii. 413 They. assaled one another on both sides with louped darts and such like casting weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. loop-lace (b) in Loop \$b\cdot 6). Looped pile (see quot. 1888). Looped stitch, looped work = loop-stitch, loop-work (see Loop \$b\cdot 6).

quot. 1888). Looped stitch, looped work = loop-stitch, loop-work (see Loop sb.16).

1698 Lood. Gaz. No. 33564 Loot... two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 lbid. No. 5868/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 Cives Hartforn Corr. (1805) L. 226 There are. four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Ct. Exhib. 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woolen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Scuing etc. (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. Ibid. 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. Patrox in Encycl. Brit. XXIV. 467/t Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

1869 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. 264 She wore the classical costume... a looped-up tunic. 1893 Spectator 23 Dec. 909 2. The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace-chains. 1898 Speaker 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

Looped [lūpt], ppl. a.² [f. Loop sb.² + -ED ².] Having loop-holes.

Having loop-holes.

1605 Shaks, Lear III. iv. 31 (1st Qo, 1608) How shall..

Your loopt [Fo. 1623 lop'd] and windowed raggednes defend you From seasons such as these?

Looper I (larpar). [f. 1.00P zv.1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1. The larva of any geometric moth.

131 Albin Birds 1, 2 A. number of green Caterpillars call'd Loopers.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend.

250 Caterpillars half loopers.

1869 Eng. Mech. 24 Dec.

345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers. proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop.

1832 Garden 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers.

caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] noths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. b. An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc. (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 19th Cent. 94 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. Note. The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 Chamb. Fral. 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stich by means of a revolving looper. Looper 2 (liv. post). S. African. [a. Du. looper, lit. 'runner'.] pl. A kind of large buck-shot.

1889 RIDER HAGGARD Allan's Wife 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rife, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 Westin. Gas. 16 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shot gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (liv. pful). [f. Loop sh. 1 + -FUL.] So

with a snot gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (liv pful). [f. Loop sb.\frac{1}{2} + -FUL] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire, 1896 Pop. Sci. Monthly Apr. 857 A pure culture..was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 Prit. Moz. 2080/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is..mixed with \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1c. cm. of distilled water.

Loop-hole, loophole (lū'pihoul), sb.1 [f. Loop sb.2 + Hole sb.]

Loop-hole, loophole (lū-p₁houl), sb.1 [f. Loop sb.2 + Hole sb.]

1. Fortification. A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 Garrard's Art of Warre 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appeare at their defences or loop holes. a 1625 Fletcher Nice Valour 11. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, And thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes, 1697 Dryden Feeid 1x. 711 Shoot through the Loopholes, and sharp Jav'lins throw. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. (1869) III. kviii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 Souther Ballads & Metr. T. Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto., barr'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 Browning Sordello II. 981 Ah, the slim castle 1. gone to ruin—trails Of vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. Griffent III. Man. (1862) 263 Loop-holes are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

+ b. Nattl. A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769). 1627 CAFT. SMITH Seaman's Grant. ii. 7 They fit Loopholes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena 40 Her mast and loope-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634-5 Berreton Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stem. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780), Loop-holes, .small apertures..iin the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., Miradero, a watch tower, n loop hole. 1606 Holland Smeton., Nero xii, His manner was to beholde them.. through little loope-holes. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. Tho The Indian Herdsman. tends his pasturing Herds At Loopholes cut through thickest shade. 1719 De For Crussoe II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loophole. from a lurken hole in the tree. 1789 Band Hist. Neverastle 1. 175 This passage. has three or four loup holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. Cunningham N. S. Wales (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 Eliza Cook Curls & Couplets xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 Q. Rev. Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loopholes.

1. If g. (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat'

b. fig. (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat'

184 Cowper's parties in topinities of refreat has been used by many later writers.)

184 Cowper Task iv. 88 Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 Chr. Komembrancer Jan. 59 The loopholes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. Meredith Egoist xiii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loophole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light

(See quot.)

1842-59 Gwill Archit, Gloss, s.v. Leop, A loophole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. fig. An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc.,

ob. 18. An outlet of means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention. [Perb. after Du. loopgat, in which the first element is the stem of loopen to run.]

1663-4 Manyell Corr. Wks. 1872-5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me,. to have such toopholes in Our souls, and to. squeere Our selves through our own words. 1682 Devier Dk. of Guise Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Casar here spoken of, was a private Man. a 1700 T. Brown Il ks. (1700) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks I. Wks. 1709 II. 253 A legal loop-hole. for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 [Efferson Writ (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xi. III. 80 The Test Act. left loopholes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 Stunss Const. Hist. II. xvii. 518 Even the 'confirmatio cartarum' had left some loopholes which the king was far too astute to overlook, 1888 Annie S. Swan Doris Cheyne iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude. . she had left her without a loophole of escape.

4. attrib. and Comb., as loop-hole door, frame;

4. attrib. and Comb., as loop-hole door, frame;

2. aurio. and Como., as toep-note avor, frame; loophole-lighted adj.

1855 Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122 § 14 Loophole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 N. § Q. 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loophole-lighted chambers. 1891 Daily News 16 Nov. 7/1, I broke and cut a board from one of the loophole doors.

Loop-hole, sb.2 rare. [f. Loop sb.1] The

aperture of a loop.

1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sci. & Art 1, 360 A thread... having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix

Loo'p-hole, v. [f. Loop-Hole sb.1] trans. To ent loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

controles.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. (1838) VI. 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abhatis in its front. 1827 Souther Hist. Penins. War II. 184 He had been advised.. to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 Gen. P. Thomson Exerc. III. 43 note, He [Napoleon].. lies all night in sight of the other army loop holing its farm-houses. 1842 Alison Hist. Europe (1849-50) X. Invi. § 83. 196 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loopholed. 1883 Stevenson Treas. Ist. IV. NVI. A stout log-house, ... loopholed for musketry on every side. Hence Loo'pholed ppl. a., Loo'pholing vibl. sb. 1664 Butler [Ind. II. i. 531 This uneasy loop-hol'd jail... Cannot but put y'on mind of wedlock. 1839 Pall Mall G. 24 Aug. 10 The.. loopholing of such farmyards..as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 Glonestersh. Chron. 144 Feb. 2 From the loopholed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 Blackin. Mag. Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubha with loopholed houses filled with armed men.

with armed men.

with armed men.

Looping (lū pin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Loor v.1 + -1NG l.]

The action of Loop v.1, in various senses.

1480 Wardv. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 140 Corde and liour for liring and lowping of the same arras. 1856 Tood & Bowman Phys. Anat. 11. 8: Evidence of loopings...is wanting. In the cochiea of the hird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1847 Wood Nat. Hist., 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc. (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. concr. Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

a trimming.

1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

Looping ($l\bar{u}$ ·piŋ), $vbl. sb.^2$ [f. Loop $v.^2 + -1NG^{1}$.]

The running logether of ore into a mass. 1753 in Chambers Cycl. Supp. 1843 in Craig.

Looping (lū'pin), ppl. a. [f. Loop v.l + 1NG 2.]

That forms loops. Looping-snail, a snail of the That forms loops. genus Truncatella.

55

1854 WOODWARD Mollusca 11. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (Truncatellar), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACK-MORE Lorna D. i, The vale is spread with looping waters.

Looplet (liv plet). [-LET.] A small loop. 1876 Whitney Sights & Ins. xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opeus in the very hills.

Looplet (lā plèt). [-LET.] A small loop.

1876 Whitney Sights & Ins. xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

Loopy (lā pì), a. [f. Loop sb.1+-x.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 Dickens Lett. (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. Craftry Sabb. for Man (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. Stanley Darkest Africa II. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy,...crooked stream. 1902 Westm. Gaz. 19 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. Sc. ? Craftry, deceitful.

1824 Scott Redgauntlet ch. xx, When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alam Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

Loor (lū l). dial. Forms: a. 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lewer. β. 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(0, low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot. 189? Mascall Govt. Cattle, Oxen (1596) 77 The loue is a disease which breedeth in the clawes of a beast. a 1722 LISLE Hish. (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcern in Dorset-shire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand, . this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 Gross Prov. Gloss., Lure, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it cross-ways. West. 1799 C. Cooke in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl. 393 The lough, swellings of the ndder, and cow-pox. 1840 Fral. R. Agric. Soc. I. In. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. . generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 bid. IX. II. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 Armatage Cattle 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia Boum, Loo or Low. 1883 Hampsh. Gloss., Lever, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Lever, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Lever, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Lever, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Lever, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890

Loor, obs. form of Lower v.

Loord, variant of Lourd Obs.

Loore, obs. form of Lore, Lure.

LOOTE, Variant of LORIN COS.

LOOTE, obs. form of LORIN ELET.

LOOS, LOOSABLE, variant of LORINEET.

LOOS, LOOSABLE, obs. ff. LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

LOOSE (lūs), sb. Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [f. LOSE v. and a.]

1. Archery. The act of discharging an arrow.

1519 HOBMAN Vidg. 283b, Geue a smarte lose with thyn arowe and thy stryng. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)

160b, In the loose of the stryng. the. arowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 Ascham Toxoph. II. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche, ..after the loose, lyfted vp his ryght legge.

1622 Dranton Poly-olb. xxvi. 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. Jonson Discov. (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Iavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. Thompson Archery iii. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

182, 1599 Warn. Faire Wom. II. 304 The only mark whereat foul Murther shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death, .. Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. Jonson Fr. Man out of Hum. III. iii, Her braine's a quiuer of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and indicial aime, that [etc.]. 1703 De Foe True-born Eng. Explan. Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

† 2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. At (or in) the (very) loose: at the

Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

† 2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. At (or in) the (very) loose: at the last moment. Obs.

1588 Shaks. L. L. V. ii. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long processe could not arbitrate. 1589 Putteriam Eng. Peesie III. xvi. (Arh.) 184 We was to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 Holland Livy x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, inther than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. Ibid. xxxii. ix. 437 The late battell. .. was more joious and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — P'liny II. 403 A smacke it la fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceiued but at the end and loose only. 1608 Br. Hatt. Epistles I. iii, How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 Bacon Ess., Cunning (Arb.) 442 You shall see them finde out pretty looses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 Sanprason Serm. II. 203 The unjust steward. resolveth. to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

† 3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained

† 3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. At (a or the) loose: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. To take a loose: to give oneself up to indulgence. Obs. exc. as in b. 1593 'P. Foulface,' Buchus Bountie C, After these came young Ciccro, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. a 1596 W. Sclatten 2 Thess. (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians... In his loose, imputes no lesse then... madnesse or losse of wits vnto them. 1646 Sia T. Browns. Pseud. Ep. v. v. 240 Although they act thenselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuity with their Maker. 1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 43, I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. 1. i, Melts in his Arms, and

with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. Parker Eussbius' 10 Bks. Eccl. Hist. p. xvi, From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophateness,... which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 Mark ASTELL Reft, Marriage 13 The Man takes a loose: what shou'd hinder him? a 1734 North Lives (1836) III. 75 Such looses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

b. To give a loose (occas. give loose) to: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give

(a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. occas. To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN Horace's Ode 1. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor.

1709 STERLE Tatler No. 8 P6 They now give a Loose to their Moan.

1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 32P P11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels.

1735 SOMERVILLE Chase III. 84 Now give a Loose to the control of the pretty eager for this diversion.

1707 BURKE Pres. Discont. Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 72 They gave themselves. a full loose for all manner of dissipation.

1823 SCOTT Quentin D. xxviii, He... gave loose to to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully.

1858 Thackfrand Virgin. (1879) I. 391 The little boy. gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions.

1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. VI. xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which letc.]

† 4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, a cheerful loose. Obs.

1615 S. Ward Coal fr. Altar 28 Without zeale the widowes mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerefull loose fed. 1627 losel, that doublet the gift. 1667 J. Howard All Mistaken III. (1672) 33 Ping. I must run with my Breeches in My hand, my Purge visits My Bumgut so intollerable often. Doct. Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

† 5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. To make a loose from: to get away from the company of. Obs.

163 DRYDEN Wild Gallant 1. ii, I must make a loose from her, there's no other way.

1672 — Marr. à la Mode II. ii, I was just making a loose from Denalice, to pay my respects to you. a 1734 North Lives (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering. was then but just entering.

was then hut just entering.

† 6. An impetuous course or rush. Ohs.

1700 PRIOR Carmen Sec. 217 The fiery Pegasus. runs with
an unbounded loose. 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase III. 150 Hah!
yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose
more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN Farriery
Impr. (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in
Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. Comb.: † loose-giving.

1567 Mapler Gr. Forest 52 b, Isidore saith that the best of
it [myrth] cummeth by resolution and loose-giving within
it-selfe. [Isid. Etym. xvII. viii. 4 Gutta ejus sponte manans
pretiesior est.]

1. Loose [1/2] a and adv. Former a find for the

Loose $(l\bar{u}s)$, a. and adv. Forms: 3 (in definite LOOSe (183), a. and aav. Forms: 3 (in denmic form), 5-7 lousse, (also 8-9 dial.) lowse, (4 loss), 4-5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4-7 lous, 4-8 louse, 5 lawse, 5-6 lewse, loce, 6 Sc. lowis, lowsz, 7 lowsse, 5- loose. [ME. $l\bar{o}s$ (with close \bar{o}), in north. dial. lous, a. ON. lous-s, laus-s (Sw. $l\bar{o}s$, Da. $l\bar{s}s$), = OE. léas Lease a., q.v. for the ulterior strengles 1. A adi

Da. (45), = OE. (cas LEASE a., q.v. for the ulterior etymology.] A. adj.

1. Unbound, unattached.

For to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual,

bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in insplied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13333 Quat man pat bou lesess o band, For lons (Fairf, lause, Trin. louse) he sal in henen stand. 1303 R. Brunne 174 Laudt. Synne 10581 So fast bey nener hym bonde, Pat lose a nober tyme bey hym fonde. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxix. (Placidas) 976 Pe emperoure..commandit his men..to..bynd pane in a place. & lyons loss lat to baim ga. c 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 218 This Millere..boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — Cook's Prol. 28 For in thy shoppe is many a flye loos. c 1400 Destr. Troy 13100 He deliuert me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 Tundae Matt. xxvii. 17 Whether myll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: welchen soll ich euch los geben?] barrabas or lesus? 1500 Spenner F. Q. III. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at randon lefte. 1598 Shars. Merry W. 1. i. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 Burgh Rec. Glasgow (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin lows within this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 Davden Cong. Granada 1. i, When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 Cowfer Faithf, Bird 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 Outd. Marenmal 1. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 Speaker 20 Dec. 340/2 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. Mod. He struggled until he got one hand loose.

b. transf, and fig., e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. + To have one's feet loose: to be at liberty to travel (cf. loose-footed 10 d fig.). 1726 Wedrow Corr. (1843) III. 239 To recover this, ...were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 Cowfer Conversat. 334 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1877 Sielley i. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. Taylor Stud. Germ. Lit.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engage-

C. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. Obs. exc. dial., e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. Lowse). 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 59 The seruitude of these twoo, where the one is so muche beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be lose though their might. a 1600 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xxi. 27 Quhen I wes lous, at libertie I lap; I leugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 Rowlands Humors Looking Gl. 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Loose, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

†d. With prep.: Free from or of; released or

†d. With prep.: Free from or of; released or disengaged from; unattached to. Oks.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus fro destinye as it. holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. c 1400 Destr. Troy 10906 Philmen the fre kyng, hat he in fyst hade, the lete to be large, lause of his hondes. 1456 Sir G. Have Law Arms (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is lousse of his promess. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 28 Hauyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Geutleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 Addison Sir J. Somers Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 Berrkeler Guardian No. 3 P. After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 Churchill Rosciad Poems 1763 I. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 Cowper Task v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts So loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 Scort Pirate xxxvi, I wish we were loose from him [sc. the pirate captor].
† e. Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. Obs.
1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. xlix, Halflyng louse for haste. 1555 Eden Decades 50 They are excedyings swyfte of foote by Paroa Tallas & Venns 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.
f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or at-

Charms.

f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. Phr. to come, get loose.

a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils (1720) 1. 11. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley. 1833 J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal 11. 276 These bolts may be.. withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1836 KANE Arct. Expl. 11. xxiii. 233. I remember once a sledge went so far under.. that the boat floated loose. Mod. Some of the pages have come loose. It would be u ore convenient if the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything clse. Of a chemical

the pages have come loose. It would be note convenient in the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything clse. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON Course Math. II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE Phys. Chem. 198 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable,

h. Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 Cowper Anti-Thelyphthora 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1820 Shelley Sensit. Plant 111. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose fiesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. Newman Gram. Assent 11. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 Inv. R. Wardrobes (1813) 4 Fund in the maist of the said cofferis lous & put in na thing bot liand within the said coffyr[is] 570 rois nobilis.

1596 Spensea Prothalamion 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untyde. 1597 Shaks.

Lover's Compl. 29 Her haire nor loose nor ti'd in formall plat. 164 Shr T. Herriera Trav. 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomets loose paper. 1668 Driven Dram.

Poessie Ep. Ded., As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 Cowper Charity 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 Sheller Rosalund & Helen 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 Browning Sordello 11. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 Hannay Singleton Fontenoy 1. 1. vi. 07 Jingling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. Hume Mad. Midas 1. ii, Slivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

scrip and loose papers away.
j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now rare.

1681 Davoen Span. Friar Ep. Ded. A 2 b, 1. am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick.

1705 Stanhofe Paraphr. II. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 Stellet Tatler No. 215 P 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet uo Remedy. 1739 Hume Hum. Nature 1. iv. (1874) 1. 319 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone wou'd join them. 1741 WATTS Improv. Mind. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 Burke Rep. Affairs India Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

R. Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated,

k. Freefordisposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. Obs. exc. in some jocular expressions. + Loose shot: marksmen not attached to a company.

† Loose shot: marksmen not attached to a company. Loose card (see quot. 1763 1).

1479 Bury Wills (Camden) 51, I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeers w'my loose godes. 1500 Sia J. Smyth Disc. Conc. Weapons 17 Mosquettiers... are not to be imployed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, . loose shot. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. 11. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupou put out some of their loose Shot from their

battle, and entertayned the fight. 1759 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) III. 798 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 Hovle Whist 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 Johnson Let. to G. Strahan 16 Apr. in Boswell, I hope you read. at loose hours, other books. 1821 Shelley Prometh, Unb. 1V. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 I. Taylor Ancient Chr. 1. iv. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 Daily News 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers, ... aided by the loose talent of Europe.

2. Not ripidly or securely attached or fixed in

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests. For loose in the haft, in the hilts, to have a screw or a tile loose, a loose pin, slate, see the shs.

a1225 Ancr. R. 228 Heo bid ikest sone adun, ase be leste [MS, T. lowse, MS. C. lousse] ston is from he tures coppe. c1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 70 pei wolen be louse in us as nailes in a tree. 1479 Inv. in Paston Lett. 111. 273, j. candilsty kke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSCR. 700/2, I shake, as a tothe in ones heed that is lose. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII 58 Spangels...set on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 Grafion Chron. 1. 27 Moses ... whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1673 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 1v. i. 75 Hats, Cloakes... flew vp. and had their Faces Bin loose, this day they had beene lost. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. 1. 10 We are within shot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 Dr. For. Mem. Cavalier (1840) 7 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 Cowfer Task to 194 Rills...chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles. 1809 Ure Dict. Arts 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are consulted by a crown or centre wheel D, loose upon b, b. 1842 C. Hodge Way of Life Int. ii. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1860 Tynnall. Glac. It. xi. 292, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fingitive.
1844 G. Dodd Taxtile Manuf. II. 72 A 'loose' colour.. easily washed out from those parts.

+ c. Of the eyes: Not fast, fingitive.
1863 Dekker Grissil (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bosoms wantonness doth dwell. 1751 H. Walfold Lett. (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a congl: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.
1833 Cyel Pract. Med. 1. 316/2 Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose.
3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. With a loose

3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. With a loose

drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. With a loss rein (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour. c1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 907 His gurdelle. be it strayt ur lewse. 1553 EDR Freat. New Ind. (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they theyr bellies wrimpeled or loose. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus 5.v. Laxus, Finnes laxi., Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 Milton Comus 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 Jacob Compt. Sportsman 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long, . with a loose and hanging Weasan. 1775 Burke 5p. Conc. Amer. Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 184 The Sultan ... governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all. 1799 M. Underwood Dis. Children (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon brace the loose guais. 1819 Shelley Cenci. 1v. iii. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat.

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure;

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure;

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) 1. 24 The saide Dany sall cum bar fute, with his gowne louse. 1596 Sharks. 1 Hen. 11., III. iii. 4 My skinne hangs about nie like an olde Ladies loose Gowne. 1606 Hollano Sueton. 147 Veiled all over in a lo se mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 Orway Orphan II. iv, Thy garments flowing loose. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 1291 Rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. Hoce Blind Bartimens vi. 115 Bartimens. 'cast away his garment', his loose upper robe. 1701 Speaker 17 Aug. 548/t Men in loose flannel jackets sang old songs. fig. 1605 Sharks. Mach. v. ii. 21 Now do's he feele his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Vpon a dwarfish Theefe.

C. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness.
Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking un-

suited for brisk movement.

1848 Dickers Dombey ii, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 EVENENON Catriona 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under ane.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure.

ture. a. gen. Used e.g. of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces

a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c1374 Chaucer Boeth. 11. metr. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) The lavse [ed. 1532 lose] sandes refusen to beren the heuy wyhte.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Hush. (1586) 44 You must beware, that whyle the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1592 Staks. Rom. 4, 7ul. v. iii. 6 So shall no foot vpon the Churchyard tread, Being loose, vnfirme with digging vp of Graues. 1603 Owen Pembrokeshire (1891) 73 This Marle. is to be cast on baren lowse and drie land. 1626 Bacos Sylva § 34 The Ashes with Aire between, lie looser; and with Water, closer. 1726 Leon Albertis Archit. 1. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crasis. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a comaion custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men; Not dense or serried.

serried.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commen. II. 218 In their marches in loose troopes, they are billeted in the next houses at the countries charges. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 887 With Horse and Charlots rankt in loose array. 1697 Devoew Virg. Georg. II. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide.

1744 Ozell tr. Brantone's Sp. Rhodomontades 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. v. Wks. 1813 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam vi. vii, The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murdering sweep.

Bot. = LAX a. 3 b. Also (see quots. 1814-30

c. Bot. = LAX a. 3 b. Also (see quots. 1814-30 and 1839).

1776 J. Lee Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms 78 Laxus, loose, easily bent. 1776-96 Withering Brit. Plants (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 tr. Linnaus' Fam. Plants 1. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814-30 Edinb. Encycl. IV. 40/2 Leaves... Loose, (solutum) a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 Linkley Introd. Bot. (ed. 3) 472 Loose (laxus); of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. Bid. 492 Loose (laxus); when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see gnots.).

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quots.).

1837 MacGillivray Withering's Brit. Plants (ed. 4) 71
Loose Panick-grass.

1861 Miss Pratt Flower, Pl. VI. 38
Loose Pendulous Sedge.

9. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) III. 105 [A transcript]

web is written in a pretty large and loose Hand.

1866 Skeat

Melusine E.E. T.S.) Pref. (init.), It is written. in a clear but newhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quots. 1897

free movement of some kind. (See also quots. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

180a C. James Milit. Dict., s. v. Leosen, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching.

1833 Kegal. Instr. Cavalry 1. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk.

1897 Encycl. Sport 1. 253/2 Loose cropnets, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. Ibid. 144'2 (Broadsword), Loose play, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective.

1899 Shearan, in Football (Badm. Libr.) 195 The real feature of the loose game. was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint. 1300 Gower Conf. 1, 131 His lose tunge he anot restraine, 1504 Shaks, Oth, in, iii, 416 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mitter Their Affayres, 1613—Hen, VIII, ii, i, 127 Where you are liberall of your loues and Councels, Be sure you be not loose. 1805 CARLYLE Freelk, GY, vii. iv, (1872) II, 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b. Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the

person.

1508 Kennedy Flyting 20. Funbar 484 A rottyn crok, lonse of the dok.

1504 J. Dickenson Arisbas (1878-56
The brats of Usurers should be alwaies siche of the loose disease, nener able to holde anything long.

1571 H. M. tr. Ernsm. Collog. 9, I have more need to stay it's looseness, for my belly is too loose.

1707 Flower Physic. Plase Watch xii. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but anuch Purging . is very injurious.

1783 J. C. Swyth in Alcd. Commun. I. 202 It. gave her two loose stools.

1879 J. M. Dungan Dis. Wom. xiv. (1889-95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. Of qualities. actions. statements, ideas, etc.:

6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence,

Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. III. iii. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard yoon him.

1622 Bacon Holy War Misc. Wks. (1624) 114 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes.

1640 Milton Eikon. Perf., The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke.

1651 Hobbes Levilath. III. Navi. 226 Prophets. at Delphi. of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event.

1711 Steele Spect. No. 188 r It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind.

1752 Hune Pol. Disc. x. 216 No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations.

1790 Paley Horx Paul. i. 3We have only loose tradition and reports to go by.

1839 I. Taylor Anc. Chr. I. iii. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy.

1841 LINGARN Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1853) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word interca, or in the meanwhile.

1895 R. L. Douglas in Bookman Oct. 23/1 His style is. free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. III.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose.

1687 Misco Gr. Fr. Dict. 11, A loose Discourse, that does not hang together, discours qui n'est pas bien lid. 1709 Felicon Classics (1718) 173 That Loose and Libertine Way of Paraphrasing.

1754 Gany Peers fit. Loose numbers wildly sweet.

1872 Misto Eng. Prose Lit. Introd. 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose.

1884 Church Bacon ix.

215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

C. Qualifying an agent-noun.

says. c. Qualifying an agent-noun. e. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 116 Colde, lowse, and rough writers. 1847 L. Hunt Alen, Il omen & B. II. i. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 Lightfoot Galatians (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. ii. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers. 190a Blackw. Mag. May 590/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

† d. Of conditions, undertakings, engagements: Lacking security unsettled. Ohe

Lacking security, unsettled. Obs.

1603 Contin. Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc. (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; considering it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman. 1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict. 11, To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, n'avoir point d'Etablissement.

e. Cricket. Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy

6. Cricket. Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.
1859 All Year Round No. 13. 306 The Joose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 Box Eng. Game Cricket 454 Loose, this adjective is frequently applied to hatting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 Littlywhite's Cricket Ann. 103 P. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.
f. collog. Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL Meridiana 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.
7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free

from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton,

speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. III. (Cock & Fox) xx, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. a1578 Lixdesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 107 He had ane lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quhilk he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handis. 1588 Greene Perimedes 43 By being lose in any lones, it of disparage mine honour. 1588 Shaks. L. L. V. ii. 776. 1591 Perguyal. Sp. Dict., Amancebado, a loose liner. 1650 Baxier Saints' R. I. vii. (1602) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the finger. 1650 Perys Diary 9 Oct., I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 Tryon II ay to Health xix. (1697) 428
The Spermatick Vessels, whence proceed wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 Dryon Pref. Fables Wks. (Globe) 502, I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 De For Col. 7ack (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. a 1770 Jorkin Serm. (1771 IV. i. 5 The Pagans though loose enough in other points of duty. 1784 Cowfer Task II. 378 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 Macatlan First. Eng. vi. II. 118 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. Farrar St. Paul (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignor cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or without being fastened up. So also loose loox (see Box sh.2 12).

1813 Sporting Mag. X.I.H. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable. 1833 Loudon Encysl. Cottage Archit. § 1091 The stables loosehouse (stable or place for a sick horse. .&c.), to be neatly causewayed. 1830 Greenwood Hints Horsemanship (1861) 128 A horse should have a loose standing if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 Thackeray Pendenuis laxy, Gentlemen hunting with the .. hounds will find excellent Stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1871 M. Collins Mrg. & Merch. I. ii. 89 Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collocations: loose fall Whaling (see FAIL sb.3); loose fish, (a) colloq. a person of irregular habits; † (b) a common prostitute; (c) (see quot. 1864; (d) Whaling (see quot. 1883); † loose hand = Loose END, in phr.

stitute; (c) (see quot. 1864; (d) Whaling (see quot. 1883); †loose hand = Loose End, in phr. at the losse hand; loose ice (see quot. 1835); loose pulley, 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight Dict. Mech.); also fast and loose fulley (see FAST a. 11); †loose work, a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1809 Malkin Gil Blas vii. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate 'loose fish who are game for every sportsman. 1827 EGAN Anecd. Turf 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races. by the name of 'the thimble-rig'. 1864 Sat. Nev. July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish,' but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 Clark Russell. Sailors' Lang, Loose-fish, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. a 1734 NORTH Lives (1742) 77 He was weary of being at the 'loose hand as to company. 1774 C. J. Phiers Voy. N. Pole 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the 'loose ice. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd I oy. Explan. Terms p. xv. Loose ics, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 382 A Strap passing from a drum over a "fast and loose pulley. 1873 J. Richards Wood-working Factories, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII 58 b, Velvet, covered all over with brannehes of hony suckels of fyne flat gold of damanaske, of "lose worke, every lefe of the braunche moving. 1577 87 Hollinsburg Chron. III. 84/2 A curious lose worke of veluet imbrodered with gold.

10. Comb. a. In concord with sbs., forming adjectival combs., a loose-weekief loose-verist.

jectival combs., as loose-needle, loose-wrist.

1866 Athenaum No. 1997. 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 Gress. Every Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialling, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling.

b. with pples., loose being used as a complement, as loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying adjs.

1807 J. Barlow Columb. v. 203 His troops press forward like a *loose-broke flood. 1598 Marston Sco. Villanie u. vii. F 6, Her *loose-hanging gowne For her loose lying body.

1851 Longr. Gold. Leg. III. Street in Strasburg, Wbat news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein?

55-2. b. with pples., loose being used as a complement,

1625 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis n. xx, 133 The *loose-hung banners. 1872 A. de Vere Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Armagh Cath., With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 Swindurke Ess. & Stud. (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 Mary Magd. Lament. VI. xxvi. (Fuller Worthies Miscell. 11.), My *loose-let soule. 1814 Souther Rederick Poet. Wkx, 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid *loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

e. parasynthetic adjs., as loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girilled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicled, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -vived.

-spiked, -wived.

-limbed,-lived,-locked,-panicled,-principled,-robed,
-spiked,-rvived.

1901 Blackw. Mag. Dec. 742/2 Their spears with *loosebarbed points. 1882 Outba Maremma 1. 152 Her bronzehued, *loose-curled head. 1837 MacGillivran Withering's
Brit. Pl. (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894
Gladstone Horace's Odes 35 With thee, *loose-girdled
Graces come. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. 1. (1873)
223 To draw the line.. between a wise generosity and a
*loose-landed weakness of giving. 1648 Herrick Hesper.
(1869) 1. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, *loosehipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 Jerison Brittany iii.
28 Big-headed, *loose-jointed.. carriage-horses. 1823 CorBETT Kur. Rides (1885) 1. 303 The cattle appear to be all
of the Sussex breed. *loose-limbed. 1889 Dovile Micah
Clarke 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the
mouth of the cave. 1641 J. Trapper Theal. Theol. 250
*Loose-lived ministers. a 1661 Holyday Jurenal 94*Looselock'd Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 Greenhouse Comp.
11. 43 Olidia la va, *loose-panicled Olidia. 1858 J. Martinead
Studickr. 1884 Noose-principled and unholy being, 1777 Eliz.
Ryves Peams 60 Where 'loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves.
1837 MacGillivran Withering's Brit. Pl. (ed. 4) 346 *Loosespiked Rook Carex. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4. Cl. Lii, 75 It is
a heart-breaking to see a handsome man *loose Wiu'd.
d. Special combs.: † loose-bedlied a., having
the bowels relaxed; loose-bodied a., (of a
dress) loose-fitting; † fig. lewd, wanton; † loosebreech, a slovenly lout; † loose-locked a., having a loose
foot (in out. said of a sail): † fig. ready on one's

cious, chattering; loose-footed a., having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); + fig. ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; loose-gowned a., wearing a loosely-fitting dress; + fig. wanton; + loose-han-gled a. [f. hangle Hingle], loose-jointed; +loose-hilted a., 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; loose-kirtle (quasi-arch.), a wanton; +looselegged, +loose-tailed adjs., unchaste, incontinent; loose-tongued a., blabbing; +loose-

waistcoateer, ?a woman.

tinent; loose-tongued a., blabbing; † loose-waistcoateer, ?a woman.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Aluus liquanda, he must be made 'loose bealyed. 1596 Shars. Tam. Shr. iv. iii. 1,6

If euer I said 'loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. Josson Gipsics Metam. (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodide-gowne, 1625 Shirley School of Compl. ii. i. Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 Dryder 18th Pt. Cong. Granada Epil., And oft the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 Gamm. Garton ii. iii, I faith, sir 'loose-bodied gown. 1575 Gamm. Garton iii, iii, I faith, sir 'loose-bodied, and ye taried, ye shold haue found your match! 1661. K. W. Conf. Charac, Informer (1860) 45 His dam was.. some 'loose clackt litch or other. 1717 Wadrow Corr. (1843) II. 315 Were I as 'loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1805 Onting (U. S.) XXVI. 46/1 Tricing up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. 21717 PARNELL Donne's yrd Sat. 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some 'loose-gown'd dame. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. Long, Longue eschine... a tall, ill-auoured, 'loose-hangled boobie. a 1652 Brown Arab Academy ii. W. K.s. 1873 II. 28 Your 'loose-hitted Mystresses. 1855 Kinssley Wester. Ho! xxx, Here's a fellow... talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican 'loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-squire ashore! 1599 Massion Sco. Villanie II. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some 'lose-leg'd Dame. 1598 J. Dickenson Greene in Conc. (1878) 147 Her 'loose-taild gossips which first intic'ther to folly. 1630 Carlle Fortune Hunters iv. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-taild dadies. 1647 Ward Simp, Cother 25, I shall ... make bold .. to borrow a little of their 'loose tongued Liberty. 1883 Daily News 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attache's had been rather too loose-tongued. a 1658 Cleveland Pet. Peen 18 On the loose (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the

1. absol. in phrases. a. On the loose; (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the

spree'.

1849 J. Hannay King Dobbs v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose',—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 Finch of July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, 'Though he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1872 Ibid. 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

The Late Leaves, not made up into or prepared in

b. In the loose: not made up into or prepared in

a particular form.

1898 Westin. Gaz. 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of eigar ends] about 13 cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1s. per lb.

2. Rugby Football. That part of the play in

which the ball travels freely from player to player,

as distinguished from the scrimmage.

1892 Pall Mall G. 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 Westm. Gaz. 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. adv.

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. To sit loose (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely to, not to be enslaved to; occas. not to weigh heavily upon. + So to hang loose (to). To

weigh heavily upon. + So to hang loose (to). To hold loose: 10 be indifferent.

1591 II. SMITH Pride Nabuch. 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 TRAIT COMM. Epist. & Rev. 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. Henry Diaries & Lett. (1882) 281 Theref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 TEMPLE Mem. Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 ATTERBURY Funeral Serm. Benuet 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 Addition Spect. No. 119 *2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1838 Carlyle Fredle. Gt. 11. xiii. I. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 Macm. Mag. No. 245. 397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. To play fast and loose († loose or fast): see FAST AND LOOSE b.

a 1555 Lyndesay Tragedy 196 We mycht full weill haue leuit in peace and rest, Nyne or ten 3eris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. Comb., as loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, floating, -floating, -floaving, -living, -thinking, -vaudded, -voven, -verit adjs.

1729 Savage Wandever I. 165 You limeless Sands *loose-driving with the Wind. 1508 Snaks. Merry W. v. vi. 41

floating, flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ adjs.

1720 SANGE Wandever I. 165 Yon limeless Sands *loosedriving with the Wind. 1508 SHAKS. Merry W. W. W. 14.

*Loose en-roal'd With Ribonds-pendant flaring bout her head. 1881 H. JAMES Portr. Lady xxv, Ralph had a kind of *loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 1316 In folds *loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1777 POTTER Æschylus, Seven agst. Thebes 159 Their *loose-flowing hair. 1873 Longe. Milton 6 Its loose-flowing garments. 1607 Tounneer Rev. Trag. I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With easie Doctors, those *loose-living men. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. & Art 108 In this *loose-thinking style. 1841 THACKERAY Men & Coats Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your *loose-wadded German schlafrock... is the laziest, flithiest invention. 1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves I. ii. 4 That which puts the *loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 KAIII. STEUART By Allan Water x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) I. 76 The *loose writ libels of this age.

LOOSE ([hīs]), 7. Forms: 3 leowsin (? for lowsin), 4 lauce, laws, lowse, lose, loise, (also 7-0 dial.) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loise, (also 7-0 dial.) lause, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5-6 louss, loss, (6 looce, looze, los, loase, lows, lowis, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4-loose. Pa. t. 4 laused, etc.; sloo5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. Pa. t. php. 4 laused, etc.; strong (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. Loose a. Cf. Leese v.2]

1. trans. To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint

son, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or phy-

sical restraint.

sol, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds of physical restraint.

a 1225 Juliana 38 Ichulle be leowsin [Bodl, MS. lowse] ant leauen hwen me bunched. a 1300 Cursor M. 14356 [Lazar] in winding clath. was wonden, "Louses him nu", he said. c 1400 Destr. Trov 7884 Delinert were be lordes, lawsit of prisone. c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my band. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xl. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 60 And nocht to be loust out of the goif quhile the saide hour, for nay request. 1530 Palsor, 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 Coverdale Mark xi. 4 They. founde the foale tyed by ye dore... and lowsed it. 1581 Act 23 Kii. 14 Captine exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1507 Dryden Virg. Past. vl. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas Impudence to find A sleeping God, 'tis Sacrilege to bind. 1511 Enelle Vrometh. Unb. 11. ii. 94 How he (the chained Titan) shall be loosed. 1840 Browning Sardello n. 211 Like Perseus when he loosed his naked love. 1865 Trollove Belton Est. xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immatterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. from

emancipate; + to absolve (a person). Const. from

emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. from († of).

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 2182, I yhern...be loused away Fra bis life. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxi. (Magdalena) 985 Syndry seke men gettis bare hele, & are lonsit of mekil payne. c1400 Destr. Troy 13250 At the last, fro þat laky, I lausyt myselfe. c1425 Cursor M. 18327 (Trin.) From deþ of helle to lousen vs. 1533 Gav Richt Vay 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers, Let the pitifulnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 149 Loosing them from al duty of allegiance to their Prince. 1611 libute Luke xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmitie. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 130 It was concluded, that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 Cowper Task 11. 39 They [sc. slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 Tenxyson Godiva 37 She sent a herald forth, And bad him cry,... that she would loose The people. 1902 A. M. Fahrakinn Philos. Chr. Relig. 111. 11. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

C. esp. with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also absol.

Also absol.

Also absol.

a 1300 Cursor M. 18189 Quat art bou bat louses baa pat formast sin sua band in wa? 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 3852 Alle bat bou lowses in erthe right Sal he loused in heven bright. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints i. (Petrus) 17 To bind and louss quhowm-euer bou will Plane powar is gewin be bare-till. c 1400 Maunney. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To wham Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to louse. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 225 b, What so euer thou loose in erth, it shall be losen in heuen. a 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV 199 Havyng full ancthoritie to bynd and to lose,

to contracte and conclude. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 192 Saif Christ onlie that deit on tre He may baith louse and bind. 1892 E. P. Barlow Regni Evangelium i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint. a 1375 Joseph Ariun, 49 Louse bi lippes a twynne & let be gost worche. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T. S.) 127 My lippis Lord than louse thow sall. 1629 Sir W. Mure I'rine Crivifixe 2283 Now doe the wicked louse their tongues to lyes. 1822 Shelley Zucca x. 8 Sounds of softest song.. Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1842 Tennyson Vision Sin 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 Expositor May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

te. To set free from disease. Obs.
a 1637 B. Jonson Praises Country Life 58 Of the herb
Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallowes loosing
bodyes ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fetters, a knot); to break (a seal); + occas. with up. + To loose down (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now dial.

down (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now dial. or poel.

a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse (Cott. lese) be thwanges of his scho. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 510 Pai.. lousit hare beltis spedly.

388 Wecter Acts xvi. 26 Alle the doris weren openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. a 1400-50 Alexander 1888 bus lowtes his lede on low & lowsys hys chynez. 1530 PALSGR. 494't You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be losed asonder. Ibid. 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 Coveroale Rev. v. 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the seales therof? c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis als To latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 Mirr. Mag., Somerset xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced fro the chayne. 1591 Spenses Bellay's Visions ix, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loast. 1735 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. Iv. i. The witch. Lowsd down my breeks. 1742 Yousg Av. Th. v. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 Sheelley Triumph Life 147 They. Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

Aig. 1535 COVERDALE Mark vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowed. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. c 1620 A. Hume Brit. Tongue (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for nether syde wantes sum reason. 1713 Addison. Cato II. i. 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Cæsar. 1859 Tennyson Vivien 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol. Chiefly Sc.

pack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol.

pack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol. Chiefly Sc.

Phr. (Sc.) † To loose the box: to open one's coffers, to pay up. † To loose one's poke, pack: to open one's hidget, to 'out with it'.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 2376 He kast to be knot & be kest lawsez.

1545 ASCHAM Toxoph. (Arb.) 108 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you haue packed vp. in so shorte a roune, we wyll lowse them forthe.

1583 Leg. Bp. St. Andrais 228 in Salir. Poems Reform, xlv, He pat him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to louse the boxe. 1725 RANSAY Gentle Sheph. II. i, But loose your poke; be 't true or fause let's hear. 1785 Berns Folly Beggars Recit. viii, The jovial thrang The poet did request, To lowse his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., To Lowse out, to untie, to unloose or unpack goods.

+ C. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). Obs.

+ c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). Obs.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Frayer, Matrimony, Then shall they, looce they handes. 1566 Child. Marriages 69 Then the[y] losid handes. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. II. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly Naut. + Also with forth. + To loose out (a knife): to unsheathe it. + Also, to remove (an article of

+ Also with forth. + To loose out (a knife): to unsheathe it. + Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 Wyclff Exed. iii. 5 Lowse thow thi shoyng fro thi feyt. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2806 Paris... and his pure brother Lauset loupis fro the le; lackyn in Ancres [L. solutis itaque funibus, subductis anchoris]. c 1400 Melayne 1067 The Sarazene... lawses out a knyfe full righte. c 1470 Henry Wallace vii. 1160 lows the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 Douglas Wallace vii. 1160 lows the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 Douglas Menis III. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doun the sail. 1530 PALSOR. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 Coverdale Luke v. 5 Yoon thy worde I wil lowse forth the nett. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Sect. (S.T.S.) I. 324 The king... past to his chamber and loussit his claithis and maid him to his bede. 1632 Massinger City Madam I. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'le move mine. 1669 Sturny Mariner's Mag. I. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore, Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. Letsfall, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, su that the Kails may be loosed before the Yard be hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1766 Falconer Diet. Marine (1780), To Loose, to unfind or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 Shelley Boat on Serchio 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romola lsi, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1867 Shyth Sailor's Word-Bk., To loose a rope, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. Sc. To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also absol.

Also absol.

Also ahsol.

c1486 Hennyson Mor. Fab. 2253 in Anglia 1X. 471 The oxin waxit mair renlie at the last, Syne efter thay lousit letc.].

a 1568 Wyle of Auchternuchty ii. in Bannatyne Poems (1873) 342 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. Itil. 345 She lowsit the pluche at the landis end. Itil. 345 She lowsit the pluche at war gaen at pleugh their forenoon yokin: At length baith tir'd wi' heat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 CROCKETT Stickit Minister 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I havna seen him since he lowsed.

+f. To carve (a pheasant). Obs.

c 1500 For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk. (1868) 395 To lose or unlase a fesannt.

+g. intr. for refl. To come unfastened. Obs. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) IV. 84 The picture.. suddenly looses from its ribband.

3. +a. To loose the anchor: to weigh anchor. Also, to loose one's bark. Obs.

picture...suddenly looses from its ridband.

3. † a. To loose the anchor: to weigh anchor. Also, to loose one's bark. Obs.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 675 Pe man went and loused be ankir. 1555 Eden Decades (Arb.) 69 They lowsed theyr ankers and departed from Guadalupea. 1567 Tubbert, Ovid's Epist. Qij b, Auale and lose thy Barcke, take seas. 1596 Dairwhyle tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 307 The frenche shipis beginis to lous thair anker, and stryk sail at Bristoo.

b. Hence absol. To weigh anchor. occas, with up, 1526 Tindale Acts xivii. 2 We entred into a shippe of Adramicium, and lowsed from lond. 1587 Flemms Contn. Itoliuslied 111. 975/1 The baron de la Gard. leused from Déepe with twelue gallies. 1594 Markowe & Nashe Dido IV. III, To stay my Fleete from loosing forth the Bay. 1635 Foxe & James Voy. N. IV. (Hakhyt Soc.) I. 180 This noone le loost up for the shore. 1677 Lond. Gaz. No. 1245/3 This morning the light Ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loosed, and are sailed to the Northwards. 1690 W. Wakker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 277 Our ship loosed from the harbour. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-ok., Loosing for sca, weighing the anchor.

4. To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun), ? Obs.

gun). ? Obs.

gun). ? Obs.
c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse 3one arowes. 1473 Warkw. Chren. (Camden) & The Kynge...
losyde his gonnys of ordynaunce uppone them. 1530 Palsgr. f. lowse, as a gonner lowseth a pece of ordonaunce. 1582 N. Lichfield Castanheda's Discov. E. Dul. 1. lvii. 120 As the Nayre loosed off his arrow. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, 1. ii. 207 As many Arrowes loosed senerall wayes Come to one marke. 1638 Junius Paint. Ancients 324 Such archers...use...to loose their arrowes in a more comely manner. 1814 Cary Pante, Part. 1. 122 That strong cord that never looses dart But at fair aim. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam x. xxvi, Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error. transf. 1820 Shelley I is. Sea 4 When lightning is loosed. b. absol. or intr. To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

b. absol. or intr. To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

1387 Tervisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 77 Pe childe losed and schette. 1530 Palsor. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have lowsed at me whan I sawe hym drawe his bowe. 18id. Ascian Toxoph. (Arb.) 161 Houlde and nocke trewlye, drawe and lowse equallye. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. 1711 56b, Al the .11. C. archers shot and losed at once. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. IV. iii. 58 (He gines them the Arrowes.) Too it Boy, Marcus loose when I hid. 1603 B. Jonson Sejams in. iii, Nor must he looke at what, or whom to strike, But loose at all. 1880 Rider Haggard Allaris Wife So Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kraal, they loosed into them with the roers. 1803 Field 25 Mar. 456/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intention of 'loosing' at the poor thing. 1900 Daily News I Oct. 7/3 Paget's artillerymen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe.

c. trans. (transf. and fig.) To give vent to, emit; to cause or a low to proceed from one.

C. trans. (transf. and fig.) To give vent to, emit; to cause or a low to proceed from one. 1508 Kenneov Flyting w. Dunbar 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall down at the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. 1600 Shaks. A. P. L. 111. V. 103 Loose now and then A scattred smile, and that He liue vpon. 1601 — All's Well II. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and hate Loosing vpon thee. 1687 Evelyn Diary 19 Apr., His. delicateness in extending and looseing a note with incomparable softnesse. 1847 Tennyson Princess II. 407 And loose A flying charm of blushes o'er this cheek.

+5. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of;

†5. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = Loosen v. 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also intr. for pass. Now only arch. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 957 be rayn ruled doun. Gorde to gomorra bat be grounde laused. 1375 Barnour Brace VI. 253 A gret stane. That throu the gret anciente Was lowsyt, reddy for to fall. c 1420 Chron. Vidod. st. 1171 pen sye he how his fedris weron lewesode ychone. 1523 Firzherr Rerr Brasé. 8 726 With the wyndynge of the edderynges thou dost leuse thy stakes and therfore they must nedes be. hardened agayne. 1526 Pilgr. Perf (W. de W. 1531) 254. The hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolued and losed. 1530 PALSCR. 615/1, I lowse a tree or herbe from the roote. Italy, Se howe the heate hath made these bordes to lowse asonder. c 1550 Luvo Treas. Health (?1550) H iij, A stroke or faul, wherehy the ioyntes of the backe hone ar loused. 1611 Bible Ecclus. xxii. 16 As timbers girt and bound together in a building cannot be loosed with shaking. 1864 Swinburne Atalanta 1622 The firm land have they loosed and shaken. loosed and shaken.

6. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; + pass. (of nerves) to be unstrung. + To loose a bridle to: to include. Now strung. † To loose a bridle to: to indulge. Now arch. exc. in colloq. phr. To loose hold: to let go. c1440 Fromp. Parv. 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, lava, relavo. 1530 Palsor, 720/2, I lowse a thyinge that was to strayte tyed. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1586) 67 The olde Rosyars must have the Earth loosed about them in Februarie, and the dead twigges cutte of. 1881 G. Pettile Ir. Gmazo's Civ. Conv. (1586) ii. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious. 1506 Dalrymple Ir. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 152 Occasione frilie to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. c 1614 Sir W. Murr. Dido & Æneas I. 220 A prince imposed To let or loose their rains, as he commands. 1697 Dryoen Virg. Georg. IV. 586 The slipp'ry God will try to loose his hold. 1737 Whiston Josephins, Hist. vi. viii. § 4 Their nerves were so terribly loosed. they could not flee away. 1865 Lightfoot Galatians (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. V. 822 He bid them loose graps. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle', cried Walter. 1901 METHUEN Peace or War S. Africa vii. 138 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein. +b. transf. To relax or loosen (the bowels).

To trains. To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also absol. Obs.

C1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 51 Pou maist. lose be wombe if bat he be costif. 1528 Payset. Salerne's Regim. (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes, leuseth the bealy. Bid. 87 Blacke pepper throughe the heate and drynes therof, leuseth quickely. 1533 Exyor Cast. Hethi 1. vii. (1541) 20 b. Soure grapes are colde, and do also lowse, but they are harde of dygestyon. 1612 Woodalt. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former loosenesse. 1651 Wittie Primrose's Pop. Err. 1. 58 If their bellies he but abundantly loosed.

+7. [Cf. L. solvere.] To break up, dissolve, do

htt aunidanty 100sed.

† 7. [Cf. L. solvere.] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly fig. Olis.

1340 Hanfole Pr. Couse. 1792 Pe dede. Jouses alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas endying. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolved and lowsed borus longe rotnes he reparailde. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love 11. is, 91 Pat frenschyp hat is kyndely sal not be lausyd. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1530 Palson. 688/t, I resolve, I lose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, Je resolve. 1819 Shielley Cenel I. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

† b. intr. To crumble away; to dissolve, melt. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xlv. (Cristine: 234 Til be fals ydol don can fal, & in poudre lousyl al smal. 1481 Caxion Jypr. II. xxvii. 150 The moisture. is in thayer assembled and amassed. And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

† 8. To break faith; to violate (a peace). Ols.

† 5. 10 Dreak Tailth; to violate (a peace). Ous. 13. Gaw, & Gr. Kut. 1784 If 5e., folden fayth to pat free festned so harde, pat yow lausen ne lyst. 1456 Sir G. Haye Luco Arms (S. T. S.) 149 The man. may nocht lous his faith. 1568 Graffor Chron. II. 309 By reason whereof the peace betwene them agreed might be losed or broken.

† 9. To solve, explain. Obs.

† 8. To solve, explain. Obs.

1506 Syenser F. Q. v. xi. 25 He had red her Riddle, which no wight Could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. 1660 R. Core Justice Vind., Arts & Sci. 1 This doubt is afterwards loosed by Aristotle himself.

To adopt release or obtain by payment: to

10. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. Sc. Hence perh. Coverdale's usc: † To

pay for. Sc. Hence perh. Coverdale's use: + To buy (obs.).

1473 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) 1. 48 Item to Dauid Quhytehede and Thome of Stanly. for Doctor Andres dispensacione lousyt be thain in Bruges xvjii. 1500 Ibid. (1900) II. 98 Item, . to Jacob lutar to lows his lute that lay in wed xxxijs. 1504 5 Ibid. (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lous the Kingis stope quhilik wes tane quhen he wes Abbot of Unreson vjii xijis. iiijid. 1535 COVERDALE Jer. xxxii. 25 That I shall loose a pece of londe vnto my self. 1824 Scott St. Ronan's ii, As for the letters at the post-mistress's - they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I louse them. 1825-80 Jameson, To Louse. 10 pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

† b. Sc. To free (an estate) from incumbrance. 1494 Acta Dom. Com. (1830) 361/2 Or the landis war lowsit, quhilikis are now lowsit.

11. Sc. Law. To withdraw (an arrestment).

11. Sc. Law. To withdraw (an airestment).

1522 Extracts Aberd, Reg. (1844) L. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes aboune writin le Patrik Leslie. And the said Patrik offerit the said gudis, and the rest maid that one to be loussit, incontinent that findand souerty [etc.]. 1544

fbid. L. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzes, provest of Aberdene. hes lowsit the arrestment made vpoun and scheip, and certaine tymmer being thairin, pertening to Robert Patersonne and vtheris. 1609 Skink Reg. Maj. 75 b. The moueable gudes of the defender, sould be first attached, and arreisted, vntill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answere to the complainer; and then the arreistment sould be lowsed. 1681 Visco. Stark Instit. Law Scot. III. L. 1693 373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby louseth the Airest ment. a 1768 Erskine Instit. III. vi. 8 12 (1773) L. 509.

12. pass. and intr. To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'.

school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'.

dial.

a 1813 Wilson Maggie Heir (E. D. D.), Ploughman chields lons'd frac their wark. 1829 Hoog Sheph. Cal. I. vi. 151 He wad hear it [a song] every day when the school looses. 1851 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northmah. 4 Durh. 35 Loose (*Lowse)! - Finish working! 1893 Snow-DEN Tales Yorksh. Wolds 110 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loosed'.

Loose, obs. form or variant of Lose, Loss.

LOOSE, obs. form or variant of LOSE, LOSS.

Loosed (lūst), ppl. a. [f. Loose v. + -ed].]
In senses of the vb.

1880 SIDNEY Ps. XVII. viii, Whose loosed hones quite out of joynt be wried. 1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd. b,
The eares are moveable..; in horses, and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being micant in the fearfull,... and loosed in the sick. 1887 G. MEREDITH Ballads & P. 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

Loose end.

An extremity of a string or the like left hang-

1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; fig. of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly pl.

1546 Heywood Prov. (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. 1577 Harrison England In. v. (1877) 1. 110 The cleargie men. are beloued generallie. except peraduenture of some hungrie wombes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is. a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiasticall living, what part thereof he will first forgo and part with to their vse. 1868 Bain Ment. & Mor. Sci. 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the hody and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central limp; there are no loose ends. 1897 Boston (Mass.) Trail. t Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

2. Phir. At (after, on) a loose end: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not know-

occupied, having no settled employment; not know-

ing what to be at. Also (to leave a matter) at a loose end: unsettled. colloq., orig. dial. (cf. loose

losse end: unsettled. collog., orig. dial. (cf. losse hand, Loose a. 9).

1851 Mayhew Lond. Labour (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers, when young, were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their hirds, as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. 1856 P. Thomeson Hist. Boston 714 He's on a loose end', without employment. 1866 Gro. Extor Mill on Fl. vi. v. III. 54 When Twe left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. 1864 Frascr's Mag. LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. 1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. II. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'lowseend', but he had full employment. 1889 Mallock In Enchanted Isl. 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. Mining. (See quots.)

Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. Mining. (See quots.)

1865 Bower State Quarries 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. 1881 Raymono Mining Gloss., Leosecul, a gangway in long-wall working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. 1883 GREELEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Loose End, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

Loosely (livsli), adv. Forms: 4 loselyche, lousely, 4-5 loseliche, 5 losly, 5-6 losely, 6 lowslie, lowsel, e y, lously, loocely, loos(e)lye, 7 loosly, 6- loosely. [f. Loose a. +-LY 2 .] ln a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, close-

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also fig. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 82 Bynde it fa ligature] losely at he monh of he wonde. Hid. 146 he seuenhe is bounde loseliche to he first spondile. c 1440 Hyllos Scala Porf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. Mi, The more but this desyre is the faster is lesu knytte to the soule: The lesse that this desyre is he loslyer is he knytte. 1583 Silbers Anal. Alus. 11. (1882) 37 It is a worde to see how lowsely they shall be sowed, .. eueric stitch an inch or two from another. 1507 A. M. 17. Guillemean's Fr. Chirui g, 26 b, 2 It fasteneth the gummes wito the teethe, when as they hange looselye theron. 1667 Million P. L. Mi. 425 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In common, rang'd in figure wedge thir way. 1811 Latham Pacts conc. Diabetes 87 Matters capable of such fermentation .. have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be again readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys, 1842 Bischoff Wolfen Manuf. II. 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely mannfactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. 1850 B. Jowett in Fas. 8, Rev. 89 In modern times all languages sit loosely on thought, 1878 Bowning La Saiswaz & Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since.

2. Without care. strictness, or rigour; not strictly:

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xii. 213 For he is in he lowest of heuene. And wel loselyche lolleth here by he lawe of holycherche. 1387 Therita Higher (Rolls) VII. 163 But Emme lousely i-kept [L. Laxins castedita], wroot unto he bisshoppis of Engelond. 1566 Draxy Horace's Nat. ii. I. Evij b, Some thyake my satyres too to tartet too kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it lously pende. 1638 R. Baker tr. Bal. Aca's Lett. (vol. III. 6 Though you write nothing loosly, yet you write nothing with streyning. 1647 Clarenow Hist Reb. 1. 8 too The., revenue had been very loosely managed. 1793 Brodoes in Observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. 1824 Scort Fam. Lett. 14 Nov. (1894) II. xx. 222 All mentalk loosely in their ordinary conversation. 1838 Prescort Ferd. 48, Is. (1846) I. Introd. 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. 1885 Leca's Mercury 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally. 1548 Udalt, etc. Errain. Par. Matt. xi. 20-24 Ye be not genen to riot and excesse so openly and loosly. 1605 Camber Rem., Wise Sp. 188 In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he fetc.]. 1699 Dryden in Four (L. Erra. Late. Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosely, and giving ... some scandall to the modesty of her sex. 1855 Macaulan Hist. Erg. xvii. IV. 36 He was ... a far more dangerous enemy of the Church than ... if he had. lived as loosely as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now rare.

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosely shed Ahout her earcs. c 1611 Chapman Iliad xxi. 437 Jones wife could put on no such raines, But spake thus loosly. 1633 P. Fletcher Poet. Misc. 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosely fly, and play with every winde. 1635-56 Cowley Davideis III. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosely hore, Why in grew stiff, and now would play no more. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islant x. xxv, Sheathed in resplendent arms, or loosely dight To luxury. 1892 Tennyson Akbar's Dream, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying looselier.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.
1612 Dekker If it be not good Wks. 1873 III. 288 Your guilded pills. slip so smoothly down Your Subjects throates, that all (youn a sudden) Are loosely ginen. 1897 1llbint's Syst. Med. III. 741 If the bowels are only opened once loosely he takes but one dose.

6. Comb. (with ppl. adjs.), as loosely-adherent.

6. Comb. (with ppl. adjs.), as loosely-adherent,

6. Comb. (WIII ppt. aujs.), as wosery-unnevent, -branched, -fitting, -packed, -twowen etc.

1746 J. Warton Ode to Fancy of Nymph, with loosely-flowing hair. 1862 H. Spencer First Princ. II. xix. § 149 (1875) 403 Not unfrequently a piece of trap [rock] may be found reduced.. to a number of loosely-adherent coats,

like those of an onion. 1887 Moloney Forestry W. Afr. 299 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

Loosen ($(u \cdot s'n)$, v. Forms: 4 losne, lousen, loosne, 6 loozen, 7 losen, 9 dial. lowsen, 4, 7-loosen. [f. Loose a. + -EN 5 . ON. had losna intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. trans. To set free or release from bonds or

To make loose or looser.

1. trans. To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. Obs. exc. foet. (rare) and dial. 1382 Wyche Ps. cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. 1bid. ci. 21 That he shulde. loosen the sones of the slayne. 1530 Palsag. 766/2, 1 unbynde, 1 losen, je deslie. 1804 Couper Poetry 1. 88 The oussen, lousen'd frae the plough, Sprend oure the grassy plain. 1887 Lowen Firg. Mendi II. 152 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. transf. and fig. Now only in the phrase to loosen (a person's) longue and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therfore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodnes, loosing a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hitred and contention. Ibid. 222 And this their limiting that which God loosen'd and their loosing the simps that he limited. 1695 Dryden Infresnoy's Art Painting 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory... It loosens his hands, and a sists his understanding. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 11. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell. Loosening its mighty music. 1850 Trenvoso In Mem. xlviii. 14 But [Sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song, 1866 Trollow It knew xliv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 E. H. Barker II and. S. Waters 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 Zarswute. Master 1. x. 110 The nction seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like).

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to

Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 Wycht Isa. xx. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis. 1617 Bible Judith ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maide to defile her. 1686 tr. Chardin's Trax. Persia 384 The Grooms.. walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their Girts. 1806 Scra Winter in Lond. III. 54 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 Krafs 8t. 1.gars xxvi, She. 1. Loosens her fragrant boddie. 1884 Law Times 3 Mny 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings. 1899 Albut's Sys. Med. VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1902 A. E. W. Mason Four Feathers xv. 141 That access of punic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

152. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catullus Ixiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 Milton P. L. vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro They plackt the seated Hills.

1680 Moxos Mech. Exer. 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the Former. Ibid., Loosen it out of the Wax. 1726 Leon tr. Alberti's Archit. 1. 72/2 The water. routs up the bottom, and. carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 Macaulay IFist. Eng. xiii. 111. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. 1879 N. Smyth Old Faiths in New Light ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 Ouida Maremma I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. fig. To detach in affection, make a breach between. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Leary. i. 19 (1st Qo. 1608), I had rather loose

Detween. Ubs.

1605 SIAKS. Leary. i. 19 (1st Qo. 1608). I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

C. slang. To loosen (a person's) hide: to flog.
1902 Daily Chron. 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. intr. for refl. or pass. To become loose.

d. intr. for refl. or fass. To become loose.

1677 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 lbid. 178 These Puppers stand the firmer, and nre less subject to loosen. Ibid. 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen. 1726 Swift Calliver vi. ix, They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Vears old loosens in the Root. 1899 J. Hutchinson Archives Surg. X. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 W. M. Ramsav in Contemp. R.w. Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. trans. To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.
1697 Dexdex Virg. Georg. 11. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rukes... to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 Winter Syst. Unsb. 62 Manners plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. 1866 J. Baxter Live. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens... the texture of the...soil. 1866 Tymnals Clac. 1. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it. fig. a 1862 Buckle Civilia. (1873) II. viii. 1510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1837 GOLDING De Mornay viii. 95 Esculapius... was esteemed as a God for teaching... to loozen the Belly. 1626
BACON Sylva § 41 Feare looseneth the Belly. 1676 Wise-MAN Surg. v. i. 352 Also use... lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 W. Lewis Mat. Med. (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the nterine purgations. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels [must] be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 Cycl. Pract. Med. I. 316/1 To loosen the cough... small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1808 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 MALTHUS Popul. (1878) to The restraints to population are. loosened. 1858 Buckle Civiliz. (1873) II. viii.
568 Even the Inquisition was..mmde to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 G. B. CHEEVER Lect. Pilgr. Progr. v. 152
The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873
HOLLAND A. Bounic. vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 T. S. Baldook Crontaell 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

Loosened (lū's'nd), ppl. a. [f. Loosen v. +
-ed l.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also dial. liberated from service.

liberated from service.

liberated from service.

1680 Drynen Ovid's FP. vii. 9 While you, with loosen'd Sails, and Yows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. 1697 — Virg. Georg. 111. 307 He scours along the Field, with loosen'd Reins. 1755 J. G. Cooper Estimate of Life III. 64 in Dodsley Coll. Poems III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosen'd thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 Laxoon Gebir III. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. 1821 Joanna Balllie Metr. Leg., Lord John xxix, But his loosen'd limbs shook fast. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall Whiteboy xi. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. 1855 Browning Transcendentalism 25 He loosened soldier. 1855 Browning Transcendentalism 25 He loosened soldier. 1855 Browning Transcendentalism 25 Ho Tyndal. Glac. 1. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches. 1900 the mountain heads.

Loosener (liv's not). [f. as prec. +-ER l.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 Browning Blot in 'Sentcheon it. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1
No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 R. A. Coffin tr. Lignor's
Glories of Mary (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds...listen to

my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 Brathwait Fing. Gentlem. (1641) 99 Immoderation is a lossener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength.

1643 Carv. Sacr. Cont. 5 It is a looser of affection.

1684 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Pranes. frequently.

1784 Jefferson Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the hands of private friendship.

1871 R. Ellis tr. Carullus ii. 31 The golden apple. Late-won loosener of the wary girdle.

LOOSE as + NESS.] The attribute of being loose.

[f. LOOSE as + NESS.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint attachment rivid con-

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. lit., transf., and fig. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 64 pe encheson of cause conjunct is compounted of he moulis of pe veynes and arteries...or ellis to greet febilnes or to greet losenes. 1562 Turker Baths 8 h, They are good for the lousnes und to muche softness of the pappes. 1587 Golding De Mornay xiii. 223 After that maner therefore may we wade.. betweene Loocenesse and Bondage by leaning their modings free. 1607 Markham Cavul. 11. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no meanes he may ... win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 T. Williamson tr. Goudart's Il ise Vicill. 34 Loosenesse of teeth. 1635 56 Cowley Davide's it. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 A. Browne App. Art Linuing 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Looseness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. 1889 J. M. Robertson Christ & Krishna vxii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid con-

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. Calvin on Acts xviii. 17 This loosenesse must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishnes of the deputic as to the hatred of the Iewish religion. n 1639 W. WHATELEY Prototypes 1. xix. (1640) 191 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the looseness of an evill conscience. a 1665 J. Godowin Filled vv. the Spirit (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit.

1723 Woddow Corr. (1843) 111. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 N. 17. Express Sept. (Barllett), The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold lat auction]. 1878 Lecty Eng. in 18th C. 11. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles. 1891 Paily News 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

1. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 Burke Late St. Nat. Wks. 11. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 Godwin Engineer 1. vi. 42 Misunderstandings. may be traced to. looseness of the drawing. may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 M. Arnolo Lit. & Dogma (1876) 142 The incurable looseness of the drawing. may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 M. Arnolo Lit. & Dogma (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 Six A. Whils in Law Times Ref. Lil. 5:18 ft. Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct speech or thought

Times Rep. L.H. 518't Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.
1576 Wootton Chr. Manual II v h, Nature hath mingled pleasure with thinges necessarye. . . If pleasure come alone, it is lonsnesse. 1581 J. Bett. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of tyme to loosenesse.
1599 R. Cronfforn Mansion Magnanimity N iv h, The said noble Earle. . knowing the loosenesse of soldiers. . caused the Ladies. . to be safely conveyed out of the Citic. 1693-4 Wood Life 3 Mar., II e told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to loosness.
1709 Felton Classics (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to bear.
1868 MILMAN St. Paul's 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 W.M. Sinclar Unto You Foung Men x. 187 Scenes uf luxury or looseness.
4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrheea; † an attack of diarrheea.
1586 T. Randolff in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. III 121

He fell into a greate losenes of his bodye. 1600 SURPLET Country Farme 1, xx, 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make them meate of the busks of barlie steept in wine. 1663 BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. n. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly infirmed to be an excellent medicine in loosenesses, 1702 J. Pukcell. Cholick (2174) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1749) 1. 217 In Diarrhoza's or Loosenesses. 1756 Grav Let. Centl. Mag. XXV. 28 His looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1760 Grav Let. Poems (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels ... is a common symptom of the disease [i.e. of whooping:ough]. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xvii. 21 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhoza'.

Loosening (lūr's nin), vill. sb. [-ING l.] The action of Loosen v. in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemean's Fr. Chirurg. 26 b/2 Without hurtinge of the gummes, and looseninge of the same. 1615 Herron Wis. 1. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 Bacon Sykin § 435 The Loosening of the Earth, which comforteth any Tree. 1866 Tyndal. Clac. 10. xix. 333 Lee gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 Miss Braddon J. Haggard's Dan. 1. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 K. W. Dixon Mano III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

Loosening, fpl. a. [-ING 2.] That loosens, in various senses of the vh.

tongue. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano in. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

Loo'sening, fpl. a. [-1862.] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1695 Hoore Microgr. 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 Salmon Bate's Dispens. (1699) 520 i Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) Dict. Ce ij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 Southey Thalaba ix. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers. Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 C. Scott Sheep-Farming 15 They are fed upon roots. which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

Looser (la sal). [f. Loose v. + -erl.] One who or something which looses.

1528 Payrel Salene's Regim. (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clenser of fleumaticke humidities. 1591 Prektyall Sp. Dict., Soldudor, a looser, an expounder of drems or ridles. 1871 R. Ellist. Catullus lxvii. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-hound girdle. 1882 Nares Scamanship (ed. 6) 109 The sail loosers. keep fast the. booms.

Loosestrife (lū sight). Also 6 lose, lous(e) strife, lostriffe. [f. Loose v. + Strife sh.; a mistransl. of late L. lysimachia, also -machion, a. Gr. λυσιμάχιον, f. the personal name Λυσίμαχος

a. Gr. λυσιμάχιον, f. the personal name Αυσίμαχος

a. Gr. λυσιμάχιον, f. the personal name Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus, an application of the adj. λυσίμαχος 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. λυσι-, combining stem of λύειν to loose + μάχη strife.

The form *λυσιμαχία (found only in Pliny's Latin transliteration) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one Lysmachus, nlso says that oven that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of 'psimachia, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated Lysimachia as n generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.]

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. Lysimachia vulgaris (N.O. Primulacew), flowering in July, and bearing lacemes of goldenvellow flowers; called spec. Golden or Yellow L. Osestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes (1881) 50 Some cal it Lycimachiam Inteam..it may be called in englishe yealow Lousstryfe or herbe Wylowe. 1562 — Herbal 11. 44 Itumy be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of yevenue that it hath lous strife. 1578 Lyte Dodoens 1. li. 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryfe. 1640 Parrinson Theatr. Bot. 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 Miss Partir Flower. Pt. IV. 256 Great Vellow Loosestrife. . Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. Lythrum Salicaria (N.O. Lythracew), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy

ing in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called spec. Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name

for the genus.

for the genus.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes (1881) 50 Lycimachia purphera. may be called in englishe red loosstryfe, or purple losestryfe.

1569 Mariet Gr. Forest 51 Other will have it called Lostriffe or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower.

1633 Johnson Gerarde's Herbal In. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius.

1785 Martyn Koussead's Herbal In. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife is a handsome plant.

1838 Mart Howett Pheasant i, The loose-strife's purple spear.

1866 M. Arnold Phyris xiii, When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among, .. We tracked the shy Thames shore.

1889 P. H. Emersun Eng. 1dyls 33 Their rea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see quots.).

2. Applied (as a book-name) with quantications to plants of other genera (see quots.).

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Podded Loose-strife, Faithbium. Ibid., Vellow Virginian Loose-strife, Gaura, 1787 tr. Linuxus Fam. Plants I. 254 Gaura, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 Treas. Bot. 695/1 False Loosestrife, Ludvigia. Swamp-L., Decodon. West Indian L., Jussiva suffruticesa.

Loosing $(l\bar{u} \cdot \sin)$, vbl, sb. [f. Loose v. + Ing 1.] The action of the vb. Loose. +1. Letting go; setting free, release. Obs. or arch.

1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 Deputy Keeper's Rep. 587 Ve mon shulde cum agayn on Tiseday to tel ye way of yair lawsyng, 1504 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 186 The letter that come from William Ellison, the which I had mynd in for loyssing of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes of William Ellyson. 1501 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Soltura, loosing, delinering, solutio, dimissio.

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket or the like; the untying (of a knot). Obs.

1482 Monk of Exesham (Arh.) 38 Some were also rasyd with fyry naylys vnto the bonys and to the lowsing of her ioyntys. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 249 Rather then I wil tarrie the loosing of them [sc. knottes]. I wil cut them in sunder. 1599 Life Sir T. More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. (1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his girdle, which the thief spying gave it the looseing.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or pengage.

penance.

c 1357 Lay Folks Catech. (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent for to lyve samen Withouten ony lousyng to thair life lastes.
1526 Pilgr, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of byndyng & losynge of synne, is deriuyed from ye apostlest by mynysters of Christes chirche. 1659 Pearson Creed (1839) 505 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loosing of that obligation? 1686 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III, 462 The Pardon or Remission of Sins. consists in the loosing of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment.
1871 Sprott Sc. Liturgies Tas. VI (1901) Notes 151 This has always been regarded as a notable example of binding and loosing by the minister.

†4. The action of weighing anchor or setting

†4. The action of weighing anchor or setting free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 Lithnow Trav. 11. 54 Vpon the second day after our
toosing from Clissa, we arrived at Ragnsa.

† 5. The action of letting-go the drawn string

of a bow. Obs.

of a bow. Obs.
c1400 Land Troy-bk. 7797 [He] drow an Arwe vp to
the vale; And as he was In his losyng, Diomedes..to
him rode, Ar enere arwe fro him glode. 1545 Aschan
Toxoph. (Arb.) 107 What handlyng is proper to the Instrumentes? Standynge, nockyng, drawyng, holdyng, lowsing,
wherby commeth fayre shotynge. 1612 Selden in Drayton's Voly-olb. xvii. Notes 268 His death by an infortunate
loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.
6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a
contract or obligation.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation.

1889 W. Marcroft Ufsif Downs to On my coming to be 21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea.

7. Sc. Law. A release.

1495 Rolls of Parlt. VI. 481/2 If ther shall fortune a resonable consideracion or consideracions to be upon the making of the said Leasses, for lossying of the same. 1564[65] Reg. Privy Council Scot. I. 317 Providing alwayis that the lowsing of the said arreisment. sall na wyise be hurtful. 1798 Monthly Mag. VI. 176 (Seots Law Phrases) A Loosing of Arrestment, a Writ to discharge such attachment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

8. Comb.: loosing-place Sc. [cf. Lossing], a place for unloading vessels (? obs.); loosing-time, the time of release from work (dial.).

1805 Forsyth Beauties Scott. III. 35 The bottom or tail. of this bank.. as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 Scott St. Roman's xv. Looking at their watches.. lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time.

100 Sing, ppl. a. [f. Loose v. + ING 2.] Relaxing; laxative.

laxing; laxative.

1665 Sir J. Lauder (Fountainh.) Tril. (S. H. S.) 43 In my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weill accoustened wit it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

Loosing, obs. form of Lozenge.

Loosish $(l\tilde{u} \cdot si)$, a. [f. Loose a. + -18H.] Some-

**MRIA 100se. **
**1824-9 LANDOR Imag, Conv. Wks, 1846 I. 46 A loosish man and slippery in foul proclivities. ** 1853 G. J. CAYLEY Las Alforjas II. 202 Ernptive hills with loosish sandy slopes. **
Loosome, Sc. form of Lovesome**.

**Loot (lat), sb.¹ Also 7 lute. A name applied in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle week to remuse the sour from the bring-name.

in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan. 1669 W. Jackson in Phil. Trans. IV. 1665 This bloudy brine at the first boyling of the Pann, brings up a scumm, which they are careful to take nff with a Skimmer, made with a woodden handle thrust through a long square of Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher: this they call a Loot. 1686 Plor Stuffordsh. 94. 1880 C. H. Poole Staffordsh. Gloss., Loot, a brine ladle.

Loot (11t), sb.2 [a. Hindī līt, according to some scholars repr. Skr. lōtra, lōptra booty, spoil, for the root late = rub to break; others refer it

f. the root lup = rup to break; others refer it to Skr. lunt to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of considerable value) taken from an enemy, a captured city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense, something taken by force or with violence; booty,

something taken by force or with violence; booty, plunder, spoil; now sometimes transf., illicit gains, 'pillage' (e.g. by a public servant). Also, the action or process of looting.

[1788 Indian Vocab. (Y.), Loot, plunder, pillage.] 1839 Blackw. Mag. XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic gathering-word Loot (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India. 1858-9 RUSSELL Diary India (1860) II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on robbery. 1866 Hook Lives Abps. (1862) II. vii. 505 The horses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appropriated as their own fee,—or, as we should now say, as loot. 1876 Blackw. Mag. CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey] have vied with one another in a system of universal loot.

Loot (lit), v. [f. Loot sb.²] a. trans. To plunder, sack (a city, building). b. To carry off as loot or booty. c. absol.

a. 1845 W. H. SMITH in Collinar's United Service Mag.
n. 10 He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection. 1861 GREKEY Sophron & N. 135 The summer palace of the Emperor. has been. unceremoniously looted. 1889 JESSOR Coming of Friars ii. 99 A gang of fellows.. seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and Mileham.

follows. . seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and Mileham.

b. 1847 Ln. Malmesbern in Mem. Ex-minister (1884) I. 192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted in Spain. 1858 K. Young Diary (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdathearer who. looted all my traps. 1860 Dickens Uncomm. Trav. xiv, A place of temporary security for the plunder flooted by laundresses [s., of Inns of Court chambers]. 1889 Daily News 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to be looting cattle and grain.

c. 1842 [implied in Looting vbl. sb.]. 1859 Times 30 May 10/4 He who loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'haslinger'. 1878 K. Tavler in M. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' Isoldiers] were looting right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity of rabbits in a warren.

of rabbits in a warren,
llence Loo'ted /pl. a.
1897 Daily News 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and
women were recaptured.
Loot, var. Lote lotus, Loth; obs. Sc. f. Lout.
Loot, Sc. pa. t. of Let 7/1

Lootable ($l\bar{w}$ table) , a. $rare^{-1}$. [f. Loot v. +-ABLE.] That may be looted or taken as loot. 1885 Ch. Times 30 Jan. 75'3 The amount of lootable insome would be a very different matter.

Lootah: see Lota H.
Loote, obs. form of Lot, Lota (H.

Looter (lartor). [f. Loot v. + -ER 1.] One who

1858-9 RUSSELL Diary India (1860) 11. xvii. 340 Those instailable 'loo-ters'—men, women, and children, all are at it. 1872 Daily News 19 Aug., Those begging gentlemen who march at the tail of political parties like the looters behind armies.

Looth e, loop, obs. forms of LOATH a.

| Lootie (lū'ti). Anglo-Ind. Also 8 louchee, 9 lutee. [Hindi lūtī, f. lūt Loot sb.2] In pl. A term applied, in India, to a body of native irregulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers.

A term applied, in India, to a body of native Irregulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers. Also rarely in sing., one of such a band or gang. Hence Lootie-wallah [Hindi litificalia : see Wallah], a member of a gang of looties.

1757 Orme Hist. Milit. Trans. (1778) II. vit. 129 A body of their Louchees, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs. attacked the houses of the natives. 1782 I. Mi 1807 Narv. Mil. Operat. Coromandel Coast. 1789) 295 Even the rascally Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars. now pressed upon our flanks and rear. 1791 Gentl. May. LNI, 77/1 These irregulars of the enemy lin the East Indies], distinguished by the name of Looties, continued their depredations. 1802 C. James Milli. Dict., Lootywalla, see Looties. 1802 C. James Milli. Dict., Lootywalla, see run of the same import as Looties. 1827 Scort Surg. Dan. xii, I will find the dagger of a Lootie which shall reach thee, wert thouselessed under the folds of the Nawauly's garment. 1876 Grant Hist. Inlia I. lv., 279/1. 1884 W. L. Whitpite in Rib. Soc. Rec. Sept. 131 (Stanf.) A noted lutee, or rogue.

1806 L. OLIPHANT Earl Edgin's Mission China I. 135, I observed, in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese blackguards, ransacking the houses.

1 Loove, love. Obs. rare. [repr. OE. laf: see Lave sb.] Relict, widow.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry... 3af hym to wyf Constanns contas of Bretayne, be loove leve. wydowe, L. relictanl of his sone Gaufred. 1

Looves, -ys, obs. pl. of Loaf so.1

Loovesum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

Loo-warm, variant of LEW-WARM.

Loowe, obs. form of Low.

LOOZ, variant of Lose sb. Obs., praise.

LOOZ, variant of LOSE sb. Obs., praise.

† Lop (lpp), sb. Obs. Forms: 1, 5 loppe,
7-lop. [OE. loppe wk. fem., of obscure origin.
Cf. LOB sb.] A spider.

c 888 K. ÆLFREO Boeth. xvi. § 2 Ze furbum beos lytle
loppe hine [sc. man] hwilum deadne zedeb. c 1000 ÆLFRIC
Gloss. in Wr. Wilcker 121/27 Loppe, fleonde næddre, nel
attorcoppe. c 1391 CHAUCER ASTOCI. § 3 Shapen in manere
of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. lbid. § 19 From this
senyth. ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the clawes
of a loppe. c 1400 Ragman Roll 72 in Hazlitt E. P. P.
1. 72 Ye lade longe sydyde as a loppe.

Lop (lpp), sb. Now dial. [prob. a. ON. *hloppa
wk. fem. (Sw. loppa, Da. loppe), f. root of hloppa
(hlanpa) to LEAP.] A flea.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all pis
land thay fly [sc. the plague of flies]. 1480 Caxton Chron.
Eng. D vij b, After this Boor sball come a lambe that shall

haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597 G. Harvey Trimming Nashe Wks. (Grosart) III. 43 But see, what, art thon heere? hipms in fabula, a lop in a chaine? 1662 Rump Nongs 1. 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South, i.e. Fleas and Lice. 1755 in Jourson. 1787 Gross Provinc. Gloss, Lop, a flea. N. 1863 Rouson Burds of Tyme 237 The sheets lily-white, though aw says it mysel'; Maw darlin, nee lops there to touch us. 1877 in N. W. Linc. Gloss.

Lop (lpp), sb.3 Also 5-8 loppe, (7 lope), 6-7 lopp. [Commonly supposed to be f. Lop v.l, but more probably the source of that word. Senses

more probably the source of that word. Senses

and 3, however, are from the vb.

The etymology is obscure. An OE. *lopp would represent a pre-Teut. type *lupno-' what is stripped off', f. root *lup-cee Lears *sl_) but the word does not appear before the 15th c, and is not found in other Teut dialects. Cf. Now. dial. loppa v, to pluck, snatch, lopa, lopna (of bark) to be loosened by moisture!

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as a continuous proper to the smaller branches and twigs of trees, such

dial. loppa v., to pluck, snatch, lopa, lopna (of bark) to be loosened by moisture 1

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, loppings. Also, a branch lopped off. Phr. lop and lop, lop and crop.

1. 1420 Fallad. on Hush. vi. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh, this is boote: Sarment, or stre, or loppe [L. vel quibuscunque virgultis] in hit be graned. 164 Ralis of Fartl. V. 547/1 The Loppes and Croppes of Woode, falled withyane our fryth of Leycestre. 1532 Dial. on Laws Figs. 1. IV. 153 b, What thyake they if a man sell the loppes of his woode, whether any tythe ought there to be payd? 1573 Tyssek Hush. xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindieth corne. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 1. ii. 96 We take From enery tree, lop, barke, and part of the timber. 1651 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree... after warning given by the parties who are. Lopping. 1669 Woottnee. Syst. Agric. (1681) 92 A certain gentheman... obtained a parcel of Elm-trees lops and tops. 1726 Avinffe. Parcygon [506], Lops of Trees above twenty years Growth pay no Tithes. 1774 T. West Antig. Finrness (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, topps, loppes, croppes, or other woods. 1805 Tours. Soc. Arts XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and lop, or triumnings of the trees. 1819 W. Faux Mem. Days Amer. (1822) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1826 Cobbert Rar. Kides (1885) 11. 238 What is the price of this load of timber?... taking in lop, top and bark... ten pounds a load at least. 1842 Brande Diel. Sci. etc., sv. Lopping, When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take them either with or without the lop and crop. 1862 T. L. Percock Mem. Shelley Wks. 1875 III. 448 The gardener had cut it [sc. a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 Times 24 Oct. 34 Cord wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the branche

Obs. rare.

a 1640 Sir W. Jones Rep. (1675) 280 They must ... not cut the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and rot them. 1656 W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unit. 8 371. 105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring from the Lope, or pruned tree.

+ 3. The action or process of lopping a tree or through the Ohe.

† 3. The action or process of topping a tree or its bonghs. Obs.

1576 Tunberg, Veneric 198 What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vit. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once, but rather to. strike at the weakest first, making show that the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap to the other two.

4. Comb.: lop-limbed a., having one or more limbe are off. lop stick (Canadian), a tree which

limbs cut off; lop-stick (Canadian), a tree which has had its branches lopped and the name of the lopper cut in its trunk (see quot.); lop-wood,

lopper cut in its trunk (see qnot.); lop-wood, branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 Makin Gil Blas vii. xii, The *lop-limbed captain would have gone raving mad at it. 1892 W. Pike North. Canada 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the Northern country one sees a *lop-stick showing far ahead on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic exploration. 1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard. 75 They afford both much *Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T. STONE Agric. Sirv. Linc. (1800) 115 [Trees] which will consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888 Academy 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood' or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

+ Lop, sb.4 Obs. rare. [Related to Lop v.2, expressing the notion of something hanging loose.

+ Lop, sb.4 Obs. rare. [Related to Lop v.2, expressing the notion of something hanging loose. Cf. Lap sb.1, Lob sb.2] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind, have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Ants will not touch.

+ Lop, sb.5 Tanning. Obs. [Of obscure origin; cf. Lob sb.2 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze used in tanning leather. (Cf. Lopping vbl. sb.3)

1773 Encycl. Brit. III. 386/2 The bark should be rounder beat, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in the lop.

Top (lop). sb.6 Naut. [Onomatopoeic (con-

Lop (1\rhop), sb.6 Naut. [Onomatopeeic (connected with Lop v.3). Cf. Lap sb.2, v.1] A state of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.

1829 Cot., HAWKER Diary (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. 1838 Ibid. 11. 153 The wigeon ...were always on a 'lop of the sea'. 1847 Illustr. Lond. News 10 July 18/2 There being a 'lop' on, the hoat lurched to windward. 1899 F. T. Bullen Way Navy 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

Lop (lop), sb.7 [Short for lop-rabbit: see Lor v.2] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as full-, half-, oar-lop (see

with word prefixed, as full-, half-, oar-lop (see quot. 1868), horn-lop.

1868 Darwin Anim. & Pl. I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [sic], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. 1877 C. Rayson Rabbits xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted. 1884 R. O. Euwards Rabbits viii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. Ibid. 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not.. to be considered anything fancy.

Lop. 3b.8 = lop-grass (see Lop v.2 4).

Lop, $sb.^8 = lop \cdot grass$ (see Lop $v.^2$ 4). **Lop** (lpp), $v.^1$ Also 6 loppe, [prob. f. Lop $sb.^3$]

1. trans. To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.:

Lop (lpp), v. 1 Also o loppe. [prob. f. Lop sb.3]
1. trans. To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: rarely the top or 'head', of (a tree); to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1519 Horman Vulg. 172 Vynes. shuld be lopped or cut about the .xx. day of march. 1523 Fizhers. Insb. § 132 If yo have any trees to shreed, loppe, or croppe for the fyre wode. 1562 Turner Herbal II. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. 1620 Markham Farew. Husb. (1625) 160 In the moneth of December . lop hedges and trees. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop. or hid, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wilde. 1714 Scroogs contributed (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder. Hath. lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 25 § 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 259 By lopping tree, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. transf. and fig.; esp. To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). † Also with away, off.
1602 Narcissus (1833) 696 My webh is spunne; Lachesis, loppe thy loone. 1603 Drayron Odes xvii. 47 When our grandsize great, Claiming the regal seat, Ry many a Warlike feate, Lop'd the French lillies. 1682 Orway Venice Preserved II. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. 1683 [see Lopeing whl. sb.]. 1725 Pose Odyss. xviii. 99 A tyrant... Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. 1733 Revolution Politicks vii. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. 1742 Yours Nr. 7h. 1. 251 Some, ... In battle lopt away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. 1869 Blacknore Lorina D. xxiv, A man in the malting business had tried to take up the hrewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities.

and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with away, off.

1593 Shaks. Rich. II, III. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughes may liue. 1611 Bible Isa. x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terrour. 1651 N. Bycon Disc. Goot. Eng. II. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. 1667 MITON P. L. Iv. 630 Branches overgrown, That .. require More hands then ours to lop thir wanton growth. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees, .. fashioned .. by barking them, and lopping off their branches. 1808 Scott Marm. vi. xi, As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. 1830 Connicable Mark. 1221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. 1870 Brayast Iliad II. xxi. 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. 1874 C. Geikie Life in II oods iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches. b. transf. and fig.; esp. To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with advbs. as away, down, off. c 1866 C Tess Pembroke Ps. LXXVI. v, The Loid .. Who loppeth princes tboughts, prunes their affection. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. 1. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopt, And intrals feede the sacrifising fire. 1591 — 1 Hen. II., v. iii. 15 He lop a member off, and give it you. 1608 Hexwood Rape Lncrece I. ii, With bright steele Lop downe these interponents, that withstand The passage to our throane. 1650 Cowley Pref. to Wks. (1668) B iij b, Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. 1714 J. Macky Journ. Eng. (1724) III. v. 77 The Keeper. not to be absent .. on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. 1725 Poet Odyss. xxii. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. 1723 — Ess. Man II. 44 Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts Of all our vices have created Arts. 1775 De Loume Eng. Const. I. vi. (17

Lop (1pp), v.2 [Perh. of onomatopeeic origin; cf. Lob v., which is closely akin in sense; also LAP sb.]

1. intr. To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply about. Also To lop out: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 LYTE Dodoens 1. IXXXIII. 123 Nine or ten yellow floures...hanging lopping downewardes. 1854 Blackw. Mag. LXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. 1874 T. Hardy Far fr. Madding Crowd II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermiculated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. 1882 Century Mag. XXIII. 652 The sefora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. 1892 Harper's Mag. June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. 1892 Temple Bar Jan. 36 Her. figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. trans. To droop (the ears).

1828 Webster S.W. A horse lops his ears. 1864 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XXVI. 11. 556 The animals... do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. intr. To move in a slouching manner; to hang about' idly. Also to lop about.

1837 M. Grove Pelaps & Hipp. (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall,... But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. 1852 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. viii, She... cried aboot it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. 1881 Besaxt & Rece Chapt. of Fleet 1. x. (1883) 74. Some debanched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

3. With mixture of the sense of Lope v.: To move with short irregular bounds.

move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K. Grahame Gold. Age to 2 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. 1902 Cornish Naturalist Thames 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. Comb.: lop-eaves, eaves which hang down at

through the teazles.

4. Comb.: lop-eaves, eaves which hang down at the sides; lop-grass (also simply lop) dial., Bromus mollis (cf. lob grass, LoB sb.2 6); lop-rabbit (see Lop sb.7). Also Lop-eare, Lop-eared, 1880 Scribner's Mag. Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low *lop-eaves. c1832 Glouc. Farm Rep. 14 in Husbandry (L. U. K. 1840) III, All the seeds of grass, aloo ther seeds, which come up amongst the barley. 1883 in Hampsh. Gloss. 1886 Britter & Holland Plantn., Lob, or Lop Grass. Bromus mollis... It is sometimes called simply Lop. 1884 R. O. Eowards Rabbits vii. 52 The *Lop Rabbit.

Lop (1pp), v.3 [Cf. Lop sb.6] intr. Of water: To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. Lopping ppl. a.3 1897 Il cstm. Gaz. 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

Lop (1pp), v.4 dial. Also 6 loppe. [Cogn. w. ON. hlpup hlamp) coagulation, hlpypa to curdle.] intr. To curdle. (Cf. Lopper v. 1.)

1570 Levins Manip. tog/16 To Loppe as milk, coagulare. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss., Lop. to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

Lope (1op), sb. [A dialectal var. of Loup sb. a. ON. hlpup: see Leap sb.1 Some of the uses may be from Du. loop, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

+1 = 1 Kap sb.1 in various senses. Obs.

tical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.] +1. = LEAP sb.1 in various senses. Obs.

† 1. = LEAP sb.¹ in various senses. Obs.

14. S. Eng. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's Archive LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned but ech man hat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong be ordres fro gre to gre; wit-oute lope & defaute. a 1420 HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ. 3436 He at a lope was at hir, and hir kist. c 1440 CAPGRAVE Life'st. Kath. ii. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. 1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 A Lope, saltus. 1596 DARENMEL tr. Leslie's Hist. Scat. I. 57 Quhairfor, ony Lope thocht wondirful, is ... commounlie called the Salmont lope. 1662 Corgrave Wits Interpreter (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. a 1734 NORTH Exam. III. Viii. § 47 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice.. without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

2. A long bounding stride. (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

gait of animals.)

gait of animals.)

1846 T. B. Thorfe Backwoods 13 [The mustang pony]
goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope... a mixture of
two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. 1889
R. Kipling Fr. Sea to Sea (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier
doubles with the easy lope of the rickshaw coolie. 1884
Crockett Lilac Sunbounet 310 At his usual swift wolfs
lope he was out of sight...speedily.

3. Comb.: lope-way (see quots.).
1336 Pegge Kenticisms (E. D. S.), Lope-way, a private
footpath. 1791 Centl. Mag. LXI, 11. 028 A lope-way in
Kent is now a short or quick way or bridle-way.

Lope (loup), v. Also 7-8 loap(e. [A dial.
var. of Loup v., a. ON. hlpupa: see Leap v.]

1. intr. To leap, jump, spring. Also with about.

1. intr. To leap, jump, spring. Also with about. Obs. exc. dial.

Obs. exc. dial.

1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 To Lope, salire, sallare. 1529
LYNDESAY Complaynt 251 And go, all, to the hie boirdall:
Thare may we lope at lybertie, Without in ony graultie. 1549
Compl. Scot. xvii. 151 Buciphal the grit horse of allexander.
synetholi thym to lope on hym. 1581 N. Woods Conflict Conscience III. iv. Dijj b, Ingude feth sir, this newis degar me lope.
1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy IV. I. (1633) G, He that loapes on the Ropes, shew me such an other wench.
1734 NORTH Lives (1826) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments.
1734—Exam. I. ii. § 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. 1891 Atkinson Last of Giantkillers 69
The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

1892 Action 1993 Activity.

1983 Cath. Angl. 220/2 To heal, throp. Obs. 22172.

† b. Of the pulse: To beat, throb, Ols. rare.

Cf. Cornwall Dial. lotping, throbbing with pain.
a 1600 MONTGOMERIE Misc. P. xliv. 31, I quake for feirmy puncis lope—I shake betuix dispair and hope.
2. intr. To run, run away. Now only slang and dial. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).
c 1572 GASCOIGNE Fruites Warre lii, Vet was he forst, alwayes- from lawes to lope. a 1592 GREENE Yas. IV (1593) A lij b, This whinyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. 1622 I. L. Womens Rights 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale, a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Creav. Let's buy a Brush, or Let's Lope, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. 1785 GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Loap, to run away; he loaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.
3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with

apprehended. 1785 Grose Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Loap, to run away; he loaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with along, away. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Lofe, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. 1848 Blackw. Mag. I.XIV. 27
The larger wolves. lope hungrily around. 1863 H. Kingsley.

A. Elliot I. 78 He. laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail,...and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. 1865 Kingsley Herew. xxiv, The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. 1891 Field 7 Mar. 331/1

The first fox... was seen loping over the uplands. 1893 Spectator to June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier. will...lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four. hours. 1897 G. Bartram People of Clopton viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep my with him. 1899 Daily News 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony. hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. cansative. To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

b. causative. To make to run with a long, bounding stride, 1885 T. Roosevelt Hunting Trips viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace. Lop-ear (|p^p|i^2|), 5b. (and a.) [Lop v.2]
1. pl. Ears that droop or hang down.
1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding, ... a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. 1853 Kingslev Hypatia. xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears:

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see Lop sb.7 Also attrib.

1877 C. Rayson Rabbits xiii. 67 The Lopear. 1884 R. O. Edwards Rabbits vii. 52 The Lopear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' Ing. Barbarians iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lopears', said Nestie...' Lopear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

Lop-eared (16° pilosid), a. Also 7 lap. [f. Lop v.² + -Ed².]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

loosely downwards.

loosely downwards.

1637 MIECE GI. Fr. Dict. II. S.V. Lap., Lap-eared, qui a les Oreilles pendantes.

1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd.

1724 Ibid. No. 6294/3 Stolen, a. Gedding. a lute Lop-Ear'd.

1839 DARWIN Anim. 4. P.I. 1. iv. 106 English lop-eared.

1868 DARWIN Anim. 4. P.I. 1. iv. 106 English lop-eared.

1871 L. Stephen Player. Europe x. 250 The queer lop-eared slicep.

† 2. [Confused with Lop v.1] = CROP-EARED 2.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH I'ng. Philos. III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared paritians of the United States.

† Lorencholt. Obs. raye. [ADD. formed after

taced top-eared paritans of the United States,

† Lopeholt. Obs. rare. [App. formed after LOPESKONCE; the second part may be Dn. holte hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. Lane Cont. Sqr.'s T. iv. 424 Yet so, as their seava mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopeholtes on contrarie sayes. Ibid. ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leifurcke, Gnartolite, retierd eake to theire lopeholt [1630 lopesconce], fortifite.

† Lorpeman. Obs. rare. [a. Du. loopman (obs.), i. loopen to run + man Man sb.] A runner.

a 1625 FLETCHER Noble Gent. III. iv, What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

Loper ([Juppa]). [f. Lore v. + -ER].]

+1. A leaper, dancer. Obs. 1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 A Loper, saltator, saltatrix.

1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 A Loper, saltator, saltatrix.

2. Ropemaking. A swivel upon which yarns are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. looper runner.]

1794 Rigging & Seamanship 55 Loper, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. 1797 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 485/1 [Ropemaking] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. Cabinet-making. (See quot.)

1833 Loudon Encycl. Cottage Archit. 302 In the second [hureau bookcase], the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers.

4 Lorneskonce. Obs. [a. Du. loopschans, f.

innrean lookcase, the sloping thap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers.

† Lopeskonce. Obs. [a. Du. loopschans, f. loopen to run + schans Sconce.] An intrenchment.

1624 Capt. Smith Virginia iv. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I haub had at Onawmanient. 1630 J. Lank Cont. Sgr.'s T. 149 note, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retired to their lopeskonces fortifyte.

† Lope-staff. Obs. Also 7 loape-. Pl. lope-staves. [f. Lope v. + Staff.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

1630 Davton Bar. Wars i. xliii, Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stilts and lope-staves that do aptliest wade.

1631 Cotag. s. v. Bout, Baston a deux bouts, a quarter-staffe; or, a Lope-staffe, wherewith Low-countrey men leape ditches. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commo. 1. 27 Tis usuall for the Bores of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Loapestaves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-bootehaling. 1654 E. Johnson Wond. works. Provid. 20 The Ditch. was so wide, that they could not leap over with a lope-staffe.

Lopez-root (lōa pez₁rārt). [= Mod.L. radix lopeziana; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan Lopez Pinheiro (see Redi Esper. Cose Nat., 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, Toddalia aculeata, used as a remedy for diarrheea.

1791 W. Lewis Mat. Med. (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names, Lopez root. 1822 Goop Study Med. I. 237 The lopez-root (lopezia Mexicana) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Lopez, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **Lop-heavy**, a. Obs. [f. Lop v. 2 + Heavy a. Cf. top-heavy.] Ileavy with a weight which causes

Cf. top-heavy.] Ileavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 Golding Calvin on Deut. v. 29 We doe but creepe vppon the Earth, or rather be so loppeheauie [F. si pesans] that wee sinke still downeward.

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. v. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-lewish Atheist, and Lopheauie-headed Leach, .. fowle Lopas, we impeach. a 1652 Brone Queene's Exch. II. ii. Whs. 1873 Ill. 478 It is indeed a divelish Lopheavy Bell. I would the Churchwarden that Should have mended it. were Hang'd in's place. a 1722 LISLE Husb. (1757) 180 When they [sc. cars of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy.

Lophine (longish, longin). Chem. Also -in. [F. Lophine (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation.

lophine (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation: see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of alde-

hyde, obtained by heating amarine.

hyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in Mayre Expos. Lex. 1858 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 7)
611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia, and a new hody pyrobenzoline or lephine. 1888 Morley & Mure Watts' Diet. Chem. I. 474/2 Lophine Cyll Hir Ny.

Lophiodon (lofɔi vden). Palwont. [f. Gr. λόφιον, dim. of λόφιον crest + όδοντ-, όδον's tooth, after mastodon, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the Lophiodontidae; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 Lyrll. Princ. Geol. III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Arno. 1836 Buckland Geol. Amin. I. 82 The Lophiodon is ... allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and, in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 Owen Power of God 50 To match the eocene lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

Lophiodont (lowfodont), a. and sb. [See prec.]

Lophiodont (lowfodent), a. and sb. [See prec.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or resembling the lophindon; belonging to the family Lophindantida.

1864 in Webster (citing Dan). 1873 Flower in Prov.
Roy. Instit. (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient
Lophiodont stock., constitutes the family Lophindantidar.

B. sb. An animal of the family Lophiodontidar.
1873 Flower in Proc. Roy. Instit. (1875) VII. 99 These
Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes
them from all other Perissadactyles.

Hence Lophiodo intine. Lophiodo intoid adis.

Hence Lophiodo ntine, Lophiodo ntoid adjs.,

Hence Lophiodo ntine, Lophiodo ntoid adfs., = LOPHIODONT a. Lophiodo ntons a., 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

1887 Ε. D. Copzin Amer. Nat. XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotheriine sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine.

1890 Century Dict., Lophiodontoid.

Lophioid (lowfioid), a. and sb. Ichthyol. [f. mod.L. Lophi-us (app. f. Gr. λόφος οτ λοφιά mane, back-fin of fishes) +-ord.] a. adj. Pertaining to the family Lophiidæ, of which the typical genus is Lophius, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. b. sb. A lophioid fish.

184 Owen in Circ. Sci. (c 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes. are enabled to hop after the tide. 1859-62 Sir J. Richardson etc. Mis. Nat. Hist. (1868) II. 34 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 Rep. Copendia coll. 1873-6 in Challenger Rep. VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus Ceratias.

Lophiostomate (lonfig stomet), a. Bot. and Zool. [f. Gr. λόφιο ν crest + στόμα month +
-ATE 2.] Having a crested mouth or aperture.

1862 in Cooke Man. Bot. Terms. 1889 in Syd. Soc.

Lopho- (lou fo, loso), before a vowel loph, comb. f. of Gr. λόφος crest, in many scientific words, as Lophoce real a. [Gr. κέρκος tail] (see quot.). Lophoce rey, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. Lophoderm (lön födəim) [Gr. δέρμα skin], a crested or spiny back. **Lophodont** (lön födənt) a. and sb. [Gr. δδοντ-, δδούς tooth], (a) adj., characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the this kind of dentition. \parallel **Lophopoda** ($-\rho \cdot p \cdot p \cdot d\tilde{a}$) [Gr. $\pi o \delta \cdot , \pi o \omega s$ foot], $sb. \not p \cdot l$, the fresh-water Polyzon, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **Lophosteon** ($-\rho \cdot st \cdot \rho n$) [Gr. $\delta \sigma \tau \cdot \epsilon o \nu s \cdot l \cdot l \cdot l$] bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a context hind. carinate bird.

carinate bird.

1885 J. A. Ryder in Amer. Nat. XIX. 92 *Lophocercy.—
The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called *lophocercal...when it consists of continuous folds... or exceptionally of discontinuous folds...which do not include permanent rays. Ibid. 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 Blackw. Mag. XXXIX. 366 The thorny *lophoderme of a centronote or sticklehack. 1854 BADHAM Halieut. 17 Ilis [the perch's] pickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1837 E. D. Core Orig. Fittest vii. 246 The subordinate types of *Lophodonts. 1bid. 247 Four types of Lophodont Vol., VI.

dentition. 1880 PASCOE Zool. Classif. (ed. 2) 68 *Lophopoda. 1889 SEDGWICK IT. Claus' Zool. II. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the hilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 COURS Key N. Amer. Birds 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the *lopho-teon.

Lophobranch (löwlöbræŋk). a. and sb. Ichthyol. [ad. mod.L. Lophobranchiī, f. Gr. λόφοs crest tuft + βαίρουα sills] — Lovensparkers.

crest, tuft + βράγχια gills.] = LOPHOBRANCHIATE a. and sb.

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist. (1868) 11. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 Century Dict., Lophobranch a. and sb.

Lophobranchian (loufobrænkian), a. Ich-1835 Kirny Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in this.

Tophobranchiate (loufohre yki_let), a. and sb. fehthyol. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] a. adj. Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order Lophobranchii; having the gills disposed in tufts. b. sb. Λ lophobranchiate fish; pL, the order

D. sb. A lophobranchiate fish; pl., the order Lophobranchii (see quot. 1842).

1834 M'Murrele Cucier's Anim. Kingd. II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes.. eminently distinguished by the gills, which..are divided into small round tufts. 1842 Brande Dict. Sci. etc., Lophobranchiates, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocamp. 1881 Spelley in Cassell's Nat. Hist. V. 12 In..the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiates, the otolites are represented by calcareous dust.

So Lophobranchous a.

Nat. Hist. V. 12 11... the states the otolites are represented by calcareous aust. So Lophobra nechous a.

1856 J. E. Gray Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Birt. Mns. Pref. Lophobranchous Fishes.

Lophoite (λουθομέ). Min. [Named by Λ. Breithaupt, 1841 (Lophoit), f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest, cock's-comb +-ITE.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (Λ. H. Chester, 1896).

1832 Dan. Man. Min. (ed. 4) 319

Lophophore (λουβίζου). [f. Gr. λόφο-ς crest +-φόρ-ος bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. Lopho-

1. 7.001. In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end

1. Not. In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 Allann in Brit. Assoc. Rept. (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula. I have called Lephophyre. 1855 Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist. III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. Piennington Brit. Zeophytes 13.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage belonging to the group. Lethophytes of the

age, belonging to the genus Lophophorns of the family Phasianide. [Cf. F lophophore.]

1883 Fortn. Rev. 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses...made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 Western Daily Press 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence Lopho-phoral a., of or pertaining to a lophophore (see 1).

Ilence Lopho photos a., lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in Century Diet.; and in other recent Diets.

Lophyropod Ip firopped). Zool. [ad. mod.L. Lophyropoda neut. pl., f. pseudo-Gr. *λόψυρος 'hairy' misreading of λόφουρος bushy-tailed) + ποδ-, πούς

Δαμικτροφορα of the group Lophyropoda.

This reading of Λοφουρος bushy-tailed) + ποδ-, πους foot.] A crustacean of the group Lophyropoda.

1842 Brande Diet. Sci., etc., Lophyropods, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852

Dana Crust. 11, 1368 The Cyclops section of Lophyropods.

Loping (lourpin), vbl. sb. Also 6 Sc. lopene.

[-ING I.] The action of the verb Lope.

Loping (lowpin), vbl. sb. Also 6 Sc. lopene. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Lope.

1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 A Lopynge, saltacie, saltus.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 66 It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., Ile's fond of loping.

Loping (lowpin), fpl. a. Also lopeing. [f. Lope v. + -ING 2.] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 Lond. Gaz. No. 4227/8 A brown bay Nag. . . of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. Cooper Mobicans (1829) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a lopeing trot. 1841 — Decreaver ii. A loping redskin. 1865 Kingsley Herve. i. A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. Burroughs Fresh Fields i. A loping hare started up before me.

Lopister, obs. form of Lobster.

Lopister, obs. form of LOBSTER. Loplolly, variant of LOBLOLLY.

† Loppolly, variant of Loblolly.

† Loppage. Obs. rare—1. [f. Lop v.1 + -AGE.]

The loppings from trees; lop.
1683 Pettus Fleta Min. 11. 14 Blink... is also applyed to the .. brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

Loppard (|p·pārd). [f. Lop v.1 + -ARD, after pollard.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard '(Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

Towned (|pv). ph/.a. [f. Lop v.1 + -FD.1] In

a pollard' (Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

Lopped (lept), ppl. a. [f. Lop v. l + -ED l.] In senses of the verb. Bol. and Zool.: Truncate.

1570 Levins Manih. 40/27 Lopped. tonsus. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lopt Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 Waller Of the Queen 26 By cutting hope, like a lopt limbe, away. 1721 Ramsav Marquis of Bowmont 40 His lop d-off locks. 1787 tr. Linuxus' Fam. Plants 1. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lop'd, perforated. Ibid., Seeds very numerous, oblong, lop'd. 1791 Cowper Odyss. x. 533 So tumble his lopp'd head into the dust. 1812 Barclay, Lopped, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissars; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are

In No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 Troutope Chron. Barset 11. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 Troutope Chron. Barset 11. Ixxxii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet hecome green again. 1872 Geo. Ettor Middlem. Ixxiii, She needed time to get used to her mained consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. Balfour To Arms xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

b. Iler. (See quots.)
1828-40 Dergy Encycl. Her. I., Lopped, or Snagged, differs from couping, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1884 Burke Gen. Armory p. xli, Lopped, or snagged, cut so as to show the thickness.

† Lopped. Obs. [Cf. Du. luijel.] (See quot.)
1626 A. Speen Adam out of E. iii. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

Lopper (l_{ϱ} ·pəx), sb.1 [f. Lop v.1 + -ER 1.] One

Lopper (\$\langle p=1\$), \$\sigma b.\$\text{1} [1. Lop v.\cdot + \text{-r.k.}\cdot \cdot]\$ one who lops (a tree).

1538 Etvot Dict., Frondator, a brouser, a wodlopper [1545 wode lopper].

1552 Huldet, Lopper, or shragger, arborator, frondator.

1572 — (ed. Higgins), Hence lopper on the hautie hill, shall sing with voyce on highe. 1613 Jackson Creed I. xxi. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 1 A great oak. spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in Johnson. 1883 Leisure Hourson/1 Beeches unscathed by topper and lopper. **Lopper** (\$\lap{0}\$ p=1), \$\sigma b.^2 Sc. and north. dial. in form lapper. [f. Lopper v.] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow. 'slush'.

Lopper (19° Dat), 50.2 Sc. and norm. atai. in form lapper. [f. Lopper v.] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 Hogg Tals 4 Sk. V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 Jameson s.v. Lapper, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 (Gockett Men of Mess Hags), The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

Lopper (19° pal), a. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 4, 9 loper, 9 lapper. [?f. Lopper v.] = LopperEd.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 450 What he had no other fode Bot wlatsom glet, and loper blode. 186 Scott Antiq. x. Lapper-milk. 1823 Crathe Technol. Dict., Lopper Milk (Husband), old milk turned to curds. a 1894, Staw Dumfr. Dial. in Wallace Country Schoolm. (1894) 350 Loper snow, snow in a state of slush.

Lopper (19° par), v. Now only Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4 lopir, 5 leper, 9 lapper, lopper. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -ER 5) of ON. hlpup (hlaup) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. hlpup (thaup) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. hlpup trans. to eurdle, Sw. löpe, Da. løbe, Norw. dial. löper, löpper rennet. Cf. Lop v. 4.]

1. intr. Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see LopperRed]. a 1340 Hamfole Psaller cxviii, 70 As mylk in be kynd is fayre and clere, bot in lopiryinge it waxis soure. c 1400 Markhew. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a drope of bawme. and pute berto gayte mylke; and, if be balme be gude, alsone be mylke sall leper. 1812 Forms Porms 34 (E. D. D.) A muckle plate That hads our milk to lapper. a 1825 Form Poc. E. Anglia, Lopper, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

b. trans. To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. Macdonald Castle Warlock 13 Drinkin' soor milk—eneuch to lapper a'' the inside o' im: 2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 Scott Rob Roy xxx, Sic grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

Loppered, loppered. [f. Lopper, 4 loppird, 5 lopyr('de, 6 lopp(e)'rit, 6-7 lopperd, 4 loppird lappered, loppered. [f. LOPPER 7. + -ED 1.] Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and

Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also fig.

a 1300 E. E. I'satter exviii. 70 Lopred als milk es hert of ba. 1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 Lepyrde (A. Lopyrryde). As mylke; concretus. Lopyrde mylke, ivenctata. 1513 Douglas Minis II. ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair lopperit blude. 1597 Lowe Chirnog. (1634) 381 There remaineth lappered bloud. 1724 Ramsay Tea-l. Alisc. (1733) I. or And there will be lappered milk kebbucks. 1806 A. Hunter China (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapoured. 1826 G. Beating John of Arnha 35 The...stains Of lapperet blood and human brains. c 1856 Denham Tracts (1895) II. 327 When cows...give bloody or lappered or stringy milk.

Loppestere, obs. form of Lobster.

Loppestere, obs. form of LOBSTER.

Loppet (le pet), v. dial. [Onomatopæic extension of Lop v.2] intr. To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hate or rabin heavy gail. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, rarely of a person. Hence Loppeting vbl. sb.

1864 C. Bryantin Buckland Log-bk. (1875) 320 They [seals]
travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their forelegs, and hitching the body after them with kind of sideways loppeting gallop. 1888 Berksl. Gloss., Loppetin',
walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

Lopping (lepin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Lor v.1 + -1NG l.]

1. The action of Lop v.1

1. The action of 1.0P v.1

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc., for High-treason (1683) 12. c 1511 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 63 For fellyinge of an Elme & for the loppyinge therof by fore vjd. 1641 Million Animadv. Wks. 1851 Il. 243 A punishment. for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. a 1715 Burner Own Time (1724) I. 543 Walcot ...liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 JEFFERSON Writ. (1890) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 Lytton Harold xii. i, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

2. (Chiefly pl.) Branches and shoots lopped from

2. (Chiefly pl.) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping, 1589 J. Rider Bibl. Scholast. 884 The loppings of trees, concades. 1600 Surfler Country Farme I. x. 49 He shall gather by the loppings to make fewell of. 1665 Manley Grotine Love C. Warres 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1766 Museum Rusticum 80 It is also the best kind to plant. by the sides of rills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1818 Sournevin Q. Rev. XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm. dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. attrib

3. attrib.

1639 Howell. Voc. xv, A lopping hook, vn falcinello.
1787 Minor 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives.
1875 Kingit Dit. Mech., Lopping-shears, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

Lopping (lepin), vbl. sb.² [f. lop v.² + -ling l.]
Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.
1868 Darwin Anim & Pl. l. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. Ibid. 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† Lopping, vbl. sb. 3 Obs. rare. [Cf. Lop sb.5]
The process of barking or tanning leather.
1773 Encycl. Brit. 111, 3862 of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

Lopping (lepin), pbl. a.1 [f. Lop v.¹ + -Ing².]
That lops or cuts away.

designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

Lopping (|φ pin), ppl, a.1 [f. Lop v.I + -ING 2.]

That lops or cuts away.

1722 Sewel Hist, Onakers (1795) I. n. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak Improves her shade.

Lopping (|φ pin), ppl, a.2 [f. Lop v.2 + -ING 2.]

1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 209/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1790 G. White Selborne xxviii.

19 The ears (of the moosel were vast and lopping. 1792 W. Roberts Lookerson No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 Darwin Anim. 4 Pl. I. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly.

1885 W. H. Russell in Harper's Mag. Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

Lopping [loppin], ppl, a.3 [f. Lop v. 3 + -ING 2.]

Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves.

1889 W. S. Gilbert Foggerty's Fairy, etc. (1892) 305, I rose and fell in the suky lopping sea.

Loppy ([ppi]), a.1 Obs. exc. dial. [f. Lop sb. 2 + v.] Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 Loppy, puticosus. A Loppy place, buttertum. 1876 Whithy clioss. s.v. Lopping, Loppy, in-

Loppy (lp'pi), a.¹ Obs. exc. dial. [f. loo sb.² + ·v.] Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1483 Cath. Angl. 220/2 Loppy, pulicosus. A Loppy place, pulicetum. 1876 Whithy Gloss. s.v. Lopping, Loppy, infested with fleas. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss., Loppy.

Loppy [lp'pi), a.² [f. Lop v.² + ·v.] That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. Brooks Aspen Crt. II. viii. 166 He would even put on the same smeared and loppy shirt-collar three mornings in succession. 1893 Ett. B. Custra Tenting 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped outside the sagging jaw.

Loppy (lp'pi), a.³ [f. Lop v.³ + ·v.] Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. Lopping ppl. a.³

1883 Pall Mall G. 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppy, as usual. 1891 J. H. Pearke Esther Pentreath v. ix, The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

Lopscourse, obs. form of Lobscourse.

harbour.

Lopscourse, obs. form of Lobscouse.

Pages 28 Now grog and

1792 G. Galloway *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscnurse fill'd our stamacks.

Lopseed (lepsīd). [?f. Lop v.2] 'A North American herb, Phryma Leptostachya, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent

1850 Mrs. Lincoln Pheles Leet. Bet. App. 53 Phryma, ... lopseed. 1856 Gray Man. Rot. North, U. S. (ed. 2) 299. Lop-sided, lopsided (lop-jisoidd), a. Also 8-9 lapsided, 9 lobsided. [f. Lor sh.2 or v.2 + Side sh. +-Ed.2.] That lops or appears to lop or lean on ortowards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. Orig. Naut. (of a ship):

Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly

Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lapsided Ship. 1769
FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780). Lapsided, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1820 Praed Surfy Hall 221 He drew me once. (Iwas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 Dickens Amer. Notes viii, An odd, lopsided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. Kemp Man, I'acht & Boat Sailing 356 Dict, Lob Sided, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 Athenaeum 10 Aug. 198/1 The church..was..lop-sided, as one aisle.. was narrower than the other.

10. fig.

was narrower than the other.

b. fig.
1850 Kingsley Alt. Locke x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the halance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lopsided just now no one can deny. 1868 Green Lett. II. (1901) 200 The. article. is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. Newman Life J. II. Neuman 11 So lobsided morality, if propounded in a Mornon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence Lopsi'dedly adv., Lop-si'dedness.
1875 Carpentry & Yain. 76 A degree of instability or lopsidedness which should not exist. 1866 Nat. Observer 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban. i. hanging lopsidedly over one ear.
Lopstar, er(e, obs. forms of Lobster.

† Lop-web. Obs. rare. [f. Lop sb.1 + Web.]
A spider's web; a cobweb.

C1391 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. \$ 21 The riet of thin Astrelable with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a rest of the c 1301 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelable with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net or of a lop-webbe. c 1412 HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ, 2819 Rist as lop-webbys flyes smale & gnattes Taken, and suffre grete flyes go. + Lopyn. Obs. rare. [a. OF. lop(p)in.] A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'. c 1430 Piler. Lyf Manhode III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyns [Fr. loppins] i plounge and drenche. Ibid. 157.

Loquacious (lokwēl 50s), a. [f. L. loquāci-, loquāx (f. loqu-i to speak) + -0US.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

loquax (f. loqu-i to speak) +-ous.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 Milton P. L. x. 161 To whom sad Eve. Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge Bold or loquacious, thus abasht repli'd. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 296 *1 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 Pope Odyss. xix. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forhear. 1731 Cowrer Hiad 11. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongne Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAELI Quarrels Auth. (1867) 338 The new. philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iv. 1. 460 He was not loquacious: but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 Longm. Mag. June 152 Abel, in an unsually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. transf. Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. Chiefly poet.

2. Iransf. Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. Chiefly poet.

1697 Dryden Firg. Georg. 11. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — Eneid xii. 694 The black Swallow. To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food.

1708 J. Pinturs Cyder 11. 443 Blind British bards, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1725 Pope Odyss. v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1888 Barrie When a Man's Single (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as.. punts shot past.

Hence Loqua-ciously add., Loqua-ciousness.

1227 Balley vol. 11. Loquaciousness, talkativeness.

11CHCE Loqua clously act., Loqua clousness. 1767 Bailey vol. 11, Loquaciousness, talkativeness. 1766 FOROVER Serm. 179. Wom. (1967) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. 1807 G. CHALMERS Calcidonia 1.1.1.18 The taciturnity of history and the loquaciousness of archaiology. 1854 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Biks. (1879) 1. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

Loquacity (lokwæsiti). [ad. F. loquacité, ad. L. loquācitás, f. loquācité, ad. L. loquācitás, f. loquācit, loquācité, ad. L. loquācitás, f. loquācit, loquācité, ad. L. loquācitás, f. loquācit, loquācitos). The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also fl., instances of this.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 60 To reproove. the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 Power Erf. Philos. III. 184 These are they that ... glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 135 7:1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1866 Buckle Civilla. III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

transf. a1716 South Serm. (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

Loquat (low kwat). Also lacott, loquet, loquette, loquot. [a. Chinese (Canton dial.) Inh kwat, literally 'rush orange'.]

a. The fruit of Eriobotrya japonica, a native of

a. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. b. The tree itself. loquat tree.

loqual tree.

1829 E. Hoole Narr. Mission S. India ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C. Sturt South Anstralia I. Introd. 58
The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG New S. Wales I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized. 1854 STOCQUELER Brit. India 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C. R. MARK-MAM Perna: Bark 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquot trees.

plum, and loquot trees.

† Loquel. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. loquēla, f. loquēl speak. Cf. OF. loquele.] Speech.

1694 MOTIEUX Rabelais v. 252 Where Rules to polish loquels are prescrib'd [Fr. où la lime est four les locutions].

Loquenty (lowkwensi). rare. [ad. late L. loquentia, f. loquent-Loquentia]. Talking, speech.

1632 Cockeram, Loquente, speaking. 1891 G. Meredith One of our Cong. 1. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

Toquent (lowkwent). a. rare. [ad. L. loquent-

One of our Cong. I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

Loquent (low kwent), a. rare. [ad. I.. loquentem, pres. pple. of loqui to speak.] That speaks.

1503 R. Harvey Philad. 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speake 22 languages. a 1619 Fothers Alteon. II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vimoueable. 1654 II. L'ESTRANGE Reign Chas. I (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. Merrottin Dinna of Crosswaps xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence Loquently adv., in point of talking.

1891 G. Merrottu One of our Cong. 1. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

Loquet(te, loquot, variant forms of Loquat.

Lor', lor (lou). int. vulgar. A clipped form of Lord, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. Law, Lawk(8.)

1835-6 Dickens Sh. Boz. Characters iv, 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865—Mul. Fr. I. ix, 'Loramussy | Elord have nercy!' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 Miss Briddman Ro. Lynne 1. xiii. 213 Lor'! what a fuss.

Lora : see Lore sh. 3 2 a.

Lora: see Lore sb.3 2 a.

† Lorain. Obs. Forms: 4 lorein, lorom, 4-5 loreyn, lorem(e, 5 loran, loreine, lorayn(e. [a. OF. lorain:—late L. type *lōrānum, f. L. lōrum thong. Cf. med.L. loranum, lorenum (Du Cange

s.v. loramentum).] The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c1200 Beket 248 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 113 His loreins weren al of seluer. a 1300 Cursor M. 25464 Nu ask i nober gra ne grene, Ne stede scrud, ne lorem [Fair]. lorom] scene. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. a 1400 50 Alexander 793* Than strenys he hys streropes. Lad hym by pe boran. c 1460 Launful 838 Wyth sadell and brydell of Champayne, Har lorayns lyght gonne leme.

Loral (15° răl), a. (and sb.). Zool. [f. L. lōr-um thong or strap, Lore sb.3+-AL.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as sb. = loral shield or plate

(see Lore sb. 3 2 c). Cf. Loreau.

1874 Coues Birds N. W. 134 The fore.. parts and sides of the head are buff, ... there is no yellow loral stripe. 1889 SANNOERS Man. Brit. Birds 92 A black loral patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† Lorament. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. loramentum, f. lörum thong.] A thong or band of leather.
1623 in Cockeram. 1638 in Phillips.
Loran, variant of Lorain.

Loranth (loorenh). Bot. rare. [ad. mod. L. Loranthus, name of the typical genus of the order Loranthacen: f. L. lor-um strap + Gr. ανθος flower.]

Any plant of the N.O. Loranthacew (see next). 1846 LINDLEY Veg. Kingd. 789 Loranthacew—Loranths... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of Loranths by the name of sepals in Viscum.

Loranthaceous (lorentelfes), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. Löranthäceæ, (Löranthus: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. Loranthaceæ (the mistletoe family).

1856 in Mayne Expos. Lex. Loranthad (loranthad). Bot. rare. [f. Lo-

1896 in Manne Expos. Lex.

Loranthad (lo-reen) and). Bot. rare. [f. Lo-ranth-us (see prec.) + -AD.] = Loranth.

1893 Athenaum 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz. may be mentioned. the loranthad Oryctauthus ruficanlis.

Lorate (lō-reit), a. Bot. [f. L. lōrum strap + -ATE 2] Strap-shaped.

1836 Lotdon Encycl. Plants 243 Pancratium littoralc...

Lorayn (e, variant of Loran Obs.

Lorayn (e, variant of Loran Obs.

Lorcha (lō-nfā), lorch (lōatf). [a. Pg. lorcha (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell); of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. Cogantr. Pinto's Trav. xv. (1663) 47 They entred our Lorch where most conveniently they could.

1857 Conden Specches (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1896 Gen. Register of Shifping 2 Sept., Abbreviations. Lor., Lorcha.

Lorche, -er, obs. forms of Lurch, -Er.

Lorche, -er, obs. forms of LURCH, -ER. Lorchipe, -uppe, obs. forms of LORDSHIP.

Lord |pid), sb. Forms: 1 hláfweard, hláford, -erd, (hlábard, hláfard), 2 laford, -erde, hlouerd, leverd, lhoaverd, lourde, lowerd, Orm. era, levera, monvera, nourde, nowera, Orm.
laferrd, 2-4 laverd, (3 lavard, læverd), 3-4
lover(e)d, lovuerde, (4lhord, lorld(e), 4-6 lorde
(4 gen. pl. lordene), 4, 6-8 lard(e, 4-lord. Also Sc.
LABD. In exclamations 6 leard, 7-8 lawd, 8 laud,
lurd; also Lud. [OE. hláford, once hláfweard (Ps.
civ. 17. Thorne's 'to hálf-wearde' is a mismint. lurd; also LUD. {OE. hlajora, once hlajaveard {I's. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to half-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr.-Wilck.), repr. a prehistoric form *hlaibward-, f. *hlaib (OE. hlif) bread, Loae + *ward (OE. weard) keeper (see WARD sb.). In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut lange) denotes the head of a bouge. the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'cat his bread' (cf OF. hlúf-úta, lit. 'breadeater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OF. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of L. dominus. The late ON. lavaror is adopted from ME.

adopted from ME.
With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod. G. brotherr, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. matmoder, Da. madmoder, Icel. matmodir) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.
For the phonology of the OE. word see Bülbing Ac. Elementarbuch §§ 367, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word becamemonosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic v and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

I. A master, ruler.

+1. A master of servants; the male head of a household. Obs.

household. Obs.

c 950 Lindisf, Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 46 Eadix de dezn done
middy cymes hlaferd his on-fand sua doende. c 1000 Ags.
Gosp. John xv. 15 Se deowa nat hwæt se hlafor[d] ded.
a 1175 Cott. Hom. 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde. samod
bowie. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1388 Dis maiden wile ic... to min
louerdes bofte hi-crauen. a 1300 Crisor M. 6691 If he [his
thain] liue oner a dai or tuin, pe lauerd sal vnderli na pain.
c 1450 Sir Amadace (Camden) I, He wold gif hom toe so
muche, or ellus more, As any lord wold enyr or quare.
c 1450 Holland Howlat 145 Bot thir lordis belyf [thai] the
letteris has tane. 1611 Bible Matt, xxiv. 46,

2. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only rheto-

jects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only rhetorical. Also lord and master.

Beowulf (Z.) 314 Alegdon da to middes marne peoden... hlaford leofne. c893 K. ÆLERED Oros. t. i. § 13 Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt letc.]. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 Forte don him [sc. man] understonden, þat he [sc. God] his hlaford was. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 275 Do ne mitte he [Lucifer] non louerd dbauen. c 1360 Harelok 6c7 þis is ure eir þat shal ben louerd of denemark. c 1330 Haris. & Amil. 2030 The squier biheld the coupes tho, First his and his lordes also. 1340-70 Alex. § Dind. 174 A wel-langaged lud let þe king sone Aspien. ho were lord of hur land. c 1350 Will. Palarne 3405 Swiche a lorld of lederes ne lined noust, þei held. c 1400 Destr. Trap 4054 Agamynon the gret was. Leder of þo lordis. 14. Voc. in Wir. Wilcker 620/22 Ciliurcha, a lord of thowsond knystes. 1513 Douglas Æneis x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane prynce and lard. 1530 Palsge. 680/1 It is a pytuouse case... whan subjectes rebell agaynst their naturall lorde. 1555 EOEN Decades (Arh.) 52 Stoope Englande stoope, & learne to knowe thy lorde & master. 1604 E. G[RINSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Instites III. xx. 185 The Citie of Cuseo, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realmes). 1628 Dichay Vop. Medil. (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie... they said were due to him being lord of the port. 1667 Milton P. L. xii. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. 1781 Gibuon Decl. § F. (1860) 11. kili. 575 The common people [in Mingrelia] are in a state of servitude to their lords. 1841 James Brigand iii, Who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but 1? 1855 Macaulay Ilist. Eng. xiii. 111. 321 A race which reverenced no lord, no king but himself.

1629 La Arace which reverenced no lord, no king but himself.

1631 La Arace which reverenced no lord, no king but himself.

1642 La Risuon Decade and here a control which has the

Striue to be Lords ore their Lords. 1506—Merch. 1. int. ii. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my servants.

b. fig. One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. Lords of (the) creation: mankind; now joeularly, men as opposed towomen.

a 1300 Cursor M. 782 O wityng bath god and ill 3ee suld be lauerds at 3011 will. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vin. xvi. (1495) 322 The some is the lorde of planetes. 1508 Dunnar Gold. Targe 220 The Lord of Wyndis. God Eolus. 1591 Spenser Ruins Rome xiv, As men in Summer fearles passe the foord Which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. 1592 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. vi. 3 My bosomes L. [sic] sits lightly in his throne. 1604 E. Gleinstone [P. Lords is Hist. Indies Int. ii. 179 There are some windes which blow in certaine regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. 1643 [Angler Lane. Vall. Achor 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. 1667 Dryden Ess. Dram. Poesic Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling. 1697—Fire Garg. In. 380 Love is Lord of all. 1744 Hobert in Lett. C'Less Suffolk (1824) 11. 207, 1. thought. they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation. 1774 Goldson, Val. Hist. (1776) 1. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniencies in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. 1779 Jefferson Corr. Wks 1859 I. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl II. x. 189 Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation. to take up his residence in a boarding house. where there are pretty women. 1830 J. G. Strutt Sylva Brit. 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. 1884 Browning Ferishtah, Family 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery.

te. vocatively. Sometimes = mod, Sir!
c to50 Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII. 322 Hyt
Redafenad la wynsuma hlaford. c 1205 LAY. 14078 Pa qued
Hengest to ban kinge, Lauerd harcne tidende. c 1300
Havelok 621 Lowerd, we sholen be wel fede. c 1300
Havelok 621 Lowerd, we sholen be wel fede. c 1300
Haterne 1430 Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi sawes! 15...
Adam Bet 467 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 158 They sayed, lord
we beseche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.
d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land,
louses, etc.). Now only poet. or rhetorical. (Cf.
LANDLORD.)

LANDLORD.)

LANDLORD.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 601-602 Als oure lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. vii. 156 Amonges lowere lordes bi londe shal be departed. 1475 Rauf Collegar 128 To mak me Lord of my awin. 1480 Waterf, Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS, Comm. App. v. 316 All suche lordes as have gutters betuxte that houses 1581 MULGASTER Positions XXXV. (1887) 125 Like two tenantes in one house belonging to severall lordes. a 1637 B. Josson Sad Sheph. 11. A nightle Lord of Swine! Ibid., 1 am a Lord of other geere! 1674 Ray Collect. Words, Making Salt 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord. 1697 Drivoen Virg. Georg. 1v. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. — Encid XII. 535 Turnus. Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining Sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. Mining. (See quot.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS Metal Mining Gloss, Lord, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'.

f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. King.) Often used with some transferred notion of sense 8.

1823, etc. [see Cotton Lord]. 1841 Corden in Morley Life (1902) 28 The cotton lords are not more popular than the landlords. 1900 Westm. Caz. 17 Jan. 10/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. spec. A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So lord of the manor (see MANOR). Lord mesne, paramount (see those words). † Lord in gross (see quot. 1696, and cf. Gross B. 2 e).

Lord of Ireland (Dominus Hibernix) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII.

a1000 O. E. Chron. an. 924, Hine zeces... to hlaforde Scotta cyning. 1258 Charter Hen. III in Tyrrell Hist. Eng. (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Godes fultome Kiog on England

loande Lhoauerd on Vrloand [etc.]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwayle.. To be king is lonerd wende. 433 Rolls of Partl. IV. 447/2 Savyng allwey to the Lorde of the Fee, eschates. 1435 Phid. 487 Aswell the Lordes and ye Circeins of Circes, as the Lordes and Burgeises. 1497 Act 12 Hon. VII, c. 12 Preamb. The Kyng of Scottis. . ought.. to..holde of you Sovereign Lorde his seid realne. 1530 Palson, 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1563 Homilies II. Regation Weck IV. (1859) 496 The Lords records. he perverted.. to the dishineriting of the right owner. 1691 Woon Att. Oxon, II. 110 The antient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessell. 1666 Phillips (ed. 5). Lord in Gross, is he who is a Lord without a Mannor, as the King in respect of his Crown. 1738 Payce Min. Cornub. 324 Lord of the land or fee. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) III. 427 The lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. 1839 Kergitter Hist. Eng. 1. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. 1901 Speaker 11 May 149/2 It might have weakened the feudal relation between ford and tenant.

4. A husband. Now culy poet. and humorous. Cf. Lady sb. 7.

4. A husband. Now only foet, and humorous, Cf. Lady sb. 7.)

831 Charter in Sweet O. E. Texts 445 Ymbe oet lond et cert de hire ebelmod hire halbard salde. a 1225 Ancr. R. 52 Ene ... nom & et berof & 3ef hire louerd. 1297 R. Grore. (Rolls) 8902 Damaisele. Ji louerd ssal abbe an name Vor him & vor is cirs vair wiboute blame. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 3918 Scho [Gaynore] kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile, ... And alle for falsede, and frawde, and fere of hir louerde! 1596 Shars. Tam. 38r. v. ii. 131 Tell these headstrong women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. 1681 VISCOUNTESS CAMPLEN in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 56 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mi. Comsbys house upon a visette. 1860-6 Pathone. Angel in He. n. n. iv, Love-mild Honoria, trebly mild With added loves of lord and child. 1861 Miss Yonge Fing. Stephantler xxx. 311 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord was not to be disuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 b.] Astrol. The planet that has a domi-

her lord was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 b.] **Istrol**. The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1391[see Ascendant]. 1585 Li pton **Theus. **Notable Th.** (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendent is infortunate in his fall. 1653 R. Sanders **Physiogra. 152 The Sun, when he is Alfridary or Lord of a Cholerick, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. 1819 Winson **Prict. Istrol.**, **Lord.** that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is. ... The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or domal dignity is in the cusp of such house. ... The lord of the lour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutional figure... The lord of the geniture is... supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. The Lord (vocatively Lord): God. Also (the **Lord** Lord** God, and occas. **my, thy, our (now rarely: see **p.*, his, etc. Lord.** Cf. Drightitis.

In the O. T. the Lord, a translation of the Vulgate Dominus, LXX. δ κύμους, commonly represents the ineffable name The (see Jenovari), for which Aooxai was substituted by the Jews in reading; in a few instances **Adonai** occurs in the Hebrew text.

c 1000 £LFRIC Hom.** II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforde δe leofað on ecnys-se. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 71** Lauerd god we biddeð þus. c 1200** Fizes δ Virtus (1888) 7 Dat ic am swibe forselt ageanes mine laferde god almihim. c 1200 Okmis 11301 Pe birrip bifor pin Laferrd Godd Cheolenn meoclike & lutenn. c 1250 Gen. δ Ex. 33. To thaunen δis werdes biginninge, δe, leuerd god, to wurdinge. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 6163 (Gött.) To moyses þan vr lauerd teld, Quat wise þai suid þair pask held. 1362 Lange. P. P. A. 1. 13** For to loue þi louerd leuere þen þiseluen. 1382 Wyclus i Kings xviii. 36 LordGod of Abraham, and of Vsanc, and of Vrael.

own ignorance of a matter. Lord have mercy (on us): (a) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (b) in trivial use (vulgarly lord-a-mercy) and in other corrupt forms: cf. LAWKS), as an

and in other corrupt forms: cf. LAWKS), as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) Lord bless me.

†Lord have mercy on me, the 'liae passion'.

1585 Highs Junius' Nomenclator 433 Heas. the Illiake passion. which the homelier sort of Phisicians doe call, Lorde have mercy vpon me. 1588 Shaks. L. L. v. ii.

119 Write, Lorde hane mercie on vs, on those three. 1592 Nashe Summers last Will 1706 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 153, I am sick, I must dye: Lord have mercy on vs! c 1634 R. West in Randolph's Poems (1668) B 5, The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then Lord have mercy writ upon a door. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables cexlvi. (1708) 262 Tis not a bare Lord have Mercy npon ns, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. 1713 Swift Cadenus & Vanessa Wks. 1755 111. II. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. 1722—

Stella's Birthday ibid, 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. 1751 Smollett Per. Piekle xxx, What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. 1784 11. Walfole Let. 8 June

(1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. 1808 Eleanor Sleath Bristol Heiress V. 159 There she died. Lord-a-mercy upon those that had a hand in such a business. 1830 Gen. P. Thomson Exer. (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant, .. and the Lord knows who. 1846 Mrs. Gore Sk. Eng. Char. (1852) 33 People comprised under the comprehensive designation of the Lord knows who'. 1888 J. Payn Myst. Mirbridge I. iii. 49 Lord a mercy, is that how she talks?

C. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf.

prise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf.

C. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. Lob, Lud.)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14-16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c 1384 Wyclif Scl. Wks. 111. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist... were men not bounden to shryve hem pus. c 1400 Lanfrane's Cirrurg. 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference betwix a cirurgian & a phisician. a 1548 Hall Chron, Hen. 17 161 Lorde how glad the poole people were of this Pardone. 1560-77 Missgonus III. iii. 69 Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a foole by his gowne and his capp. 1564-78 Bellevs Diad. agst. Pest. (1888) to Lorde God, howe are you channed! 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. III. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. 1632 Massinger & Field Fatal Deavy IV. i, O Lard, hee has made me smell offer all the world like Jetcl. 1687 Congerve Old Bach. II. iii, Lard, Consin, you talk odly. 1721 Amierst Terr. Ell. No. 44 (1754) 236 Lawd! Lawd! Dick, what shall's zay to our Kate, for leaving her at whome? 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam. I wonder you so much disturb yourself. 1792 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Oles to Gl. Puke vii. Wks. 1792 III. 10 Lord! what a buying, reading, what a racket! 1837 Margary P. Keen xxii, Lord, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly Our Lord now often with capital O); also the Lord.

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 243 Ure laford linesu crist je seið Sine me m.kil patestis facere. c 1200 Christ one erse cus hafelp don be Laferrd Crist one erse. c 1200 I leas k Virtues (1888) 7 Ac bidde we alle ure lauerd Crist. a 1235 Leg. Kath. 644 Lauerd, winne wið me. a 1300 Cristor M. 2808 To my lard ic am of-sene to crist ic haue vn-bunnin hene. a 1300 Create in Maskell Mon. Rit. II. 240 lhesu Krist [h]is anelepi sone, hure laveid. 1400 Lay Felks Mass Bk. App. iii. 125 Jou at a soolfaste leche, lord. 1500-20 Dunhar Poems xc. 3 Ome Lord 4 Hea. Crist. 1633 W. Rayse in Hardon's Angler iii. 8: For so our Lord was pleased, when

yeere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seaventy nine. 1625 Purchas Pilgrims II. 1705 In the yeare of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: The Lord's Prayer [= L. oratio Dominica], the prayer taught by Jesus to Ilis disciples: see Matt. vi. 9–13. The Lord's Supper [= L. cena Dominica, Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δεῖπνον 1 Cor. xi. 24], the Holy Communion. The Lord's table [= Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου 1 Cor. x. 21: cf. God's, the Lord's bourd (see Board sb. 6)] = Altar 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also Lord's Day.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism, The Crede, the Lordes prayer, and the tenne communidementes. 1646 J. Hall Poems 1, 13 [She] makes one single faithing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lords-prayer. 1876 Bancroft Hist. U.S. 11, xxx. 243 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. 1382 Welle 1 Cor. xi. 20 Therfore 3ou comying to gidere into oon, now it is not for to ete "the Lordes Supper. 1655 Flolley (title: A brief Declaracion Of the Lordes Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoyn our Affections, hath disjoyned our Judgements. 1755 Chamberle Pres. St. Gt. Brit. II. 16, 417) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. 1535 Coverdale: 1 Cor. x. 21 Ve cannot be partetakers off "the lordes table, and off the table off deuyls. 1660 Jer. Tantor Worthy Commun. 1, § 1, 22 lt (the Holy Sacrament) is by the Spirit of God called. the Lord's Table. 1704 Nelson Fest. § Fasts II. iv. (1707) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. 1852 Hook Ch. Dict. (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

tian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity. In these applications it is not used vocatively, exc. in the form my Lord (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. In early use employed vaguely for any man of

exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see BARON 1. In modern use, equivalent to Nobleman in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.

13.. Coer de L. 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! 21350 Will. Palerne 4539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordesse [=lordes] of plat lond. 1386 Rolls of Farlt. 111. 225/1 To the moost noble and worthiest Lordes, moost ryghtful and wysest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 442 Men myghten lordis knowe Bythere arraye, from obir folke. 1453 Rolls of Parlt. V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed bym... by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in Mem. Hen. VII (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 LATIMER Planghers (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the ploughe standeth. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, IV. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 SELLEN Titles Hon. 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stile all such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1845 DISBRALI Viv. Grey III. iii, The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 Browning Shop., 1485 social, takes his rest On Sondays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 Dally Express 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. To live like a lord: to fare luxuriously. To treat (a person) like a lord: to enter-

ously. To treat (a person) like a lord: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. Drunk as a lord: completely intoxicated; so † to drink like a lord. Similarly, to swear like a lord.

1531 ELYOT Gon. 1. xxvi. (1880) 1. 275 For they wyll say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde.

1623 Middle a Lord. 1651 Evelyn Charact. Eng. (1659) 48 The Geulemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes. 'As drunk as a Lord. 1681 T. FLATMAN Heracitius Kidens No. 6 (1713) 1. 56 They were as drunk as a Lord. 1690 Makins Gil Blas in. vii. 73 The landlord. said., we will treat you like a lord. 1861 THACKERN R. Lyndon XVIII. (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and l. as tipsy as a lord, came staggering after. 1892 Six W. HARGOURT Speech 20 Apr., We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† C. occas. A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. Obs. (Cf. 13.)

1526 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Farre excellying ye state of lordes, cries, dukes or kynges.

d. Lord-in-waiting, Lord of the Bedchamber; the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign. ously. To treat (a person) like a lord: to enter-

the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign. 1717 H. Peliuan in Lett. Citess Snffolk (1824) I. 18 The King forbad the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend..to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by..the ld of the bedchamber in waiting. 1860 W. G. Clank in I'ac. Tour 45 Furniture..the property, I suppose, of goldsticks, and .. lords-in-waiting. a 1865 Greytlle Mon. 11. (1835) H. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 Encycl. Brit. XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms..described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. 11 The Layle: the years temporal and spirit

9. pl. *The Lords*: the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). The Lords Temporal: the lay peers. The Lords Spiritual: the bishops who are peers of

and Ireland). The Lords Temporal: the lay peers, The Lords Spiritual: the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. The Lords' Act (see quot. 1800).

This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 Paston Lett. 1. 204 To make requisicion .. to the Lords espiritually and temporely in this present Parlement assembled. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 349 The Lordes of the opper house, and the common house assembled together.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. x. vii. § 1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spirituall and Temporall a Petition.

1675 Marvell Corr. celiv. Wks. 1872-5 11. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 II. Waltole Lett. (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 Ellackstone Comm. 1. 50 The legislatore of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, .. first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., State Papers 7/1 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. 11 commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 Moose Intercepted Lett. ii. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 Croty Geo. IV 218 An embassage from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. a 1865 Greville Mem. 11. (1885) 11. 408 He got the House of Common to sit on Saturday, .. in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 McArtin Hist. Own Times (1887) II. 257 The Lords. suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884. S. Dowell. Tax. & Taxes Eng. II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 Outoa Massarcnes iv, Dun't suppose I shall cver live to get into the Lords.

1622 Petity Pol. Anal. (1601) 25 Theyl may. .. be call'd by 1622 Petity Pol. Anal. (1601) 25 Theyl may. .. be call'd by

50. 4(1).

1672 PETTY Pol. Anal. (1691) 35 [They] may. be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 Polson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop. 11. 811/t The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges.

† c. transf. in Rom. Hist. Senators. Obs. 1618 Botton Florus (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. Sc. In various collocations (chiefly Hist.), as Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session (see these sbs.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in Lords Commissioners (in ordinary language simply Lords) of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. Also Lords Justices (of Ireland): the Commis-

Treasury; Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. Also Lords Justices (of Ireland): the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. Civil Lord: the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admirally, the others being Naval Lords, 1642 C. Verkon Consid. Exch. 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 Switer Jin. 10 Stella 16 May, Three hooks I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. 11. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 Lady Murray Mem. Baillies (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 Dilworth 1706 pc 74 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 Cross Digest (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]. Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 Marray P. Simple xxxix, A letter from your lordship to the First Lord —, only a few lines. 1879 McCarniy Hist. Own Times (1837) 11. 400 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 S. Dowell. Tax. 4 Taxes Eng. II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 Maxwell. II. II. Smith II. 182 He., became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 Hazell's Ann. 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its sopervision resting with the civil lord. 12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. Lord (High) Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chamellor, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † Lord Openty, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privey Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † Lord Creatin Scotch Uni

sities; hence Lord-rectorship. Also LORD-LIEU-TENANT, LORD MAYOR.

SILUS; RENCE Lord-rectorship. Also LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR.

1598 BARRET Theor. Il airres IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall.

1650 WHILLIOCKE Mem. (1853) HL. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfux. Bid. 237 (7 Joly) The conneil of state ordered the natrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches.

1660 [see 15 al. 1827 HALLAN Const. Hist. (1876) H. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as ord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 BURTON Scot Abr. 1. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness; it is brilliant. 1867 Nation (N. V.) 3 Jun. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (little) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd., now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. a 1673 W. Blanton in Bp. L. Coleman Ch. Amer. ii. 23, I came from England hecause I did not like the lurd-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 Royal Charter University Lond. § 5 The Lord Bishop Maltby; the Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

+ C. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of possibility Che. Live and the condendate of the probability of the Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

+ c. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. Obs.; but see 15 a (c).

1444 Extra.ts. Alerd. Reg. (1844) 1. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkynnay].

1444 k.xtra. ts. Alexal. Reg. (1844) 1. 13 Quhat time it be pless and to the said Lord Erle [of Orkymay].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated Ld., formerly † L. (pl. 1.L.), Lo.

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be sobstituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word of, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marqois of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a sonname or a territurial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marqoises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c, but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry. In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form my Lord (see 15) or the Lord. The latter survives in certain furmal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 Kolls of Parlt. V. 332/2 William Bonvyle Knyght, Lord Bonevile, his servauntes and adheraonts. 15.. Bk. of Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad. 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or burrony. .. And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christoned name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Baron[y], and nll his other sonnes no lords. 1945 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntle, Lord Gordoun and of Baugzenocht. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremount fought under his awne Banner. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, IV. vii. 61-64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created. Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — Rich. II, II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1626 Trussell. Contn. Daniel's Hist. Eng. 93 Sir John Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (title) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. a 1865 Grevelle Mon. II. (1883) 11. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick Fizclarence and Lord Westmoreland. Ibid. III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1899 McCarthy Hist. Own Times (1887) 11. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. The Lord Harry: see Harry 6.

b. The Lord Harry: see HARRY 6.

14. Jocular uses. a. As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain testive occasions. So Lord of Christmas (see Christmas 4), Lord of Misrule (see MISRULE), Summer Lord, etc. (obs. exc. Hist.), Harvest Lord

Summer Lord, etc. (obs. exc. Hist.), Harvest Lord (see Harvest sb. 7).

1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 73 Item the iiijth day of January [1551-2] the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thorrow London.. to the lorde mayer's to denner. 1551 Gribbal Hijhne, at Vork Ciji, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes.. to come unreuerently into any Church (etc.). 1628 in Crt. 47 Times Chas. I (1848) 1.311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes.. their lord of misrule. 1806 BLOOMFIELD Wild Flowers Poems (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. slang. A hunchback. (Cf. Lord-Fish.)

as thee.

b. slang. A hunchback. (Cf. Lord-Fish.)

The origin of this ose is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. The Diet. Canting Crew has a parallel sense of Lady.

a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew, Lord, a very crooked, deformed. Person. 1725 in New Cant. Diet. 1751 SMOLLET Per. Pic. xxviii, His pupil. was. on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of My Lord. 1817 Neuman Eng.-5p. Diet. (ed. 3), Lord. 8 (Joc.) Hombre jorobado. 1826

Lamb Elia ii. Pop. Pallacies, That a deformed person is alord. 1827 Besant The World word. 1 iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

15. My Lord (usually pronounced milo ad).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition of before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only arch.) (b) My Lord of (London, Canterbury, etc.): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (obs. or arch.). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only vocatively, as in my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis.

as in my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis.
c 1440 Fork Myst. xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde!
a 1470 Gregory in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit. (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxh.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 Palsgr. 433/2, I am somoned by a sergent at armes to apere byfore my lorde chaonceller. 1533 T. Cromwell. Let. 25 July in C.'s Life & Lett. (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recommende me vito you fetc.]. c 1560 Satir. Powns Keform. xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 Stanford Churche. Acc. in Antiquary XVII. 1684 At my lorde of Sarums commandment. 1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called. by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 Leyesster's Commonw. (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leyester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 Spetiam De non Temer. Eccl. (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that letc.]. 1635 Pagit Christianogr. (1640) I. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 Prevs Diary 3 Mar., My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 Evelyn Mem. 5 Nov., I was invited to dine at my Lord Tividale's. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 17 P. 4 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 Fielding J. Antrovas Pref. P. 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (a) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons overtly inferior in position) in speaking of

rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (b) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Ad-Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (c) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts. The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling my Lud or milud (see Luu).

1543 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recommend our hartlie and humil seruice vnto your lord-schip. 1599 Staass. Much Ado II. 1. 294 [Beatrice to Don Pedro] So I would not be should do me, my Lord. 1601

MUNDAY Downf. Earl Huntingdon II. ii. (1828) 34 Robin. What, Much and John! well met in this ill time. Little John. In this good time my lord. 1789 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Subj., for Painters 28 'Bravissimo! my Lor', replied Squalind. 1830 N. S. WHEATON Jrnd. 198, I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words My Lord, as if they were written My Lnd. 1870 Dickens E. Drood iv, He has been spoken to in the street as My Lord, under the impression that he was the llishop. 1893 Sir A. Gordon Earl Aberdeen 191 The minister .. turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

C. As nonce-vb., To 'my lord' (a person). 1831 Cartyles Sart. Res. III. vi, Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer? 1868 Yares Rock Ahead I. viii, His tenant..would. 'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. My lords: (a) the usual form of address

d. pl. My lords: (a) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (b) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designa-

department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500-20 Dunbar Poems lxxix, 1 My Lordis of Chacker, pleis 30w to heir My commpt. 1555 Ribley in Coverd. Lett. Martyrs (1564) for My Lordes, if in times past ye have letc. 1 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, iv. vii. 16 My Lords, We were fore-warned of your comming. 1727 Pope etc. Art of Sinking 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. 1871 Rontledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Ang. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water with 'my lords' at Whitchall.

III. 16. attrib. or appositive, and in Comb., as lord-lover. -suitor: lord-hating. -loving. -ridden

lord-lover, -suitor; lord-hating, -loving, -ridden adjs.; lord-breed nonce-wd., a breed or race of lords; lord-farmer, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; + lords' room, app. a room or compartment on the stage

manor by a rent paid to the bishop; †lords' room, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1862 Darwin in Life & Lett. (1887) II. 385 Ablest men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older *Lord-breeds. 1718 R. Frampron in T. Evans Life (1876) 161 The *lord farmer there had been offering a small fine to renew with the two preceding Bishops who both refused. 1777 Town & Country Mag. June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq.; lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XXIII. 384 The *lord-hating gang to which he..appertains. 1855 Tennyson Mand 1. XXII. V, O young *lord-lover, what sighs are those, For one that will never be thine? 1856 Emrson Eng. Traits, Char. Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 The conservative, moneyoloving, *lord-loving English are yet liberty-loving. 1849 R. Cobben in Morley Life (1902) xviii. 682 A servile aristocracy-loving, *lord-ridden people. 1599 B. Jonson Er. Man and of Hum. II. i, Hee powers them out as familiarly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them ouer the stage, in the *Lords roome. 1609 Dekker Guls Horne-bk. vi. 28 Let our Gallant...presently advance himselfe vp to the Throne of the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (hinch is now but the Stage Suburbes). 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1V. 471 He likes to have *lord-suitors lounge.

Lord (lord), v. Also 3-4 laverd. [f. Lorn sb.] 1. intr. + a. To exercise lordship, have dominion.

a 1300 E. E. Psatter ciffl, 19 Laverd in heven graiped sete
his, And his rike til alle sal Laverd [Vulg. dominabitar] in
blis. 1489 Caxron Faytes of A. I. i. 8 Metridates whiche
lorded vpon xxiiij, contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyranni-

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now rare exc. const. over.

1377 Langle P. Pl. B. x. 84 pe more he... lordeth in londes be lasse good he deleth. 1548 Latters Ploughers (Arl.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And nowe they lorde and preache not. 1579 Stensers Sheph. Cal. Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole groune there mought I se, And loathed Paddocks lording on the same. 1594—Amoretti x, She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her freewill. 1633 P. Fletcher Elisa n. vii, Her. sister ... Alicia, in whose face Love proudly lorded. 1641 Million Cl. Gord. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The hatefull thirst of Lording in the Church. first bestow'd a being upon Prelaty. 1671—Samson 265 They had by this ..lorded over them whom now they serve. 1685 Dryden tr. Lucretius 111, 242 That haughty King, who lorded ore the Main. .. Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. 1777 Burke Address King Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. 1833 Chalmers Const. Man (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lorded over by a power of moral evil. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) I. xiv. 151 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. 1881 Blackmose Christowell xxxi, I am not one to be lorded over by a man no better than myself.

c. So To lord it, chiefly with over.
1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. July 176 They. lord it as they list. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. viii. 44, I see them Lording it in London streets. 1638 Penit. Conf. vii. (1657) 145 Lording it over the Consciences of the people. a 1704 T. Brown Praise Drimkenness Wks. 1730 I. 37 She [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. a 1716 South. Serm. (1823) V. 409 Though reason and judgment woold weil to Christ, yet the man does not, because his affections lord it. 1775 Mao. D'Arblav Let. Nov. in Early Diary, He disdains submitting to the great or Lording it over the little. 1820 W. Invine Sketch Ek., Rip Van Winkle 1 The Kaatskill mountains .

manage, rule. rare.
c 1586 C'ress Pembroke Ps. LxxvIII. xxii, [Their] heritage he shared to the race..of godly Israell, To lord their

lands. Ibid. cvt. xv, [God] Left them to be. Lorded by foes. 1691 J. Wilson Belphagor I. ii, Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. 1807 J. Barlow Columb. v. 660 Austria's tilded hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lorded long before. 1818 Keats Endym. II. 894 The look Of his white palace. And all the revels he had lorded there.

3. +a. To make (a man) a lord or master. b.

3. † a. To make (a man) a lord or master. b. To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a 1340 Hampole Psalter xviii. 14 If þai ware noght lordid of me [Mistransl.: L. si met non fuerunt dominati]. 1610
Shaks, Temp. 1. ii. 97 He being thus Lorded, did beleene He was indeed the Duke. 1643 WITHER Campo Musre 69 Ev'ty one of those That hath for any services, beene Lorded. 1720 Humor. Lett. Lond. Frul. (1721) 16 Thou shalt be told. Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Lorded. 1787 Minor 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell. . has been lately Lorded. 1889 FURNIVALL in Pall Mall G. 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was lorded) making me known .to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD Lett. Ix. (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge: not lording the prelates was another. 1656 S. H. Golden Law 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? 1660 Charac. Haly 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Lorded.

Lordan(e: see LURDAN.

Lord-borough. One who has quasi-manotial

Lordan(e: see LURDAN.
Lord-borough. One who has quasi-manotial rights in certain English boroughs: see quot.
1751 Fig. Grazetteer IL. s.v. Wolverhampton, The dean is Ld.-borough of Wolvenhampton, Codsall, Hatherton and Petshall...and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deodands, escheats [etc.].
Lord-dom (lp ad dom. For forms see Lord sh. [OF. hddford-dom, f. hddford Lord sh. + -dom.]
† a. The position of being lord, lordship (obs.). b. nonce-use. The state of things characterized by the existence of lords. the existence of lords.

the existence of lords.

c897 K. Eleked Gregory's Past, xvii, 121 Se de on larcowes onlichesse da denenga des enddordomes Recierd to hlaforddome. c1200 Orann 11851 Te labe gast A33 eggebb lies beowess. To geomeim after lafertidom. c1220 Hall Meid, 11 Is al to muchel lanerddom & meistrie brinne bis cande interred tus. 1824 New Monthly Mag. X, 521 There is no country. In which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

Torden to be Lumby.

Torden to be furnish.

Lorden: see LURDAN.

** Lordfast, a. Obs. rare=1. In 5-fest. [f. Lord sb. + Fast a.] Bound to a lord.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. xiii. 20 These men that ar lord fest thay cause the ploghe tary.

thay cause the ploghe tary.

Lord-fish. [Cf. Lord sb. 14 h.] (See quot.) 1836 Varrell. Brit. Fishes II. 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of morrhua, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short. Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was Lord-fish.

Lordful (løudful), a. rare = 1. [f. Lord sh. +

FUL.] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence Lordfully adv., in a lordly manner; nobly. c 1450 Miron Saluacioun 1178 This lordfulle child [sc. 1580], 1836 GEN. P. THOMSON Exerc (1842) IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said boldly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

the offspring of the by-gone time.

† Lordhead. Obs. For forms see Lord sh. and -Head. [f. Lord sh. + Head.] - Lordshift.

• 1250 Gen. & Ex. 190 In de moste and in de leste he forles Ilis louerd-hed quuanne he mis-ches. a 1300 Corsor M. 4837 We prai bi lauerd-hed pat fou wald vs help in nede. c 1325 Metr. Hom. (1862) in Of that tour nou spek I. For laverdhed and for maistri, That Nembrot havid first of man.

+ Lordify, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Lord sh. + - (1 FY.] Trans. To make a lord of.

1663 T. Pourier Witty Combat in i, The lordific thee, John .: thou shalt no more be plain John .. but my lord John.

Lording (Lindin) sh. Forms: 1. hlafording

Lording (lēudin), sb. Forms: t hláfording (Sweet), 2-3 lover(e)ding, 3 Orm. laferrdinng, 3-4 laverding, (lhording), 3-lording. [f. Lond + -1NG 3.]

3-4 laverding, (Ihording), 3-10rding. [I. Lord sb. + -Ing 3]

1. = Lord sb. 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely sing. = Sir!, frequent in pl. = Sirs! Gentlemen! Also, my lording! Obs. exc. arch. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 179 Pe riche be ben louerdinges straien be wreeche men, be ben underlinges. c1200 Oran. g18 Nn, laferrdinngess, loke we Whatt tiss ma33 us bitachem. c1205 LNr. 27304 Lanerdinges, quazō Luces ba, Mahun eou beo lide. c1250 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Mise. 27 Lordinges and leuedis bis is si glorius miracle. c1250 Gen. M. A. 27304 Lanerdinges, quazō Luces ba, Mahun eou beo lide. c1250 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Mise. 27 Lordinges and leuedis bis is si glorius miracle. c1250 Gen. 420 Ayenb. 67 pis zenne is ine nele manneres ase ine sergons aye hire hordinges. 1275 Barbour Brace 1. 445 Lordingis, quiha likis for till her, The Romanys now begynys her. 1382 Wyclif Dent. x. 17 The Lord oure God he is. Lord of lordyngis. a 1400-50 Alexander 2575 be leche lokid ouire be lynes 'my lording' he said, 'l am nost gilty of bis gile'. c1450 Hollano Howlat 628 Quhat fele armes. Of lordingis and sere landis. The said persewant bire. 1568 T. Howell. Newe Sonets (1879) 149 Lo Lordynges, here by take a vewe. 1591 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611) 29 Lordings forbeare, for time is comming fast, That deeds may trie what words can not determine. 1599 Sharss, etc. Pass. Pilgr. xy, It was a Lordings daughter, the fairest one of three. 1622 Flettcher Beggars Bush v. i, If't be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording le looke, Lordings! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of LORD: A little lord, a petty

LORD-LIEUTENANT.

2. As diminutive of Lord: A little lord, a petty lord, usnally in a contemptuous sense.

2. 1577 STANYHURST JEMES, etc. Epit. Ld. Louth (Arb.) 150
The Lord Baron of Louth... was trayteronsly murthred by Mackmanghoun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577.

1589 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesie 111, xix. (Arb.) 229 Such new es ay Lording for Lord. 1611 STANKS. Wint. T. I. ii. 62 He wes ay Lording for Lord. 1611 STANKS. Wint. T. I. ii. 62 He wes ay Lording for Lord. 1611 STANKS. Wint. T. I. ii. 62 He wes looyes: You were pretty Lordings then? 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Gent. Eng. n. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordings might have beaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A Soft of apple or pear. (Cf. Lordillen 2.) 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hord., Ang. (1670) 22 Pears. Windsor... Sugar-Pear, Lording Pear, &c. 1614, Scpt. 24 Apples... Summer Pearmain, Lording-apple. 1676 Worllock Cyder (1601) 210 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

Lording ([p]adin]), vbd. sb. [f. Lordin. 1. The office of a right bysshop is ferre of from lordinge. 1610 Gru its Herality III. xvii. (1611) 150 When theysit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which study action Spencer in his Shepheard's calender calleth the lording of Frogs. (See Lord v. t.) 1579.] 168 Min. 108 Tourne Kings (1650) 40 The censorious and superclitious lording over conscience. 1659 W. Morke Coven quark koody xxi. 193 To exonerate themselves they transferre this Lording over conscience. 1659 W. Morke Coven quark koody xxi. 193 To exonerate themselves they transferre this Lording. on the fishop's. 1864 Horrors Verot. 1870. [I. I. III. 112 Possibly the fifteen days lording it at Slays may have broken in. on his outfit. 1890 T. Hakov in New Rex. Jan. 20 The present lording of nonage over maturity.

Activity. 1611 Spead Hist. Gl. Brit. ix. ix. (1623) 607 As was the Lashion of those Lording times. 1865 W. Lancaster. Prederica 52 Cuts. .. mets me out a little lording mook.

Lording ([p]adin. p. pr. a. [I. I. I. Ord.

Lord-lieutemant. Pl. lords-lieutemant, s. lord lieutenants.

1. The title of various high officials holding

1. The title of various high officials holding deputed authority from the sovereign.

† a. In Scotland. Obs.

1455 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and source that the lord Lievtenand said haue ferme and stable qubat the said Ranald did. 1547 Reg. Pricy Council Scot. I. 81 As salbe thocht expedient he my Lord Lientennent.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Strafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1648 SELDEN Titles Hon. 57 Some succeeding Princes... had their... Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland,. then whom, no Lieutenants in Christendome... comes nearer Kinglike State. 1648 Art. Peace in Millon's Bris. (1847) 257/1 To such other place as his majesty's lord lientenant...shall appoint. 1702 Lond. Gaz. No. 3841/3 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. at 1865 Greville Mem. It (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-licutenants. He also recommends qualified persons for the office of justice of the peace.

Lord-lientenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, etc., which then reverted to the Crown.

1557-8 Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Many, c. 3 & 5 The Lorde Leiutenante or the Lorde Wardeine..durying the tyme of any bis or their Commission shall and maye heare order and determine the same Offences by his or their discretyons. 1642 Declar. Lords & Comm., For Rais. Forces 22 Dec. 7 That the Loid Lientenants..do..appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjintor, to be resident

in the sayd Counties to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1710 CRAMSERIANE Pres. St. Gt. Brit. 1. 11. ed. 23) 143 For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant... may levy every Year one fourth part... of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70.000% a Month. 1830 Penny Cr. L. XV. 216 1 From the reign of Philip and Mary the lords-lieutenants have had the charge, under the sovereign, of raising the militia in their respective countres. a 1865 GREVILLE Mem. 11. (1883) III. 63 Vi Court yesterday to make Lord Grey Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland.

† 2. Applied to the second-in-command of an army, when a peer. Obs.

1544 Late Exped. S. ot. 4 in Dalyell Fragm. St. His., (1788). Wherof my Lorde Admyral ledde the vanigard, and Therile of Hertford, beinge Lorde Lieutenaunt, the hattay'll. Ibid. 6 The Lord Lieutenaunt sent with diligence to the vanuarde, that they shudde merche towardes the towne.

Hence Lord-liente nancy, the office of a lord-

hentenant.

1876 Baneroff Hist, U.S. IV, xxx, 58 He had just obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother. 1884. Dowell Tal. A. Antel Reg. II. 103 Carteret, turned out of the lord-lieutenancy about the same time, was now in open

Lordlike (losdlaik), a, and adv. [See -LIKE.] A. a.r. Resembling, befitting, or characteristic of a lord; lordly. Now ra c.

te Chuich Hence + **Lordlikeness.**

+B adt. After the fashion of a lord, dominoet-

** **B** adt. After the fashion of a lord, domineet-glv. Also, as beins a lord; sumpthously. Cvs. 1888 k. 189 in Coverdale Lett. Various 1814 1918.

1888 k. 189 in Coverdale Lett. Various 1814 1918.

1881 k. 189 would at these my words Lordelike stange to start and spit thereat. 1874 it. Various affects the Political of your solves foreidee out the Clergie p. Political of your solves foreidee out the Clergie p. Political of your solves foreidee out the Clergie p. Political to the Political of the Alberta Starte and the control of the plant devout. 1727 B. 418 J. P. Data, Lordest, a great as greater.

Lordlity [Fither]. adv. rare. [I. 1 ORDLY a. + Y. -] In a lordly fashion.

1611 C. 1. 1. Portifical and start positifically, foreidey. 1891 R. K. 1180 C. 1. Drian, M. 2. 4 and given who smoke basitions and carry themselves hours.

Lordliness [I. LORDLY a. +

Lordliness Wadlines. [6 Lennly a. +

-NESS.] +1 The condition or state of a lord. C75. +1 The condition or state of a lord. Cre.

1380 Wyr. 1872. 185 32. Clerkis & religious foke that other unkwidels nest lordines within loss here & say hat letc't created nest of receives within loss here & say hat letc't created in the year of lordes. 1540 Chisa Hurr 2011, 1641 in hy ambation yee seek Londinesse, much if it for your 1577-87 H. Noshi, Chron I 132 i Toferret out concade, clause for the supporte of their whe private out of the letch loss for the supporte of their whe private out of the local seek. I have so meeke. 1641 Sate Navy, 1852 and 1874 Navy, 1852 and 1874 Navy, 1853 and 1874 Navy, 1853 and 1874 Navy, 1853 and 1874 Navy, 1854 Navy, 1855 and 1874 Navy, 1855 Navy, 1855 and 1874 Navy, 1855
2. The disposition proper to a lord; dignity, grandeur. Frequent in bad sense; Arrogance,

langhtiness, imperiousness.

149 Couplouse etc. Frasm. Tar. Titus of He must evercome more by centylnes, than by londelynes. a 158 Couplouse more by centylnes, than by londelynes. a 158 Couplouse for the conditions of Superious I, viii. 1796 of the Intolerable Londliness of Superious did some good. 1570 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 1. 14 From hence it is the Grandeur and Londlyness of the Cardinals does spring. 1713 DE. Whathos True Briton No. 42 H. 385 The Arbitrary Temper and Londliness of Calvin. 1741 Richardson Fancea 1354, 1. 11 See the Lordliness of a high condition! 1883]. Parker Frue Chydde 250 There are instincts of lordliness in man which are to be accounted for. 1884 CH RCH Bacon in. 225 The Latin in which Ithe Wormen Organium! is written. has ... the lordlines of a great piece of philosophical legislation.

Lordling ([Tadlin]). [f. Lord 5t. +-Ling.]

Lordling (Padlin). [f. LORD sb. + -LING.]

1. A little or puny lord: often in contemptnous consc. Occas. - LORDING sb. 1.

sense. Occas. - Lording sb. 1.

1175 Lav. 1264 Lusteh louerdlings. 1138 Sir Ferund.
1186 Lordynges, wel se wyteb alle, how Jero.]. 1196
Galesk Jr. Balon in E. What say you Royall Lordings to my Pyer? 1746 Smollett Reproof 163 While the young lordling struts in native pride. 1788 Lule. Blowle Geo. Rateman H. 47. I should sink myself to a level with the secondrel lordling who employs you. 1800 Colletted. Lett.. Conneys. etc. 1. 128 How long will... this hive of nations submit to the guidance of litterateurs and lordlings? 1824-9. Landon Imag. Comr. Whs. 184 11. 220 The said conjuror... possess the faculty of making the precious metals out of ... the skulls of young lordlings and gentlefolk. 1872 Lovge. If aparde Jan 11. Interlude left. Student's T. Listen, Lordlings, while I tell. 1889 M. Morris Claverhouse x. (1885) 170 One of these independent lordlings, Colin MacDonald of Keppoch.

+2. A kind of apple. Obs. (ef. LORDING sb. 3.) 1725 Bradery Fam. Diet. 11. sv. October, Apples now in rime. are the. Costard Lordling Parsley Apples.

Lordly (gridh . a. and air. Forms : see LORD sc. and -Ly. [OE, hlajordlic, f. Loko sb. + -Ly.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting of lords; administered by lords. Now rare.
2 a 1000 in Napier O. F. Glosses (Aneed, Oxon) 187/1
Heroicus, id est mobile, hlafordlic. c 1200 Triu. Cell. Hom.
23 Chireche. . is deped on boc kiriaca. i. dominicalis, hat ion englis lowerdlich hus. c 1450 Tw. in Wr. Wülcker 623 14
Herilis, kordlyche. 1530 Pst.56e. 317/2 Lordlyke belongyng
to a lorde. 1645 J. Corrox B Bar Ch. New Eug., 35 The Government of his [Christ's] Kingdome is not Lordly, but
Stewardly and Ministeriall. 1653 J. Hatt. Paradoxes 4
Lordly or absolute Monarchy is the best and most natural
Government 1841 Mixt. in Noncomf. 1. 241 Pensioning
off supernmerary members of lordly houses. 1862 R.
VANGHAN Noncomformitit 322 The more learned of this class
were ardent in their support of a lordly prelacy.
2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes.

2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes, appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions:

appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Belitting a lord; honourable, noble.

2a 1400 Marke Arik. 138 Thow are be lordlyeste lede bat ever lone lukyde. Isid, 256 Pe conquerour. Alowes hame gretly theire lordly avoves. a 1533 Lo. Berriers lordly and valvaunt in vertices. 1829 Gen. P. Hoomson Each. 1541 Live He., aggregate of good which arises to the lordlier part of the creation. 1840 Cartain Heroes (1855 253 It is truly a lordly spectacle him this great soul takes in all kinds of men and objects a Falstaff, an Othello, a Juliet, a Coriolanus. 1859 C. Bernier Associat, Principle 1, 25 Fa coury and the chase afforded to the abbat, the most lordly recreationed the time. 1886 Science Preas. Prat. Prace and kings condensed int. one.

Par. Ps. cxxxvi. ; He is more lettly than all emperors and kings condensed int. one.

b. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful.

1377 Laxit. F. F. Ritt, in late lawe is so lardeliche and loth t. make ende. 1530 Paistr. 61 i Are you waven so lordely that you can not pluke of your hosen your selfe?

a 1548 Hatt Chema. Fac. R. F. So Whome he, had, competed by lardely and streite commandemente. 1588 L. 11 it. Chema. Fac. R. A. 4; A minister may not be lordly oner Gode people it Pet. v. 3). 1600 Hollawh Lifty v. v. v. v. 1273 He was an imperious and in ally commandential This I fac. 66 chem. The lift into the Minister it be included in the secretic of discipline. 1695 Maxify chemical in C. diaments: 1512 L. Tax. 67 chem. A. C. diaments: 1513 L. Tax. 68 chemical secretic of the Figlish, was not foreotten in France. 1681 Division of the American Lag. in Legisland Rep. 1881 Legisland Reg. In Hunters tears. 168-74 Tracker L. A. A. 1824 Legisland Reg. 1881 Legisland Reg. 1882 Maxify and Reg. 1881 Legisland Reg. 1883 Maxify and Legisland Reg. 1885 Legisland Reg. 1885 Legisland Reg. 1885 Maxify in Legisland Reg. 1885 Legisland Reg. 1885 Legisland Reg. 1885 V. Switzelland Reg. 1885 V. Reg. 188

3. Of things Suitable for a lord; bence, grand,

magnificent, noble, 1535 C VER, ALF Puring a nordly disashe magniticent, noble.

1836 C VER, and Park N. C. Shell, broughte forth butter for a nordly disease.

1870 E. Good Top. Kingd. u. cls. 1. parcing of his kinstnen hie. i. Isfite Lordely chapte. 1864 Drayte N. Ch. 1. y. Under the extension of whose lordly arms. The small bitus wardled their harmonious charms. 1810 Sec. vi. La h. cl. L. viv. On this bold brow. a lordly river. 1832 TENSIN Fall Art i. I built my soul a lordly pleasurehouse. 1890 H. G. Darns, W. nophon I. p. Ixaxviii. Cyrus was five g at lordler game than certain irrepressible fall tribus.

4. absol. In early use quasis, b. a lordly person, 1470 Go.agris A. Gazii, 1270 T. that lordly on loft that uffy can but. 1535 Coverhaut. 20b xxxiv. 10 He hath no respecte vito the personnes of yellordly. 1829 JAMES (Foodman is, No meeting of the high, the rich, and the ordly. 1849 C. Brott Abbrah xvi. 144 He still advocated he help, aberal, and effective.

5. Comb.

1860-6 PATMORE Angel in Ho. 11, 11, iii, I am so proud of rederick, Hes so high-bred and lordly-like With Mrs.

B. adv. After the manner of a lord: in a lordly

B. adv. After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner both in good and bad sense.

1393 Langle F. Fl. C. N. 241 Lordliche for to lyven, and likyngliche be dothed. 1398 I revisa Barth. De F. R. Nyll. cland. 1495 722 By his socour, that, sauyth all lordly and myethly. 1420 Antires of Arth. 459 Ponce MS.) And at be listes one be lande lordely done liste. 1440 Fromp. Part. 3126 Lordly. dominanter. 1589 Greene Menaphon Arth. 61 To rebute him for tryannising so Lordle ouer the boies. 1788 Sangle. Rastard 45 Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown. 1811 Come Picturesquevin. (Chandos) 26'1fl' said. he, 'remember right, I was most lordly dronk last night'. 1870 Morris Earthly Far. II. 111, 279 In a land where few were poor, if none Were lordly rich. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 407 Love is his tyrant, and hive lordly in him. Comb. 1864 Dasent Test & Earnest (1873) II. 263 Who is you lordly dressed man who is walking along the street? Lord Mayor.

Lord Mayor.

1. A title formerly limited to the mayors (see MAYOK) of London, York, and Dublin, but recently extended to the mayors of some other large towns,

extended to the mayors of some other large towns, e.g. Liverpool. Nirmingham, Sheffield, etc. Lord Mayor's coal (see quot. 1842). Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. o, the day on which the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the Aldermen and other city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. Lord Mayor's man: see Quota-man, Quota 1 h. Lord Mayor's Show, the procession on Lord Mayor s Day, c 1554 Ball Ded. Bonner's Articles i. 7 h, Here is as wise an order towardes, as maister Harry my Lord Mayors foole had bene of counsell therein. 1589 J. Ridle Birl, S. holast.

885 The Lorde maior, or chiefe instice, prafectus pratorio, 1605 Marston Dutch Contream in: i. D. 4b. All will scarce make me so high as one of the Gyants stilts that stalkes before my Lord Maiors pageant. 1638 Barer tr. Balan. 18 Lett. (vol. 11.) 38 Had it not been to see my Lord Mayors shew, I had not been seene in the citie. 1678 Will of R. Namulers (Somerset Ho.), A Lord Mayors spoon. 1717 Prior Alma 1. 377 Hyou dine with my lord mayor, Roastbeef and venison is your face. 1761 Ann. Neg. 235 A proverb, that the lord mayor's day's generally a bad one. 1807 Sir R. Witson Frul. 7 June in Life (1862) H. viii. 253, 1. would not have exchanged meals with the Lord Mayor of London. 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg., Annt Fanny, Had the coal been a 'Lord Mayor's coal', viz. a slate. 1859 H. Kinschtz G. Hamilya xxxii. (1860) 286 Brinside was in the habit of saying that he was like the Lord Mayor's fool—food of everything that was good. a 1865 Greville Mem. 1. (1885) H. 51 The Queen must have known it was Lord Mayor's Day.

2. slang. 'A large crowbar' (Farmer). 1880 D. C. Murkey Danger, Catspaw 24 There's ... the crowbar, from a Lord Mayor down to a pocket jemmy. Hence Lord-Mayoralty, the position of Lord Mayor.

Mayor.

1882 Society 4 Nov. 16 1 Lord mayoralties and high shrievalties follow almost as a matter of course.

Lordolatry (lenderlatri), jocular, [i. Lordolatry (lenderlatri), jocular, [ii. Lordolatry (lenderlatri), in the extent and prevalence of Lordolatry in this country, 1881 R. F. I unto in Academy 1 Oct. 258/3 England, with her peculiar 'lordolatry', this ks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an available.

Lordosis leidersis, Path. [mod. l., a. Gr. λύρδωσις, f. λορδός bent backward.] Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front. ryo4 HARRIS Lex. Techn. Lorisisis, by some Writers, is the Lerm for the bending of the Rack-bone forwards in Children, &c. 182z-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 249 Lorisisis, imported procurvation of the head and shoulders or anterior crookedness. 1894 Laucet 3 Nov. 1030 Year vertreme lordosis is present. 1899 Allbuti's Syst. Med. VII. 165 A lorisosis was very evident.

Thence Lordotic φtik a. [see -0.716], pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

1856 in Marke Eages. Lea.

Lordsake, int. Sc. colloq. [Short for 'for the Lord's sake .] An exclamation expressing surprise. 1851 Ramsay Kemin, Ser. n. 91, 'l am going to send the young laird abroad . to see the world'; . 'But bord-sake, Laird, will no the world see him?' 1891 H. HALIBLETON Lords and ladies. 'A very general name for

Arum ma. ulatum L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the

light the ladies' Britten & Holland Plant.n..

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Lords and Ladies,
37mm. 1821 CLARE I'il. Minstr. 1. 99 Oft under trees we
nestled in a ring. Culling out 'lords and ladies',
1901 Lorgin. Mag. Apr. 533 She set boys to collect roots of lords

Lord's day. [Properly, The Lord's Day = L. dies Dominicus, -ca (whence F. dimanche Domingo, It. Domenica , Gr. ή κυριακή ήμέρα Rev.

Lorininge, It. Formenica , Gr. ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα Kev. i. 10.] A Christian appellation for Sunday. In the 17-18th c. Lord's day (without the article) was somewhat widely used (not exclusively among Puritans) as an ordinary name for the day. This use seems to be partially retained by some Nonconformists (expressions like next Lord's day' appearing occasionally in announcements of services. Otherwise, the Lord's day is the only form now current, and it is commonly employed only when the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day.

form now current, and it is commonly supposed the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day.

1175 Lamb. Hom. 41 Sunedei is inaten bes lauerdes dei. 1308 IEEM SARTIL IN P. R. IX. AXI. (1495) 358 The fyrste day hight the lordes day and Sonedaye. 1339 Bury Willie (Camden 177 Vpon enery Lord's day, called Sonday, throughout enery yere of the said terme. 1660 Pervs Diary 4 Mar., 4th. Lord's day. Before I went to church I letc. 1677 Act 29 Chas. II, c. 7 § 1 For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. 1710 C. FEENNES Diary (1888 201 They come in Coaches and drive round, but it is only Lords day nights and some nights. 1759 B. FAWCETT Pref. to Barter's Saint's R. (1836 4: On Lord's days. aperson. might overhear hundreds of families engaged in singing poalms. 1888 JEAN L. WATSON Life R. S. Candlish viii. 97 Multitudes were thus induced to travel on the Lord's day.

attrib. 1901 Wittaker's Ahmanack 285 (Societies and Institutions. Lord's Day Observance Society.

Lordship [Gradfip). sb. For forms see LORD

Lordship (\$\tilde{q}^2\) down for forms see LORD sb. and ship. Also 4 lordchip, 5 lorchuppe.

1. The dignity and functions of a lord; dominion, rule, sovereignty; ownership of or dominion + on,

rule, sovereignty; ownership of or dominion † on, over (something specified); rarely pl. (897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past, xxviii 200 Donne we agystað wið ån blafordas, donne agystað wið ån blafordas, fone. (1810) 18 Tille Adelwolf gaf he. Lordschip ouer alle þe londes bitner Donner & Tnede. 1388 Wyclfr Kom. (190 Deeth schal no more hane lordschip on hym. Ya 1400 Morle Arth. (24 Sistantia) Morleded. Salle be my leuetenante, with lordchipez ynewe. (1400 Maxnew, (Roxh.)), (4 Pis apple betakens þe lordschepe hat he had ouer all þe werld. (1425 Eug. Cong. Irol.) 136 The kynges of Englond owen wel to haue the lordship of Irland. 1450-1530 Myrr. onr Ladye 74 The lordeship of all sinne may be so caste out of vs. 1 that letc.]. 1561 T. Nokton Calciu's I nat. 1v. 59 Peter . exhorteth them so to fede the flo.ke, not as vsing a Lordship ouer the Clerkie. 1865 FETHERSTONE II. Calciu on Acte xiv. 19 They challenge to themselves no Lordship, they hunt after no gaine. 1611 BIBLE Mark 3. 42 They which are accompted to rule ouer the Gentiles, exercise Lordship oner them. 1625 Massinger

New II ap III. ii, Spite of his Lordship and his Collonelship, ... I will make him render...a strict accompt. 1645 Miltoo Tetrach, Wks. 1738 I. 218 Our first parent had Lordship over Sea, and Land, and Air. 1685 Baxter Paraphr. N. T. Mark viii. 38 Will Preferment, Lordship, and Pomp, .. recompense him? 1807 Wordsw. White Doe II. 55 But not for bordship or for land, My Father, do I clasp your knees, 1851 Dixon W. Penn NXI. (1872) 184 They claimed the lordship of the soil. 1876 Baxcrott Hist. U.S. IV. i. 313 Parliament had asserted an absolute lordship over the colonies in all cases whatsoever. 1900 Edin. Rev. July 57 The Templars acquired lordship over not less than 9,000 manors.

Used to render L. dominatio, as the title of an

order of angels.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 342 Dominationes sind hlafordscypas zecwedene. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 219 He 3escop tyen
engle wered. Dominationes, hlafordscipe.

† b. collect. = lords. Obs.

1340-70 Alisaunder 335 Pe Lordship of Laceedemonie bed hem ban.

2. The land belonging to a lord, the territory under his jurisdiction; a domain, estate, manor,

2. The land belonging to a lord, the territory under his jurisdiction; a domain, estate, manor, seignory.

2386 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 392 If eny siche lordeschips be... Alienyd or take fro hem. 1399 Rolls of Partl. 111. 452/1. Castels, Maners, Lordeshipes, and other Possessions. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Priz. Priz. 135 Who-so coveryth a roialme or a lorchuppe to Purchase. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 183 The boundes and lorshyppes of the sayd Mercyens... were large and toyghty. 1574 tr. Littleting Tenures 17 b, In divers lordeshippes and mannoures there is suche custome. 1586 Extracts Burgh Rev. Glasgom (1876) 1. 144 Walter, commendatour of Blantyre, lord fewar of the lord-schipe and regalitie of Glasgw. 1607 Norden Surva. Dial. (1868) 211, I know a Lordship of my Landlords... it is much pestered with Broome. a 1710 Br. Butt. Serm. xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 48 A good many years ago such a lordship was in such a family. 1765 T. Hutchison Hist. Mass. I. iv. 103 This house was built with. fourthousand acres for a manor or lordship. 1806 Gazetteer Scatt. ed. 2) 423 That abbaey was erected into a temporal lordship in the family of Keith. 1849 Macaultav Hist. Eng. vii. II. 261 The new envoy. bore a title taken from the lordship of Zulestein. 1873 Dixon Paco Oncens I. 1. i. 6 Owner of one of the widest lordships in the Kingdom. 1836 T. F. Tour Edw. I. iii. 51 The Christian lordships in the Levant were reduced by this time to the slenderest proportions.

† b. A government, province, district. Obs. 24400 Three Kings of Cologue 53 Per is an obir londe pat is depid Galilee, be which is a greet lordshipp. 2140 Hiship haill. 1535 Covernale Tosh. Ai. 2 The kynges that dwelt... in the lordshippes of Dor by the see syde. 1578 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India 5 In the province of Anigua Iaqua and other lordships which were not as yet pacified.

† 3. Lordliness, arbitrariness. Obs.

1634 Canne. Necess. Separ. (1849) 65 Without any other reason but mere lordship when were not as yet pacified.

1634 CANNE. Vecess. Separ. (1849) 65 Without any other reason but mere lordship, the whole incorporation and I were dismissed to wait his pleasure.

† 4. The protection given by a lord; patron-

age.

a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1791 May no lordschepe, sone, be anayle, ffor all bilong sernice & bilinande? 1470-85 Malore Arthur vii. xxxv. 269 Said the kynge. 198 shall have my love and my lordship in the etternest wyse that may lye in my power.

5. The personality of a lord, esp. with possessive pronouns. Your lordship(s: a form of address to noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges.

noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges. † Formerly abbreviated Lop., Lop., cop. c1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon vi. 136 Thys worde I have sayd afore your lordeshyppes for to [etc.]. 1540 Morvine Vives' Introd. Wysd. Pref. A iv, My poore harte myghre better have served his lordeshyppe. 1550-3 Decaye of Eng. (1871) 8 Beseechynge your Hyghnes, and honourable lordshyppes. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. F1, iv. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? 1613 — Hen. VIII. ii. 62 Health to your Lordships. 1681 Prideav Lett. (Camden) 98 Last Friday out goes about 20 of them to desire his Ldship to Jetc.]. 1705 Addison Lett. Hake in a Part of these my Travels. 1755 Johnson Let. to Lot. Chesterfield 7 Feb., Two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. 1797 Mrs. Radchiffer Italian iii. (1826) 20 If it is Signora Rosalba whom your lordship means. 1818 Crutise Digest (ed. 2) III. 235 We must call that case to the consideration of your Lordships from your Journals. 1858 J. B. Norron Topics 160 His Lordship in Council observes that [etc.]. 1884 Illinstr. Lond. News 29 Nov. 527/3 Their Lordships then adjourned until next Monday.

b. humorously. (Not uncommon colloq. as a

b. humorously. (Not uncommon collog. as a mock complimentary designation for ordinary

persons.)

1892 Lowndes Camping Sketches 43 After half an hour's walking we dropped down on his lordship [the donkey] browsing unconcernedly.

6. Sc. A percentage on sales of books; a royalty.

1887 Duke of Arcvil. in 19th Cent. XXII. 612 The plan proposed of a fixed lordship or percentage of sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case.

Mod. Sc. The publisher offered the author a lordship of 10 per cent. on the amount of sales.

7. Comb.: † lordship-marcher, ?a district under the government of a lord marcher.

1613 HAYWARD Norm. Kings 181 This being a Lordship

inder the government of a lord marcher.

1613 HAYWARD Norm, Kings 181 This being a Lordship marcher, hath enloyed royall liberties, since the time wherein it was first subdued. a 1648 LD. HERBERT Hen, VIII (1683) 435 Offenders. being not able .. to .. fly from one lordship Marcher to another.

Lordship (1\varrho 1616), v. [f. LORDSHIP sb.] + 1. intr. To exercise lordship; to be a lord or ruler. Const of to ach Obs.

ruler. Const. of, to, up. Obs.

a 1325 Prose Psalter ix. 27 [x. 5] Pe rystful shal lord-shipen of alle hys enemys. Ibid. xlviii. 15 [xlix. 14] Pe ristful shul lord-shippe vp hem in ioie. 1362 Well Pidg. xiv. 4 Forsothe that tyme Philistien lord-shipide to Vrael. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. xxxiii. (1869) 21 Whan he hadde serianntes he was lord and lord-shipinge [Fr. et seigneurrissant]. 1430 Lvdg. Reas. 4 Sens. (E. E. T. S.) 2445 He lord-shyppeth, and hath cure Of enery maner creature.
2. Irans. To exercise lord-ship over; to govern. a 1325 Prose Psalter lxxxviii. 10 [lxxxix. 9] Poul lord-shippeth be pouste of be seo. Ibid. ev. 38 [cvi. 41] Hij þat hated hem lord-shipped hem.
3. To address as 'Your lord-ship'.
1740 tr. De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid (1741) II. So She Lord-ship'd every one who did her the Honour to address them-selves to her. 1880 W. J. FITZ-PATRICK LIFE Dr. Doyle 1. 91 Some of the priests. Jord-shipped him.
Hence † Lord-shipping, the action of the vb., dominion, ownership. Also † Lord-shipper, one who exercises lord-ship; a ruler.
21360 Wyelf Il ks. (1880) 385 pis is be mooste cynyllie or seculer lord-schipinge bat env kynee or lorde hab on his

who exercises lordship; a tuler.

2386 Wychir Il & (1880) 385 pis is be mooste cyuylite or seculer lordeschipinge pat eny kynge or lorde hab on his tenantes. — Micali v. 2 Of thee [Bethlem] shal gon out to me, whiche is lordshiper in Vrach. — 2 Pet. ii. 10 Hem that walken aftir flesch, .. and despijsen lordscheping.

Lordsmear 10 Idz[mio]. Mining: [f. lord's, gen. of Lound sh. + MEAR.] The mear of land in wining ground beloweing to the lord of the mining.

gen. of Lords sh. + Mear.] The mear of land in mining ground belonging to the lord of the mine.

1747 Hoosoy Miner's Dirk. s.v. Farmaster. (The) Barmaster . looks after . Lordsmears, Pringaps Jetc.].

† Lordswike. Ols. [OE. Misfordswica, f. hliford Lords sh. + stoica deceiver.] A deceiver of his lord; a traitor.

**C1000 Kalendar in Sax. Leechd. HL 228 Ne pear he him na ondrædan helle witan butan he beo hlafordswica. c1205 L.w. 22138 Swa fule biwite þæt he weore lanerd swike. 1297 R. Grove. Rolls 6 500 Alle traitours & lonerd suiken god latehom so spede. 1306 Nong on Simon Fraser in Pol. Songs Camdly 220 For that he wes lordswyke, furst he wes to-drawe Upon a retheres hude. c1325 Chron. Eng. 1033 in Ritson Metr. Rom. H. 313 For he wes loverdsnyke, Heoladden him to Warewyke, . Ther his heved wes of snyte.

Lordwood | Pidwud*. [a tendering of Nylon Effendi, the name current in Cyprus.] = Liquidambar ovientalis (see Liquidambar 2).

ambar orientalis (see Liquidambar 2).
1866 in Treas, Bet.

Lore (loar), sb.1 Forms; n. 1 lár, laar, 2 lar. 2 3 lare. Also north, and Se. 4 5 lar, 5 layre, 6 layr, 4-5, 9 lare, 5 lair. See also LEAR. β, 4-6 loore, 5 loor, 7 loare, 3 lore. [OE, kir str. fem. = OS, kira MDu, ke e re, Du, keer, OHG, kira MHG, kre, G, kehre := OTeut, *kaixå, f, rootkire of Lyange of Lyange.

lais-: cf. Learn v.]

1. The act of teaching; the condition of being taught; instruction, tuition, education. In particularized use: A piece of teaching or instruction; a lesson. Now arch, and dial. Phr. + To set to lore: to place under instruction, send to school.

a lesson. Now arch, and dtal. I'm. T 10 set 10 lore: to place under instruction, send to school.

All, to the lair (Sc.): at or to school.

71 Blickl. Hom. 47 Ne secolan ha lareowas azimeleasian ha lare.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 116 Hire feder hefde iset hire earliche to lare. a 1300 Cursor Jl. 1246 Veitt he folk soght eft as ar. To sett iesu to werld lar. a 1375 Nr. Leg. Saints M. Winian 25 Wele entendand til his lare he wes al tyme. c 1380 Wychr Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 392 What kyn bingis ben writun ben writun to oure lore. 1387 Treviss Higden Rolls VI. 83 Oswy hytook his dougter to be lore of Hilda. a 1413 Hoccleve Compl. Soule 204 Wks. (1897) III. Jr. N. Placebo myst go before, As doth the Crosse in the hitel childes lore. c 1440 Fork Myst. xi. 181 A! horde of Hyffe, lere me my layre. c 1470 Herryson Mor. Fab. iv. (For's Confess) v, Weill worth my father, that send me to the lair. 1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 207 Who wil not for shame a short tyme suffir lore and lerne. 1346 Skelton Magnyl, 1980 Take this caytyfe to thy lore. 1667 Millow My L. 11. 815 She finish d, and the suttle Fiend his lore Soon learnd. 1771 Antio, Savish. 6 Therein you may find many an excellent Lore That mosy our Wives you may teach. 1798 Colleking My Hydring ale 41 We have learnt A different lore. 1855 Korisson Whithy Gloss, Lare or Lear, learning, instruction. 1866 Neale Sequences Mymus 59 In the Cross we found our pulpit, In the Seven great Words, our lore.

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine or teaching. Applied chiefly to religious doctrine, but used also with reference to moral principles (e.g. virtue's lore). Now foet, or arch.

cyso Lindisf, Gosp. John vii. 16 Min laar ne is min ah daes sede sende mec. e.175 Lamb. Hom. 13 Gif zecherrat from me ower heortam and to-brecad mine lare. e.1275 Moral Ode 129 Jesus Coll. MS.) Bilef sunne hwil bu myht, and do bi godes lore. e.138 Chaucer Prol. 527 But cristes loore, and hise Apostles twelue, He taughte, and first he folwed it hym selue. e.1420 Lydg. Assembly of Gods 2074 Walke ye the way of Vertu hys loore. 1483 Canton G. de la Tour Prol. A ij, They shal remembre somme good ensample or some good lore. 1551 Crowley Pleas, & Pain 591 Directing their wayes by Gooddis holy lore. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 13 From unbeleue, and Lollardis lair. 1571 T. Fortescue Forests 98 He began first to honour the Christians, permitting them to live after their loore and order, 1590 Stensen F. Q. 1. i. 5 So pure aod innocent .. She was in life and every vertuous lore. 1622 Massinger Virg. Mart. II. ii, So deepe a blow To the Religion here and Pagao lore As this. 1671 Milton P. R. 1. 483 Most men admire Vertue, who follow not her lore. 1805 Scott Last Misstri. I, viii, Can piety the discord heal .. Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal, Can love of blessed charity? 1838 Trench Honor Neale 29 in Sabbation, etc. 23 Where the pure doctrine and the lore of Christ Was truly taught.

† b. pl. Doctrines, precepts, ordinances. Obs.

For Mickl. Hom. 35 We sceolan. healdao. ha lara hara feower godspellera. a 1300 Cirisor M. 21346 Dir four lewangelistes of for us ai prai to dright pat we mai foll hair lares right. c 1380 Wycthe W. 81. 1830 303 Takynge hede to spiritis of errour & to loris of fendis. 1551 Romsson tr. More's Utop. in. (1895) 211 We haue taken ypon vs to shewe and declare they lores and ordenanoces. 1880 H. Giffeon Gilloflowers (1875) 146 His lores (quoth will) are very sowre, His precepts are but colde.

† C. A form of doctrine, a creed, religion. Obs. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1011 Leaf pi lease wit. & liht to ure lare. c 1330 Oragin Milles 11837) 22 Of men and wimen that ther lay That crid allas and walleway For her wicked lore. 14. Sir Beues 1187 (MS. C.), V haue leuyd on false lore. 1560 Dvs. tr. Sleidaue's Comm. 100 H we should forsake this fayth, and fal wnto their lore. c 1550 Extam. W. Thorpe in Fove 4. 6. M. (1583 L. 533 To magnitayne theyr sect & lore agaynst the ordinaunce of holy Church.

† d. Rule of behaviour. Obs.

13. F. F. Allit. P. A. 236 Enclynande lowe in wommon lore. c 1485 Digty. Myst. (1886) n. 110 By my trowth than be ye changyd to a new lore. A seruand ye are and that a good.

3. Advice. counsel: instruction.command, order.

3. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order. 3. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order, a 1300 K. Horn 472, I schal...do, lemman, bi lore [7.7, do after bi lore]. c 1320 Sir Tristr, 283 And had al schuld be boun And to his lores libe. c 1400 Kom. Rose 5153 For alley yede out at oon ere That in that other she dide lere; Fully on me she lost hir lore. 14. Sir Buck 1480 KS, M., I wyll floresake hym nevure the more For none obure kyngeslore. c 1530 H. Ruoto's Bk. Norture 140 in Falces Bk.
Pane not thy nayles, fyle not the cloth; see thou obserne this lore. 1556 Am. Parkir Ps. Giv, We will renounce that they pronounce, their loores as stately lordes. 1667
MILION P. L. IN. 1128 Understanding ruld not, and the Will Heard not her lore.

†4. Used vaguely, esp. in alliterative poetry, for: Something that is spoken; information; story;

Something that is spoken, another engels in language. Obs.

1350 Will. Polerne 2070 Mi half for ani lore lengels in his cite 51t. a 1400-50 Michander 523 If 50w likis of his lare to lesten any forthine. While 5852 Sum in latent sare sum language of piece. 1420 Chrom. Wild. st. tor. V myl not berof speke now to 3 w no lore.

5. That which is learned; learning, scholarship, condition. Now only arch. and Sc. in the form

erudition. Now only arch, and Sc. in the form lair, Lear. Also, in recent use, applied (with a colouring derived from contexts like quot. 1766 to the body of traditional facts, anecdotes, or beliefs relating to some particular subject; chiefly with

the body of traditional facts, ancedotes, or beliefs relating to some particular subject; chiefly with attributive sb., as animal, bird, fairy, plant love. In the Gentt, Mag. for June, 1830, p. 50, a correspondent suggested that Eng. compounds of love should be substituted for the names of sciences in sology; e.g. birdlove for critichology, carthiove for geology, starlove for astronomy, etc. The suggested was never adopted, though some few words out of the long list of those proposed are occasionally used, not as names of sciences, but in the sense above explained. In German, several compounds of the equivalent lolove are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study; e.g. sprachlolove (= speech-love grammar, Cf. Folktoret are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study; e.g. sprachlolove (= speech-love grammar, Cf. Folktoret are in celular use as names of sciences or departments of study; e.g. sprachlolove (= speech-love grammar, Cf. Folktoret are in celular use as names of sciences or departments of study; e.g. sprachlolove (= speech-love grammar, Cf. Folktoret are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study; e.g., sprachlolove (= speech-love grammar, Cf. Folktoret are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study; e.g., sprachlolove (= speech-love grammar, Cf. Folktoret, (1350 Will, Palerme 2917 Pat comli quen bade a prest a konyng man of lore, 1308 Teksisa Barth, De P. K. M.M., Niv. (1493) 805 Elephanntes kepeth loore and dysciplyne of the sterres and in wexyng of the mone go to ryuers. c1400 Cursor M. 29400 (Cott. Galba) A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot nocht ouer sare. c1460 Townsley Myrous clarks, Encis Mt., vii. 34 [He] Had lever haue knawin the sciens and the layr. The mycht and fors of strengthy herbys fyne, 1663 Rt 1118 Myrous and fors of strengthy herbys fyne, 1663 Rt 1118 [Myrous the time, thou man of love ! To Unskill dia Grecian or in Roman love, 1766 Goldson, Mermit kiii, Skill dia legendary lore, 1780-1808 J. Mayne Siller Gun in,

taries of sacred lore.

† b. A body of knowledge, a science. Obs.

† b. A body of knowledge, a science. Obs.

† c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 438/235 Arsmetrike is alore bat of figureal is. 1500-20 Dunnar Poems lav. 4 Off cuerie study. lair, or discipline. 1551 Records Pathon. Knowl. Pref., The Shippes on the sea with Saile and with Ore, were firste founde, and styll made, by Geometries lore.

6. Comb.: † lore-child, a scholar, apprentice;

+ lore-father, a master in learning; + lore-master

† lore-father, a master in learning; † lore-master = lore-father. Also Lorespell.

a 1300 Cursor M. 27237 *Lare child witveen buxumnes.
c 1200 Orans 16525 Patt tu. o Godess hallfe arrt sennd *Larfaderr her to manne. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter Alix. 7

Apostils and haly larefadirs. 1790 Gross Prov. Gloss. (ed. 2)

Supph. Larefather, a schoolmaster or instructor. North.

c 1425 Cursor M. 19679 (Trin.) His *lore maistir I shal be.

† Lore, sb.? Obs. Also 3 loar. [OE. lor, ?neut.
f. *lor-, lur-, wk. grade of Teut. root *leus-: see

Leese v.1 Cf. Loss sb.] Loss, destruction.

971 Blickl. Hom. 69 To hwon secolde peos smyrenes bus been to lore zedon? c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 177 And him to pine, and loar her, God made wirme and wilde der. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warw. 187 Hij sholen haue euere among Lore of catel and seknesse. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 5457 That other were grete shame and lore, I shal rel you wel wherfore. 14. Stacyons of Rome 642 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 137 The thyrde parte of alle by lore.

Lore (1621), 3h.3 [ad. L. lörum strap, thong; in sense 2 cf. F. lore.]

† 1. A strap, thong, rein. Obs. rare.

†1. A strap, thong, rein. Obs. rare.

titzt G. SANDYS levid's Met. xin. Notes mige 445 ftr. Litad v. in. 479-dol First lurg'r a strong and ample shield i round mont be three First earliant rougs a silver live behindly digit. R. Gargest in Ann. Dubrenska 1247-22 Santely consers champe their scorned Lores, Frample the grouning earth.

2. Vist. Hist. A strap-like appendage or sur-

face in certain animals: a in insects a horny appendage in the mouth of certain Hymenoptera. apon which the mentum or chin is carried also in quasi-L. form lora; b. in birds, a space between the eye and the side of the superior mandible, sometimes naked; c. in snakes, a region between the eye and the nostril, sometimes covered by certain

eye and the nostril, sometimes covered by certain plates called laralls.

dat Know & To. Entancii. III. 307 Lova (the Lore, a corneous anguar machine observable in the month of some users, upon the intermediate angle of which the Menrium (i). that foreign Mark. Brit. I mm : 12 Horned Greek Lores rimson. day any Yannah. Brit. Brits L. of the chack aims in the ones is none between the base of the reak and the one. close Government the angle of the reak and the one. close Government which is tentioned as the original and aerons and greeks.

Lore, virtually a Lordan love, Look Hall.

**Look of the content of Lordan love. Look Hall.

**Look of the content of Lordan love.

Lace-go for name and case and Larrest of Love, for part independent of Larrest of Lace-go for the following
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Lovelle en lide to los. Also 4-5 mile. 1-7
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in trades, in a numerous and sarrassic poem to be a read Bore princed by be navirally write. If it are communing necessary of Engl. Afterways is sail a instruct with the forms of rough, reprinting

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ns guest.

B ### (sound-for nothing = Lorent B.

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volt makes the Herry lone (that), Davids (Heref. & ...

og ##), An Hevdergues, Piur av Fan-open, or clarrel-and, lifence = Lorentship, rescanty, evidness, rido Wechie Viz. Silkai (to pei vasten pore nemius indule in hardom & glotanye & ernen areaschine.

Lorentess [5] they | L. 1972. [1] Lorent (h.) -

LOTELESS for the L. P.P. [1, LORR 18.] -EESS, Without learning or knowledge.

**expo Cine Emil Times in Z. Z. P. Shan or Bissop
orles, Kong receles. **Exp in Ph. Sings Camben raFor into is fire, the and is forcess. **Electric Times III.

LOTELESS, utr. Chy.

[1. LOREL + -LY -]

[3. LOREL + -LY -]

[4. LOREL + -LY -]

[5. LOREL + -LY -]

Like 1 lovel.

crass 8k. Currasye as in Saires 8k. Ne pit not lovely, for no kyn nede, Before no mon of god for drede.

Lovern, variant of Lorany Chr.

Loren, pa. pple. of Lause v. I

F LOTERIA PROBLEM CONG. PARCET. [ad. Du. lor-rendrater smuggler.] A smuggler. (ad. Du. lor-ting in Rev. Convent. Rev. Burges. (1870) III. (48 Enter-toperis, lorendryvers, simplefrenkers.

lopers, lorendryvers, supjetirencers.
Lorer, obs. form of LACREL.

Lorer, timing alteration of Lorer.

100 Lind Prop Bh. 1802 With tene smot he that lover.

That he brast helme and his viser.

1 Lores man. Ohr. [i. lorer, genitive of Lore.]

10. 1 + MAN 20. A tencher, instructor.

leres hym bileneth and trowerh. type Gowen Conf. II. the The loresman of the Schepherdes, c type P. P. Crede and Loke hong his loresmen lardes betrayen. † Lorespell. Obs. Forms: 1 birspell, 2-3

larspel, 3 larspell. 3 lorspell. herspel, harspel, 4 lorespelle. [f. Lone so.l + Spell so.] A sermon, instructive discourse.

A sermon, instructive discourse.

a non-Elegan Saints Lives toler L. 33 Se hisceop. Jum
folce scale. Jar-spell. a trip Lamb. Him. 63 Bred on
spikisce is Larspel to us fullwis. a troo Trin. Call.

Him. 18, Pa therete he sergen par ure drifts on his larspelle serie par alle men sholden dend polien. a troo Lav.
mos. Pa bi-con he lar-spel & of gode space swide wel.

Minur Paces fr. I cranin JUS. trevvii. 114 Preo pininges per
beb Sende me be prest in his lore-spelle & rayhom I nume

Lorestinus, obs. form of LAUBUSTINUS.

1664 5. Blace Compl. Card. Pract. It.

| Lorette | Loret . dang [Fr.] A courtesan of a class which at one time had its headquarters in the vuonity of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette

class which at one time limit its headquarters in the vienity of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette in Paris. Hence Lorettism libretiz'm, the condition of life of the lorettes of Paris.

**M66 Jaz Ren't Feb. 199/1 No bound Mr. Coleridge was more right at saying that Lorettesm minimated in Miss Rogers, mass Willoughly. 1869 Jaz Mall J. Vept. 3, 2 The brilliant and riven by the instance of the Parisan Joventon for the loretten as its aristomaty.

**Lorettine libretten, shi [f. Jazzera, name of a town in Italy - 1872.] A aim if my order of Chir Lacy of Loretto.

**Lorettine libretten, shi [f. Jazzera, name of a town in Italy - 1872.] A aim if my order of Chir Lacy of Loretto.

**Lorettine libretten, shi [f. Jazzera, name of a town in Italy - 1872.] A aim if my order of Chir Lacy of Loretto.

**Lorettine libretten, array is lown in W - Villager to go of the account, array for a fact in W - Villager to go of the account, array fago for inversely. It Lorettine libretten libretten for the account of Lorettine for a fact in the libretten libretten for a libretten libretten for a fact in the libretten libretten for a libretten libretten for a libretten libretten libretten for a libretten libretten for a libretten libretten libretten for a libretten libretten libretten for a libretten libretten for a libretten libretten libretten for an array of libretten libretten for an array of libretten l

Lori, virtuit of Loris.

Loric Torrik : rank [no. L. Torika see next .]

Her Banward Territor, Each with assessmented west, and ind law-prowed correct in the breast.

Lorica lifewith. [L. driez, f. driem strap.]

| Lorica Moravidi | [L. Arica, t. Arican strap.] |
| Rom. Antiol. A courses of corsier of eather.
| 1706 Poundes ed. Referent Jarran. 1 Cour of Mail 1 pieces
| Armon vorum and Times. 1707 2 major. 3 crossed. 17 K. 105
| The Roman Jordan vas made like 1 shirt. 1840 P sone one
| Linear Printing self in the time of Fragan. The norther vas
| autremed. Lenny art arrangin cound move the tips.
| - 2. The coursing or protecting ment of 1 vall.
| 1706 Poundes on Kersen, Larran. The Coping of Head
| of 1 Vall. made to last of the Rain.
| 3. Md Chem. A kind of little or paste with which
| 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 |
| 3. Md Chem. A kind of little or paste with which
| 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 |
| 4. Arican protected before header white-year to hear.

essels were conted before being subjected to hear. CTS CHAMBERS Cycl. Nago, Larrat, 1 mane given . to be unitar into made for the chaning over vessels, which are bear 1 very venement fire, day in Octavin, huppl.

L. Zaai. The protective case or shearh of some

minsortans and ronfers; also applied to the carapage of crustageans.

pace of drastalization.

486-4 V CLARK on the Hammer's Zaal. Laft Animalianes inclosed in a membranous forma or calcureous test, they will be protective mose with which certain Infraoritance provided. Anifer Camb. Nat. Hist., not The carried in the Lorician airm and if definite shape, constituting a larger.

5. Bot. The integument or hard external casing of vegetable wests. 1839 LINDLEY Introd. But. ed. 1) 144 The testa, called also

Levica by Mirbet.

Levicarian lorike rian), a, and sh. [E mod. L. Loricaria name of the typical genus (E Loricaria) + AN. I Belonging to the Laricarithe, a family of freshwater fishes of tropical America, which have the head and body cuimssed or loricated; so, a fish of this family. Also Lorica rioid a, and sh.

In mod. Diess.

Loricate lornkett, a. and st. Zsol. [ad. L. loricat-us, f. Loricat: see -ATR 2.]

A auf. Covered with 'armour' or adjoining

plates or scales; having a lumen.

class Kinny & Sr. Entonol. IV 147 Loriente (Lorientum).

When the lisk of the thigh appears envered with a double series of chilique scales like a control mail. relag Owns Lect.

Invertebr. Anim. 1. 32 The lorinuse genera are Notices, Anurea (etc.). 1879 ROLLESCOS Anon. Laje 33 In the luri-cate [repules] a neurocentral suture is permanent. B. 56. pt. [repr. mod.L. Loricati of Loricata.]

a. A small group of edentate mammals, including the pangolin and the armadillo. b. A group of reptiles comprising the alligators, crocodiles, and gavinls. c. A group of infusorians protected by a test or shell.

est of shell.

1853 O'n. twie. Suppl., Loritata, Loritates, an order of eptiles. . . A group of polygostric animalcules. 1879

Dawson Orig. Wardt xv. 33d Far in advance of any modern pulse even of the order of Loritates.

Loricate writest). v. [f. L. liricat-, ppl. stem of liricate, f. Lorical trans. To enclose in or cover with a protective coating.

or cover with a protective coating.

ning Courream. Loricata, to arme one with a coat of
defence. 16gr Ray Countain in (1692) of Therefore hash
Nature loricated or plaistred over the sides of the foreneutoneal Hole with Ear-wax. 1753 Cammens Cycl. Supp.

1. Lorication. When vessels are exposed to a fire two
strong for their structure. they crack and burst; for the
preventing of which the operator has recourse to this method
to caring or bringing his vessels.

Loricated lorikated .c. [Formed as LoriLaff x. - 20 1.] Protected by a covering of plates
or angles or of other matter; agment with a loricate

r scales, or of other matter; armed with a lorica;

CATE A. — ED L.] Protected by a covering of plates of scales, or of other matter; armed with a lorica; 2001. = LORICATE A.

Tag Concerns and A. J. h. Armed with a coate of defence. Loricated. Cook Fayer do. E. Italia + P. 7. The Bark of in Ash colour, oriented 1795. SMITH in Paul Trans. LYXXV. 308 The unbrunned or loricated appearance of the saies which cover part if the sclerotic coat of the eye. Armed Brit. Consume 17. Three Borking of the saies which cover part if the sclerotic coat of the eye. Armed Brit. Consume 17. Three formations with three commanders wearing golden torques. 1974 Howeles Auto. 1971. Ann. i. 12. In the Manmania the development of a fermal evolutions is exceptional, and occurs only in the oriented Education. 1975 Blacks Zool. 32 The dermal sone armour of the Armadillos size than of loricated family.

Lorication british in . [L. Lobicate for these groups a sub-invalent moto 1 oriented and an debotrace family.

Lorication british in . [L. Lobicate for these groups a sub-invalent moto 1 oriented and an debotrace for the 1870 N.] 2. The action of forecating see quots. (b. 2002.) 2. The lection of forecating see quots.) (b. 2002.) 3. The action of forecating see quots.) (c. 2002.) 4. The action of forecating see quots.) (c. 2002.) 4. The action of forecating see quots.) (c. 2002.) 4. The action of forecating or cassing.

Lorication british and the entire forecasion smoother manner in the season of the first set over a naked in the grantest fire; it easily anothers, that they ourse. For the preventing of vinich, you must one Recourse taked to the greatest Fire; it easily anothers, that they ourse. For the preventing of vinich, you must one Recourse to Lorication or Coarmer. For the preventing of vinich, you must one Recourse to Lorication or Coarme.

Lorication and by loricated animals. [In zeaso Dues.

have been made by loricated animals.

Lowfication, error, form of Louisanion. 17 10-1 Baillay folios, Lariflation, the covering a vessel, all 1 a resort, with ... clay, before it is set over a naked fire.

Lorikeet loriket Also Horiquet loorequet. orrykeet [f. LORY - -eeer in PARRAKET.] A lorrykeet. [f. Lory - - eeer in Parrayer.] A name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the

Malay Archipelago, comprehending the general Carmayna, Laracine, ind Cariphilis.

"armayna, Laracine, ind Cariphilis.

""" La Cook by. root L. ir Laranets, cockarons, car as 1750 Finness by. N. Gainea in the presented ne with a Loorequer of beautiful plumage, mostly green and sellow thing A. R. Wattack Malay Archip II. or The interaction of Carmasyna placentist.

Lorimer, loriner Loriman, lorinar. Now.

Hist. Forms: a. 5 loryner, lorriner, 6-loriner; 3. loyrymer, 5-6 lorymax, -er, 6 loremax, lorymere lormener, St. loremain lowriemeir, 3- lorimer. [a. OF. loremier, lorenier F. lornizer , E largin see Lorary'. For the substitution of m for n of Larimers.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses brudles; also, a spurier, and generally; a maker of small iron ware and a worker in wrought-iron.

and generally a maker of small from were and a worker in wronght-from.

The name persists only in the citle of one of the Landom livery immpanies.

[E 1225] GARLANDE in Wright Visc. 223 Lorimarii dicumtur a loris sen foratilius) quae factuat. [a 2225] Anto. R. cla fie is in tile [MS. I. jan lorimers habben], & tiled avei al jii must. 1227 in Virt. Myor. Introd. 12 Sporters. [Lorymers. 12. Nam. in Wr. Wilcker 686 at H. Garinarius, a hayner. 1237 Mon. Ripm. Surrees. ITL rot. Et de 6d. sol. loyvymer pro-emendale de les harres fenestrarum. 1265 Masser. 4 Hayner. 4 Hansel. E.19. (Rosh.) 373 Frem. my master part to hayners of London fore vi, hydille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. vij.; 13d. 1 120. 1 November 12. Nov. Myrille hitres. November 12. Nov. Mary Larimers that make Bitres. 10d. 3 You. Mary Larimers that nove britles, spurs, and such like small iron work. 10d. 1 November 12. November 1

Lorin, pa. pple. of LEESE 7.1. Loriner, variant of LORIMER.

+ Loring, vbl. sb.1 Obs. [f. Lore sb.1 + .1ng 1.]

Teaching, ustruction.

Teaching, instruction.

1596 Spenser F. Q. v. vii. 42 They. Her wisedome did admire, and hearkned to her loring.

Loriot (lprin). Also 7 loriote, lariot, lorion.

[a. F. loriot (also lorion Cotgr.), a corruption due to misapprehension of the prefixed article) of OF.

oriol, altered form of oriole ORIOLE.] The Golden

oriol, altered form of oriole Obtole.] The Golden Oriole, Oriolus galbula.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 287 The Witwall or Lariot . . is all oner yellow. Ibid. II. 628 A pale coloured bird called the Lariot. 1658 Phillips, Leriot, a Bird called a Witwall, Woodpecker, or Greenfinch. 1676 COLFS. Lorion, ed., a Witwall, Yellow-peck, or Hickway. 1744 Balley, Loriot, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self. 18. R. H. Stoodard Chinese Songs Poems (1880) 231 The swallow and the loriot Are not so swift of wing.

Loripede (loripid.) Conch. Also ped. [ad. L. lõrined., lõrites, lit. strap-footed., f. lõrum

strap + pes foot.]

The L. Northead of Prifes, lit. 'strap-footed', f. Northead or resolve: so used (in pl. Northead by Jer. Taylor Gold. Grove Serm. Winter xiii. 165.

A bivalve molluse of the group Conchifera, now included in the genus I wing: esp. I. Northead

A hivative motiuse of the group concaptera, now included in the genus Lucina; esp. L. lactea.

1837 Partington's Brit. Cycl., Nat. Hist. 111. 62 Lorizade, a genus of molluses. 1864 CRAIG Suppl. Lorizade, a molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

Loriquet, obs. form of LORIKEET.

Loris (loris). Also erron, lori, lory. [a. F. loris (Buffon); said to be a. Du. + loens; booby, clown.] a. A small nocturnal climbing quadrnmanous mammal (Loris gracilis), a native of Cevlon; it is tailless, and remarkable for its slender form, long limbs, and large eyes. Called more fully slender loris. b. Extended to lemurs of the related genus Nyclicebus, as N. tardigradus, the slow lemur of Kukang, and N. cinereus, the gray loris of

OT KUKANG, and N. cinereus, the gray loris of Siam and Cochin China.

1774 Goldsw. Nat. Hist. II. 373 A little four-handed animal of the Island of Ceylon, which Mr. Buffon calls the lori. 1781 Pennant Hist. Quadrupteds 1. 213 Loris... Monkey with a produced dog-like visage. 1802 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) 1. 107 This Loris is about the size of a small Cat. 1835 Kirby Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. axiv. 477 The lory, or sloth ape, so called from the excessive showness of its movements. 1850 Tennent Ceylon 1. 113 The little loris, which has acquired the name of the 'Ceylon Sloth' 1861, 1883 [see Kukang]. 1891 Flower & Lydekker Manmals 692 The Gray Loris (Nycticebus cinereus).

Lork(e, obs. form of Lurk.

Lormery (167 mar): Hist. Also 5 lormerie

Lormery (le mari. Hist. Also 5 lormerie, 6 lormary. [a. OF. lormerie, f. lormier Lormer.] The small ironware produced by lorimers. Also,

The small ironware produced by lorimers. Also, a place where such ironwork was made or sold. 11260 Liber Custumarum (Rolls) I. 73 Ces sount les purveaunces qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres ount purveu. 1 1419 Liber Albus (Rolls) I. 231 Lormerie. 1583 Raies Custom ho. Dij, Lormary the c. contayning v. xx. xii.l. 1725 Hearne R. Brunne Gloss. (1310) II. 613/2 In the Parish of North St. Michael's in Oxford. was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery, it being the Place where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. 1869 Cal. Let. Bk. A. Lond. 32 The sum of £24 for saddles and lormery. 1

Lorn (loin), fpl. a. [pa. pple. of Leese v.1] † 1. Lost, perished, ruined; doomed to destruction. Obs.

tion. Obs.

tion. Obs.

For early instances of predicative use, see Leese v.1

a 1300 Curror M. 22080 Al pat birth pat par es born be wick, and fals, and felun lorn. a 1400-50 Alexander 5

Sayntis, Pat lete per lifts be lorne for oure lordis sake. 1513

DOUCLAS Æneis XII. vi. 9 O, stanch 3011 wraith for schame, or all is lorn! 1556 ABP. PARKER PR. IXXXVII. Argt., Hiernsalem most fortunate, To nurse both lewe and gentile lorne. 1805 Scorr Last Minstr. 1. xxiii, If thou readest, thou art lorn! Better hadst thou ne'er been born!

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft of; lonely, desolale. wretched: = FORLORN A. E.

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft of; lonely, desolale, wretched; = FORLORN 4, 5.

e 1475 Partenay 3885 Raymound, out fro wit for wo almoste lorn. 1563 SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag. Induct. lxxvii, With gastly lookes as one in maner lorne. 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Jan. 62, I. am forlorne, (alas! why am I lorne?). 1609 Schol. Dire. agit. Autich. 1. is 71 fany thing excuse lehosophat or Hezechias for suffering the Idolatrons Temples... it was because they were lorne, forlorne. 1748 Collins Ode Death Thomson viii, Lorn Stream, whose sullen tide No sedge-crown'd Sisters now attend. ?1793 Colleging Lines beautiful Spring 18 The rustic. Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook. 1817 Moore Lalla R. II. (1850) 66 That sky Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I. 1820 Keats Hyperion I. 118 Space start, d. and lorn of light. a 1839 Parked Poems (1864) II. 363 When lorn lovers sit and droop. 1876 T. Hardy Ethelberta (1800) 281 She might be despised by my lord's circle, and left lone and lorn.

Hence Lornness, forlornness.

11ence Lo'rnness, torlornness, 1866 Loud. Rev. 28 Apr. 470/2 The very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration.

Lorom, Lorray, var. Lorans, Lorey Obs.

Lorre, variant of Laure Obs., laurel.

Lorrei, Lorrell (e, vars. Laury, Lorel Obs.

Lorrer, obs. form of Laurel.

Tames Lord Abso cleaning

Lorry, lurry (lori, lori). local, Also 9 lorrie,

lurry, larry. [Of obscure etymology: cf. dial.

1. A long flat wagon without sides running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used

four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used on railways or tramways.

1838 Civil Engin. 4 Arch. Trul. 1. 115 'I There was a luggage lorry. between the engine and carriages for passengers. Ibid. 145 'A luggage train was perceived... with three lurnes attached to it. 1851 Illustr. Catal. 67. Exhib. 256 Liverpool town float Jorne and coal cart. 1855 Mrs. Gaskfell. North 4 S. vii. Great loaded lurnes blocked up the not over-wide thoroughfares. 1863 P. Barry Dockgard Econ. 255 The plates are conveyed from the furnaces to the rolls on long iron trucks or lurnes. The wheels of the lurne run in grooves. 1879. Frss Fothergoll. Production III. 170 Omnibuses, carts, and lornes were struggling in a 'lock' in the middle of the street. 1881 Paily Naus o sept. 2 2 The time-honoured 'lorry,' or open cart, indigenous to Liverpool. 1882 Octiver, Larry, a coal truck on a railway... a lorry. 1900 Engineering Mag. XIX. 764 i Greater interest...now eems to center in the lorry, or automobile wagon for heavy duty.

2. Mining. A running bridge over a pit.

1883 Gerstey Gless. Ceal Mining. Larry Verkshire. a running bridge over a pit.

1883 Gerstey Gless. Ceal Mining. Larry Verkshire. a running bridge over a sinking pit top upon which the book is placed after it is brought up for emptying. Teid. Larry. a movable platform on wheek, the typ of which is made on a level with the bank or serface. It is run over the mouth of a pit differ in a book to be I wered d wn upon when reaching the pit typ.

3. Comb., as iorry-man, -wheek.

1880 Parly New 160 to 4 A zird was blow under a I ry wheel. 1888 I aid Mall G. 22 Jan. 10 F. A railway lorryman.

Lorry, Lorrykeet, vars. Laury Off., LORIKEET.

Lorry, Lorrykeet, vars. Laury O's. Lorikelt.

Lors 1/22, int. A vulgar corruption of Lotte used as an exclamation. Cf. later s.v. Law int. 1860 Geo. Eur 1/11 clore 1/22 fl. later s.v. Law int. 1860 Geo. Eur 1/11 clore 1/22 fl. later s.v. Law int. 1860 Geo. Eur 1/11 clore 1/22 fl. later s.v. Law int. 1860 Geo. Eur 1/11 clore 1/22 fl. later s.v. Law int. 1860 Geo. Eur 1/12 feo. 1860 Mes. P. S. et later & Ere xiti. 1871 fl. r.v. exclaime. I at. 1872 fl. r.v. fl. r.v. exclaime. I at. 1872 fl. r.v. exclaim. Geo. 1873 fl. r.v. exclaim. Geo. 1874 fl. r.v. exclaim. I at. 1874 fl. r.v. exclaim. Excl

Lory lower. Forms: 7 lourey. 8 laurey, lowry. 8-9 loory, luri, lury. 9 loeri, lowrie, 8- lory. [a. Malay & luri, dial, var. of & Novy Cf. F.

nûrî, whence the synonym Nony. Cf. F.

nūrī, whence the synonym Noby. Cf. F. lori Buffon.] A name applied to a number of parrot-like birds of brilliant plumage, chiefly bristle-tongued and belonging to the family Lorina, found in South-eastern Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Australia. In Cape Colony and Natal applied to a touraco. Turacus alvicoritatus. 1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 22114 An East-India Lonrey. Paraquits, and several other outlandish Birds. 1704 tr. Nieuhoff's Poy. E.-Indies in Churchill's Foy. Il. 377 The Lory Bird is a Bird as big as a Parrot, but of a much filer Colour. 1731 Albin Mat. Hist. Birds. Iv. 173 The Lorgitaled Scarlet Lory. It differs principally from the three last foregoing Lories, in being smaller. Hid. 174 The Lory-Parakeet. 1779 Foreget Foy. M. Guinca 112 From Saba and Sao are brought large red loories, also black ones. 1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts 202 2 The most remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries. 1810 Southey Kehama x. xix, Twas Camdeo riding on bis lory, "Twas the immortal Youth of Love. 1812 ANNE PURMPTE Lichtenstein's S. Africa I. 195 The cuculus persa, a beautiful bird, called by the colonists loer' or luri. 1850 Cultters BUCK Port Phillip iii. 40 The King Parrot is the most beautiful, and that called the Lowin is, perhaps, the most beautiful, and that called the Lowin is, perhaps, the most beautiful portes. Hy whistling. through the gloomy forest.

Lory Loryel: See Loris. Lackel.

Lory Mer. 1850

LOTY, BY SET SIME.

LOTYMER, obs. form of LARMIER.

a 1490 BOTONER Itin. (1772) 269 A resaunt lorymer. 1850
PARKER Gloss. Archit., Larmier, Lorymer, the corona.
1877 F. G. Lie Gloss. Liturg. Terms, Lorymer. 1. The
eave of a house. 2. The slanting brow or coping of a wall,
serving to throw off the rain. This term is not unfrequently
found in churchwardens' accounts.

Los, obs. f. Lose, Lose; and see Lo int.

Losable, loseable (livzabl), a. Also 7
loosable, [Lose 2.1 + -AELE.] Capable of
being lost.

1611 COTCR., Perdable, loosable; fit, or likelie, to be lost.
1647 Tarp Marrow Gd. Auth. in Comm. Ep. 683 Grace
in itself is losable. 1658 BAXTER Saving Faith vi. 49 There
are many common gifts in man that are no more loseable
then saving Grace. 1674 BOYLE Tracts, Positive Nat. Cold
vii. 49, I heard him make inquiry. .. Whether the frigorifick
faculty of these Corpuscles be loosable on not? 1877 T. A.
TROLLOFE Life Pins IX, II. III. v. 45 Those who might be
supposed losable by it, are lost already.

Hence Lo'sableness.

1638 BAXTER Saving Faith vi. 49, I do not think. that

1658 BAXTER Saving Faith vi. 49, I do not think .. that the loosing of one, and not loosening, or not loosableness, of the other, will prove a specifick difference.

Losane, losang'e, obs. forms of LOZENGE. Losanger, Losaniour, variants of Losenger

13.. Corr de L. 1874 Have ye no dontance Of all these English cowards, For they ne be but losards. Ibid. 1875 Losce, Loscion, obs. fl., Loss, Lotion.

English cowards, For they no be but losards. Ibid. 1875
Now let come these French losards.

Losce, Loscion, obs. fl. Loss, Lotion.

† Lose, 5d. Obs. Forms: 2-: 19 arch. los. 4 looz, 4: loes, loose. 4 6 loos, lose, Sc. loiss, 1: loce, Sc. loyse. 6 Sc. loze, loys. 2-6 loss e, Sc. lois. [a. OF. los. lor, los. -L. landes, pl. of laws proise.] Praise: renown, fame. Also in neutral sense, the good or had reputation; area. Ill fame. Out of lose: to one's dispraise.

1297 R. Gloor. Rolls agar pe bings has a wyde sprong ynow. .. bat his herte to him dron. a 1300 Carrar M. 1-20 of pis doom [f. Solomoris] fer spring pe lois. 1300 Agard. 26 Nijocrites pet. de p main permoces an guode principalliche uor pe los of pe worde. 1387 R. T. Usa Tai. Law of vi. (Skearl). 172 Yevynge me name of hadde loos. 1300 Gower Cord. 1. 311 A Duc., Which was a wirth heim of los. c 1400 Minney. (132 x 1) In that time there weren a Heroudes, of gret Name and Loos for here crueltee. 14. Ling. Flour of Currency 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this metre, to make it seme lame. 1440 Nov., Plant. 131 2 Ling or had came. infamia. 1456 his G. Havi. Lang. Flour of Currency 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this metre, to make it seme lame. 1440 Nov., Plant. 131 2 Ling or had rame. infamia. 1456 his G. Havi. Lang. Flour of Currency 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this metre, to make it seme lame. 1440 Nov., Plant. 131 2 Ling or had rame. infamia. 1456 his G. Havi. Lang. Flour of Currency 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this metre, to make it seme lame. 1440 Nov., Plant. 131 2 Ling or had rame. infamia. 1456 his G. Havi. Lang. Flour. 20 Corp. and renown of live, it vann. 150 Pt. 132 And. 133 Dettalas. Nov. 134 Ling and renown of live, it vann. 150 Pt. 134 And. 135 A

7 loosed, losed, 3-lost. Pa. 1718.1 3e losed, ad. 3 losed, et. 3-1 ilost, 4 losed, 4-1 ilosed, 4-6 loses. St. losit, yt. 5-6 loissit lossit, yt. 5-6 loissit lossit, yt. 5-6 loissit lossit, yt. 6 loist, loseit 7 loissed, 3-lost [OE. Acian, f. los Loss, used almost evaluated in dative, as me locale hit=I lost it. The transitive use, which occurs twice in ONorthumbrian and appears in general use early in 13th c., seems to have arisen partly from interchange of function between the indirect obj. and the subj. where these were not distinguishable by case-form of Like t., Loathe t. sn. partly from the perfect confugated with to OE. hit is gelosal—it is lost, which admits of bing apprehended as passive. The later sense-development of the vb. has been influenced by the cognate Leese t., with which it became synonymous, and Leese to, with which it became synonymous, and

which it in the end superseded.

The regular mod. Eng. pronunciation repr. OE. losian would be live; the standard Eng. pronunciation like seems to be due to association with Loose v., which in some contexts e.g. to loose hold closely approaches this vb. in meaning.

LOGSE 7.. which in some contexts e.g. to loose hold closely approaches this vb, in meaning. Many dialects have the phonetic form normally descending from the OE. vb. The Sc. form loss is prob. evolved from the De. vb. The Sc. form loss is prob. evolved from the pa. t. and pa. pple. lost.] + 1. intr. To perish; also, to be lost or missing. 288 K. £LFFED BOCH. XXXI, § 2 Swa swa see bee seeal losian bon hee hwat irringa stir gd. c897 — Gregory's Past. XXXX. 205 Datte nu foralded is dat is forneah losad. a 1175 Cost. Hom. 245 Forpan be it inter mi sceap be me losede c 1175 Lamib. Hom. 117 Penne losiad fele saulen. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 907 Per lyuez lyste may never lose. † 2. trans. To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction or perdition: to be the ruin of. Obs. 2590 Lindist. Gost. Luke xvii. 27 And cuom pat flod & losade tel spide alle. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 909 Alle be londe with bise leder we losen at onez. 21360 Wyclif. Serm. Sel. Wks. L. 49 Pe kyng. sent his ostis and loste bese mansleris. 21440 Jacob's B'ell iii. 23 Pou schalt haue als manye peynes as bon hast loste soules! 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour lxxxiv. Gviij. The fyre sprang oute and loste his hand. 1538 BALE God's Promiter II. (1744) II Lose bym not yet, Lorde, though be hah depely sworved. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bardat I. iii. 845 Lest heat, wet, wind, should roste, or rot, or lose it. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. III. ii. 25 What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1628 tr. Mathier's Power-full Favorite 122 marg., We ought not proudly to despise prodegies, this neglect lost Alexander.

b. To ruin in estimation. rare.
1605 SHAKS. Lear L i. 236 Such a tongue, That I am glad I haue not, though not to haue it, Hath lost me in your

D. 10 ruin in estimation. rare.

1605 Shaks. Lear L. 1. 236 Such a tongue, That I am glad
I have not, though not to have it, Hath lost me in your
liking. 1677 Sedley Art. 4 CL. V. i. Wks. (1766) 101 Twas
I that lost you in each Roman mind. 1882 J. C. Morison
Macaular 44 His want of aspiration. has lost him in the
opinion of many readers.

C. pass. To be brought to destruction, ruin, or
misery. to perish to be killed in a spiritual

c. fass. 10 be brought to destruction, rain, or misery; to perish; to be killed; in a spiritual sense (of the soul), to be damned. Of a ship, its crew, passengers, or cargo: To perish at sea.

[c 897: see 1.] a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxxvi. 99 Ichahle be losed mony a day. c 1366 Chaucer A. B. C. 152, I am wounded. Pat j am lost almost. c 1375 Cursor M. 60.6 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was all paire fe. c 1397 Chaucer A. B. C. 160.6 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was all paire fe. c 1397 Chaucer M. 60.6 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was all paire fe. c 1397 Chaucer Lack Stepf. 7 All is loste for lac of stedfastnesse. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 507, I trow nocht 3eit at Wallace losyt be: Our clerkys sayts, he sall ger mony de. a 1533 Ld. Bernrer Huon xxi. 63 VI ye speke to hym ye are lost for euer. a 1533 — Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) E vii b, To play at the tables and dice with suche as be lost and naught. 1604 E. GIRIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indics v. i. 322 By this meanes God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 1. i. 52 All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost. 1713 Addison. Cado 1v. i. 46 The Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 Cowper Truth 479 And is the soul indeed so lost! 1798 Monthly Mag. VI. 437 (Scotticisms) Poor man, he was lost in the river; drowned. 1817 Selwyn Law Nisi Prins (ed. 4) II. 921 The property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. Alexander Gosp. Sesus Christ xiii. 182 Vou are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already. 1885 Law Times Rep. L111. 60/2 The vessel.. sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incirr the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through

possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † occas. with away, up, (? U.S. rare) out.
c 1205 Lav. 29159 Dus losede Bruttes al bas kine-londes.
c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 272 Dou losis bi dignite.
1437 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.
c 255 The accusere shal losse his fraunches for ever. a 1470
Gregory in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit. (Camden) 183 That same yere was the most pairlie of Normandy y-loste.
childe of Bristowe 402 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 125 Tha has played atte dice, ... and lost up, sone, that thu had. c 1530
Lo. Beaners Arth. Lyt. Brjt. (1814) 6 He lost away and wasted. his londes and goodes. 1632 Lithow Trav. 11. 66
In all, the Christians loosed but eleuen Gallies. 1779 Cowfea
Yearly Distress 55 One talks. . of pigs that he has lost By maggots at the tail. 1869 H. Bushnell New Life viii. 110
The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of true perception. 1878 S. Walfolk Hist. Eng. II. 458 Sir Joseph Vorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.
b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.

To lose one's head: see Head sb, 51. To lose heart: to become discouraged. To lose one's heart: to fall in love. † To lose one's breath: to die. To lose one's legs (slang: to get drunk.

c 1205 Lav. 250:18 Hire lif heo losede sone. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 586 If he has losed the lysten. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) VII. 315 Makynge a statute that whosoever toke a beste per scholde lose oon eie. 1470-85 Malonx Arthir V. ix. 130 Syr Arthir lost so monche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15. in Lett. Roy. Allits. Ladies (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost her mind. 1530 Palsgr. 429/2, I am spechelesse, as a sycke body is that hath lost the ase of his speche. 1596 B. Griffin Fidessa vi, Oh better were I loose ten thousand breaths, Than euer line in such vnseene disgrace. 1597 Bacon Coulers Gd. & Exill (Arb.) 152 As to a monoculos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1633 Ford Broken II. III. v, Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1671 Milton Samson 914 Hough sight he lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1711 Androson Spect. No. 60 r 4 In a little Time after he lost his Seness. 1744 Ozell It. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontaics 186 As soon as They were dead, every one lost Heart, having lost their Chief Supports. 1749 Lavington Enthus. Methodists & Papists II. vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarsness for ten Vears. 1770 Gentl. Ming. XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to. (have) Lost his legs. 1804 G. Rose Diaries (1860) II. 103 She. rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood. 1842 Tennyson Edu. Gray 3 And have you lost your heart? ... And are you married yet? 1852 Mes. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant,

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander,

Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to preserve the life of (a patient).

21205 LAY. 5704 Heo loseden anonie busend godere monnen. 21366 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 78 We losten alle oure housbondes at that toun. 21460 Townelty Myst. Y. 48 Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes? 1530 Palsor, 749/2 The folysshe gyrle toke on for thought as if she had loste her father she coulde have done no more. 1722 De Foe Moll Flanders (1840) 117 The apprehensions of losing such a friend. 1780 Westm. Mag. VIII. 249 The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée...and took her without losing a man. 1842 Browning Waring I, iy, How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him. 1847 Tennyson Princess I. 256 When we came where lies the child We lost in other years. 1880 Wheeles Short 11ist. India 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men. 1883 S. Wells Ovar. 4 Ultrine Tumours 1851 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariotomy. 1883 Howells Woman's Reason II. xx. 176 She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed. 1895 George Battles Eng. Hist. 208 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. to lose patience, one's temper, to lose easte, hold, one's balance, etc. To lose ground: to fail to keep one's position; esp. fig. to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see Grounn sb. 11.] 1470-85 Malory Arthur IV. ix. 131 But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1590) 27 At length, the left winge of the Arcadians began to loose ground. 1622 Mabbe IV. Alcahan's Guzman at Alf. 11. 53 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my judgement! 1640 IV. Percher's Rom. of Rom. 1. xxi. 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles. 1667 Milton P. L. vi. 838 They actonish at resistance lost, All courage. 1712 W. Rogers Voy. 291 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than gorgound. 1775 Joinson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 13 June, Boswell is a favourite but he has lost ground since 1 told them that he is married. 1782 Priestiley Corrupt. Chr. 1. IV. 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xi. Chinfley boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last. 1877 Spurgeon Serm. XXIII. 320 He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.

6. occas. To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).
1667 Milton P. L. 11. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe. 1677 Ladv Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lyeing inne but hath soone lost it. 1742 W. Collins Hassan 83 O? Let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859 Mrs. Trevelvan Let. in Trevelyan Life Macaulay (1870) II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day. Mod. I have not yet lost my rhemmatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).
2130 R. Brunse Chron. (1810) 221 pe day lost his coloure, & mirk was as be nyght. 2136 Chaucer Frankl. T. 288 Til that the brighte sonne loste his hewe. 1508 Shaks. Merry V. v. v. 233 This deceit looses the name of craft, 1629 Milton Mymm Nativity 99 The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thous and echo's still prolongs each heav

lost their interest.

† g. with cognate obj., to lose a loss. Also, to lose (=incur) a fine. Obs.

1498 Old City Acc. Ek. in Archaol. Irrd. XLIII, Item for a fyne lost by John Stone..xxd. 1525 Lo. Berners Froiss.

II. xxxvii. 109 The countrey of Bierne this hundred yere neuer lost suche a losse. a 1541 Wyart in Tottel's Misc. (Arh.) 87 Graunt then good Lord,... To freate inward, for losying such a losse. 1614 S. Ward Let, in Ussher's Lett. (1636) 33 We have lost... a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.

† h. with inf.: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). Obs.

† h. with inf.: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). Obs.

1616 B. Josson Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigury 4 What th' haue lost t'expect, they dare decide. 1671 Milton P. R. 1378 Though I have lost.. To be beloved of God, I have not lost To love.

1. The passive is often used without any reference

to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf.

(of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. Lost ppl. a.

1667 Milton P. L. xii. 429 This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life. 1670 Ray Prov. 117 It's not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger. 1700 Drivoen Pables Pref. (Globe) 505 The name of its author being wholly lost. 1722 Quincy Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 264/1 In all Percussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost. 1779-81 Jounson L. P., Cowley, If what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmusical only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 Tennyson Morte Arth. 90 Surely a precious thing. Should thus be lost for ever from the earth. 1870 M. Arnold St. Paul & Protestantism (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 818 The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

4. absol. or intr. To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deleriorated or incur disadvantage. c 130 Hali Meid. 41 Ha beon eauer feard for to losen elsewhere, and here in MS. Bodl. leosen]. c 1470 Henry Wallace iv. 336 Now want, now has; now loss, aow can wyn. 1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. Induct. ii. 101 Thou shalt not loose by it. 1611 BIBLE Eccl. iii. 6 A time to get, and a time to lose. 1643 Burrouteies Exp. Hosca iv. (1652) 75 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697 Dryden Ded. Encis Ess. (ed. Ker) 11. 229 Thus, by gaing abroad, he lost at home. 1838 Macaular Temphe Ess. (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1856 Tennyson In Mem. xxvii, Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. 1895 George Battles Eng. Hist. 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. 1898 Folk-Lore Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. Mod. Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. rare.

its power or force, rare.

1794 Mrs. Plozzi Synon. 11. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates.

1900 R. J. Daummond Relat. Apost. Teach. i. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

when isolated.

† C. Const. of, with partitive sense. Obs.

1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 111. v. 163 Gold alwayes worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. 1753 A. Murrhy Gray's Inn Jrnl. No. 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence.

1791 Boswell. Johnson (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it

would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1802 Beddoes Hygëia v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone unawares from one's possession, or has simply been

mislaid.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xv. 4 5if forlorað vel losað enne
of ðæm. 1382 Wyclif Luke xv. 4 What man of 30u that
hath an hundrid scheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem
[etc.]. c 1422 Hoccleve Jonathas 318 V haue a fere...
thow woldest it leese, As thow lostist my ryng. 1567 Gude
4 Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is
found. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 11. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy
that had lost his A. B. C. 1655 tr. Com. Hist. Francion VII.
12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which
we had lost. 1718 PRIOR Dove 8 Venus wept the sad
disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 BULKELEY
CUMMINS Vor. S. Seas 110 She told me Mr B——n had
lost his Hat. 1847 TENNYSON Princess IV. 179 Since her
horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1836)
5 Hunnanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered
them.

5 Hunanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, to lose sight of (lit. and fig.): see Sight. Also occas., to cease to hear (poct.); † to fail to follow (a persou) in argument (obs. or arch.).

1587 lanes in Hakluyt Voy. (1600) III. 111 The Master.. was afrayd his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleepe, and so he should lose vs. a 1592 H. SMITH Serm. (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Snane which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. 1628 Digby Voy. Medit. (1868) 3 If wee should chance at any time to loose each other, vpon sight againe [etc.]. 1634 Sir. Herbert Trav.

11 Wee once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for euer, in two houres after. 1640 Shirley Constant Maid IV. F 2 b, I cannot see i' th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha lost him o' the suddaine. 1725 Wodrow Corr. (1831 III. 1733, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium, but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833 Tennyson Dream Fair Wom. 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

e. To draw away from. be no longer near or

e. To draw away from, be no longer near or

C. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 Pope Antumn 60 Here where the mountains less'ning as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies.

1748 Anson's Voy. 11. v. 180 We did not lose them [flying-fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic.

1886 She F. H. Doyle Remin. 63 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

+ d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory;

† d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. To lose it that ...: to forget that, Obs.

1530 Palsgr. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thynge out of remembraunce. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. i. 114 Being onerfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1592 — Ven. § 4d. 408 The lesson is but plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. 1612 Dekker If it be not good Wks. 1873 JII. 299 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 Shaks., etc. Hen. VIII, 11. 1. 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. 16. Milton Ps. Ixxxiii. 16 That Israels name for ever may Be lost in memory. 1703 Rowe Fair Pentl. v. i, Here let Remembrance lose our past Misfortunes, 1712 S. Sewall Diary 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddards. 1870 M. Arnold St. Paul § Protestantism (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in to lose one's way (lit. and lig.), † Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

to lose one's way (lit. and lig.), † Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

1530 PALSGR.771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. 1. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course.

1615 C. SANDY Trav. II. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for rivers to lose their channels.

1709 PRIOR Chibe Hunting

3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain chanc'd to stray.

1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 373 Pepys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading.

1803 Fan. Herada 132/1

After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

† T. To allow to escape from one's power or influence. Obs.

influence. Obs.

a 1715 Burnet Own Time (1724) 1. 378 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in

B. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language).

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich 16 Mar.,
I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts);

get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a 1340 Hampole Psalter xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is baim bat losis suffrynge. c 1374 Chancer Troylus 11. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I loste, I dar not with yow dele. c 1450 Roin. Rose 5153 Fully on ane she lost hir lore. c 1450 Metlin 6 And so shold ye loose youre tyme. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xviii. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems Ixvi. 13 The leil labour lost, and leill seruice. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1386) 26 Now to loose nn more time about this point, I saie vnto you, yf etc.]. 1590 Stenser F. (2). iii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought prevaile Shee backe retourned with some labour lost. 1615 W. Lawson Country Housew. Gard.

(1626) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost vnlesse you fence well. 1632 Sanderson Twelve Serm. 233 True zeale.. will not loose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. 1634 MILLTON Comus 271 Ill is lost that praise That is address to unattending Ears. 1738 Swift Fol. Conversat. 127 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. 1770 Foote Lame Lover II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. 1810 Crabber T. of Hall IX, How much she grived to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. 1847 MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest V. There is no time to be lost. 1896 G. BOOTHBY In Strange Comp. II. vi. 55/1 A. fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. To be lost on or upon: to have no effect upon,

b. To be lost on or upon: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence,

1610 Shaks. Temp. Iv. i. 190 On whom my paines Humanely taken, all, all lost, quite lost. [1692 Burner Past. Care ix. 111 Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditory.]

1697 Drivens Emeid XI. 1953 This Stratagens, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. 1833 Ht. Martineau Brooke Farm xi. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me. 1844 Disraell Coningsby 1. iii. I. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind. 1900 J. A. H. Murray Evolution Eng. Lexicogy. 6 The real humour of the situation. was. lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have

the situation ...was...lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): occas, const. to. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). † To lose aim: to miss one's mark.

1367 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 185 He schal lese [MS. y. luse] hevene bat wil hem take awey. 1300 Gower Conf.

1. 153 Adam for Pride loste his pris. c 1460 Townelly Myst.

iii. 363 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fayth, thi felowship, a 1548 HALL Chron., Hon. VI 141 b, Meanyng not to lose so great a prey. 1603 SHARS. Meas, for M. 1. iv, 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win. By fearing to attempt. 1606 — Ant. & Cl. IV. xiv. 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Darts, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. 1611 BIBLE Matt. x. 42 Hee shall in no wise lose his reward. 1632 Massinger Maid of Honour v. i. (1632) K. 2, Cam... If you forsweare your selfes wee shall not prosper. I'll rather lose my longing. 1650 Baxter Saint's R. Iv. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts, 1711 Swift Trin. to Stella 12 May, Mr. Secretary. brought me to our town's end in his coach: so I lost my walk. 1775 Harris Philos. Arrangem. Wks. (1841) 339 The swift-footed Salius lost the prize to young Euryalus. 1830 J. Jeryll. Corr. (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar. 1834 Compregationalist June 49,3, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. 1900 F. Anster Brass Bottle it. 22 'A guinea. For the last time. You'll lose it, sir', said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 Shaks. Much Ado III. i. 32 Then go we neare her that her care loose nothing. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. D'Acostás Hist. Indies n. vii. 97 Heing too furre off from any thing, wee loose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. 1784 Cower Task ni. 599 Fearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips. Mod. I did not lose a word of his speech.

+ C. To fail

† c. To fail to attend; to 'miss'. Obs.
Also formerly at Cambridge University, To lose one's
Also formerly and to count towards the obligatory
number of weeks of residence a week in which the required
number of chapels had not been kept.
7711 Swift Jinl. to Stella 4 Aug., I lost church to-day.
1847 TENNYSON Princess Prol. 161 They lost their weeks;
they vext the souls of deans,
d. Hunting. To fail to catch (an animal).
1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 68 b, I had rather (as they say
lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt
so farre for hir.
1883 LD. SALTOUN SCraps I. 104 The greyhounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.
8. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or
game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated

game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion). Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket)

motion). Also in Cricket: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const. to.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon liii. 185 She lost y game whereof Huon was ioyfull. 1560 Daus tr. Sleidave's Comm. 270 Foughte a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchemen... and lost the felde. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1v. iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1607 — Cor. 1. vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. 1671 Lany M. Beatte in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a contante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose any money. 1710 Act 9 Anne, c. 19 § 2 Any Person or Persons. who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards... lose to any One or more... Persons... the Sum... of Ten Pounds. 1799 H. K. Whitte Let. to bro. Neville, The Corporation versus Gee, which we... lost. 1836 Dickens Sh. Boz. Our Parishi, v. The motion was lost by a majority of two. 1843 Blackev. Mag. LIV. 171. I lost my wicket to the first ball. 1847 Tensyson Princess v. 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. 1872 Pinch 27 Jan. 41/2 Wenever lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. 1885 Manch. Exam. 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. absol. To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

b. absol. To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

a 1548 Hall Chrom., Hen. VI 116 Accordying to the chaance of war, the one part gat, and the other lost. 1593 Shaks. Lucr., 730 A captine victor that hath lost in gaine.

1605 — Lear v. iii. 15 Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gwaman d'Alf.

1.21 Their game was Prinera.; my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. 1669 Lady Chawork in 1724 Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Appl. 11, theere your horse hath lost. 1738 Swirt Pol. Conversal. 138 She lost at one Sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. 1822 Shelley Calderon's Magico Prodig. i. 151 The battle's loss

may profit those who lose, 1885 O. W. Holmes, jr. in Law Q. Rev. Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost,

9 Causal senses.

gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9 Causal senses.

a. To cause the loss of:

o n const. dalive of the person suffering loss.

1428 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.
App. v. 295 Whatt ever man. bringe warre upon the citie whereby they bene prayed and losid thair goods.

1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. II; III. 1.187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.]..

The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, Loseth mens hearts.

1602 — Ham. I. III. 76. 1605 — Lear I. i. 125.

a 1611 Braum. & F. L. Philaster IV. IV, I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. 1640-1 Kirk-cuilbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of thame will lose all our sogers. 1699 Wotton Let. in Bentley Phal. Pref. 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should lose that Treatise to the World. 1763 Hoyle Whist 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. 1803 J. Mashahall Const. Opin. (1839) & A loss of the commission would lose the office. 1871 FREEMAN Hist. Ess. Ser. I. vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

† b. To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. Obs.

bewilder. Obs.

northern part of his French possessions.

† b. To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to be wilder. Obs.

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1648 Eikon Bas. xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of prayer, .then un-premeditated and confused unitery to distract, and lose it. 1692 S. Patrick Answ. Touchstone 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words.

† c. ? To cause to be forgotten. Obs.

1667 Dryden Tempest iv. iv, Have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, That you retain no memory of Prospero? 1724 Wodrow Corr. (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to resume such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

† d. To reject (a bill in parliament). Obs.

1663 Pervs Diary 26 July, A Bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. refl. (with corresponding passive).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also fig.

1535 Coverdale I's. exviii[i]. 176, I go astraye as a shepe that is lost. 1581 Lambarde Eirem. Iv. iv. (1602) 390 The hearer would be many times lost, before I shoulde come to the end. 1581 Petric Grazzo's Civ. Cont. I. (1586) 14 But to what end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labirinth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hon. VI, III. 11, 14 Like one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. Girina stone fit is meaning to the self. Shaks and the self. Also have lost, having no knowledge where they were. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. 8 9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery. 1667 Militon P. L. II. 56 In wandling mazes lost. 1780 J. Haaris Philot. Enq. Wis. (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 Tensyson Flatine 225 (1'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged in something else'. Iii. and fig.

1764 E. Girmstone] tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies II. vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entring

thought, etc.); to be bewildered, overwhelmed (in wonder); † to be distracted, lose one's wits (from

wonder); †to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. Germstonel D'Aeosta's Hist. Indies v. v., 339
They were lost in their own imaginations and conceipts.
1605 Shakes. Mack. II. ii. 71 Be not lost So poorely in your thoughts. 1606 – Ant. & Cl. 1. ii. 121 These strong Egyptian Fetters I must breake, Or loose my selfe in dotage.
1626 Shakes. Mack. T. vi. 1. 1639) G 2 b, I almost lose my selfe In joy to meete him. 1728 Adotson Hymn, When all thy mercies', Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 Landor Gebrin 197, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love?
1809 W. Irving Knickerb. III. i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings.
1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 HALL CAINE Bondman III. vi. Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (in and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (in

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (in clouds, etc.).

1697 Dryden Aneid viii. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 Pope Odyss. vii. 354 Woody mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 Cowter Task 1. 194 Rills that. lose themselves at length In matted grass. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 11 A vast ocean of tillage. Josing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 Tennyson Princess 1. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost In laurel.

†e. Of water: To leak away. Obs.

1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 189 The Vials... are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. Ibid. 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. Comb., with sense 'one who or something

11. Comb., with sense 'one who or something which loses ...', as + lose-all, +-office; so + lose-

time a., time-wasting.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne 1, XXV. (1632) 78 Jugling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports. 1623 PENNETHMAN Handf. Hon. IV. XIII, More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ. (1659) 220 The third [heir] is commonly a lose-all.

† Lose, v.2 Obs. Also 4 loose, 5 lowso. [f. Lose sb.1, or perh. aphetic f. Alose v.] trans. To praise. Also absol.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XI. 411 pow with rude speche Lakkedest, and losedest lyinge pat longed noust to be done. 1388 Wyclif 1 Esdrus IV. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng bifore oothere, that thus is loo-id? a 1400-50 Alexander 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed borow be werld. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhede II. cii. (1860) 112, I am pilke pat of olde am cleped and losed [v. r. alosed] be eldeste.

Hence + Losed ppl. a., praised, renowned. Also

used as sb., one praised, c 1305 Edmund Conf. 245 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 So noble a losed per nas non in al pe vniuersite. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. 160 The good kynge Dauy.. the loset of force and of vertue. c 1440 Capgrave Life St. Kath. 1. 7 A losyd lorde was he.

Lose, obs. form of Loose, Loss.

Loseable: see Losable.

Losel (lōwzĕl), sb. and a. arch. and atat. (See E.D.D.) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6-7 lozel(), (6 lozile, lozzel, 7 lozzell), 6-7, 9 Sc. lossel, 7 lossell, 4- losel. [app. f. losen, pa. pple. of Leese v. (cf. Loren from the more usual loren, and Brothel similarly f.OE. broden, pa. pple. of broden to be ruined). The etymological sense Losel (lōu·zěl), sb. and a. arch. and dial. (See of briodan to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition'.]

A. sh. A worthless person; a profligate, rake, secondrel; in weaker sense, a ragamufin, ne'er-

do-well.

A. 3a. A worthless person; a prolligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamufin, ne'erdo-well.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol. 74 Losels bat lecheric haunten. Pa 1400 Morte Arth. 252 We have as losels liftyde many longe daye. C 1400 Destr. Troy 12006 Pe loselt to be lady launchid full swithe. C 1460 Towneley Myst. xvi. 154 Los. 's ye ar and thefys. 1561 T. Nonrow Cakin's Inst. 1. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1506 Srenser State Irel. Whs. (Globe) 624/1 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sheriff... or other ordinarye officer be gotten. 1601 Dent Patheo. Heaven 170 There be many laxy lozels. which doe nothing all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit ypon the stalles, and frequent Tauerns and Aleshouses. 1600 C. Butler Fem. Mon. iii. (1623) G iv, The Drone. hath been alwaies reputed a greedy lozell. 1624 Br. Mountagu Gagg 187 Yet it is possible and I could doo it, to puzzle such a Lozvell anyourself. 1650 Trapp Comm. Deut. 123 The sword devoureth one, as well as another. .. it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 Annano Myst. Pictatis 94 How soon might the 10de swaine, the country lossel, the clownish Boor, .. find out a way, for nobilitating his family. 17. Heir of Linne 11. xx. in Ritson Sc. Songs (1794) 11. 137 H we shold hang any losel heere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 CARLYLE in Frascr's Mag. V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets. and .. collect ragged losels enough? 1843 Browning Blot 'Scincheon 11. Wks. 1866 I. 343/2 Wretched women .. tied By wild illicit ties to losels vile. 1897 'L. Kelth' Founy Lady viii. 78 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the honr. B. adj. Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 Munday Downf. Earl Huntingdon 11. ii. (1828) 35 Yonder comes a lazy lozel Friar. 1633 P. Flencheo 17. Eccl. II. xv, Why should you plain, that lozel swains refuse you? 1642 Milton Apol. Smect. Wks. 1851 HI. 206 Where didst thou learn to be .. so pusillanimous, thou lozel Ba

+ Lo seling, a. Obs. $rare^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -1NG².] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 GEE Foot out of Snare vii. 64 A prettie drouzy, ... lozeling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

Loselism (lowzeliz'm'. rare. [f. Losel + -1sm.]
The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.
1831 CARLYLE Let. 21 Oct. in Froude Life (1882) II. 214
All the Loselism of London will be about the courch next

+ Loselled, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Losel +

† LO'SEILEd, fpt. a. Oves. rare . [1. LOSEL + -ED 2.] = LOSEL a.

1606 Wily Beguiled G, If I had been such a great long, large Lobcock, loseld burden, as Master Churms is, . . I should neuer haue got Pegge as long as I had hid.

† Lo'SEILY, a. Olis. rare. [f. LOSEL + -LY 1.]
Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 COTGR., Poltronesgne, lazie, lozellie, sluggish, idle. 1634 MOTTEUX Rabelais IV. lix, These lozelly Guillignitted Gastrolaters.

Loselry (lowzelri). arch. [f. Losel + -RY.]
Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy,

Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. exeviii. 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened thurgh loselrye ageynst his honour.

1522 Skelton Why nat to Contrel? 661 By sorsery Or suche other loselry. 1594 O. B. Quest. Profit. Concern. 13

To have him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his lozelrie. 1894 F. S. Ellis Reynard the Fox 215 Surely my first thought was that she Had been judged for some loselry.

Losen, obs. pa. pple. of Leeer v. l., Loose v.

Losen, variant of Lozen Sc.

Loseng(e. obs. form of Lozen Sc.

Loseng(e, obs. form of Lozenge. + Losenge, v. Obs. Also 5 losynge. [a. OF. losenger = Pr. lauzengar, Sp. lisonjar, Pg. lisonjear, It. lusingare; f. OF. losenge, losange sb. flattery = Pr. lauzenga, lauzenja, Sp., Pg. lisonja; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from Pr. 57-2

lauzenga = OF. loenge (F. louange) praise:—med.L. laudēmia, a derivative (? on analogy of vindēmia) of L. laudēme praise: see Lose sb.1] trans. To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. of.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 129 Thay losyngid the kynge of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste.

1480 Caxron Ovid's Met. XIII. xvii, Thanne began Glaucus to call her and losenge her.

† Losengeous, a. Obs. rare—1. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -ous.] Lying, flattering.

1632 Lithgow Trav. II. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

† Losenger. Obs. Forms: 4 loseniour (=-jour), -gour, losaniour (=-jour), lozengiour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gere, -ynger(e, 4-6 losanger, [5. -ere, losengeoure, -joure, lousenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. Of. losengeour, -ere, agent-n. f. losenger Losenge v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

lousenger, lesingour, Sc. lossingere, 6 -geir, loosenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. losengeour, -ere, agent-n. f. losenger Losenge v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13. Senyn Sag. (W.) 674 Thou schalt ben an-honged, thou losenjour. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3504 What sey men of bese loseniours, bat hane here wardys feyre as flours? c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. a 1400-50 Alexander 1923 Laches me bis losengere & ledis me him hedire. 1484 Caxton Ryall Bk. C ii], But this synne [sc. of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatre these vauntours and losengers. 1508 Dunbaa Tua mariit voenen 258 Gif yov nought list be forleit with losingeris vntrew. 1577-87 Hollinshed Chron., Hist. Scot. 631 There to end their lines with shame, as a number of such other losengers had often doone before them. 1616 Bullonar, Losenger, a flatterer, a Lyar.

2. Sc. A sluggard. [? Confinsed with losel.]

1313 Douglas Æmeis vnn. Prol. 178 Thus lysnit I, as lossingeir, sic lewidnes to luik. Ibid. xm. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howis of day, And thoch I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

† Losengery. Obs. Forms: 4 (losingerie), lozengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerye, (4-grie, -grye), 5-gry, (-gri), (5 losangerye, losynge-e)rie). [a. OF. losengerie: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13. Senyn Sag. (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3512 Kepe be ban fro losengrye. For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. VI. 145 In lecherye and in losengerye 36 lyuen. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 157 Ouermyche to Preyse is suspecte of losengry. 1484 Caxton Ryall Bk. D J, Therof growen many sinnes, . That is to wete losangerye, flaterye [etc.]

Loser (læza), [f. lose v.] + -ER l.]

† 1. A destroyer. Obs.

a 1340 Hamboue Psalter Cant. 512, I sall be glad in god .my sauceoure, noght in pe warld my losere. 1388 in Wyelif's Sel. Wks. 111. 450 pis court is. loser of al pe worlde

mission.

Proverb. [1533] More Debell. Salem Wks. 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the leser haue hys wordes.] 1562 J. Herwood Prov. 4: Epigr. (1867) 146 Let the loosers haue their wordes. 1509 Sanows Europe Spec. (1632) 123 The wisest men have beene.. pleased, that losers should have their words. 1634 Str. T. Herbert Trav. 47 Giue loosers leaue to prate. a 1716 South Serm. [1], Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. a freedom to speak.

a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 Jer. Taylor fiely Living i. § 1. 8 If one of the
Speakers he.. trilling, be that hears, and he that answers
... are equal losers of their time.

1651 Wood Ath. Oxon.

1.354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. Burns in Speaker 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman
works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at
the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and eatching losers.

3. Billiards. A losing hazard.

1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' Billiards 281 There may be
a loser left off the white. 1902 J. Roberts jun. Mod.

filliards 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser,
so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

† Losery. Obs. [f. Lose v.1+-ery.] Losing;
opportunity or chance of losing.

opportunity or chance of losing.
c 1400 Beryn 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. Ibid.
1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a ffrank.
Loseyn, obs. form of Lozen.

Lossyn, obs. form of LOZEN.

Losh (lpf), sb.¹ Also 7 losy. [a. Russ. Aoct.]

† 1. An elk. Obs.

1591 [see Olen]. 1599 HARLUYT Voy. 1. 463 An Elke or Loshe, the Red deere of the countrey. 1613 PURCHAS Pilerimage IV. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. a 1674 MILTON Hist. Mosc. ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. Losh hide, leather: the untanned hide of the

elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH sb.)

1583 CABLILE in Hakluye's Voy. (1600) III. 184 Losshe hides, rich Furres, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER Russe Commun. (Hakl. Soc.) to Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 Frish Stat. (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece £1. 1756 Gentl. Mag. XVVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 Morett Tanning & Currying (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as.. washeather... It is also called losh leather. 1864 Card, Suppl., Losh-hide, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

Losh (lpf), sh. 2 [a. F. loche = Loach.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1824 Goode, etc. Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim. 1. 236 In Alaska... it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) III. 273.

† Losh. v. Obs. [? Onomatopceic.] intr. ? To

Loche'. 1884 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) 111. 273.

† Losh, v. Obs. [? Onomatopœic.] intr. ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE Holy Madu. 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Losh, to splash in water. North. 1859 WHITEHEAD Leg. (1896) 19 (E. D. D.) An laykes and loshes ower the steaynes.

Losh (los). int. Sc. A distortion of Lord, used in cartain exclamations.

in certain exclamations.

a 1779 D. Graham Leper the Taylor (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. Galloway Poems 40 Tax shoon! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 Blackw. Mag. Mar. 363/t 'Losh! the body's cracked'. Losien, losin, obs. forms of LOZEN.

Losine, obs. pa. pplc. of Leese v.

Losing $(1\bar{v} z_{11})$, vbl. sb. [f. Lose v.\frac{1}{2} + \text{-ING} \frac{1}{2}.]

1. The action of Lose v.\frac{1}{2} + \text{a}. Perdition, de-1. The action of Lose $v.^1 + a$. Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (obs.). b. Used, chiefly gerundially, in various senses of the vb.

Used, chiefly gerundially, in various senses of the vb. \(+ To be on losing: to be in process of being lost. \(\frac{a}{2} \). Couldisf. Gosp. Matt. vii. 13 Wez diu kedas to losing. \(13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1031 He most ay lyue in bat loge in losyng euer-more. \(1530 \) PALSGR. \(241/1 \) Losyng, perdition. \(1597 \) BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. \((1631) \) 234 The citie beeing besieged, and in some danger of losing. \(c \) 1660 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. \(1. \) 136 An armye of Gelderland. \(...\) was in great damager of loosinge. \(b. \) 1367 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) IV. \(295 \) As a goldene fischhook, \(be \) loosynge berof may be i-quytte by non wynnynge of taking of fische. \(c \) 1470 HERRY Wallace in. \(221 \) Compleyne his payne in doluur thus that duellis; \(1n \) langour lyis, for losyng of thar luff. \(1526 \) Pigr. Perf. (W. de W. \(1531) \) 241 How sorowful in losynge. \(1639 \) FULLER Holy War (1647) \(218 \) At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. \(1668 \) Pierry Diary I Jain. \(To \) see how differently one man took his losing from another. \(1725 \) J. GLANVILL Poems \(63 \) Frances shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. \(1847 \) TENNYSON Princess 1. \(140 \) Odes About this losing of the child. \(1900 \) F. T. Betten With Christ at Sea in. \(53 \) We arrived. \(\text{without.} \) adventure except the losing of an anchor. \(1720 \) C. Per. July 178 I was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table.

2. attrib. in losing-money, a payment allowed

to the loser in certain competitions. 1880 $Daily\ Tel.\ 7$ Sept., There is a pound per win to each man., and there is losing money at half rates every time your hoat answers the starting gun.

Losing, ppl. a. [f. Lose $v.^1 + -inc^2$.] That loses, or that results in loss. Losing game, (a) a game played with ill-success; (b) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. Losing

the loser of the game wins the stakes. Losing hazard, loadum, see the sbs.

1519 Hobban Vulg. 280 b, A sengle ace is a losynge caste.
1596 Shars. Merch. V. v. i. 62, I follow thus A loosing suite against him. 1601 — Int. C. v. v. 36, I shall have glory by this loosing day. 1668 Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1708 Pope Let. to H. Cromwell v Nov., You are return'd by this time. to the old Diversions of a losing Game at Picquet with the Ladies, and half a Play. at the Theatre. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 Magens Insurances I. 60 They came to a losing Market. 1763 Hovle Whist 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. Aoams New Egypt 26, I think we're playing a loosing game in Egypt.

Hence Losingly adv., in a losing manner.
1864 in Craig, Suppl.

1864 in Craig, Suppl.

Losing(e, obs. form of Lozenge.

Loss (lès) sb.1 Forms: 1-3 los (only in dat. lose, in Lay. occas. written leose), 4-5 los, loos, lose, in Lay. occas. written leose), 4-5 los, loos, (5 loose, 6 Sc. lois), 4-7 losse, (5 losce), 4- loss. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. los (? nent.), found only in the phr. to lose (weordan, gedon), corresponds to ON. los nent., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.):—OTeut. *loso-m (a parallel formation with OE. lor Lone sb.2:—OTeut. *looom), f. *lus-, wk. grade of the root *leus-, *laus-: see Leese v., Lease a., Loose a. (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become lose with voiced s), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, acuninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to leese, lose vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost*; cf. Lost sh., which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, rain, destruction; the condition or

fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. Lose v.1 2 b. c897 K. ÆLFREG Gregory's Past. xxxvi. 249 Donne ze to lose wenrðað. c1205 Lav. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to leose [for lose; riming with neose = nose]. c1275 Ibid. 22844 And so hi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON Cafo Gjb, Whan they seken. the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. 21548 HALL Chrom., Hen. VI 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternall losse and perdicion. 1605 Shaks. Lear In. vi. 102 His life With thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 308 Thou hast. quitted all to save A World from the roless. 1743 BUKLELEY & CUMMINS VOP. S. Seas 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 Cowper Tirec. 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACALLAY Ess., Gladstone on Ch. § State (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or con-

2. The fact of losing (something specified or con-

const. with of or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty,

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 287 Losse of worldely catel.
1368 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. VI. V. (1495) 193 Chyldren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of theyr herytage. 1562-3 Act 5 Eliz. C. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offende. shall have Imprisonement, losse of Eares, slytting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. Granger Div. Logike 1, XXXVII. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all living things. .is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON Samson 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. 1779 III. 180 William the Conqueror ... punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACACLAY Hist. Eng. ii. I. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN Compet. W'allah (1866) 290 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1866 J. H. CLARKE Cold-Catching, Cold-Preventing, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head. .may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. Loss of life: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

1386 CHAUCER Kint.'s T. 1685 Vp peyne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. I. viii. 20 Not willing they should .. susteine crueltie, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS, 70hn IV. iii. 106, I lou'd him, and will weepe My date of life out, for his sweete lines losse. 1611 IBBLE Acts.XXVII. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 Daily News 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life—that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixten years that the Khalifa has ruled—at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or

rhania has ruled—at seventy-nive per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the Often contextually, the death (of a person

regretted).

regretted).

a 1450 Myrc 1279 For los of frendes or of any byrge.
c 1645 Howell Lett. I. Vi. Riv. 247 Ther be many sad hearts for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables (1708) 1. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 108 · 1 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 Monthly Mag. VI. 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq. whose loss will be severely felt. by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. Quincy in Life 74 The loss of Mr. Griswold from the national legislature. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defcated in (a battle, game. or contest). † Formerly also without spe-

game, or contest). + Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being

cific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (obs.).

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 174, I lovne pat we lay lotes on ledes vehone, & who-so lympes be losse, lay hym per-oute. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII 136 Of the takyng of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the feld. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1v. iv. 4 What losse of some pitcht battell Against Warwicke? 1611—Cymb. 11. iii. 2 Vonr Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that ever turn'd vp Ace. 1744 Ozell tr. Brantone's Sp. Rhodomontades 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 Shelley Calderon's Magico Prodig. i. 151

The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

(of time, etc.).

(of time, etc.).

c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 997 Dido. It nere but los of tyme.
1535 Coverole Exod. xxi. 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angrie swords. 1632 J. HAWWAND IT. Biond's Exomena 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyniard up to the hilts. 1709 Addison Tatler No. 131? 10 To. take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 Scott Wax. xxxi, Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1806 Tyndal. Clac. 1. xi. 75 This error caused as the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. Lose v. 17.) a 1614 D. Dyke Myst. Self-deceiving ted. 8) 41 A word that signifieth. losse of victory. Mod. I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. occas. Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. Obs.
c 1386 Chaucer Wife of Bath's Prol. 720 Womman was

21386 CHAUCER Wife of Bath's Prol. 720 Womman was the los of al mankynde. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI 130 The negligence of the kynges, counsaill..was the losse of the whole-dominion of Frannce. 4. In particularized sense: An instance of losing.

Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.
e 1369 Chaucer Dethe Blaunche 1302 That was the losse

...that I had lorne. 1463-4 Coldingham Priory Papers (Surtees) 191 Our grete lossez in plee for Coldyngham. 1560 Daus 1r. Sleidane's Comm. 406 b, That those which had bene faithfull to him, and therfore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHARS, Much Ado Iv. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1585 Evertsy Mrs. Godolphin 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 Freethinker No. 176 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano II. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant quean. 1891 Law Times XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. spee. (Path.) A loss of blood by uterine hæmorrhage.

hemorrhage.

1901 Brit. Med. Yrnl. No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being de-prived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to

gain.)

gaint.)

1377 Langt. P. Pl. B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. c 1380 Wythe Wks. (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & loos. c 1400 Destr. Troy 179 Of be harmys but we have & be hoge lose. thid, 9781 Me is lever for to lyue with losse bat I have. α 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. 171 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. 111. i. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 Bible Phil. iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Whiti. 1627 Milton Vacat. Exerc. 9 Small loss it is that thence can come unto thee. 1686 tr. Chardin's Tran. Persia 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meaner music, and not suffer loss. 1841 Teench Paradies xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 Newman (title) Loss and gain. 1866 Miss Yokoe Dave in Eagle's Nest I. 76 No matter. Tis only her loss frefusing to drink].

b. To have a great loss in (or of): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

b. To have a (great) loss in (or of): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 Aubber Lives, E. Davenaut (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 Mrs. Gerfetten Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) IV. 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 JENYLL Corr (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 Moore Mem. (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 Trollope Dr. Wortle's School IV. xi, She had a certain charge. as to the school..; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

¶ C. A (great, etc.) loss (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more

be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

11605 Bacon Adv. Learn. n. iii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Casar's.] Mod. Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

6. Mil. The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (sing. and pl.) the number of men so lost.

and pl.) the number of men so lost.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3171 3it me is better...in bataile be slayne, Pan se be lose of my ledis. a 1548 HALL Chron.,

Hen. V 130 Trustyng...shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any greate losse or battaill. 1840 GRESLEY

Steep Licht 45 The loss of each army... was about equal.

1846 GROTE Greece (1869) H. H. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 Sia G. White Disp. to Baller 16 Dec.,

The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

+7. Lack, default, want. In the loss of question:

77. Lack, default, want. In the loss of question: provided there is no dispute. Obs.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. II. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 Lithgow Ther. II. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rockes.

†8. Termis. A lost chase (see Chase sb.! 7).

1501 [see Chase sb.! 7]. 1619 Drumm. of Hawth. Convers. B. Jonson xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tenis, and having asked those in the gallerie Whither a strock was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Loss.

9. At a loss † at loss Of a hound: Having

9. At a loss, +at loss. Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by how, what, etc.); unable to understand, imagine,

how, what, etc.); unable to understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. At a loss for: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 Waanea Alb. Eng. vii. xxxvi. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth ouer-gine. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. Induct. i. 23 He cried vpon it at the meerest losse, And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 South Serm. (1823) HI. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [sc. of rebellion]. 1663 Hale Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm. b jb, Many that are much conversant in subtilities of Logick. are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 Milton P. R. Iv. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 Bentley Phal. 332 His wonderfull Learning wasnt a loss. 1713 Steele Spect. No. 53 P. 8, I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. Ibid. No. 157 P. 1, 1 am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by Indoles in Latin. 1773 Life N. Froude 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 Cowrea Hope 345 All speakers, yet all

language at a loss. 1823 J. Baddock Dom. Anusem. 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 F. A. Kemale Resid. Georgia 17, I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such..happy results. † LOSS, 36½ Obs. Also 5-6 losse, (5 lossem), 6 los, 7 loz. [a. MDu. los = OE. lox, OHG., MHG. luhs (mod.G. luchs); akin to Sw. lo of the same meaning. Caxton's lossem represents the unexplained variant lossen of the Du. original.] A lynx. 1481 Caxton Repnard xxxviii. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and kepars of the felde was the lupaert and the losse. Ibid. xli. 11 The kepars of the felde, the lupaerd and the lossem. 1598 Flonto, Lince, a beast like vnto a woolfe, ... called a los or linx. Lince, ... Also a losse, or a linx. 1624 T. Herwoold Gunaikicion vii. 329 The beast called a Loz or Lynx. † LOSS, v. Sc. Obs. Also 5-6 los, 6-7 loiss.

*Loss, v. Sc. Obs. Also 5-6 los, 6-7 loiss.
[a. Du. lossen (whence G. löschen, Da. losse, Sw. lossa), f. los adj., loose (:-OTeut, *lusso-), cogn. w. loos (:-OTeut, *lauso-: see Loose a.).] trans. To

loss (:-OTeut. *lauso-: see Loose a.).] trans. To unload (a vessel), diseharge (goods from a vessel). Also absol. of a ship: To unload.

1482 Charters Edub. (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin id. Ibid. 160 That na. 14pill gudis of strangearis remane. Jangare in Leith effir ib ed dischargit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 Burgh Rec. Edinb. (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith..confessit that he loissit the pok of forest woll pertening to Mungo Tennend effer that the samyn wes schippit and stowit in his schip. 1565 Reg. Pruy Council Scot. I. 322 Nane of thame sall brek bouk, aphill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservation how the marcat is. 1609 Burgh Rec. Classow (1876) I. 302 Be making of mercat thairof [sc. goods]..befoir they be lossit.

Loss(e, var. Sc. f. Lose v. I; var. Lose sb. I. Obs., praise; obs. f. Loose.

praise; obs. f. Loose.

Löss, variant of Loess. Lossel, variant of Losel.

Lossen, Lossenge, obs. ff. Lozen, Lozenge. **Lossenite** (lp sensit). Min. [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. Lossen: see -ITE.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddishbrown crystals.

1895 Amer. Frnl. Sci. L. 76 Lossenite. + **Losset.** Obs. dial. Also 8 losad. [Ir losad

+ Losset. Obs. dial. Also 8 losad. [Ir losal (Olr. losat) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 Boate Irel. Nat. Hist. xx. (1652) 155 Certain woodden trayes, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called Lossels[sic]. 1674-91 Ray V. C. II ords 135 A Lossel, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a Voider. 1782 VALLANCY Collect. De Reins Hilbern. x. 82 This fine may be exchanged for losads, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

+ Lossful, a. Obs. [i. Loss sh. 1+-FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 Speed Hist Gl. Brit. 1x. xii. § 108.694 Hec. retired himselfe with losse full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in Hartlib's Legacy (1655),287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand... but it will be very losse full to him. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 421 R is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain... to provide for our present safety...and ease.

+ Lossing, vbl. sb. Sc. Obs. [f. Loss v. + -1xg.]. The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

-ING l.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 142 Thair masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, .. and lat hir and the prouestis greit keile to fraucht to the losing and laidung of schippis. c1578 R. Bannatune Jrnd. (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the lossing of the said bark, which incontinent was broght up to the castell efter there lossing. 1597 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1816) IV. 137/2 pe conservation sall not. admit once cocquet, .. except the mercheandis, .. enerie ane of thame, befoir the lossing of one of pair gudis, mak faith. That he hes na forbiddin gudis letc.l.

Lossingeir.gegree. Sc. variants of Losenger.

Lossingeir, -gere, Sc. variants of Losenger. + Lossless, a. Obs. [f. Loss sb.1 + -Less.]

Without loss.

Without loss.

1887 THYNNE Contn. Hist. Scot. 409 in Holinshed, They were .. suffered harmelesse of bodie, and losselesse of furniture to depart.

1642 MILTON Apol. Smeet. Wks. 1851 III. 303 Miraculous and losselesse victories.

1659 in Picton L'pool Manie. Rec. (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnifyed from any suit.

Lossom, -um, obs. forms of Lovesome.

† Lost, sb. Obs. Also loste. [app. f. lost, pa. pple. of Lose v.] = Loss sb.! To go to lost: to perish, go to ruin.

pple, of Lose v.] = Loss sb.1 To go to lost: to perish, go to ruin.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth, II, p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the hauyinge. 1387 Thevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 213 For bey schulde defende hen be manloker for drede of so greet lost [L. metu tunti damni]. 1390 Gower Conf. I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 151 Of the lordshupp of Cursid men comyth many lostis and myschefis. c 1425 Eng. Conp. Irel. Ix. 147 Al thynge under hys newe men yede to loste. 1472 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Ulist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 310 He shall. make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 Galway Arch. ibid. 391 All such costes, lostes and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1519 Horman Vulg. vii. 86 For in that delyage is great lost of tyme. 1671 Woodbury Churchio. Acc. (E. D. D.), Collected by vertue of a Briefe for a lost by fire.

Lost [lost], ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of Lose v.1]

Lost (løst), ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of Lose v.1]
1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a 1533 Lo. Beaners Gold, Bk. M. Aurel, (1546) K vj, The grentteste signe of a loste man is to lease his time in naughty workes. 1590 Sta R. Williams Disc. Warre 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 Bunnar Pelgr Lity As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. a 1715 Bunner Own Time (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 Falconer Dict. Marine, Lost, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 Shelley Rosalind & Helen 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

night.
b. Having the mental powers impaired. Lost of wits: imbecile (cf. dial. use of lost in this sense). of wits: imbecile (cf. dial. use of lost in this sense).

1821 SHELLEY Ginevra 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within.

1861 THACKERAY Four Georges i. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wite, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

+ c. transf. Desperate, hopeless. Obs.

1709 Mrs. Manley Seer. Mem. (17,36) H. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — Power of Love (1741) 111. 214

She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in prospession; no longer to be found. Also

tained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having

of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 Tindale Matt. xv. 24, I am not sent but vnto the loost shepe of the house of Israhel. 1560 Birle (Genev.)

Lev. vi. 4 He shal then restore. the lost thing which he founde. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters Ded., The grateful votairies (desired) to teach others how to recover lossed health. 1828 Moone. (tittle) Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1830 Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1830 Limbo for Lost Reputations. 1840 Limbo for Lost Leader. 1849 Limbo for Lost Chambers s Inform. People II. 652/2 If a 'Lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 Dickens Date. Copp. Aviv., It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1866 A. E. Housman Shropshire Lad xixiii, To this lost heart be kind.

disposed

A. E. Housman Shropshire Law.
be kind.

Comb. a 1845 Hooo Lost Heir 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

To give (over or up for lost, also to give lost:

Cover 21 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; †hence, vain, groundless.

ously; spent in vain; †hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a 1500 Chancer's Dreme 156 It were but paine and lost travulle 1535 [see LABOUR 56.1 b]. 1594 SHARS. Rich. 111, II. ii. ii. 11 It were lost sorrow to waile one that's lost. 1604 — Oth. v. ii. 269 Do you go backe dismaid? "Tis a lost feare. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 111 My friend. repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute. 1855 Horkins & Rimbacli. Organ xxxvii. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 'K. Boldbewood' Robbery under Arms xv, He began. to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle game: In which one has been de-

4. Of a battle, game : In which one has been de-

feated. Also transf. Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (foct.).

1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier (1840) 298, I sawit was a lost game. 1808 Scort Marm. vt. xxxii, In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 SHELLEY Hellas 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. To be lost to: a. To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 479 Other joy To me is lost. 1744 Ozell IT. Brantome's Sp. Rhadomontades 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSIEN Pride 3 Prej. xliii, My uncle and aunt would have been iost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. AUSIEN Ranke's Ilist. Ref. 111. 363 The basis of power. was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xliii. 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. II. III. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also rarely in neutral

accessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also rarely in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 Shirley St. Patrick IV. F 4 Thou lost thing to goodnesse. 1654 State Case Commen. 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLAIMAN Heraclitus Ridens No. 78 (1713) H. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 30 F 1 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 Six W. Jones Fal. Fortune Poems (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1810 Crabbe T. of Hallyn, A creature lost to reason. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vi. 11. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duly. 1859 Tensyson Vivien 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

+c. To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world). 1626 Shirley Brothers II. i. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untain'd heat of blood. 1636 — Duke's Justress III. iii. (1638) F 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thanke Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Beleeve I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: lost day, level (see

6. In special collocations: lost day, level (see quots.); lost motion, imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; lost Sunday

(See SUNDAY).

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., "Lost day, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1860 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss. (Cornwall Terms), "Lost

levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 RAV-MOND Statist Mines & Mining 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no 'loss motion [sic]. 1884 KNGHT Dict. Micch. Suppl., Lost Motion, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

Motion, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. absol. (with the).

1849 Avroun Buried Flower 72 All 1 loved is rising round nie, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. ELLIS II. Catalilus viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. Ibid. Ixxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. fl. Advertisements of lost articles.
1761 Aun. Reg. 242 The number of losts. in the Daily Advertiser of next day.

Advertiser of next day.

Lost(e, obs. f. LUST; pa. pple. of LOSS v. Obs.

+ Lostell. Obs. In phr. a lostell = OF. à l'ostel
(see Hostell, 'to your quarters!', 'disperse!'
a 1548 Hall. Chron., Edw. IV 197b, The kyng...caused
the Heraldes to cry, a lostell, and every man to departe.
1847 Halliwell. Lostell, the cry of the heralds to the
combatants that they should return home.

Loster, Lostfalle, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTFUL.
+ Losthope. Obs. rare—1. [Cf. FORLORN HOPE.]
An abandoned person.

An abandoned person. c 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Fing. Hist. 1. (Canden No. 36) 102 The Scottes..on all sides assemblinge the lostehopes and raskalls [L. collectis unvique perditis hominibus].

+ Lost stless, a. Obs. [f. Lost st. + -LESS.] Free from loss.

Free from loss.

1459 Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 300 That he save the citie lostlesse againste the King for all chelanges that he or his officers wil make.

Lostling (ligistlin). [f. Lost ppl. a., after foundling] A person or thing lost.

1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 197 The great lost river which bursts out of the vertical side of the canon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a foundling rather than a lostling.

1898 C. BENHAM Fourth Napoleon at Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the lostling.

the losting.

+ Lostly, adv. Obs. [f. Lost ppl. a. + -LY².]
In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 1. i. 3 Such eyes must be lostly obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein

therein.

Lostness (lp'stnes). [f. Lost ppl. a. + -NESS.]
The condition or state of being lost.
1728 P. Walker Life Peden (1827) 133 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its Lostness, and Need of Christ.
1839 Balley Pestus (1852) 193 The desolation of the soul.
1831 Punch 23 May 246't My feeling of lostness is riter.
Lostriffe, Lostvol, obs. ff. Loosestrife, Lusture.

Losungeous, variant of Losengeous a. Obs. Losy, Losyn, obs. forms of Losh, Lozen.

Losynge, losyngye, obs. forms of Lozenge.

Losynge, losyngye, obs. forms of Lozenge.

Losynger(e, variant of Losenger.

Lot (lpt'), sb. Forms: 1 hlot, hlott, hlodd, 2-8 lott, 4-6 lote, 4-7 lotte, (4 loth, 4-6 loot, 5 loote, lootte), 2- lot. [OE. hlot neut. (rendering L. sors, fortio:—OTeut. type *hluto-m, f. the wk. grade of the root *hleut- (:hlutt-:hlit-) occurring in the str. vb. OE. hléotan, OS. hliotan, OlfG. liozan (MHG. liezen, ON. hliota, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. hlot (?neut.), MDu. lot neut. (also masc.), Dn. lot neut.; but synonymous sbs. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. grade are, besides those already filendoned, OHG. (h)luz masc., ON. hlut-r, hlot-r masc. (MSw. luter, loter, Sw. lott, Da. lod.), hlute wk. masc.; from the form *hlaut- are OE. hlyt, hlet, hliet masc. (:= OTeut. *hlauti-z), Goth. hlaut-s masc. (rendering $\kappa\lambda\hat{\eta}\rho\sigma$ s), OS. hlot masc., OHG. (h)loz masc. and neut. (MHG. loz masc. and neut., mod.G. loos, los neut.); cf. also ON. hlaut fem., blood of sacrifice. The Tent, word was adopted into the Rom langs.: F. lot (whence lotir to divide, in OF, to cast lots), It. lotto game of chance, Sp., Pg. lote lot, Sp. loto 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses

of the Eng, word are due to the influence of F. lot.
The primary meaning of the Teut. root *hleut- is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been furmed by secondary ablant from the wk-grade *hlut- (repr. pre-Teut. k/d-: see Holt) in the sb. *hluto-m, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be con-cerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see Vigf. s. v. hlutr) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense

occurs only in the phr. to cast, draw (+ also lay, pul, send, throw, warp) lots (or + lot); followed by on or upon, over, between, for (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause.

pul, send, throw, warp) lots (or † lot); followed by on or upon, over, between, for (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause. In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing hlot was voerpan to throw (see Warp v.); cf. G. das loss verfen, L. sortes conicere, Gr. κλήρον βαλλεω. In ME. werpe was superseded by the synonymous cast and throw. The OE. use of sendau is a Latiuisin, after mittere of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are to cast lots (arch.) and to draw lots (cf. F. tirer au sort), which is interpreted as synonymous with to draw cuts (CUT sh.) 1.

971 Blickl. Hom. 229 Hie sendon hlot him betweonum, hwider hyra gehwyle faran scolde to learnne. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 35 Hiz to-dældon hys reaf & wurpon hlot L. sortem mittentes) pær-ofer. c1205 Lav. 13858 Vmbe fiftene 3er pat folc his isomed . & heore loten werpeð vppen þan þe hit faleð he scal naren of londe. c1275 Passion our Loud in O. E. Misc. 50 Ac hi casten heore lot hwes he scolde beo. a1300 E. E. Psalter xxi. 18 And mi clebinge lote kaste þai on. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 124 Lotes did þei kast, for whom þei had þat wo. 1382 WycLir i Sam. xiv. 42 Sende 3e lot bitwise [1535 Coverbale Cast the lot over, 1611 Cast lots betweenel me and Jonathas my sone. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1933 Ariadne, Euery thridde yere. . They caste lot, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.]. c1420 Lyoc. Assembly of Gods 1569 Mathy and Barnabe, drawyng lottys, stood. c1475 Partenay 3184 Thay haue caste ther loote certes you yppon. 1568 Grafton Chron. H. 455 The French men. had divided the prisoners and spoyles among them, and had cast lottes for them. c1611 Charman Hiad vn. 133 Each markt his lot, and cast it in, to Agamemnons caske. 1647 Jer. Taylor Lib. Proph. xi. 171 The lot was throwne, and God made to be Judge. 1703 Burghert Naval Trans. II. xix. (1720 391 That the Regiments should cast Lots which of them should go on shore first. 1725 Pore Odyss. xiv. 239 nete, The sons cast lots for

lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. by lot (occas. + by lots).

a decision. Chiefly in phr. by lot (occas. † by lots). Also fig.

1297 R. Glouc, (Rolls) 2415 pe stalworbest me ssal bi choys & bi lot al so Chese out. 1382 Wyclef Num. xxxiii. 54 The which 3e shal dynyde to 300 bi lot. 1390 Gower Conf. 111.

30 So as it fallest upon lot. 1568 Grapton Chron. I. 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a maner & sort of a Lot, which is sundrie times used in the sayde lande. a 1591 II. Smith Serm. (1637) 707 Mathias is chosen by lots, to the Apostleship. 1642 R. Harris Serm. 43 Let's put it to the Lot. 1649 MILION Ethon. xv., But that controversy divine lot hath ended. 1651 Hobbes Levithk, it. xxx. 184 Good Counsell comes not by Lot, nor by Inheritance. 1802 Paley Nat. Theol. xxvi. 1819 437 The distribution of provision may be made by bot, as it is in a sailor's mess. 1875 Jowett Plata (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by lot was the most democratic of all modes of appointment. 1884 tr. Lotze's Logic 400 The only remaining possibility is either the lot, or the decision of some external will.

e. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. The lot falls († limps) on (a person or

In phr. The lot falls (+ limps) on (a person or

thing).
C1205 [see 1]. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 194 And ay be lote, vpon laste, lymped on lonas. 1568 Grapton Chron. I. 29
Then he caused lots to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the lot fell upon the tribe of Beniamin. 1653 H. Cogn tr. Pinto's Trav. xxix. 115 Lots were cast five times ... and all those five times the lot fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. 1855 Prescort Philip 11, iv. ii. (1857) 284 The lot fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. fig. The lot is cast: the decisive step is taken.

Cf. Die sh.)

1682 Otway Venice Preserv. IV. i, Now the lot's cast, and, fate, do what thou will. 1855 Browning Statue & Bust 55 Calmly he said that her lot was cast, That the door she had passed was shat on her Till the final catafalk repassed.

e. Phr. To cast (rarely throw) in one's lot with: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of.

(After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal

(Atter Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.) 1382 Wyclip Prov. i. 14 Lot ley with vs. o bagge of monee be of vs alle. 1535 Comerdale ibid., Cast in thy lot amonge us, we shal have all one purse. 1678 Buynap Pigr. 1. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my lot with him. 1740 Wesley Wis. (1872) I. 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise. desired to cast in their lot with us. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) III. 39 She [England] mugt able the chances with those with whom she hast cast in her lot. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its lot with Wessex.

+f. To put in lot: ?to put (money) in a joint

venture or speculation. Obs.
1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 1. xii. (1636) 34 Foure Merchants did put their money in lot in this manner.

+ g. sing. and pl. Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence occas. a so:tilege, spell. Obs.

1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 139 Whosoener vseth this chaunce of lottes in ydle and trifling things taketh the

name and prouidence of God in vaine. 1621 BURTON Anal. Mel. n. ii. iv. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at Cardes, Tables and Dices, and such mixt lusorious lost. 1625 BACON Ess., Envy (Arb.) 515 There is no other Cure of Enny, but the cure of Witchcraft: and that is, to remoue the Lot (as they call it) and to lay it yoon another. 1649 Alcoran 63 Consult not with Southsayers or Lots, it is a great sin. 1777 JOHNSON L. P., Cowley, I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virgilian lots.

** h A A S the name of a naticular game. Ohs.

Virgilian lots.

† h. fl. As the name of a particular game. Obs.

† particular game. Dos.

† particular game. Das.

† particular game. Obs.

† par

his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr. + To give in or to lot (or lots) to: to allot to. Also, to fall to (or + in) the

lot of.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xv. 12 Da mihi portionem substantiae, sel me dæl væl hlodd fæes. 958 Grant in Birch Cartul. Sax. III. 230 On Fearnes felda Ze byrað twega manna hlot landes in to Sudwellan. a 1300 Cursor M. 6964 In a land þat hight sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin lava was giuen to loth Ioseph kin]. a 1300 Lindis 1646, 1638 To godd þe lambes hegaf to lottes. 1382 Wyclif Josh. xv. 1 The lot 1388 parl of the sones of Juda, bi her kynredis, was this. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. xii. (1495) 473 Effraym had many pertyculer hylles and dennes, for all y lotte of the lygnage is moost in mountaynes & in wodes. c 1400 Mauneev. (Roxb) xiii. 58 Pat cuntree es called Galilea Gentium, and it fell in he lote of Zabulon and of Neptalim. 1535 Coverdale Ps. xvii]. 6 The lott is fallen vnto me in a layre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. 1667 Dreven Æneid x. 730 Thy Barrs, and Ingots, and the Sums beside, Leave for thy Childrens Lot. 1737 Bolingswere thrown into the lot of France. 1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the lot of a monastery. 1862 STANLEY Few. Ch. (1877) 1. xii. 225 One lot, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b. Phr. + To have (or win) lot with (a person) of or in (a thing), also + to have lot and dole (cut,

of or in (a thing), also + to have lot and dole (cut, cavel) with: to have a share with. Now only to of or in (a thing), also † to have lot and aote (ctit, cavel) with: to have a share with. Now only to have no (neither) part nor lot in, after Acts viii. 21.

c 1150 Burgh Lawis liv. in Anct. Laws & Cust. Burghs Scot. (1868 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyl de aliquo mercimonio cum burgense nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere loth et cavyl. c 1200 Ormin 4030 Siff patt 1e33 wolldenn habbenn lott Wibb himm inn eche blisse. Ibid. 9847 & winnenn lott wibb Abraham Off eche blisse inn heoffne. 1200 Victos & Virtues (1888) 111 Nis non minte on godes temple cat ne hafb lott and dole mid bessere eadize mihte. a 1240 Vrcison in Lamb. Hom. 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wib be of bi blisse, he mot deale wib be of bine pine on eorbe. c 1249 Pecock Repr. 111. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Jewry. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts viii. 21 Thou hast no part, nor lot in this word. 1611 Ibid., Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter [Gr. cive êσ11 σοι μερίς οὐδε κλήρος êν τῷ Λογῷ τοῦτῷ]. 1825 Μαλαυλη Ess., Millon (1851) I. 24 Having neither part nor lot in human infirmities. 1833 Hτ. Martineau Cinnamon & P. vi. 102 Rayo and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

† c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. Obs.

† c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. Obs.

**raco Ormin 133 Att ænne time whanne hiss lott Wass cumena upp to feowwtenn, He toc hiss reclefatt onn hand, Annd sede innto be temmple. **rass Charcer L. G. W. 1887 Arriadne. Now cometh thy lot, now comestow, on the rynge. **c1386 — Friar's Prol. 27 Lat hym seye to me What so hym list; whan it comth to my lot, By gud, I shah hym quiten enery grot. **1611 Bible Luke i. 9. 1667 Milton P. L. iv. 561 Gabriel, to thee thy cours by Lot hath giv'n Charge and strict watch that to this happie place No evil thing approach or enter in.

d. fig. That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence: esp. one's destinv. fortnne.

or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. the lot falls (to a person), (it) falls to the lot of (a person), or it falls to (him) as his

in life. Phr. the lot falls (to a person), (it) falls to the lot of (a person), or it falls to (him) as his lot (to have or to do something).

**a 1300 Cursor M. 14108 Pe better lott has mari chosen. Ibid. 14555 Pat was sir Iudas scarioth Of alle him fell bewerst lot. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Eph. 2 Wewer chosen vnto the lotte and enheritaunce of immortalitie. 1576 Fleming Panofl. Epist. 26 A minde satisfied with his appointed lotte. 1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. v. 179 Therefore let vs make triall, to whose Lot it shal befall to beare the swaie. 1611 Bible Transl. Prof. P2 If any man conceit, that this is the lot and portion of the meaner sort onely. — Isa. xvii. 14 This is the portion of them that spoile vs, and the lot of them that rubbe vs. 1667 Milton P. L. ix. 952 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom. 1671 — Samson 1743 Bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice. 1684 Bunnan Pilgr. 1. 205 Shall it be my Lot to go that way again. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 155 P1 That Part of the Fair Sex whose Lot in Life is to be of any Trade. 1764 Golosm. Trav. 178 He sees his little lot the lot of all. 1769-72 Junius Lett. Pref. 10 They...confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. 1799 R. Sicklemore Agnes & Leonora II. 196 Agnes..enjoyed a greater portion of real bilss than in general falls to the lot of mortals. 1813 Scott Rokeby III. xxviii. Song, A weary lot is thine, fair maid. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 7 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified.

To remedy the lot of our poor folk. 1891 SIR R. WERSTER in Law Times XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. Obs. (Cf. sense 8.)

c1200 Ormulum: Double College Part is sindenn i biss middelkerd An lott off manne fode. Itid. 15248 Pe maste lott tatt hesphesst iss Iss patt lærede genge patt iss gaw sett abufenn 31 w. To 3emenn & to lærenn. Piss lott off all Crisstene folle Iss he3hesst unnderr Criste. Ibid. 19017, 19050.

4. A tax, due, or custom. Scot and lot (formerly

also + lot and scot): see Scot.

1530 Palsor. 241/1 Lotte or shotte, escot.

1628 CORE On Litt. 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission.

b. Derbyshire Mines. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine.

Collecting dish is considered.

b. Derbyshire Mines. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. lot-lead in 10.)

1631, a 1661 [see Cope sh.3]. 1653 Manlove Lead Mines

76 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th'
Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1747 Hooson
Miner's Dick. M jb. The chief Proprietor and Lord of the
Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. 1851

Act 14 h 15 lit. C. 9.4 Sched. i. 8 o The Duty called Lot is
and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within
the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts.

† 5. A prize in a lottery. Great lot, chief lot, the
highest prize. Obs. [After Rom. uses; cf. I'. le
gros lot.] Also in the card-game (see Lottery).

† It is lots to blanks = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1507 Lottery Chart Aug., The number of Lots [in a
Lottery] shall be Foure hundreth thousand, and no moe:
and enery Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. 1607 Shaks. Cor. v. ii. to It is
Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. 1634
Wither Emblems, Direction at end, If it be the upper
Figure, whose Index you moved, than, that Number wherenpon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blancke. 1698
Wheel of Fortune 2 Some more lucky Sot, Had march'd
off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance.

1790 Strekle Tatler No. 170 F 6 You, who have both the
furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. 1710 Ibid.
No. 203 P. 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fail upon
some Puppy. 1711 Aodison Spect. No. 191 ? 1 Each of
these. . thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. 1850
Bohn's Handbik. Games 327 (Lottery), One of them [dealers]
deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain
turned, and are called the lots. 1876 Carr. Crawley'
Card Players' Man. 225 (Lottery). One of them [dealers]
deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain
turned, and are called the lots. 1876 Carr. Crawley'
Card Players' Man. 235 (Lottery). One of them [dealers]
deals a card to each player; all these cards are

6. a. (Now chiefly U.S.) A plot or portion of and assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. Phr. Across or cross lots: across the lots or fields as a short cut (U.S. collog.). b. (? Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 Mass, Col. Rec. (1833) I. 102 The westermost part of the Governors greate lot. 1641 Connect. Col. Rec. (1830) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelotte and great lott and lottes whatsoener on this side the great Riner. 1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv, I. 317 If y' Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lott. 1776 G. Semple Building in Water 154 E. and F. are twenty Lots for Docks, ... p. and q. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants... to store their Imports and Exports. 1805 Forsym Beauties Scotl. II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1836 Backwoods of Canada 47 Every little welling. has its lot fland. Plud 80 The plains are sold off in park lots. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange Life III. vii. 103 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. 1859 Barilett Dict. Amer. s.v., 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i. e. across the open fields or meadows. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief. the size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. 1879 H. George Progr. 8 Pov. VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

by auction.

at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar.
1755 Johnson, Lot (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. 1821
BYRON JUAN III. XV. He had chaird His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. 1859 Chamb. Trnl.
23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of .. at what were considered good prices. 1901 19th Cent. 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. transf. Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in a bad lot.
1862 Mrs. H. Wood Channings xxxvii, [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. 1881
J. Grant Cameronians I. i. 7 He had come home... with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot, I know-well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a bad lot.

8. gen. A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only colloq., except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with

merce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

c 1575 J. Hoorer Life Sir P. Carew (1857) 49 The next day, the people, like a lot of wasps, were up in sundry places, 1725 in G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass. (1895) 1. 449 Our men.. discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men. 1789 Bern Ham Princ, Legisl. xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 T. HOLCROFT Bryan Perdue 1. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a hag, and the whole lot of them not worth little I-reland. 1854 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 249 Two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 140 The Good Samartan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. 1879 W. Benham Mem. Cath. 4 Cran. Tait 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 2062 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1834 E. R. Turker in Law Times 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wye calfin the lot, was poorly, 1884 West. Morn. News 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 Mary Kinseley W. Africa 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. The lot = the whole of a certain number or quantity, colley.

D. The lol = the whole of a certain number or quantity, colleg.

1867 Mrs. H. Wood Orville Coll. I. xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart [of goodseberries]. He's crunching the lot. 1877 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 381 'What is your fare?'. 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 Streenson Dr. Yekyll i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. colloq. A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (a lot) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often abod., without explicit mention of the persons or things

amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing, (a lot) and plur; also as quasi-adv. Often absol, without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with adj., as a good lot, a great lot. 1812 Spirit Pub. Truls. XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation. 1816 'Qitz' Grand Master it. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of heer. 1835 Keble in Sir J. T. Coleridge Mem. 1869 201 Till you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 Chottait Poems, etc. (1869) I. 138 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. 1853 Lb. Houghton in T. W. Reid Life 1831 I. xi. 491 General B., who is factorian of the Court, and who has lots of gossip. 1853 Mas. Carlyte Lett. 11, 368 Having had lots of time to impack and dress. 1886 Conh. Mag. July 41 There was plenty of cider—a lot too much, indeed. 1891 E. Pracock N. Brendon I. 69 Good bye, Pve lots to do. 1894 H. Nisber Bush Girl's Rom. 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. 1901 Blacken, Mag. Aug. 223, 1, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 A. Hore Tristram of Blent x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. Comb., as (sense 6) lot-holder: (sense t) lot-casting ppl. adj.; † lot-layer American, one appointed to lay out land in lots; †lot-lead Mining (see quot. and cf. sense 4 b); lot-man, †(a a pressed seaman; † (b) an alleged synonym for pirate; (c) Sc. see quot. 1809; lot-mead, meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are an or-

firate; (c) Sc. see quot, 1890; lot mead, meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are approxtioned by lot; lot-money (see quot, and sense † lot-monger, one who practises sortilege; † lot-pot, an um from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. lottery-pot s.v. LOTTERY 5); lot-seller, -sell-

† 10t-monger, one who practises sortilege; † 10t-pot, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. lottery-pot s.v. Lottery 5); lot-seller, -selling (see quots.); † 10t-teller, a fortune-teller.

1569 J. Sanderd tr. Agrippa's l'au. Artes 2b, A 'lot-castinge Arithmetician. 1852 Grote Greece n. Isais. X. 407 Kleruchs or 'lot-holders. 1677 New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that .. the 'lot layers of both ends of the town. .. are apointed to consider tender cases. c1480 Mendip Laws in Phelps Hist. Somerset vn. (1839) 6 So that he doth .. pay his 'lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 J. Blake Flan Mar. Syst. 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the 'lot-timen., may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 Sanvin Sailor's Ford-bk. Lotman, an old term for pirate. 1890 Scots Observer 1 Feb. 296 'i. The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 Stanford Churchus. Acc. in Antiquary XVII. 11/2 For grasse in the 'loot mede y't belongythe to ye churche ijs. 1659-70 Aubrey Topogr. Collect. Wills (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 T. Davis Agric. Wills (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony the same still found divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1675 W. Leonard Reforts tv. 43 Where many have 'Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. 1876 G. B. L. Mårrhort ir. E. de Laweleye's Prim. Property 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammas land. 1725 Lond. Gaz. No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away...on or before the 21st of May..., or the "Lott-Money forfeited.

I. intr. 1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with for. rare.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 65/1 Wherfore now stande enerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kyng. 11600 Heywoon 1st Pt. Edw. 1F. 111. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 King. Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. 100s. Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee.] 1642 R. Harris Serm. 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? a 1657 W. Bradford Plymouth Plant. (1856) 216 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to ye same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 J. Sullivan Hist. Maine 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. Sc. To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with Scott v., q.v.
3. To lot upon, to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for,

hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for,

hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now U.S. [1633 D. Rogers Treat. Sacraments 1. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper..? Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where).. the broken peace of your consciences.. is to be revived? [1642 — Naaman 365 Its a maxime: lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so. 1658 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. II. ver. 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lotting upon hell in his thought. 1662 Ibid. III. ver. 18. II. xix. § 2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. 1868 Mrs. Whitney P. Strong ii. (1869) 27. I can't help lotting on it all the time. 1894 Mr. E. Whiknes in Brit. Weekly 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks.. had Emma Jane lotted upon it.

II. trans.

4. To assign to one as his share or portion: to

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with out; and

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with out; and in indirect passive.

1524 Wolsey Let. to Hen. VIII in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed.. to every part. 1562 Even Let. to Sir IV. Cecil, xarb thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penye to begynne the booke. 1594 Cakew Huark's Exam. Wits xiii. (15.65 219 He who first deuised Chesse-play.. lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. 1596 Drayton Legends iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. 1606 Warner All. Eng. xv. xcix. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. 1611 Hawoon Gold. Age in i. Wks. 1874 111. 29 She Must be her bed-companion, so iis lotted. 1648 Symnoss Vind. Chas. I 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 Byron Age of Bronce vi. A live estate, existing but for thrall, Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward For the first courtier in the Crar's regard. 1832 Fraser's Alag. V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1868 T. Hardy Wessex Poems 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls. Who, were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

† b. To appoint or allot to do or to be (something): = Allot v. 4. Obs.
1573 Twyne Æmeld xii. (1584) Sviij, And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 B. Josson Sad Sheph. ii. i, Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistresse.

† 5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. Obs.
1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 11 § 4 Two Instices of peace shall haue full power.. indifferently to lot and tax enery citie boroughe and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with out: To portion out and allot to do a person or persons).

to private owners. Usually with out: To portion

O. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment oprivate owners. Usually with out: To portion out and allot (lo a person or persons).

c 1449 [see Lotting rbh. sb.]. 1561 Norton & Sacre. Corbodice I. ii. 151 As for dividing of this realme in twaine, And lotting out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1622 Peacham Congh. Gentl. ix. (1634 73, Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. 1634 Rec. Mindly River & Brookline, Mass. (1875) o That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this town. 1647 Mass. Col. Rec. (1833) 11. 195 Waymoth haveing a swamp, supposed to be above roo acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselnes. 1736 in E. Hyde Hist. Winchendon, Mass. (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 Forsyth Beauties Scotl. (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. 1823 Byrkon Juan x. xxxv, Lotting others properties Into some sixty thousand new knights fees. 1836 A. A. Parker Tripto the West 167 A few years ago at town was lotted out in this place. 1879 LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Edite. ix. 156 A considerable part of the six was ... lotted out in sites for cottages. 1892 E. Chase Partmonth Coll. 1. 611 The remainder of the grant. was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with out.

with out.

1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 Byron Juan IV. xci, Lady to Lidy, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1837 Advt. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1836) 111. r20 The Stone Wall...and the Coping...surmounted by Nine Balls...will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1861 Temple Bar I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 Advt. in Echo 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 VIZETELLY Glames Back II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now rare.
1703 S. Sewall Diary 22 Mar., Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill:... He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 Hid. 2 Mar., The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. 1839 Balley Festus xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have... bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service.

God.
9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. Obs. exc. Hist.

1758 J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst. 5 The other captain. is .. to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. TURKER Hist. Brighouse 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion of by lot.

1849 GROTE Greece 11, xivi. V. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasis, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Helica.

Lot, var. 1.ATE sb. 1 Obs., look, sound.

Lot, obs. form of Lote, lotes.

|| Lota, lotah | louta |. Anglo-Ind. Also lootah, loote, loto. [Hindi lota.] A spheroidal water-pot,

loote, loto. [Hindi lota.] Aspheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 3101 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity.

1810 T. Williamson F. India I 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. c 1813 Mrs. Suerwood Stories Ch. Catech. x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had.

1858 J. B. Norton Topics 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessaries of life.

1860 W. H. Russell. Diary India I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing loto. at the other. 1881 Moner Williams in 19th Cent. No. 49, 509 A metal reservoir filled with water. and two or three Lotas.

Lotarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotarie, obs. form of Lottery. **Lote** ($l\bar{\nu}ut$), $sb.^{1}$ arch. Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of Lotus.] = Lotus in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree: = LOTE-TREE a.

c 1510 Barclav Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Fiij, In hye grounde or hilles reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. 1597 GERARDE Herbal III. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Peare tree. 1665-76 RFA Flora (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, the state of the sta

trefoil, or melilot: = Lotus 3. Bird's-foot Lote =

Lotus corniculatus.

Louis corniculatus.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes 49 Lotus sylvestris. . . It maye be called in english wylde lote [Melilotus officinalis, Willd.] 1615 Chapman Odyss: iv. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cypers grasse; where men-fed Lote doth flow. 1676 Hobbes Iliad (1677) 33 The horses .. upon lote and cinqueful feeding were. 1713 Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXVIII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

oot Lote.
3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of Zizyphus Lotus: see Lotus:).

1638 Farley Emblems xxxi. E. 8. Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret And tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1746 Pope Odyss. xxiii. 335 How to the land of Lote unblessed he sails. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 114 The fruit of Zizyphus... is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jujuhe and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. 1855 Balley Mystic 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lote, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The Jotus-Illy: see Lotus 4.

1561 A. Scott New Yeir Gift to Q. Mary 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. 1650-66 Whartow Disc. Soul World Wks. (1633) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. attrib. and Comb.. as lote-berry, -eater, -leaf; lote-bush, Zizyphus Lotus.

5. attrib. and Comb.. as lote-berry, -cater, -leaf; lote-bush, Zizyphus Lotus.

1611 Cotgr., Micocoules, *Lote berries (be round, and hang by long staulkes like Cherries). 1846 Lindley Vig. Kingd. 582 The *Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1587 Golding tr. Solinus Polyhistor (1500) Siij, In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt.. inhabited the *Loteaters. 1638 MANNE Lucian (1664) 355 Vour example of the Lote-enters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. 1865 SWINBURNE Laus Veneris 183 Softer than the Egyptian lote-leaf. + Lote, 5t.2 The cell-pout (Lota vulgaris).

1611 Cotgr., Marmate, .. also, the river Lote; a little muddle fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele. + Lote, v. 1 Obs. Also 3 lotie n, 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt. [?OE. *lotian, f.*lut-, ablaut-variant of *lût-in the synonymous OE. lûtian = OHG. lûzên (MHG. lûzen); the root is prob. identical with that in the

lûzen); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. lútan to bow down (see LOUT v.).]

str. vb. OE. lútan to bow down (see Lout v.). Jintr. To lurk, lie eoneealed.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 217 On besse fewe littele wored lotieð fele gode wored 3if hie weren wel ioponed. c 1275
LAV. 21509 And dude 3am alle cleane into ban sipes grunde, and hehte heom lotie [c 1205 lutie] wel, bat Cheldrich nere noht war. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XVII. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth. c 1386 Chaucer Sec. Nun's T. 186 He foond this hooly olde Vrban anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotynge. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1308 — Barth. De P. R. XVII. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes loteb under be schadow berof.

Hence † Lotting vbl. sb. (in comb. loting-place). Hence † Loting vbl. sb. (in comb. loting-place).

13... K. Alis. 6203 He say the ekeris wonynge, And the fysches lotynge. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. Hii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotynge and hidynge place of bestes, bat wonen in dennes and dowers.

† Lote, v.2 Obs. [a. ON. láta = Let v.1]

1. trans. To forsake, fail.

2.250 Gen. & Ex. 3131 Ne sal ic 30 no3[t] loten Of dat ic haue 30 bi-hoten.

2. intr. To take account of.

2. intr. To take account of.

2. toto. Laud Troy Bk. 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† Lote, v.3 Obs. [f. L. lot-, ppl. stem of lavāre; or perh. back-formation from Lotion.] trans. To wash with a solution.

wash with a solution.

1547 BOORDE Brev. Health cclxxix. 93 Use the water of plantein with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lote, variant of LATE sb.1 Obs., look, sound.

Lote, variant of LATE sb. 1 Obs., look, sound.
Lote, obs. form of LOTH sb.; variant of LOUT.

† Loteby. Obs. Forms: 4 lotebi, ludby, lut(t)by, 4-5 loteby, 5 lotby. [f. LOTE v. 1 + BY adv.] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 1731 But bere be wyfe haunteh foly Undyr here husbande a ludby, Comunly she wyl neuere blynne.

13. Sewyn Sag. (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai. And wente to here lotebi. c1325 Metr. Hom. 82 when scho left Criste hir leve luttby, And toke hir to a synfull man. 1364 LANGI. P. Pt. A. III. 146 To holde lemmons and lotebyes al heor lyf-dayes. c1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 2148 Anothyr lotby scho nam.

1426 AUDELAY Poems 5 lie wold here selle that he had bost,.. And takys to hym a loteby.

Lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lote-tree. arch. Also 7 loat-. [LOTE sb. 1]

Lotery, obs. form of LOTERY.

Lote-tree, arch. Also 7 loat-. [Lote sb,1]
a. The Nettle-tree, Celtis australis. b. The
jujube-tree, Zizyphus Lotus, identified with the
tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The
date-plum, Diospyros Lotus (Treas. Bot. 1866).
d. Identified with the lotus-lily (Lotus 4), erro-

date-plum, Diospyros Lolus (Treas. Bol. 1866).
d. Identified with the lotus-lily (Lotus 4), erroneously supposed to be a trec.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes 24 Celtis... it hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therfore it may be called in englishe Nettel tree or Lote tree. 1651 Holland Pliny I. 494 At Rome.. there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. 1611 Cotor., Micoconlier d'Afrique. Th' African Lote, or Nettle, tree 1 of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 Bacon Sylva 8 883 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Oakes, Elme, Ches-nut, the Loat-Tree, &c. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, in Lote arbore sedentem super Lutum, sitting tipon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece 11. ii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. 1825 Greenhouse Compl. II. 82 Z[izyphus] Lotus, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by somewto be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 PLNICHE Fairy T. C'tess d'Anthoy (1838) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [Fr. alisiars]. 1884 J. Payne 1001 Ms. VIII. 70 The lote-tree doth itself array In some fresh beauty every day. 1887 Browning Parleyings, G. de Lairesse v, Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red.. Whereat her lote-tree writhed and bled.

attrib. 1607 Torsell. Foursf. Beasts 627 The Loote-tree frot [tr. Loti radial.] 1833 Tennyson Chione Poems 56 The smoothswarded bower.. with lotetree-fruit thickset. 1884 J. Payne Tales fr. Arabic II. 31 mole, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered... are strewn over the dead body.

| Loth | Dut', sb. Also 8 lote, 8-9 loot. [Ger.; a specific use of loth Lead sh. Also Du. lood (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies

(obs.\.] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies

land, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always 312 of the local pound, or half the local ounce. 1683 Pettus Fleta Min. I. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. 1753 HANWAY Trav. (1762) I. n. xi. 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. 10id. vi. laxxi. 371, 32 Lotes = 1 pound. 1799 W. Tooke Fiew Russian Emp. III. 530 They... heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 URE Dict. 1812 The earthy deposit contains from 4 to 32 of a loth of silver per cwt. 1868 Sevo Bullion 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 loths of 18 grains each.

Loth, alternative form of LOATH a.

Loth, alternative form of LOATH a.

Lothario (|opē-vi|o). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's Fair Penitent; often qualified by gap. (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his Cruel Brother 1630.

A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[1703 Rowe Fair Penit, v. i. H.3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario?] 1756 World No. 202 78 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 Moore Intercepted Lett. viii. 31 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 Lytton Caxlons xviii. vi. 111. 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. Giluert Ruddigore 1, A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

Lothe, obs. form of Lewth.

Lothe, obs. form of Lewith.

**Lothen, a. Obs. [a. ON. lobenn.] Shaggy. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and ber. Ibid. 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne.

oper. Ibid. 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne.

Lotherwit(e, corrupt form of LAIRWITE.
1579 Expos. Terms Law 143 Lotherwite, that is, that you
may take amendes of him which doth defile your bondwoman
without your licence. 1686 Ptor Staffords. 279 The Lords
enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lotherwits or
Lyerwits at this day.

Loth(e) some, Lothness: see LOATH-.

Lotiform (lowtifoim), a. Arch. [As if ad. L.
*lotiformis, f. lotus: see LOTUS and -(t)FORM.]
Shaped like the lotns-live. Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1897 Edin. Rev. Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

Lotion (löu [ən), sh. Also 5 loseion, 6 locion, lotyon. [ad. L. löliön-em washing, f. lavāre (ppl. stem laut-, löt-) to wash: see LAVE v.] +1. gen. The action of washing (the body), ab-

lution. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). Obs.

1549 LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI, Ujb, Their doctrine was vusauery, it was but of Lotiones [misprinted Loliones] of decimacions of anets seade, and Cummyn and suche gere.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke 43/2

Everye weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. 1659 H. L'Esprance Alliance Div. Off. 152 It was..necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. 1707 Flover Physic. Pulse Winter 26 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 Encycl. Brit. X. 207 Lotion, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. Eccl. = LAVATORY 2 a. ? Obs.
1520 Will of J. Robinson (Somerset Ho.), Between the effectory and the first locion. 1552 in Money Ch. Goods in Berks (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the communyon thother for Drieng after lotyon. 1590 Sandys Europa Spec. (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† 2. The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. Obs. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1652) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Course Chym. 1. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wesh away a certain inveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters 1. 83 The Chemist. uses [water] for .precipitation, lotion or abilition, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. Pharm. A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, heautifying the skin, etc.

for healing wounds, relieving pain, heautifying the skin, etc.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 165 marg., A loscion for wondis within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke 308/2 [A recipe for] a precious vulnerarye water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. 1606 Warner Alb. Fing. xvi. ci. (1612) 400 And ye that haue the Aire parfum'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete. 1798 Jonnson Idler No. 40 15 The vender. sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 Cowper Progr. Err. 209 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-26 S. Cooper First Lines Sing. (ed. 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. Hawthorne Dist 1. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. slang. Alcoholic drink.
1876 Hindley Adv. Cheap Yack 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [sc. drunk].

Lotion ([volume for some content of the solution In the solution of th

Lotion (lōu ʃən), v. nonce-wd. [f. Lotion sb.] trans. To treat with lotions.

1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power..to pill, bolus, lotion,.. and poultice, all persons.

† Lotium. Obs. [L. lōtium, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also attrib.

1601 B. Josson Poetaster III. i, [To an apotbecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — Sil. Wom. III. ii. Mor... Let him [sc. 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eate his sponge, for hread. Trv. And drinke lotium to it. 1608 MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One IV. iv, To take away the scent of ... my harber's lotium-water.

† Lotium, vulgar form cf l.otion.

a 1657 R. Loveday Lett. (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. B. of some soveraign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† Lotless, a. Obs. rare-1. [?f. Lot sb.

† Lotless, a. Obs. rare—1. [?f. Lot sb. (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 Malory Arthurx. iv. 410, I am sure and I doo bataille with you I shalle not escape with oute grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotles.

† Lotment. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.).

[f. Lot 2:, +-Ment.] An allotment of land.

1656 First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1898) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their lott or lottments is in breadth in the same meddow. 1720 Connect. Col. Rec. (1872) VI. 203 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

Loto: see Lota and Lotto.

Loto: see Lota and Lotto.

| Lotophagi (δυιφ fădzəi), sh. pl. Also 7 -ie. [l., a. Gr. Λωτοφάγω, f. λωτό-5 LOTUS + φαγείν to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said who hived on the fruit of the fotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ale it.

root Holland Fliny I. 397. rois Chapman Odyss. ix. 139
The shore, Where dwell the blossome-fed Lotophagie. ryas
Pope Odyss. ix. 109 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous
pince! (Thence called Lotophagis).

Lotophagist (löutpfädgist). rare—1. [See
prec and list 1 A lotus-pater.

prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 Blackwo. Mag. XLV. 289 Like most of our countr
men who have become habituated to the .. gentle ethi
of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

Lotophagous (louto fages), a. rare. [See prec.

Lotophagous (löutp'fagos), a. rare. [See prec. and -ous.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Il ence Lotophagously adv.

1855 Emerson in Corr. w. Carlyle II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating.

1892 Pidgeon Engineer's Holiday I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

Lottarie, obs. form of Lottery.

Lotted (lpted), ppl. a. [f. Lot v. +-ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

senses of the verb; Assigned by lof of as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot. 1568 T. Howell Ark. Amilie (1879) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted loue. 1568 — Newe Somets (1879) 137 The litle Byrde. doth then. greet of his lotted feare. 1647 H. More Song of South II. ii, II. xiv, And so of life they'll want their lotted fee. 1758 J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst. 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged. to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 Byron Age of Bronze v, Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name.

b. With adv. (nonce-use) Well-lotted: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 PRIOR Ladle Moral, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer has given.

Lotter (|p'tox). [f. Lot sh. or v. + ER I.] ? One

noter (pros). [L. DOT 3L, Or 7. + LRA.] r One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 Statist. Acc. Scot. XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

+ Lotterel. Obs. [Cf. LODDER; also LOITER2.]

A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 York Myst. xxxii. 250 Latte we bat lotterell lifte ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. Hid. 382.

Lottery (lptsri). Forms: 6 lottary(e, errye, lottre, 6-7 lotarie, -ery, lotterie, 7 lottarie, lottire, lottry, 6- lottery. [ad. II. lotteria (whence F. loterie, 1658 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. lotto: see Lot sh., Lorto.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips

by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. + Lottery

raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. †Lottery general, a public or state lottery.

1507 Lottery Chart Aug., A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blanckes, contayning a great number of good Prices, aswel of redy Money as of Plate, .. the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may channet to arise thereof,...may be converted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 Notlingham Rec. IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lottre. 1507 Stow Summarie Chrom. 434 A Lotery for meruailous rich and bewtifull armour, was begun to be drawen at London. 1583 Fraunce Lawiers Log. II. Avii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lottaries. 1636 Donne Serm. iv. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 Advi. in Lond. Gaz. No. 261/4 Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 170 F5 Tickets for the Lottery appointed by the Government. 1731 Fielding Lettery ii. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd my self from the Lottery. 1760 Junius Lett. (1864) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of same better expedient than a lottery. 1805 Hansard's Parl. Deb. VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners. of houses, praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lottery. 1842 Miss Mirrord in Letters, and fig.

1506 Stakes Merch. V. I. ii. 22 The lotterie that her bab.

twenty thousand prize in the lottery—all have vanished,

b. transf, and fig.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. ii. 32 The lotterie that hee hath deuised in these three chests of gold, silner, and leade. 1596 Drayton Leg. 11. 153 Thinke how thou lin's there publikely in Court. . Being a Lotterie whereat few doe winne. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 111. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lottery to thee, when the hand of providence cluseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 Stenke Schl. Journ. (1775) I. 14 (Desobligeant) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 10 July, If I have not been lucky in the lottery of life. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lottery, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 Scotsman 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lottery it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sor-

+2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. Obs.

events as determined by chance. Obs.

1570 Levins Manip. 105/5 A Lottery, sortilicium. 1584.

R. Scor Discov. Witcher. xi. x. (1886) 159 The cousening art of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. ii. i. 119 So let high-sighted-Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lottery. 1606— Tr. & Cr. ii. 140 Who shall answer him? Achil. 1 know not, 'tis put to Lottry. 1613 Beaum. & Fi. Monest Man's Fort. Iv. i, Fainting under Fortunes false Lottery. 1619 Gataker Lots 6 Lotery is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casuall euent. 1663 Aron-bimnucha 4 Such was the Lotery that discovered the Theft and Sacriledge committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. Obs.

1606 Shaks, Ant. & Cl. II. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octauia is A blessed Lottery to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are

ohtained by the holders of certain cards.

obtained by the holders of certain cards, 1830 R. Hardle Hoyle made familiar 84 Lottery. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. Ibid. 86 Each player.. stakes a certain number of counters.. which are placed in a box or pool as a find for the lottery. 1876 'Capt. Crawley' Card Players' Man. 233.

5. attrib. and Comb., as lottery-book, -mania, -subscription, ticket; + lottery-ball, ? a ball used for

drawing at a lottery; +lottery-barber (see quot.); +lottery-broker, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottery tickets; +lottery-cavalier (see quot.); +lottery-fool,? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottery; †lottery-lantern, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottery; lottery-man = lottery-broker; lottery-office, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence lottery-office-keeper; +lottery-pot = lot-pot (see Lot sb. 10); +lottery-Vol. VI,

puff, -squib, an interested advertisement of a lottery; †lottery-vagrant, ?a vagrant making a pretence of selling lotlery tickets; lottery-wheel, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the

which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn alter being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 E. Liwyn in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a *Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 Ann. Reg. 207 *Lottery harbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 Br. Prace Let. to S. Pegge in Nichols Illust. Lit. Ilist. (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own *Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 C. Pigott Female Jockey Club Pref. 20 Contemplate the adventurous 'lottery brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a ... peculating minister. 1682 Dryden Epil. to 'Unhap. Favururit' 5 Not 'lottery cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 Crowne Eng. Friar v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a *lottery-fool. 1774 Footts Cozeners I. Wks. 1799 II. 185 De *lottery-lanthorns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 J. ond. Gaz. No. 3333/4 Mr. Sherwood a *Lottery Man. 1775 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 190/1 My whole house had. been intected with the *lottery mania,—(if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 Toum & Country Mag. 130 Mr. Jesson, who keeps a lottery-office under the piazas, Covent Garden. 1827 Gentl. Mag. XCVII. 11. 513 In truth we could name 'lottery-office accepters' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 II. Button Babel no Bethet I Scroles shulled together in a 'lottery pott. 1866 Stra Winter in Lond. (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a *lottery puff, [etc.]. ... we make room for the paragraph. 1817 Parl. Debatis 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottery puffs. 1866 Stra Winter in Lond. (1824) III. 1. 23 En did not put it in the puffing corner, with two *lottery squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 Thackers w

Lotting (letin), with sh. [f. Lot v. + -ING 1.]

Lotting (19tin), rbl. sb. [f. Lot v. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb Lot.

r1449 Pecock Repr. III. i. 278 The firste departing, soorting, and lotting of the al hool land. 1579 Fenton Guicciard.

XIV. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclaue. 1770 A. Hall Gospel Worship (1829) II. xxii. 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat.

Mechanic 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

attrib. 1514 Will of J. Kirkly (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

Lottire, obs. form of Lotten.

Lotto, loto (lota, loute) [f. latt. latte E. lota.

Lotto, loto (le to, lou to). [a. It. lotto, F. loto: see Lot sb.]

1. A game played with cards divided into num-

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

178 Warner Let. to G. Schoyn 28 Nov. in G. Schoyn 8 his Contemp. (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure loto.

1819 Banquet 33 Or bid enlivening loto for a while, Or coglitative chess, the eve beguile.

1836 T. Hook G. Gurney II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of loto.

1894 Contemp. Rev. Aug. 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, lotto, or tiddlywinks.

1899 R. Whitenso No. 5 John St. 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of loto.

1816 Attrib. 1779 Warner Let. to G. Schoyn 3 Jan. in G. Schoyn 8 his Contemp. (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam. received your loto-box.

182. A lottery (of the Italian kind).

received your loto-box.

|| 2. A lottery (of the Italian kind).
|| 1787 P. Mary tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ. III. lxv. 248
The lotto of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table.]
1827 Hone Every-day Bk. II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no Lotto was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 Sat. Rev. 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and ... Lotto—that is, the official weekly lottery—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

Tottree, lottrie, lottry, obs. ff. Lottery.

Lottre, lottrie, lottry, obs. ff. LOTTERY.

Lottree. An alleged name for the White-

Lot-tree. An alleged name for the Whitebeam Tree, Pyrus Aria. 1866 Treas. Bot.
† Loture. Obs. [a. L. lõtūra washing.] Washing: = LOTION sb. 2. Also concr., the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. XXXIV. XXIII. 519 Lead doth yeeld from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold vse in physicke. 1657 TOMINSON Remon's Disp. 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

Lotus (lõu'tõs), lotos (lõu'tõs). (Also 7 erron. lutes.) Pl. lotuses. [a. L. lõtus. Gr. Lorás the

lutes.) Pl. lotuses. [a. L. lotus, Gr. λωτόs, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known

whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the Lotophagi of Greek legend; represented by Longer (A) is not fine syndholizing in those why

Ilomer (Od. Ix. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often allusively. The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (Zizyphus Lotus), though other identifications have been proposed.

(Zizyhins Lotus), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540-41 Elvor Image Gov. 39 Whan the Companions and seruantes of Ulisses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos. 1591 Sirnsser Viyz. Gnat 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away vlysses men. a 1600 T. DitAnser Thomas of Rending (1621 G) jb, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lutes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 Le Grays tr. Barclay's Argenis 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 Pore Odyss. N. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 Johnson Journ. West. Isl. Whs. X. 400 At Dunwegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 Tennyson Lotos Eaters 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 Contemp. Rev. July 57 If it had all been Valta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey fetc.!

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, hlack wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree,

flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, Celtis australis. Also, the date-plum, Diospyros

Lotus

Joins, 1551 Turner Herbalt. Hvj b, Affryca... bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus... the wood hath a black color and is myche desyred of men for to make pypes. 1669 Worthork Syst. Agric. (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus... deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber. 1760 J. Len. Introd. Bot. App. 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, Celtis. Ibid., Lotus, supposed, of Homer, Diospyros.

The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, Nymphaa Lotus (and other species), and Nelumbium speciosum. b. Arch. An ornament representing the

sum. b. Arch. An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. lotus blossom, etc. in 6.
1584 Rich tr. Herodotus 11. 92 b, In time of the floude...
there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Ægypt call Lotos. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 397
The Ægyptian Lotus. growth in the marishes of Ægypt. 1788 Wilkins Blograd v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859
Tennent Ceylon I. 1. iii. 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877, Longer. Kiramus 286 The grand Osiris holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 V. Streat Ægypt 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 Max Mëller in 19th Cent. Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). + Wild lotus, perh.

Melilotus officinalis.

Melilotus officinalis.

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 42 a, Lotus syluestris that is called wylde lotus, which som call ye less trifoli, groweth in Libia. c 1611 Chapman Hiad xiv. 204 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 Wheler Tourn. Greece 1. 3 Yellow Flowers. like those of wild Lotus. 1709 Androson Tatler No. 147 74 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths (etc.). 1820 Shelley Hymn to Mercary xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 Tennyson (Enone of And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amaracus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants: hence in popular language.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language spec. the Bird's-foot Trefoil, Lotus corniculatus.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s. v., The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus land 22 others].

1813 Sir II. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 65. He was examining particularly a species of lotus. ? 1842 Lance Cottage Farmer of Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1865 Gosse Land 9. Sea (1874) 7. The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

8. attrib. and Comb. as Johns Mossom - Aranch.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lotus-blossom, -branch, 6. attrib. and Comb., as lotus-blossom, -branch, -dust, -flower.-flute, -leaf (also attrib.), -lily, -pond, -seed; lotus-like adj.; lotus-headed, -leafed, -leaved, -paven, -petalled adjs.; lotus-berry, Byrsonima coriacea; lotus-bird Austral. (see quot.); lotus capital, -column Egyptian Arch., a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; lotus-grass = sense 4; lotus-land, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; lotus-tree

lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; lotus-tree = Lote-tree (Treas. Bot.).

1864 Grisebach Flora W. Ind. 785 *Lotus-berry. 1890 Lumioltz Cannibals 22 The Parra gallinacea, which in Australia is called the *lotus-bird. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt 7 The *lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 Baboo I. xviii. 317 A piece of jewellery, representing a *lotus-branch. 1850 G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt 47 The *lotus (or 'full blown oldus') capital. Ibid. 60 The full-blown *lotus column. 1832 Tennyson Lotos-Eaters 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow *Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. 228 The *lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1833 Tennyson Poems for Melody o' the Lybian *lotus-flute. 1820 Shelley Œdiphs II. 1. 63 In fresh dews Of *lotos-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 T. Hardy Tess (1900) 87/2 The smoke. . rose from the chimuey. Like a *lotus-headed column. 1842 Tennyson Lotos-Eaters 154 In the hollow *Lotos-land to live and lie reclined to the 58

hills like Gods together, 1902 Longm. Mag. Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotos land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 COLERIDE Night. Sc. 53 The God, who floats upon a 'lotos leaf. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM Pillar of Fire (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus leaf capitals. 1852 R. S. SURTEES Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas I to say nothing of the 'lotus-leafed pedestal it's on. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 318/1 (Exphian Architecture) The bell-shaped and 'lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts 350/2 The dust of whose 'lotos-like feet is holy. 1862 G. Wilson Relig. Chem. 21 *Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 Gosse Rivers of Bible 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 Shelley Witch Att. Iix, *Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. Palgrave in Macm. Mag. XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, .. the same "lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 Alcoca Capital Tycoon II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a "lotus-pond. 1893 Eart. Dusmore Panirs II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, mamely, *lotus-seeter. Also lotos-, a. One of the

Lotus-eater. Also lotos. a. One of the Lotophagi. b. transf. One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 Tennyson (title) The Lotos-eaters.

1838 Thirewall.

Greece II. xii. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters.

1847 W. E.

Forster 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid Life (1888) I. vii. 209 He

[Carlyle] is husy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a

lotos-eater.

1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. 22 So

those spiritual Lotos-eaters will only .. hearken what the
inner spirit sings, There is no joy but calm.

30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well
for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to
get their living out of English land.

Similarly Lotus-eating vol. sb. and ppl. a.

1861 Wilson & Geikie Mem. E. Forbes vi. 165 Daydreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the in
tellectual Castle of Indolence.

1883 Thirewall.

Lotye, variant of Lote v.I Obs., to lurk.

Lotyon, obs. form of Lotion.

Lou, Sc. form of Low sb. and v.

Loubber, Loubee, -ie, obs. ff. Lubber, Looby. Loubel(1, obs. variant of Low-BELL.

Louce, Louch(e, obs. ff. Loose v., Loch 1 Sc. Louce, Louen(e, obs. II, 1.00SE v., LOCH! Sc. || Louche lūs), a. rare. [F. louche squinting. OF. lousche, orig. only fem.:-L. lusca, fem. of luscus one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightforward.

1819 1.ADV MORGAN Autobiog. (1859) 318 There is something, louche about him, which does not accord with the abaudou of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 Thackeran Pendennis lxix, There's something louche regarding him.

Loud (laud), a. Forms: 1 blúd, 3-4 lud(e, 4-7 loude, lowd(e, 4 loud. [Com. WGer.: OE. hlúd OF ris. (h)lûd, OS. hlúd (MDu. lûl, lûd, mod.Du. luid). OHG. hlút (MHG. lûl, mod.G.

mod.Du. luid), OHG. hlat (MHG. lat, mod.G. laut):—OTent. type *hlûdo:—pre-Tent. *klūtó-, a passive pple. from the Aryan root *kleu- to hear (Teut. *hleu- in Goth. hlinh listening attention; see Lithe v.3), whence Gr. κλύειν to hear, κλέος renown, L. cluère to be famed, cliens (pres. pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSl. slava glory, slovo word, Skr. cru to hear, cravas glory. Outside Teut, the ppl. adjs. have a different ablant-grade and meaning; so Gr. κλυτόs, I. (in) clutus, OIr. cloth, Skr. cruta renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form "klens of the Aryan root, see List st. II. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making

a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.)

with a loud voice.

Itence, with agent-noun: I hat (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice,

971 Blickl. Hom. 15 He ba cleopode hluddre stefne. c 1200

Trin. Coll. Hom. 89 Do be after him comen remden lude stefne Osanna filio danid. a 1225 Ancr. R. 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore horel. a 1230

Oul & Night. 9 Dat playd wes stif & starc & strong Sum hwile softe & lud among. 13.. Sir Benes 3129 (MS. A.) Iosian. spak to hire wip loude gret. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. xxxii. (1498) 246 Thryste and sethinge and lowde brethynge. c 1450 Holland Horulat 764 Claryonis lowde knellis. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer, The priest. shall begynne with a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 280 V° man. fel into a lowd laughter. a 1645 A. Stafforn Apol. Fem. Glory (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop. said in somewhat too lowd a whisper [etc.]. 1697 Davoen Virg. Georg, iv. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1723 Berkeley Alciphr. iv. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 Scott Antiq. vii, The mendicant and Lowel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 Bain Senses & Int. 11. ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.:

of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly poet.

(897 K. ÆLERBG Oregory's Past. xxxvii. 266 Witodlice-oæt ar, Jonne hit mon slihō, hit bið hludre Jonne æniz oðer andweorc. 1300 Gower Conf. I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. Grinstone Hist. Siege Ostend 143 The North-winde was somewhat loude. 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high gan blow. 1748 Ld. Lyttelton Blenheim & Silent a while, and smooth. The Current glides, till... down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffer Rom. Forest vi. The storm was now loud. 18. CAMPBELL Lord Ullin's Daughter. Twas vain; the loud waves lash d the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. Jonnson Terra Tenebr. 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing.

rare.

1595 Shaks, John v. iv. 14 For if the French he Lords of this loud day He meanes [etc.]. a 1645 Herwoon Fort. by Land & Sea III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hue and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 SWINDERNE Eve of Revolution 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORO Symb. Christ iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. fig. a. Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

pression.

1530 TINNALE Wks. (1573) 327/2 After the loudest maner he setteth out the cruelnes of the Emperor's souldiours. 1611 Bible. Prox. vii. 11 She is loud and stubburne, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 May Hist. Parl. 1. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played lowder parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 OTWAY Orphan III. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 Aousson Spect. No. 128 * 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 Berkeley Analyst § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. vi. 11. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 Morrey Burke viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1834 Tennyson Freedom x. Poems (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. Morris Claverhouse viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle.

absol. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 239 * 11 Gold . . silences the Loud and Clamorous.

+ b. Of motives: Pressing, urgent. Ohs.

1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. 1:11 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warres.

te. Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory, Ohs. 1651 Jes. Tayton Holy Dying i. § 2 (1686) to Many men labour onely for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble

† d. Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. Obs.

lie. Obs.

1536 Goodly Primer To Rdr. (1834) 5, 1 omit the right loud lie before the Mass of Recordare. 1579 E. K. Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and buds lyers. 1530 NASHE Pasgnil's Apol. 1. Cb, How durst you presume to make so lowde a lie? 1632 SANOERSON Treelie Serm. 64 But what doe I speake of these, but petty things in comparison of those her lowder impleties? 1645 MILTON Tetrach. Wks. (1847) 193/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 Ray Prov. (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie.. That's a loud one. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hummer, a loud Lie.

3. transf. Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly U.S.

sive. Now chiefly U.S.

sive. Now chiefly U.S.

1641 Militon Reform. 11. 20 Their mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 Dickens Amer. Notes xiv, Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? 1887 Goode etc. Fisherics U.S. Sect. v. II. 473 The natives prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. Pennell in Forth. Rev. LXV. 122 The gas-lamp for cycles] seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours patterns dress manner at a constant of the colours patterns.

make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to quiet.

1849 THACKLEAY Pendennis xxxix, The shirts too 'loud' in pattern.

1878 Besant & Rick Celia's Arb. xxxix. (1887)

287 The flashy rings upon his fingers;. the loud pattern of his trousers.

1832 Century Mag. XXVII. ro6 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty.

1824 Stationery Trades

Rev. Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago.

1889 'J. S. Winter' Mrs. Fob (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. absol. + In loud, + on loud: Aloud, with a ond voice. + To the loudest: at the top of one's loud voice.

voice.

voice.

c 1430 Pistill of Susan 161 (MS, Cott. Calig. A. 11.) Then sayde be loselles on lowde [a 1400 (Vern.) alunde] to bat lady, c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) §835 be childe cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. 11. ii. 39 I'le.. undertake to be Her Aduocate to th' lowd'st. 1682 New Ilampsh. Prov. Papers (1867) I. 456 My father. desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6 Could chiefly parasynthetic as loud-flavoured.

6. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as loud-flavoured, -minded, -mouthed, -tongued, -voiced adjs.; also loud-lashed a., lashed into loud uproar; + loud-

loud-lashed a., lashed into loud uproar; † loud-mouth a., lond-mouthed, noisy.

1866 Howells Venet. Life vi. 84 A *loud-flavoured broth. 1818 Hazlitt Eng. Poets iii. (1870) 68 The sea...
*loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 Carlytle Cromwell 11.
234 A certain loud-tongued, *loud-minded Mr. Feak. 1668 E. Howard Usurper 63 Curse on these *loud-mouth Hounds! 1628 Foro Lover's Mel. III. i., lane a *loud-mouth'd Cannon of mine owne to batter her. 1901 Expositor July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1622 Massinger Virg. Mart. i. i, *Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment 1857 Gro. Ellor Scenes Cleric. Life, *Janet's Repentance (1878) 11. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poemt 1. 28 *Loud-voiced imagery.

Loud (loud). adv. Forms: 1 hlude, 2-4 lud(e,

Poemt 1. 28 *Loud-voiced imagery.

Loud (loud), adv. Forms: 1 hlúde, 2-4 lud(e, 3-4 loude, (4 lhoude, louthe), 4-7 lowd(e, (5 louzde), 4- loud. [OE. hlúde = OS. hlúdo (Du. luid), OHG. hlúto, láto (MHG. láte, G. laut):—OTeut. *hlúdó, f. *hlúdo-Louda.]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 Blickl. Hom. 149 Hwaet is., bis folc be her bus hlude singeb? c1175 Lamb. Hom. 43 Summe of ban monne..swa deor lude remed. a 1225 Ancr. R. 290 3if be ne cumed nout sone help, gred luddure mid hote heorte. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus Minor) 208, & prayand fore fame In-

crely & lovd, þat al hard þis, can cry. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 3703 Pey. .knokkede fast & lousde at þe gate. c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woys. 1590
SPENSER F. Q. t. vi. 27 A Lyonesse..., That roaring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 Miltox Penseroso 126 Kercheft in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1691— P. R. xl. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of thir Delities, and thir own. 1771
GOLDSM. Hist. Eng. II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1819 HÄZLITT Pol. Ess. 148 Hegaserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. Robertson Nuggets etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† D. Loud and still: under all circumstances. [So MDu. lude en stille.] Obs.

1300-1400 R. Gloucester's Chron. (Rolls) App. xx. 352 Pat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robberije & prute bope loude & stille. 1240 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 103 We suld pray, bathe loud and stille, For al cristen sanles. 21430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 1868, I must nedes doo his wil In al that I can loude or still. 1636 Heywooo Loves Maistresse II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still. † c. With to lie: Openly, palpably. (Cf. Loud. 2. 2 d.) Obs.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 343 (Vernon MS.) Now bou liest loude, so belne me verlow?

a. 2 (1.) Ues.
a 1400 Pistill of Susan 343 (Vernon MS.) Now bou liest loude, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 Hollann Livy xxxvIII, lv. 1019, I would rather thinke that the clerke. faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so lowd with his tongue.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. Lori) a. 3 and Aloud adv. 2.)

a. 3 and ALOUD adv. 2.)

1871 JOAQUEN MILLER Songs Italy (1878) 104 Carry..some drug that smells loud.

3. Comb. with pres, and pa. pples. of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. loud-acclaiming, -bellowing, -laughing, -ringing, -roaring, -screaming, -singing, -squeaking, -thindering, -ticking, etc.; loud-roared, etc. Also loud-

dering, ticking, etc.; loud-roard, etc. Also loud-spoken a., given to loud speaking.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. Bid. Vi. 905 Loud-thundring Canons. a 1631 Donne Poems (1650) 87 Some lowd squeaking Cryer Well plea'd with one leane thred-bare groat for hire. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. Pref. to II. More's Div. Dial. (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingals of Arcadia. 1725 Pope Odyss. IV. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768-74 TUCKEA Lt. Nat. (1834) I. 596 Intemperate Jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist Xii, A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 Longe, Hiaw. xv. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede v, A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 STEVENSON New Arab. Nts. I. 138 Sir Thomas was. Joud-spoken, boisterous and domineering. Loude: see Lude (= lide) ME., noise.

Loude: (lou'd'n), v. [f. Loud a.+-EN.5.]

Louden (lou'd'n), v. [f. Loud a. + -EN 5.]

1. intr. To become or grow loud or louder.

a 1848 R. W. Hamilton in Chr. Sabbath (1852) xiii. 367
The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 Kingsley Westw. Hol (1861) 365 An angry growl from the westward heavens. rolled and loud-

ened nearer and nearer.

2. trans. To make loud or louder. rare-1.

2. trans. To make loud or louder. rare—1.
1898 Booley France I. I. iv. 256 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being loudened.

Hence Lou'dening fpl. a., that grows louder, 1805 A. Wilson in Poems & Lit. Prose (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the loudening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. Burton Dahome I. 183 A loudening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Uhon-nukon, or cleared space, with its central tree. [Loudful: see List of Spurious Words.]

Louding: see Luding (= hūding) ME., noise.

Loudish (lou'dif), a. [f. Loud a. + -ISH.]

Touchish (idu'di), a. [i. Loub a. + -ish.] Somewhat loud.

1860 READE Cloister & H. II. 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a 'table at the bottom of the ball.

1866 CARLYLE Kenin. (1881) 1. 290 Criticism. loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

Loudly (lou'dli), adv. [f. Loud a. + -LY 2.]

In a loud manner, a. In a loud tone or voice;

+ fig. with to lie, openly, palpably. b. Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily,

ously, noisily. C. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1709 (Dublin) Hys litilayke & hys liknes he loudly [4shnole laythly] dispysez. 1508 Dunbar Tua mariit wemen 240 Loudly lauchand the laif allowith him meikle. 1589 Pasynil's Ret. Civ b, He lyeth loudlie. 1590 Spenser F. Q. i. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to hray. 1602 Shans. Ham. v. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre Speake lowdly for him. 1635 J. Ilaywaro tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 40 Yet blush'd he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. xiii. 1. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1. 83 The King of Bohemia. insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis xxx, Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1855 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

Comb. 1874 Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Churches 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

Loudness (lou'dness). [OE. Middis, f. hlidd Loud + -nis -ness.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

e 1050 Byrhtfeth's Handboe in Anglia (1885) VIII. 332 Clamoronlyden on englisc ys hludnys. e 1440 Promp. Parv. 314/1 Lowdenesse, altitudo. 1530 Palsor, 241/1 loudnesse, haultesse. 1647 Crashaw Peems 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733

Swift New Simile for Ladies 2: When th'alarum-bell is rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 Twn. BLAL Glact. 1: ii. 16 These echos would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxv. in Macr., Mag. XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 Broadmovise Mus. Acoustics 294 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

Loue, obs. variant of Look dial.

of repose. 1881 BNOADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separanted by silences.

Lough, obs. form of LUFF.

† Lough!. Obs. Forms: 4 louh, 4-5 103e, 5 logh(e, loughe, 6 lowgh, 4- lough. See also Low sb.3 [ME. lough, lo3e, perh. repr. ONorthumb. luk (? luh), rendering L. fretum and stagnum in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for fretum suggests that it is a. Irish loch (see Loch!), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh llwch (:-*luksu-) lake, pool.]

1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c130 R. Brunne Chron. Il ace (Rolls) 1423 pe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. thid. 1019 In pat louh ar sextiles. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 110 Alle be lo2e lemed of lyst. c1400 Maunoev. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 In pat ile also es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lowgh... Beside pat logh grower redez of a wonderfull leuth. c1420 Auturs of Arth. 31 (Ireland MS.) He ladde bat hady so longe by that loghe sydus. thid. 83 Thare come a lowe one the loughe... In the lyknes of Lucyfere. 1538 Leland Itin. VII. 58 Divers Springes cumment owt of Borodale, and so make a great Lowgh that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn be iii Isles. 1562 Turner Herbal 11. 65 Nymphea... ii sortes... grow both in meres loughes lakes and in still or standying waters. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Hush. (1586) 173 About Turwan in Fraunce...you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters. great abundance of Fishe. c1645 Howell Lett. (1650) 1v. 110 Haerlam Mere, a hoge inland lough. 1725 DE Foe Tour Gt. Brit. II. 1. 12 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. [In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is intered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles further into the Trent! 1829 Brockett N. Country Words (ed. 2) Lough, a lake.

b. Sc. (InX) = Loch! .? Obs.

giddes heavily through it, and so on for four or nive Miles further into the Treut.] 1829 Brockett N. Country Words (ed. 2) Lough, a lake.

b. Sc. (lift\(\chi_{\chi}\)) = Loch 1. ? Obs.

Cf. the Sc. form louch (14-16th c.) under Loch 1; also the pl. low's (16th c.): see Low sh?

1785 Burns Address Deil vii, Wi' yon, mysel, 1 gat a fright Ayout the lough Irimes with sough]. 1786 — Tam Samson's Elegy iv, When to the loughs the Curlers flock.

2. attrib.: lough-diver, -plover, names forthe female snew; lough-leech = loch-leech (see Loch 12.

1678 Ray Willinghly's Ornith. 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of Mergus glacialis, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the *Lough-diver. 1829 Col. Hawker Diary (1893) II. 11 A lough diver, or female snew. 1562

Tunner Herbal II. 31 Horsleches or *lough-leeches. 1578

Lyte Dodows II. ccil. 305 Loughleaches.

Lough 2 (lp\(\chi_{\chi}\)). Anglo-Irish. Forms: 4 lowe, 6 logh, 6—lough. [The written form belongs to Lough!, from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling longh.

rated but for the fact that, while the spelling *longth* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the

presented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish loch ($l\rho\chi$): see Loch I.] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish Loch I.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to be Lowe Lacheryn. 1512 Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 305 The fishers of the logh bringe to the market three dais in the wicke. 1567 in E. P. Shirley Hist. Monaghan 88 note, That fortification. is in 'sartin ffreshwater loghes' in his country. 1600 Fairrax Tasso I. sliv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests hore. 1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2540/2 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. 1883 Mrs. RIODELL Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party 230 On the other side of the lough. lay the green hills. 1900 Blackw. Mag. Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out ... to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† Lough 3. Obs. = Loch 2. Also attrib. in

† Lough 3. Obs. = Loch 2. Also attrib. in

foot of Nephin.

† Lough 3. Obs. = Loch 2. Also attrib. in lough-water (see quot.).

1672 Flamsteed in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men (1841) 11. 153 Lough-water... Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. E iij, With this... we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† Lough, v. Obs. [? repr. OE. légian to place in order, f. lóh place.] trans. To stack (turf). c. 1630 Risdon Surv. Devou (1870) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

Lough, obs. pa. t. of Laught; obs. var. Loor.

Lough, loug, obs. forms of Low a.

Lougheen (loxin). Anglo-Irish. [f. Lough 2 + dim. suffix -een (= Irish -in as in Colleen); cf. Girleen.] A little lough.

1882 Cornh. Mag. Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and lougheens.

Lought, obs. variant of Loath a.

16. T. Heywood & Rowley Fort. by Land & Sca 1. i. (1655) 3 Nor is be such a darling in mine eye, that 1 am lought to have him from my sight.

Louh, Louin, obs. forms of Low, Lown.

| Louis (lni). Hist. Pl. louis. Also 7-8 in English form lewis, pl. lewis('s. [F. louis, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = Louis D'or. Also † Silver Lewis: the French & Cu of the 17-18th c.

1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2498/4 They took away... a quantity

of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704
Royal Proclam. 18 June ibid. No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France,
or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Peny-weight Twelve Grains,
Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst.
Udolpho v, He threw down all the money he had, except
a very few louis. 1818 Byron Juan 1. cviii, A good deal
may be bought for fifty Louis. 1900 LD. ROSEBERY Napoleon iii, 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis
which he had borrowed of his enemy.

Louis, variant of Lewis.

|| Louis d'or (luid@r). Hist. Also in English or semi-English form 7 luidore, 8 lewi(s)dore, loui(s)dore. [F. louis d'or, lit. 'gold louis'; see prec.] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis

prec.] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI. When first coined in 1640 its weight was 10;273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 178. In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon.

1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2495/4 Lost. a Silk Purse, . therein two 54. pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 Luidores. 1691 Ibid. No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold, . of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Or's. 1702 Farquuar Inconstant 1. i. Wks. 1892 I. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner Gr. Tour III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French lewidores are current in this journey. 1832 Motley Corr. (1889) I. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester . costs me three louis d'or and a half. 1883 Stevenson Treas. 181. I. iv, The coins were of all countries and sizes doubloons, and louis d'ors, and guincas.

Louisine dăizin). [f. Louis or Louise a proper

name + -INE 4.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CALLERILD & SAWARD Diet. Needlework, Louisine, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 Westin. Gaz. 7 Mar. 3 2 Louisine, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained pean de soir.

1 Taxic Charleman (Winkelfort) Louis XIV.

Louis Quatorze (luikatērz). Louis XIV,

King of France, 1643-1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So Louis Quinze (-kænz., Louis XV, 1715-74. Louis Seize (-sēz.), Louis XVI, 1774-93. Louis Treize (-trēz.), Louis XIII, 1610-43. Hence rarely Louis as adj. to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

Louis as adf. to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 Ochahe Suppl, Louis-Quatore Omainent. Louis Quinze Ornament.

1876 Pollen Anc. & Mod. Furniture x.

103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as Louis quinze work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses.

1878 EASILARE HOUSEN, Taste ii. (ed. 4)

55 Their notions of the beautiful are.. derived from traditions of the Louis Quatorze period.

1882 Cathefill & Saward Dict. Needlank, 20 L uis Quinze Lace is formed of a braid known as Louis Treize.

1892 LITCHIELD Hist.

1893 LITCHIELD Hist.

1894 LOUIS Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. Hist. 381 Useful arts.. are reduced to copies of the Louis styles.

1 Louik, sh. Obs. [f. Louk v.] = Lockchester.

1 Louik, sh. Obs. [f. Louk v.] = Lockchester.

1 Louik, sh. Obs. [f. Louk v.] = Lockchester.

1 Louik, v.] Obs. Forms: Inf. 1 Incan, 2-4 luke(n, 3 Orm. lukenn, 4 luk, louke, n, lowke, 6 lowk, 7 louk.

1 Louik, v.] Obs. Forms: Inf. 1 Incan, 2-4 luke(n, 3 Orm. lukenn, 4 leke. Weak forms: 3-4 louked, luked, 4 loukid(e, 6 Sc. lowkyt. Pa.

1 Louik, v.] Obs.

1 Louik, sh. Obs.

1 Louik, sh. Obs.

1 Louk, sh. Obs.

1 Louik, v.] been found.

The str. pa. pple, survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to Lock v. 1]

1. trans. To close, shut, fasten; esp. to fasten (a

Tegarded as belonging to Lock 7.1]

1. trans. To close, shut, fasten; csp. to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also fig.

a 1000 Andreas 1259 (Gr.) Hrim & forst.. hadeõa eðel lucon. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 141 þe 3eten weren ilokene. c 1205 Lav. 15311 He ærde to Glochæstre & þe 3ates læc læ 1275 loc] ful feste. c 1220 Bestiary 513 Dis cete ðanne hise chaucles lukeð. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3779 Dis erðe is togidere luken, Als it ne were neuere or to-broken. c 1275 Luck Ron. 147 in O. E. Misc. of He haueb bi-tauht þe o tresur And bit þe luk þine hur. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10180 þe doren after hom wepinde (hii) loke vaste. a 1300 Sarmun xxxvi. in E. E. P. (1862) 5 Vn.do þin hert þat is iloke wiþ couetise and pryde. a 1300 Cursor M. 3224 loseph þi sun sal luke þine i. 13.. Sauyn Sag. (W) 292 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. c 1330 Owayn Miles (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to louken. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxlvii. 2 þe 3ates of heuen eftire þe day of dome sall be loukid til. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3954 The gud kynge Lokes one his eye-liddis, þa lowkkide ware faire. a 1400 Pol. Rel. & L. Pæms (E. E. T. S.) 257 þe 3ates of Parais þornth eu eweren iloken. c 1422 HOCLEVE Yereslaus's Viva 334 Left was the Erles Chambre dore vustoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 in Eng. Gidis (1870) 377 The same quayer to be put in a box called a Casket, loken. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis ix. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wyth my handis lowkyt thyne eyn so cleyr. a 1600 Montgomerne Misc. Poems xv. 8 The dum solsequium . louks his leavis throu langour of the

nicht. 1631 A. Craige Pilgr. & Heremite 8 Then who shall bee seene, To look thy dead Eine?

2. intr. for reft. To close up, form one mass. Also with together. Of a lace: To have a fasten-

Also with together. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a 1000 Phanix 225 (Gr.) Sibpan ba yslan eft onginnað æfter ligbræce lucan togædre. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3276 God him bad helden up his hond to-ward dis water, in a morgen quile de se luked. 3. t. E. E. Allit. P. B. 441 Penne lasned be lo3 lowkande togeder. 13.. Gan. & G. R. Knt. 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat louked at þe hede.

3. trans. To lock or shut up const. in, within); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut out. lit. and fig. To louk in clay or lead = to bury.

c 1200 Ormin 1091 He wass himm selff.. lokenn þær wiþþinnenn. c 1205 Law. 32202 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 362 Dhu salt ben ut in sorge luken. a 1300 Cmsor M. 6338 Sum. kin takening suld þar be Loken in þir wandes thre. Hid. 891 þis castel es .. wit walles loken four a stan. Hid. 17411 loceph. Vee luked under lok and sele. c 1330 K. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls 3258 For loue in armes ilk oþer þey loken. c 1330 Amis & Amil. 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald be loken in clay. 1377 Langl. P. P. B. xvin. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her liste in herself. c 1380 Wyclif Scl. Wks. 11. 42 (God) loukide hem in þe my3t of her enemyes c 1386 Chalcer. Ninis Fr. T. 55 Trewely she hath the herte in hoold Of Chauntecleer loken in every lith. c 1400 Fom. Rose 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. a 1400-50 Alexander 5005 Pat objr loken ouire with lenes as it ware lift silnir. 1414 Bramton Ponit. Ps. 18 Late nogt myn enemyes makyn here game Of me, whan 1 am lokyn in leed. 1438 Biake Alex. Great 108 That hed him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence † Louked (weak) ppl. a. See also Loken,

Hence + Lonked (weak) ppl. a. See also LOKEN,

LUCKEN.

1513 DOUGLAS Æncis XII. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the genunyt treis Ourspredand legvis of naturis tapestreis.

Louk, v. 2 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 lúcan (fres. ind. 3 sing. lýc 8 : 3 luken, 5 lowke, 7-9 lowk, 9 lcok, luke, louk. Int. 1 léac, 3 lec, leac, pl. 1 lucon. 3 luken. Pa. ffle. 1 locen, 4 lokyn. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. lúcan = OFris. lûka, MDu. lûken, OllG. (er-, ûz-)liuhhan (MllG. lûchen, liechen, mod.G. dial. liechen to pull,, Goth. (us-)lûkan to draw (a sword). Some regard the root [pre-Teut. *leug-] as identical with that of Lith. lúszti, láužyti to break, Skr. ruj to shatter.]

1. trans. To pull up or out. Now only dial., to

1. trans. To pull up or out. Now only dial., to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a 1000 Booth. Metr. xii. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa londes coorl of his accre lyed yfel weed monig. c 1205 Lan. 29072 Selles heo up drogen,. luken rapes longe. Bida 2066 Up he hee bene staf, bat water ber after leop. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2128, Ichulle leoten luken & teon be tittes awei of bine bare breosten. c 1275 NI Pains Hell 136 in O. E. Misc. 151 Snakes heore eyen lukep. a 1400 Ot taxian 1074 Whan his swyrde was y-brokyn, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwyth he can hym were. 1483 Cath. Angl. 2212 To Lowke (or weyde), remeare, sar.nlare. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 31 To Lowk; i.e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 Brockett N. C. Words, Look, louk, to weed, clear. 42 intr. To burst ant. Obs.

c 1205 LAY, 30274 Pa isah he of Brien his teres ut luken. Hence **Lou king** vbl. sb., weeding. Also **Lou ker**, one who weeds.

one who weeds.

14... Non. in Wr. Wülcker 697/25 Hic runcator, lowker.

1491-2 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 159 Pro le lukkyng justeries) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowkinge and haymakinge.

128. 1641 Ibid. 142 Lookers have... 3d a day.

**Touke. Obs. App. a boon companion.

**c 1386 Chaucer Cook's 7. 51 Ther is no theef with-oute
a lowke. That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke Of that
he brybe can or borwe may. [1880 C. H. Poole Gloss.

Stafford 15 Lovok, a sharp fellow.]

Loular, -ard, louller: see Lollard, Loller!.

Loun, obs. pa. pple. of LIE v.2; var. of Lown Sc.

Loun, obs. pa. pple. of LIE 2...; var. of Lown Sc.

Lounder (lie index), sb. Sc. [? Onomatopæic.]

A heavy, swingeing blow.

1723 RAMSAY Monk & Miller's II'je 263 Wha lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the threshold founder.

1816 Scott Antig. xxi, 1 wad likeit weel just to hae... gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1862 W. HUNTER Biggar & Ho. of Fleuning xix. 231 [The] unwary cur.. received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

Lounder (lārndər), v. Sc. [f. Lounder sh.]

trans. To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with
violence on (something), in quot. fig.

1806 in Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Ballads (1875) 284/1 His back
they loundert, mell for mell. 1816 Scott Old Mort. iv, If
they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna
1 cry on you. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 330 Why is all
this shame loundered on my head?

Hence Loundering sh! sh. Loundering sh!

Hence Lou'ndering vbl. sb. Lou'ndering ppl.

Hence Lou'ndering vbl. sb. Lou'ndering ppl.
a., (of a blow) swingeing, severe.

1725 Ramsay Geatle Sheph. 1. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xviii, Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous. . since he had gien her a loundering wi his caue. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley xxx. 437, I should rather relish a loundering whack.

† Lou'nderer. Obs. [a. Du. lunderaar (in Killan lunderer), f. lunderen to idle.] A skulker.
c1425 Wyntoun Chron. 11. viii. 740 Thai mycht. . That lordschipe wyn in herytage, For to leve it fayntly, And lyve as lownderis cayttevely. 2 c 1350 Test. W. Thorpe in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 1. 543/1 Lousengers and lounderers are wrongfully made and named Heremites.

+ Loune, v. Obs. [Echoic; cf. looning s. v. Loon².] intr. To utter the cry of the crane.
c 1325 Gloss. W. de Bibbysw. in Wright Voc. 152/3 Le bouf mugist (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).
Lounge (lound3), sb. [t. Loung v.]
1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a sanuter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or pagency of realigns.

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 Surr Winter in Lond. II. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1842 T. Hoos Surr. & Doings I. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 M. Scott Tom Cringle xvi. (1850) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 Lytron Maltrauers. II. i. I. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women?... Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 Thackers Roundolf. P. viii. Wks. 1860 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. Murray Danger. Cats. paw 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

D. A pastime. Also slang (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer). 1788 Trifler No. 21. 276 If. you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 Disrakti Coningsby 1. vi. 1. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers. 1775 Sherbloan Rivals 1. i, But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?. Fag. . 'tis a good lounge. 1798 Jane Austen Northang. Abb. (1833) I. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 Monthly Mag. VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge.' 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. IV. 135 Her house. was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. a 1865 Greville Mem. II. 1885) II. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1881 J. T. Slueg Remin. Manch. xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room..was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lee at full length. the town. 1881 J. T. Slugg Remin. Manch. xxvi. 300 line lonnge or drawing-room. was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions.

1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker Village Tales (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. attrib. ('suitable for lounging'), as lounge-book, chair, -coal, -hour, -suil; cf. Lounging vibl. sh. b.

1800 Coleratoge in Sir II. Davy's Rem. (1838) 82, 1 and compelled. to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent 'lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 Westm. Gaz. 25 Jan. 21 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the 'lounge-chairs. 1898 Ibid. 22 Sept. 8/2 Frock coats, and tail coats, and 'lounge coats. 1810 Sporting Mag. XIXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the 'lounge hours. 1901 Westm. Gaz. 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge 'lounge suit.

Lounge (laund3), v. Also 7 loundge, 8 Sc. lunge; and in derivatives 7 lundge, 8 lownge.

Lounge (nunda), v. Also I loundee, 8 lownge, lounge; and in derivatives 7 lundge, 8 lownge. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by Lungs.]

1. intr. To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with about, away, in, out, up. (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1. 103 Dungas Flytting w. Kennedie, 174 Av loungand, lyk

with about, away, in, out, up. (In the early instances perh, rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 Dubbar Flyting w. Kennedie 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 J. Clarke Paramiologia 259 He loundge's as a dog that had lost his tayle. 1755 Ramsay To Jas. Clerk 3 Works 1877 II. 307 Whase owsen lunges o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 Smollett Reprisal. 1, While I go down to the cabin. 300 may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 Lytton Alice 131 Vargrave lounged into the hilliard-room. 1862 Mrs. H. Wooo Chantings xvii, Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest. 1853 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 Deutsch Rem. 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 Blackno. Mag. Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—' Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.
1746 Exmoor Scolding (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. 1778 Ibid., Gloss., Lounging or Lundging, leaning on any Thing, such as a Gate or a Stile, like a lavy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint ... shows itself by. an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 Lytton Pelham I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 Diekers Old C. Shop ii, The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 Maurice Mor. 8 Med. Philos. (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. Barker Associal. Prine, iii. 63 'Squires. lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire. 3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl., Lounge, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide Lungis. 1755 JOHNSON, Lounge, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 J. BARRY in Lect. Paint. v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement... to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1856 Lo. Cockburn Mem. (1874) vii. 393 Scott... breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. trans. To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with leavening a like http. lounge in (a place) (abs.)

4. trans. To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (obs.). 1776 DK. RICIMOND in Burké's Corr. (1844) 11. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 Splendid Follies 1. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 Bura Ad Fidem (ed. 2) iii. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who . lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood, 1879 FROUDE CXSAT 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

Lounge, variant of LUNGE; obs. form of LUNG.

Lounge, variant of Lunge; obs. form of Lung.

Lounger (lourndzol). [f. Lounge v. + -erl l.]

One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 Dunbar Flyting v. Kennedie 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and longe.

Eneis viii. Prol. 122 Quhat bern he thou in hed. Lurkand like a longeour? 1711 Steele Spect. No. 54 PG. I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Lowngers by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 Student 1. 21 Idle people called Lowngers, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 Mar. Enceworth Manufacturers ii. (1832) vio 6 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungers. 1868 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungers of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a lounger.

Lounging (loundzin), vbl. sb. [f. Lounge v. +-ing l.] The action of Lounges v. 1792 Lo. N. Spencer in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III.

193 Lo. N. Spencer in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III.
193 Lo. N. Spencer in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III.
121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club.
1823 Byron Juan xt. lxvi, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 Edin. Rev. Apr.
439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used .. to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. attrib., as lounging-book, -chair, -hall, -jacket,

-place.

1790 H. Walfole in Walfoliana clxxiv, 79 A catalogue raisonnie of such [novels] might be itself a good 'lounging book. 1825 Gentl. Mag. XCV. 1. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is .. an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. Ward De Clifford III. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and 'lounging-chairs. 1867 Trottore Chron. Barset 1. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1785 Lounger No. 8 ? 2 If you will make Dun's rooms a 'Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. xxxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a 'lounging jacket. 1837 Hawthorne Traice Told I7. (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former 'lounging-places,

Lounging (laundzin'), fpl. a. [f. Lounge v. + 1NG 2.] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

Lounging (lourndzin), ppl. a. [f. Lounge v. + 1NG 2] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. FARRAN BALLE & Sch. 35 The foul stalking lundging body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde I. 108 There is not any of his ...lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 KNOX & Jeas Corr. I. 3:06 There is...much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable' in a lounging life. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan I. 16 He., walked with a sort of lounging stoop. 1851 MAYNE REID Scalf Hunt. XXXVIII. 280 The horses stand in lounging attitudes, asleep. 1857 HLAWTHONNE Eng. Note Bks. (1879) II. 210 The library is. Jounging and luxurious.

Loungingly (lourndzin]li, adv. [f. Lounging The Lounging of Lounging Schamb. Jrnl. 111. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 188a Macm. Mag. XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly agg. 1st the fountain.

Loungoute, var. Lungoute Sc. Obs., locust.

Loung (loup), sb. 1 Sc. [a. ON. hlpup = Lear sb. 1]

Lounie: see Lunyte.

Loup (loup), sb.\(^1\) Sc.\([a. ON. hlpup = Leap sb.\(^1 \) = Leap sb.\(^1\) Lover's loup: cf.\(Lover\) Lover\(^1\) 4.

1375 Barbour Brince vi.\(63\) Till thame that faucht vith his man A lowp richt lychtly maid he than.

1725 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. i. i. Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae till't your ways, and take the lover's lowp.

1827 Galt Ann.\(Parish\) viii.\(85\) The horses gave a sadden loup, and couped the coach.

1900 Speaker 19 May 190/1 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long loups.

180.\(^2\) A wccl or fishing basket; = Leap sb.\(^2\) 2.

1818 Sc.\(Acts\) Jas.\(V7\) (1814) III.\(218\)/2 Halding of crunis, lynis or loupis win fresche watteris.

1 Loup\(\line\) Loo\(sb.\)^3 \[[a. F.\(loup, \line\) lit.\('wolf': -L.\) lup-um.

1824 James\(F.\) Marston Hall\(xxii, \) The black velvet mask, called a long, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions.

1876 Outdo \(V'inter\) City x.\(327\) Their white teeth shone under the lace of their loups.

Loup\((loup), y.\) Sc.\(Also\(4 = 9 \) lowp\((6 \) loupe.

Loup (loup), v. Sc. Also 4-9 lowp(e, 6 loupe, (8 loop). [a. ON. hlpupa: see Lear v.] intr. and trans. = Lear v. in various senses.

(8100D). [a. ON. hloupa: see Leav v.] intr., and trans. = Lear v. in various senses.

1375 Barbour Bruce Nin. 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (John Baptist) 506 Pe wikit wife gert hir dochtir ga. & spring & loupe befor pain al. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) III. 413 Sum he gart loupe and droun into the deip. 1507 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir aane exprest, My hart for loy dois loup thairfor. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 197 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. a 1584 Montcomerie Cherrie & Slae 463 Link quhair to licht before thou loup. 1693 Scot. Presbyt. Elog. (1738) 138 That like new-spean'd Fillies they may loop over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 Burns Ep. to H. Parker 30 Q, had I power like inclination, I'd. . loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 175 The trouts are loupin in the water. 1871 C. Gibbon Lack of Gold vii, With..your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1804 Crockett Raiders (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haen the strength o airm to gar ye lowp mysel.

b. Comb.: loup-the-dike a., giddy, flighty.
1823 Galt Entail II. 276 She jealouses that your affections are set on a loup-the-dyke Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1834 Scott Redgantlet ch. xxiii, I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon.

Loup, obs. form of Loop.

|| Loup cervier (In servye). [F. loup cervier,

|| Loup cervier (lu servye). [F. loup cervier,

ad. L. lupus cervārius (Pliny) the lynx (lupus wolf, cervārius that hunts stags, f. cervus stag).] The Canada lynx (Lynx Canadensis), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 Coats Dict. Heraldry, Loup-cervier is a very large Sort of Wolf.

1744 A. Dobbs Hudson's Bay 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

Loupe, Louped: obs. forms of Loop, Looped.

Loupegarth. Obs. [Cf. MSw. löpe gatulop (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = GANTLOPE.

1637 R. Mondo Exped. 1. 45 Other slight punishments... as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers, where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

+ Tonzer Oliv. Some kind of artificial fly

+ Lou per. Obs. Some kind of artificial fly. 1496 Fysskynge w. Angle (1883) 34 The blacke louper, the body of blacke wall & lappyd aboute wyth the herle of be pecok tayle.

pecok tayle.

| Loup-garou (lu garu). Also 7 lou-garou.
| F. loup-garou, f. loup wolf + garou, OF. garoul,
| a. OHG. *vverawolf WERWOLF.] = WERWOLF.
| 1579-80 NORTH Plutarch, Alcib. (1595) 218 Timon suramed Misanthropus (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) I. 136] or the manhater). 1648 C. WALKER
| 11st. Independ. 1. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure
| from these Lycanthropi, these Lou-garous. 1847 Long. Ev.
| iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest.
| Touring (laurgin) alch b. f. [I. Oul 24 + 1864]

Louping (laupin), vbl. sb. [f. Loup v. + -ING ¹.]
The action of Loup v.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 316/1 Lowpynge or skyppynge, sallus. a 1584 Montcomerie Cherrie & Slae 279 Ay houping, throu louping, To win to liberty. 1824 Scort Redgauntlet let, ix, Louping and laughing... would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. Comb.: louping ague, 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); louping ill, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.): louping-on stone.

when moving forward' (Jam.); louping-on stone,

of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); louping on stone, a mounting-block.

1792 Statist. Acc. Scot., Forfarsh. II. 495 A singular kind of distemper, called the "louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1816 Scort Bl. Dwarf x, The "louping-ill's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before. 1902 Dundee Advertiser 31 May, Professor Hamilton. has.. discovered the bacilli of loupin'-ill in sheep.
1728 in A. Laing Lindores Abbey (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant.. To ye baillies and Councill.. for ye liberty of building a "louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 Scort Wav., xxix, He had.. by the assistance of a 'louping-on-stane',..elevated his person to the back of..a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. Hareer Holyhead Roud 1. 262 Milestones.. resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

Lour, lower (loue, lou-a), sb.! For forms see the vb. [f. Lour v.]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.
13.. Seupu Sag. (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou swich scher and foul lour? 1330 Palson. 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1578 T. PROCTER Gorg. Gallery Lii, What are your sweet smiles, quite turnd into lowres? 1598 Drayton Heroic. Ep. Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye Consists my life. 1704 STELLE Lying Lover 1. i. 2 Han't 1 a down bookish Lour? a wise Sadoess. 1814 Scort Wav. xvii, A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a hasty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.
1596 B. Gaiffin Fidessa (1276) 35, I am no leauing of al-

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this. 1596 B. Geiffin Fidessa (1876) 35, I am no leaning of alwithering age, I have not suffred many winter lowes. 1686 Goad & Edest. Bodies in iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes..to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 Scott Marn. v. Introd., For thy dark cloud, with umber'd lower. That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. Wilson City of Plague in. ii. 200 Alike unto that fearless flower. The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

Thour, lower (ldu-1, lou-21), sh.2 slang. Also 6, 9 lowre, 9 loaver. Money.

1507 Harman Caveat 85 Hast thon any lowre in thy bonge?

1527 Fletcher Beggar's Bush 11. i, Except you do provide ne ham enough, and Lour to bouze with! 1570 Cotton Scaffer Scofft (1675) 184 But cire this life I'le longer lead I'le stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. II. Ainsworm Rookwood v. i. (1878) 341, I knows lowes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 Maynew Loud. Labour 1. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 Clarkson & Richardson Police 321 Bad money (coin), gammy lower.

Lour, lower (ldu-1, ldu-21), v. Forms: 3-6 loure, 3-4 lure, 5-8 lowr(e, (6 loour, 7 lowere), 6-lour, lower. [ME. loure-n, perh. repr. an OE. *lûrian; other Teut. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

early date.

early date.

Cf. early mod. Dn. loeren (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. laren to lie in wait (nod. G. lanern), Sw. lura, Da. lure to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. lura nap), nod.leel. lare to doze, nap, lur a nap.

The spelling lover (cf. flower) renders the ward identical in its written form with Lower, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, lower (lau-e) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with lower (law-e) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer.

1. intr. Of persons, their eves, countenances, etc.:

1. intr. Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. + Also, to be depressed or mournful. Const. at, on, upon; rarely in indirect passive. LOUR.

1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 294/16 He. lourede with sori semblannt: and peos wordes out he easte. a 1300 K. Horn 286 Heo sende hine soude Apelbrus to honde, hat be come hire to, And also scholde horn do al in to bure, flor heo gan to lure. c 1350 Will. Palerne 2119 Pe listere he let per-of, ac lourand he seide [etc.]. c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame 1. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured, He moste haue be devoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. c 1412 Hoccieve De Reg. Princ. 703 Now I am mys-lokyd on & loured. c 1440 Jacob's Wellog Dou. lowryst, & chaungyst chere, & fleest companye. 1472 J. PASTON in P. Lett. 111. 75 They that lowryd, nowe laughe upon me. 1568 Tilmev Disc. Mariage B viij, Can there he any greater disorder, than for the husbande to be merie abrode, and lowre at home? 1580 Baniston Exp. Lord's Prayer (1596) 75 Wee either loure or laugh to be tolde, we should come in. 1642 Rocers Naaman 560 Love him. lowre not upon him. 1671 Milton Samson 1037 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. a 1701 Sedley Prems Wks. 1722 I. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman low'rs. 1750 Student 1. 323 A young man, who lower'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. 1816 Quiz Gravid Master 1. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. 1862 J. Grant Capt. Guard xx, His brows knit and his eyes loured. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG Odyss. 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. 1883 A. Forbes in 19th Cent. Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoon.

b. quasi-trans. To express by frowning. 1746 Wesley Wks. (1872) II. 22 The other part [of the crowd] remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

2. transf. and fig. Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest. etc.: To look dark and threatening.

2. transf. and fig. Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. on, over, upon.

Const. on, over, upon.

|a1450, etc.: see Lowring. | 1500 Marlowe Edw. II,

Iv. vi. 63 O my starres! Why do you lowre vinkindly on

a King? 1504 Shaks. Rich. III, i. i. 3 The clouds that
low'rd vpon our house. 1614 EARL STIRLING Doomsday

vii. vi. (1637) 261 No threat'ning cloud, all charg'd with
hailstones lowres. 1667 Milton P. L. ix. 1002 Skie lowr'd

and..som sad drops Wept. 1713 Annison Cato. i, The
dawn is over-cast, the morning lours. 1768 Beattie Minstr.

11 XXXII, When the dark shades of melancholy lower. 1835

I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot. ii. 70 Let commercial perplexity
lour over a people as it may 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg.,
Ser. II. Bloudie Yacke, So sour Its ugly grey walls seem

to lour. 1846 Keble. Lyra Innoc. (1873) 74 Their day, in
gloom or tempest born, Lowers on till noon and night. 1866

M. Arnold Thyrsis v, A shadow lour'd on the fields. 1887
Bowen Virg. Eneid II. 397 Where night in her darkness
lowers.

+3. Chiefly Sc. To crouch, lurk, skulk. Obs. † 3. Chiefly Sc. To crouch, lurk, skulk. Obs. c 1450 Sl. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4528 Of paynyms lorells bat her by loures. c 1470 Hennyson Mor. Fab. ix. iii. in Anglia IX. 463 And lowrand law, thow can gar hennis de. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. I. Iviii, On kneis I crap, and law for feir did lowre. 1513 — AEncis vii. vii. 5 Alecto. prively begonth awach and loure About his spouse queyne Anatays boure. 1571 Salir. Poems Reform. xxix. 22 Quhen Daaid vnder be sek did loure. 1622 MALVINE Anc. Law-Merch. 255 Philosophers. haue determined that the sperme, or seed of all things, doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. 1647 H. More Song of Soul 1. I. Iii, Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr? 1824 W. Taxtor in Monthly Mag. LVII. 509 The nurderers of his nephew, whom he lour'd for.

† Lour. lowr. int. Obs. [? contraction for lo

murderers of his nephew, whom he lour'd for.

† Lour, lowr, int. Obs. [? contraction for lowhere.] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[c1205 LAN, 21171 Lou [c1275] of war her biforen us hedene hundes.] a 1225 Ancr. R. 152 Lour hit her: read gold & hwit seoluer inouh. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2436 Lowr! herich abide Pe hite of sweordes egge.

Lour, Sc. f. liefer, compar. of LIEF a.

+ Lourd a and ch. Obs. Also is laured.

+ Lourd, a. and sb. Obs. Also 4 lourde, 5 lowrde, lowryd(e, 6 lowrd, loord, lurde, 7 lowr'd. [a. F. lourd heavy.]

lowr'd. [a. F. lourd heavy.]

A. adj. Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

1390 Gower Conf. II. 149 To se so lusti on as sche Be coupled with so lourde a wint. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. x 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 Martiali. x 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 Martiali. x 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 Martiali. x 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 Martiali. x 1590 A. Hume Poems (S. T. S.) 19 The mortal, caduck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brukill mas). 1594 lbid. 85, 1681 Colvil. Whigs Supplic. (1751) for The lowr'd mistakings of some men. 1790 H. Waltfole Let. to Miss A. Berry 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 The lourd want of grace in Guercino.]

B. sb. A sottish fellow, a lout.
1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck. 1590 — F. Q. III. vii. 12 A laesy loord, for nothing good to donne.

Hence + Lourdish, + Lourdly, Lourdy adjs.,

Hence + Lourdish, + Lourdly, Lourdy adjs.,

in the same sense.

1600 Hosp. Incur. Fooles 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Fooles. These Infortunate and Lourdish sort. 1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 71 Lourdly, Sluggish. Suff. 1721 Balley, Lourdy, slothful, sluggish. Suss.

Lourd (lūrd). Sc. [Alteration of lour, var. of

Lourd (lard). Sc. [Alteration of lour, var. of lever Liefer, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in I had or wad lourd = 'I had rather'.

?17. Child Morice in Child Ballads II. 275, I rather lourd it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. 1790 Scort Scheph. Tale, But I had burd melle with fiends of hell Than with Clavers and his band. a 1802 Jannie Telfer xliii. in Child Ballads IV. 7, I wad lourd have had a winding-sheet And helped to put it ower his head. a 1802 Broom of Covidenkmoves xviii. ibid. IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had lourd he had taen them a'.

Lourdain(e. -an. -avne, variants of Lurdan.

Lourdain(e, -an, -ayne, variants of Lurdan. Lourde, obs. form of Lord. † Lourderie, Obs. In 6 luerdrie. [a. F. lourderie, f. lourd: see Lourd.] Stupidity.

1555 Braham To Rdr. in Lydg.'s Chron. Troy, The trifelinge tales and barrayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].
Lourdin, variant of LURDAN Obs.

† Loure. Obs. [a. F. loure, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that in-

musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.]? An air suited to the bagpipe.

1706 P. Siris Art Dancing so Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Loures.

1724 Explic. For. Words Mus. 42 Loure, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave.

1811 in Busby Dict. Mus.

Loure, Lourey, obs. ff. Lower v., Lory.

Louring, lowering (laue rin, lane rin), vbl. b. [f. Lour, Lower v. + -ing 1.] The action of

sb. [f. Lour, Lower v. + -ing l.] The action of Lour v., frowning, scowling, sullenness.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 423 Grucching and Inring him both rade. a 1450 Kin. de la Tour (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer gloniyng, louring, and chiding. 1549 Coverdalle, e. Erasin. Par. Rom. 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and louryng. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever ... afrayd of any her subjectes lowring or browbeating. 1665 Brathwart Comment Two Tales 179 There was nothing there fat the bridal] but Pouting, Louring, and Cloudy Weather. 1820 W. Inving Sketch Bk. I. 180 These lourings of gloomy reflection.

Louring, lowering (loue rin, lour erin), ppl.a.
[f. Lour, Lower v. + -ing 2.]

1. Of persons († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

1. Of persons († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloemy, sullen.

13. K. Alis, 252 Louryng semblaant on hire he made. 1340
Ayenb. 256 The lourinde chiere [to-braub] be wordes of the missiggere. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. vi. 163 He lokebal louryng and 'lordein' hym calleb. 1423 Jas. I Kingis (2. cki, And quhillum In hir chiere thus a lyte Louring sche was. 1546
LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. vi. vii. 123 b, A lowring loke & a laughyng herte. 21550 CHERE Matt. vi. (1843) 37
When ye fast be not lowring lijk hypocrijts. 1607 Totsell. Foury. Beasts (1658) 48 They call him [a buil]. fierce, valiant, and louring. 1641 Milton Animath. Whs. 1851
III. 186 To be angry, and . to cast a lowring smile. 1697
DRYDEN Firg. Georg. III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1712 Budgell. 5pet. No. 425 P.5 In his Look a louring Roughness. 1741 Betterton Eng. Stage. (66 A louring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. 1810 L. Hunt Indicator No. 4 (1822) L. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowering. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. 1. 400
The young candidate...was strictly interrogated by a synod of louring Supralapsarians. 1862 J. Grant Capt. Guard vi., 'Foul'! reiterated the Chancellor, with a louring brow and flashing eyes. 1888 F. Hume Madama Midas I. Prol., The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowering looks.

2. transf. Of the clouds, sky, weather, ctc.:

The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowering looks.

2. transf. Of the clouds, sky, weather, ctc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes fig. of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with Lowering fpl. a.

a 1450 Fysshynge vo. Angle (1883) 20 Ve schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, whan it is disposed to rayne, sombreur. a 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. V. 168 Hames Butler. seyng fortunes loweryng chaunce. with a great numbre fled nway. 1579 Twyne (title) Physicke against Fortune. se well in tyme of the bryght shynyng sunne of prospertite, as also of the foule lowryng stormes of adnersitie. 1593 Shars. Rich. II, I. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regreete or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. 1611 Binle Matt. xvi. 3 The skie is red and lowring. 1659 Peprs Diary 1 May, And mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowering. a 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is. perpetually cloudy, lowring, and uncertain. 1746-7 Hervey Medit. II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a louring Providence. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1607 A storm came on, preceeded by a lowering darkness. 1804 J. Grahame Sabbath 814 So light displays its loveliest effect In lowering skies. 1821-2 Praeb Eve of Battle Poems (1864) II. 3 A lowering sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. 1873 Black Pr. Thule i. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the louring clouds. 1878 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. I. iii. 474 The calm or louring aspect of foreign affairs.

+ b. Of liquor: Turbid. Obs.

+ b. Of liquor: Turbid. Obs. 1703 Art & Myst. of Vintuers 35 Sack that is lumpish or

100 Ann. 1 St. 100 Ann. 1 St. 100 Ann. 1 St. 100 Ann. 1 St. 100 Ann. 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wreches! 1575 GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenita. (1821) 8, 1.. Have led a lowring life in restless pain. 1583 Leg. 18, St. Androis 716 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lurcane and lowring, I wat not how.

Hence Louringly, Loweringly adv., gloomily,

Ilence Louringly, Loweringly adv., gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; Loweringness.

1530 PALSOR. 241/1 Lowingnesse of the wether, sombrevseté.

1576 GASCOICNE Philomene (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowingly did leare. 1680 Aunger Lives, Sir H. Blouni (1898) I. 110 They.. looked louringly on him. 1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge xxiii. (1842) 477 The day brokevery loweringly. 1872 Daily News.

12 Aug., The clouds come loweringly down to meet the mist.

Loury, [lowery (lauvin, lauvin), a. Also 7 lowry. [f. Lour sb. 1 + -x.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.

Loury, lowery (land-ii, ladd-ii), a. Also 7 lowry. [f. Lour sb.1 + -v.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.
1648 J. Beaumont Psyche vii. xix, And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. Ibid. xvii. xxxii, But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather.
1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 1. xiii. 67, XXI 1 m. close, H. wd m. often lowry, some shedding o. 1735 Dyche & Pardon Dict., Lowry, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick... and Rain is threatened.
1864 D. G. Mitchell. Sev. Stor. 39 The day was lowery. 1888 Barrie Auld Licht laylls xi. (1902) 84/1 Loury grew the sky.
Loury, obs. form of Lowel Sc.
Lous, obs. or dial. form of Loose v.

Louse (laus), sb. Pl. lice (lais). Forms: 1 louse (dus), 3c. Pt. lice (dis). Fullis: 1 lús, luus, 3 luse, 4 lous, 4-5 lowee, 4-7 lows(e, 6- louse. Pl. 1 lýs, 4-5 luys, 4-6 lys(e, (4 lyes(e, -yse, 5 lies(e, lise), 6 Sc. lyiss, 4-7 lyce, 6-lice. [A Com. Teut. fem. cons. stem: OE. lús = MLG., MDu. lús (Du. luis), OHG., MHG. lús (mod.G. laus), ON. lús (Da., Sw. lus), 1

1. A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on

miesting the numan nair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as birds, fish, plants, sea-louse.

1928 Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) P. 310 Peducla, luns. 21000 Hexam. Basil xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. 1900 Pletam. Basil xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. 1900 Pletam. Basil xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. 1900 Pletam. Basil xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. 1900 Pletam. 1900 Saritum v. in E. E. P. (1860) 1 Of pi schuldres and of listide pou migte bunti luse and flee. 1340 Hampone Pr. Consc. 651 Pou forth bringes of pi-self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyn sere. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v. 196 A tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age. ful of lys crepynge. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 387 Armulphus...[was] destroyed, and i-sete with luys rigit to be deth. 1460-70 Ek. Quintessence 19 Medicyn... for to distrie lies bat ben engendrid of corrupt humouris. 1597 Bearo Theatre God's Judgem. (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. 1615 Latham Falconry (1633) Words explained, Lie, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. 1673 Phil. Trans. VIII. 6038 In a Lowse I observe indeed. a short tapering nose with a hole in it. 1732 Arbutthor Rules of Diet 1. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [sc. Figs] generates Lice. 1802 Birsolev Anim. Blog. (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. 1897 Mark Kinoslev W. Africa 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes flice?

D. In phrases and proverbs mostly obs., chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as not worth a louse, not to care three skips of a louse. 1700 Prick a louse, to be a failor. 1888 Greene Alcida (1617) I. 2, Lest thy.. Logike prooue not worth a lowse. 1508 D. Josson Er. Man in Hum. 1. iii. (end), Care II kill a cat, vp-tailes

xii, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

2. transf. Applied in scorn to human beings.

1633 Cestlie Where t. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating. 1901 R. Kinting Kimi.

25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Lutuf to live so long?

3. attrib. and Comb., as louse-mite; louse-berry (tree), Euonymus curopeus; louse-burr, Nanthium strumarium; louse-disease, Phithikashi, louse-lough, Calenda, Alouse Downdon.

(tree), Euonymus curopeuts; louse-burr, Nanthium strumarium; louse-disease, Phthiumstramarium; louse-disease, Phthiumstramarium; louse-disease, Phthiumstramarium; louse-disease, Phthiumstramarium; louse-disease, Phthiumstramarium; louse-tramarium; lice; †louse-pricking, tailoring, also attrib.; †louse-seed, ?fleabane; louse-tramarium; louse-tramarium; †louse-seed, ?fleabane; louse-tramarium; lellebore, Helleborus fatidus; (d) Stinking Hellebore, Helleborus fatidus; (e) Stinking Hellebore, Helleborus fatidus; esp. P. palustris and P. sylvatica; (c) Vellow Rattle, Rhimanthus Cristagalli; (d) Delphinium Stuphisagria (Britten & Holland).

1866 Treas. Bot., *Louseberry-Tree, Euonymus curopeuts.
1578 Lyte Dodoens I. viii. 14 Nanthium, *Louse Burre, or the lesser Clote. 1879 J. R. Enynolds Syst. Med. V. 973

*Louse-disease..may last indefinitely if unchecked. a 1700
B. E. Dict. Cant. Creve, *Lousehand, Scotland. 1877

*Merray List Coll. Econ. Entomol. 14 Sarceptida (Inchard *Louse Mites). 1578 Lyte Dodoens III. xxxix. 371

*This herbe is called..in base Almaigne Luyscryst, and the seede made into powder Luyseponder, that is to say, *Lousepowder. 1710 London's Medicinal Informer's 34 His Father's *Louse-pricking Trade, i.e. Tayloring. 1756 Tolerky Hist. 2 Orphans II. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. c 1265

*Voc. Plants in Wr.-Wülcker 559/6 Psilliun, *lusesed. a 1700

D. E. Dict. Cant. Creve, A Scotch *Louse-trap, a Comb. (See Eng. Dial. Dict.) 1378 Lyte Dodoens III. xxxix. 351

*Lousewort. 1901 Speaker 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

*Louse (louz), v. Also 5 lowsyn, 6 lowze, [6-7] louze lowse [f Louse sh.]

Louse (louz), v. Also 5 lowsyn, 6 lowze, 6-7 louze, lowse. [f. Louse sb.]

1. a. trans. To elear of lice, remove lice from

1. 8. trans. To clear of fice, remove fice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

1140 Promp. Pare. 316/2 Lowsyn, pediculo. 1514 Barclay Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 11 Effe was shousy, them lowsynge and kemynge. 1596 Spenser State Ircl. Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sunn-shine. 1596 Lodge Wits Miserie (1879) 112 Goe wretche as thou art and louse thyselfe. 1663 Pervs Diary 6 June, To Vork House, where the Russia Embassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down louseing themselves. 1795 S. Hearne Journ. 10 N. Ocean 325 He frequently set five or six of his

strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia (1839) 52/1 [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work. . as we entered. 1824 Edin. Rev. XL. 482 Prince Potenkin. . used to louse himself at dinner. fg. 1596 NASHE Saffron Walden 15, I have here tooke the paines to nit and louze ouer the Doctours booke.

D. intr. for refl.

b. intr. for refl.

1570 in Levins Manip. 225/2 [printed Bouse]. 1655 tr. Com.

11st. Francion 27 That little Beggers brat. .was taken not long since lowsing under a hedge. 1673 R. Hean Canting Acad. 27 We beg'd together, lay together and louz'd together. 1727 SOMERVILLE Fable xiv. 111. 119 A tailor despicably poor, In every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. intr. To be infested with lice. Obs. rare-1.

1605 SHAKS. Lear III. il. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Lowse. Ilence Lousing vol. sb., also attrib. Also Louser, one who louses.

1575 R. B. Aphis & Virginia B 1, Vea but what am 1...

Louiser, one who louses.

1575 R. B. Apius & Virginia B 1, Vea but what am 1,...
A Louse or a louser, a Leeke or a Larke. a 1640 Massinger
Very Woman in. ii. (1655) Dost thou think any State Would
thust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J. Stevens tr.
Oneredo's Com. Wks. (1709) 226 He went into the lousing
Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on
which was written, One is lonsing.

Louse, Sc. and north. form of Loose.

Lousenger, Loush, var. ff. Losenger, Lush. Lousily (lou zili), adv. [f. Lousy + -Ly².] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY Kam Alley v. i. H2b, For I had rather dye, then in n street line poore and lowsily.

Lousiness (lauzines). [f. Lousy + -ness.] The condition of being lousy; fig. meanness, vileness. † Also as a mock-title.

ness. † Also as a mock-title.

1530 in PALSOR. 241/1. 1547 BOORDE Brev. Health § 273 In greke it is named Phthirizatis. In Englyshe it is named lousines. 1608 Mindleton Trick to Catch Old One 1. iv, May it please your worshipful lousiness. 1664 Evelyn Sylva xxvii. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels. to this commonly succeeds lousiness. 1682 Shanwell Medal 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be From louziness and hunger ever free. 1822 Good Study Med. IV. 645 Species I. Malis Pedienli. Lousiness. 1872 W. Attken Sci. & Pract. Med. (ed. 6) 1. 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous cruption is produced. Lousious, obs. form of Luscious.

Louso'logist. humorous nance-and. One who

Louso logist. humorous nonce-wed. One who

has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland Mem. (1855) 11: 367
Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

Louss(e, Loust, obs. ff. Loose, Lust.

Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists. Louss (e, Loust, obs. ff. Loose, Lust. Lousy (lourzi), a. Also 4-8 lowsy (e, (4 lousi, 5 lowse, -i), 6-7 lous-, lowsie, -ye, -zie, -zy, 8 lowsey. [f. Louse sb. +-v.]

1. Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 Lange. P. Pl. B. v. 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi hatte aboue. 1486 Bb. St. Albans Bv, A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse, 1523 Fitzherb. Hasb. § 117 There be horses that wyll be lowsy, and it cometh of pouertie, colde and yll kepynge. a 1527 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 1. 74 Your cord and lowsie coit and sark. 1652 Culpferr Eng. Physic. (1800) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 Walton Compl. Angler 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lowsie. 1677 Johnson in Ray's Corr. (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 Phil. Trans. XIX. 394, I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vernin, like Lice. 1797 MORTIMER Husb. 253 The Sweet-bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1710 Additional Parker No. 229 P i A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very lousy Creature. 1890 C. Parmore Let. 23 May in B. Champneys Mem. (1000) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. Kipling Kim is 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

† b. Characterized by the presence of lice. Lousy disease, cvil = Phythiralasis. Obs.

† b. Characterized by the presence of lice. Lousy disease, cvil = Phthiriasis. Obs.

1519 Horman Vide. iii. 24 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodde dyed in the lowsy etyll. 1528 Elvot Diet., Pherecydes... which dyed of the lowsy sickenesse. 1579 80 North Phtharch, Sylla (1595) 520 Acastus the some of Pelias died of the lowsie euill. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 274 The Phiriasis[sic], or lousy disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 138 The lousy diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. Lousy grass, † (a) Stinking Helbebore, Helleborus fetidus; (b) Spergula arvensis (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1527 Genarde Herbal II. ccclxi. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong Lowses france. 1611 Corge, s.v. Ellebore.

Cotgr. s.v. Ellebore

Cotgr. 8.v. Ellebore.

2. fig. Dirty, filthy, obsecne. Also as a general lerm of abuse: Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible. Now rare.

c 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 169 A lowsy logelour kan eleceyue thee. 1532 More Confut. Findate Wks. (1557) 463/2 He loueth her with such a lewde lowsye loue, as the lewde lousy louer in lechery loueth himself. 1568 Grafton Chron. II.613 His base birth and lowsylynage. 1596 Nashe Saffron Walden 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoever is long laboured, is lowsie and not worth a straw. 1663 Drynen Wild Gallant 1. i, And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Mony? 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 38, 2/1 Wicked Rhimes.. sung to lowsey Tunes. 1768

STERNE Scatt. JOHPH. (1775) I. 65 (Remise Door) You can never after. be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1786 Trials, etc. J. Shepperd, I might pick up the lousy guinea myself and he damned! 1893 STEVENSON Catriona 65 The lousiest, lowest, story to hand down to your namesakes in the future.

Lout (lout), sb. 1 Also 6 loute, loughte, 6-7 lowt(e. [perh. of dialectal origin, connected with lout v. 1 (cf. ON. litt-r stooping) or Lout v. 2]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin,

clown.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI 110 Callyng them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 Golding Ovid's Met. (1567)
Pref. Aiij b, The wyse, the foole: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. IV. IV. 71
Tis no trusting to yond foolish Lowt. 1636 T. Randall in Ann. Dubrensia (1871) 18 Ill thrive the Lowt, that did their mirth gaine-say. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind., Arts & Sci. 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Schollar. c1720 Prior Old Gentry 4 His son, and his son's son, Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 Carivie in Mrs. C.'s Lett. 1. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 Longm. Mag. Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me. 1901 Longin. Mag. Apr. 546 That lout has note to make love to me.
 + 2. In occasional use: A servant. Obs.

† 2. In occasional use: A servant. Obs.

1567 Drant Horace's Eh. 1. N. E.j. Collected coyne is Lord or lowte to eche possessinge man. 1626 Spelman Gloss. s. V. Leudes, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruiente et subdito.

3. Rugby School slang. A common fellow, 'cad'.
1857 Hughes Ton Brown 1. v, We never wear caps here. Only the louts wear caps. Ibid. 1. viii, They would roar out instances of his. shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

Tront (Lord) 2. 2. 1. 1. 166.

Lout (laut), sb. 2 dial. [Cf. CLOUT sb. 1] A blow. c 1650 Turke & Gorvin 142 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1.95
Thou shalt see a tenisse ball that neuer knight in Arthurs hall is able to gine it a lout. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v., 1 fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' head.

+ Lout, sb.3 Obs. [f. Lour v.1] An inclination,

rsg6 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe be litle and litle, with a certane laich lout and bend with her bosum.

† Lout, \$0.4 Obs. rare = 1. [f. Lout v.4] A

bout and bend with her bosum.

† Lout, sb.4 Obs. rare-1. [f. Lout v.4] A
bellowing noise.
?a 1500 Chester Pl. vii. 172 Vender lad.. The lowt [v.r.
lowde (?=Lvoe!)] of this horne he shall heare.

Lout (lout), v.1 Pa. t. and pa. pple. louted.
Now arch., poet. and dial. Forms: 1 lutan, 3 luten,
(lutien), Orm. lutenn, 4 lute (lote. louzte,
lutte), 5-7 loute, lowte, (5 loutte, lowth, lowtt),
6 lewt(e, 6, 9 Sc. loot, 4- lout. pa. l. a. strong
1 léat, pl. luton, 3-4 leat. pl. luten. B. vocak
3 lotte, ? lute, lowtede, 3-5 lut(te, luted,
4-6 lowted, 4- louted. [Orig. a str. vb., OE.
litan, pa. t. léat., pl. luton, pa. pple. loten, corresponding to ON. lita, pa. t. lept, pl. lutu, pa.
pple. lotenn (Sw. luta, Da. luie), f. Tent. root
*leut.: laut-: litt-:-pre-Tent. *leud-: loud-: lid.The primary sense of the root is prob. that represented in
this vb.; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' (see Lotte v.,
Lout v.² and cf. the cognates there mentioned), 'to deceive
das in Goth litats hypocrite, India to deceive, OE. lot deceit,
lytegian to defraud) and 'to be small' (see Little a.). Outside Tent, probable cognates are Lith. litatet to mourn,
litaduas sad, cast down, OSI luditi to deceive, ludii foolish.]
1. intr. To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to

1. intr. To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to

1. intr. To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. Occas. reft.; also with down.

c 8a5 Vesp. Psalter xciv. 6 Cumað weorðien we and forð luten we biforan god. c 1900 Crant 11392 Pe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & Intenn. c 1200

LAY. 1880 Ofte hes luten a-dun. a 1300 Cursor M. 5156

Hailsand forwit him þril lute. Ibid. 1164. Þai þan luted vuder him. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 798 Loze he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. 1375 Barbour Birnæv. v. 253

Thar-with-all he lowtit, and his leyf has tane. 1308

TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Foure fotid bestis, þat hanen hedes loutynge down to þe erþewarde. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 144 (Add. MS.) The Steward. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 144 (Add. MS.) The Steward. clowted downe, and thanked the Emperour of his grete mercy. c 1450 Merlin 98 The archebisshop lowted to the swerde, and sawgh letteres of golde in the stiel. 1512 Douclas. Æncis x. ix. 84 The Troiane prynce down lowtis hym abone. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low. 1658 CLEVELANO Rustick Ramfant Wks. (1678) 403° The limber Knights... who ... can kiss the Hand and lowt with more Grave. a 1755 G. West Abnse Trav. (Init. Spenser) xli. in Dodsley Coll. Poems (1755) H. 98

Tho' to that old mage they louted down. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 147 Dinna loot wi that lang back o yours. 1891 Conn. Dovie. White Company iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

D. Const. dative or till, to, unto: To bow or make obeissnec to, reverence. † Also trans. 971 Blickl. Hom. 221 Sanctus Martinus. leat forð to ðæm

b. Const. dative or till, to, unto: To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. † Also trans.
971 Blickl. Hom. 223 Sanctus Martinus. leat forð to ðæm men ðe hine slean mynte. c 1200 Orsin 8961 And till hemm babe he lutte & bæh. a 1225 St. Marher. 12 Heo leat labe to hire leoue lauerd. 1340 Ayenb. 230 Per com on of þe princes, and leat to him. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii. (George) 343 Pat scho suld god lofe & lowte. c 1380 Wyccif Wks. (1880) 306 3if a frere be a mastir .. he shal be loutid & worshipid. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) In. 926 Why lowtt 3e nat low to my lawdabyll presens? 1522 World & Child (Roxh.) Bi, To me men lewte full lowe. 1596 Spenser F. Q. 1v. iii. 5 Thrise lowted lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. v. 78 Alllowting lowe to him, him humbly they olserve. 1813 Scott Roberby 1v. viii. To Rokeby, next, he louted low, Then stood erect.
C. fig. To bow, stoop, submit (to). c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 282 Pe ildes aboute alle

salle loute vnto bat lond. c1350 Will. Palerne 2000 He galrite be grettest to hire prison lougte. c1500 Elegy on Henry 45 in Percy's Relia,. To whome grete astates obeyde and lowttede. 1568 C. WATSON Polyb. 100 The Carthaginenses perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 MACNEILL Poems (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout', I musing said, 'To ply the fleeching fawning trade'. 1819 KEATS Otho III. i. 17 Was 't to this end I louted and became The menial of Mars?

2. trans. To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. rare.

rago R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2479 Hengist vaire him bonkede & is heued lotte [v.r. lowtede] adnun. a 1300 Cursor M. 16350 Iesus thoght ful mikel scam, and luted dun his cher.

† **Lout** (lout), v. 2 Obs. Forms: 1 lútian, 3 lutien, 4 lute(n, 5 loute, lowt. [OE. lútian weak vb.=OHG. lúzén (MHG. lúzen) f. Teut, root *leut-: laut-: lút- (see Lout v.); cf. OHG. loscên (:-*OTeut. stem *lut-skê-) to lurk, Lusk.] intr. To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

in material and immaterial sense.

c 8a5 Vesp. Hymns xiii. 26 Du wunda lutiendra god ætstondes lece. c 1000 ÆLFRIG 70sh. ii. 16 Farað ewn u. .to muntum and lutiað þær þry daʒas. c 1205 Lav. 21500 Duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde & hæhte heom þere hutie [c 1275] lotie] wel. c 1230 Hall Meid. 43 Ha [sc. prude] luteð iþe heorte. a 1250 Ovol & Night. 373 þe hare luteþ al day, Ac noþeles i-seo he may, 3if [etc.]. c 1250 Long Life 29 in O. E. Misc., 156 Ac deþ luteþ in his scho. 1390 Gower Conf. 1. 107 For love is of himself so derne, It luteth in a mannes herte. c 1470 Haroins Chron. cxx. ix, Thus semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loure, and loute, Tyll death hym kyll with paynes cruelly. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 378/2 Valeryan.. fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the buryellys.

b. sinnfly. To lie.
c 1460 J. Russell. Bk. Nurture 579 þey [fish] must be tekyn of as þey in þe dische lowt.

Lout, v.3 Also 6-7 lowt(e. [?f. Lout sb.¹]

l. trans. To treat with contumely, mock. (Cf. FLOUT v.) Also, to lout (a person) out of (something). Obs.

FLOUT v.) Also, to lout (a person) out of (something). Obs.

2 1530 REDFORO Play Wit & Sci. (1848) 41 So mokte, so lowted, so made a sot! a 1553 Udall Royster D. III. III. (Arb.) 44 He is louted and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that cuer was borne. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 258 b, Here is no want of any thing nowe, but of some gyering Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1591 Starks. I Hen. 17, IV. III. 13, I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Chetalier. 1591 Harington Ord. Fiv. XII. XXII, She will finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accustom'd coynes him to lout. c 1650 Eger & Grine 672 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1. 375 Eger. . lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2. intr. To act as a lout; to loll about. 28. Mer. It out as a four; to for about.

1807 W. Irving Salmag. No. 3 (1811) 1.59 Those sprigs of the ton. Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without.

† Lout, v.4 Obs. Also 6 lowte. [? Echoic: cf. Pages Leve also 1 inter To lower Pellow.

Thout, 9.4 Obs. Also 6 lowes. [? E.Choic: cl. Rowt, Low vbs.] intr. To low or bellow.

1530 PALSCR. 615/2, I lowte as a kowe or bull dothe. a 1700
B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, To Lout, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

+ Lou-tardly, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lout sb.1 + ARD + -LY 1.] ? Lubberly.

1538 tr. Bergerae's Satyr. Char. xiii. 53 That loutardly shorherd.

+-ARD +-JY 1.] (*Ludberty. to Sat. Regreeac's Satyr. Char. xiii. 53 That loutardly shepheard.

† Lou ter. Obs. rare. [f. Lout v.l + -ER l.] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper. a 1340 Hambole Psalter xxi. 29 Whare verray louters loutes be fadere. thid. cxxxi. 7 Verray louters of God.

Loutheris = lochtris, obs. pl. of Lachter Sc. c 1375 Sc. Troy-bk. (Horstm.) 11. 2989 Loutheris frome his hed cane ryl. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 2990 Loutheris of his faire sallow haire.

Louting, vbl. sb. Obs. exc. arch. [f. Lout v.l + -Ingl.] The action of Lout v.l; bowing, cringing. 1340 Hambole Pr. Consc. 7847 Pare es lowtyng and reverence. c 1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. Sacr. Christ's Body (Gibbs MS.) If. 124 be kyng with loutynge of hys heued. dyde renerence. 1549 Coversole, etc. Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol., Promotion obtained by .. hipocritical lowting. 1683 Chalkinll. Thealma & Cl. 81 Their low bottings lift them a step higher. 1819 Keats Let. to J. Taylor 23 Aug., Is this worth louting or playing the hypocrite for?

Louting, ppl. al [f. Lout v.l + -Ing 2.] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. III. iv. 1389 Justly to esteeme my verses lowting pitch. 1603 Florio Montaigne I. xlii. (1632) 141 If he [a king] chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowting-curtizes. . bring him in tungaine? 1886 Stevenson Kidnappea xv. (1888) 138 Our lowland beggars .. had a louting, flattering way with them. + Louting, ppl. a.? Obs. [l. Lout v.² + +Ing 2.] That lonts or skulks. In quot. absol. a 1335 Names of Hare in Rel. Ant. I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare.. The louting, the westlokere.

Louting (lautin), ppl. a.8 [f. Lout sb.l + westlokere.

westlokere.

Louting (lau-tin), ppl. a.3 [f. Lout sb.1 + 1NG².] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 W. Irving Astoria 1. 11. A louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking nt his expense.

1864 PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. IV. 28 Ejecting the lazy, louting, secular canons.

Loutish (lou-tif), a. [f. Lout sb.1 + -1SR.]

Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubberly.

a 1853 Unall. Royster D. 11. i. (Arb.) 39 Rather than while the loutishe dolte to marie. 1500 Nashe Pasguil's Apol. 1. Db, What a lazie, lowtish kind of argument is this 1616 R. C. Times Whistle v. 1755 Helottes.. which wer

their slaves, A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821
SCOTT Kentlu, xiii, His loutish savage-looking demeanour.
1900 F. T. BULLEN With Christ at Sea iii. 57 The big
loutish boy who was my colleague.
Hence Lou tishly adv., Lou tishness.
a1553 UDALL Royster D. III. V. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced
hym selfe, his loutishnesse is suche. 1860 HOLLYBAND Treas.
Fr. Tong, Lourdement, loutishlye. 1871 Miss McLock
Fair France 158 The.. small, wiry, active frame was merged
into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward
R. Elsmere 489 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering
remarks.

† Lou tlike, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LOUT sb.1 +

-LIKE.] = prec.

150 GOLDING Ovin's Met. xiv. (1593).335 The shepherd...

150 GOLDING Ovin's Met. xiv. (1593 ie, 6 lofer, lour, lovour), 6-9 loover, (7 loovar, loure, lower), 9 luffer, dial. luvver, 7-9 louver, 7-louver. [a. OF, lover, lovier, perh. an alteration (with enphonic v as in pouvoir Power) of *loer: med.L. *lōdārium cogn. w. the synonymous med.L. lodium (quot. c.1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. Icel. hloō pl., hearth, chimnéy-place. The form louvre arises from confusion with F. Louvre (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediceval building

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a medieval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. Lantern 4.)

1367-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 336 In sclatario operanti super aulam. pro luners de novo factis. 1393 Lange. P. Pl. C. XXI. 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe, Pat no light leope yn at louer ne at toupe. c1455 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 667/32 Iloc ladium, lowere. 1470 Hennesson Mor. Fab. III. (Chek & For) xxxiii, The cok oner the feildis tuke his flicht, And in at the wedowis lewer couth he lycht. 1496 Dives & Panp. (W. de W.) I. xliv. 85/2 Whan smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house. by the louerys, men. 7xyll saye that that house shall go on fyre. 1544-5 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 20 To a carpenter for makynge ye lover in ye hall vije. 1575 T. Cartwright 2nd Replie agst. Whitgift 621 To proue a bishop ouer the ministers off a diocese. is to set the fondacion vpon the louer. 1596 Spenser F. Q. v. x. 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with louer. 1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanie II. v. 197 He. . Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black loueries. 1601 Mundaw Death Earl Huntington L3, For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a loouer at the towers toppe. 1650 W. Brougen Sacr. Princ. (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louvers on high. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters III. 50 Every bath [has] a louvre or opening at top to give a current to the air. 1849 Freeman Archit. 251 note, A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louve. 1865 Kinosley Herew. iv, The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

2 1850 MS. Bursary Acc. St. Yolu's Coll. Ovon. Lofer.

smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

† 2. A similar erection serving as a dovecote. Obs.

† 1883 MS. Bursary Acc, Sl. John's Coll. Oxon., Lofer,
1885 Lupron Thous. Notable Th. (1675) 150 Hang a great
glass in the top of the Lovour. 1605 Sylvester Du Bartas
1. iii. I. Vocation 872 Pigeons. Stooping at this and that,
that to their Louver. they hardly can recover. a 1661
FULLER Worthies, Northamptonsh. 11. (1662) 279 Pigeons.
famished for want of food, as unable to fly. out at the Lover.

famished for want of food, as unable to fly...out at the Lover.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. Obs., exc., dial. (see E. D. D.).

1375-6 Abingdon Abb. Acc. (1892) 30 In factura j louer pro cotagio juxta, vijd. 1519 Horman Vilg. 140 Moche of the sbowre felle into the louer [L. impluvium]: but moche more into the barton.

15 transf. 1609 Herwood Brit. Trop vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe decliny way lookes downe, Which to the Infernall Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose looner, vapors breathes.

4. Chiefly pl. An arrangement of sloping boards.

15 the vision of class overlapping each other, so as

laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a

a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louver' (sense 1). Cf. louver-board in 5.

1555 Eden Decades W. Ind. (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke wnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson Chem.

Technol. (ed. 2) 1. 300 The:. louvres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. 1858 Simmonds Dict. Trade, Luffer, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 131 Glass louvres, which can be more or less closed. 1872 ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch. iv, in Ch. Bells Devon etc. 249 The louvres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells. 1884 Walmislev Iron Roofs 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterins fitted with side louvres for ventilation.

+ b. transf.

1542 Udall Erasm. Apoph. 214 b, He putte abrode the

† 15. trans.

1542 Unall Erasm. Apoph. 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente [L. tentorii vela] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. attrib. and Comb., as louver-hole, -light, slate, -tower; louver-roofed adj.; †louver-bands = louver-strings; louver tuffer) boards (see 4); so louver-bands: boarding; + louver-strings, strings to open or close the louvers (see 4); louver-ways, -wise

adv. (see quot.).

1469-70 in Fabric Rolls Fork Minster (Surtees 1859)

73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les *loverhandes, 12d.

1448-9 Abingdon Abb. Acc. (1892) 124 In ij *lonerboordes emptis pro tenemento Henrici Baret, 1856 F. E. Pager Ovolet Owlst. 9 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting, 1895 Edin. Rev. Apr. 355 Fitted with 'Juffer-boards' that

could be opened and shot like Venetian blinds. 1851 Ord. 9
Regul. R. Engineers xix. 101 The Storekeeper. will determine. the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or *Louvre Boarding. 1622 Marke It. Aleman's Guaman d'Alf. 1.16
If the Doue-house hold vp... we shall lacke no Plgeons, as long as there is a *Louer-hole for the poore fooles to get in at. 1659 Shirkey Honoria & Manmon III. iv. 48 Bid him ... cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly Out at the Loverhole. 1618 Field Amends for Ladies I. (1639) B4, If your Ladyship be talking in the same roome with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke, looke up at the *loover light, heare and be deafe. 1688 R. Holme Announy III. 400/It A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all *loover roofed. 1842 Ecclesiologis! I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows. filled up to the top with *lonvre slates. 315-7 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 558 Et in ij fadom de *louerstringes empt. pro novo Solario. 1833 Penny Cycl. XIV. 116/2 Handsome *Louvretower. c. 1850 Kudim. Navig. (Weale) 130*Louver-voise or *louver-voays. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet. Hence Louvered *pfl. a. a. Arranged like louvers. b. Provided with a louver or louvers.

1846 Young Nant. Dit., Loovered-boards or Loovered for admitting air into a vessel's ports. c. 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 170 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1881 Daily News 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing. surmounted by... 'louvred openings', which secure fixed in this manner. 1881 Daily News 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing. surmounted by... 'louvred openings', which secure fixed in this manner. 1891 T. Hardy Tess (1900) 80, 't The louvred belifty.

|| Louvre (lūvr). Obs. [Fr.; named after the Louvre, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. Jenn's Art Dancing in Whether her Steps the Minuet's Mazes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace, 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1803) 111, 135 The Louvre, was a dance of the newest fashion.

Louvre: see Louver.

Lovableness, loveableness. [f. Lovable

LIO VADIENESS, 10 VEADIENESS. [I. LOVABLE a.1+.NESS.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C. Whitehead R. Savage (1845) H. ix. 290 Beauty she had..a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1876 Miss Braodon 7. Haggard's Dan. 111. 9 The soft lovableness of her disposition. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and lovableness.

Tayzahly loveably (lovabli) adm. If Lovably lovable 150 Miss Braodom and lovableness.

Lovably, loveably (lovabli), adv. [f. Lov-

ABLE a.1 + -LY 2.] In a lovable manner.

1825 New Monthly Mag. XVI. 237 How loveably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola xvii, Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Lovably**, adv. Obs. [f. Lovable $a.^2 + -LY^2$.]

In a landable manner.

1456 Sir G. Haves Law Arms (S. T. S.) 217 That that had ever wele and lovably governyt.

Lovage 1 (lrved3). Forms: 4-7 lov(e)ach(e, 6-7 leuish, liuish, 8 loveage, 5-lovage. [ME. loveache, an etymologizing alteration (as if love-ache 'love-parsley': see Ache sh.2) of OF. levesche,

luvesche (mod.F. livèche, garlier levesse, whence Du. lavas):- late L. levisticum, whence It. levistico, libistico, various Slavonie and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. lufestice, OHG. lubesteeco, lubistechal (MHG. lübisteche, lubstickel, mod.G. liebstöckel). The late 1. levisticum is believed to be a corruption of L. ligasticum (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of ligasticus LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name I.evisticum to the south European genus.] a. The umbelliferous herb I.evisticum officinale, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. b. A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus Ligusticum, esp. 1. scoticum. c, Formerly also applied to Smyrnium Olusatrum (black lovage), to Laserpitium Siler (bastard or Lombardy lovage),

to Smyrnium Olusalrum (black lovage), to Aaserphilium Siler (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to (Finanthe crocata (water lovage).

a 1367 Sinon. Barthol. (Aneed. Oxon.) 11 A filum levisticum, lovasche. a 1400 Pistilt of Susan 100 (Vernon MS.) Pellye, pe lonache lingilty lonage; Cotton longel, launsyng wip leue. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 18 Take a handfulle of herb lovache. 1484 Turker Names of Herbes 48 Ligusticum. .1 haue sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Lonage. 16th. 75 Smyrnium ... maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Lonage. 16th. 75 Smyrnium ... maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Lonage. 1503 Hyll. Art Garden. (1593) 52 Lumbardie Lonage. 1573 Tysser Hinsb. xiv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick. .. Lonage for the stone. 1597 Gerrard. Lonage. 16th Holland Pilmy II. 30 As for Loueachor Linish. It. loueth alone to grow of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 Joinson Gerarde's Herbal (1636) 1060 The roots of this plant ... are dayly by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold ... by the name of Water Lonage. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) II. xiiv. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1866 A. HUNTER Cultima (ed. 3) 147 Lovage and chives, half a handful.

d. attrib., as lovage root, -seed.
c 1450 MF. Med. Mk. (Heinrich) 125 Loneache seed. 1502 Annolde Chron. (1811) 171 Drynke noo stronge ale and vse bouach seeful and letews. 1876 tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. VI. 169 The vegetable diureties, such as lovage root. + Lovage 2. Ohs. Also louage, lowage. [perh.]

+ Lovage 2. Obs. Also louage, lowage. [perh.

† Lovage 2. Ohr. Also lounge, lowage. [perh. f. Love v.² + -AGE; perh. miswritten for lonage = louange, Loenge.] Praise, honour.

1489 Burgh Rec. Edinb. (1869) 1, 58 Thair petitions was consonant to ressoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 Ibid. 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God. that [etc.]. 1522 State P. Hen. VIII, VI. 102 He shall..attayne moche lowage amonges all goode Cristen people. 1523 Berners Freissart I.i. 1, 1. wyll treat and recorde an hystory of great louage and praise.

Lovalto, obs. variant of LAVOLTA.

Lovane nty, int. Sc. An exclamation of sur-

Lovane nty, int. Sc. An exclamation of surprise.

1824 Mactagart Gallevid. En.yel., Loveanendie! an exclamation, 'O! strange'. 18.. in Ramsay Remin. (1861) Ser. II. 10, I debar all those who use such minced oaths as.. losh! gosh! and lovanenty! [ed. 18] lovanendie]. 1894 Crockett Raides by Lovenenty me! but she'll hae gi'en ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

Love (lov), sh. Forms: 1 lufu, (lufo, 2-4 luve, 3 lou, 4, 6 loove, 5 louf, loof, 4-5 lof. lofe, 5 luf, lufue, (Sc. 4-6 luf(e, luff, 5, 8 luffe, 6 luif(e, 6, 8 luve, 6 luwe, 194f, luiff, lwiff, loif), 3- love. [Ole lufu str. fem. (also declined weak) = OHG. luba: -Teut. type *luba, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (brôpru-)libó wk. fem., love, and lubains (stem -aini-) str. fem., hope; f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root *leub: laub: lub-:—OAryan *leubh:: lubh:-Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. lubig loving, and the Com. Teut. *lubo-m, *lobo-m Lovand its derivative *lobôjan Love'v.2; also OHG. gilob precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the eu grade, Com. Teut. *liubo- Lief a., and its derivatives OHG. liobôn (MHG., mod.G. lieben), Du. lieven (obs., superseded by liefhebben lit. 'to have dear'), OE. llofan, MDu. lieven, OHG. liubên (MHG. lieben) to endear, to show kindness; MDu., Du. liefle fem., love; OHG. liubî wk. fem., liuba str. fem. (MHG. liebe), MDu. lieve fem., love; (2) from the au grade, the Teut. types *laubô, *galove; (2) laubû, *gafem. (MHG. liebe), MDu. lieve fem., love; (2) from the au grade, the Teut. types *laubû, *gulaubûn-, *galaubjan, etc. (see Leave sb., Bellef,

Outside Tent. the Aryan root is represented by 1. lubet (libet) it is pleasing, lubido (libido) desire, OSI. ljubid dear, ljuby love, ljubiti to love, Skr. lubit to desire, lobita madesire, 1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard.

to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural rela-tionship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. of,

for, to, lowards.

c 825 Vesp. Psalter cviii. 5 Settun wið me yfel fore godum
& laeððu fore lufan minre. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John xv. 13

Næfð nan man maran lufe þonne ðeos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum. £1250 Gen. § Ext. 8 And to alle cristenei men beren pais and luue bi-twen. £130 Cursor M. 20300 Vre leuedi wep, saint iohan alsua, Treu luue was omang þam tua. 1387 Treutisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 155 Wommen moste be ouercome with fairenesse and loue, and noust wip sternesse and drede. £1400 Maundev. (Rosb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugets. 1470-85 Madora Arthur 1. viii. 44 He wende that al the kynges & knyghtes had come for grete loue and to haue done hym worship at his feste. 1535 Coverdale 2 Sam. i. 26 Thy loue hath bene more speciall vnto me, then the loue of wemen. 1588 Shaks. L. L. V. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Pref., Adiuring me by the loue of my contrie. 1611 Bible Dan. i. 9 God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender loue with the Prince of the Eunuches. 1765 Cowerr in Southey Life § Whz. (1835) I. 155 My heart was full of love to all the congregation. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) II. 346 The natural love which Thomas Kirhy bore to his brother. 1836 W. leving Astoria 1. 279 His dominant spirit, and his love for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their hrothers whom they had seen.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes presonified.)

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes personified.)

c 1050 Vec. in Wr.-Wülcker 343/32 Affectu, for hylde and lufe. a 1300 Cursor M. 99 O reuth o loue and charite, Was neuer hir mak. 1377 Langi. Pt. B., 146 For trewthe tellephat loue is piacle of henene. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. 135 Humylite Engendryth lowe that destrueth envy and hatredyn. 1557 Seaser Sch. Vertue 815 in Babees Bk., Loue doth mone the mynde to mercie. a 1648 Preston Ereastpl. Love (1631) 8 Love and hatred are.. the great Lords and Masters, that divide the rest of the affections between them. 1817 Collegiog 7 Lect. (1856) 70 Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness.

c. In particularized pse: An instance of affection

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection.

C. In particularized use: An instance of affection, † Also, an act of kindness.

1000 Prayers of Exeter Bk. iv. 115 Was a cearn symble lufena to leane. 1200 Marat Ode 314 in Trin. Coll. Hom., pe þe þos two lunes halt and wile hes wel healde. 1595 Shaks. John iv. i. 49 What good lone may I performe for you? 1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 189, I met with an English ship.. whose lones I cannot easily forget. a 1853 Robertson Lect. i. (1858) 25 The same feelings and anxieties and loves.

td. In OE. (contrasted with lagu law): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, occas, rendering L. fedus treaty, covenant. Also, Under love and law; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a

to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. Obs.

a 1000 Laws of Æthelred III. c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) And bar begen age twegen costas lufe obje lage and he bonne lufe secreose. 1432-50 t. Higden (Rolls) I. 90 Orch. .tte mownte of fere and of luffe [L. mons terroris et fiederis]. Ibid. II. 347, IV. 123. a 1500 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 90 VI ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vider francpledge that is to saye under loue and lawe.

e. (Give) my love to ..., or Love to ...: a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to

expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also to send one's love.

1630 Winthrop in New Eng. (1825) I. 378 Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.] 1765 Cowfer Let. to F. Hill 14 Aug., My love to all your family. 1793 — Let. to W. Hayley 24 Feb., With Mary's kind love. 1837 Dickens Pickus. ix, Love to Tuppy! 1854 W. Collins Hide & Seek II. iv. (1861) 183, 'I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon —' 'Give her my love', interposed Zock.

2. In religious use applied in an eminent sense.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as it is prompted by the sense of their common relation-

prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. Charity 1.)

Theologians distinguish the love of complacency, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the love of henevolence, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

2975 Rushw. Gosp. John v. 42 Ah ic cude iowih paette lufo godes ne habbas ge in iow. 21200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 141
Ure drihten forgiaf hire hire sinnen for two þinge, an is muchel ledde to hire sunne oder muchel luue to him. 41310 in Wright Lyric P. 70 Jbesu, suete love the dude gredyn. 1526 Tinoale 1 John v. 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commaundementes. 1611 Biele 1 John iv. 16 God is loue, and hee that dwelleth in loue, dwelleth in God. 1650 E. Leiton Annot. New Test. 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. Amor benevolentiæ, a love of well willing 2.2. Annor complacentiæ, a love of complacency. 1794
COLERIDGE Relig. Musings 192 Lord of unsteeping Love, From everlasting Thou! 1876 Mozlev Univ. Serm. ii. 29
Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness for, or devotion to (something). Const. of, for, to (arch.), † unto. † To give, bear love to: to be devoted or

addicted to.

addicted to.

coo tr. Bxda's Hist. IV, xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel
lufu to godcundre lare. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 4067 And for
luue of dis hore-plaze Manie for-leten godes laze. 1422 tr.
Scereta Secret., Priv. Priv. 218 Philosophie is no more but
loue of witte and cvnnynge. a 1548 HALL Chron. Edw. IV
237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. 1611 BIBLE
Transl. Pref. 2 For the loue that he bare vitto peace. 1726
POPE Postscript to Odyssey V. 305 Let our love to
Antiquity be ever so great. 1773 Mas. Chapone Improv.
Mind (1774) 11. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of

improvement. c1810 COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. 1877 GLADSTONE Glean. 1. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. 1887 FOWLER Princ. Mor. II. i. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. 1888 C. Patmore in B. Champneys Mem. (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. That feeling of attachment, which is based

4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. For love († in love): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

or tove (other placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

c1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxix. 20 lacob him hirsumode ha seofan gear for Rachele and hit hubte him feawa daya for here lufe, be he to hire hæfde. c1230 Hali Meid. 47 For to drahen his lune toward hire. c1344 Chaucer Troylus 1.

508 Now art how yn he snare That whilom lapedest at lones peyne. a1400-50 Alexander 226 Pe lede lawid in hire hofe as leme dose of gledis. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xlvi. 41 hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of lufe. 1540 Hvnne tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Nij. They that mary for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. 1667 Mitton P. L. IV. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true sourse Ofhuman ofspring. 1776 Johnson in Boswell 28 Mar., It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. a 1834 Moore Irish Mel., Love's Ing. Dream i, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. a 1849 Poe Annabel Lee.

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

1779-81 Johnson L. P., Addison The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love. Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that fetc.]. 1859 Macaulay Biogr., IV. Pitt (2nd par.), This piece... is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also collect. bl.

is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also collect. pl.,

C. An instance of being in love. Also collect. pl., amatory relations, love-affairs.

1589 Puttenham Eng. Poesie III, xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vupleasant to a man, as to be encountred in his chiefe affection, and specially in his lones. 1590 Spenser F. Q. i. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. 1604 Shans, Oth. v. ii. 41 Oth. Thinke on thy sinnes. Des. They are Loues I beare to you. 1697 Dryonn Firg. Georg. Iv. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversal. 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. 1844 Disabell Coningsby VIII. ii, The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. 1849 James Woodman ii, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. Babe of love: = Love-Child.

1788-42 Pope Dume. 11, 138 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. 1807 Crabbe Par. Reg. 1 (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mytho-

with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mytho-

affection; usu, masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8 a.)

13.. in Wright Lyric P. xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. c1374 Chaucer Troylus 1, 323 For love bygan his fetheres so to lyme. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love 11. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf gos before & ledis be dawns'. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. 1. 79b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable unto mee. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. IV. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Lone, strewing her way with flowers. 1667 Milton P. L. IV. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. 1868 Firz-Geralto tr. Omar cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love! could you and 1 with Fate conspire.

b. with pl. A Capid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

1504 Spenser Amoretti xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. 1663 Cowley Acme & Septimius, All around The little Loves, that waited hy, Bow d, and bless'd the Augury. 1731 Swift Strephon & Chloe Wks. 1755 IV. 150 The smilling Cyprian goddess hings Her infant loves with purple wings. ? 1793 Coleratoge Antumn. Exercise 49-50 A thousand Loves around her forchead fly; A thousand Loves in melting in her eye. a 1830 Paren Poems (1864) 11.63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

gratification.

gratification.
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvii. (Vincencius) 13 Fals erroure, & lufe vnclene, & warldis dout als. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 185 A 3ungelynge... pat hadde obleged hym self to the devel for be love of a wenche. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page, hir tyme to pass. 1567 Satir. Poems Reform. iv. 28 Hir licherous luife, quhilk kindlit ouer hait. 1611 Bible Prov. vii. 18 Come, let vs take our fill of loue vntill the morning. 1697 Driven Virg. Georg. 111. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the labring Plouch.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. For the love of: for the sake of, on account of. + Also For my (our, etc.) love = for my (our,

etc.) sake.

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjurations); in early use often merely idiomatic, = L. causa, gratia. In OE, the sb. was often plural, e 888 K. AELFRED Booth, xxii, § 2 Ic wille [be obewan] for lustlice for pinum lufum [L. tui causa libenter]. 971 Blickl. Hom. 23 Eal bis he prowade for ure lufan. e 1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 7 Alle de dis isied...i bidde and warni, for de luue of gode...bat 3je hatien..des awer3bede senne. a 1300

Cursor M. 14683 Forb in dedes gode. We wil noght stan be, parfai! But ...for be lune o bi missau. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxix. (Placidas) 163 Sa hyme, for be lul of me, bat in my nam he baptis be. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xxii. xvi, we shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthur xii. xvi, we shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthur xii. xvi he loue of syr Galahad. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. V 62 Required the Englishe lordes for the love of God that the truce might continue. 1587 Ianss in Hakhyt Voy. (1600) III. 112 The Sauages came to the Island. and tore the two ypper strakes, and carried them away onely for the lone of the yron in the boords. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for thy lone. 1601 — Twel. N. iii. 22 For the lone o God, peace. 1710 Swift Frint. to Stella 8 Dec., 1 begged Mr. Harley, for the love of God, to take some care about it. 1850 Tennyson Vivien 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† b. For or of all (the) loves, upon ail loves, of all love: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty.

Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† b. For or of all (the) loves, upon all loves, of all love: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, for love's sake. Obs.

c 1400 Sovidone Bab. 1587 Sir, for alle loues, Lete me thy prisoneres seen. a 1425 Cursor M. 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is be For alle loues; Learlier texts, for felaured, for felauschip, telle now me. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Amabo.. Of felowshippe: of all loues: I pray the: as ener thou withe doe me good turne. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. II. ii. 153 Speake of all loues; I sound almost with feare. 1618 USSHER Lett. (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. 1620 Miodleta you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. 1620 Miodleta you fall loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vinto her health. c 1646 In. Mountage Immed. Addr. 185 She.. intreateth him that was worshipped you the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vinto her health. c 1646 In 2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 87/1 [10.1] which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. 1655 J. S. Phillis of Scyros III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not press me to relate So long a story now. 1829 Whewell, in Life (1881) 133 Beg her of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. For love or money: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

1971 Blickl. How. 43 Ne for feo, ne for nanes mannes lufon. 13.. Coer de L. 1476 Neythyr for love, neyther for love. 1871 LNGG. P. Pl. B. i. nor And neuer leue hem for loue ne for lacchyng of syluer.] 1590 C. S. Right Relig, 18 Then should not men eyther for loue or money map pardons. 1600 Dekker Guls Horne-bk, vi. 30 If you can feither for loue or money) never the love or money. 1827 Sir F. Palorave Merch. 4 Friar i. duced to take the letter in his charge. 1869 March Gram. Anglo-Saxon Pref. iv, He let me. use. Anglo-Saxon toxt not elsewhere to be had for love or money.

d. I

d. In love (with): enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); Iransf. very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. 'Estre en amour, said of hirds that bill, tread, or breed '(Cotgr.).]

1508 Dunbar Tua mariil wemen 191 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Huss. (1586) 5 He would talke .. of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetely.. as I was woonderfully in lone with him. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1580) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y' may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 11. 187, I was in loue with my bed. 1664 Buttler Hud. 11. 127 Quoth she, V' have almost made m in Love With that which did my pity move. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1v. xvii. § 24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. 1727 Gav Begg. Of. 1. x. (1720) 14 What, is the fool in love en earnest then? 1828 MacAulay Ess. Hallam's Const. Hist., Its conduct, we are told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. 1831 I.B. Walfford Dick Netherby xvii. 213 He was not himself. in love. 1896 A. E. Housman Shropsh. Lad xviii, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and hrave.

e. Out of love (with): the opposite of in love (with); disgusted (with).

1581 Pettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) to Hee seemeth either too farre in love with himselfe, or to farre out of love with others. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. Iv. iv. 210, 1 should have scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out uf love with thee. 1603—Meas. for M. III. i. 174, I am so out of love with the world all on a sudden? 1754 Richardsom Grandison III. xi. 33 Lord W.'s animosity to my faher made him out of love, with his name.

f. To fall (+ be taken or caught) in love: to become enamoured; transf. to become very fond of, dote upon. Const. with. + Also, to fall, be brought

come enamoured; transf. to become very fond of, dote upon. Const. with. + Also, to fall, be brought

into love's dance.

into love's dance.
Cf. F. tomber en amour (15th c. in Littré).
1423 JAS. I Kingis Q. xlv, So ferre l'fallyng Into lufis dance.
1530-1866 [see FALL v. 38 b]. e 1530 Hickscorner (Manly) 204 Than in to loves daunce we were brought.
1568 Grafton Chrom. I. 37 Locyme fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell.
1579 Lvtv Euphues (Arb.)
345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall bee caught in Love.
1596 Spenser F. Q. iv. vi. heading, He sees her face; doth fall in love, And soone from her depart.
1606 W. W[oodcocke] Hist. Ivistine xlin.
134 With the pleasantnesse of which, they were so taken in lone, that [etc.].
1887 Rider Haggarn 7css iv, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.
2. To make love: to pay amorous attention;

very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. To make love: to pay amorous attention; with to = to court, woo. [After F. faire l'amour or It. far l'amore.]

1380 Lylv Euphues (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boorde, that is, to make loue, 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. 1. i. 107 Demetrius. Made loue to Nedars daughter. 1602 — Ham. v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make loue to this imployment. 1605 — Macb. III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make loue. 1605

— Lear v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your loues to me.

1663 Cowley Hymn to Light ii, Thou golden Shower of a
true Jove! Who does in thee descend, and Heav'n to Earth
make love! 1712 Addison Spect. No. 517 P 2 The Widow
Lady whom he had made love to. 1768 STENE Sent.
Journ. (1775) I. 31 (Remise Door) You have been making
love to me all this while. a 1845 Hoon Poems (1846) I. 213
Oth there's nothing in life like making love. 1860 SAT. Ren.
IX. 306 How often.. do we make love to the charms of
cousins and avuncular expectations.

† h. In the love of: beloved by. Obs. rare.
1631 Weever Anc. Funeral Mon. 417 He also departed
this world, in the loue of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

2. Proverbs.

a. Proverbs.

8. Proverbs.

c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. 111. xvii. in Anglia IX. 357
The prouerbe sayis 'als gude luif cummis as gais'. 1474
Caxron Chesse 11. iii, Herof men say a comyn proverbe in
englond, that loue lasteth as longe as the money endurith.
1506 Shaks. Merch. V. 11. vi. 36 Loue is blinde. 1611 Cottor.
s.v. Amour, Loue, and the Cough cannot be hidden. a 1618
Raleigh Rem. (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.
b. Labour of love: work undertaken either from
foodness for the work itself or from desire to

fondness for the work itself, or from desire to

fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

[An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3, 'Your worke of faith and labour of loue', and Heb. vi. 10.]

1673 Lady's Call. n. iii. \(\frac{8}{2}\) 12 Women. founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not somtimes to serve in them. 1853 Kincstley Hybatia ix, The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1878 Black Goldsnith vi. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the Deserted Village].

2. Love in a cottage: a cuphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee iv, Lady Clonbrony had not .. the slightest notion how anyhody .. could prefer, to a good house .. and a proper establishment, what is called love in a cottage. [1820 Keats Lamin I., i, Love in a hut, with water and a crust, Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust.] 1894 H. GARDENER Unoff. Patriot 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. There's no love lost between them: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. † (a) Their affection is mutual. Obs.

is mutual. Obs.

two contrary implications. 1 (a) then ancerton is mutual. Obs.

c1640 R. Davenfort Surv. Sci. Wks. (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweete! Sure there is no loue lost when you two meete. 16. Children in Wood ii. in Percy Relig. (1765) III. 172
No love between these two was lost, Each was to other kinde. 1696 M. Henry Life P. Henry (1699) 8 Dr. Busby took a particular Kindness to him,.. and there was no Love lost betwixt them. 1706 Motteux Quix, II. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us. 1749 Smollett Gi Bl. (1797) III. 233, I have a friendship for you.. And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. que tu n'aimes pas un ingral). 1773
Goldsm. Stoops to Conq. IV, As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. 1823 Lams Elia Set. II. New Vear's Coming of Age, There was no love lost for that matter. 1824 N. Drake Noontide Leisure II. 54 Give me your hand cand let me tell you. there is no love lost between us.

(b) Now always: They have no love for each other.

other.
? 1822 J. Taylor (Water-P.) Trav. Twelve-pence Wks.
(1630) 1. 71 They loue me not, which makes em quickly spend
me. But there's no great lone lost 'twixt them and mee,
We keepe asunder and so best agree. 1748 Richaroson
Clarissa (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no
love lost between some of my family and him; but he had
not deserved of them what they had of him. 1838 Thackeray
Virgin. xvii. I. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost
between Will and his half-sister. 1866 Howelles Venel. Life
121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there
is no love lost on the other side. 1839 T. A. Trollore
What I remember III. 91 Between Italian and French
radicals there is really no love lost.

9. A beloved person: esp. a sweetheart; chiefly
applied to a female person, but sometimes to
a male. (Often used as a term of endearing

a male. (Often used as a term of endearing

address.

a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address.)

a1225 Leg. Kath. 1531 Heismilif & milune. c1369 Chaucer Bk. Duchesse 91 And wher my lord, my love, be deed? Alemmon]. c1366 Chaucer Prol. 672 Ful loude he song 'Com hider, love, to me'. 14... Sir Benes 2019 (MS. M.) Beuys, loue dere, Ryde nat from ein no manere! 1470-85 Malorw Arthur VII. xxxv. 269 He is my fyrst loue and he shal be the laste. a1592 Marlow Pass. Sheph. to his Love, Line with me and be my Loue. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. i. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Loue. 1600 Dr. Dodypoll In. v. in Bullen Old Plays III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? bid. 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. c1606 Wither Kore Somm. iii. in Descr. Love (1638) C4 In Summer-time to Medley My love and I would goe. 1767 Sir W. Jones Seven Fountains Poems (1777) 37 Told to their smiling loves their amorous tales. 1818 Scort Old Song, in Br. Lanin. xxix, It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. a1834 Moore Vig. May Moon I The young May moon is beaming, love. 1866 C. Patnore Faithful for everyIII. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish yon'd show you don't approve. 1900 Barrie Tominy & Grizel xxv. 303 There are poor dogs of men. who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them.

b. Fransf. of animals.

b. transf. of animals.

1697 Dryden Æncid viii. 288 One Heifar who had heard her Love complain, Roard from the Cave. 1792 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 259 Her feather'd Partner. Now for his loves pursues his airy way, And now with food returns.

†C. In reference to illicit relations: A paramour;

said of both men and women. Obs.
c1400 Maunder. (1839) xiv. 154 And whan that wil have
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ony companye of man. than thei have Loves, that usen hem. 1462 Paston Lett. II. 98 He bydeth hut a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders... and to gone ther with a love of his sojornyng as yette in Hokehold. 1588 M. Kyffix Ir. Tevence's Andria 1, iii. Civ b, Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his loue, I knowe not. 1598 Surss. Merry IV. 11. v. 79 To serch his house for his wites Loue. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage (1614) 768 They have one wife, nany loues.

d. gen. The object of love; the beloved (of...). 1734 Pove Ess. Man. IV. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephew iv. 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world. 1818 Eyron Ch. Har, IV. elsx, In the dust The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing.

the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

6. A charming or delightful person or thing;
a 'duck'. colloq.

1814 JANE AUSTEN Lett. (1884) II. 241 The garden is quite a love. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE Let. 28 Feb., A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. 1841 S. WARREN Ten Thons. a-year II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? 1844 I. HUNT Blue-Stocking Revels i. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Pray'rs. 1864 W. H. AINSWORTH John Law Prol. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the timiest teacups you ever beheld—perfect loves! 1886 'ROLF BOLFREWOOD' Robberry muder Arms xxiv, What a love of a chain!

10. a. For love: without stakes, for nothing;

applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1678 Buller I I al. 1. 1. 1007 For these at Beste and LOmbre [you] wood, And play for love and money too.

1813 Sporting Mag. XII. 226 A match of .. single-stick, was played .. for what is technically termed Love and a Relly-full. 1821 LAM Ella Ser. I. Acus I car's Eve, I play over again for love, as the gamesters phrase it, gunes for which I once paid so dear. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. XXXII, Mrs. Todgers... proposed that .. they should play for love.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing: meaning that the party said 'to be love' has secred no points in the game then in progress. Love all:

no score on either side.

no score on either side.

1742 HONLE Whit is 13 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead. 1780 Gentl. Mag. L. 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XVIII. 380/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called: as one game love, two games to one, &c. 1885 Pall Mall G. 2 Mar. 10/2 In the Ringly game Northampton beat Coventry by a try to love. 1896 Encycl. Spot II. 242/1 The marker's. duty is to call the game... from the start at 'love all'...' Love', in the game of rackers, as in other games, signifies nothing.

C. Applied altrib. to a game or set of games in which there is nothing secored on one side.

C. Applied autrio, to a game or set or games in which there is nothing secred on one side.

1833 T. Hook Parson's Dan. (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard ... and has lost two love games.

1878 J. Marshall. Ann. Tennis 158 Love-set, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games; or, in case of an advantage-set, seven consecutive games; in case of an advantage-set, seven consecutive games.

1884 Pall Mall G. 25 Apr. 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

+11. A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other,

holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. = Mora. Obs. 1585 Higgins Junius' Nomenchater 297/2 Micaredigitis. a play vsed in Italy... it is called there.. the play of lone. 1611 Cotors., Mourne, the play of lone. 1653 Urquharr Rabelais. I. xxii. 94 There he played.. At love forig, a lamourrel. 1725 Balley Erasin. Collog. (1733) 205 The Countrymens Play of holding up our Fingers (dimicatione digitorum, i.e. the Play of Love).

12. A variant of the game of Euclire.
1886 Euchre 41 Slam. Love, or Skunk.

1886 Enchre 4 Slam, Love, or Skunk. +13. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly

T13. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. Orig. love-hood. Obs. (Cf. love-ribbon in 16 below.)

1663 Boyle Exper. Colours in. ix. (1664) 198 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Sive, a piece of Cyprus, or a love-Hood. 1747 Mrs. Detects in Life & Corr. 478, I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. 1751 Lond. Daily ladvertiser 21 Dec. (N. & Q. 1st Ser. X. 200) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it. 1825-9 Mrs. Shermon Lady of Manor II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Lover Virgin's

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, Clematis Vitalba; also love-bind (see 16 b).

1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot. 384 In English of most country people where it groweth [called] Honestie; and the Gentlewomen call it Love, but Gerard coyned that name of the Travelours joy. 1657 S. Purchas Pol. Flying-Ins. 1. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following. In July. Love. 1874 Treas. Bot. Suppl., Lore, a name used in Tasmania for Comesperma volubile.

15. Obvious combinations.

15. Obvious combinations.

a. simple attributive, as love-adept, -adventure, -hallad, -bed, -desire, -discourse, -ditty, -dream, -elegy, -eye, -fit, -gift, -glance, -god, intrigue, -laughing, -light, -lore, -madness, -melancholy, -mourning, -note, -ode, -passion, -plot, -poem, +-prate, -quarrel, -rime, -service, -shaft, -speech, +-spring, -talking, -tear, -thought, -toy, -trick, -verse, -word etc. -verse. -word etc.

r821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. i. 738 Dreaming like a *love-adept. 1711 SHAFTESH. Charac. (1737) 1. 271 In relation to common amours and *love-adventures. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus s v. Amor, Componere amores. To make *loue balades. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. 111, 111. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd *Loue-Bed. 1628 Ford Lover's Mel. 11.

LOVE.

iii, The Incense of my *Loue-desires are flam'd Vpon an Altar of more constant proofe. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. II. iv. 126, I know you loy not in a *Loue-discourse. a 1711. KEN Christophil Poet. Wis. 1721. 1, 476, I. . Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like *Love chities o're and o're. 1808 Scott Marm. L. vii, And frame love-ditties passing rare. a 1400 Minor Poems fr. Vermon MS. 149/20 polu make in me ji *loue-dreem. 1616-61 Holst-Day Persius 205 Weak *Love-elegies, such as Rome's nobles speak. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3128 Lokyng on length with a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1582 Stanviluest Zencis w. (Archinich viih a 'loue ee. 1583 Stanviluest Zencis on him. 1645 Ruthers Love-gift. 1876 Blooweng Cincing a 270 The simpleton must estentatiously Display it ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. 1876 Blooweng Cincing a 270 The simpleton must estentatiously Display it ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. 1821 Kentus Laurini. 1 or The 'love-glances of unlovely-eyes. c1600 Stanss. Som. cliv. The little 'loue-God lying once asleepe. 1887 Bowen I ring. Hendel L. 663 Orway Atheist (1600 Stanss. 1877 With "luf-lasying [= laughing] a lyt. 1633 Columora Viih "luf-laying a laughing a lau

this letter. 1883 Longin. Mag. Aug. 368 Why did her love-words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as love-hreathing, -darting, -devouring, -inspiring, -lacking etc.; love-frayner (= asker), -monger etc. 1730-6 Thomson Autumn 593 In rapture warbled from *love-breathing lips. 1605 Sylvester Du Barlas II, iii, IV. Caftains 849 Her sweet, 'love-darting Eyn. 1634 Million Comms 753 Love-darting eyes. 1502 Shaks. Rom, & 701. II, vi. 7 Then *Loue-deuouring death do what he dare. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 59 Pat he ne do no trispase agayne be rewle. of bis relegion, and of base 'lnfe frayners. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson II alsingham I. 277 The love-inspiring dames of husrinous Italy. 1523 Mone Confut. Tindale Wks. 403/1 His false *loue-lacking charitie. 1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. cxxv, Loue-lacking vestals, and selfeloning Nuns. 1583 — L. L. L. n. i. 253 Thou art an old *Loue-monger. 1882 Spectator 9 Dec. 1579 His [Sterne's] lovemongering was altogether contemptible. 1502 Shaks. Rom. & 701. III. II. 5 Spred thy close Curtaine 'Loue-performing night. 1742 Pore Dunc. IV. 306 *Love-whisp ring woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and para-

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and parasynthetic, as love-born, -crossed, -deep, -dittied, -enthralled, -fond, -illumined, -inspired, -instructed. -haboured, -laden, -learned, -mad, -open, -pensive, -quick, +-shaked, -smitten, -spent, -stricken, -louched, wounded adjs.

-louched, wounded adjs.

1725 Pope Odyss. x. 393 *Love-born confidence. 1834
LYITON Fompeii III. ii. Thy Master was *love-crossed.
1885-94 R. Bridders Erios & Psyche Oct. iv, Many an old love-crost And doleful ditty would she gently sing. 1832
Tennyson Eleanore 76 The languors of thy love-deep eyes.
1725 Pope Odyss. 1. 532 *Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day. 1655 Bratiumait Comment Typo Tales 23 We are now to. descend to our *love-entralled Absolom. 1823 Roscoe Sismondis Lit. Eur. (1849) II. xxxvi. 458 The melancholy soul of a *love-fond poet. 1781 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dews her *love-lihmin'd form. 1768 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Letey Fleas Teneriffe ix, The *love-inspir'd Fandango warms no more. a 1586 Stoney Aradia 1. (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his *love-enstructed pace. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 41 The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his *love-labor'd song. 1820 Stielley Skylark ix, Soothing her *love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love. 1595 Spenser Epithal. 88 The 59

hirds *love-learned song. 1839 HALLAM Hist. Lit. IV. IV. vi. § 5, 259 *Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1598) 91 His *lone-open eye.. that cu'n did marke her troden grasse. 1717 Fernor Poems for Wand'ring *Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 Splendid Follies III. 121 The widow.. placed herself opposite this 'love-proof hero. 1595 DARIEL Civ. Wars II. kxv, (She] her *love-quicke eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. III. ii. 385, I am he that is o *Loue-shak'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair Ivii, This *love-smitten and middleaged gentleman. 1648 Herrick Hesper., To Willow-tree (1869) 112 The *love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 Scra Winter in Loud. (1806) II. x. 247 Eless me, the youth is *love-stricken! 1873 A. DE VERE Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignn. St. P., 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs *Love-tonched in Spring. 1591 Shars. Two Gent. 1. ii. 113 *Lone wounded Protheus.

16. Special combs.: love-affair, in early use pl. the experiences connected with being in love; now sing. (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; +love amour, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; †love-badge, ?a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; love-begotten a., illegitimate; †love-bend, the 'fetters' of love; love-blink Sc., a look of love; †love-book, (a) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (b) a book treating of love (nonce-use); tlove-boy, a catamite; tlove-brat = Love-child; tlove-broker, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so lovebroking; love-call, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the exes; +love-cause = love-affair; love-cup, +(a)aphiltre; (h) a loving-cup; love-dart, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the spiculum amoris; +love-deed, an action proceeding from love; †love-dose, †-draught, a philtre; †love-dread, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; †love-drunk, intoxication with love; †love-eie (= awe) = love-dread; love-favour (see Favour sb. 7); + love-feat, an act of courtship; + lovehood (see sense 13); +love-juice, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; †love-lace, the snare of love; †love-lad, a lover; †love-lake = love-sport; †love-lass, a sweetheart; †love-late, amorous looks or demeanour; †love-libel, a love-letter or message; †love-liking, sexual affection; †love-line nonce-wd., a love-letter; love-match, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; love-money, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; + love nettled a., deeply in love; + love-paper nonce-wd., a love-letter; love-passage, an incident of amatory experience; love-pat, a smart tap given out of love (cf. love-lick); love-pennant,?a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; love-philtre, often redundantly = PHILTRE; love-potion, a philtre = Love-drink; †love-powder, (a) a powder administered as a philtre; (b) nonce-use, the explosive stuff of love; love-ribbon, a narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); †love-ron, -rune, a tale or song of love; love-scene, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; love-seal, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; †love-soken (seequot.); love-sport, amorous playor dalliance; love-story, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; love-tale = prec.; love-tap, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; †lovething, ?a pledge of love; †love-tick = love-lap; †love-tiding, a message of love; love-tight a., so as to be proof against love; +love-tooth, an inclination for love; +love-wine, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 Shaks. Two Gent. III. i. 254, I'le...confer at large Of all that may concerne thy *Loue-affaires. 1867 Trollore. Chron. Barset I. xxv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got alove-affair on hand. c1350 Ipomadon (Kölbing) 127 Nowghte she covthe of *love amowre. 1656 Six J. Mennis & J. Smitz Musarum Deliciez 35 Another ask tme.. Whether I wore a *Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 Smollett I tuniph. Cl. 24 May. That he had been a *love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 Registers of River, Kent (M.S.), Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, [baptized]. c1250 Hynn to Virgin 35 in Trin. Coll. Hom. App. 256 Ic &m in pine *loue bende. 13. Guy Vlarave. (A) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe loue bende. 1508 Donbar Tha mariit vennen 228. I cast on bim a crabbit E.. And lettis it is a *luf-blenk. 1656 Rutherford Lett. (1862) I. 155 My Bridegroom'slove-blinks fatten my weary soul. a 1225 Ancr. R. 102 Ase mi leofmon bet seið to me, 16e *lue boe, 'osculetur me osculo oris sui'. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 1. i. 19 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. Val. And on a loue-booke pray for my successe? a 1656 Ussher Ann. vl. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilius, his *love-boy. ?16. Old Chap-bk. (N.), Four *love brats will be laid to thee. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. III. ii. 39 There is no *loue-Boker in the world, can more preuaile in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. Barrett Miss-led

General 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's "love-broking affairs. 1824, Miss Mitteons D'Hidge Ser. 1, 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the "love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1889, Albassona 31 Decg. 907, 181 [All. Robotham] disagreese Mitteons and 1980 and 1980 and 1980 in the love-call. 1600 Siass. 21, 17, Lr. 11, 107 In all this inter there was not anie man died in his owne person (videlicit) in a "lone cause. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apac. (1533) 128 Poysoning "lonecuppes, and inchannements, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Empyre. 1240 Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-cup was sent about. 1897 F. IV. Arther IV. xi. 87 The love-ded its love darks. 1200 J. xi. 1200 J. xi

b. In names of plants and animals: love-and-idle(s,dial. var. of love-in-idleness (E. D. D.); love-bind, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell); loveentangle, -entangled = love-in-a-mist (a); lovegrass, a grass of the genus Eragrostis; love-in-a-mist, (a) the Fennel-flower, Nigella damascena; (b) a West Indian species, Passiflora fatida (cf. G. liche im nehel); love-in-a-puzzlo, Nigella damascena; love-in-idleness (also + love-in-idle),

G. liche im nehel); love-in-a-puzzlo, Nigella damascena; love-in-idleness (also † love-in-idle) the Heartsease, Viola tricolor; love-parrakeet, -parrot = Love-BRD; love-shell (see quot.); love-tree, the Judas-tree, Cercis Siliquastrum (Treas. Bol. 1866); also tree of love; love-vine, 'any species of Cuscuta, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.) 1630 J. Tavloa (Water-P.) Il's. n. 134/2 Amongst all Potherbes growing on the ground. Time is the least respected, I hane found. When passions are let loose without a bridle. Then precions Time is turnd to *Loue and Idle. 1847 Hallwell, *Love-entangle, the nigella. Cornu. 1841 S. C. Hall Freinal 1.128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called '*love-entangled', and the golden stone-crop. 1702 Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this *Love-grass is its laving just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 318 *Love in a Mist, Tussiflora. 1834 Mark Howitr in Tait's Mag. 1. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. Phillies Flora Hist. II. 151 *Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist,...Nigella Damascena. 1664 S. Blane Compl. Gardeners Pract. 50 *Lowe in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1578 Lyre Dodons in. ii. 149 This floure is called... in English, Pances, *Loue in idlenes, and Hartes ease. 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. II. i. 168 The boli of Cupid. .fell youn a little westerne flower; Before, milkewhite; now purple with loues wound, And maidens call it. Loue in idlenesse. 1864 T. L. Purson Vilitication Minute Life vii. 155 Other species of Cypræa known. by the English (*Love-tree cf. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Tree of Love, Cercis.] 1885 Ladv Brassey The Trades 25 The long tendrils of the *love-wine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (Inv), v.I Forms: 1-2 lufian, 2-3 luvie(n, 3 lovin, Orm. lufenn, lufie, lofvie, 3-4 luven, loven, lovie, luvie, -ye, 4 Sc. lowe, luff, 4-5

3 lovin, Orm. lufenn, lufle, lofvie, 3-4 luven, loven, lovie, luvie, -ye, 4 Sc. lowe, luff, 4-5 lofe, luffe, 4-6 luve, luf(e, 5 loufe, lovyn, Sc. low, 6 loove, (lub(be), Sc. luif, lwf, luyf, lwiff, (lude = luf it), 8-9 Sc. lo'e, 3- love. Pa. t. 1 lufode, 2-3 luvede, 3 lufede, lovede, 4 lovied, lofde, louved, lufud, -ed, luv(e)d, lufd, lovyd lofde, louved, lufud, -ed, luv(e)d, lufd, lovyd, north. luffet, lofit, 4-5lovet, lowyt, 4-6 Sc. lovit, luf(f)it, -yt, 5 luf(f)ed, lofed, -id, -yd, loffyd, 6 Sc. luifed, luif(f)et, lwffit, lowitt, lude, lwd, luid, 4-loved. Pa. pple. 1 ze-lufod, 2-3 iloved, y-, iluved, ileoved, 4-5 yloved, 4- (as in pa. t.). [OE. lufian, f. lufu Love sb.]

1. trans. With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To bear love to; to entertain a unset affection or record for: to hold dear

personification: To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

2825 V.s.p. Psaller xvii. 1 le lufiu & dryhten mezen min.
1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi Inueden God & gode men. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2032 An litel stund, quhile he was & er, So gan him lnuen & prisuner. a 1300 Cursor M.
2328 Pis abram. Ful wel was laued wit god of heuen. 1375
BARHOUR Bruce I. 360 All men lufyt him for his bounte. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1260 God in holy writ seith. Wbom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse. c 1470
HENRY Wallace x. 725, I sall, quhill I may leiff, Low Yow fer mar than ony othir knycht. a 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. a 1600 Montgomeric Misc. Poems x. 45 Love onane bot whare thou art lude. 1647 CLAPENDON Hist. Reb. vi. § 406 He. Loved his country with too unskillul a tenderness. 1653 Walton Angler vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLDSM. Hist. Rome (1786) 1. 432 Caesar. was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 128 A man who loved Englandwell, but who loved Rome better. 1885 Ch. Times 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlautic. b. spec. with reference to love between the sexes.

England well, only who loved Kome better. 1 205 Ch. Ithian 33 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic. b. spec. with reference to love between the sexes. To love paramours: see PAR.MOUR.

C1000 ÉLIFAIC GEN. XXIV. 67 158ac. underfeng hig to wife and lufode hig letc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9549 In som bing The quene louede as me wende more him ban þe king. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce x. 554, 1. Jufit ane vench her in the toune. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII. XXXV. 269, I loue her aboue all ladyes lyuynge. 1267 Satir. Poents Reform. iv. 15 Lancit with luif she luid me by all wycht. 1604 Shaks. Oth. IV. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so. 1607 MILTON P. L. IX. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1711 RAMSAY Elegy on Maggy Yolnstonn iii, To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 Burns Red, Red Rose ii, And I will luve thee still, my dear, Till a' the seas gang dry. 1859 TENNYSON Elaine 674-5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

+ c. Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with com-

plement, etc. Obs.

phemem, etc. CHS.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur IX. viii. 364 The good lone that I haue loued you. 1672 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode I. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, Till our love was loved out it is both. 1678—All for Love II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

2. a. Proverbs 2. a. Proverbs.

2. a. Proverbs.

1546 J. Heywood Prov. (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog.

1548 Hall Chron. (1869) 444 The olde Proverbe love me little and love me longe. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 192

A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride ypon the ridge. a 1633 G. Herbert Facula Prudentum 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (Lord) love you (or your heart), etc.

1833 T. Hook Parson's Dan. (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight.

1841 Lytton Nt. & Morn. 11.

ix. II. 15 Quiet! Lord love you! never heard a noisier little urclin! 1843 Dickens Christmas Carol iii. 85 They said it was a shame to quarrel upon Christmas Day. And so it was! God love it, so it was. 1894 R. Bridges Feast of Bacchus II. 579 Lord love you, I'm not surprised at any one wanting to marry you.

c. To love one's love with an A, with a B, etc.:

c. To love one's love with an A, with a B, etc.:
a formula used in games of forfeits.

[1620 Swetnam Arraigned (Grosart) 24 A husband... so complete As if he had been pickt out of the Christ-Crosse row... He begin with A... comparing his good parts as thus: for A. hee is Amiable, Bountefull, Courteous... now for Z he's Zealous.] 1672 Marvell Reh. Transp. t. Wks. 1776 11. 67 One would think that... you should have learnt when J. O. came into play, to love your love with an J, because he is judicious, though you hate your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is oraculous. Mult. Fr. it., if Il give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

3. absol. and intr. To entertain a strong affec-

3. absol. and intr. To entertain a strong affection; spec. to have a passionate attachment to a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

c 1250 Hymn Virgin 45 in Trin. Coll. Hom. App. 256 Nis
non maiden. bat swo derne lonige kunne. a 1300 Cursor M.
4510 Qua leli lnues for gettes lat. ? a 1366 Chauckr Rom.
Rose 85 Harde is the heart that loneth nought In Mey.
a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. iv, He wald baif luth; scho wald
not lat him. 1604 Shaks. Oth. v. ii. 344 One that lou'd not
wisely, but too well. 1650 Baxter Saints R. III. x. § 6
No man else can tell me whether 1 Believe and Love, if 1
cannot tell my self. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu 25 Apr., I can esteem, I can be a friend, but
1 do not know whether I can love. 1850 Tennyson In Mem.
xxvii, Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have
loved at all.

† b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. to love together

+b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. to love together

† b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. lo love together (or samen). Obs.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 1849 be body and be sail with be lyfe Lufes mare samen ban man and hys wyfe. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 111. 373 It is spedful bat frendes love wel. 1470-85 Malory. Irthur xvint. 1725 They loued to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand. 1568 Grafton Chron. 1. 173 They loved after, as two brethen, during their naturall lyves. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. IV. III. 139 Let them kisse one another: For they lou'd well When they were aline. 1601 — ful. C. IV, III. 131 Loue, and be Friends. 1790 Cowper Let. to Newton 15 Oct., The day of separation between those who have loved long and well is an awful day. 1791 Burns 'At fout kiss' ii, Had we never lov'd sae kindly. a 1849 [see Love 5b, 4].

C. To love with. Obs. or arch.

c. 10 tove with: to bear or make love to; to be in love with. Obs. or arch.

1665 Brathwart Comment Two Tales 96 That they may have Husbands Meek, to live with, Young, to love with, and Fresh, to lie with. 1883 R. W. Dixon Mano 1. iii. 7 He was so gentle and so fair a knight, Who loved with Blanche.

1. True With a thing as a time.

4. trans. With a thing as obj. :

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling

4. trans. With a thing as obj.:

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling to part with or allow to perish (life, honour, etc.).

c 950 Lindisf, Gosp. John xii. 25 Sede lufad sauel his spilded hia. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 15 Pu agest huan heore saule for cristes lute. 13... Gate. 9 Gr. Knt. 2568 Bot for 3c lufed your lyf, be lasse I yow blame. c 1472 Hocclave De Reg. Princ. 462 Lordes, if ye your estat and honour Louen, fleemyth this vicius errour! 1432-50 t. Highen (Rolls) VII. 25 The erle. preide her as sche luffed hir lyfe that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 733/1 No man styrre and he love his lyfe. 1649 Lovel. Loce Lucasta, Coing to Wars iii, I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1661 MARVELL Corr. Wks. 1872-5 II. 71 As you love your own affairs, ... be pleased... to let me know your minds in these points.

b. To have a strong liking for; to be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In the U. S. a frequent vulgarism for like.

c 1200 Trin. Coll., Hom. 99 It ward on eches mind wat mete se he mest lauede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7698 Game of houndes he louede. c 1386 Chaucer Cook's T. 12 He loved bet the Taverne than the shoppe. c 1400 tr. Scereta. Sceret., Gov. Lordsh. 113 plis man ys lycherous, deceyuant, and loufand lecherye. 1432-50 tr. Highen (Rolls) IV. 393 This Nero luffede gretely instruments musicalle. 1611 Bible. Prov. xx. 13 Lone not sleepe, lest thou come to pouertic. 1622 Fleetener Beggars Bish iv. v. I love a fat goose, as I love allegiance. 1690 Locke Him. Und. it xx. § 4 When a Man declares.. that he loves Grapes, it is no more, but that the taste of Grapes delights him. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversat. To Colonel, Don't you love Bread and Butter with your Tea' 1796 Mrs. Glasse Cookery iii. 19 Some love a pig brought whole to table. 1801 Govv. Morris in Sparks Life 8 When a mes with, She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iv. I. 447 The new king, who loved the details of naval business. 1859 Bartlett Diel. Amer., To Love, for to like. 'Do you love pumpkin p

a practice, a state of things) in officier, in others, or in the world generally.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 431 3ef ha nalde leauen bet ha 3et lefd, & hare labe lunien. c 1250 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 28 We mowe. Ilunie bo like Iread ilke] pinkes bat he luned. a 1300 Cursor M. 20114 Ne luned scho nother fight ne striff. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VIII. 25 He., loved well pees and quyet. 1422 it. Scoreta Scaret., Priv. Priv. 122 Euer lowynge ryght and verite. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 122 Thow luiffis treuth, gude Lord. 1653 WALTON Angler xiii. 246 All that hate contentions, and love quietnesse, and vertue, and Angling. 1775 BURKE Corr. (1844) II. 26, I love

firm government. 1902 Edin. Rev. July 84 Universal humanity loves sharp practice.

5. Of plants or animals: To have a tendency to

thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. L. amare,

thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. L. amare, diligere.

1601 Holland Pliny 1. 462 The Pitch-tree loveth the mountains and cold grounds. 1706 London & Wise Retir'd Gard ner 1. xi. 157 Fig-trees. love loose, hot ground. 1760 Brown Compl. Farmer 11. 85 All sorts of pease love limed or marled land. 1774 GOLDSN. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 22 Rubbits are found to love a warm climate, and to be incapable of bearing the cold of the north. 1796 C. Marshall. Garden. xix. (1613) 331 Willow herb. loves moisture. 1866 B. Tanlor Proposal Poems 257 The violet loves a sunny bank.

6. a. Const. inf. To bave great pleasure in doing something. † Also rarely of things (= L. amare, Gr. φιλεῦν) to be accustomed (obs).

ε 1350 Will. Palerna 162 ξe bat louen & lyken to listen and more. 14. Sir Benas (MS. M.) 82 He lovith not with me to rage. 1581 Pettie Guazzq's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 126 Those women that loue not to curle vp their haire roistinglie, but vse to kembe it downe smoothlie. 1601 Holland Pliny 1. 462 The Larch tree. loveth to grow in the same places. 1614 Rallein Hist. World v. iii. \$15, 436 Voung men. lone to seeme wiser then their fathers. 1626 Bacon Sylvas § 703 Salmons and Smelts loue to get into Riuers, though it be against the Streame. 1704 F. FULLER Med. Gymn. (1711) 103 They don't love to be told the Truth, tho it is ever so necessary. 1728-46 Tronston Spring 402 Down to the river, in whose ample wave Their little maiads love to sport at large. 1859 Raetlett Dict. Amer. s.v., '1'd love to hear you wise men talk.

† b. with acc. and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like something to be done. Obs.

rove to nave that Donnet'. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2:1. 246, I love to hear you wise men talk.

† b. with acc. and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like (something to be done. Obs.

¿ 1380 Wyclif Il'ks. 1880) 440 He bouyde hem not to be worldly riche. 1682. T. Flatman Herachitus Ridens No. 74 (1713) II. 205 Our Whigs don't love Justice should be executed without em.

7. To embrace affectionately. (A childish use.)

1877 Habberton Helen's Babies 31, 'I was only a-lovin' you, cos you was good, and brought us candy'. 1889 Harper's Mag. July 271/2 Putting his arms round her neck, the loved'her with his cheek against hers. 1893 Olive Schreiner Story Afr. Farm II. 1. 132 Some pale-green, hairy-leaved bushes... meet over our head; and we sit among them, and kiss them, and they love us back.

8. Comb.: love-and-tear-it dial. [corruption of Lavatera], the tree mallow, Lavatera arborea; † love-man, cleavers, Gallium Afarine; † love-

8. Comb.: Iove-and-tear-it dial. [corruption of lavatera], the tree mallow, Lavatera arborea; †love-man, cleavers, Galium Aparine; †love-pot a., drunken.

1598 Plono, Philantrope, the herbe goose-grasse or lone man. 1611 Pial., Berghinellare, to gad abrode a gossoping as a pratting lone-pot woman. 1611 Cotor, Rieble, Cleauer, ... Lone-man, Goose-grasse. 1880 Adellatus Sartoris Past Hours 11, 55 'Love-and-tear's 1'—the name .. down in our part of the world for .. the malle v. † Hove, v.² Obs. Forms: 1 lofian, 3 Orm. lofenn, 4 louve, 4–5 loove, lof'(e, Sc. loyf, 4–6 love, Sc. lowfe, 5 lowf, 5–6 Sc. loif(e, 6 loave, Sc. lowff, loff. [Ole. lofian —OS. lobon (Dn. loven, Oll G. lobon, lobén (MllG., mod.G. loben), ON. lofa (Sw. lofva, Da. love):—OTeut. lotôjan, ajjan, f. *lobo-praise: see Loff.]

1. trans. To praise, extol.

a 1000 Cwadmon's Gen. 508 le zehyrde hine hine dead & word lofian on his leohte. c 1200 Okmis 3,484 Menn sholldenn enawenn himm & lofenn himm & wurrhenn. a 1300 Cursor M. 18487 Loues nu vr lauerd dright. 14. How Good Wife tanght Dan. 140 (in Barbour's Bruce, etc. 529) Loyf all leid, and no man lak. 1456 Sia G. Haye Law Arms (S. T. S.) 27 He was lift, and lovit, and honourit throught all the warld. c 1470 Henry Wallace xi. 1460, I yow besek, .. Quha will nocht low, lak nocht my eloquence. 1513 Douglas Amis (S. T. S.) 27 He was lift, and lovit, and honourit throught all the warld. c 1470 Henry Wallace xi. 1460, I yow besek, .. Quha will noch low, lak noch my eloquence. Sine so for to loife and magnify. 1535 Coverdale Ps. evi. 32 They wolde exalte him in the congregation of the people, & loane him in the seate of the elders. a 1586 Montgoniese Misc. Poems 1. 1 Luiffaris, leif of to loif so hie 3our ladyes. 2016 logo. Ps. (Th.) lxx. 21 Mine weleras zefeod, wynnum loiad. c 1470 Henryson Fables in. xxx. in .lnglia IX. 360 To loif and le that settis thair haill delite. c 1475 Kanf Coilgan 87 For first to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter 10 Love, praise overmeke, or commend.

2. To appraise, estimate or state

value of.

1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 213 be sultere loved his bing dere...

De beger bet litel har fore. c1440 Promp. Part. 314/2 Lovon, and bedyn as chapmen, licitor. c1460 Towneley Myst. xx. 230 Now, Judas, sen he shalbe sold How lowfys thou hym?

1530 Palser. 614/2, I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell... Come of, howe moche love you it at?

Love, variant of Lor, Loove; obs. f. Loor, Luff. Loveache, Ioveage, obs. ff. Lovage 1.

Love-apple. Also apple of love. [tr. F. pomme d'amour, G. liebesaffel. (A 16th c. example in Lacurne refers to the use of the fruit as a philtre; but possibly this notion may have been suggested by the name.)] The fruit of the Tomato, Lycobut possibly this notion may have be signed by the name.)] The fruit of the Tomato, Lycopersicum esculentum. + Formerly also applied to the Brinjal, Solanum esculentum.

1578 Lyte Dadoens in Ixxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amoris or Raging Love apples. 1597 Gerarde Herbal in U. § 5. 275 The apple of Loue is called in Latine. Poma Amoris. 1604 E. Geimstonel D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv.

xxi. 294 There is at the Indies any good thing that Spaine brings foorth...s.. Becangenes, or apples of love,...vetches, and finally whatsoever groweth heere of any profite. 1707-12 MORTIMER Husb. (1721) II. 211 Apples of Love. 1783 MARTIN Rousseau's Bot. xvi. (1795) 201 Tomatos or Love. Apple...is also admitted to the table and eaten with impunity. 1825 Greenhouse Comp. I. 235 Baron Tschoudi...informs us that he has grafted the love-apple on the potatoe. allusively. 1812 H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr., Living Lustres, I mean the love-apples that bloom in the eyes.

Towe-hird. A diminutive bird of the parrot

Love-bird. A diminutive bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the West African Lovebird, Agapornis fullarius, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. The name is also missed to the street of the street of the name is also missed. The name is also given to the other its mate. species of the genus Agapornis; to several American species of Psittacula; and to certain small

can species of Psittacula; and to certain small Australian Patrakeets, esp. Euphema undulata, 1595 Lyty Woman in Moon v. i. 105 He gine thee. Loue birdes whose feathers shalbe beaten gold. 1841 Penny Cycl. XIX. 92/2 The latter [Agapornis], a ready example of which occurs in the Lovebirds, was separated from Psittacula. 1860-1 Thackeray Lovel iv. (1869) 214 Unless they are two behind a carriage-perch they pine away, I suppose, as one love-bird does without his mate. 1886 MISS BRADOON Fatal Three 1. ii, A pair of Virginian love-birds were twittering in their gilded cage. 1897 BLACKHORE David Xviii 179 A pair of what are called 'lovebirds', of whom, if one hops the final twig, the other pines into the darkness and dies.

Tovechild A child born out of wedlock.

the final twig, the other pines into the darkness and dies.

Love-child. A child born out of wedlock.

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON Nuns of Descri II. 10 Miss Blenheim being, what in that country is denominated, a love-child.

1820 SHELLEN Hymn to Mercury xxxviii. 6 And where the ambrosial nymph. Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury.

1880 G. D. Leble Lett. to Illarea xxi. (1893-140 Many of the little children. called themselves 'love children'. 'Plense, sir, she's a love child.' 1894 Froude Frasmus i. 2 Legend says that Erasmus was what is called a love-child.

¶ allustvely.

1884 Synonds Shaks. Predecess. xv. 618 No sane critic will maintain that the 'Jew of Malta' was a love-child of its maker's genius.

† **Lovecop, lu fcop.** Obs. [? a. ON. *lofkaup, f. lof licence, leave + kaup purchase.] Some kind

f. lof licence, leave + kaup purchase.] Some kind of local market-duty.

1278 in Jeake Charters Cinque Ports (1728) 11 Et quod habeant Infangtheff. Et quod sint Wreefice & Wittfree, Lastagefree, & Lovecopefree. 1299 in Harrod Deeds & Rec. King's & Lovecopefree. 1299 in Harrod Deeds & Rec. King's & Lovecopefree. 1274 thid. 83 Lovecopefreentioned with tronage and measurage]. 1887 Times 27 May 11/4 [Law Cases.] A decree had been agreed upon the effect of which would be to declare his Royal Highness. entitled. to a moiety of the custom or duty of 'lofcop', that is, to one moiety of the duties levied specifically upon corn, grain, or seeds exported by water from the port. of Lynn.

Loved (loved, loved), a. Also 3-4 lovid, Sc. 4-5 lowit, luffit, 5 lufyd, lwfyt, 5-6 lowyt, buffit, 6 luvit, 6-7 lovit, (a arch. lovite). [f.

luifit. 6 luvit, 6-7 lovit, (9 arch. lovite. [f Love v.1 + -ED].]

1. In senses of the vb.; in attributive use now

1. In senses of the vb.; in attributive use now chiefly poet., exe. with prefixed adv. as dearly-loved, much-loved; ordinarily superseded by Beloved.

a 1300 Cursor Jl. 10416 pis lened was o mixel prise, Loned and lered, bath war and wise. e 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (John Bightist) 322 piss is my luffit sone & dere. e 1470 Henry Il allace vut. 1639 O lowit leid, with worschip wys and wicht. 1513 Douglas Finch II. xiii], 46 Thy weping. Only lik thou makis for thi luifit. Crewsay. 1590 Spenser F. O. In. ii. 46 To compas thy desire, and find that loved knight. 1621 G. Sandys Oriul's Met. vi. (1632) 209 In loued lakes they strine. 1706 Rowe Ulyses v. Wks. 1747 I. 407 I'll fly, as I have sworn For thy lov'd sake, far from the Sight of Man. 1750 Gray Elegy (1st draught) of Thy once loved haunt, this long deserted shade. 1866 M. Arnold Thyrsis xii, Many a dingle on the loved hill-side.

b. absol. or s6. A person beloved.

1435 MISYN Fire of Love II. viii. 87 Per spekys be lufyd to be hart of be lufar. 1596 Spenser F. Q. iv. v. 29 Britomart. Upon her first adventure forth did ride, To seeke her lov'd. 1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. II. v, By what Pre-established Harmony of occurrences did the Lover and the Loved meet one another in so wide a world? 1898 G. Mereottin Orles Fr. Hist. 51 This loved and scourged of angels.

2. Sc. In royal and feudal documents, prefixed to personal names or designations; equivalent to

to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters.

to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters.

'Often with plural ending.

1460 Charters etc. Peebles (1872) 135 Our lwfyt burges then Smayll. 1461 Ibid. 140 Our luffit burges and nychtbur Andro Mylner. 1543 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844 1. 180)
Thair lowyt seruitour, Maister Edward Menzes. 1545 Ibid. 217 To our louitis cousingis, builzeis, counsale, and communitie of Abirdene. 1637 Sc. Prayer Bk. Proclam., Charles. 10 our Lovits Messengers. 1868 Act 31 § 32 Viet. C. 101 Sched. (Q Q), ('Form to be used under this Act'.] It is humbly shown to us by our lovite A. B., complaner, against C. D. [etc.].

Loved, obs. form of Loafed.

1597 Gerarde Herbal II. xxxxi. § 5. 246 There is another sort of Cabbage or loued Colewoort.

† Loveday. Obs. Forms: see Love sh. and Day. [tr. med. L. dies amoris (Du Cange).]

1. A day appointed for a meeting with a view to the amicable settlement of a dispute; hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting.

2120 S. Eng. Leg. I. 445/510 Ofte huy nonen louedai; ake bet contek euere i-laste. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love I. ii. (Skeat) I. 95 Moste of all, maked I not a louedaie, bitwene God and mankind? 1390 Gover Conf. 1. 39 Helle is full cf. assembly of Gods 692 Fyghters, brawlers, brekers of lofedayes. 1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 70 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas [a Beecket].

1519 HORMAN Vulg, vii. 66b, He is more redy to make a fraye than a lone daye. 1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. I. i. 491 This day shall be a Lone-day Tamora. 1655 Fullea Waltham Abb. 9 The Townsmen. desired a Love-day.

attrib. 1502 ARSOLDE Chron. (1811) 95 Also ye shal be no loueday maker.

2. nonce-use. A day devoted to love-making.
1590 GREENE Mourn. Garm. (1616) D 3 b, Oft hane I heard my liefe Coridon report on a lone-day, When bonny maides doe meete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

Love-drink. A drink to excite love; a philtre.
c1320 Sir Tristr. 1710 Sche tok bat loue drink. 13.
Minor Poents fr. Vernou MS. liv. 167 A loue-drynke I asked of be. c1386 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 754. That for he sholde alwey yp-on bire thynke, She yaf him swich a manere loue drynke, That he was deed, er it were by the morwe.
† Love-druny. Obs. [f. Love sb. + DRU(E)RY.
Cf. love-amour, Love sb. 16.] a. Love, love-making, courtship: = DRUERY 1. b. A love-token or keepsake: = DRUERY 1.

making, courtship: = DRUERY 1. b. A love-token or keepsake: = DRUERY 2.
a. c 1300 Hawelok 195 Til bat she were tnelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And bat she coupe of courteysye. Gon, and speken of luue-drurye. c 1386 CHAUCEA Sir Thopas 184 Of batalile and of chiualry And of ladyes loue drury Anon I wol yow telle.
b. 13. K. Alis. 7610, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis v. x. 48 A Sidoun steid. quham Dido..gaif hym in luif drowry [L. pignus amoris]. 1550 Lynosany Sgr. Meldrum 1003 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowre, Ane Ring set with ane riche Rubie.

Lovee ([v:vir]). nonce-vvd. [f. Love sb. + -EE 1.]

A recipient of love.

A recipient of love.

1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) VI. xi. 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple.

18...

LAOY C. Linosay in Academy 20 Jan. (1894) 49/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee, ... played their parts to perfection.

Lovee, variant of Lovey.

Love feast. Eccl. Antiq. Used as a rendering of Gr. ἀγάπη, Eccl. Latin AG VPE. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in

the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the cucharistic celebration.
1580 Hollybano Treas. Fr. Tong, Agape, a love, banquet 12 read love banquet, or feaste that was vsed in the Primitive Churche.
1610 T. Goown Moses & Aaron 1.20 Their Love-feasts. .. now antiquated thorowout Christendome.
1737 WATHELANO Eucharist 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-feast and the Eucharist, tho distinct, went together.
1881 N. T. (R. V.) 2 Pet. ii. 13 Revelling in their love-feasts while they feast with you.
1902 Expositor Aug.
126 In 2 Peter the feasts are Christian love-feasts.
2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the Agape of the early church.

sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the Agape of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water, and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation, 1738 Wester Wiks. (1872), 1.9 That on the Sunday sevennight following be a general love-feast. 1761—Trail. 19 July, The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807-8 W. Inving Salmag. (1824) 144 She.. was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1833 Nation (N. V.) 19 Jan. 44 h On the evening of in-inguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'. Ilence **Love-feaster**, one who participates in a

1749-51 LAVINGTON Enthus, Meth. & Papists (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Aganetae or landford

1749-51 LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Agapetae, or love-feasters.

Loveful (lavvid), a. [F. Love 50, t-Feul.]

† 1. Regardable with love; lovable. Obs.
1382 Wyclif Eccl. xv. 13 The Lord hateth al cursing of errour, and it shall not ben looneful [Vinlg. amabile] to men dredende hym. 1596 R. L[INCHE] Diella etc. F 7 h, His loue-ful face is now her soules sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now rare.
2. Abounding in love. Now rare.
3 1225 Ancr. R. 222 So lufful & so reoudful is hire heorte. 1598 Sylvester Du Bartas II, ii. III. Colonies 505 The evertasting Voyce Which now again re-blest the love-full choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 R. Symones Diary Civ. War (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a loveful maid there's any heaven but he. 1854 H. STRICKLAND Trar. Th. & Fancies 87 Cheerful, hopeful, loveful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear.

Love-knot. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in

Love-knot. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also. a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf. true love knot. c1386 Chaucer Prol. 197 He hadde of gold ywoght a fulcurious pyn: A loue knotte in the gretter ende ther was, 1588 Marston Pizmal, 111, 149 His windows strowd with somets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots, 1842 Tennyson Talking Oak 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 W. Jones Pinger-ring 371 The circular box on the top. contains a sort of love-knot.

b. fig. and allusive.
1393 Langle P. P. C. xviii. 127 Lyf, and loue, and leaute in o by-leyue and lawe, A loue-knotte of leaute and of Icel by-leyue. a 1585 Sidney Arcadia III. (1590) 263 b. If it were a bondage, it was a bondage onely knitte in loue-knots. c 1600 F. Davison Ps. cxxxiii. in Fair S. P. Fliz. (1845) II. 328 Where this love-knot remaines vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

Love-lay. Chiefly foct. A love-song.

blisse doth send.

Love-lay. Chiefly foct. A love-song.

a 1400-50 Alexander 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 FARFAX Tusso XVI. XIII, A woondrous bird.. That in plaine speech sung louelaies loud and shrill. 1830 Tennyson Dualisms Poems 145 Two bees. Hum a lovelay to the westwind at noontide. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) I. 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and ehvning proverbs.

Loveless (loveles), a. [f. Love sb. + - LESS.]

1. Having no love; a. not feeling love; b. not

1. Having no love; a. not feeling love; b. not loved.

?1311 Pol. Songs (1839) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loveles. 1362 Langle. P. Pl. A. v. 98 Thus I line loueles lyk a luther dogge. 1390 Gowea Conf. I. 256 Envie, which is loveles, And Pride, which is lawles. Ibid. 111. 362 Sche which deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly Schewick deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly Schewick deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly Schewick deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly Schewick deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly Schewick deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly Schewick deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 Barly R. V. Long was the combat doubtfull, that loue with loue did fight To leave the master louelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 Shellow Park J. Laft 1512 Barly Bar

Love-letter. A letter written by a lover to

Love-letter. A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments. [a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 283 A swete iness pu oppnes me pin herte for to cnawe witerliche and in to reden trewe luue lettres.] 1598 Straks. Merry W. 11. i. 1 What! haue! scap'd loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1622 MABER tr. Aleman's Gueman a'Alf. 11. 260 A loue-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich 16 Mar., I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 Miss MITFORD VILlags Ser. 1. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year .. without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter. 1901 Blacken. Mag. Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love-letters.

Love-lies- a -bleeding. The garden-plant Amaranthus candatus, having a long drooping

Amaranthus candatus, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied dial. to some other plants (see E.D.D. and W. Som. Gloss.).

[c 1610 Beaum. & Fl. (title) Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding.] 1654 S. Blank Comft. Gardeners Fract. 57 Princes-feathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1655 Rea Flora 11. ix. 185 This [Amaranthus] is called by-ome Country women, Love lies a bleeding. 1760 J. Lee Introl. Bot. App. 318. 1809 Campbell. O'Connor's Child xvi, And cherish, for my warrior's sake—'The flower of love lies bleeding'. 1842 Wordsw. Love lies bleeding i You call it 'Love lies bleeding', —so you may, Though the red Flower, not prostrate, only droops.

**Taovelihead [Involubed]. rare. [f. Lovely a. + -Head.] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 concr.

Lovelihead (hvvlihed), rare. [1. Lovelly a. + Held.] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 concr. 1633 B. Josson Underwoods xeiii. Epithalaminm xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betweene you and your Lovely-head. 1831 Rossetti Ball. 4. Sons. xcvi. 253 As thy love's death-bound features...alway keep.. Than all new life a livelier lovelihead.

Lovelike, a. rare. [f. Love 5h. + Like.] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = Lovelly. 1621 Lady M. Wroth Urania 236 Her haire was...of a dainty, and lone-like browne. 1839 Balley Festus (1852) 447 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

things.

11 cince † Love-likely adv., lovelily.

1621 LADY M. WROTH Uravia 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so lone-likely, as all pittied her.

Lovelily (lovelili), adv. Also 4 luflyly, lune-lili, luflely, 5 lonelyly, 6 Sc. lunilelie. [f. Lovely a.+-Ly²] In a lovely manner; †a. in levely manner; †a. in a loving or friendly manner (obs.); b. in a way to

a loving or friendly manner (obs.); b. in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

21300 Cursor M. 2558: Suete iesu!...al luncilii bon vs lere be to lune wit sothfast rede. 1375 Barbour Bruce xvii. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa luflely. 72 1400 Morte Arth. 2292 Bot sir Arthure. Laughte hym vpe fulle lonelyly with lordlyche knyghttez. 1596 Dalkwaille tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. x. 459 Eft. r be the burgesses of Edinburgh verie lunilelie, and honorablie was receiuet. 1671 H. M. tr. Erasm. Collog. 245 Moreover, how lovelily do the Graces cling to one another. 1763 Churchille Duellist n. Poems 1769 II. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovilly stern, possess'd a place. 1813 Byron Br. Abydos i. ii, Solvelily the morning shone. 1897 Academy 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bowery lunchness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovelily beautiful.

Loveliness (lavvlines). [f. Lovely a. +-NESS.]

Loveliness (levelines). [f. Lovely a, +-ness.] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; + lovableness.

† lovableness. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thynge may be like in fayrhed & luflynes & in kyndnes. 1535 Covernate Song Sol. vi. 4 Thou art pleasaunt (o my loue euen as louelynesse itself. c. 1600 Shaks. Sonn. iv. Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 Cone On Litt. 395a, For a farewell to our jursprudent, I wish unto him..the lovelinesse of temperance, the stability of fortitude letc.]. 1637 Baxters 128 Catholick Love to all Christians. proportionable to their several degrees of loveliness. 1741 Richardson Pamela I. Introd. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Loveliness. 1816 Byron Ch. Har. III. axiv, Checks., which but an hour ago Blush'd at the

praise of their own loveliness. 1818 Krats Endym. 1. 2
A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its loveliness increases.
1884 Pae Enstace 8 It was a face of surpassing loveliness.
b. pl. Lovely qualities, traits of loveliness. rare.
1790 G. Walker Serm. II. xxi. 131 Let us adopt. into
the rule of our lives, all the lovelinesses, which compose the
character of the disciple of Christ.

Loveling (loveling). rare. [f. Love sb. or v.!
+-ling.] ? A lovely creature; ? an object of love,
a 'darling'.
1606 Sylvester Du Barlas II. iv. II. Maguif. 692 These
frolick lovelings fraighted Nests do make The balmy Trees
o'r-laden Boughs to crack. 1853 Miss E. S. Shepparo
Ch. Auchester II. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my loveling
went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc.]. 1882 J. Payne 1001
Nts. I. 155 Upon the imperial necks she walks, a loveling
bright.

Lovelock (lovelok). [f. Love sb. + Lock sb.1] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl

or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 LNLY Midas III. ii. 43 Wil you haue...your loue-locke wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders? 1628 PRINE (IIII/E) The Vinlovelinesse of Love-lockes.

1840 MARRYAT Poor Jack i, Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1840 M. GRIEFITHS. Secrets Prison 110. II. IV. ii. 63 Bandoline, which she used in making love-locks to adorn her fore-bead and her temples. line, which she used in making love-locks to adorn her tore-head and her temples.

**ransf. 1886 Maxwell Gray Silvace Dean Maitland 1. i.

12 Each [cart.] horse were his mane in love-locks.

Love-longing. The longing felt by those

Love-longing. The longing left by those who are in love.

a 1300 Cursor M. 24629 Par lai i in mi luue langing. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 61 A suete love-longyage myn herte thourh out stong. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 493 To Alison now wol I tellen al My loue-longing. 1522 World & Child (Roxb.) Aij b, And in loue longyage my harte is sore sette. 1593 Drayton Sheph. Garl. viii. (Roxb.) 117 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in loue-longing fell. 1882 Child Ballads 1. 23/1 An elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

Love-lorn, a. Forsaken by one's love; forlow or wining from love

Love-lorn, a. Forsaken by one's love; for1634 Milton Comus 234 Where the love-lorn Nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 Collins
Orde to Simplicity 16 By her for, the nightingale whose
lovelorn wee fetc.]. 1768 Sir W. Jones Solima Poems (1777)
5 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove. 21795
COLLENDED To Nightingale 1 Sister of love-lorn poets,
Philomel! 1810 Scott Lady of L. vi. i, The love-lorn
wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 Longu. Mag.
Aug. 334 Some love-lorn thrush serenaded his mate.
11ence Lovelornness, love-lorn condition.
1864 Geo, Eliot Romola Ixi, It was the story of that fair

1863 GEO, ELIOT Romola Ixi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 R. A. King Leal Lass I. xi. 210 His love-larnness, his sense of self-importance.

Lovely (lovvli), a. Forms: see Love sb. and -LY!. [OE. luftic, f. lufu Love sb. + -lic -LY!.]

-LY¹. [OE. luflic, f. lufu Leve sb. + -lic -LY¹.]
+1. Loving, kind, affectionate. Obs.
c 1000 Sax. Leechd, III. 190 Mona se twelfta on eallum weoreum nytlic ys..cild acenned god luflic, c 1200 Trin.
Coll. Hom. 5 For þanne beð no man siker ar he ihere þat lufliche word of ure louerd ihesu cristes swete muðe Cumeð 3e ibletsede. a 1225 Amer. R. 428 Swich ouh wunninone lore to beon—luuelich & liðe. a 1300 K. Horn 484 Seie ich him hiseche Wijb loueliche speche þat he adun falle Bifore þe king. a 1300 Cursor M. 13260 He sermund wit his loueli spek, And heild mani þat war seke. c 1374 Chaucek Anel. & Are. 142 For sheo to him so lovely was and trewe. c 1400 Laud Tray Bk. 565 And welcomed hen with louely chere. 1533-9 T. Sr. Aubus in Lisle Papers XIII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovely recommendations. 160e Narcissus (1893) 129 Wee are.. the kings owne lovely subjects.
+ b. Amorous. Obs.
1470-85 Malony Arthur vii. xxi. 246 And they had

(1833) 129 Wee are. the kings owne lovely sublects.

† b. Amorous. Obs.

1470-85 Maldow Arthur vii. xxi. 246 And they had goodely langage & louely countennunce to gyder. 1556 Aurelio & Isad. (1608) Aij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, soudenly. hurned for her. 1587 M. Grove Pelop's & Piliph. (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Louer,... to disswade him from this louelie follie. 1592 Livix Midas in: iii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too louely. Sua. Nay let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will letc.]. 1590 Shars. etc. Pass. Pilgr. iv, Sweet Cytherea. Did court the Lad with many a louely looke.

† c. Friendly, amicable. Obs. (? Sc.)

1409 in Exch. Rolls Scotl. IV. ccx, [Thai] sal nocht tak that caus furth bot in lufely manere as the lach will. a 1649 Dremm. of Hawtii. Pilst. Scot. (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table. he was freely dismist.

2. Lovable; worthy of love; suited to attract love. Obs. exc. with etymological allusion.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Spelman) laxxiii. 1 Hu luftice [Vulg. quam dilectal] zeteld din. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 389 Quhen he wes blyth, he was lufty. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione In. Iv. 131 Louely fader, it is worby but bis houre bi seruaunt suffre samwhat for be. 2513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1443 But, moost louely father I pray you bertfully Take no dysplesure. a 1386 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1590) 66 Being beloued in all companies for his louely qualities. 1638 Junits Paint. Ancients 192, 1 am almost lot to say it, (sayth Quintilian) because it may be mistaken that shamcfastnesse is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 G. Whith Serm. (1853, Though God be. more lovely than Man, yet 'tis more natural and easy... fur us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 Landow Ct. Tutian t. iii, What we love Is laveliest in departure! 1846 Ruskin Mod. Paint. II. III. II. 1. v. § 12 If his mind be. sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. Lovable or attractive on account of beauty; beauliful. Now wi

beautiful. Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: Ex-

quisitely beautiful.

a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16635 Pai spitted on his luueli face. 13...

Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 52 Pe louelokkest ladies hat euer lif haden.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 690 Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, And comly of shap, lufly and fayre. c 1420 Auturs of Arth. 162 My lyre als the lely, lufely to syghte.

1590 MARLOWE 2nd Pl. Tamburd. 1. iii, This lovely boys, the youngest of the three. Ibid., Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperors both. 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Induct. i. 67 Til the teares. Like emilous flouds ore-run her louely face.

1720 Mas. MANLEY Power of Love (1741) I. 22 The Brother was not only more luvely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 B. STAR tr. Mlle. de St. Phale vii. 220, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1751-2 Freeding Covent chard. Ynnl. No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies. Covered their lovely necks.

1801 Coleninge Christabel II. 507 He bids thee come without delay. And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 Flor. Montgomery Tany 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or sb. † Also pl.

c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 397 Withe a launce one loft bat lovely cone lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay.

c 1470 Gagros & Gaw. 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luffyis of lyre. 1652 Bensowes Theoph. To my Fancy, Should one Love knot all lovelies tie. 1753 Hugarett Anal.

Beauty xi, 81 Tho' the lovely seems likewise to have been as much the sculptor's aim. 1786 Coweer Let. to Unwin 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 E. FitzGerald tr. Omar xxi. (1890) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest.

b. said of inantimate things.

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 692 As quo says lo 301 louely yle, pou may hit wynne if bou be wyste. c 1400 Land Troy Bh.

b. said of inanimate things.
13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 692 As quo says lo 30n lovely yle, pou may hit wynne if bou be wyste. c 1400 Land Troy Bk. 4193 Day is dawed and is day, It was a lovely morn. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1541 Was never sython under son Cite so large, . Non so luffy on 10 loke in any lond oute. c 1403 Crakow & Night. 72 They coude that servyce al by rote; Ther was many a lovely straonge note. c 1560 A. Scott Pecus (S.T.S.) xix. 33 Name may.. in to þat løfly bour Mak residens. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Traw. 79 See how mischiefe appeares in a lonely and undistempered Scene. Ibid. 214 Corall, white and lovely. 1708 Burnst Lett. (ed. 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 M. Arnold Thyrsis iii, And that sweet city with her dreaming spires. Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 Q. Victorata More Leaves 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not he seen.
C. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty.

Gee also sense 2.)

1805 SOUTHEY Eeth. (1856) 1.315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. \$a 1851 Mrs. SHERWOOD POOF Burruff 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1861 J. Edmond Childr. Ch. at Home iii. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

A. Hold of the mean recoverying of enthusiastic landa-

may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1861 J. Eddono Childr. Ch. at Home iii. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. collog.

1614 Markham Cheap. Husb. (1623) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so louely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 Walton Angler iii. 73 Come lets to supper. Come my friend Coridon, this Troutlooks lovely. 1681 Chethlam Angler's Vadem. iv. § 21 (1680) 53 Tis a lovely Bali for Winter, and Spring. 1860. C. Pathore Faithful for cver III. i. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1872 Geo. Ellor in Cross Life III. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

† Lovely, adv. Obs. Forms: see Love sb. and 1.172. [OE. luftlee, f. luftu Love sb. + -lice -Ly 2.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately.

c897 K. Ælffer Gregory's Past. Pref. 3 Ælfred kyning hated gretan Wærferd biscep his wordum luftice & freondlice. c. 1715 Lamb. Hom. 17 Bide hine luueliche bet he be do riht. c1ao5 Lav. 7802 He. .bus spec wid his folke & luueliche spilede. c 1220 Bestiary 381 in O.E. Misc. 12 Dus is ure louerdes lage luuelike to fillen. c1350 Will. Palerne 975 William was gretliche glad & loueliche hir ponked. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 237 Loueliche heo louted, and lacehed her leue At kynred and cosyn bat heo hed cuere iknawen. 1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. xii. 23 Dame Clemes loked vpon me louely. 1596 Spenser F. Q. 1v. iii. 49 Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad, And lovely haulst, from feare of treason free.

b. Willingly, with joy.

c900 tr. Brada's Hist. tv. xi. (Schipper) 406 Pat he luflice swa dyde. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 133 Euric mon be lusted luueliche godes wordes and laded his lif rihtliche ber efter he scal habben eche lif. a 1300 Cursor M. 9106 Al he tok in godds nam, And thold luueli al bat scam.

2. Lovably, beantifully.

a1400-50 Alexander 426 Alyons heuyd was on-loft louely coruyn. c1430 Freemasonry 706 Alt

Love-making (lv vmēi:kin). Amorous pro-

Love-making (lv·vmēⁱ:kiŋ). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 Merlin 87 Vlfyn is som-what a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1829 Lyrron Devereux 11. ii, I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 Carlue Sarl. Res. (1858) 114 The whole Boroogh, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries.

fg. 1625 Bacon Ess., Truth (Arb.) 500 The Inquirie of Truth, which is the Loue-making, or Wooing of it.

attrib. 1830 Moore Mem. (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bess and I recollected the time when we used, no our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So Love-maker, Love-making a.

1747 Sarah Fielding Fam. Lett. 81 The Conversation of

Fools and general Love-makers. 1868 Browning Ring & BE. vi. 1532, I. bear no more love-making devils: hence!

Love-mate (lvvinët). Also 6 loves-mate.

[f. Love sb. + Mate sb.] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 Stanyhurst Æneis iv. (Arb.) 108 At my tears showring dyd he sigh?..dyd he yeeld ons mercye toe loouemate?

1591 Greene Farew. to Fallie and Ded. (1677) A3 b, Sweet Companions, and Loue-mates of Learning. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. vi. 20 For her her mother Ceres and her Lovesmate did complaine. 1817 Byron Lament Tassov, A Princess was no love-mate for a bard. 1902 Edin. Rev. Oct. 319

The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† Loveness. Obs. rave—! [irreg. f. Love sb. + -NESS.] Love.

+ NESS.] Love.

a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 285 Tac hit to be nu leve lif wid treowe luuenesse.

Lover 1 (lovo). Forms: a. 3,5 luffer (e, 4-6 lufer, 4 lufere, lovere, luver, 5 loufer, lovare; 1ufer, 4 lufere, lovere, luver, 5 loufer, lovare;
Sc. 4-5 lufare, 4-6 luffar, 4 lyffar, 5 lufar, 6, 8
luver, 6 luvar, luvear, luwair. luff(far, 7 luiver. β. 4 (8,9 dial.) lovier, 4 loviere, lovyere, 4, 5, 8 lovyer, 8 loveyer, 4- lover. [f. Love z. 1 + ER 1.] One who loves.
1. One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another: a friend or well-

tion or regard towards another; a friend or well-

tion or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. Now rare.

a 1340 Hamfole Psaller i. 1 His verray lufers folous him fleand honur. e 1400 Destr. Tray 5277 He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) VIII. 231 The luffers of seynte Edmund were displeasede with hym greeley berfore. e 1485 Digby Hyst. (1828) 11. 800 He ys bi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 Sir R. Sntton's Will in Churton Life App. 543 Make a new feoffment to ten persones of my lovers and frends. 1535 Coverdale i Sam. Contents whit, Ionathas and David are sworne louers. 1598 B. Josson Ev. Man in Hum. Ded., To. Mr. Cambden. your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. III. ii. 49, I slewe my lest Louer for the good of Rome. 1625 Bacon Ess., Friendship (Arb.) 171 Men so Wise, and so Extreme Louers of Themselues, as all these were. 1661 Morgan Sph. Centry 1v. iii. 44. The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you their Brother Lover and fellow. 1760-72 II. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) III. 15 A stranger, but a very warm lover of yours. 1796 Wolfer Tone Audolog. (1828) 147, I made my bow, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1868 W. K. Jonsson Terra Tenebr. 34 The earth was foe to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense.

was foe to him, Let the sen be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense,
c 1300 Cursor M. 20870 Petre was. louer o lauerd, alsua
niter. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Figipciane) 1085 God.,
but syfis mare to his Inferis ban bai cane ask. 1577 St.
Aug. Manual (Longman) 108 God their lover will not take
it flovel away from his lovers against their wils. 1740 C.
Wesley Hymn, Jesu, Lover of ny Soul. 1748 G. White
Serm. (MS.), Every true Lover of God. 1866 J. H. NewMAN Gerontius § 1 Lover of souls! great God! I look to
Thee.

Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured

Champing sex; now (exc. in

Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex; now (exc. in plural) almost exclusively applied to the male.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 236 Leouere me beod hire wunden ben uikinde [MS. C. lufferes] cosses. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 295 [323] O ye loueres bat heybe vpon the whiel Ben set of Fortune. c 1375 St. Leg. Saints xxi. Clement) 453 And hyre enbrash with al his mach, as lyffaris 4th had bene intwyne. c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 80 A louyere, and a lusy Bacheler. 1423 JAS. I Kingis Q. clxxix, Awak! awake! I bring, lufar, I bring The newis glad. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems xiviii. 60 The birds did with oppin vocis cry, 0, luvaris fo, away thow dolly nycht. 1525 LO Berners Proiss. II. xxx. 85 Loyes Rambalte had at Bride a fayre woman to his louer, whome he loued parfitely. 1527 North Grenard's Diall Pr. Gen. Prol. 7.1 He [Nero] counted seuerally al the haires that his louer Pompeia had on her head. 1601 B. Jonson Pottaster u. i. If I freely may discouer, What woulde please mee in my Louer: I woulde haue her faire, and wittle [etc.]. 1606 Sixks. Ant., y CI. v. ii. 298 The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch, Which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 Woman of Honor 111. 52 Now will find few, such desperately true lovyers. 1821 Ilyron Juan m. iii. In her first passion, woman loves her lover. a 1825 Forew Voc. E. Amelia, Lovier, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption. Not peculiar to us. 1847 Exerson Repr. Men. Plato Wks. (Bohm) I. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1885 Burton Arab. Nts. (1881) III. 101 Sne., said. 11 am a lover separated from her beloved.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour.

1611 Break Fer. iii. 1 Thou hast played the harlot with
many louers. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGO Let. to Lady
Kich 20 Sept., A woman looks not for a lover as soon as slie
is married. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 89 She answered, Thy wife has a lover.

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy,

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 Ayenb. 270 Omen ne byednayt. Jouieres of be wordle. 16td., Yet eft be wordle byestre, nor be louyeres of be wordle byed by estre. 1788 Wychle 1 Pet. iii. 13 And who is it that schal anoye 30tt if, 3e ben sueris and louyers of goodnesse. 1508 Grafton Chron. 1.8 Tuball., was a great lover of Musick. 1647 Charenuon Hist. Reb. 1. \$122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 Walton Angeler xxi. (1661) 255 Pics. And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 Home Ess., Parties Gl. Brit. 97 Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth Introd., Freed from the odious presence of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 Longm. May. Oct. 543 The book will be cagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. Comb., as lover-loving adj. Also †lovers' lair Sc., the bed of love; lover's knot = Love-Knot; lover's leap (see Leap sb. 12). Often ap-

plied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (allusive nonce-use), a matrimonial venture.

15.. Littill Interlud 76 in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 316
Lassis. Wald ga to lovaris lair. c1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So luvaris lair. c1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So luvaris lair no leid suld lak. 1592 Lyly Callathea vv. ii. 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Louers knots, because you tyed them. 1800 Malkin Gil Plas x. xii. (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand... To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life-time with a man of honour...then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. Lixxii, While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. ILVI. The river of his History...here dashes itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and, as a mad-foaming cataract, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven. (1874) 1. viii. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot.

† Lover 2. Obs. [f. Love v.²+-erl.] One who praises, an eulogist.

who praises, an eulogist.

a 1340 Hamoue Psalter ix. 24 Pat thynge has man delite to doe in be whilk bai hafe sum louere & nan with takere. Hold. xxi. 33 To be his lufere and louere.

Lover, Loverd e, obs. ff. Louver, Louer.

† **Lovered**, sh. Obs. Forms: 1 lufræden, 3 luuered, 4 lufræden(e, louered, lutrædyn, 4-5 louerede, 5 louerede, loueraden(e, Sc. 4 luferand, 5 lufrant, 5-6 luferent, 6 luifrent. Infraden, f. luf-u Love st. + Ol. réden condition: see RED.] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kind-

feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; Sc. lust.

ε 1000 Lamb. Ps. cviii. 5 (Bosw. T.) Hiz zesetton hatunge for lufræddenne minre. a 1300 Cursor M. 6812 A bird wald thine, His grett luneed, his mikel suine Pat wald sua first vr liknes linf. ε 1325 Metr. Hom. 30 He.. Com to mak him glad and blithe, And his lufredene til him to kithe. ε 1340 Hamfole Prese Tr. xxiv. 3 Thai doe wickidly to get thain the fauour and lufredyn of this warld. ε 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxiv. (Alexis: 160 Quhene he can luk one It, sie luferand he tuk, bat he þare dwelt in body & thocht. a 1425 Cursor M. 1325 (Trin.) Of his sarmoun spek many man And of þe louerede þat he wam. 1456 Six G. Haxi: Law Arms (8.T.S.) 254 A conquest bairn. is callit in the lawis adopcion; that is to say. a conquest harne be favour and luferent. Ibid. 263 A man has despyte at his wyf, for haterent of hir, of the merent of ane othir. 14. How Good Wife laught Dam. 90 tin Barbour's Bruce etc. 528) For nakit lying lufrent will gendir. 1543 Alexid. Keg. (Jam.), The said gudis war fielie geivin... to his said dothir for dothirlie kindness and luferent. 1560 ROLLNED Crt. Venus 1. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and luifrents.

Hence + Lovereden a., beloved; + Loveredenly

Hence + Lovereden a., beloved; + Loveredenly

Hence + Lovereden a., beloved; + Loveredenly adv., in a loving manner.

c1425 Orolog. Sapient. i. in Anglia X. 331/40 Pat I am in alle tymes...so loneradenlye bisye abowte be as bei... I 3af entente onelye to be. Ibid. 375/41 O bis gracyous and loveraden worde.

Lovered (lovoid), fpl. a. [f. Lover! + -ed].]
Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 Shans. Lover's Compl. 320 Who, young and simple, would not be so loner'd? 1879 H. Merivalle in Theatre Nov. 213 The veriest.. minx, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or lovered by the manful Orlando.

Loverhood (lovoihud). [f. Lover! + -hood.]
The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 Hannah Lynch G. Meredith 154 The fluted tenor of romance twangs the guitar of loverhood musically.

Loverless (lovoilés), a. [f. Lover! + -less.]

1091 HANNAH LYNCH G. Meredith 153 The fluted tenor of romance twangs the guitar of loverhood musically.

Loverless (Ipyvales), a. [f. Lover 1+-Less.]

Having no lover, deprived of a lover.
1844 Miss Mittons Village Set. 1. 64 She paid her faithless suitor the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 C. Bronth Villette xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love. 1852 Temple Bar Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless.

Loverlike (Ipyvaloik), a. and adv. [f. Loverlette + Like.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 HULORT, Louerlyke or lyke a louer, amatoric. 1641 MILION Keform. In. Wes. 1851 III. 65 There is no active wherein passes more loverlike contestation betweene Christ and the Soule. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) I. 164 A mere loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1868 Eleanor Sleath Bristol Heiress I. 183, I delight to delineate, with a loverlike minteness, the various. perfections. of Miss Percival. 1894 H. Nisher Bush Girl's Rom. 155 Lover-like he fixed on one star and connected it with maidea.

Loverly (Ipyvali), a. and adv. [f. Lover 1+

Loverly (loverli), a. and adv. [f. Lover 1 + -1.v.] a. adj. Like a lover. b. adv. In the manner of a lover.

mainer of a lover.

1875 J. Payn Halves xxii. H. 182, I only hoshed her lips in loverly fashion. 1886 G. Macdonald What's Mine's Mine & Mine & M. 111. 101 Said the chief abruptly, 'I want only herself!' A very loverly way of speaking. 1887 STEVENSON Misadus, Y. Nicholson ii. 4 The highest point of loverly exaltation. 1890 Temple Bar Nov. 441 He murmured loverly something about 'the light. of her jacinth hair'. Comb. 1885 STEVENSON Pr. Otto iii. 30 They made a loverly-looking couple.

Hence Loverliness.

1879 G. Meredith Egoist I. 154 He fluted away in loverli.

11ence Loverliness.
1879 G. Meredith Egoist I. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossiay.
Lovership (lovelspip). [f. Lover I + -ship.]
The state or condition of being a lover.
1876 G. Dawson Authentic Gosp. v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—I mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.

† Lovertine, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Lover 1, after libertine.] Addicted to love-making.
1603 Dekker, etc. Pat. Grissill Wks. (Grosart) V. 231
These Gentlemen louertine, and my selfe a hater of love.

Loverwise (lovozwoiz), adv. [f. Lover 1 + wise.] In the manner of a lover.

-WISE.] In the manner of a lover.

1872 Howells Wedd. Journ. (1892) 155 They sat down here loverwise. 1884 Rider Haggard Dawn II. i. 3 They journeyed loverwise, with their arms around each other.

Lovery, obs. form of LIVERY, LOUVER.

Loves, obs. pl. of LOAF sb. 1

Loveship. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. Love sb. + -ship.] The action of making love; courtship. a 1500 Piers of Fullham 320 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 13 Loueship goith ay to warke [read wrake], When that presence is put a bake.

Lovesick (lv'vsik), a. [f. Love sb. + Sick a.]

Lovesick (lwwsik), a. [f. Love sb. + Sick a.]
Languishing for or with love.
1530 Palsgr, 317/2 Lovesycke enamowered, enamowric.
1588 Shaks. 77t. A. v. iii. 82 When. he did discourse To
loue-sicke Didoes sad attending eare. 1666—Ant. 8 C.
11. ii. 198 Purple the Sailes: and so purfumed that The
Windes were Loue-sicke with them. 1697 Draven Virg.
1739 A. Nicol. Nature without Art 67 Cure me of this
love-sick fever. 1894 Mrs. Oluphary Hist. Sk. Q. Anne
1. 14 Her great general sighed like n lovesick boy whenever
he was absent from her.

Hence Lovesickness, lovesick condition.

1707 FLOVER Physic, Pulse-Watch to He, by mentioning the Name of Pylas to a sick Woman, found some alteration in her Pulse, by which he discover'd her Love-Sickness. 1874 Spurggon Treas, Dav. Ps. lxxxiv. 2 He had a boly lovesickness upon him.

Lovesome (lovesom), a. Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1-6 lufsum, 3 luffsumm, 3-5 lussum, 3 luvesum, 4 luffsum, lufsoum, lufsome, lussom, lossum, lossom, loovesum, 4-5 lofsom, lufsom, lovesum, 4-6 lovesom, 6 loveseme, lusum, ? luxom(e, lufesum, lufesome, Sc. luifsun, 5-lovesome. [OE. lufsum, f. luf-u Love sh.: sec -some. [The contracted forms lussom, lossom, -um, seem to occur only in sense 2.)]

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire love; lovable.

a 1000 Crist 913 (Gr.) Lufsum and libe leofum monnum to secawianne bone scynan wlite. c 1200 Ormin 3533 Davibess name... it uss tacnebb stang wibb hannd, & luffsumm onn to lokenn. a 1225 Juliana 13 lhesu crist... bat ich on leue & luuie as lcoflukest & lufsumest lauerd. c 1325 Deo Gratias 29 in E. E. P. (1862) 125 A louesum buirde he lithe with-Inne pe worpiest bat ener was. 1430 Hymns Virg, 29 Hise louesum lijf bat alle men sige[n], Ful myldeli he ont gan lete. 1570 Satir. Peons Reform. xv. 33 Thow luifsum Lark & gay Goldspink,... Lat be your heurinly notis. 1676 Etherspoe Man of Mode 11. iii, Wild, witty, lovesome, beautiful and young. 1895 Swinsburne Rosammad III. 60, I know not Aught lovesome save the sweet brief death of sleep.

2. Lovable on account of beauty: lovely beautiful.

2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful.

a 1225 St. Marker. 3 Ant wel hire schal invurthen for hire lussum leor. a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 269 Pu art fursum on leor, bu art al schene. a 1300 Cursor M. 654 A lunesum land at lenger in. a 1310 in Wright Lyrk P. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys, With lilye-white leres lossum he is. Ibid. 51 A hurde of blod ant of bon Never 3ete y nuste non lussomore in londe. c 1320 Sir Vistr. 2816 Ysonde haue bere he wald Loffsum vnder line. c 1374 Chaucur Troylus v. 465 O Infsom lady bryght, How haue ye faren syn bat ye were bere? c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 344 (Douce MS) A lady, lufsom of lote, ledand a kniste. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1215 He saw... Com frabeune a lufsom lyght. 15. in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 326 Fair lufsum lady, gentill and discret. 1820 Scott Monast. xiv, The handsomest, the very lovesomest young man 1 ever saw with sight. 1842 Tensyson Beggar Maid 12 One praised her ancles, one her eyes, One her dark hair and lovesome mien. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. 11. 323 He heard a sudden lovesome song begun.

absol. 13. Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 1814 'Nay...' Quod þat lufsom vnder lyne. 13. E. E. Allit, P. A. 398 Pen sayde þat lufsom of lyth & lere [etc.].

3. Loving, friendly.
c 1200 Oratin 1547 A53 to follshenn sop meocle55c Wibb luffsunnmæddmodnesse. 1566 Drast Horace's Sal. 1. ii. Bb, C 1200 Oratin 1547 A53 to follshenn sop meocle55c Wibb luffsunnmæddmodnesse. 1566 Drast Horace's Sal. 1. ii. Bb, But they, the sillye fonded fooles, ... Do feaste him, for his louesom lone. 1868 Browning King & Bk. Vill. 20 Won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast. 1901 H. C. Wellen Anselm iii. 48 This increasing influence was due to the happy lovesome temper which plays through his letters.

4. Amorous. 2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful.

4. Amorous.

4. Amorous, 1720 Mrs. Mankey Power of Love (1741) 150 Caton, who being naturally Lovesome, put herself in his way at every opportunity, so that he could not help saying soft things to her. 1844 Kinglake Eothervii. (1878) 92 Shrubs that twined their arms together in lovesome tangles. 1883 Longm. Mag. Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter d the dove to the dove.

llence + Lovesomehoad = Lovesomeness. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 5792 (Gött.), I sal paint bring fra pat thralhede, And into a land of lufsum-hede.

† **Lovesomely**, adv. Obs. [f. Lovesome a, + -Lv². (OE, had *lufsumlic* adj.)] Lovingly, affectionately.

tionately.

1200 Ornin 1663 Nohht ne ma33 ben don Allmahhti3 Godd, toeweme, But iff itt he wijb witt & skill & luffsummlike forbedd. a 1225 Juliana 12 [He] seide hire Infsumiche betel, a 1300 Cursor M. 7989 Pan com til him an angel clere, ... And lufsumli to david spak. 1375 Barsour Bruce xvii. 315 Thair capitame Tretit thame sa lusumly. c 1475 Ranf Coilsear 558 His leif at the Coilsear He tuke lufesumly.

Lovesomeness (la vsömnes). [f. Lovesome a. + -xess.] The quality of being lovesome.

a 1000 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 218/34 Delectatio, lust-bærnes, ret lussumnes. 1550 Bale Image Both Ch. viii. Il vij b, They mixed ys truth in falshede, they poysoned the waters, they toke awaye the lonesomnesse of them. a 1568 Bannatyne Poems (Hunter, Club) 657 Weill last with luif-sumnes. 1869 Miss Mulcock Woman's Kingd, Il. 19 [She] was not beautiful... but there was a lovesomeness about her.

Love-song (la vspn). A song of love, an amorous song.

A song of love, an amorous song.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 74 Iesu, thi love is suete ant strong. Tech me, Ihesu, thi love song, With suete teres ever among. 1591 SHARS. Two Gent. II. i. 20 First, you have learn'd. to relish a Loue-song. 1653 WALTON Angler i. 29 Solonon. wrote that. holy amorous love-song, the Canticles. 1833 Tennyson Miller's D. 65 A love-song I had somewhere read. 1883 H. Drummonn Nat. Law in Spir. IV. (ed. 2) 154 The bird. listens to the love-song of its mate.

Love-token (Ivvtowk'n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Love-token (In vtowk'n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Beowulf(Z) 1863 Sceal hring maca ofer hea bu bringan lac & luf tacen. 1590 Shars. Mids. N. 1. 1. 27 Thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd lone-tokens with my childe. 1626 Bp. Hall Contempl., O. T. xx. viii, What Church in the world can show such deare love-tokens from the Almighty as this? 16. Child Maurice xxii. in Child Ballads II. 265/2 For thou hast sent her lone-tokens, More now then two or three. 1836 J. H. Næman in Lyra Apost. (1849) 26 Ves! let the fragrant scars abide Love-tokens in thy stead. 1877 W. Jones Finger-ring 343 He sent two diamond rings, as love-tokens to Mary, Queen of Scots.

† **Lovewende**, a. Obs. [OE. lufwende, f. lufu Love sb. 1 + wende f. wendan to turn. Cf. hål-wende wholesome, hwilwende transitory.] Be-

loved; loving; lovely.

a 1000 Gloss. in Wr.-Wilcker 222/21 Dilectaque rnra, and ba lufwende eardas. c 1000 Sax. Leech. 111. 186 Cild acenned..softest, lufwende. a 1225 Juliana 65 Ich. lunie be to leofmon lunewende lauerd.

Loveword, variant of Lorword Obs.

Love-worth, sb. rare. [f. Love sb. + Worth sb.] Wothiness of love.
c 1611 Charman lliad To Rdr. 85 Homer.. should be belov'd, Who eneric sort of love-worth did containe.
† Love-worth, a. Obs. [f. Love sb. + Worth

.] = next. a 1225 Ancr. R. 112 Ower deorewurde spus, be lunewurde ouerd. a 1225 Intiana 53 Di lunewurde leofmon. a 1240 reism in Lamb. Hom. 127 Alre] inge leoflucest and lune

Tessin in Lame. Hom. 127 shie inge reduces and members windest.

Loveworthy (12 vwd18i), a. [f. Love sb. + Worthy a.] Worthy to be loved.

a 1240 Wolungs in Cott. Hom. 269 Inwid be ane arn alle be binges igedered at eauer muhen maken ani mon luuewurdi to oder. 1621 Lady M. Wroth Urania 289 Nerema, the most lone-worthy of her sex. 1633 W. Strutter Frie Happiness 31 If these small goods be love-worthy, with what a love should we adhere to the fountain-good. 1867 Thermal Lett. (1821) I. 278 It may happen. that ... the child makes the painful discovery that the person whom it most tenderly loves is not loveworthy. 1886 Swinsburne Stud. Shaks, 227 A living god-garland of the noblest earthborn brothers and love-worthiness theaven-born sister.

Hence Loveworthiness.

Direction brothers and love-worthiness heaven-born sister.

II ence Loveworthiness.

1867 Therewall Lett. (1881) I. 278 The perception of His loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. 1895 F. P. Couse in Daily News 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. 1899 F. P. Cobbe in Daily News 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

Lovey (lp'vi). Also lovy, lovee, lovie. [f. Love sb. + -Y.] A term of affectionate address:

= 'Dear love', 'darling'.

1731 Fielding Lett. Writers 1. v, Vou don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. 1764 Footh Mayor of G. 1761.

1731 Fielding Lett. Writers 1. v, Vou don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. 1764 Footh Mayor of G. 1762.

1731 Fielding Lett. Writers 1. v, Vou don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. 1764 Footh Mayor of G. 1762.

1752 Lett. Writers 1. v, Vou don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. 1764 Footh Mayor of G. 1762.

1753 Lett. Sale Lett. Writers 1. v, Vou don't look pretty in it, lovey. 1884 Punch 20 Dec. 294 And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die?

Loveyer, lovier, obs. forms of Lover sb. 1

Loving, vbl. sb. 1 Now rare. [f. Love v. 1 + -1861.] The action of the vb. Love 1.

1754 Loving, vbl. sb. 1 Now rare. [f. Love v. 1 + -1861.] The action of the vb. Love 1.

1755 Sc. Leg. Saints iii. (St. Andrew) 766 Fore, criste, ... 1 3arne our althinge, to be and dwel in bi lovynge. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV. Prol. 544 For she taughte all the craft of fyn louinge. c 1400 Cursor M. 27746 (Cott. Galba) Wreth. of gude luting it brekes be band. 1338 Elyor Dict. Addit, Amatio, a louynge. 1600 Stanks. A. V. L. It. vii. 181 Most frendship is fayning; most Louing, meere folly. 1633 P. Fletcher Poch. Misc. 79 What fool commends a stone for never moving?. Cease then, fond men, to blazeyour constant loving. 1855 Browning One Word More v, Dante. Hated wickedness that hinders loving. 1835 Ap. A. Bences Eros & Psyche May xxii, This was the lover she had lack'd, and she, Loving his loving, was his willing bride.

+ Loving, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. [f. Love v. 2 + 1861.]

Praise, laudation; pl., praises, songs of praise.

1300 Cursor M. 1332 Elyon Thay Brake Forth to sprede pine louenges enerillone. 1373 Brake Fo

louings loud on hight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Lestic's Hist. Scot. 11. x. 343 He did the legacie and office...with sik loseng and comment. 1721 BAILEY, Levilugis, praises, Scotch.

Loving (levin), ppl. a. [f. Love v.1+-ING 2.]

1. That loves; affectionate.

In 16th c. 'your loving friend' was an ordinary form of subscription for letters. 'Our loving subjects' has at various times been a usual phrase in royal proclamations.

c 1000 Elefric Gram. vi. (2.) to Hic amans vir, bes Infienda wer;... hoc amans mancipium, bes Infienda beowa man, a 240 Ureisum in Cott. Hom. 185 Let to loue be... be louende olucerd. 1320 Cast. Love 290 And foure dowghtryne hede this kyng, And to uche he wes lovyng. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1v., 'Thaim that till bym lustand wer, Or kyn, or freynd. C1460 Townley Myst. iv. 102 Now, who would not be glad that had A child so lustand as thou art? c1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. 44 It is youen us and sende us fro our louyng fader. 1513 More in Graston Chron. (1568) 11., 781 A lovyng man and passyng well beloved. 1529 — Let. Wks. 1419/2 At Woodestok... by the hand of Your louing husbande Thomas More knight. 1568 Graffor Chron. 1. 82 They were loving and kinde to him, and he to them. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela 11. 330 They are the honestest, the loveingest, and the most conscientious Couple breatheing. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas v. i. P. 11 They got to be as loving as turtles. 1835 Macaulan Hist. Eng. xvi. 111. 723 He brought that force only for the defence of his person and for the protection of his loving subjects. 1866 J. H. Newman Gerontius § 1 O loving friends, your prayers! Hid., Help, loving Lord! Thou my sole Reinge, Thou.

† b. absol. A lover; one who loves. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14313 Lauerd, o selcut bat es slei, pi lustand pus, qui let bou dei? c1340 HANFOLE Prose Tr. (1866) 3 Fyllys be Instande of gastely joye. c1375 Cursor N. 14597 (Fairt.) Haue I na tome bidder to fare for na wele louande haue I bare.

c. transf. Tending to be closely attached, clinging, adhesive, dial.

ing, adhesive. dial.

1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 148 By this meanes the strawe is made lovinger, and is allsoe kept from growinge on the howses. [Common in mod. dialects: see Eng. Dial.

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Manifesting love; proceeding from love. Hence occas. of persons with respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. to). respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. to). c 1450 Myrc 1697 Louynge serues and godely speche. Agayn enuye ys helpe and leche. 1509 Hawes Past, Pleas. xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 119 Her lovynge countenaunce so hyghe dyd appere, That it me ravyshed. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 39 They continue that louing custome [widow burning] deuoutly to this day. 18. Tennyson Early Spring i, Once more the Heavenly Power. domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1862 Lytron Str. Story II. 177 Faber's loving account of little Amy. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. III. 1303 His finger, pushed their loving way Through cult on curl. 1894 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Introd. 54 He was held in most loving remembrance.

3. Preceded by a 5b., in various comb., as fun-home-money-bleasure-loving.

3. Freeceded by a 50., in various come, as fun-, home-, money-, pleasure-loving.

1726 Swift Gulliver, Lament. Glumdal. 33 That Money-loving Boy To some Lord's Daughter sold the living Toy.

1838 ELIZA Cook Old Dobbin xi, We fun-loving urchins would group by his side. 1871 S. B. James Duty & Doctrine 192 A pushing, eager, pleasure-loving, money-loving age; 1902 Westin. Gaz. 3 June 1/2 The Boer is, above all things a home-loving man.

Loving cup. [Loving ppl. a. 2.] A large drinking vessel, usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents,

each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

1808 [In Minute-bk. of Committee for the Lord Mayor's banquet 9 Nov. (Dr. R. R. Sharpel.]

1812 J. Brady Clavis Calend. (1815) II. 351 The Lord Mayor drinks to you in the Loving Cup. and bids you all heartily welcome.

1827 Hone Every-day Bk. II. 12 The loving cup. is .. passed to the guest on his left hand.

1868 Brewer Diet. Phrase & Fable (ed. 3) 527 In drinking the loving cup, two adjacent persons always stand up together.

1 Loving-kindness (loving-kindness). [f. Lov-ING ppl. a. + KINDNESS. Originally two words; the combination was introduced by Coverdale.] Affectionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

tionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

1535 COVERGALE FS. XXV. 6 Call to remembrannee, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy loninge kyndnesses, which have bene euer of olde. Hid. IXXXIX. 33 Neuerthelesse, my lonynge kyndnesse wil I not viterly take from him. 1554-9 Songs & Ball. (1860) 3 What great lovyng kyndness did God show in thys cace? a 1720 J. ROCHES 19 Serm. (1735) 349

The amiable Attributes of Goodness and Loving-kindness. 1807-8 W. IRVING SAIMAGE. (1824) 144 A lady of unbounded loving-kindness, 1871 Monley Voltaire (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a suprême creator.

Hence (back-formation) Loving-kindly adv.

1840 Lowell Love, A love. that seeth faults, Not with flaw-seeking eyes. But loving-kindly ever looks them down.

† Loving-knot. Obs. = Love-Knot.

c 1883 1st Pl. Feronimo (1605) C iij b, Heere scale the letter with a louing knot.

† Lovingly, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Loving ppl. a. + .tx 1.] Of loving disposition.

1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 222, 1 knaw nane sic as scho is one, Sa trew, sa kynde, sa luiffandlie.

Lovingly (Invinjli), adv. [f. Loving ppl. a. + .tx^2.] In a loving manner.

1398 Trexisa Barth. De P. R. vi. xiii. (1495) 197 Louyngly the man auyseth his wyfe yf she doo amys. 1435 Missw Fire of Love I. vii. 15 To prays god parfytely... louandly to syng in hym. 1535 Coveroale fer. xxxi. 20 Gladly and louyngly will I haue mercy vpon him, saieth the Lorde. 1611 Bible

1 Sam. xx. (chapter-summary), Ionathan louingly taketh his leaue of Dauid. 1641 T. HAYNE Luther 136 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 118 74 We live very lovingly together. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano IV. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly. Lovingness (luvinness (luvinness). [E. Loving ppt. a. + NESS.] The quality or habit of being loving. 1574 tr. Marberal's Apocalities 25 Be thou a patterne to the faithful, in word, in connersation, in louingnesse, .. and in chastitie. a 1586 Sinney Arcadia II. (1590) 115 b. Carying thus in one person the only two bands of good will, louelines & louingness. 1621 Lady M. Wroth Crania 348 Such were her allurements, her sweetnesses, louingnesses [etc.] 1799 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. 1. 297 There is a lovingness of heart about Parr. . which would endear him even without his Greek. a 1859 L. Hont Bk. Sonnet (1867) 1. 66 The very lovingness of his nature. 1865 J. Grotz Moral Ideas viii. (1876) 108 That \$646 ar lovingness which creates, so to speak, a kindred and brotherhood.

b. Used as a mock title of honour.
a 1636 Lynne Case for Spectacles (1658) 91 Instead of the Emperours name. he assumes the Popes person. saving.

a 1636 Lynne Case for Spectacles (1638) or Instead of the Emperours name, he assumes the Popes person, saying, Your lovingnesse wrote to me.

Lovis, -ys, obs. pl. of Loaf sh. 1

Lovy, variant of Lovey.

Lovy, variant of Lover.

Lovyer(e, obs. form of Lover sb.1

Low (lōu), sb.1 Also 3-5, 9 lowe, 6 looe, 7 loe. Cf. Law sb.3 [OE. hlāv, hlūv masc., OS. hlbo (dat. hlbw) grave-mound, OHG. hlbo (MHG. lb) grave-mound, bill, Goth. hlaiv nent., grave (whence hlaiwasnôs pl., graves):—OTeut. *hlnīvoz-, -iz-neut.:—pre-Teut. *kloiwos-, -es-, f. root *klci- to slope: see Lean n and of 1. clīgue bill 3

(whence hlaiwasnôs pl., graves):—OTeut.*hlnivoz-,-iz-neut.:—pre-Teul.*kloiwos-,-es-, f. root*klei-to slope: see Lean v. and cf. L. clīzus hill.]

1. = Law sb.3 1. arch.

Beownif (2.) 1120 Wand to wolcnum walfyra mæst hlynode for hlawe. c1200 Ormin 9205 And illc an lawe and illc an hill Shall milpredd beon and laphedd. c1300 lawebox 1699 po stod hauelok als a lowe Ahoven [bo] bat ber-inne wore. a 1400-50 Alexander 1090 May bou oght, lede, yonder low lift on bi shulder. c1500 Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays, Shearmen & Taylors 218 Harke! I here owre brothur on the looe; This ys hys woise. a 1650 Sir Liouett 70 in Furnivall Percy Folio 1.78 The Gyant lyes vnder yond low. a 1765. Hood & Gy of Gisborne xlvi. in Child Ballads Ill. 93/2 That beheard the sheriffe of Nottingham, As he leaned vnder a lowe. 1847 Mary Howitt Ballads 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, and flung it down from the Low. 1901 Speaker 20 Apr. 77/1 The coarse mendows swell up into rounded or pointed 'lows'.

2. A burial-mound; a tumulus. ? Obs.

a 1000 Boeth. Metr. x. 43 Hwa wat nu bæs wisan Welandes ban, on hwelcum hi hlæwa hrusan beccen. 1686 Plor Staffordsh. 402 A barrow or Low, such as were usally cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Wiggington, Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roman Tumuli.

Low, lowe (15u), 5b.2 Chiefly Sc. and north. Also 3 loghe, 4 lou, (lawhe, lo), 5 logh, (lawe). [a. ON. loge wk. masc. (Da. lue) = OFris. loga:—OTeut. type *logon- (lugon-), pre-Teut. lukón-, cogn. w. MHG-, mod. G. lohe fem.:—OTeut. type *loha (luhâ):—pre-Teut. *likkā, f. *luk- wk. grade of the Aryan root *leuk-: sec Leve, and Light sb.]

1. Flame; a flame, a blaze.

of the Aryan root *leuk-: see LEYE, and LIGHT sb.]

of the Aryan root *leuk-: sec Leve, and Light sh.]

1. Flame; a flanie, a blazc.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 356 Cherubines sweorde... of lai [MS. T2]
lohe]. c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 643 Also hesp & lowe sal gon, So
de flod flet de dunes on. a 1300 Cursor M. 5739 Him
thoght brennand he sagh a tre Als it wit lon war al vm-laid.
340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cousc. 9402 Lowe and reke with stormes
melled. c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1533 Bellenoen Liey I. xvi.
(S. T. S.) 88 His hede apperit (as It war blesand) in ane rede
low. 1631 A. Craice Pilgr. & Hermit 8 The Coale that
mee burnes to the bone, will I blow, Though Liver, Lungs,
and Lights, fly vp in a low. 1785 Berns Vision 1. 39 By
my ingle-lowe I saw... A tight, outlandish Hizzie. 1816
Scott Bl. Dwarf iii, The low of the candle, if the wind wad
let it hide steady. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley iv, A verse
blazing wi'a blue brimstone low. 1892 R. Kipling Barrack-r.
Ball. etc. 126 For every time I raised the lowe That scared
the dusty plain, ... I'll light the land with twain. 1901
Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc. 51 The Dead Candle... A
blue lowe, moving along slowly about three feet from the
ground.

b. Phrases. (To be, set) in, on a low, in a flame

b. Phrases. (To be, set) in, on a low, in a flame, on fire; to put the low to, to set fire to; to take a

on fire; to put the low to, to set fire to; to take a low, to catch fire.

c 1200 Ormin 16185 All alls itt wære all oferr hemm O loghe. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 14692 pe fir, be tonder, be brymston hot, Kyndled on lowe, & vp hit smot. c 1422 Hoccleve Learn to die 703 Whan hat a greet toun set is on a lowe. a 1584 Montoomerie Cherrie & Slae 745 Will flatterit him, ... An set him in an low. 1722 Ramsay Will flatterit him, ... An set him in an low. 1722 Ramsay Three Bonnets II. 103 Soon my beard will tak' a low. 1815 Scott Gny M. X. She la vessel] was .. in a light low. 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 130 A.. boy fell off his chair n' in a low, for the discharge bad set him on fire. 1865 G. Macdonald A. Fordes viii. 25 Ye will have the hoose in a low aboot oor logs.

2. spec. a. A light-used by salmon-poachers. 1814 J. Hodson in J. Raine Mem. (1857) I. 146 For making lows of fish-lights for fishing in the night. 1856 Denham Tracts (1892) I. 315 This used to be done with a low and a leister.

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners.

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners.

1816 in I. H. H. HOLMES Coal Mines Durham, etc. 245.

1865 Trapper's Petil. in Our Coal & Coal-fields 155. Tis

very dark and that smalllow You gave me soon will burnaway.

† Low, 56.3 Obs. [var. of Lough 1.] A lake,

luch river weeter. loch, river, water.

1387 [see Lough 2].

1513 Douglas Æneis xii. Prol. 153

Swannys swouchis throw owt the rysp and redis Our al

thir lowys. 1539 in Rec. Peebles (1872) 57 Woddis, lowis, fischingis [etc.]. [1563 bid. 72 Louchis.]

† Low, sb.4 Sc. Obs. [aphetic f. *allow sb. f. Allow ro.] Allowance, permission.
1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) III. 464 [He] passit hame awa, But lowe or left that tyme of ony wicht.

Low (lon), sb.5 [f. Low 72.4] The action of lowing; the ordinary sound uttered by an ox or cow.
1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 39 The nolt maid noyis vitht mony loud lon. 1599 Stakes. Much. Ado v. iv. 48 Bull Ione, sir, had an amiable low. 1726 46 Thomson Winter 85 The cattle from the untasted fields return, And ask with meaning low their wonted stalls. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. I. III On list ning ears so sweet Fall the mellow low and bleat. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. xxxvii. (1889) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, reveiling in the abundant herbage.

Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. Nanvii. (1883) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, revelling in the abundant herbage.

Low, 8h.6 See Loor (= foot-rot in cattle).

Low (150), a, and sb. Forms: 2-3 lah (inflected lage, 3 lah;h, laih, 3-4 lagh, 4 lagh/e, 3 lohe, louh, 3-4 log(e, 4 loghe, 4-5 lour)(e, (4 lowh, loews), 5 lough, lowae, 3-7 lowe, (6 loe, 7 lo), 4-low. Also Sc. and north, 4-6 lawe, 4, 7 lau(e, 4-5 lauch(t, laweh, 5 lawgh, 6 lewehe, 6-9 leugh(e, 8-9 leugh; see also Laigii. [Early ME. läh (läg.), a. ON. läg-r (Sw. läg, Dal lær) — OFris. löge, löch, MDu. lage, lacch, loge, leech (Du. laag). MHG. lage flat (carly and dial, mod.G. läg.) OE. with different meaning *låge in låglirge (see Lea a.):—OTeut. *lägio- from the root of lie v.!]

A. adj. (Usually the opposite of high.)

I. Literal senses.

1. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall;

1. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall; ittle, short. Now rarely of persons, though still little, short.

commonly said of stature.

little, short. (Now rarely of persons, though still commonly said of stature.

2115 Grave 17 in Thorpe Analecta (1834) 142 pin hus...
bið nineh and lah,... de heleswayes beoð lage, sid-wages unhere. 2120 Ordin 15232 Par wass an bennkinnge lah. 1375 Barbour Brucers vin 380 The vallis of the toune than wer Salaw, that [etc.]. 21420 Pailad, on Husb. 111, 304 Make hem fac. trees] lough in cleuis that decline. 1530 Paison. 452/3, L. make a thyinge so lowe that it be levelly with the grounde. 1558 Galawy Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 8, 388 The said John. 13 bond to make ... ther hut a loe gardinge, not plantinge anny great tres. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 663 Low-shrubs wither at the Cedars roote. 1607 Toesell. Fourf. Beasts. 1658) 474 It is a little low heart. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 10. 1. 250 We shall ... be turn'd... to apes With forcheads villanous low. 1638 Jennes Paint. Ancients 245 Low men love to stand on tiptoes. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trac. 80 Their cowes are low, and their horns grow only skin deep. 1724 R. Workow Life 7. Wodrow (1828) 55 My mother was of a stature rather low than tall. 1771 Sir. J. Reynolds Pisc. 10 (1876) 343 Agesilaus was low, lame and of a mean appearance. 1827 Diskell Vie. Grey vi. viii. V. 95 Her full voluptious growth gave you... the impression that she was somewhat low in stature. 1840 Macalla Vii. Frankey P. II. ix. 183, I do remember the young lady... a dark girl, very low, and without much figure. 1874 Parker Goth. Archit. 1. iii. 56 Early Norman buildings were generally low.

b. Kising but little from a surface. Low relief

b. Rising but little from a surface. Low relief

(a) = BAS-RELIEF 1; (b) = BAS-RELIEF 2.

1711 SHAFTESB Charac. (1737) 111, 380 The low-relieves, and ornaments of columns and edifices. 1901 19th Cent.
July 100 The modelling in low-relief of a life-sized bull in painted terra cotta.

c. Of a woman's dress: Cut so as to leave the

C. Of a woman's dress; Cut so as to leave the neck exposed. So also low neck.

1857 Trollofe Burchester T. xxxvi. (1858) 299 I'm sorry you've come in such low dresses, as we are all going out of doors. 1866 Howells Venet. Life xx. 329 Ladies planted in formal rows of low-necks and white dresses. 1899 Rider Haggard Swallow iii, A lovely lady in a low dress.

2. Situated not far above the ground or some other downward limit; not elevated in position.

4 Formerly prefixed to names of countries or dis-

+ Formerly prefixed to names of countries or districts, denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the comparative Lower), as Low Germany, Low Egypt (obs.). Also Low Country. (Cf. Low Dutch, Low German.)

Low Egypt (205.). Also Low Country. (Cf. Low Dutch, Low German.)

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1761 pe myst dryues bor3 be lyst of the lyste, bi the log medoes. 1382 Wyclf Isa. xxxiv. 9

Turned shuln ben his stremes in to pich, and his lows erthe in to brunston. c 1400 Maundey. (Roxl.) Pref. 3 Egipte be hie and be lawe. c 1400 Destr. Troy 6952 He led hom forth lyuely by a law vale. c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 622 The lauch way till Enrawyn thai ryd. 1509 Hawes Vast. Pleas. xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 183 We were glad when ye had forsaken The lowe vale. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII 250 b, She was laden with much ordinaunce, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe. 1527-87 Hollinshed Chron. 1, 75/1 All alongst the sea coasts of low Germanie. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) II. 38 [They] draw thaim selffis to ane leuche place out of the Inglischemenis sight. 1626 Bacon Systia 8 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the Aire, that is very Low. 1653 R. Sanders Physiogn. 221 The second Cardinal house is the fourth, called the low heaven. 1707 Chamberlank St. Gt. Brit. III. iii. 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1744 Berrelley Siris § 25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar. 1796 Coleridge Destiny of Nations 19 In this low world Placed with our backs to bright reality. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 47 Orfordness, a low beach running out into the sea.

b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon.

1676 WALTON & COTTON Angler II. ii. (1875) 228 The sun grows low. 1801 CAMPRELL Hohenlinden 1 On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. 1811 A. SCOTT Poems 8 (Jam.) The moon, lengh i' the wast, shone bright. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 598 The third day... Made a low splendour in the world. 1889 'ROLF BOLDER-woon' Robberty under Arms xvi, There was a low moon.

C. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only traditative.

C. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only predicative. + Formerly also absol.

crists Sidgreiman Poems (E. F. T. S.) v. 329 Pat body bat he tok of hys ozen, Hou mytte hyt ligge amang le logen.
1808 Byron (title) And wilt thou weep when I am low?
1826 Scort in Croker Papers 19 Mar., My head may he low
—I hope it will—before the time comes.
1852 TENYSON
Death of Wellington 18 The last great Englishman is low.

† d. Of the ear: 'Bowed down'. Obs.

1400 Destr. Troy 2650 Let your lordship lystyn with a

lone ere.

e. Of an obeisance: Profound, deep.

a 1548 Hall. Chron. Edw. II * 334 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solempne obeysance. 1566 Shaks. Tam. Shr. Induct. i. 53 With a lowe submissine renerence Say [etc.]. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. II. vi. 947 He presently doffes his cap most solemnly, makes a low-leg to his ladiship. 1632 J. Haward It. Biondi's Eromena 157 Rising up to make him a low congey, she proceeded. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 835. 1887 W. P. FRITH Autobing. I. Mix. 237 'I am very much obliged to you', making a low bow.

f. Phonetics. Of a vowel sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position.

1876 [see High a. 4 b].

g. Path.

1898 P. Manson Trop. Discases Mix. 217 Occasionally it.

1898 P. Manson Trop. Discoses aix, 317 Occasionally it is, epidemic gangrenous rectitis) may begin higher up—in the colon. In this case it is called the 'high' form; in the other, the 'low' or rectal form.

+3. Situated under the level of the earth's surface, far down in the ground; deep. Obs. in posi-

face, far down in the ground; deep. Obs. in positive; cf. Lower, Lowert.

a 1340 Hamole Psalter will 30 He mekis baim in til be lawe pitt of hell. c 1440 Promp. Part. 314 i Low, or lowe, frefundus. c 1470 Herra II allace in 157 And ck that to he was in presonne law. 1533 Gax Richt Pay (1883) 49 He first passit dwne to ye law portis of the zeird. 1718 G. Jacob Compl. Sportsman 53 The good Dogs produced in a deep Low-Country, will always excel the good Dogs upon the Plains.

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Herca

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Hence of a river, a spring, etc.: Containing or yielding less water than usual. See also Low TIDE, Low WATER. (For lew clib lit. and fig., see EBB 5b.) c 1440 Promp. Parx. 314/2 Lowe, or my the drestis, lassns. 1568 Granton Chron. H. 260 The river. when the flood is gone, it is so low, yt it may be passed without all damager. 1621 T. Williamson tr. Gondart's Wise Viellard 98. He . compares old age to Wine that is lowe and almost nothing but lees. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth iv. (1723) 234 Fing. xii. Hl. 236 The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low.

The Springs and Rivers are very low. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Ring. xii. 111. 236 The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

5. Of humble rank, station, position, or estimation. Not now (in the positive) said of persons enc. in contemptaous use (see 7 c); but cf. Lower a.

1. Transferred and figurative senses.

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1. Transferred and figurative sense.

1. Transferred

6. Of inferior quality, character, or style; want-

6. Of inferior quality, character, or style; wanting in elevation, coinmonplace, mean.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 140 bet so unimete louh binc.. schal drawen into sunne so unimete heib binc. £ 1450 tr. De Initatione 111. Ivi. 133 (ch.-heading) That man must seue him to lowe workes [L. hamilibus operibus] whan hye workes failen. 1598 Florio Ep. Ded. 1 My poore studies may in so lowe a cottage entertaine so high.. dignities. 1665 G. Havers P. della Valle's Trav. E. India 91 Which low School of Reading and Writing, the said Fathers keep for more convenience of Children. 1725 Pore Postser. to Odyssey (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in an easy, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. 1743 FIELOING 7, Wild II. vii, They passed an hour in a scene of tenderness, too low and contemptible to be recounted. 1753 Adventurer No. 30 The low drudgery of collating copies, or accumulating compilations. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 467 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind. 1856 Kingsley Plays & Puritans 31 To discriminate between high art and

lnw art, they must have seen both. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.
b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of

D. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 Dryden Def. Epil. Ess. (ed. Ker) 1. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does. 1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1725 — Postser. to Odyssey (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected, 1765 in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury 1. 130 Superior to Runkenius .. whose language is rather low. 1779-81 Johnsson L. P., Prior, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of

civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. Greene Protozoa Introd. xviii, The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 Tytos Farly Ilist. Man. iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 Tyndall. Ess. Floating Matter Air 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment xvii, Through
flattery loe, I dyd his yll yeholde. 1666 Pervs Diary
8 Sept., Much. discourse. of the low spirits of some rich
men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor
people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H.
Walfolk in Walfoliana clav. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest,
and other mean motives. 1799 J. Ronertson Agric. Perth
401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. Warr
in Law Times XCIX. 507/1 Whenever a dramatist wished
to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his
dramatis person included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in toth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 19. 431 [Paid]
to John Wosley for his horse and dragge to he used for the
whippinge of low woonene, 4d.

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar;

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar;

C. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1750 Dilworth Pope 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope.

1780 Mad. D'Arblay Diary May, She has evidently kept low company.

1838 Dickers Mich. Nick. xii, Tilda's friends are low people.

1840 Macallay Hist. Eng. iv. 1. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics..regarded him as a public benefactor.

1861 R. G. Wilherforce (1882) Ill.

1. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—

1841 Mr. Hale is a very coarse low fellow himself.

1872 Punch

6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

barrow?
8. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak.

nourished, weak.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. iv. iii. (1495) 83 Dryenesse makyth the body lene and lowe. 1485 Bk. St. Albans cj. Sim put hawkys in mew at high estate, and som when thay be right low. 1530 Palsson. 317/2 Lowe of complexyon, fieble. 1607 Torseil. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelding, low of fesh. 1697 Driver Virg. Georg. it. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. a 1715 Burnett Own Time (1724) I. 285 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. Warson in Med. Commun. I. 165 She. grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 Urss. E. Parsons Jlyst. Visit II. 62 So low and ill. hat she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. 1887 Pow Nellie (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. 1809 Albaut's Syst. Med. VIII. 575 If.. the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited,

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited,

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. low spirits.

1744 Berkelly Siris § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for had appetite, low spirits, restless nights.

1779 Burke Corr. 1844 II. 322, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia... was supposed... to produce a low or gloony temperament.

1860 Emity Edda. Semicathachel Comple II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. 1894 III. Caine Alanxman III. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

1861 C. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

a 1715 Burnet Own Time (1397) 1. I. 386 These were both ...men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet.
1522 Bernetley Th. on Tar-awater Whs. III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. 1863 Fr. A. Kemmle Resid. in Georgia 11, The general low diet of the slaves.
1886 C. Scorr Sheep-Farming 55 Low Feeding of Sheep.
1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. III. 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 Ibid. VIII. 214 The percentage of children. who presented low nutrition.

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. Often with im-

amount or degree of intensity. (Often with im-

amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)
1390 Gower Copf. I. 34 Right now the hybe wyndes blowe, And anon after thei ben lowe. 1715 Chenne Philos. Princ. Relig. 1. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this slow and low kind of Life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER Anal. Introd., Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1742 Lond. 4 Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN Down. Med. (1790) 230 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. BADCOCK Down. Amusem. 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. GSS Low or slow Nervous Fever. Ibid. III. 48 note, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1831 BREWSTER Optics 1x. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a re-

fractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 F. Turner's Chem. [ed. 7] 11. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1850 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 FORTNUM Majolitea xii. 132 Grotesques...in low olive tint on a blue ground.

olive tint on a blue ground.

b. of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.
1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. 1. 13 Nought enters there, Of
what validity and pitch so ere, But falles into abatement
and low price Euen in a minute. 1602 2nd Pt. Return fr.
Parnass. v. iii. 1704 If we can intertaine these schollers
at a low rate. 1683 Apol. Prot. France ii. 23 Merchants
subsist by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must
fall. 1691 Locke Lower. Interest Wks. 1797 II. 72 It [the
Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693
J. DRYDEN, jun., in Dryden's Juvenal xiv. (1697) 355 So Id
Id Was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. 1831 J.
DAYLES Mannal Mat. Med. 227 The low price of lime. 1885
Manch. Exam. 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen .. work for
low wages.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a low num-

C. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see Lower 1]. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lower Latitudes, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.) † Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. I. i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of 18 or 19 carects Fineness.

1740 Wintble's List of Smills in F. W. Fairholt Tobacco (1876) e869— English Rappee. Best Dunkerque Rappee. Rappee Bergamot. Low Rappee. 1981 Dunkerque Rappee. Rappee Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English Mools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. 1885 Proctors II hist ii. 331 n general a low card is to be played second hand. 1900 G. Newman Bacteria (ed. 2) 116 'Low 'yeasts... sink in the fermenting finid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

slowily, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced,
1506 Shaks, Merch. I'. In. ii. 319 My Creditors grow
cruell, my estate is very low. 1686 tr. Chardin's Tran.
Persia 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern
Emperors. 1844 T. Writtin Anecd. Lil. 23 Of course we
ought to make great allowances for the low state of this
branch of philology in Tyrwhitt's time.

10 a. Of or in reference to mysical sounds. Pro-

10. a Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibra-

tions; grave.

tions; grave.

1422 tt. Serreta Serret., Priv. Priv. 231 Tho... haue the voice atte the begynnyinge of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 Palson 845/1 With a low voyse, a basse voyx., 1507 Morley Introd. Mus. 165 Songs which are made... in the low key. a 1600 Montgomerie. Misc. Poems iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone. As B acre lau and B moll far abone. 1878 in Grove's Diel. Mus. 1. 27/1 These (words) are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud. c. 1440 Promp. Parr. 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce,... submissus. 1605 Sinks. Lear v. iii. 273 Her voice was ener soft. Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1724 R. Wonrow Life 7. Wodver (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. 1839 Marryat Phant. Ship xxxviii, A low tap at the door was heard. 1852 In a Periffere Journ. Ledand 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1863 Wootner My beautiful Lady 15 He warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 Bowen First. Amed in 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now

Tate.

1377. LANGL. P. Pl. B. XX. 36 Nede is next hym. as low as a lombe for lakkyng of that hym nedeth. 1390 Gower Conf. I. 118 Thou most.. with low herte humblesce suie. C 1403 Cuckow & Night. 3 The god of love.. can make of lowe hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in Surfess Misc. (1888) 5 Pe law submission of Pe said John Lyllyng. 1533 GAU Nicht Vay (1888) 30 God hes al tyme hwyd the richt visdome.. and schawis it to thayme that ar simpil and law. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Cirron. Scot. (S. T. S.) 11. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selffis lewche and quyit. 1836 Mrs. Browning Poet's Vow II. viii, I thought.. The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low. 122 % (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, to be low in

pocket, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 94, I thought it high time.. to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low.

1821 Scott Pirate xxxiv, We have junketed till provisions are low with us. Ibid. xxxi, My own [money] was waxing low.

1894 HALL CAINE Manxman 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small

value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging. Mod. I have a very low opinion of his abilities.
14. Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in compar. and superl. Mod. The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.
15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of high in various applications (see High a. 15); often colloq. = Low Church; 1854 S. WILBERFORCE Let. in Life (1881) 11. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 181 TROLLOTE Dr. Wortle's School 1. i, Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pions, more sincere.

III. In complemental use with verbs both trans. and intr. where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. To bring low: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf.

with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. low-brought in 23 below.

1387 Thevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 277 His son Occe .. was byseged at York, and (il-brougte lowe (L. humiliato).

1530 Palsor, 468/i For all his great bely, this syckenesse hath brought hym lowe ynoughe. 1535 Coverbale 1 Sam. ii. 7

The Lorde. bryngeth lowe and exalteth. 1611 Bible 766

161. 12 Looke on enery one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 16/1 His Father. brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessaries. 1756-7 It. Keysler's Trav. (1760) 1. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1810 Shelley Yulian & Maddalo 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low. absol. 1871 B. Tavlor Faust (1875) II. II. III. 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. To lay low: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in immaterial sense or fig.: To abase, humble.

a. e1386 Chaucer Manciple's T. 118 She shalb e cleped his wenche, or his lemman. And. Men leyn that oon as lowe as lith pat oother. e1470 Golagros & Gavo. 726 Schir Edmond loissit has his life, and laid is full law. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xx. xxii, For I wene thys day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 137 The dire event. Hath. all this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low. 1740 Lavo M. W. Montacu Let. to Lady Pomfret 25 Nov., I bought a chaise at Rome..; and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 Burns Lament for Earl Glencairn ix, O! had I me the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick shou'd straight be laid low.

b. 1340 Hamole Pr. Consc. 862 When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes ban sal it al tognaw. 1595 Shaks. John II. 164, I would that I were low laid in my graue. 1795 Jemina II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lords

18. To lie low: a. literally. To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; fig. to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. Mod. slang. To keep quiet,

erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. Mod. slang. To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. c1250 Death 166 in O. E. Misc. 178 Pu schald nu in eorbe liggen ful lohe [7cs. Coll. Ms. lowe]. 1560 Rolland Crt. I'emis. 1, 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I liggit law. 1567 Gide & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 76 To 19 rycht law in till ane Crib. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. i. 40 Beside a bubling fountaine low she lay. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 11. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 Josselyn Voy. New Eng. 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by flonds.

b. a 1300 Cursor M. 1649, 1 sal do barn lij ful lau pat letes sna lightly on min au. 1307 Elegy Educ. Iii, Of wham that song is that y synge, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. Ibid. iv, Azen the hethene for te fyhte, To wynne the croiz that lowe lys. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xiv. (Lucas) 80 Pe angel his trumpe sal hlav, & ger bame ryse bat lyis law. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love II. ii. (Skeat) I. 58 His auter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1303 Langt. P. Pl. C. xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge sholde ful lowe. c1400 Cato's Morals 171 in Cursor M. App. iv, Loke bon lere sum craft, quen bi hap turnis haft, and logh bou lise. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis X. x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 207 The castell als thai gart it lig full law. 1550 Shaks. Much. Ado v. i. 52 If he could but rite himselfe with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. a 1872 Sheller Marg. Nicholson Fragment 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low mournfully buried in you. 1879 J. D. Long Æneid 11. 730 Priam by the sword Lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. Harris Uncle Remus ii. (1881) 20 De Tarbaby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 Pall Mall G. 11 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N.—... has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 Marg. Verney Mem. I'erney Fam. III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life.

(a) to become worsted; (b) to become exhausted;

(a) to become worsted; (b) to become exhausted; to run low (see Run).

10 run low (see Run).

1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 23 Pe Kyng herd bat telle, bat his side 3ede lowe.

1377 Langl. P. P. B. XI. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe.

1555 Braddorsh in Strype Eccl. Mem. 111. App. xlv. 131 Other men in Ingland whose stoutnes must be placked lowe.

1583 STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C. 111. 117 b, Their victuals went very low.

170ekre L. Nal. (1834) 1. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

1V. In Combination.

20 In concord with she forming combinations

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as low-blast, -carbon, -caste, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heel,

· life, -neck, -power, -pressure, -tension, -tread, -type,

life, nuck, -power, -pressure, -tension, -tread, -type, -warf, etc.

1875 Knight Dict. Mech., *Low-blast Furnace, a metallurgic furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. 1900 Engineering Mag. XIX. 751/2 Copper and *low-carbon ingot steel. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly XLIV. 500 The *low-caste Hindus. 1898 Daily News 11 Nov. 5/1 All such *low-class methods. 1894 Westin. Gaz. 25 July 2/3 *Low-flash oils, imported chiefly from America. 1879 H. George Progr. 8-Pov. 11. vi. (1881) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of *low-grade ore. 1899 Frul. R. Agric. Soc. Mar. 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheaten flour in the manufacture of hoots. 1897 Westin. Gaz. 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and *low ground game fauna of the country. 1712 Streek Spect. No. 56 *6 Such as appear discreet by a *low-heel shoe. 1794 Wolcov (P. Pindar) Ode to For. Soldiers Wks. 1812 HII. 248 Saint Crispin. The *low-life Cobler's Tutelary Saint. 1883 F. Anstey Tinted Venus of The peculiar stave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice. 1901 Lady's Realm X. 646/2 With the coat and skirt the *low-peck blouse is wofully out of place. 1878 Abssey Photogr. (1881) 36 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively "low-power objective. 1833 N. Arnort Physics (ed. 5) II. 1. 97 The high-pressure or condensed steam. expands. until it becomes *low-pressure steam. 1873 B. Stewart Conserv. Energy iv. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. 1897 Albute's Syst. Med. IV. 564 Those exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure public is found. 1898 Floid V. 983. Not infrequently. . the *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the hase line. 1885 Howells Sides Lapham (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the hase line. 1886 Howells Sides Lapham (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the hase line. 1887 Howells Sides Lapham (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-tens

in number, as low-arched, -backed, -bodied, -boughed, -bowed, -conceited, -conditioned, -crowned, -filteted, -flighted, -fortuned, -heeled, -levelled, -masted, -minded (hence low-mindedness), -panelled, -priced, -purposed, -quartered, -rented, -rimmed, -roofed, -statured, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued, + -vanitied, -voiced, -wheeled, -withered, -witted; low-blooded, of low blood, race, or descent; Iow-necked, (of

"Noticed, vinheled, vinthered, voithed; low-blooded, of low blood, race, or descent; low-necked, (of a dress) cnt low in the neck or bosom.

1821 Joanna Baillie Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie 1, 7 By 'low-arched door. 1681 Lond. Gaz. No. 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high...a little 'low Back'd. 1827 Lady Mogan O'Britons & O'Flahertys IV. 60 A low-hacked car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry. 1839 Times 19 Mar, It failed, as 'low-blooded knawery always does. 1892 E. Refers Homeward Bound 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. 1882 Stevenson New Arad. Nts., Proc. & Guitar ii, Léon looked at her, in her 'low-hodied maroon dress. 1824 Miss Mirroso Village Ser. 1, 54 The peacock. dropping it fhis tail] gracefully from some 'low-boughed tree. 1898 R. Kipling in Morning Post 5 Nov. 5/3 The 'low-howed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. 1854 Hawthornes S. Helton (1883) 266 The 'low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. 1648 Bp. Hall Select Th. \$ 10 Humble and *low-conceited of rich endowments. 1632 Massinger Maid of Hon. v. ii, Of. an abject temper, poore and 'low condition'd. 1600 Rowlands Lett. Humours Blood v. 72 A little 'low cround Hatte he alwayes weares. 1856 Lever Martins of Cro' M. 141 His. low-crowned oil-skin hat, and leather gaiters. 1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2271/3 Stolen or strayed..., a Chesnut Gelding.., 'low-fillited. 1502 Nashe Strange Newes F 3, The Portugals and Frenchmens feare will lend your Honors richer ornaments, than his 'low-flighted affection (fortunes summer folower) can frame them. 1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves 4,30 The 'low-fortuned ploughman. 1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2295/4 A Roan Gelding.., about 14 hands, all his paces, 'low-heel'd before. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. xxvii, The 'low-levell'd sunbeams. 1696 Pluttures (ed. 5). Acus-masted, a ship is said to be low-marted, or under-masted, when her Mast istoo small, or too short, 1720-46 Thomson Autumn 188 Giddy fashion and 'low-moded price. 1820 Scott For Col. Jack (1820) 171 He

22. In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16-19, as low-laid, -lying, -made.

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1611 Shars, Cymb. v. iv. 103 Be content, Vonr *low-laide Sonne, our Godhead will vplift. 1811 Shelley Tear iv. 7 Sure man . May weep in mute grief o'er thy low-laid shrine. 1856 Leves Martins of Cro' M. 611 A mild, soft day, with *low-lying clouds. 1567 Golding Ovid's Met. vin. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the *low-made wicket came.

wicket came.

23. Special combinations and collocations: low bailiff (see quot.); low boat U. S. sport, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (Cent. Dict.); †low-brought ppl. a., reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); low celebration Eccl. (see quot.); †low-cheered a., mild-faced, having a meek look; low come dian, an actor of low comedy; low comedy, (a) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (b) Theat, stang = low comedian; † low-day, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; Low Dutch a. and sh. (see DUTCH A. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence Low-Dutchman (cf. Durch 3 b); † Low Easterday = Low SUNDAY; low embroidery, fermentation (see quots.); Low German a. and sb. (cf. GERMAN A. 1 b, B. 1 b, 2 b); low grinding = low-milling; Low Latin a. and sb. [= F. bas-latin], late Latin or mediaval Latin; hence Low-Latinist, a scholar in Low Latin; low mass (see Mass); low-milling (see Milling vbl. sb.); +low-pad cant = FOOTPAD; † low-parted a., of no great parts or abilities; † Low parties pl., the Netherlands; low-rope= slack-rope; low-sail (Naut.) = easy sail (cf. Easy a.5); low tea U. S., a plain tea; † low Toby (see quot.); Low Week, the week following Easter week; +low-wood = Corsewood 2; low-worm

a. 5.); Iow tea U. S., a plain tea; †Iow Toby (see quot.); Low Week, the week following Easter week; †Iow-wood = COPSEWOOD 2; Iow-worm (see quot.); 1835 1st Manie. Corp. Comm. Rep. App. 111. 1601 [Lancaster.] The Bailiff of the Commons, sometimes called the Low Bailiff, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burge-ses from among the commons. 1459 [Aston Lett. No. 311 I. 444 He., is ryte Towe browt, and sore weykid and felblyd. 1545 [Primer Hen. 1711 DD iv, Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. 1596 Spensyre Mate Ird. (Globe ed.) 614/2 How comes it then 10 pass, that having once beene soe lowe brought, and throughly subjected, they afterwards lifed themselves soe strongly agayne? 1867 Wakeer Ritual Reason Il Br. 70 *Iow celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. 1377 LANGL. P. IV. B. NN. 286 Grace gaue Piers a teme. Joure gret oven: Pat on was Luke, a large beste and a *lowe-chered. 1749 W. R. Chinwood Ilizt. Stage 82 note, A well-esteemed *low Commedia. 1850 Basels My Lady Vicotine xiii. (1937) 4/3 This is the low comedian Kempe. 1608 Day Humour out of breath 1. B4 h. Attendance sira, your low Commedie, Craues but few Actors, weele breake company. 1671 Dayben Frening's Love Pref. Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation of their follies. c 1750 T. Astron Stapl. to Cibber 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy. 1885 J. K. Jesous On the Stage 30 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart. c 1613 T. Campon To Henry, Ld. Clifford Wks. (1829) 61 The vulgar 'low-days undistinguished, Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights. 1592 Nasite P. Penilisse 23h, The Germaines and "lowe Dutch... should hee continually kept moyst with the foggie aire and stinking mistes that arise out of their fennie soyle. 1764 Harwing Observ. Pref. 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels. translated from the Low Dutch. 1576 Newton Lemnic's Complex. (1633) 63

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. What is low, a low place, position, or area.

c1175 Lamb. How. 79 Adam ure forme feder bet alihte from hehe in to lahe. a1340 Handel Psalter Iviii. 10 Dou takis me vp fra my laghe in til þi heghe. c1375 Barbour Bruce vl. 518 Schir Ameryis rout he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. 1484 Canton Fables of Anian xwi, To thende he falleth not from hyhe to lowe. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. xxxviii 1 Musical harmony. being but of high and low in sounds a due proportionable disposition. 1875 Browning Aristoph. Apol. 5120, 1.. Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

† 2. With preps. At, in, on low: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = ALOW 1. Obs.
a1300 Cursor M. 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. 13.. S. Erkenwolde 147 in Horstm, Altengl. Leg. (1881) 260 Such a lyche here is, Has layne lokene here one loghe, how longe is vnknawene. 1340 Ayenh. 119 Panne ine ous leginneb bise graces. ine log and ssewep an hes. a 1400-50 Alterander 3261 Now in leutell, nowe on-loft, nowe in law under. c1460 Towned y Myst. xiv. 570 And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow That othere lord is none at-lowe.

11. As \$b.

oke that ye tro
II. As sb.

3. (with a and \$1.) a. A piece of low-lying

3. (With a and ft.) a. A piece of low-lying land. b. An area of low barometric pressure, 1790 Trans. Soc. Arts VIII. 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings. 1878 Pop. Scc. Monthly July 310 These high and low areas, or highs 'and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel.

4. In All-fours: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. Earlier books have 'highest, lowest, etc.)

lowest 'trump death.
lowest', etc.)

1818 Todd s.v. All-fours, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game. 1830 [see Game st. 8 fl. 1897 in Webster.

Low (low', adv. Forms: 3 lahe, 3 5 la3(e, lo3 e, 3-6 lowe, (4 louwe, 4-5 lau, 4-6 Sc. and north. law e, 4- low. Also Laigh. [ME. lage, log f the adi.]

lahe, loze, f. the adj.]

1. In a low position; on or under the ground;

lahe, loze, f. the adj.]

1. In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. To carry low (see Carry 32, 32 c'. + To dance low: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground. Cf. Low a. 18; the adv. and the complementary adj. are often difficult to distinguish.

a1225 Ancr. R. 130 Fleod heie, & holded bauh bet heaned euer lowe. c1230 Hali Med. 5 peos. wuned habe on eorde. c1250 Lutel Soth Serm. 37 in O. E. Misc. 188 Loge heo holdet hore galun. c1290 S. Eng. Log. 50/131 Him Dougte it was well vuele i do bat he lai so lowe bere, Pat he nere i-bured in herre stude. 1340 Hamiole Pr. Consc. 3062 When be ryche man, bat in helle sat lawe. Lazar in Abraham bosom sawe. 1423 Jas. I. Kingis Q. ciii, Law in the gardyn, ryght tofore myn eye. 1525 Stewart Cr.n. Scot. (1858) H. 288 Tha. Passit out Esk richt lauch out Sulwa sand. a 1548 Hall Chron., Ediv. IV 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth tholough. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Siph. s. v. Liberty, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it. make the horse carry low. 1762. Ann. Reg. 11. 12 note, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low. a 1800 Cowfer Needless Alarm 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, cars hing low. b. fig. Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. † To breed (a person) low: to educate in an inferior way (cf. 1 ow-BRE1). To flay low: to play for stakes of small amount.

low: to educate in an inferior way (cf. I ow-brel). To play low: to play for stakes of small amount.

70 play low: to play for stakes of small amount.

1374 Chaucer Anel. & Are. 95 For in her sight to her he bare him lowe. a 1400-50 Alexander 1012 Lord, with youre lene we lawe 30w be-sechis. 1530 Palsor. 449 %.

1 beare lowe, I behave my selfe humbly, je me hamile.

1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, IV. vi. 20 That I may conquer Fortunes spight, By living low, where Fortune cannot hurt me fetc.]. 1673 £ss. Educ. Gentlevenn. 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us. 1758 CHESTER. Let. to Son 5 Sept. (1892) Ift. 1234 Live cool for a time, and rather low. 1832 LD. Houghton in T. W. Reid Life I. 122 The doctor here tells me that I. must live very low while I remain in Rome. 1900 Longu. Mag. Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

2. To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction.

a 1225 St. Marker. 14 Pengles. 19 seed ham lihten swa lah

2. To a low point, position, or posture; nlso, along a low course, in a low direction.

a 1225 St. Marher. 14 De engles. . be seed ham lihten swa lah of so swide heh. c1275 Passion Our Lord 8 in O. E. Misc. 37 He bet is and euer wes in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 798 Logehe loutez hem to Loth to be grounde. a 1400-50 Alexander 2289 'Mi louely lorde', quod be lede & law him declines. 1530 PALSGR. 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, lachez jusques a terre. 1590 Shaks. Comm. Err. 11. ii. 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low. 1602 Dekker Satiro-mastix Epilogus M 2b. You my little Swaggerers that fight lowe; my tough hearts of Oake that stand too't so valliantly. 1611 Blue Deut. Xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. St With what compulsion and laborious flight We sunk thus low? 1726 Sheliyocke Pop. round World 383 We ought... to. bream as low as we could to destroy the worm. 1842 Macaulan Lake Regillus, So answered those strange horsemen, And each couched low his spear. 1850-6 O. W. Holmes Disappinited Statesm. 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. 1871 'M. Legrand' Cambr. Freshm. 120 The Captain was 'a fellow who sinokes his cigars very low.

b. fig. and in figurative contexts. Clean and low (see CLEAN adv. 6).

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes. 1638 Baker It. Balaac's Lett. (vol. 11.) 21 When I see the sname of the great Cecile let downe his spirits so low as to mine. 1781 Cowper Expostal, 547 Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert, 1805 Morn. Chron. in Spirit Pub. Trals. (1866) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrapers. 1871 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone gently softly. Also of singing etc.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc. : In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.: At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. Low a. 10.) c 1300 Havelok 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, bou shalt ful wel heren me. ? a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 717 Summe highe and summe eek lowe songe. 1390 Gower Conf. 1. 77 Thogh thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei he noght menable. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. II. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true loues coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 Pervs Diary 1 Mar., He read his sermon .. so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 Addison Cato v. iv. 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. 1776 Triat of Nundecomer 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 Sheller Rosalind 3. Helen 244 Low mattering o'er his loathed name. 1833 Kingsley 1/17 patia xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low. 1856 Mrs. Marsh Evelyn Marston I. i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. Mod. 1 can't sing so low as that.
4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1638 Sir T. Irrowner Hydrici. Introd. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. 1710 Hearne Collect. (O. H. S.) 111. 45 The II⁴, vol. of his Church History of Britain. is to come as low as King Charles II⁴. 1732 in Wesley's Irril. (1830) I. 330 Easter fell low that year. 1734 Swift Reasons aget. Bill Tithe Flax & Hemp Wes. 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves. as low as the restoration. 1774 Warton History. Emg. Portry (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure. remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. 1845 Stephen Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) I. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. Comb. Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphened; as thow-bellowing, -bended, -bowed, -buill, etc. Also † low-cast, (of a valley) deep; low-ebbed, lit. of waves, having ebbed to a low point; † fig. of

5. Comb. Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphened; as low-bellowing, -bended, -bowed, -bnill, etc. Also † low-cast, (of a valley) deep; low-ebbed, lit, of waves, having ebbed to a low point; *fig. of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

1727-46 Thosson Summer 505 A hollow moan... 'low-bellowing round the hills. 1539 Fe. Hall. Sat. II. iii. 27 The crowching Client, with 'low-bende knee... Tels on his tale. 1633 Forso Broken II. III. vy. With 'low-bent thoughts Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 Thomson Winter-77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. 1872 A. De Vere Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignus. St. P., Cessing, he stood *low-bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed. 1592 Nashe Summers Last Will (1600) Ijb, This *low-built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gill. 1697 Cheecu tr. Manilins iv. 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Badies are the growth of Spain. 1843 Janses Forest Days (1847) 6. It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1673 16 W. Browes Brit. Pat. Iv., A *low-cost valley. 1613 R. Zoucue Dowe II. The *low-coucht Seas. 1757 Dyes Pike.-1 v., 591 Prond Baenos Aires, low-couched Panguny. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 180 Like a black mist 'low creeping. 1818 Keats Englym. 1. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 Ninas. Full. C. III. 1. 43 *Low-crooked-currisies, and base Spaniel fawning. 1593 — Lner. 1705 May my pure mind with the flowle act dispence, by! ow declined honor to advance? 1632 Miltons Duch Fair Infant 32 Hid from the world in a 'low-dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 Manston Pat. 1735 Sometrule Chase: 1. 257 Strait Hans. . And his *low-dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 Manston Pat. 1735 Sometrule Chase: 1. 257 Strait Hans. . And his *low-dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 Manston Pat. 1740 Nat. 1750 Nat.

bury faults, so ye repeat. **Low** $(l\tilde{o}u)$, v.¹ Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3 Orm. hathenn, 3-6 lowen, 4 lozen, -zy, 4-6 Sc. and north. law(e(n, (5 lou, louze, lowyn), 5- low. pa. pple. 3 i-lahet, 4 y-lozed, lawene. [f. Low a.]

1. trans. To make or bring low (chiefly in immaterial sense); to abase, humble, lower.

c 1200 Ornin 13065 Whi wollde Godess Sune Crist. himm sellfenn lahen. Ibid. 1825 Forth 1923 wolldenn nibprenu Crist & laghenn himm be mare. c 1230 Hali Meid. 28 Ha neren nawt ihurt, bah ha weren ilahet. c 1315 Shorrin Hall Meid. 28 Ha neren nawt ihurt, bah ha weren ilahet. c 1315 Shorrin Hall Meid. 28 Ha neren nawt ihurt, bah ha weren ilahet. c 1315 Shorrin Meems iv. 154 Pench bou nart bote esche, And so boo loge be. 1375 Barnour Bruce xiii. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardis mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on licht. 1382 Wett. Phili. ii. 7 He lowyde him silf, takynge the foorme of a seruant. a 1400-50 Alexander 3293 Pat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thinke. 1421 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 245 The sonne louyth hym fro oure regious. c 1440 Pecock Repr. Iti. iv. 302 He schulde louge him silf in inward feeling of herte. c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. v. (Parl. Beasts) xxi, The grit cameill . l can him law als litill als ane mons. 1496 Dives & Panfs. (W. de W.) t. xv. 472 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrleth the clowdes. 1523 FIYAERER. Surv. xi. (1530) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for noo loue. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 91 He lawit hime selff and twik apone hime ye schaip of man. a 1555 Lynoesan Vragedy 140 Who dois exaelt hymself God sall hym law. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 1907 The Ignorant peple sa lawit hene and febill, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1661 GLANVILL Van. Dogm. 101 [God] in his Word, is pleax'd to low himself to our capacities. 1790 A. Shirkers Poems 219 The merry fowks that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. intr. for reft.

13. K. Alis, 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1300

that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. intr. for reft.

13. K. Alis, 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt.

1390 GOWER Conf. 111. 295 Now it [Fortune] hiheth, now it loweth. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 120 Euery hylle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fylle. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1. 55 Now thow promittis, .now lowis, now defyis.

2. a. trans. To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (c. coin).

value of (a coin); to depreciate, b. refl. To depreciate (oneself); to run down, c. intr. for refl.

Of a fault: To be extenuated.

Of a fault: 10 be extendated.

140 Ayenh, 29 bet guode los to abatye and hyre guodes to logy. Ibid. 49 bis zenne an-hegeh and logeh be be stat of be persones bet hit dob. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints l. (Katerine) 167 Catone forbad his sowne. To law hyme-self or lof gretely, 1494 Fabyas Chron. vit. 493 He areryd & lowyd y" coynes monoeys of his lande. 1793 T. Scott Three Auld Men, Poems 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. trans. To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground)

position; to lower the level of (ground).

c 1450 Merlin 397 Than he lowed his spere. 1463 Bury Wills
(Camden) 39 To lowe ye grownd that the dore may be of
a resonnable heyghte. 1654 A. Gray Serm. on Death (1755)
151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

Low (lōu), v.² Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 lowyn,
law, 9 lowe. [a. ON. loga, f. loge Low sb.² Cf.
MHG. lohen.] intr. To flame, blaze, glow; fig. to law, 9 lowe. [a. ON. loga, 1. loge Low so.2 Ct. MHG. lohen.] intr. To flame, blaze, glow; fig. to glow. be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with up. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 236 Grener. Den grene anmayl on golde lowande hryster. a 1400-50 Alexander 226 Pe ledawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. a 1440-50 To Degree. 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde. Lowynge ful lysth. c 1440 Fromp. Parx. 315; Lowyn, or flamyn as fyyr, flammo, 1697 W. Cleland Poems 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. 1724 Ramsay Tea 1. Misc. (1333) 1. 25 Dryest wood will eithest low. a 1758 — Mill. i, A lowing with love, my fancy did rove. a 1810 Tansahlll. When Yohn & me vere married Poems (186) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha. 1827 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Whs. 1858 1. 278 North. Look at your right hand. Shepherd. Its a lowin. 1870 E. Peacock Raif Skirl. 1. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 Crockett Raiders (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his. pipe.

+ Low, v.3 Obs. Forms: 4 lu, loouwe, 4-5 lowe, 0-7 low. [Partly a, OF. lover, loer (mod. F. lover):—L. laudāre; partly aphetic f. Allow v. Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of Love v.2, which has some of the senses of this vb., and may sometimes have been confused with it.

vb., and may sometimes have been confused with it.

For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow, see Allow v.]

For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow, see Allow v. 1.

1. trans. = Allow v. in various senses.

13. Cursor M. 20034 (Edin.) pu mi wille me al will lu [other texts alou]. 1382 Wyclif Wisd, iii. 6 As brent sacrifise of ost he loowede them [Vulg. accepit eos]. c 1400 Rom. Rose 4532

A foolis word is nought to trowe, Ne worth an appel for to lowe. c 1440 Gesta Rom. liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The kny3t hadde noon Excusacion, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587

Tubbern. Trag. T. (1837) 139 He lowde him scope, without suspect of ill. 1609 Daniel Civ. Wars viii. Ixvi, Least they [her looks] should low More then her heart might meane.

2. intr. To bid a price. (Cf. Love v. 2)

1607 Norden Surv. Dial. 1. 9 note, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inhanceth fines and rents.

Low (loa), v. 4 Forms: 1 hlówan, 3 lhouen, 4 lo(0) wen, louwen, 5 lawe, loe, lowyn, 6 lo(0) we, 7 lough, lowgh, 4- low. [A Com.

4 10(o)wen, 10uwen, 5 1awe, 10e, 10wyn, 0 10(o)we, 7 10ugh, 10wgh, 4- 10w. [A Com. Tent. reduplicating str. vb. (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. hlówan, pa. t. hlów = ODu. (OLFrankish) hluoien (MDu. loeyen, Du. loeien), OHG. hluojen (M11G. lüejen), 2 ON hlón (once with sense 'to roar'); f. Tent. root ? ON. hlba (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root *hlô-:-W. Aryan *klā-; cf. L. clāmāre to shout, Gr. κικλήσκειν to call.]

1. intr. Of cattle: To utter their characteristic

sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a

more subdued sound than hellow); to moo.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxii. (Z.) 129 Bos mugit, oxa hlewð,
c 1240 Anc. Songs (Ritson) 4 Awe bleteb after lomb lhoub
after calue cu. 13. Poem timés Edw. II 183 in Pol. Songs
(Camden) 332 Hit ais noht al for the calf that kow louweth.

1382 WYCLIF Job vi. 5 Whethir .. an oxe shul loowen, whan befor the fulle cracche he shal stonde? a 1400-50 Alexander 4744 Vinquile he nays. ..as a nox quen he lawes. 1433-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calfes of golde that Iherosom made loede scharpely in the natinite of Heliseus. 1560 Bible (Genev.) Job vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe Goddre? 1611 Bible Hid. 1647 WARO Simp. Cobler 84 Should I heare .. a Cat lowgh like an Oxe, .. it would scare use. 1770 Goldsm. Des. Fill. 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. 1805 Wordsw. Prelude 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master. 1820 Shelley Hymn to Mercury xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1807 tr. Nansen's Farthest North II. ix. 452 We. .could hear them [walruses]. lowing like cows. 2. transf. To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl. Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise. a 1000 Elene 54 (6r.) Hleowon bornborna, hreopan friccan.

1382 Wyclif Jer, li. 52 In al his lond loowen shal the woundid.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis III. x. 56 How cavernis or farmys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. a 1661 Holy-DAY Juvenal 22 No she-priest here lows in a horn.

3. trans. To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to hellow forth.

to bellow forth.

to bellow forth.

a 1547 Surrey Æncid II. 281 Like to the sound the roring hull fourth loowes. 1633 J. Fisher Fuinus Trees iv. i. Gjb, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeate, And Taurus lough the same. 1644 Sir E. Derris Prep. Sacr. ciii. Others do lough forth the tenour. 1871 G. Merkoithi H. Richmend xxxviii, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'ANNE Thomas' Blotted out iii. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

Low, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH ?'.

+ Toomachle a Ohs Lauf F loughle:—I laudii.

+ Lo wable, a. Obs. [ad. F. louable :- L. laudā-† Lo:wable, a. Obs. [ad. F. lonable:—L. landābilis LAUDABLE. (Perhaps partly confused with LOVABLE.)] Permissible, desirable, commendable. 1393 LANGI. P. Pl. C. VI. 103 1ch rede be.. rape be to by-gyme be lyf bat ys lowable and leel to be soule. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 249/2 Thyrdly for the lowable dystry-bucion of the tresours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. 1538 J. BUTLAR Let. to Cranmer in C.'s Misc. Writ. (Parker Soc.) H. 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. 1545 RANNOLD Byrth Mankynde Prol. B vj. Honest and helthsum decoration & clendlynes, alwaies most lowable and commendable in a woman. 1639 Cuas. I Declar. Tumults Sc. 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

*Lowage. Obs. vare. In 6 lowaige. I? ad. F.

Lawes and constitutions received in this Realm,

† **Lowage**. Obs. rare. In 6 lowaige. [? ad. F. louage hiring.] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1531 Charterfarty in R. G. Marsden Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.
(1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken.

Lowan, variant of Lown.

Lowance (ldurăns). Now dial. [aphetic f. Allowance.] A limited portion of food or drink or ALLOWANCE.] A limited portion of food of drink of its equivalent in money given in addition to wages, c1565 R. Baker in Haklnyt I'oy. (1589) 141 Our lowance want so small... it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 Rowlands Knaue of Harts 36 Von drinke too deepe, Vour lowance you exceed. 1846 M. A. RICHAROSON Borderer's Table-bk. VI. 199 (E. D. D.) Besides their lowance. 1881 Cussans Hist. I'tertfordsh III. Cashio 320 Beaver, lunch; in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance.

† Low bell, low-bell, sb. Obs. Also 6 lowebell, 6-7 low-bel, 7 logh-bell, loobel, lonbel(l. [?f. Low a. + Bell.

[?t. 1.0w a. + Bell.,

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to Low sb.2; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), 'Louff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense I can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.]

1. A small bell, csp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; 'cocularly, a bell generally.

the a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.]

1. A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; jocularly, a bell generally.

1378 C. Best in Hakhnyt's Voy. (1600) 111. 59 The captaine.. knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a prety lowbell making signes that he would gine him the same that would come and fetch it. [Afterwards: he rang a louder bell.] 1598 Florio, Samylogna, . a bell hanged about sheepe or goates, a lowe-bell. a 1634 Randolph Muse's Looking-gt. In. i, I'le get a high crown'd hat with five Low-bels.

1661 Morgan Sph. Gentry IV. iii. 33 Two cowes... with collers and lowbells. 1664 Corton Scarron. 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-Bell hung to call the people.

2. A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum (1704). The birds are to be stapefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 10 § 6 Others, which... take any Partridges or Feasanuts by night wader any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn.

1589 Rude Bibl. Schol., A Low-Bell to catch birdes with all in the night, campinula, 1607 Hieron Diefence 1. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word accursed, would sound both lowder and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobed doth Larks) till be threw his nett upon them.

1661 Boyle Style of Script. 27 Some he catches... with frights (as Black-birds with ... a Low-Bell).

1707 CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.

11. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their... Guns for Birding, Lowbelle fetc.]. 1709 W. King Art Love 1. 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. 1702 Ossaldings, Lowbell to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over.

Low bell, v. Now only dial. [f. prec.] +1. trans. a. To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. b. transf. To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. Obs.

1581 LAMBARDE Eiren. IV. iV. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken. any Phesants or Partriches.. by lowbelling or tramelling. 1642 Broken Title Episcop. Inher. § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. Child in Hart-tib's Legacy (1655) 91 Larks.. may be taken in snares, or by day-nets, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. To Rdf 23 Weak Christians.. are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. Ibid. 24 [They] do not low-bell men into their own errour hy either uncharitable censurings or blondy persecutions.

2. dial. To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire:
see E. D. D.

see E. D. D. Hence **Low beller**, +(a) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (obs.); (b) dial. one who joins in 'low-

helling (1951.); (1971) attails one who joins in 'Jow-belling' an unpopular person.

1881 Act 23 Eliz. c. 10 § 6 This acte shal not..extende to Lowbellers, Tramellers or others, which shall vnwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey, Low-beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

Lowbie, obs. form of Looby.

Lowbie, obs. form of Looby.

Low-born, a. [f. Low adv. + Born ppl. a.]

1. Born in a low station.

c 1205 Lay. 22041 Ne heo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beod iboren. 1611 Shars. Wint. T. IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that ener Ran on the greenesord. 1732 Pope Ep. Bathurst 138 Corruption. Shall deluge all; and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun.] 1849 MacAulay Hist. Eng. x. II. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As sb. A low-born person. nonce-use.

1879 E. Arnold Lt. Asia vii. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

Low-boy.

Low-boy.

+1. One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 Mrs. Centurre Gotham Election 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Bow, a Low Bow [sic]. Ibid. 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Bov. Low Boy.

2. U. S. A low chest of drawers.

1899 House Beautiful (Chicago) Ang. 140 Antique malogany chair and low-boy.

Low-bred, a. [f. Low adv. + Bred ffl. a.; cf. + to breed low (Low adv. 1 b).] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding or what

a low, interior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 Garrick Lillipht 1. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curb'd by Laws and Rules.

1775 Sherioan Ducuna 1. ii, 1 don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep.

1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) I. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin.

1848 Kingsley Saints' Trag. iii. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likeher.

10w-browed, a. [f. Low a. + Brows b. 1 + -ED²]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see Brow sb. 1 and s).

3 and 5).

3 and 5).

1868 Browning Ring & Bk. vi. 669 A low-browed verger sidled np. 1899 Crockett Kit Kennedy 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man. fig. 1863 I. Williams Baptistery 1. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our nighty yearnings balk.

2. transf. Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

dootway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 Milton L'Alligro 8 There under Llow-brow'd Rocks, In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell.

1717 Pope Eloisa 244 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 Scott Lady of L. vi. xii, They halted by a low-brow'd porch.

1824 Miss Mittford Village Ser. 1. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1889 D. C. Murkey Danger. Catspaw 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

Lowbye, Lowee, obs. forths of Looby, Louse.

Low Church, a and the famp deduced from

Low Church, a. and sb. [app. deduced from Low Churchman (see next) and used attrib. as in Low Church party, and then substantively.]

A. adj. or attrib. phrase. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their

characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), then principles or practice.

1710 in Select. fr. Harl. Misc. (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry.

1711 Swift Examiner No. 43 7 4 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate.

1714 — Pres. St. Affairs Wks. 1755 II. 1. 218 Secure in the affections, the principles and the professions of the low-church party.

1867 Trolloge Chron. Earset II. Ixvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen. was named as a probable successor.

lady connected with low-church clergymen. was named as a probable successor.

B. sb. [orig. short for Low Church party, Low Church principles.] The party or the principles of Low Church principles.] The party or the principles of Low Church Man 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixtupon them. 1715 Mrs Centimes Gotham Election Wks. 1760 111. 171 Friendly | dressed like a Frenchman|. If deep plaguey Low-Church get de Day, dey ill make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France. Begar. 1751 Earl Orrew Remarks Swift (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether dis-

tinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church. 1841 SHAFTESB. in Life ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C.A. LANE Notes Eng. Ch. Hist. II. vt. xxvii. 21. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence Low-Churchism, Low-Church principles doctrine or practice.

Plence Low-Churchism, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.
1864 F. OAKELEY Hist. Notes 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

Low Churchman. [Cf. High Churchman.]

A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization. and thus differ relaof ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to High Churchman, was in the early part of the 18th c, used as equivalent to LAITUDINARIAN. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation High Churchman had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, Low Churchman has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to Evangetical, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School. 1792 Charac. Church Man 18 He is for shexing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1793 De For Short. Way Peace Misc. 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondred at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1708 Phenix II. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low Churchmen'. 1710 H. Bedfordo Find. Ch. Eng. 132 He. is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1734) II. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation. were called Low Churchmen. 1845 Br. Wilebergoke in A. A. Ashwell Life (1879) I. 314 Taking as your prominent subject. Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen. Hence Low-Churchmanism = Low-Churchism. 1829 [see High-Churchmanism].

1829 [see High-Churchmanism].

Low-country.

1. A region or district whose level is lower than

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 Palesgr. 241/1 Lowe country. plat fais.

attrib. 1837 J. R. McCelloch Statist. Acc. Brit. Empire 11. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are. . strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 Stevenson Kithapped 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1890 West. Gaz. 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. M. Low Countries, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium and the

2. pl. Low Countries, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. = Netherlands.

[a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VII 32 b, To all the cytyes of the Gaule Belgique or lowe countrey.] a 1548 Ibid., Hen. VIII 136 The lowe countreys of Brabant, Flaunders, and Zealande. 1592 NASHE P. Panilesse 21 b, It would not concert clubs and clowted shoone from the flesh poits of Egipt, to the Prount of the Lowe countreyes. 1656-9 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 43 The war was... hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 Long. M. Standish, etc. Pref., The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries. 1887 M. Morris Claverhouse v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. altrib., quasi-adj. Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries. pl. Low Countries, the district now forming

Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 Bacon Ess., Seditions (Arb.) 407 The Low-Countrey-Men, who have the best Mines, above ground, in the World.

1678 Better Hud. Int. i. 1440 But I have sent him for a Token Toyour Low-Countrey Hogen Mogen. 1889 Cornett Monk ii. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 DOLE Mich. Clarke 34 Bagys low-country knee-breeches.

Lowd (e, obs. form of LOUD.

Lowder (la dor). Sc. and north. [a. ON. litor (Norw. luter, lur).] a. The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-

which is also in use.) A wooden lever or handspoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

a 1585 Montgomerie Flyting va. Polivart 98, I promise thee heere to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to licke at the lowder.

a 1506 in J. Watson Collect. Scot. Poems 1. 44 He.-Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'der.

Low down, a. and adv. [f. Low a. and adv. + Down adv.] a. Used as a more emphatic synonym for the adj. in predicative use, and for the adv. (Written as two words.) b. in attributive use; chiefly U.S., degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.) with hyphen.)

with hyphen.)

a. 1548 Elyor Dict., Demissus, humble, lowe downe. 1689 Locke Civ. Govt. II. v. § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited, even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandred with their Flocks and their Herds., freely up and down. a 1860 J. A. Alexander Gosp. Jesus Cir. xv. (1861) 201 Theyput the date of Messiah's advented too low down. 1870 Kingsley in Cd. Words 205/2 To see Sirius, ..not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle Mothes 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher.

b. 1881 Caele Mad. Delphine, etc. 104 It was so much

better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 Daily Tel. 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGGLESTON Graysons xviii. 199 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagonga. 1907 Scribner's Mag. XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-creamer in the town.

Hence Low-downer U.S., a 'poor white' of the southern States.

southern States.

1671 DE VERE Americanisms (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON SILTERAL STATE OF They are at least known by a generic byword, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

Lowe, obs. f. Low a., Lough 2; obs. pa. t. of
LAUGH v.; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Lie v.²

Löweite (lövəjəit). Min. [Named, 1846, by
llöwinger after A. Löwe of Vienna.] Sulphate of
magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish erystalline masses.

erystattine masses.

1850 Dana Min. 678 Löweite is a saliae mineral from lschl. 1885 Ernë's Min. 278.

+ Lo'wer, 5b. Obs. Forms: 4-5 lower(e, 6 looer. [ad. OF. louier reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

† Lower, sb. Obs. Forms: 4-5 lower (e, 6 looer. [ad. OF. louier reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

130 Arth. & Merl. 372 (Kölbing) Purch ous bou art in plower: 5if ous now our lower! a 1400-50 Alexander 5368 Ser, if bou lessen my life na lowere bou wynnes. c 1450 Merlin 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted bym of Pilate in lower of his servyse. a 1550 Image Ipoer. 1. in Skelton's Wks. (1843) 11. 415 Thoughe Christ be the doer, They force not of his looer, They sett therby no stoore.

Lower (löwar), a. (sb. and addr. Forms: 3 lazghere, lah(e)re, lahz]hre, 4 lagher, law i)er, logher, 5 lougher, longer lowyr, Sc. lavar, -war. 4, 7 Sc. lauer, 4- lower. [f. Low a. +-Er. 3]

A. adj. The comparative of Low a.

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by than): see the senses of Low a.

2.1200 Orahin 2664 Pohh wass zho niiccle lahre, Pann ure laffdig Marse wass. Ibid. 3746 Lasse pann his enngell, 8 laitshre inoh. c 1230 Intal Meid. 36 Hwa-se, of engel, linted to iwurden lahre, ben a beast. loki hu ha speed: a 1300 Cursor M. 9467 Sua hei na-thing was euer wroght, pat. ne moght Fall dun in to lagher [Gött. laner] state. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 58 Thai said, successioun of Kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. 1435 Misys Fire of Love n. i. 69 Owen tha ar far lawar. 1450-80 t. Scoreta Scoret. 30 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret. doctryne. c 1466 Fornescte. Abs. & Lim. Mon. xv. (1885) 145 What lower man was ber sytinge in pat counsell, bat [etc.]. c 1566 A. Scort Poems (S. T.S.) xxvi. 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne lait tandly to lawar leinde. 1667 Minton P. L. iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide. 1671 — Samson 1246 Stalking with less unconscilnable strides, And lower looks. 1740 Lo. Baltimone in Gentl. Mag. N. 586 The Estimate of the Navy. is lower. than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. Hutchinson Diary 7 Oct., The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower siz

group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas, in par-titive concord (='the lower part of'), esp. in

dignity, or place in classification); occas, in partitive concord (='the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1500 Sir J. Smyth Disc. Il Cafons Proëme 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 Siraks. Ant. & C. In. vi. 10 Lower Syria. 1611 Birle Gen. vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 Massinger Beleeve as you list n. ii, This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. Purcell Cholick (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. Gordon Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 Burke East India Bill Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 Macallav Ess., Von Ranke (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1869 Boutfell Arms & Arm. x. 193 The sleeves of the hanberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1873 Dawson Earth & Man iii. 36 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. Ibid. iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 Helds Anim. & Mast. 1. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower sail winds. 1889 Pollock, etc. Fencing it. (Badm. Libr.) 43 There are four lines in fencing; two upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. Bullen Cruise Cachalot iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head.

b. Phrase. + To have the lower hand; to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.

lost the superiority; to be second best off.

1693 Mem. Count Teckely III. 72 When they have once the lower-hand,..they no longer distinguish what they do.

3. quasi-sb. † a. One lower; an inferior. Obs. c 1200 Orania 10739 Whase lashebb himm Binebenn his labante. 1340 Ayenb. 175 be zinne is gratter..ine ane prelat banne ine ane loser. c 1400 Abol. Loll. 104 Pei are vnfeibful to ber souereyns, vneuyn to ber lowar. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. xxi. 89 Whebir he suffre of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lower.

† b. The lower part or parts of (something). Obs. a 1340 Hampole Psalter | xii. 9 Into be laugher of be earth.

4. Special collocations: lower-boy, a boy in the lower school (see helow): lower-ease Printing

lower school (see below); lower-case Printing (see Case sb.29); also attrib.; lower chamber = lower-house; lower classes, those below the middle rank in society; lower criticism, verbal or textual criticism (cf. higher criticism, s.v. CRITICISM 2 b); lower critic, one who is occupied with lower criticism; lower deck, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also attrib.; Lower Empire [= F. bas empire], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); lower fourth, fifth, etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also attrib.; lower house, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the convocation of the Church of England; lower + order or orders = lower classes; lower sehool, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also attrib.; (the or this) lower world, earth

forder of orders = lower classes; lower school, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also altrib.; (the or this) lower world, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 Disraelt Coningsby I. I., viii. 92 The *lower hoy or fag, asked his master whether he had further need of him.

1837 G. A. Lawrence Guy Livingstone i. 1 A mob of two hundred lower boys. 1683 Monon Mech. Exerc., Printing viv. 1 The Stem, and other Fat Stroaks of *Lower-Case Roman. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) VII. 332 The letters of the lower case. 1890 Morris in Mackail £1/e (1890) II. 251 The 177e is getting on: 1 have all the lower-case letters (26). 1835 Lowe Bismarck I. 293 The *Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. 1772 (the *lower classes of the people, 1806 (the lower class) [see Class sb. 2]. 1849 Thirkwall Rem. III. 346 Efforts... to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 Rendlet Harris in Contemps. Rev. Sept. 342 Resch is not merely a '*lower critic' busied with readings of the existing Gospels. Ibid., The Lower Criticism of the New Testament. 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost Vigour, ... part of our *Lower-deck Guns, 1758 J. Blake Plan Mar. Syst. 2 The ports of the said lower-deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 Beatson Nav. 4. Ill. Mem. 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 Westim. Gaz. 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant.. is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) VI. 573/2 (Empire) The *lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning [from 260] down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1432. 1857 Houses Tom Brown I. viii. The driving of this *lower-fourth must have been grievous work. Ibid., He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1879 Fulke Heskins' Parl. 50 He. placeth him in the *lower house. 1760-73 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) IV. 49 Enultation was heard through all the lower house. 1852 Br. Willeforce Life (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that.. the Lower House [Convocation] elect

influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower word.

5. Comb. Forming comparatives to the combinations of Low a. (see Low a. IV).

1622 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 Kingsley Veast xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B. adv. The comparative of Low adv., q. v.

Clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B. adv. The comparative of Low adv., q. v.

Lower down: the comparative of Low down, q. v.

Lower down: the comparative of Low down, a 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV 209 The kynges shyp..desended lower, before a towne in Holland. 1570 Satir.

Poems Reform. xiii. 10 Quha that wald the mater vinderstand, He man linke lawer. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. IV. i. 120

She her selfe is hit lower. a 1600 Montgomerie Misc.

Poems Xiviii. 143 Come no laner. a 1635 Naunton Fragm.

Reg. (Arb.) 20 No Prince living..descended lower in presenting her person to the publique view. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. II. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 Fairfax, etc. Remoistrance 17 Then he fell to play lower. 1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book.

1731 P. Shaw Three Ess. Artif. Philos. 62 A viscous clammy.

Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. 1711 Janius Lett. liv. 288 The lower they are degraded. the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 Cowers Truth 170 Your portion is with them,—nay, never frown, Eut. if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838 9 Hallam Lit. Europe II. \$48 We find not a few editions ...:—Cicero de Officiis ... 1553; Virgil, 1570; I. Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent.

1878 Huxley Physiogr. 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

Lower (lower), v. Also 7 loor, lour, lowre. [f. Lower a.]

1. trans. To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with away (Naut.), down.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail.

1659 Sturney Maxiner's Mag. 1. 12 Loure the Yard, and furl the Sail.

1659 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1v. 108 The Water... Sustains these Particles... till... its motion begins to remit, ... when by degrees it lowers them. 1762-9 FALONER Shipter.

11. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 Southey Joan of Arv VII. 584 The Go advance to meet us... look! they lower The bridge! 1821 Scott Pirate xxxvi, The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 Garen Short Hist.

viii. § 9. 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral... with a broadside. 1894 Weyman My Lady Kotha xiv. 151 My lady... waved adjeu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup.

1855 Maach. Guard. 14 Oct. 5 6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. absol. (Naut.) 1. trans. To cause or allow to descend, to let

b. absol. (Naul.)

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Lower handsomely! and lower cheerly! are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1842 BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. Smuggler's Leaß, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. 1838 F. T. BULLEN Cruise Cachalot iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

Cachatot iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

C. trans. To make lower, diminish the height of.
1858 LARONER Hand-bk. Nat. Phill. Hydrostatics etc. 33
The water escapes. until the level of C has been lowered
to that of B. 1870 F. R. Witson Ch. Lindisf. 103 The bellcot. had been lowered to the porch.

d. Wood-engraving. To remove by entting or
scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).
1830 CHATTO Wood Engraving is. (1861) 586 The part
which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. 1840
Chamber's Inform. II. 723/1 If lowered, the designs will
require to be re-sketched on the wood.

2. intr. To descend, sink (also fig.); †to cower,
crouch (obs.). Often with down. Also Naut. of
a yard: To admit of being let down.

crouch (obs.). Often with down. Also Naul. of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. 1. ii. 129 The present pleasure, By reuolution lowing, does become The opposite of it selfe. 1680 Hickers Wiks. 1716 1. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 T. Gorbon Himmorist 1. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Covert, the Bird lowers. 1727 Philip Quartl (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 323 When snow is falling. the shepherds drive their flocks. round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowing and being smothered. 1806 H. Siddon Middle Wife, & Widow 1. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. 1852 Dickens Bleak Ho. i, Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

D. To slope downwards.

b. To slope downwards,

1813 SOUTHEN Nelson II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg
the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south.
1875 LVELL Princ, God. I. II. NAV. 638 The top of the
escarpment where it lowers towards Ottajano.

† C. trans. To descend (a hill). Obs.
1780 A. Voung Tour Irel. 1, 133 Lowering the hill the cenery is yet more agreeable.

1780 A. YOUNG TOUT FIEL I. 133 LOWERING the find the scenery is yet more agreeable.

3. a. trans. To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. b. intr. To become lower in price.

3. 160 CHILD Disc. Trade Pref. (A) 7b. Some People.. may.. not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1730 SWIFT Intelligencer No. 19 7: 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21s. 6d. to only 21s. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. 1823 BURON Agg of Brones xiv. Did the tyrant.. lower wheat? 1833 Hr. Martineau Manch. Strike 1. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 Earl Steiners Speech at Leeds 3 May, They lowered the rents.

b. 1697 First Cent. Hist. Springfield (1899) 11. 347 Soe soon as that grain vist Indian Corne lowers of the abovesaid price.. then [etc.]. 1823 Examiner 448/2 Meat will lower in price.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of. 1780 Man. D'Arbland Diany 6 Dec., My illness. alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 Jas. Mul. Brit. India 11. v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government..might have been induced to lower its tone. 1834 Lister Anne Grey xxvi. II. 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. 1887 Roskin Praeterita II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights...to the middle tones. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Iled. VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

† b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air): to dilute with (water, etc.). Obs.

+ b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to diline with (water, etc.). Obs.
1731 P. Shaw Three Ess. Artif. Philos. 145 This Art of parifying Arracs with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Lowering in sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. 8 June, Milk. . lowered with hot water. 1793 Beddoes Lett. Darviu 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogene than with azotic air. 1809 Malkin Gil Blas II.
1. 7 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, in little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. ix, Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?
2. Miss. To depress in pitch, to flatten.
1889 E. Prout Harmony (ed. 10) xvii. § 448 If we take

1889 E. Prout Harmony (ed. 10) xvii. § 448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh .. and lower

the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new

d. intr. To become lower in intensity.

18:8 Scort Hrt. Midl. vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

5. trans. To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. Const. to.

1771 Junius Lett. liv. 282. His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. Bayant Mythol. 11. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapplied and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 Lytton Pelham iv, In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. 11. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1850 Tennyson Enid 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1882 Jean Watson Life A. Thomson iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. intr. for refl.

1842 Tennyson Locksley Hall 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

level day by day.

6. trans. To bring down to a lower position on

6. Irans. 10 bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 Tynoall Glac. II. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice.

1871 B. Stewart Heat § 98 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

Lower: see Lour v.; obs. form of Louver.

Lowerable (lowerabl), a. [f. Lower v. +

Lowerable (10"37ab1), a. [f. Lower v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. Doughty Friesland Meres 230 Top-masts
lowerable under bridges.

Lowerd, Lowere, obs. ff. of Lord, Louver.

Lowerd (10"32d), fpl. a. [f. Lower v. +
-ED1] In various senses of the vb. ln Her., of

-ED 1.] In various senses of the vb. In Her., of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. Smith Hadrus & Hipp. 111. 31 The suppliant Nations.. with lower'd Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen.

1826 Scort Tral. 8 June. The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow.

1826-40 BERRY Encycl. Herald. I. Lowered.

1830 Chatro Wood Engraving ix. (1850) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.].

1847 Gloss. Heraldry, Lowered: see Abased.

1860 Geo. Eliot Mill on Floss 111. 167 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids.

1861 A. Parkes Pract. Hysiciate help of the population.

1877 Sweet Handle. Phonetics 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

Lowerer (|@warai).

Lowerer (loweres). [f. Lower $v. + -\text{er}^1$.]

Lowerer (lōwərəi). [f. Lower v. + -erl.] One who or something which lowers.

1890 Sweet Primer Phanetics 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacrities: L'raiser', T'lowerer'... | T'backward lowerer'.

Lowering (lōwərin), vbl. sb. [f. Lower v. + -tr.g.l.] The action of Lower v. in vations senses.

1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. t. 16 Such indifferent things as .. hoising, looring, and the like.

1671 F. Phillips Reg. Necess. 15 A striking or louring of Sail hy the Ships of other Nations.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. Lowering., the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it.

1868 Lockyer Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 103 The lowering of the temperature in February and May.

1890 'Rolf Bolunewoon' (cl. Reformer (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiding, lowering and hauling up.

1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in.

Lowering (lowərin), ppl. a. [f. Lower v. + -ing.².] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 Paily News 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continued dull, at lowering prices.

1896 Greetter-Jones Ascent thro. Christ 1. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

Lowering: see Louring.

Lowering: see Louring.

Lowering: see Louring.

† Lowermore, a. Obs. [f. Lower a. + More adv., after next.] = Lower adj.

1668 Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anal. 1. xxviii. 69 The lowermore round ligament of the Womb. Ibid. 11. iv. 93.

Lowermost (lōwəimowst), a. [f. Lower a. + -MOST.] = Lowers a. (Cf. Highermost.)

1561 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer w. (1577) X iva, The Sunne...in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 Siurmy Mariner's Mag. v. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure out of the lowermost Gnn of the Castle. 1759 Ann. Reg. 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 Allbuti's Syst. Med. VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

Lowest (lōwest), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 3

Lowest (lowest), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 3 lowest, (lawest, a lauest, louwest, 5 lagh-, lau-, law-, lowist, -yst, 5-6 lawest, Sc. -ast, 6 Sc. leuchest, 3- lowest. [f. Low a. + -EST.]

A. adj. 1. The superlative of Low a. in its

various senses.

various senses.
c 1200 Oranin 15276 Piss folle iss lashesst. 1207 R. Glouc.
(Rolls) 2437 Pe mone lowest is. a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 357
(Gött.) Pe lauest [Cott. nepermast] pan es water and erde.
1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. I. 115 Lucifer louwest light of hem
alle. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love I. IV. 8 Slyke sobly ar moste
haly, & 3tt of men ar haldyn laghyst. a 1548 Hall Chron.
Hen. V 33 b, The lowest sorte of the vile and rusticall people.
a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) II. 89,
I sall mak., the hiest stone the leuchest. 1602 Shaks. Ham.
II. II. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the
top of my Compasse. 1681 Flavel Right Man's Refuze
179 When things have been brought to the lowest edb. 1780
Cowper Table T. 419 Perjury. Sells oaths by tale and at
the lowest price. 1860 Tynoall Glac. II. III. 247 The lowest
atmospheric strata. 1862 Building News 2 3 May 1/2 The

Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. Frazer Pausanias, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord: The lowest part of. poet. 1596 Spenser F. Q. v. v. 2 But, when she list, it raught Downe to her lowest heele. 1611 Bible Ps. lxxvi. 13. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 382 That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebns. 2. Comb. Forming superlatives to the combinations of Low a. tions of Low a.

2. Como. Forming supernatives to the combinations of Low a.

a 1640 Earl. Stirling Anacrisis in Wks. of Drumm. of Hawth. (1711) too In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B. absol. or as sb. 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. Obs. exc. with at.

a 1225 St. Marher. 14 pe engles. be seoδ ham lihten swa lah of so swide heh, from be heste in heouene to be laheste in helle. 1388 Wyclif Matt. xxvii. 51 And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twey parties, fro the hiest to the lowest. c 1450 tt. De Initiatione II. x. 53 Pnt be ener attelowist, and be hyest shal be 3 oven to be; for be hiest may not stonde wipoute be lowist. 1640 tr. Verder's Rom. of Rom, III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 Hammson On Ps. cvii. 39-41 Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1860 Mill Repr. Gort. (1865) 140/1 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. Headlam Sel. Brit. Satirists 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest. 1985 Cowere Task iv. 583 The rich, and they that have an arm to check The ligence of the lowest in degrace. 1820

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWER Task IV, 583 The rich, and they that have an arm to check The licence of the lowest in degree.

1830 R. Hardie Hoyle made Familias 62 [Cassino.] When three persons play. the two lowest subtract their points from the highest.

1843 Pusey Serm. Holy Ench.

15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven. man with God.

130 Gower Conf.

1. 65 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to beguile The womman.

1759 Hume Hist. Eng. (1834) III. xxiii.

231 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance.

1834 Tait's Mag. 1. 725/1 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

Loweth, Lowey, var. fl. Lowth Obs., Lowy.

Lowffe, obs. form of Luff.

Lowffe, obs. form of LUFF. + Low ffing, vbl. sb. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Cf. 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Lowor Lotgh, a Light of Flame, to Flow with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).]? = Lowbelling. 1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 10 § 1 No maner of . persons.. shal.. lake, kill, or destroye any Fesauntes or Parteridges, with any maner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowfing or other deduces whatsoeuer, in the night time.

Lowgh, var. Lough 1, Obs.; obs. f. Low 2. Lowgit, obs. for no f Lugged ppl. a. 2

Lowgh obs. part of Lugged ppl. a. 2

Lowh, obs. John of Rodge 174. a. Lowh, obs. pa. t. of Laugu. Lowie: see Lowy. Lowigite (16 vigoit). Min. [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. Löwig, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. II. Chester).

sum, found in yellowish nothings (A. 11. Chesser). **1862** Amer. Frul. Sci. XXXIV. 215 Löwigite. the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. **1892** Dana. Min. 976. **Lowing**, vbl. sb. 1 Obs. [f. Low $v.1 + -\ln g.1$]

The action of Low v.1; descent; obefsauce; humi-

The action of Low v.1; descent; obe sance; humiliation, etc.

1304 P. Pl. Crede 508 He loueth in markettes ben met Wib. lowynge of lewed men. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. ix. viii. (1495) v.j. Wynter bygynnyth whan the sonne is in. Capricornus, and is ende of discencyon and the lowynge of the sonne in v myddaye. 1440 Hyllon Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi, The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowenge of his enencristen.

+ Lowing, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. [f. Low v. 2 + -1NG 1.]
The action of Low v. 2; flaming.

1440 Promp. Parv. 315/2 Lowynge, or lemynge of fyyr, flaminacio.

flammacio.

† **Lowing**, vbl. sb.3 Obs. [f. Low $v.3 + -1NG^{-1}$.]

The action of Low v.3; concr. an allowance.

1533 Burgh Rec. Edin. (1871) 11. 64 And has na lowing to ophald the samyn. bot oure ouklie penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [see Low v.3 2]. **Lowing** ($1\bar{o}u$ -iŋ), vbl. sb.4 [f. Low v.4 + + $1NG^{-1}$.]

The action of Low v.4; the mooing of cattle;

also transf.

The action of Low v.4; the mooing of cattle; also transf.

a1225 Leg. Kath. 144 Lowinge of bæt ahte, ludinge of bæmen. c1440 Promp. Parv. 315/2 Lowynge, or cryynge of nette, magitus. 1579 A. M[unday] Captin. 7. Fox in Hakluyt Voy. (1839) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one. who . fell off from the toppe of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants. came and dawed him. 1610 Starks. Temp. 1v. i. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 Wordsw. Guill & Sorrow lviii, Melancholy lowings intervene Ofscattered herds. 1848 Dickers Dombey, v. Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. Laing Lindores Abb. etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his charge.

Lowing (löw'in), ppl. a.1 Now dial. [f. Low v.²+-1NG ²] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13. Gave. & Gr. Knt. 679 A lowande leder of ledez in londe hym wel semez. 1721 Ransay Horace to Virgit'iii, Prometheus. staw A lowan coal frae heav'n's high hat. 1785 Eurns Holy Fair xxii, A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' lowin brunstane. 1852 A. Robb Toems & Songs 123 Dearest, return The lowin love I hae for you.

Lowing (low'in), ppl. a.² [f. Low v.4 + -ING ²] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 Weller Wied. xvii. 18 The stronge vois of loowende bestes. 1616 B. Jonson Forest, To Sir R. Wroth 16 Mongst loughing heards. 1750 Gray Elegy 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 W. Worc. Gloss., (Proverbs) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

Lowing, variant of LOYN Obs.

Lowins, var. Low WINES. Lowis, obs. f. Loose. Lowish (lowif), a. [f. Low a. + -18H.] Some-

what low. Also in comb.

1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2476/4 Taken.. from two Gentlemen, a grey gelding.., lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela 1. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 Mrs. RANDOLPH Mostly Fools 1. iii. 64
The boy found his level...—a lowish one.

Lowk(e, variant of Louk v. 1 Obs. and v. 2

The Low 1 (15 115 rd.) of a roll of the lower of

Lowland (lowlend), sh. and a. Also 6-9 lawland, Slawlin, 9 laightaud, lawlant. Also

lawland, 8 lawlin, 9 laighlaud, lawlant. Also LALLAN. [f. Low a. LAND.] A. sb.

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually pl. sing, 1855 Kingslev Heroes, Thesens in 205 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 Bible (R. V.) Jer. xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1693 Dievden Orid's Met. Poems 1743 II. 176 No Nat'ral Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1725 De Foe Fop. round World (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 Years Nat. Hist. Comm. 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

plg. 1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. spec. (Now always pl.) The less mountainous

2. spec. (Now always pl.) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

Highlands.

1631 in Thanes of Candor (Spalding Club) 273 The necessitie of his advis doeth offtymes invite him to the lowlandis.

1631 in Thanes of Candor (Spalding Club) 273 The necessitie of his advis doeth offtymes invite him to the lowlandis.

1632 Farry Pol. Arth. iv. (1630) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do... the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. 1730 Burr Lett. V. Scotl. (1818) I. 37 The Kirk, distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 Gart Provost xiii. 98 Mr. Keg... had come in from the Laighlands. to live among us.

3. Lowlands: the Lowland (Scotlish) dialect. (Cf. Lallans s.v. Lallans). Sc.

1832-53 Ballantine Whistle-Binkie (Scot. Songs) Ser. 10.

27 My young cousin Peggy cam down frae Dunkeld, Winae word o' kwalants ava, man. 1878 H. Arnsle Land of Burns (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. attrib. or adj.

B. attrib. or adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas, pertaining to the 'nether

regions'.

1567 Reg. Priny Conneil Scot. I. 555 To eschew sic contempture oppressions in a peciabil cuntre and lawland. 1661 Dryben K. Arthur I. 7 His Ernand was, to draw the Low-land damps. from the foggy Fens. 1711 Shaffess. Charac. (1737) III. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and sue for maintenance to these. low-land states. 1721 Ramsiv sinswer to Burchet 8 He. Doups down to sist ilka lawland ghaist. 1833 in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 926 Our lowland vapours. deranged her constitution. 1863 Woolning My Beautiful Lady 138 Well coerced by Low-land William's [i. c. William III's] craft. 1865 Whither Revisited 41 Bring down, Olowland river, The joy of the bills to the waiting sea. 1868 W. Hunter Compar. Dict. Lang. India 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Low-

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Low-

lands of Scotland.

lands of Scotland.

1508 DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedie 56 Ane lawland erwald mak a bettir noyis.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.

155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen.

1752 FAWKES DESCY, May Pref., The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same.

1785 BURNS JOHN BEGEON Air iv, A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawlan' laws he held in scorn.

1866 N. MUNBO Lost Pibroch (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Rob starved.

1898 CROCKETT Standard Bearer i. 6 Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

Townlander (Löwlögada).

16 Lowe College and Town and Townlander (Löwlögada).

Lowlander (low-lander). [f. Lowland + -erl.] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

a country of district.

1835 Therewell, iv. 105 The hostility of the Low-landers, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued.
1865 Kinseley Herewell. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. spec. An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scot-

land.

1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders,...are now come in. c 1775 Johnson in Hawkins Life (1787) 490 Of the ...state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 Backin. Mag. Oct. 468/t The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of Loller 1 Obs.

Lowlinead (löw'lihed). arch. [f. LowLy a, + HEAD.] Humility, lowliness. c1403 CLANVOWE Cuckow & Night. 156 Lowlined, and trewe companye. 1426 Lybo. De Guil. Pilgr. 7995 Meknesse & lavlyhede. 1830 TENNYSON Isabel i, The stately flower... Of perfect wifehood and pure lowlihead. c1850 Rossert In Dante & Circ. t. (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1889 BROWNING Pope & Net vii, The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead. rare—9. [+-1000]. = prec. 1818 in Todd (hut his quot, has lowlyhede). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lowlily (lowlili), adv. [f. Lowly a. + -LY 2.] In a lowly fashiou or manner.

C 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. (1866) 11 Pat bay..serve bame mekely and gladly and lawlyly. 1887 GOLDING De Mornay xxx. 481 He shall..enter into the Citie very poorely and lowlily. 1844 Mas. Browning Drama Exile Poems 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 SHARR Asp. Peetry iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

Lowliness (lowlines). [f. Lowly a. +-NESS.] The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meckness, humility; an instance of this. a 1413 Hen. Pr. Wales Ep. to Hen. II (Nat. MSS. I. 37), Alle the lowlinesse that any subget kan thenke or devise. C 1440 Partonope 224 Lat fayle no curtasy And lowlynesse bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endued Her crystall eyes full of lowlenes. 1535 Coneboale Prov. xvi. 1 Lowlynes goeth before honoure. 1601 SHAKS. Jul. C. 11. 1. 22 Tis a common proofe, That Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J. Woolman Jun. (1840) 127 By so travelling. I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 Tennyson Mand I. xii. v. O Mand were sure of Heaven It lowliness could save her. 1864 Pusev Lect. Daniel (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty. Z. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 SPENSER State Irel. (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowlyness, untill the time that the division betweene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose. 1891 T. K. Chenne Origin Psatter vii. 353 Sympathy. made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness. † Lowling. Obs. rare—1. [f. Low a. + -LING.] A low-bired fellow.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petic lowlinges, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

Tow-lived (lowleived), a. Also 8-9 -lifed. [f. Low a. + live-, Life + -ED 2.] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions,

expressions, etc.

1760 C. Johnston Chrysal (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near fire. Ibid. III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 Goldski, I'ic. W. xi, Your Ladyshipshould except...your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 J. RIELEY Sel. Criz. Let. 77 The low-lifted fellow who wrote this letter. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh Aristoph. 46 mate, Aristophanes is...unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 Fr. A. Kemme. Later Life I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled..one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

Lowly | burlii, a. Somewhat arch. France.

and intellectual.

Lowly |\partial v^{\partial}| \text{ in Vision}, a. Somewhat arch. Forms: 4 lou(e, hch, louli, 4-7 north. lawly, -lie, 7 laulie), 6 lowely. lowlie, 4-lowly. [f. Low a. +-LY 1.] 1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud

or ambitious.

or ambitious.

c 1374 Chaucer Ancl. & Arc. 142 She to him so louly was and trease. 1377 Langl. & Arc. 142 She to him so louly was and trease. 1377 Langl. & Arc. 142 She to him so louly was and trease. 1377 Langl. & Arc. 142 She to him so louly hill be loketh and loneliche is his speche. 1426 Lydg. De Guil. Piler. 21034 Viii thow do to myn lunge, Lowly worshep and homage. a 1450 in Shillingford Lett. (Camden) 13-12. Lyseke yow yn the lowlockyst wyse that [etc.]. C 1470 Herny B allace yn 1, 1664 Wallace on kne, with lawly obeysance. 1535 COVERDALE Micah vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1501 Shaks. T 2cl. N m. i. 110 Tyas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was called complement. 1659 Hammord On I's. ct. 3 Annot. 710 Without the lowlyset posture of the body. 1709 Sterlet. Taller No. 18 3 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1787 Cowper Truth 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence.

absol. 1535 Coverdale Prov. iii. 34 He shal gene grace vinto the lowly. 1611 Bible litid.

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 Milton Comms 323 Contesie... is sooner found in lowly sheds... then in tapstry Halls. 1784 Cowper Task iv. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement..knows. 1791 J. Learmont Poems 278, I'd sit full happy I'my lowly ben. 1802 Wordens. Somn., 'Milton' thou should'st be living', Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 Tynomi. Glac. i. ii. 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 G.V. Smith Bibles Pop. Theal.xi. in They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 Freedom Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

absol. 1725 Pope Odyss. viii. 600 Say... what the name you bore... (For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 Mrs. Stowe (title), Uncle Ton's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.

2. Low in situation or growth; usually with

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (Cf. 110MBLE a.)

1593 SHARS, Rich, II, II, II, IV, 21 Thy Junne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1697 Dryden Ving, Pask, IV, 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all, 1715 Pope Iliad II, 638 Those who dwell, where Boagrius the lowly Lands. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. a 1729 Congreve Mourn, Muse Alexis Wks, 1730 III, 208 As lofty Pines o'ertop the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1852 Whittier Question of Life 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp., xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? nonce-use. ? Lying low.

1591 SHARS, 1 Hen, VI, III, iii, 47 As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

¶ 4. occas. Low in character, mean.
1741 RICHARDSON Painela (1821) I. 124 This proud letter
of the lowly Lady Davers.. Lovely, I say, because she could

stoop to such vain pride. 1843 JAMES Forest Days (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. Comb., as lowly-built, -lovely, -minded (hence

oc. Comos, as total-voita, stovery, smitted (nence lowly-mindedness), adjs.

a 1822 Shelley Tear iv. 3 Over thy *lowly-built sepulchre bending. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 168 She—so *lowly-lovely and so loving, 1540 Covernale Fruitf. Less. i. 11593) K 3 b, Christ... teacheth vs to bee *lowly minded and humble. 1865 Gen. P. Thomson Audi Alt. 11. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of lowly-mindedness.

Thowly. (lowii). adv. Forms: A lozly. loube-

Lowly (lou'li), adv. Forms: 4 logly, louheliche, lowelyche, laweliche, 4-5 lou'i, -y, 4-6 lowely, 5 loughly, louely, 5-6 lawly, 6 Sc. lau-, lawle, -lie, 6-7 lowlie, 9 Sc. laighly, leuchly, 4-lowly. [f. Low a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a lowly manner (= LowLily); humbly, reverently; modestly. In to bow lowly with mix-

reverently; modestly. In to bow lowly with mixture of sense 2.

13.. E. F. Allit. P. B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with by lede I logly bische. a185 Chaucer L. G. W. 2062 Ariadne, But I yow serve as louly In that place. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. x. 141 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful loubeliche to lacchen mennes almesse. 14. Why I can't be a Nun 161 in E. E. P. (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wolle do yow serves nyt and day. 1513 Douglas Anie's i. ii. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said letc.]. 1529 Frith Antithesis Wks. (1573) 98/t Christ full lowly and neckely washed his disciples feete. 1588 A. Kingtr. Canisins' Catech. 79 We maist humblie, and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1629 Milton Nativity Ode 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1667 — P. L. v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adorting, and begin Thir Orisons. 180a Worksow. Farewell 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. 1844 Disraell contagsby Int. ii, As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2. In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c, there is mixture of sense t. 13... Gny Warve, (A) 1384, 80 wele his strok he sett That his hened fram be bodifiel, He 3ede him lawelicheneye. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. i. 24. A pleasant dale that lowly lay Berwixt two hills. 1784 Cowrer Task II. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping. 1785—Poplar Field 14, 1 must ere long lie as lowly as they felled trees. 1995 Burns Song, 'Their groves o' sweet myrites', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1811 A. Scott Poms 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' lenchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only poet.

c 1440 Promp. Parr. 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, sub-

b. In a low voice. Now only poet.
c 1440 Promp. Parr. 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, submisse. 1810 SHELLEY Zastrozai iv. Pr. Wiss. 1888 I. 17 He
sometimes spoke lowly to himself. 1839 BAILEY Festus (1852)
127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. 1863 Woolean My Beautiful Lady 95 What art thou
whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan girl-mother?
† c. In an inferior manner, meanly. Obs.
1601 Shaks. All's Well II. ii. 3, I will show my selfe highly
fed, and lowly taught.
d. With a low onlineng states

fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. rare.

1742 RICHARDSON Pamela III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. NIWLAND Leel. Tractarianism ii. 68 'Why', said he (South), 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church. Church'

In a low degree. rare.

those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church.'

e. In a low degree. rare.

1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. Comb., as lovely born, -cultivated, -organized.

1613 Shars. Hen. 1711, in iii. 19 Tis better to be 'lowly borne., Then [etc.]. 1872 F. W. Roders foot Mist. Kss. 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. 1827 Kelle. Chr. F., 1st. Sund. after Christm. ii, A sick man's 'lowly-breathed sigh. 1856 Kane. Aret. Expl. II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all 'lowly-cultivated races. 1850 Darwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 99 'lowly organised forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

† Low'ly, v. Obs. Also 6 Sc. lawly. [f. Low'ly, or Obs. Also 6 Sc. lawly. [f. Low'ly, v. Obs. Kill, 1828] Lenying to God Almycht, Hes lawleit him so far to schaw the rycht of this tirrane quhilk wes oure prince and king. 1577-87 Hotansheld lowlie my person to meet you six English miles. 1583 Golding of Calvin on Pout. xxi. 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

Low man, lowman. [f. Low a. + Man. Cf. also Highman.] In pl. Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. Low-Runner.)

1592 Kyd Sol. & Pers. 11. 223 Heere are tall men and little men. .. Hie men and low men, thou wonldst say. 1596 Lower Edman. Lond. E. 3. a 1612 Harington Frigr. 1. Inxix. (1618) D. 3b. Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. 1622, a 1643 [see Highman]. Lowmost (low most), a. and adv. Now dial

Lowme, obs. form of 1.00M sb.!

Lowmost (lowmost), a. and adv. Now dial.

[f. lowa, or adv. + -Most.] = Lowest a. and adv.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark xiii. 87 From the hyghest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. 1578 Lytte Dodoers I. Ixvi. 233 The leanes. . that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 Blackth. Mag. VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. Walge Beson Ber ii. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

Lowmpe, obs. form of LAMB.

Towm (loun), a., sb. and adv. Sc. and north, dial.

Lown (laun), a, sb. and afte. Sc. and north, dial. Forms: 5-7 lowne, 6 louin, loun, 7-8 lownd, 8 lowen, 9 lowan, lound, 6- lown. [a. ON.

*lugn (u stem; Icel. lygn adj., logn neut. sb., MSw. lughn, Sw. lugn, Da. luun adj. and sb.). The derived Lown v. occurs earlier.] A. adj.

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm,

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.
c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and lnf. c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab. vit. (Lion & Monse) xxxviii, The fair forest with lewis lowne and lie, 1533 DOUGLAS Émics III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith loune. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmogr. 11 In weddir louin and maist tempestius haill, But ony dreid, 1 beir ane equall saill. 1583 Leg. Ep. St. Androis 156 Then sett he to, with saill and ayre, To seik some lowner harbore thayre. 1584 Husson Du Bartas Judith 1. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. Mieriron Forks. Dialogue 246 How comes thy Clathes seay flur'd, Barne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wiks. 1855 I. 118 Ye may hear him, on a lown day, at every farm house in the village. 1854 Crockett Raiders 221 The wind came. in lown-warm puffs.
b. Of persons, their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent,

meanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent,

soft, still.

meanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 Ramsay Elegy John Cowper ix, To keep a' things hush and lown. 1768 Ross Helenere (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lown. 1816 Scott Antig, xxiv, Sir Richard. had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lound and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 I. Wit.son Trials Marg. Lyndsay xxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be oure lown for him. 1827 — Noct. Antir. Wks. 1855 I. 277 Vou'll keep a lowner sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnoch.

2. Sheltered; cozy. snug.
1728 Ramsay Ram & Buck 6 And drave them frae the lowner bield, To crop contented frozen fare. 1867 N. Macleob Starling i, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi'. the win'y taps o' the hills, or the lown glens.

B. sb. [= Icel. logul.] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.
1787 Gross Prov. Gloss., Lun, or Lewe, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. W. 1830 GAtt Lawrie T. vt. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lown of a Sunday morning. 1880 Watt Poet. Sketches 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lown o' the shaw.

C. adv. Quietly, softly.
1836 Stewart Cron. Scot. 24125 Eefoir the wynd thai saillit lone and still. 1816 Scott Old Mort. Alii, For God's

1535 Stewart Cron. Sect. 24125 Befoir the wynd thai saillit lone and still. 1816 Scott Old Mort. Alii, For God's sake, speak lound and low.

Lown (lount), v. Sc. and north. dial. Also 5 Hown, 9 lownd. [f. Lown a.]

1. a. intr. To become ealm, to calm; also with

down. † b. trans. To make calm, to lull. Obs. c 1400 Sc. Trojan War (Horstin.) 11. 1012 The seetempestes flowing that 1513 Douglas Eneis vii. ii. 5 Effiir the wyndis lownit war at will. Ibid. x. ii. 113 The wyndis eik that blastis lownit sone. 1737 Ramsay Sc. Prov. (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lown at the last. 1894 R. W. Rein Poems 59 The win' was lownin' doon.

2. To shelter.

2. To shelter.

1375 Harrour Bruce xv. 276 And a myle wes betuin the seis, And that wes lownyt all with treis.

1802 Coleringe Lett. 26 Aug. (1893) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, lownlett) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

Hence Lowned (lownit ppl. a., calmed, still. 1513 Douglas . Eneis v. iv. 177 Scherand the lownit air, schol Doun from the hycht discendis soft and fair.

Lown e, variant of Loon 1.

Lowndrer, var. LOUNDERER Obs., skulker. Lowness (lōu'nes). [f. Low a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being Low.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; + shortness of

stature.

1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. xxxi. (1495) 245 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben. lowenesse of the roundenesse of eyen. c1440 Promp. Parv. 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, profimitias. Lownesse, ny the grounde, bassitas. 1442 Rolls of Parti. V. 44/1 By cause of the lowenes and straitenes of the said Brigge, 1606 Shaks. Ant. & C. I. vii. 22. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough. maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. a 1637 B. Jonson Undersoods (1640) 181 Can I discerne how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. Junius Paint. Ancients 256 Augustus...was of a low stature, but.. his lownesse was hid by the fitnesse and equalitie of his members. 1781 Hist. Enr. in Ann. Reg. 7/2 Their own lowness. preserved them. from the fire of the batteries. 1836 Macgillivray tr. Humbold!'s Trav. xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; + degradation, abasement.

abasement.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 278 Edmodnesse is... June of lute hereword & of lonhnesse. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 8500 Pussalle hai had gret powere, And heghnes, for hair awen gret lawnes here. 1331 Langl. P. Pl. C. xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in ponerte. 1548 Udall, etc. Frasm. Par. Matt. xvi. 20-23 But no man can truely glorn him, but he whiche is not offended with hys humilitie and lownes. 1568 Dallington Meth. Tran. Gij b, He raysed the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. c 1658 A. Sudaev in 19th Cent. (1884) Jan. 63 The lownesse and meannesse of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779-81 Jonsson L. P., Prior, The lowness of his original. 1886 Book-lore Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth. of birth.

† c. Humility, lowliness, meekness. Ohs. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8765 And 3it wyb

gret lownesse of hert, bat pruyde turne hit nought ouer-thwert. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. XVI. 133 Lone and leathe and loulnesse of herte. c1430 Lydg. Reas. 4 Sens. 1501 She the pronde kan enclyne To lownesse and humilyte. c1440 Pronp. Parv. 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, humilitas. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, affabilitas.

d. Low degree of any augiter. Low sitch (64)

Proup. Parr., 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, humilitas. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, affabilitas.

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus., 3 A Chefe is a character.. shewing the heigth and lownes of enery note standing on the same Verse. 1690 Child Disc. Trade (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland.. proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797-8 Wellington in Owen Desp. 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles, 1860 Tynall. Glac. II. xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

† e. Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. Obs.
1673 Drivern Marr. à la Mode Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1725 Pore Postacr. to Odyssey (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. Pid. 306 He, who ventur'd.. to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative. 1788 Dr. Herrings in J. Duncombe Lett. (1773) 1. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, . in this translation.

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness,

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness,

baseness.

1662 Stillingel. Orig. Sacr. 1. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest. of creatures? 1884 Lanv Verney in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly lowness of spirits.

1739 Wester Johl. 12 July (1830) I. 210, I went to a gentleman who is much troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. Smyru in Med. Comm. I. 72 note 2 She had. a small quick pulse, with great lowness. c 1815 Jane Austen Persuas. (1833) I. xi. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. alsue Cook Study Med. II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the præcordia. 1843 Bethurs Sc. Peasant. 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, few are wholly exempted.

2. As a mock title of dionity.

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. Parsons Newmarket I. I Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses.

1790 H. Walfolde Let. to Miss Berrys 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Brabant.

1860 RUSSELL Diary India II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

+3. concr. The low part of a country. Obs.
c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) v. 46 In Egipt there ben 2 parties;
the Heghte, that is toward Ethiope; and the Lowenesse,
that is towardes Arabye.

Lownin, obs. form of LOANING sh.

Lownly (lou nli), adv. Sc. [f. Lown a. + -Lr².] In a nlow tone. b. In shelter, under fostering care.

10W tone. D. In shelter, under fostering care.
1788 Picken Poems 56 His todlan wee anes... Nurs't lownly up aneath his care.
18. R. CHAMRERS Wheeshit?
Speak loundly about it; and don't say I told you.
1890 J. Service Thir Notandums viii. 53 Lownly my faither leuch to himsel'.

Lowp(e, obs. f. Loop sb.1, sb.2; var. Loup v.

Low-pitched, ppl. a. [In sense t f. Low adv. + PITCHED fa. pple. of PITCH v.; in sense 2 f. Low a. + PITCH sb. + ED².]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, lit. and fig.; but

1. Fitched in a low key of tone, 111, and 115; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 Drayton l'oly-olb, xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 Million Animadiv, xiii, Wks. (1847) 70/1 Poor and low-pitched desires.

1873 M. Arrold Lill, y. Dogma v. 145 It is., eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitched nature. 1898. Albut's Syst. Med. V. 277 The continuous low-pitched rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles. 2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular eleva-

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.

1833 Loudon Engel. Archit. Gloss. Index, Low-pitched roof. 1843 James Forest Days ii, One of the tables in the low-pitched parlour. 1884 Century Mag. XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitched roof.

Lowre, obs. f. Lour, Louvre, Lower v.

Lowrell, obs. form of Laurel sb.!

Lowrie (lauri). Sc. Also 6 lawrie, loury, 6-8 lowry. '[Short for Laurence 1.]

The for wined as a grass-proper name.

6-8 lowry. [Short for LAURENCE 1.]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxii. 16 The tod. wes ane lusty
reid haird lowry. 1728 Ramsay Far & Rat 27 The
Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? 1835

Lairt of Logan (1841) 163 A' my customers hae been worrying at melike as many jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie.
1885 'S. Muckeebackit' Rhymes 91 As sheep when lowrie
tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic fiee!

2. A crafty person: a 'fox'; a hypocrite.
1507 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blissit
bairne bene borne, Lowreis, zour lyues had been forlorne.
1571 Satir. Poems Reform, xxix. 21 Jit I beleif ols mony
myndis thochte, ha, loury, ha, ha! 1583 Leg. Bp. St.
Androis 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregatione him commandit To serve a kirk and keip a cure.
Lowrie, var. Laury Obs.; Australian var. Lory.
Lowrier, obs. form of Laurel sb.!

Lowrier, obs. form of LAUREL sb.1

† Low-runner. Obs. A false die loaded so as lo run on the low numbers. (Cf. LOWMAN.) 1670 [see High-RUNNER].

Lowry (lö*ri). U. S. Railways, [? Cf. Lorry.] An open box-ear (Knight Diet, Mech. 1875). Lowry: see Loury a., Lowrie.

Lows(e, obs. or dial. form of Loose v., Louse. Lowse, obs. f. Luce a pike; var. Lose v.² Obs. Lowsey, -ie, obs. forms of Lousy.

**Towsey, -te, obs. forms of locky.

**Lowship. Obs. In 3 loubschipe. [f. Low
a. +-ship.] Lowness; humility.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 338 Scheome & loubschipe bet heo her
nor Godes hune mildeliche bolieð.
Low side window. A small window lower
than the other windows, found in some old churches.

than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. Leperwindow (Lepers sh. 2 A. b.), Lychnoscope. 1847 Archaol. Fruil. IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries letc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chaocel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. 1848 Ecclesiologist VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. 1852 Rock Ch. Our Fathers III. 1. Contents p. v, The low side or ankret's window. 1894 Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh. 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

Low-spirited, a. [f. Low a. + Spirit sh. + -ED 2.] Having low spirits. + a. Mean in spirit abject, base, cowardly, paltry (abs.). b. Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

8. 1588 Shars. L. L. L. 1. 1.25 That low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myrth. 1655 E. Terre Voy. E. Ind., 79 People...so low-spirited...that they dare not fight. 1750-72 H. Brooke Food of Qual. (1809) 111. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. 1795 Ld. Auckland Corr. (1862) 111. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. Torriano Gangr. Sore Throat 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. 1778 Miss Bernty Revelina xxiii. (1791) 1. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. 1869 Clarides Cold Water Cure 55 Where the patient is low spirited or inwell.

Hence Low-spiritedness, the condition of being low-spirited. + 2. Cowardice, meanness Obs. 1. b.

low-spirited. +a. Cowardice, meanness obs.; b.

Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness, 1622. Writer tr. Cannus' Nat. Pavador vii. 145 Onr low-spiritedness stretched out the neck to this blow. 1911 Suaffess. Charac. (1737) 1, 230 Nor shou'd 1... charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. 1741-70 Mrs. Carrier Lett. (1808) 351 The low spiritedness. of which you complain, assures me you cannot he well. 1812 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XXXIV. 410 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

Lows, obs. Sc. form of Loose.

Tow Sunday. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday.

Lowss, obs. Sc. form of l.oose.

Low Sunday. [Cf. quot, 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 275 V° sonday next aftyr low-sonday.

1511 Nottlingham Rec. III. 329 In ye weke next after Lowe Sondey. a 1633 Austin Nedit. (1635) 168 Low-sonday. Inferius Pascha. The Lower Easter-Sunday. 1710 Hearne Collect. 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 Annat. Bk. Com. Pr. 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

Lowt(e, obs. form of Lour sb. and v.

†Lowth. Obs. If. Low a + 2H | Lowness

Lowt(e, obs. form of Lour sb. and v. † Lowth. Obs. [f, Low a. + -TH.] Lowness. 1526 Tindle Rom. viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A. V. and R. V. depth], nether eny other creature. 1535 Coverdale Rom. viii. 39 Nether heyth ner loweth. [1651 Ray Collect. Words Postect. 171 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Onse side,.. is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i.e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wands.]

Low tide: see Tide.

Low water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. Iligh WATER.) † Also in a river a time when the stream is shallow.

+ Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

† Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowe water, leave basse. a 1548 HALL

Chron., Edw. IV 209 As nere as their great shyppes could

come at the lowe water. 1582 in Turner Select. Nec. Oxford

426 At everye hyghe and ragynge water youre slueses. .

should be drawne upp. . And at everye lowe water your .

sluess should be., shutte. 1670 Speed in Bedloe Popish Plot

21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within

an hour of low water. 1762 Borlase in Phil. Trans. L11.

420 At Kinsale, . near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly

on the strand. 1833 Sir H. Douclas Millit. Bridges (ed. 3)

50 A certain number of pontoons would. be left aground at

every low water. 1882 E. P. Edwards in Gd. Words Apr.

248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

Ag. 1877 Gd. Words XVIII. 18/2 In summer., everything

is at dead low-water.

b. altrib. † Of a soldier = Freshwater 2 b.

b. altrib. + Of a soldier = FRESHWATER 2 b. 1643 [Angier] Lanc. Vall. Achor 7 Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadfull object to fresh and low-water souldiers.

c. fig. Chiefly in phr. in low water: 'hard up',

impoverished.

impoverished.

1785 Gnose Dict. V'ulg. Tongue, Low tide or Low water, when there is no money in a man's pocket.

1885 Chamb. J'rul. 21 Feb. 125/2 Law-breakers...who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world.

1886 Miss Braddon Mohawks I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

Low-watter-mark. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. High-water-Mark.)

1826 in Dillow Customs of Pale (1802) 87 Anie wrak rivinge

1526 in Dillon Customs of Pale (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. 1629 H. C. Drayning Fennes Cij, When the out-fals shall bee

Opened to Low water marke, 1776 G. Semple Building in Water 2, 2 Inches above the Low-water Mark. 183 Pages in Phil. Trans. LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 Gence Phys. Geog. iii. § 17, 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1886 Geikie Phys. Geog. iii. § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. fig. The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.
1651 N. B.con Disc. Good. Eng. 1t. xxxvii. (1730) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. Waltock Lett. (1840) II. o. My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance.
1838 Dickens O. Twist viii, I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a mappie.
1890 Spectator 20 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

† Low-wines. Obs. Also 7 sing. low wine, S. Sc. lowins. fl. The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. Faints.)
1641 Faexcu Distill. i. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine. (1657) R. Lugos Burbadoes (1673) 03 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small Liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 Loud. Gaz. No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. Wilson Poems 91 Whanks of gude ait-farle cowins, synt down wil whey, or whisky lowins. 1820 Broderip & Bingham's Rep. I. 436 Terry v. Hantington, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

Lowy. Obs. exc. Hist. [a. OF. louce, licence:—late L. leneala, L. lenea (F. licenc) League of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the auncient Recordes and Histories Leneala [printed pencalar Lenga, and being (in deedel a French League of ground. 1598 Haktuyr Poy. L. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships. The lowie of Penensey, one. 1780 Descr. Tumbridge. 1869 Bawwen Domesday Bk. 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. 1880. R. C. Jenkins Canter-farry tyo Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Caste and lowy of Tonbridge.

Lox, 2 obs. pl. of Lock sh. 1 (see sense 2 note).
1688 Clevelands Old Gill ii. in J. C. Revived (ed. 4) 3a Her Breath smells like Lox.

Loxa

a province in Ecuador, South America.] attrib, in Lova bark: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree 'C. condaminea).

1825 Amer. Finl. Sci. IX. 364 Lova, or Crown Bark.
1827 Penny Cycl. VII. 172 (Cin. hone), Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the C. Condaminea or from it and C. scrobiculata.
1bid., The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark.
1885 A. B. Garron Ess. Mat. Med. (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

|| **Loxarthrus** (lpksātaļtīvs). Surg. [mod.L., f. Gr. λοξ-όs oblique + ἄρθρον joint. Cf. F. loxarthre.]

See quot.)

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in urgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm we have too

Loxia¹(lρ·ksiǎ). [mod.L., f. Gr.λοξ-όs oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the

Crossbill is the type.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lovius, the Cross-heak or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1753 CHAMBERS CYCL. Supply, Loviu. 1834 PRINGLE 477. Sk. 25 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the loxia's callow broad in cradle-nests.

sender sprays above the nood suspend the loxia's callow brood in cradle-nests.

| Loxia' (lp'ksiă). Palh. [mod.L., f.Gr. \(\lambda \) \ f. \(\sigma \) see prec. | A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in Hoblyn Pict. Med.

Loxian (lp'ksiăn), sb.! \(rare^{-1} \). [f. L. \(Loxi\) as, Gr. \(\lambda \) fas surname of \(\lambda \) pollo + \(\lambda \). Apollo.

1840 \(\text{Browning Sordello} \) io \(\text{The Loxian's [note Apollo (the bownan)] choicest gifts of gold.

Loxian (lp'ksiăn), \(a \). and \(sh.' \) [f. \(\lambda \) Loxia. \(\text{bol} \) do this genns. In recent Dicts.

Loxic (lp'ksik), \(a \). Med. [ad. mod.L. \(loxicus \). f. Gr. \(\lambda \) o's ohlique: see -ic.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

or direction; awry.

1856 in MAYNE Expos. Lex. 1890 in J. S. Billings Nat. led. Dict.

Med. Dict.

Loxoclase (lρ'ksoklē's). Min. [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. λοξό-s oblique + κλάσ-ις fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 Amer. Frnl. Sci. II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters.

1852 C. U. Sherard Min. (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase . occurs in regular crystals.

1893 Charman Blowpipe Pract. 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

Loxocosm (lρ'ksōkρz'm). [f. Gr. λοξό-s oblique + κόσμ-ος world. Cf. F. loxocosme.] 'An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of

ment to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (Cent. Dict. 1890).

Loxodon (lφ'κsödρn). Zool. [ad. mod.L. Loxodonta pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. λοξ-ός oblique + δδοντ-, όδούς tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn malars' (Octivier 1882) molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 FALCONER in Q. Trul. Geol. Soc. XIII. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxcdon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. Thid. 321 Two of the Loxodons, . have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of Stegodon insignis. 1863 LYTH. Antic. Man xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species. has been discovered belonging, like the existing E. Africanus, to the group Loxodon.

So Loxodont. a. adj. Having feeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group Loxodon. b. sh. An elephant with this dentition. In recent Dicts.

Loxodorome (le/ks@dreum), If. Gr. λοδθγyoblique.

Loxodrome ([p'ksödroum), [f, Gr, λοξό-yoblique + δρόμ-os course.] = Loxodromic line.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. V.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or loxodromic line.

1888 Greenmin. Integral Calculus 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

Loxodromic (løksødrø mik), a. and sb. [Formed as prec. +-ic. Cf. F. loxodromique.]

A. adj. Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing hy the rhumb. Ioxodromic chart, projection, another name for Mercator's projection. Ioxodromic curve, line, spiral, a rhumb-line. Loxodromic tables, traverse tables

cirrie, line, spiral, a rhumb-line. Loxodromic tables, traverse tables.

1702 J. Ralfison Math. Dict., Loxodromick Line.

1703 J. Ralfison Math. Dict., Loxodromick Line.

1704 Tenamers Cycl. s. v. Table, Loxodromick Tables.

1834 Nat. Philos., Nacigation ii. v. § 51. 19 (U.K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve.

1839 Pemy Cycl. XIV. 183/1 Loxodromic spiral, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb line.

1855 Marky Phys. Geo. Sea (1859) § 123 These.. counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve.

18. sh. = Loxodromic line, table.

18. sh. = Loxodromicus, table.

saung obique to the meridian,

Loxodromical (leksødrg mikål), α. [Formed as prec. +-ΔL.] = LOXODROMIC α.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s.v. Loxodromiques, Loxodromical Tables. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Loxodromical or Loxodromick, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence Loxodromically advi

Hence Loxodro mically adv.

Ilence Loxodro mically adv.

1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Mercator's sailing. Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts.

Loxodromism (leksp'dromiz'm). [Formed as prec. + -18M. Cf. F. loxodromisme.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav. 111. xxxii. 374 Occupied by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata. I was struck with [etc.]. 1855 Octive, Suppl., Loxodromism, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

Loxodromy (leksp'dromi). [Formed as prec. +-Y. Cf. F. loxodromics.] A loxodromic line or course; also = loxodromics.] A loxodromic line or course; also = loxodromics.

a 1656 Ussher Ann. 1658) 98 Anaximander. first observed the Loxodromic, or biassing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Loxodromy, such a Course in Sailing. 1712 DesaCulers in Common Sailing. 1712 DesaCulers in Common Sailing. 1712 DesaCulers in Common Sec. 114 A Ship which... sails along any Oblique Rumb.. describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromick Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 Ocitvie, Suppl., Loxodromy, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromics.

Loxolophodont (lpksolōw'fŏdpnt), a. and sb.

spiral; loxodromics. **Loxolophodont** (loksolöu födont), a. and sb.

[f. Gr. λ ofö-s oblique + lophodont: see Lopho-.] a. adj. Belonging to the genus Loxolophodon of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth.
b. sb. An individual of this genus.
1887 E. D. Core Orig. Fittest vii. 250 The Loxolophodonts. Ibid. 263 The ... Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

structure. **Loxotic** (leksetik), a. Med. [ad. mod.L. loxotic-us Mayne Expos. Lex. 1856), f. Gr. λοξό-s oblique: see -otic.] = Loxic.

1889 Syd. Soc. Lex. 1890 J. S. Billings Nat. Med. Dict. **Loxotomy** (leksetŏmi). [ad. mod.L. loxolomia, f. Gr. λοξό-s oblique + -τομία cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb

method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1836 in Manne Expos. Lex. In some recent Dicts.

1Loy 1. Obs. rare. Also 6 loye. [a. Of. loie, loy, or aphetic for Alloy.] Alloy.

1508 Florto, Carito, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. Ibid., Coppella, a refiner's woord, called the test or loye of siluer or gold. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Graman messe of it's Loy and true touch.

Loy 2 (loi). Anglo-Irish. [a. Irish laighe.] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see quots.).

1763 Museum Rusticum 1. lxxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1786 A. Young Tour Iriel. 1.

286 All the tillage is by the Irish loy. 1892 Jane Barlow Irish Idylls 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.

Loyal (loi-ăl), a. and sh. Also 6-7 loyall, 7 loial(1. [a. F. loyal, OF. loial, leial, semi-popular ad. L. lēgāl-em (see Legal a.), f. lēg-, lēx 7 loial(l. law. Cf. LEAL a.]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful

to plighted troth.

to plighted troth,

1604 Shaks, Oth, iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true
and loyall wife. 1611 — Cymb. m. ii. 47 So he wishes you
all happinesse, that remaines loyall to his Yow, and your
encreasing in Loue. 1651 Honnes Leviath. m. xxxv. 217
Abraham.. the Father of the Faithfull; that is, of those that
are loyall. 1676 Dryden Aurenge. 1. i. 186 Darah from
Loyal Aurenge. Zebe is fled. 1697 — Amelia vi. 607 [There]
Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but
loyal in their Loves. 1850 Tennson Elaine 538 Nor often
loyal to his word. 1871 R. Ellis tr. Catallus kiv, 182
Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand pledg d surely, shall ease me,
1871—74 J. Thomson City Dreadf Al. v. iv, X home of peace
by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthu-

stituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and

family of the sovereign.

stituted government. Also, in recent use, enthinsiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (as leaf, feal; trailor, trason) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use. 1531 Elvor Gov. Proheme, I. do now dedicate it vnto your hyghnesse [the King]...verely trustynge that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. 181 A lewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest. Is a bold spirit, in a loyall hrest. 1595 — John u. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we prone loyall. 1611 Binle 2 Macc. 31. 10 If then you wil keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXN. ἐἀν μέν οὖν συντηρήσητε την είς τὰ πράγματα εὐνοιαν]. 1020 J. Wilkinson Coroners & Sharifes 3 That all coroners ... should be chosen. of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. a 1677 Barkow Serm. Wks. 1686 HII. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyal Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 Dennis Monument xxxvi. 76 His loyalst Subjects to our divided were. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 661 The simple clerk, but loyal, ...did rearright merily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 Macaular Hist. Eng. vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyal gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 Tennyson Judice Q. Victoria v, And in each let a multitude Loyal, each, to the heart of in, ... Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 Sir W. LAURIER Speech in Daily News 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyal because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or cxhibiting loyalty.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. v. 68 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'rall Crest, With loyall Blazon, enermore be blest. 1600 Hollano Lity Xiv. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands

†4. = LEGAL in certain senses. a. Of a child: Legitimate. b. Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. Obs. 1605 SHAKS. Lear II. i. 86 Loyall and naturall Boy. 1666 WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm. 34 Cognizance is taken of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 CHILD Disc. Trade (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyal) cloth of a certain length. 5. Manege. (See quot.; cf. F. cheval loyal, bouche loyale.) ? Obs.

1727 BAILEY VOI. II. S.V., A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse]. of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. Comb., as loyal-hearted adj.

1599 Warn. Faire Wom. 1. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 Tennyson In Men. cx, On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

B. sb. pl. +a. Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (obs.). b. In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

2150 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden No. 36) I. 177

After the forthe yeare of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblable murthered of his owne loyals. 1602 Carew Cornaul of Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 Forth. Rev. Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 Riner Haggar Test xxvii, Whoever says that the English have given up the country. and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

Loyalism (loi-ăliz'm). [f. Loyal a. +-ISM.]

The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 Lochhart Scotl kiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Socth of the party.

1887 Chamb. Frul. IV. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

Loyalist (loi-ălist). [f. Loyal a. +-IST.] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or constituted authority, esp. in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government.

to constituted authority, esp. in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government.

United Empire Loyalist (Amer. Hist.): see quot. 1897. For the quot. from Howell's Vocal Forest (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see Loyalist.

1647 The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea (vunning title)
The Royall and the Loyallists Plea.] 1689. Kettlewell.

(title) The Religious Loyalist: or, a Good Christian Taught How to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King.

1712 E. Cooke Foy. S. Sua 294. The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 Wood's Ath. Oxon. (ed. c)H. 68/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyallist, to meet with this Nohleman. 1781 S. Peters Vist. Connect. 357. Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a great Loyallist, was appointed General. 1812 Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 205. The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1822 Thackeray Esmond 1. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist. was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 Times 11 May 0/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the [Home Rule] Bill. 1897. J. G. BOURINGT Canada xxi. 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war. 16th their old homes in the thirteen colonies. Ibid. 297 Those loyalists. who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1783, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U. E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

† Loyality. Obs. [f. Loyala a. +-ITY.] Loyalty.

memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

† Loyality. Obs. [f. 1.07AL a. +-ITV.] Loyalty.
1646 EARL MONN. IT. Biond's Civil Warres VIII. 152
Richard being now King found like loyality in his subjects, as whilest He was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

Loyalize loi-âloiz), v. [f. LoyaL a. +-IZE.]
trans. To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.
1825 Syd. SMITH Sp. WKS. 1850 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people—to conciliate the clergy,.. to loyalise the laity. 1867 Pall Mall G. 7 Aug. 1 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Il ence Loyalized ppl. a.
1851 C. R. Eddon Shilton xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

† Loyallement, adv. Obs. rare—1. [a. F.

Toyallement, adv. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. loyalement.] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

**Tayallement. In a loyal manner, stay faithfully.

**Tayallement. In a loyal manner, with loyally; faithfully.

**Tayallement. In a loyal manner, with loyally of faythfully.

**Tayallement. In a loyal manner, with loyally of faythfully.

**Tayallement. In a loyal manner.

**Tayallement.

**Tayallement. In a loyal manner.

**Tayallement.

**Tayallemen

was of all the students, so honorably and toyfully received, as. their loialnes towards the Queenes maiestic, did require, 1642 ROGERS Naaman 380 Loyalnesse and love. 1727 Balley vol. II, Loyalness, loyalty.

Loyalty (loialti, Also 5 loyaltee. -aulte, 6-7 loyal-, loialtie, 7 loialty, loyaltye. [a. OF. loialt! (mod. loyault!), f. loyal Loyalt a.: see -TY.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honoray state the principle of the lorger of the property of the

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; †conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. † Also in phrase by my loyalty.

1. **C1400** Rom. **Rose** 6783** This noble dide such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltee, That he to moche agilte me. \$\frac{c}{2}\$ 1470** Canton \$\textit{Taxton Plason 21}\$ Ily my loyaulte saide thene Corsus sire alle that I haue sayd procedeth not from ony fere, that I haue of all your enemyes. \$\frac{c}{2}\$ 153** ID WES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 927 In my loyaltie, en ma loyaulté. 1591** Shaks. Two Gont. IV. ii. 7 When I protest true loyalty to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612** Chapman Wilddowes Tearrs in. Dram. Wes. 1873** Ill. 23 If you be sure of your wiues loialtie for terme of life. 1697** Dradon Villente of Parken. In 30 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promisd Loyalty. 1770** Goldsm. Prs. Vill. 406** And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856** Emerson Eng. Traits, Ability Wks. (Bohn) II. 36** In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the suitors are equally excellent. 1871** R. S. Candlesh in Life xiv. (1882) 149** Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 Elvot Gov. III. vi, For the subjecte or seruaint to his souerayne or maister it is proprely named fidelitie, and in a frenche terme loyaltie. 1568 Grapton Chron, I. 176 In this battaile Canntus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowesse of the Englishe men. 1605 Shaks, Mach. i. v. 22 The seruice, and the loyaltie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. Levett Ord. Recs (1634) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 III. xii. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in..and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws..should..obtain rewards from him. 1784 Cowere Task v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law. 1807-8 Svi. Smith Plymley's Lett. Wks. 1891 II. 1761 Loyalty within the bounds of reason. is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 Green Short Hist, vii § 6, 390 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

† b. attrib. in loyalty loan. Obs. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl. 23/2 The ... advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

† 3. Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). Obs.rare—1. 1650 R. Core Power & Sulf. 193 In all the reign of H. 3.

LOZENGE.

..if any issue were joyned upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese...to certifie the loyalty of the marriage.

Loyeter, obs. form of Lotten.

† Loyn. Obs. rare. Also 5 loigne, loyne, 8 lowing. See also Lunk. [a. OF. loigne (also longe):—med.L. longia, longea, f. long-us Long a.] A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also fig. c 1400 Rom. Rose 382 The loigne [F. longe] it is so longe Of Bialacoil, hertis to lure. Ibid. 7050 He shal lave of a corde a loigne [F. longe], With whiche men shal him binde and lede. c 1430 liker. Lyf Manhode III. xxiii. (1869) 148 Vif une a loyne [F. longe], With whiche men shal him binde and lede. c 1430 liker. Lyf Manhode III. xxiii. (1869) 148 Vif une a loyne [F. longe], if thou wolt, and a peyre gessis, 1575 Turkerev. Faulcourie 120 Let hir be loose from all hir intriture, that is without either loyne or cryaunce. 1702 J. K. Diet., The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

Loyn, obs. form of Line v.!.

† Loyolan, a. Obs. rare—1. In 7 Leiolan. [f. Loyola (see Loyolite) + -AN.] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 Purcuas l'ilgrimage (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham...; this must the lesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

Loyolism [oi viliz m). [Formed as next + -18M.]

Loyolism (loi vilz'm). [Formed as next + -18M.]
The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits.

1800 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tinctured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

† Lo yolist. Obs. (Often in Howell.) [Formed as next + 1st. Cf. F. Loyoliste.] = Loyoliste. 1640 Howell Dodona's Gr. 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. Ibid. 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

Loyolite (loi o'loit). Also 7 Loiolite. [ad.

Loyolite (loi blait). Also 7 Loiolite. [ad. mod.l. Loyolita, the name of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesns: see -1TE.] A Jesuit. a 1670 Hacket Alp. Williams 1. (1693) 172 Dr. Laud. galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Which the false Loiolite traduced. in his Reports. 1670 Oldham Sat. Tesuits III. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find em in a Loyolite. 1818 Ranken Hist. Frame V. II. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, I nightsts and Loyalites Jsie, but they are more generally known by the name of Jesnits. 1875 M. Pattison Casaubon v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

† Loys. Obs. rare. Some kind of stone.

1205 Visitat. S. Paul's (Du Cange), Unum superaltare de
Loys. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. A iij, The .v. stone is
calde a Loys. a sanquine stone or synamer hit is calde in

Loyse, obs. f. Loose v.; var. Loose Obs., praise. Loysyn, obs. form of Lozex. Loyte, -er, obs. ff. Lite sb.4, Lighter sb.1

Loytre, loytron, obs. forms of Loiter. Loz, Loze, var. ff. Loss 2 Obs., Lose sb. Obs.

Loz, Loze, var. ff. Loss ² Obs., Lose sb. Obs.

Lozel (l, variant of Losel.

Lozen (lp²zen). Chiefly Sc. Forms: 4-5
los e yn, lozeyn, loysyn, 6 losan(e, losin, 7
losien, lossen, 9 losen, 8-9 lozen. [?a. OF.

*loseigne (once loseingne), var. of losange Lozencesb.]

† 1. Cookery. ? A thin cake of pastry. Obs.

? c 1300 Form of Cury (1780) 21 Take obleys oper wafrous [wafrons] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysshes. Ibid.

46, 61, 62. c 1420 Liber Cocorum (1860) 40 Lay ber in Py loseyns abofe be chese with wynne. Pose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

† 2. A lozene-shaped figure, Obs.

o make in fay.

† 2. A lozenge-shaped figure. Obs.

† 2. A lozenge-shaped figure. Obs.

1542 Inv. R. Wardr. (1815) 60 Item ane uther dyamont ground oure with losanis ennamelit with the freir knott.

1593 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1816) IV. 48/2 On the vther syde ane losane with ane thrissill on enery nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 Sir J. L. Fountainhall. Irul. (1900) 114 One of his servantes brook a lossen. a 1813 A. Wilson 2nd Ep. to IV. Doble Poet. Wks. (1846) 51 While rains are blattring fracthe south, And down the lozens seeping. 1824 Scott Red. gamillet let, i, And who taught me to pin a losen, head a bicker, and hold the bannets? Alan once more. 1865 C. S. Grahame Bystifications 16 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1856 N. Munro Lost Pibroch (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

b. Iransf. A glass of a pair of spectacles.

1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge xi. (1842) 200 Auld Durie Squake. .ca ght such a bash on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his barnacles.

4. attrib. and Comb. 8. attrib. or adj. ? Em-

4. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. or adj. ? Em-

150-20 DUNBAR Poems xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

1507 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott. (1901) III. 253 Ane gret losin doublat for the king.

1546 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I.

239 Tua losin sarkis.

b. Comb., as † lozen-wise adv. 1625 in Rymer Fodera XVIII. 236 Dyamonds cutt lozen

Hence Lozened a. = Lozenged. Also Lozen-

less a. rare.

170 Br. Forbes Jrnl. (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre.
1898 N. Musro John Splendid xiv, The place lay tenantless and melancholy, . the windows lozenless.

Lozenge (lozend3), sh. Forms: 4-7 loseng(e,

1-6 losang(e, losing(e, 5 losyngye, (losynge, lesyng, lozingge), 5-7 lozeng, 6-7 losenge, loosing, 6-8 lozange, (8 lozinge), 7- lozenge.

[a. OF. losenge, losange (mod.F. losange) = Sp. losanje, Catal. llosange, It. lozanga; perh. a deri-

vative of the word which appears as Prov. lausa, Sp. losa, Catal. llosa, Pg. lousa, slab, tombstone, OF. lause roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. lausa:—late L. *lapidea (f. lapid, lapis stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative losenge first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).]

1. A plane rectilineal figure, having four equal

sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In Heraldry, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the Fush, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † In lozenge = Lozenger. Grand lozenge, † lozenge in point: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. Lozenges in cross: four or

point: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. Lozenges in cross: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the neute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

La 1347 in Parker Gloss. Her. s. v., Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent n vij lozenges de goules. Pa 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 893 A [robe] with losenges [F. losenges] and scochouns, .. wrought ful wel. c 1384 — H. Fame III. 227 Somme crouned were as kinges, With crounes wroght ful of losenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) L 252 The Bemes shalbe xij. inche imbowed with lozinggys. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fiv b, Off losyngyshow and what maner of wyse they he made. 1519 Horman Vulg. 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losynges make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron. 111, 802/2 The walles...coloured white & greene losengis, and in euerie losing either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 Guillim Heraldry IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Losenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collaterall or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometricall lines whereof it is composed. 1658 Sir T. Browns Gard. Cyrns iii. 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. Holme Armounty 1. 95/1 He beareth Or, a Losenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escochion) Gules. a 1695 Wood Oxford (O.H.S.) 111. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 Laov M. W. Montagu Let. to C'less Mar 10 Mar., Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818-20 E. Thompson Cullen's Nosolog. Method. (ed. 3) 233 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenge. 1878 Browning Clevn & See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made. a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf. 73 The font

arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned. [1696 Phillips (ed. 5), Lozenge... This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] a 1797 H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. 1717, 171. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed. 1835 Markvar Olla Podr. xxi. Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 Cussans Her. (1893) 42 nole, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

teenth century.

c. Math. = Rhombus. Now only in spherical

losenge: see quot.

1551 Record Pathro. Knowl. 1. Defin., The thyrd kind is called losenges or diamondes whose sides hee all equall, but it hath neuer a square corner. 1889 CASEN Spherical Trigon. 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious steps when out (see gapts).

bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 Jefferes Treat. Diamonds & Pearls (1751) Explan. Techn. Terms., Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses. In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezil: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. Church Precious Stones 20 The old brilliant-cut. requires ... 58 facets thus arranged: ... 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. Arch. Short for lozenge moulding.

1841 BLOXAM Goth. Archit. 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches?.. The cable moulding. The double cone... The lozenge [etc.].

1850 PAREM Gloss. Archit. II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments... Star... Lozenge... Enriched Lozenge.

† 2. Cookery. a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 44 Lesynges de chare... And þan kytte þe cakys þorw with an knyf in maner of lesyngys. c 1440 Douce MS. 55 lf. 38 b. Cutt hem in the maner of losenges and make feyre batur... & close the sydes of the losynges ther with. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 599 Viand royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, e.g. in meat lozenge, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 PALSGR. 2411 Losange of spyce, losange. 1547 Boorn, Brev. Health II. xvii. 8 Dregges and losanges made

a concentrated form.

1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Losange of spyce, losange. 1547 Boone Brev. Health II, xvii. 8 Dregges and losanges made to breake wynde. 1591 Treas. Hid. Secrets Ivii. C.7, Lay on it your gold leafe, ...cut your Losings [1627 Loosings] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuary and given as a Lozeng. c 1623 Lodge Foor Man's Talent (1881) 26 It shall not bee amiss to take a loosing of Diaphisopi or Diaireas Salomonis. 1629 Massinger Picture Iv. ii, Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. Hooges Hist. Acc. Plague Lond. 221, I. kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 Burke Regic. Peace iv. Wks. 1X. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges a 1845 Hood To Y. Hume v, Talk till hoarse; Have lo-Vol. VI.

zenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 Cycling 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a

casement.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lozenge., ... also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in Ochlvie, and in other recent Dicts.

5. Manege. See quot.)

1897 Encycl. Sfort I. 341/2 Lozenge, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the monthpiece of the bit.

6. attrib. or adj. a. Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like. 1658 Sir. T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 47 The.. Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. Holme Armony II. 03/1 A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. crypo Imison Sch. Art II. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 Rickman Goth. Archit. 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1638 Sir T. Browne (title) The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients. Considered. 1688 R. Holme Armony 1. 33/2 The Bends. wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consistent of two colours. 1997 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) V1. 671/2 The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812-16 J. Smith Panarama Sci. & Art I. 156 The pier. became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 Rutter Panarama Sci. & Art I. 156 The pier. became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 Rutter Fonthill 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1. 481, I. stepped out on the narrow terrace. And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 68 The arches. .rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18. Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Lecenge Molding or Lozenge Fret, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7. Comb. a. General comb.: simple attrib., as

used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7. Comb. a. General comb.: simple attrib., as lowenge-machine: lowenge-like adj.; parasynthetic, as lowenge-figured, -shaped adjs.

1638 Sir T. Brower Gard. Cypus iii. 47 Wherein [sc. the Sunflower] in *Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up the seeds. 1551 Second Patien. Knowl. Defin., Ther corners are like the corners of a losing, and therfore ar they named 'losengelike. 1859 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Grog. Soc. XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossæ, producing, with the peaked and weakly retreating chin., a lozenge-like aspect. 1875 Knout Dict. Mech., *Lozenge-machine, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 Ht. Martineau Three Ages ii., 72 The summer flowers in the *lozenge-shaped parterres. 1860 Reads Cloister & H. (1861) I., 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: lozenge-base, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; lozenge-coach (nonce-use., a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1b), a dowager's or widow's coach; lozenge lion,

Ib), a dowager's or widow's coach; lozenge lion, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of

1 D), a dowager's or widow's coach; lozenge lion, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the leign of Jas. I (1406-37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 Rev. Brit. Pharm. 16 Trochisens Sulphuris...It is not made with one of the 'lozenge-bases. 1746 II. Walfolk Let. to Mann 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toal-cater to take the air with me in the back part of my 'lozenge-coach. 1890 Srrvice Notandums ix. 67 There were.. Gold Pennies and Mailles, 'Lozenge (lor zendzd), a. [f. Lozenge + -ed 2, after K. Iosangé (OF. Iosengié) Lozenge I. Ormamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. 1. coccxix. 734 Some had cotes ... losenged with whyte and blacke. 1611 Cotgr., Lozengé, lozenged. 1820 D. Turner Tour Normandy II. 186 The archivolts are encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1822 Gentl. Mag. XCII. 1. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. Bronte J. Eyre xxviii, There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1872 Brownio. Fifine xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

Lozenger (lozendzo1). Also 6 losinger. [f.

Lozenger (10 zendgər). Also 6 losinger. [f.

LOZENGE +-ER.]

+1. = LOZENGE sb. 1. Obs.

1527 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 244 Unum le diamond vocatum a losinger.

2. = LOZENGE sb. 3. U. S. and north. dial.

1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. (1887) 59 Boxes containing lozengers, as they were commonly called. 1887 T. E. Brows Doctor 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids—a lozenger or the lek.

Lozengerie, variant of LOSENGERY Obs.

Lovengeways adv. Obs. Also lazange.

Lozengerie, variant of Losengery Obs.

† Lozengeways, adv. Obs. Also lazange.
[f. Lozenge sb. + -ways.] = Lozengewise.

1610 Guillim Heraldry 1. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Losenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Losenge, with the points or acute Angles, streight upward and downward. Some say pierced Losengee. Ibid. 11. vii. 70 Piercing. is threefold. That is to say Round, Losengwaise, Quadrate. 1668 Leybourn Platform Purch. 116 They are. laid Lazange wayes, one of white, another of black, laid angle Lozengewice Alexander.

to angle.

Lozengewise (løzendziwoiz), adv. [f. Lozenge + -Wise.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; spec. in Her. = Lozengy a. 1.
1530 Palsgr. 844/2 Dyamant wyse, loserige [sic] wyse, trewlove wyse. 1577 B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb. (1580); The My trees stand. losingwise or diamonde wise. 1616 Guillim Heraldry 1. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Losenges Losengewise (or in Losenge) Gules. 1696 Lond. Gaz. No.

3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozengewise, 1725 Branley Fam. Dict. s.v. Plover, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozengewise. 1864 BOUTELL fler. Hist. & Pop. ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cusbions to be set lozengewise upon the lower.

Lozengiour, variant of Losenger Obs.

Lozengy (løzendzi), a. Forms: 6-7 lozengie, 7 losengy, lozengee, 8 lozengé, 9 lozengée, 7 lozengy. [a. OF. losangié (13th c.), f. losange

Lozenge.]

1. Her. Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. + Also

alternate tinctnres; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 Leigh Armorie 157 He beareth Losengye, Argent, and Sable. 1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 38 b, One fermanls lozengie, Gules. 1610 [see Lozengeways.] 1727 Balley vol. II. Lozenge', Lozangy... is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. 1864 BOUTELL Her. Hist. 4 Pop. (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozengy... is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. 1bid. 361 Lozenge barry, divided into lozenges, which have divided areas heart of the Lozengy... heardy.

bid. 361 Lozengée erm. and sa.

b. Lozengy barry, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. Lozengy-bendy (see quot. 1838). † Lozengy in point (see quot. 1838). † Lozengy in point (see quot. 1688). † Semi-lozengy (see quot. 1612).

1612 Pracham Gentl. Exerc. in. 160 If ther be aboue the number as I said of fine and twentie or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozengie. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 1. 105:2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Argent.. This is by others Blazoned, a pale Losengie in point, or extending to the sides. of the Escochion. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 142/1 [A shield Fisily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozengy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. transf. a. Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like.

b. Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 Carew Cornwall 99 b, In the mouth of the harbour, lyth S. Nicholas Island, in fishion, losengy. 1686 Ploo Staffordsh. 125 The Choir. is paved Lozengy, black and white. 1845 M. A. Lower Rep. to Brit. Irchaol. Assoc. Nov., A lozengy or network pattern.

Lozeyn, Lozzel(1, obs. ff. Lozen, Losel.

L. s. d., £. s. d. (e.lesdē), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L. S. Deism (humorous), worship of money.

1835 Hood Dead Robbery i, But prhaps, of all the felonies de se., "Two-thinds have been through want of L. s. d.' 1880 Mrs. Lwn Linton Rebel of Family ii, For his own part he preferred £. S. D. 1892 Cornh. Mag. Aug. 170 L. S. Deism. . the modern worship.

Lubba (lw'bā). Also 8 lobba. A name used in Shelland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge

Lubba (lwba). Also 8 lobba. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge

Lubba (lwbā). Also 8 lobba. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also attrib.

1794 T. Johnston in Shirieff Agric. Surv. Shetld. (1814) App. 46 On the berry heather and lobba pastures they (sheep) are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. Low in Statist. Acc. Scot. XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time: it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. Hibbert Descr. Shetl. 181. 111. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

Lubbard (lwbāid). Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7 lubberd, 8 lubberd, 9 lobbart, lubbart, -ert. [Altered form of Lubber: see -ABD.] = Lubber sb.

1586 in Neal Hist. Purit. (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. 1612 tr. Bewreund's Passenger 1. 1. 3 Thou slouenly lubberd, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating. 1712 STRELE Spect. No. 466 ? In all the Dances he invents. he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards clumsy Graces. 1724 RAMSAY Health 306 Sciatic, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. 1823 Scort Peveril xxv., I need only instance. The scelebrated downfall of Goliah, and of another lubbard. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lubber, or Lubbard, and awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. Pease Tales Northumbria 173 Thoo. great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. attrib., appositive or quasi-adj.: Lubberly. 1679 Earl. Rochester in Roxb. Ball. (1883) IV. 567 So have 1 seen at Smithfield's wondrons Fair, A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 Medley No. 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. 1711 Ibid. No. 39/1 The other. was such a Lubbard Trickster, so ankward at Mischief. 1784 (Cowper Task III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubb

altered by association with Lob 50.4 (cf. the Dh. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † to play the lubber. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf. Abbey-Lubber). Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (c 1400) loburs] and longe pat lob weore to swynke Clopeden 61

hem in Copes. 1515 BARCLAY Egloges III. (1570) Cij b/2 Some be forgetfull,. Some craftles fooles, some proude and negligent, If thou chaunge some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hust agayne a knaue. 1530 [see Lubberg v.]. c1530 Ld. Berners Arth. Lyl. Bryl. Iiv. (1814) 198 Two greate lubbers brought after hym the heed of the monster, in a great basket. a 1533 Frith Disput. Purgat. A viij, That we shuld no lenger. be dyspoyled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarres. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. III. (Art.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children: they came from thence great lubbers: alwayes learning, and litle profiting. 1590 NASHE 1st Pt. Pasyulis Apol. Wks. (Grosart) 1. 241 Will he neuer leane to play the label. When the large lower is the large large in the large length againe, tarry. 1671 J. Wersfer Metallogr. i. 18 Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. 1750 Gran Long Story (end), And so God save Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. 1750 Gav. Long Story (end), And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded Lubbers, 1812 Sporting Mag. XL. 153 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fre about at the door of the Angel. 1871 B. TAYLOR Faust (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber tame! 1888 Berksh. Closs., Lubber, or Lubber-yead, one very stupid indeed. transf. c1826 Hooo in A. A. Watts Life A. Watts (1884) II. 25 It. is but a hulking lubber of a paper.

11. 25 It..is but a hulking lubber of a paper.

b. esp. A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.)

1579 Gosson Sch. Abnse 33 b, To lye wallowing like Lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when wee see the vessel toyle. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. xxiv, He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him..swab and lubber. 1769 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) Cc ij, Afraid.. of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of lubber. 1824 Scott Redgauntlet ch. iii, The cowardly lubbers have all made sail. 1890 Besant Armorel of Lyonesse I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat.

† c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. Qbs. 1538 Elyot Dict. Mediastinus, a drudge or lubber, which

1538 Exvor Dict., Mediastinus, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all maner of vyle seruice, as swepe or cleave the house, carie wodde to the kytchen, and other like drudgery. 1706 Putt.Lips ed. Kerseyl, Lubber, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

2. a. attrib. and appositive passing into adj. (In lubber lips perh. a different word; cf. blubber-lip.: c1330 Hickscorner 421 (Mauly), Thoulubber Imazynacyon.
1599 Porter Angry Wom. Abington G, Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 Drynen Amboyna Epil. 14 Venetians do not more uncountly ride. Than did their Lubber-State Mankind bestride. 1730-46 Thomson Autumn 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits. 1832 Str S. Ferguson Forging Anchor 57 The kraken's back, ... a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 Tensyson Vivien 117 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 Browning Ima Album 1. 7 Lubber prose o'ersprawls, And straddling stops the path from left to right. 1891 Hall. Caire Scapegoat xxvii, His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: lubber-grasshopper, a name

b. Special comb.: lubber-grasshopper, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U.S.;
(a) Brachystola magna, of the western plains; (b) Romalea microptera, of the Gulf States; lubberhead, a stupid person, a blockhead; hence lubber-headed adj. E. D. D.); lubber's line, mark, point Naul., a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; †lubberwort, the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also LUBBER FIEND, LUBBERLAND,

Also, a lubber. Also Lubber Fiend, LubberLand, also, a lubber. Also Lubber Fiend, LubberLand, Lubber's Hole.

1883 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) II. 194 The 'Lubber Grasshopper', or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, Brachystola magna, . is.. confined to the central portion of North America. 1847 Halliwell, "Lubber-head, a stupid fellow. R849 Sidonia Sore. II. 286 If. the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall. 1858 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 34. The 'lubber's line of a compass. 1884 KNGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl., "Lubber's Mark (Nautical). 1840 Raper Pract. Navig. § 142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that "lubber's point in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as luber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL. Sailor's Sweeth. III. iv. 156, I.. set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallel. 1547 BOORNE Brev. Health cli. (1557) 55b. Whyles they do take theyr medecine [for the 'fever lurden'] put no *Lubberworte into theyr potage. 1575 Lanebam Let. (1871) 23 A loouley loober woorts, freklfaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet.

Lubber (lv hai), v. [f. Lubber sb.] intr. To

Lubber (lwhal), v. [f. Lubber sh.] intr. To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. † Also to lubber it. Now chiefly in pres. phle. and in Lubbering phl. a. 1530 Palsgr. 615/2, I lubber, I playethe lubber, jeloricarde. You lubber as well as any knave in this towne. 1611 Cotgr., Loricarder, to luske, lowt, or lubber it; to loyter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 Wheelwright tr. Aristophanes, Birds 11. iv, By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Whom I behold thus slow and lubbering. 18. Mrs. II. E. P. Spofford Pilot's Wife, He began to grumble about being ashamed to be seen lubbering rounds o. 1885 Century Mag. XXX. 742/1 As the wind grew., we soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake.

Lubberd, lubber'd, obs. forms of Lubbard.

Lubberd, lubber'd, obs. forms of Lubbard.

Lubber fiend. [Cf. Lubber sb. 1 c.] A
beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the
laborious work of a household or farm during the

night; a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf*.

1632 Mil.ton *L'Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin swet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set,.. Then lies him down the Lubbar Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1831 Edin,

Rev. LIV. 175 The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 Morris in Mackail Life (1899) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

Lubberland (lobaland). An imaginary land

Tubberland (lv bəilænd). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 Florio, Cocagna, as we say Lubberland. 1614
B. Jonson Bart. Fair in. ii, Good mother, how shall we finde a pigge, if we doe not looke about for't? will it run off o'the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, we, we? 1633 Shirley Gamester in. (1637)
Fr 2 h, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubberland. 1681 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1693) 621 Weakwitted; a wittal; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 Scott Napoleon IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) I. 238 Pining after your Lubberland, as usnal,—your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 McCarthy Red Diamonds I. 160 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

Lubberlike (lv bələlik), a. and adv. [f. Lub-

Lubberlike (lv ballaik), a. and adv. [f. Lub-BER sb. + -LIKE.] a. adj. Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber, b. adv. After the manner of a lubber.

manner of a lubber.

1572 HULDET (ed. Higgins), Lubberlike, vnhandsome or lowtishe, secors. 1575 GASCOIGNE Posies, Flowers 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to leese Vet shoulde you lende that one halfe of your cote. 1588 France Lawiers Log. Ded., Sheepes skinnes castower their lubberlike shoulders. 1636 T. RANDALL in Ann. Dubrensia (1877) 17 How lubber-like they loll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. MELVILLE Whale Xiii, The jeering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

Jeering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly. **Lubberliness** ([rbballines), [f. LUBBERLY +
-NESS.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 Florio, Zottichezsa, clownishnes, . lubbarlines.

1707 T. Brown Lett. from Dead ii. (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendious Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness.

1828 Spurgeon in Homilet. Rev. Mar.

142 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution. **Lubberly** ([rb]), a. and adv. [f. LUBBER sb. +-LY.] A. adi.

+-LY.] A. adj.

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes transf. of animals and manimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

of a lubber.

1573 Tusser Husb. ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly. Both Snorting Hob and Margery. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. v. 195, I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mistris Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 Bollows 47636) 171 They, according to their lubberly wits, assayd to stop it first with their bodies. 1671 Clarendon Dial. Tracts (1727) 233 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age. 1728 Vaner. & Cheler Prov. Husb. I. Wk. (1730) 230, I wonder. you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly fiquor. 1759 Wesley Wks. (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 Dickens O. Twist x, 'I did that, sir', said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) I. 139 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns [sheep]. 1859 Miss Cary Country Life (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow-haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door. 1862 J. Grant Cupi. Guard xxii, Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 Euron Sect Albr. I. iv. 184 James. in his lubberly schoolboy-like complaints about his mother, shuwed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike. C vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner. [1695 Congreve Love for L. 11. 29 D'ee think shee'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin? I 1995—7 Souther Minor Poems Poet. Wks. II. 31 Vou lubberly laudsmen don't know when you're well! 1831 Trellawney Adv. Founger Son I. 44 Vou don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 Grote Greece II. xlvii. VI. 87 II is seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 Manch, Exam. 27 Dec. 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 Besant The World weut vi. 49 One [ship]. is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

B. adv. In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskilfully, clumsily.

B. adv. In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskilfully, clumsily.

1504 Nashe Unfort, Trav. 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himself verie lubberly. 1603 Dryden Orig. 4 Progr. Satire Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly. 1822 Examiner; 290: I a large frigate, i lubberly handled. 1884 Manch. Exam. 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that .. either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

Lubber's hole. Nant. Also 8 lubber-hole. A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

ing an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through luber's hole. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) Peter's Prophecy Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple vii, He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1882 NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser. Tubbert varient of LURRARD.

Lubbert, variant of LUBBARD.

Lubbor, -our, -ur, obs. forms of Lubber. Lubbord, obs. form of Larboard.

Lubecker (l'ū'bekəi). [f. Lubeck (see Lubish) + -ER I.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1627 in Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) 1. 196 They would set out .. to intercept the Lubeckers and Hamburghers coming forth of the Sound. 1711 Lond. (iaz., No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

sailing towards Sweden.

Lubeck(e)s: see Lubish,

Lubeck(e)s: see Lubish,

Lubeck-, libent-em willing: see -ENCY.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 Cockeram, Lubentie, mirth, pleasantnesse, a 1640

Jackson Creed x. xxvi. § 2 Their Natural Freedom &s it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures. 1669 Addr. Young Gentry Eng. & The idle person...stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency. and lubercy.

Luber, obs. form of Lubber.

Lubish, a. Comm. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 Lub(b, is, Lubyes, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesh, Lubs. [a. G. libisch, 1)u. lubeksch, f. Lübeck, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to Lubeck, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In mark Lubish, schilling Lubish, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

15. Aberdeen Reg. (Jam.), xij Lubbis sh., xx merkis Lubis. 1563 tbid. XXV. (Jam.), Ancht daleiris & tuelf Lup schilling... To pay x sh. for ilk mark lupis. c1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 88 One thousand lubyes stok fish is ane last. 1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 77 The Mariners are to haue two shillings lups for enery Last for doing of it. 1bid. 415 The said Doller was valued at two markes Lubish, enery marke being sixteene shillings Lubish. 1823 CRABB Technol. Dict., Lubs or Lubesh, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburgh, as sterling is to English money. 1858 Homans Cycl. Comm. 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubec mark, used at Hamburgh, is a money of account, equal to 29\frac{1}{2} cents.

+ b. transf. Genuine, authorized. Cf. sterling.

† b. transf. Genuine, authorized. Cf. sterling.
1632 Littigow Trav. vi. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, then their lipish legitimate ones.

+2. Lubecks beer: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck. [1594 NASHE Uniort. Trav. E 1 b, Thy horses, shall kneed up to the knees.. in spruce beere and lubeck licour.] 1608 Heywood Rape of Lucrece sig. E 4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beere their owne natural liquor i'de pledge it. 1639 GLAPTHORNE Albertus Wallenstein III. iii. F 3 b, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunswicks

Lubra (lin-bra). [Native Australian.] An

aboriginal woman of Australia. 1847 CAPT. C. SIURT Narr. Exped. Central Australia. 1847 CAPT. C. SIURT Narr. Exped. Central Austral. (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 SIMCON Outward Bound 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 Mrs. C. PRAEO Policy & P. 1. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

Lubrefaction, variant of LUBRIFACTION. **Lubric** (liū brik), a. [a. F. lubrique or ad. L. lūbric-us, f. Aryan root *sleub-: see SLIP v.]

lūbric-us, f. Aryan root *sleub-; see SLIP v.]

1. Smooth and slippery. Now rare,
1490 Caxton Eneydos vii. 32 Fortune. sette. vnder the
feet of the righte chaste quene, thyng slypper and lubrik, for
to make hir to onerthrowe. 1609 Hume Admonit. Poems
(S. T. S.) 171 Behold at how narrow a rift that awld lubrik
serpent hathe slydin in. 1646 Crashaw Muss. ks Duell 64
in Steps to Temple 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleyes
float And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In
panting murmurs. 1681 Cotton Wond. Peak (ed. 4) 61
The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a
lubrick Shore. 1813 Hogg Queen's Wake 200 The glossy
sea was heaving bright. While far on her lubric bosom were
seen The magic dyes of purple and green. 1852 Fraser's Mag.
XLVI. 84 They. turn up successively a dirty white belly or
brown lubric back. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. Virgil's Aneid 120
A lubric serpent.

XLVI. 84 They., turn up successively a dirty white beny of brown lubric back. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. Virgil's Æneid 120 A lubric serpent.

† 2. fig. Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. Obs.
1631 R. H. Arraigum. Whole Creature xiv. § 1. 230 For life it selfe, alas how uncertaine Lubrick and fraile is it.
1646 J. Hall Hore Vac. 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites. 1660 J. Llovo Prim. Episc. 44 These adorations of the Cross &c... were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

† 3. Lascitious; wanton. Obs.
1490 Caxton Eneydos ix. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thuntrue note of lubryke & slypper luxurye. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 1. 103 This king he wox rycht vile. Lubrik and louss, with licherous appetyte. 1592 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 44 My venerious Lubric and incessing spurre of desire. a 1637 DERKER Witch Edmonton 111. Wks. 1873 IV. 388 H I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1686 DEVOLD Elegy Miss A. Killigrew 63 This lubrique and adult rate age.

Lubrical, a. ? Obs. [Formed as prec. + Al.]

= prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

roo B. Jonson Poetaster v. i, What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Liue, as she were defunct, like Punque in Stewes! roos Blount Glossogr, Lubrical, Lubricious, slippery, deceitful, incertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious.

root Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 164* A smooth, continual, equall and lubricall juice. 1867 Longe. Dante's Par. XXIII.

77 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

Lubrican, obs. form of Leprechaun.

Lubricant (l'ā'brikānt), a. and sh. [s. L. lābricant-em, pr. pple. of lābricāre to Lubricate, f. lābric-us Lubric.] A. adj. Lubricating.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter,

instead of being mild and lubricant us in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

B. sb. A material, usually an oil, used to lubri-

cate machinery. Hence transf. a. A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes fric-

makes motion or action smooth or removes filetion. b. (jocular) Any oily or greasy substance.

1828 Webster, Lubricant n., that which lubricates.

1856 Kame Arct. Explor. I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely. and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes much bolt it. a182 Sir R. Christison Life (1883) 1. 395 Parafin-oil. had been found the lest of all nutrifiction lubricants. 1890 Spectator 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. 111. 399 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

Lubricate (lubricate), a. rare—1. [ad. I. lübricāt-us, pa. pple. of lübricāre: see next and ATE 2.] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 Lytton Harold Iv. vii, A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 Ocilivis, Lubricate, slippery. (Rare.)

Lubricate (lubricāt), v. [f. L. lübricāt-,

Lubricate (lu briket), v. [f. L. lubricat-, ppl. stem of lubricare, f. lubric-us Lubric.]

1. trans. To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by

smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1632 Cockeram, Inbricate, to make slipper.

1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates.

1806 Med.

1711. XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the cannot for the passage of the faces.

1835-6 Todd Cyd. Anat. 1.

1807/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye.

1862 Tyndall Mountaineer. vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body.

1856 Tate Brit. Mollinsk iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

1867 D. To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and

machine) in order to minimize the friction and

machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 Young Nt. Th. 1x. 2186 Man's .. balmy bath, That supples, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard. 1. (1791) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to .. lubricate the cylinder. 1863 Tyndall. Heat i. § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

C. gen. To oil or grease.

1791 Cowper Odyss. xvii. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 Livingstone Last Truls. (1873) 1. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

d. Photogr. To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burnishing.

1892 Woodbury Encycl. Photogr. s. v. Burnisher, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. transf. and fig.

1784 Cowper Task iv. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 Olerance Table. 1. 6 July, Fine music.. has a sensible effect in .. animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1836 Emerson Eng. Traits xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

b. slang. To ply with drink; also intr. to decided.

faculty. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which libricated all his speech and nection with fine jets of mead.

b. slang. To ply with drink; also intr. to drink (Farmer Slang 1896).

1900 Daily Express 26 June 7/3 His late employers. had .dismissed him for..' lubricating the police.'

3. absol. or intr. To act as a lubricant, 1726 Leont tr. Albert's Archit. II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there should be somewhat to lubricate. 1739 S. Sharp Operat. Surg. 77 The Patient is.. relieved by.. the Mucilajnous, the Saponaceous, &c. fremedies], some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Lubricated (liv brike ted), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily. 1781 Cowper Retirement 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 Brooker in Penny Cycl. V. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated month and throat. 1864 in Wilherforce Life Bp. Wilherforce (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

Lubricating, vbl. sb. [f. LUBRICATE v. + -ING 1.] The action of LUBRICATE v.; lubrication. 1775 Ash, Suppl., Lubricating, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech. 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

Lubricating, ppl. a. [f. LUBRICATE v. + -ING 2.] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication. 1507 RAY Creation II. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 Lysons in Phil. Trans. LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1898 Browning Poets Croisic cxvi, A sweetmeat teazed beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

Lubrication of being lubricated.

Lubrication of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1898 Browning Poets Croisic cxvi, A sweetmeat teazed beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

Lubrication of the macilage. 1870 Years Nat. Hist. Comm. 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any

Lubricative (liū brikėtiv), a. [f. Lubricate v. +-IVE.] Having the property of Inbricating.

a 1881 S. Lanier Eng. Navet xi. (1883) 267 In some oily and inbricative way.

Lubricator (lin. briketa). [f. Lubricate v. + -OR.

1. One who lubricates. In quot. fig.

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in Standard 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than. Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubrication. Photogr.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. Photogr. An agent for glazing prints before burnishing.

1756 Burkee Subl. & B. Iv. xxi, Water... is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres.

1874 Abery Instr. Photogr. xxxi. (1888) 255 For hurnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap unswering for that purpose.

1. It can be a great resolver of spasms, and fig.

1869 Speciator 3 July 780 If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal.. we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 (Rolf Bolderwood) Miner's Right (1899) 81/1 Gold, the universal lubricator.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for Inbricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. Wootsey in Ure Dict. Arts (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the Inbricator.

1871 C. H. Owen Mod. Artillery 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would, foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the Inbricator. The Inbricator consists of three parts.

1887 D. A. Lowe Machine Draw. (1892)

22 The journal is Inbricated by a needle Inbricator.

4. U. S. starg. = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING Mountain. Sierra New. xiv. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned Inbricator!

Lubricious (Publices) of ft 1 Inbricator.

Lubricious (l'athil 588), a. [f. I. lūbric-us]
Lubricious (l'athil 588), a. [f. I. lūbric-us]
Lubricious (l'athil 588), a. [f. I. lūbric-us]
Lubricious [1840] = Lubricous, in various senses,
1853 Stubbes Alast. Abus. 1. (1879) 71 margin, Womens
lubricious minds neuer content with any thinge when it
is well. 1656 Blourt Glossogr. [see Lubrical.] 1698
R. Fergorson Tière Eccles. 93 How Lubricious a Friend
and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Soveraign.
1706 Pinilies (ed. Kersey), Lubricious, slippery, uncertain,
unconclusive, as A lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument.
1884 C. Reade in Contemp. Rev. May 711 He deserted
pure for lubricious morality.

Hence † Lubri ejousbess raise = 9

Hence + Lubri ciousness rare - 0.

1731 in Bailey vol. II.

† Lubri citate, v. Ols. rare - o. [? f. L. lū-Philos, to make slippery. 1721 in Balley. 1755 in Johnson.

Lubricity (Pubrishi). [ad. F. lubricité or L. School Lubricité (In L'hysick and Philos), to make slippery. 1721 in Balley. 1755 in Johnson.

Lubricity (Pubrishi). [ad. F. lubricité or L.

lübricitās, f. lūbricus Lubric.]

lübricitäs, f. lübricus Lubric.

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in fl. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 477 The same liquor is easie to dinide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricitie thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. Carew Cord. Brit. (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Halfe-pace. 1668 H. Monr Drv. Dial. 1. ii. 179 The manifold Incompossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that.. would finot be fit for any thing, if its shapes. were not. infinitely varied. 1784 Cowper Task v. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 383 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 Syn. Sant Syn. Wish. 1859 II. 219't Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soan. 1878 Eursson Misc., Fort. Repub. Wisk. (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal.. Inbricity.

Wks. 1859 II. 210/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented Inbricity of soap. 1878 Emerson Misc., Fort. Repub. Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal...Inbricity.

† b. spec. in Pathology. Obs.

1547 Boorde Brev. Health iii. 8 Abhorsion...maye come by ventositie and lubricite of humours in the matryx. c1550 Llovn Treas. Health (1985) Dij. For ye lubricitie of ye bowelles when the meate cometh furth vindigestyd. 1710 T. Fuller Pharm, Extemp. 225 It...roborates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 Johnson Let. to Miss Boothly 3t Dec., A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. fig. a. 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with pl.

1613 R. Cawder Table Alph. (ed. 3). Lubricitie, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant. c1645 Howell Lett. I. III. xxi, The lubricity of mundan greatnesse. 1664 II. More Alpst. Iniq. 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should. be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1922 W. Roberts Looker-Ou No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 Malt. in Noncont. II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 Morter Barnevell (1879) II. xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend..was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

† b. Volubility, glibness. Obs.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 202 The bulwarke of reason should. be set against it [the tongue, which..may stay..that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 Hawker Killing is M. Pref. i Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

2. Mobility, suppleness. rare.

1809 Malkin Gil Blas II. ii. 7 2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with pl. an instance of this.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W

fidelity. 1870 Rock Text. Fabr. Introd. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are., shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. Arnold in Pall Mall G. 13 Nov. 2/t What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 Onlooker's Note Bk. ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

Lubricous (livibrikas), a. Also 6 Sc. lubricus. [f. L. lübric-us Lubricity; oily. 1659 H. More Inmort. Soul II. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1605 Woodward Nal. Hist. Earth III. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous, .it casily insinuates it self into. . the Tubes. 1794 G. Adams Nal. 4 Exp. Philos. 111. xxxiii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel.. to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 Kirry Ital. 4 In. 1. Anim. II. xvii. 119 Without falling. from their lubricous or seemingly-perilous station. 1835-6 Todd. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xvii. 119 Without falling is thin and lubricous. 1861 H. MacMillan Feetin. Nature 163 [Ulva bulbosa] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. fig. a. 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive. 1646 Speech without Doors defended without Reason 7 He., leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. fig. a. 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive. 1646 Speech without Doors defended without Reason 7 He., leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture. 1655-87 II. More App. Antid. (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of 1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. Taxlon Aphdeius 230 She. transferred, with a lubricous mobility (L. mobilitate lubrical) her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred. † D. Davies Althen. Brit. I. Pref. 49

softness sides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. rare.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 Q. Rev. Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

Lubrifaction. ? Obs. Also lubre-. [irreg. Cl. Jubricous Lubrica - Progress. Cl. power and

Lubrifaction. ? Obs. Also lubre. [irreg. f. L. lübric-us lubric + -FACTION. Cf. next and lubrif-us lubric-us lubry-us lubric-us lubry-us lubric-us lubry-us lubry-us lubry-us lubry-us lubric-us lubry-us lubry-us lubric-us lubry-us lubric-us lubric

Lubrincation (Pubrithe¹¹) an). ? Obs. [f. Lu-BRIFY: see -FICATION. So in Fr.] = prec. 1691 RAY Creation in. (1704) 327 A. Liquor prepared for the. Lubrification of their [sc. bones] Heads or Ends. Lubrify (Partifol), v. Now rare. [ad. F. lubrificer (16th c.), irreg. f. L. läbric-us Lubrificer (16th c.), irreg. f. L. lübric-us (16th c.), irre

lubricate. Hence Lubrifying fpl. a.

1611 Cotea, Lubrifter, to lubrifie, or make slipperie. 1628
Venner Baths of Bath (1637) 341 Some lubrifying, clensing entract. 1638 A. Read Chirney. xxvii. 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrifie the guts. 1718 Blank in Phil. Trans. XXX. 888 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrifie the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 Eng. Mechanic 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifies the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease. Lubs, var. f. Lubish. Lubur, obs. f. Lubrifier. Lubran (lhūkān), a. Also Lukau. [f. L. Lūcas Luke + -AX.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

Luke + - AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

1876 J. Dare tr. Zeller's Acts Apostles II. 303 The expression ὁπτάτεσθαι, ver. 3, and the description of the angel, ver. 10, are also specifically Lukan. 1890 W. H. Simcox Lang, N. Τ. 76 ἡ ἐπαγγριὰ ατοῦ πτεύματος is a Lucian phrase, νίοθεσία a Pauline. 1895 W. M. Ramsay in Expositor Feb. 129 He accepts the Lucan authorship 1896 lead. Feb. 146 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of Lukan style consider it to involve a corruption.

Lucar, obs. form of Lucre.

Tucarne (lukān). Forms: α 6 lucre.

Lucarne (lukā:an). Forms: a. 6 lucane, -ayne, 8 lucerne, 9 lucarne. (See also Luthern.) β. corruptly 6-7 (?) leucomb, lucombe (drch. Publ. Soc. Dict.), 7 lucome, luke-home, 9 dial. lucam, lewcome. (See also E. D. D.) [a. OF. lucane, mod. F. lucarne, of obscure origin;

of OF. Inequet of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG. lukkû opening (mod. G. lukke cavity, gap) as the source. Diez' proposal to connect the word with L. luterna (see Lucense!) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light;

a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only

a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also lucarne window.

In quot. 1792 the word appears to be misused.
a1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII of Great towers embattailed and vauted with lopes Lucanes like Masonry. 1554 Acc. Rolls Durham Castle 3 Nov. (Parker Gloss. Archit), For ij dayes & dim. in mendyng of the gret Lucayne, in the galere and lying of fyletts. 1565 Jewell. Def. Apol. (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great Lucane window into the street. 1631 Cornwallis Ess. II. xlvii. 296 Many entries, landing places, and Lucomes. 1657 Reeve God's Plea 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide luke-bones below. 1792 Burns Let. to W. Nicol 20 Feb., I look up to thee, as doth a toad through the iron-barred lucerne of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E. Moor Suffolk Words 212 Lewcome, a window projecting in the roof, generally n' Lewcome window', but the word 61-2

is applied to the gable end of a house. a 1825 Forey Voc. E. Anglia, Lucam. 1859 Jephson Brittany xi. 187 The lucarne windows from which she saw the reek of the burning camp. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap 1. 611 That grey roof, with the range of lucarnes.

Tucasite (1½ kăsəit). Min. [Named, 1886, nfter H. S. Lucas: see -tTE.] A micaecous mineral, occurring at Corundum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. CHATARD in Amer. Irnl. Sci. 3rd Ser. XXXII.

Lucayne, obs. form of Lucarne.

Lucayne, obs. form of Lucarne.

Luce I (1\tilde{u}is). Also 5 lus(e, luyss, luyss, lewse, 6 leuse. [a. OF. lus, luis, repr. late L. lūcius.]

The pike (Esox lucius), esp. when full grown.

1338 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 35 ln j Luc' pro Suppriore, iij d.] e1386 Chaucer Prol. 350 Many a breent and many a luce in stewe. 14. Now. in Wr. Wülcker 704/34 Hic lucius, a lewse. 14. Two Cookery-bks. 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other maner fish. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1586) 173 The best Pikes and Luces, were thought to be in the Riuer of Tyber. 1653 Walton Angler vii. 142

The Luce, or Pikrell, or Pike hreeds by Spawning. 1740

R. Brookes Art of Angling 1. xxxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pikrell, or Pike hreeds by Spawning. 1740

R. Brookes Art of Angling 1. xxxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pikrell. Teshes 1. 383 The Pike. Pickerell. Jack. Luce. 1892 Pall Mall G. 21 July 31/1 Two mighty cels, three fatted tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured.

b. Her. as a charge.

1587 FLEMING Contn. Holinshed III. 370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four leuses heads eirant rased or. 1508 SHAKS. Merry W. i. i. 6 All his Ancestors. may give the dozen white Luces in their Cote.

2. Luce of the sea, sea-luce : the hake, Merlucius

vulgaris.

1598 Stow Surv. 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortic armed Knightes riding on horses, made like luces of the sea. 1655 Mouret & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 246 Luces, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen. 1880-4 F. Day Fishes Gt. Brit. 1, 301 The hake.. has also been termed..sea-luce, or sea pike.

ea-pire.

† Luce ². Obs. = flower-de-luce, Fleur-De-Lis.
c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) H. 128 (The Vote) Her [sc.
denrietta Maria's] fruit, sprung from the rose and luce.

† Luce 3. Obs. [App. a. G. luchs; sec Loss 2.] A lynx.

A lynn.

1564 in Catal. Harl. MSS. (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made. for the munual painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorne, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

tour Grants, one Unicorne, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

Lucence (lhī'sens), rare. Also 5 lucens(e. [f. Lucent: see -ence.] = next.

21485 Digly Myst. III. 715 O lux vern, gravnt vs lower lucense. Ibid. 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S. Wilson Lyric Hopeles Love exix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see Is lucence from divinity.

Lucency (lhī'sensi). [f. Lucent: see -ency.]

Luminosity, brilliance. Ill. and fig.

1656 S. Holland Zara (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency. 1672 S. S. Dorastus & Faumia y With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) the passes through the city postern gate. 1837 Carlylle Fr. Rev. III. 1. 11, These are the Septemberers (Septembriseurs); a name of some note and lucency,—but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1893 Altenzum 2 Jan. 20/2 His manner... is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency. warmth and lucency.

of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

Lucent (Pā'sent), a. Also 5 erren. lucyant.

[ad. L. lācent-em, pres. pple. of lācēre to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in Q. Eliz. Acad. (1869) p. xix, Afferik, Sumtyme namyt the land lucyant in the partis of Orient. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 1. 203 Thair steill belmes, and bureall basnetis thycht, Like lucent lantrynis caist ane anreal lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 25 Cause the patient to sit in a verye lucent and lightsome place. 1616 B. Josson Fpigr. 1. kxvi. 8, 1 meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 389 The Sun's lucent Orbe. 1800 Phil. Trans. XC. 172 Two drams of suda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-light, formed a very lucent fluid. 1853 Ruskin Stones Ven. II. vi. 8 8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand. 1894 D. C. Murray Making of Novelist 42 The roofs and spires... were outlined against a lucent belt of sky.

b. Iransf. and fig.
1637 G. Daniel Ecclus. 1. 30 How much resplendent She! How lucent in all flesh! 1831 Carlyie Sart. Res. 1. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lucid and lucent. 1858 — Fredk. Gl. x. vii. 11. 664 Algarotti...a man beautifully lucent in society.

2. Translucent; lucid, clear.
1820 Keats Eve St. Agues xxx, Lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 Merivale Rom. Emp. VIII. kiy. 126

1820 KEATS Eve St. Agnes xxx, Lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. VIII. kxiv. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the lucent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hencc Lucently adv.

1826 Examiner 323'2 His sea-waves flow lucently.

† Luceret. Obs. Also 7 luseret. [Obscurely related to Lucern 1, LUSARD.] = LUCERN 1.

1632 T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan II. v. (1838) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Catt. 1674 JOSSELYN Voy. New Eng. 85 The Wild-cat, Lusern or luceret, or Ounce as some call it.

Lucern 1 (luss In). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 6

luzarne, lyserne, 6-7 lusern, luzern(e, 7 leuz-, lewzerne, lewxern, lucirne, luseran, 7- lucern(o. [Prob. a. early mod.G. lüchsern adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. luchs lynx (see Loss 2); the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjec-

fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. MARTEN.

The spelling leuxerne (quot. 1660), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. loucerve, leuserve, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc. loug-cervier repr. L. lugus cervièrius (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (lugus wolf, cervièrius adj. f. cervus stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. loug cerviin (as if L. *lugus cerviinus=lugus cervarius) of which Godef, gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between loug-cervier and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

fusion between loup-cervier and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare .. any Furres of Blake Jeneites or Luserus. 1536 Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII in Archwologia IX. 249 With twelve lusarne skynnes. 1549 in Egerton Papers (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare. any, sabel, luzarnes, or black genetes. 1578 Parkhurst Let. in Hakluyt's Voy. (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beastes like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 Sir W. Dixie's Pageant in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz. 1. 446 A straunger, straungly mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. Fletcher Russ. Commun. 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, .. the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. c.1611 Chapman Iliad XI. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [orig. 60es] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 Middle Chapman Love & Antig. Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphant Chariot of Love. drawn with two luzerns. 1622 Fletcher Beggars Bush in. iii, The Poleat, Marterne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1680 Dekker Brit. Hon. Wks. 1873 IV. 105 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1662 Stat. Irel. (1765) II. 406 Lewserns skins the piece £2 10s. od. 1698 A. Brand Emb. Muscory to China 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chineses. 1722 Batter vol. II. Lucern, a wild beast in Russia.

¶ 2. Used by Chapman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot. c.1611 in 1.)

og. (Cf. quot. ε 1611 in 1.)

1607 CHAPMAN Brissy d'Ambois III. Dram. Wks. 1873 11.
3 Let me haue My Incens 100 (or dogges inur'd to hunt leasts of most rapine).

Beasts of most rapine).

+ Lucern 2. Obs. [App. an erron. extension of Luce 1, after prec.] The full-grown pike; = Luce 1.

1615 Markham Pleas. Princes iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-growne Pyke.

Lucernal (Pusō Ināl), a. [f. 1. lucerna lamp + Al...] Pertaining to a lamp; only in lucernal

+-AL.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in Invernal microscope, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. Adams Ess. Microscope 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. Bird Nat. Philos. 386 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

Lucernarian (livisomeoritan), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod.L. Lucernaria (see below), f. lucerna lamp.] A. adj. Belonging to the genus Lucernaria typical of the family Lucernariade of hydrozoa. B. sb. A hydrozoan of this genus or family. oa. B. sb. A hydrozoan of this genus or family.

1854 A. Adams, etc. Man. Nat. Hist. 355 Lucernarians.

So Lucernarid, Lucerna ridan a., pertaining

to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozon; sb. a member of the *Lucernarida*. **Lucernarida**. the reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernarida*. the reproductive zooid of any of the Lucernariaa.

1861 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.

A fixed and sexless 'Lucernaroid'. Ibid., The developmental cycle of each Lucernaroid. 1870 Nicholson Zool. I.

190 The l/ydra-tuba thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the Rhicostomida.

Lucerna (llus5'in). ? Obs. exc. Antiq. [ad. L. lucerna, f. luc- ablaut-variant of lūc-, lūx light.] A

lamp. lantern.

a 1500 Envey to Alison 23 (Skeat's Chancer VII. 360)
Lucerne a-night, with hevenly influence Illumined. 1500-20
Denbar Poems Inner. 2 Lucerne in derne, for to discerne
Be glory and grace devyne. 1883 C. C. Perrins Ital.
Sculpture in. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks,
festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

Lucerne 2, lucern (1 luso in). Also 7 lucerau,
8-9 lusern(e, 9 luzern. [a. F. lucerne (16th c.),
in Cotgr. also luserne, ad. mod. Pr. luzerne of unascertained etym. Cf. F. lauserne, lauserte, 'Shrub
Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush' (Cotgr.).
In Enc. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as la lucerne, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant Medicago sativa, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

purple medick.

Native or Paddy Lucerne = Queensland hemp, Sida rhombifolia (Morris Austral Eng.).

1636 A. Speed Adam out of E. v. (1659) 38 Cluvergrass...is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Luceran. 1649 Blutthe Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 186 Chap. xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foyne and La-lucern. 1669 Woalder Syst. Agric. (1681) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne... only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucern. 1733 Tull. Horse-hoeing Husb. xv. (Dubl.) 200 La Luserne is that famous Herba Medica so much Extoll'd by the Aucients. 1bid. 201 Luserne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foin. 1762 Gentl. Mag. 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817-18 Cobbett Resid. U. S. (1822) S Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Luserne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 Stepthers Bk. Farm II. 552 Lucern.—This kind of forage plant has never been successfully culivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. Bantek Libr. Pract. Agric.

(ed. 4) II. 25 Lucern is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt. cap 1. 25 All its growth unsheaved Of emerald luzern bursting into blue. 1883 V. Stuart Egypt 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

b. attrib., as lucerne field, grass, paddock, seed. 1724 Act 11 Geo. I, c. 7 (Bk. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne Seed the C. wt. o. 10. 0. 1733 Tull Horse-hoeing Husb. xv. 201 Tho' one Luserne Root be much more taper than another. Ibid. 211 Luserne Plants. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 318 Lucerne Grass, Medicago. 1890 Rolf Bolderwood' Col. Reformer (1891) 125 An old working hullock in a lucerne field. Ibid. 218 A lucerne paddock.

**Lucett. Obs. In 6 lucette. 7 Junit. [a OF.]

a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet** 1, Obs. In 6 lucette, 7 lucit. [a, OF. lucet, f. lus Luce].

2150 Battle of Otterburn xlvi. in Child Batlads III. 297
The lucettes and the cressawntes both; The Skottes favght them agayne. 1658 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) p. xxix, The artist [i. e, fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon. **Lucet** 2 (lurset). ? Obs. (See quot. 1858.)

21650 in Furnivall Percy Folio (1868) II. 402 Shee that liues by nille and tape, & with her bagge & lucett beggs. 1858
SIMMONUS Dict. Trade, Lucet, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

Luche, obs. form of Luten v., dial.

Lucian (lursam). The name (repr. Gr. Aoventalis

Lucian (la fian). The name (repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, L. Lucianus) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c 160 A.D.); allusively, a witty scoffer. Hence + Lucian v. intr. in to Lucian it, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; Lucianic, † Lucianical adjs., pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by

characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. Lucian and yet.

1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 230 b. Their most light, and wanton Lucianicall wites. 1593 G. Hanver Font Lett. 8 My betters neede not take it grieuously, to be taunted..in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleadged. 2641 Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 53 Ernsmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianicall style. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. Vi. 1, § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues. though.. he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 Honges Chr. Plan (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 Sheller in Lady Shelley Mem. (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 Dobson Goldsmith 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† Lucianist¹. Obs. [f. Lucian (see prec.) + -1ST.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

+ Lucianist 1. Obs. [f. Lucian (see prec.) +
-1st.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1s85 FETHERSTONE IT. Calvin on Acts viii. 13. 189 The
Epicures & Lucianists doe professe that they belieue, where
as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1592 G. HARVEY
Four Lett. 29 A contemner of God, and man: a desperate
Lucianist: an abhominable Arctinist.

Lucianist 2 (lū ſānist). Eccl. Hist. Also
Lucanist. [ad. late L. Lūciānista, f. Lūciān-us:
sec -1st.] The name of two sorts of herelics: a.
A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd

A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). b. A kind of Arian; = COLLUCIANIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Lucianists, or Lucanists, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, . . a disciple of Marcion. . There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

Lucible (liū sǐh'l), a. rare. [ad. L. lūcibil-is, 1. Riche to shine: see -BLE, -IBLE.] Bright, lucent.
1623 COCKERAM, Lucible, that which is light of its selfe.
1656 BLOUNT Glassogr. 1893 STORES Sp. in Independent
(N. Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not frightful.

Lucid (l'ā'sid), a. [ad. L. lūcid-us, f. lūcēre to shinc. Cf. F. lucide.]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now poet. and techn. Ent. and Bot. = Smooth and shining. Astr. Of a star: Visible to the naked eye. shining. Astr. Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 SPENEER M. Hubberd 1259 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid clowdes, and lucid firmament. 1654 VILVAIN Theol. Treat. ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1665 MILTON P. L. XI. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flowd. 1693 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Starrs even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1792-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) HI. 43/3/ [Botany.] A Surface is .. Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 Hulme in Phil. Trans. XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 1142. 1833 TENNYSON Poems 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike. 1845 WESTWOOD Brit. Moths 11. 221 Aphelosetia Incidella (the lucid). 1847 W. E. STEELE Field Bot. Gloss. 16 Lucid, with a bright and shiming surface. 1870-74 J. Thonson City Dreadf. Nt. 1. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 Siz R. BALL Story Sun 333. Beta Lyre. . is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

16. 1628 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. iv. 112 The intellectual and the large model begin brite and being the order larged and dead the large model breit intellectual and the large model and the large and shim to make all breit intellectual and the large model and the larged and larged the larged and

ucid stars.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. iv. 112 The intellectual world, being .. made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 BARNARO Char. Lady E. Hastings 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Vertne and Religiou.

and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1630 VENNER Via Recta Introd. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it Isc. air]. 1647 II. More Poems 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1735 Pore Odyss. vt. 102 The lucid wave a spacious bason fills. 1791 COWPER Odyss. III. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 LYTTON Engenc A. I. x, How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS Renewal of Youth 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.

3. Lucid interval. Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) lucida intervalla. a. A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So F. intervalle lucide.) + Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between

(So F. intervalle lucide.) † Formerly also, m wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

(The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th c.; so also in the med.L. commentators on Justinian's Institutes. For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c.]

1603 Sir C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. xxi. 425 Sometimes shee like moon] graunted to them [linatics] Lucida intervalla. 1615 B. Jonson Staple of N. v. i, They are almost mad! But I forgive their Lucida Internalla. c 1645 Howell. Lett. (1659 II. 42, 1 had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me. .. After som gentle slumbers, and unusuall dreames ... I had a lucid interval. a 1655 Vines Lord's Supper (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervals. 1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos. XIII. (1701) 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervals. 1686 J. Dunton Lett. fr. Azur-Eng. (1867) 23, I had between whiles those lucid intervals [in sea-sickness]. 1769 BLACK-STONE Comm. IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervals of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervals. 1839 I. Ray Med. Jurispr. Insanity xiv. 208 It was decided by the court, Sir William Wynne, that she had a lucid interval, while making the will. a 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xxv. V. 294 James lingered three days longer. He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervals [etc.].

b. transf. and fig. A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable or desirable condition.

ing which there is a reversion to a normal, reason-

ing which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

1581 W. ALLEN Apol. Eng. Seminaries iii. 22 Which [Arianisme] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it., had lucida internalla, gane seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. 1622 BACUN Hen. VII Wks, 1861 VI. 32 Which [dissensions] although they had had.. lucid intervals and happy pauses; yet did they even hang over the kingdom. 1650 FULLER Pisgak IV. ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervalls. 1682 DRYDEN MacFl. 22 Some beans of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. XXII, Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervals. 1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 17s. in India 194 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid interval between ... one debauch, and ... another. 1900 19/h Cent. Sept. 3:6 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervals.

¶ C. In the etymological sense: An interval of

¶ c. In the etymological sense: An interval of

sunshine in a storm.

Sunshine in a storin.

1655 Tuckney Good Day well Impr. 8 Some short lucidat intervalla, as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. 1749 Capt. Standige in Naval Chron.

111. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid interval between showers of snow.

4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression,

4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.
1786 COURTENAY LEI, & Hor. Charac. Johnson 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style. 1803 Med. Jrnl. X. 182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. xxiv, Mrs. Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. 1871 Morkey Voltaire (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. 1876 C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond. 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

5. Of pursons: Clear in intellect. rational cape.

5. Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational, sane.
1843 CARRYLE Past & Pr. II. i, Any Incid, simple-hearted
sonl like him. 1859 G. MEREDITH R. Feweret XXX, Two
apparently Incid people. 1887 Times 11 Aug. 5/2, I believe
you are insane on that une point. On everything else you
are lucid and bright.

6. With agent-noun: That performs the action

6. With agent-noun: That performs the action implied in a lucid manner.

1879 McCartiny Own Times 11. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

1 Lucida (1½ sidä). Astr. [L. (sc. stella star) fem. sing. of licidus Lucid.] (See quot. 1877.)

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Corona Borealis, Names and situations of the stars. Lucida of the corona. That following the lucida to the south. 1877 G. F. Chambers Descript. Astron. (ed. 3) 917 Lucida, a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

† Lucidary. Obs. [f. L. lūcid-us Lucid + -ARY 1.] App. a name 1687-90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

1687 MS. Reg. Middle Temple to June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidarys in the several Courts and Avenues of the House.

1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

† Lucident, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. L. lūcid-us Lucid + -Ent.] Bright, lucent. Hence † Lucidently adv.

14. Nine Ladies Worthy 20 O bulchrier sole in beauty

dently adv.

dently adv.

14.. Nine Ladies Worthy 22 O pulchrior sole in beauty full lucident. c1486 St. Ursula (Roxb.) Aj. Cryste with thy Comforte Illumyn me lucydently.

Lucidity (l'usi diti). [ad. L. lūciditās, f. lūcid-us Lucid: see -try. Cf. F. luciditā.] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly fig. intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lucidity, brightness. 1664 II. More Myst. Iniq. 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension. a 1688 Cuoworn Immut. Mor. (1731) 259 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. 1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. xlix. 346

Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. 1851 Nichol. Archit. Heav. 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. 1855 M. Arrold Resignation 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. 1874 Mauoslev Respons. in Ment. Dis. vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. 1875 H. James R. Hudson vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. 1884 F. Temple Relat. Relig. § Sci. it. 1885) for The question. put by Hume.. was handled by him with singular lucidity.

Lucidly (\(\frac{1}{4}\tilde{w}\) sidli), adv. [f. Lucid + -lx \(^2\)]. In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly. \$\(^2\) 1705 Berneley Commonpl. Bk. in Fra-er Life (1871) 459 All ys carefully and lucidly to be set forth. 1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange Life (1870) H. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! 1844 Thielwall Greece VIII. kw. 349 The consul.. expounded the phrase very lucidly. 1885 Manch. Exam. 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters... are... admirably arranged and lucidly written.

Lucidness \(\frac{1}{4}\tilde{w}\) sidnes). [f. Lucid + -NESS.]
Lucidity.

Lucidity.

1648 W. MULNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. xxi. § 1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. 1680 Boyle devial Nocitinea 38 The Constant Nocitinea. .in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stopt. 1694 [see Luciterrous 1]. 1727 Balley vol. II, Lucidness, brightness. 1800 HULME in Phil. Trans. XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness. 1836 Jas. Grant Random Recoll. Ho. Lords ix, 183 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

Transfee lucivee (lüsifi, -vt). Canada and

Lucifee, lucivee (lusifi, -vi). Canada and local U.S. [Canadian lynx. [Corruption of LOUP-CERVIER.] The

Canadian lynx. 1823 COBBETT Ruv. Rides (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifee. 1902 Webster Suppl, Lucivee.

Lucifer (Fivesifet). [L. lücifer adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. $l\bar{u}c(i)$ -, $l\bar{u}x$ light +-fer bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. $\phi\omega\sigma\phi\phi\rho\sigma$ s, after which it was prob. formed.]

I. As proper name, and allusively. (With initial capital.)

initial capital.)

1. The morning star; the planet Venns when she 1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only poet. c 1050 Byrhtfyrh's Handboe in Anglia (1885) VIII. 320 Pier after on bam circule lucifer up arist. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. metr. 1, 50 (Camb. MS.) After pla functiere the day sterre hath chasyd awey the dirke nyht. 1388 Wellf Yob xxxviii. 32 Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, that is dai sterre, in his tyme. 1629 Milton Nativity 74 The Stars... will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence. 1744 Arenside Pleas. Lungs. (1779). 1 18 Lucifer displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. 1887 Bowen Virg. Aneld II. 801 Now on the mountains of Ida was rising Lucifer bright.

Encild II. 801 NOW ON the modulation of the Lucifer bright.

† b. fig. (Cf. DAY-STAR.) Obs.

a 1385 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne Answ. to C. 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & Lucifer do rise in our hearts. 1599 Broughton's Let. viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven are represend to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12;

was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now rare in serious use; cur-

was supposed to be referred to in Isa. Niv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now rare in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase As proud as Lucifer.

The Scripture passage (Vulg. 'Quomodo cecidisti de caelo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?' A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heauen, O Lucifer, sonne of the morning?') is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv. 4); but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of 'the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that Lucifer was the name of Satan before his fall. The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has daystar.

a 1000 Christ & Satan 367 (Gr.) Was best encycleyn argenenned, Lucifer haten, leohtberende. a 1300 Christ M. 142 And for bat he was fair and bright, lucifer to nam he hight. c 1380 Wyclif W.ks. (1880) 30 pese nouelries mand of ydiotis & synfal wreechis of lucifers pride. a 1450 Mironr Saluacioun 1377 With feendes and lucifere. in helle. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 175 Proude Lucifer, The great maister of hell. 1613 Shaks. Hen. P. 171, Itu. ii. 371 And when he falles, he falles like Lucifer, Neuer to hope againe. 1625 Purchas Pilgrins I. v. 571 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer. 1667 Mitton P. L. vii. 131. 1771 Fletcher Checks Wks. 1795 11. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer Lucifer. 1814 Scott Have. Vii. A second Lucifer of ambition and wrath. 1839 Balley Festus (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as Lucifer—Pray who would not be proud with such a train?

Comb. 1553 Becon Reliques of Rome (1563) 1 His. Lucifer-like pride. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of luciferlike superioritie.

Misuscd for: A devil.

1887 Ruskin Prakerita 11. 72 The temper of eight little Lucifers in a swept lodging.

† b. allussively. One who commits the sin of Lucifer, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; occas. applied to one w

applied to one who presumptuously rebels against

applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. Obs.

1549 Cheke Hurt Sedit. (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been Lucifers. 1579 FULKE Heskins's Parl. 305 What Lucifer is that, that wil oppose him selfe against the flatt commaundement of the holie ghost. 1602 Wanker Alb. Eng. 1x. 1.229 Yea, too blasphemous, they incroch yoon the Deitie, Though of these Lucifers hane been that perish through a Flie. a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1. 89 Although they be perpetual Lucifers, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

II. As a common noun.

3. Orig. lucifer match: A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or other-

nsually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

1831 John Bull 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones 7. Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel.] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light, and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Prometheam'... Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer'... For the 'Lucifers' he had not.. secured his right as the patentee... The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match.' 1836 Brand Man. Chem. (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called Lucifers, are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. Ibid. 124 Gen. Index, Lucifer matches. 1837 Ann. Reg. 80 Several other lucifer natches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. 1849 Mrs. Cartyle Lett. II. 42 When we had put a lucifer to some sticks in the grate. 1856 'CAT. CRAWLEY' Card Players' Man. 120 Cribbage... is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, ... and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or lucifer matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). 1884 E. Vates Recoll. I. ii. 45 The lucifer, or Congreve match as it was called, ... was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell. Comb. 1858 SIMMOND Dict. Trade, Lucifer-bax. 1862 H. Markaya Year in Sweden II. 400 Mr. Lundström. showed me over his lucifer manufactory.

Hence + Lucifering a. nonce-wal, acting the part of Lucifer. 16 (Pops) tenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your Luciferring Traid.

Luciferian (Pasiti-rian), a.1 and sb.1 ? Obs. Also 6 Luceferian, Lucifrian, 7 Luciferan. [f.
Also 6 Luceferian, Lucifrian, 7 Luciferan. [f. L.c. 1864] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference

Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As prond as Lucifer'.

1570 Hamilies II. Wilful Rebell. III. (1574) 576 A luceferian pride and presumption. 1598 Marston Figmal. II. 146 From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside, But lofty lookes, and their Lucifrian pride? 1613 Derkit R Strange Horse-Kace Wks. (Grosart III. 350 For now he saw the Dilaceration of his owne Luciferian Kingdome. 1673 Lady's Call. I. v. § 10 What a Luciferian fall will they have from their honors. 1691 Wood Ath. O.ron. II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them Luciferian Loud Bishops. 1704 Norses Ideal World In. x. 360 We have so much of the Luciferian ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. 1773 J. Ross Fratricide 1, 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly Luciferian look After their footsteps. † B. sb. A Luciferian or Satanic person. Obs. 1647 Trany Comm. Matt. xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary did fette).

Lucife rian, a.2 and sb.2 Also 6, 8 Luciferan. [f. L. proper name Lücifer (see below) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the sect founded by

Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who

who separated from the Charles each of the series of their heresy.

1607 Torshil Four-f. Beasts (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the Luciferian hereticks) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearfull Harts. 1638 Chillings, Relig. Prot. 1. ii. § 36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with Luciferian heresies. 1865 Lighthout Comm. Galat. (1874) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon... attached himself to the Luciferian schism.

B. sb. An adherent of this sect.

1555 Life Bp. Fisher in F.'s Wks. (E.E.T.S.) 11. 135 Saint Jeom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the luciferians. 1555 Fetherstone Ir. Caivin on Acts xix. 7. 158 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremonie, as doeth Jerome against the Luciferians. 1681 Baxter Answ. Dodwell ii. 16 Novatians, Luciferians, Donaists...had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. 1797 W. Johnston tr. Beckmann's Invent. 111. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferan and an Orthodox, he relates than adherent of the schismatic Lucifer disputed. 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1358 As the Luciferians considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

+ Luciferine, a. Obs. [f. Lucifer + 1NE 2.]

† Luciferine, a. Obs. [f. Lucifer + -INE 2.]

T LUCIFERIAN a.1

— I.UCIFERIAN a.1

— I.UCIFERIAN a.1

— I.S. Joye in Gardiner Decl. Art. Joye (1546) 14, I passe ouer his [Gardiner's] luciferin pryde, .. vicious lyuyng, &c. 1588 PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 376 Nobunanga ... was slaine by a captaine of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his luciferine pride.

Transferonment † Luciferous, a.1 Obs. [f. Lucifer + -ous.] = Luciferin a.1

ELUCIFERIAN a. 1
c 1554 BALE Declar. Bonner's Art. i. [8], Els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with Gods maiestye in one honour which we wil not take at your luciferus perswasyons. 1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 54 God forbid 1 should be so Luciferous passionatine-ambitious. 1623 COCKERAN, Luciferous, haughtie, proud.
Luciferous (lutsi'féros), a. 2 [f. L. lücifer light-bearing (see Lucifer) + -0US.]

The brings converse or emire light. Now.

1. That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now

rare in serious use.

rare in serious use.

1656 Blourt Glossogr., Luciferous, that brings or causeth light. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 116 The claiming moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from Inciferous wormes that have their holes in the shells. 1694 Salmon Bate's Dispens. 1. 351/1 The Incidiness of the Luciferous matter. 1805 tr. St. Vincent's Voy. Afr. Seas 42 These luciferous animals [F. animaux luci-

feres] almost all belong to the class of transparent..worms. 1831 Blackw. Mag. X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1856 Gennon Life xxxii. 283 The nearer we stand to the luciferous orb [sc. the sun]. 1859 THACKERAV Virgin. xxv, Let us..bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our worth.

youth.

2. fig. Affording illumination or insight; luminons, illuminating. In 17th c. common in luciferous experiment, after Bacon's lucifera experi-

menta (Nov. Org. 1. § 70, 90, et al.).

1648 Petty Adv. to Hartlib 20 How to make the most of experiments, ... all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Lucriferous. 1660 Boyte New Exp. Phys. Mech. xv. 104 So Luciferous at Experiment. 1676 GLANVILL Ess.

1128 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1811 Edin. Rev. XIX. 220 These .. are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence Luciferously adv. Luciferouspess.

geology can yet boast,
Hence **Luci ferously** adv., **Luci ferousness**.

geology can yet boast.

Hence Luci'ferously adv., Luci'ferousness.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. 111. § 3 Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

Lucific (l'usi'fik), a. [ad. late L. lūcific-us, f. lūc(i)-, lūx light: see -FIC.] Light-producing.

1701 Grew Cosm. Sacra II. ii. § 14. 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge, .. though their Lucifick motion be continu'd, yet... that equal motion, which is the Colorifick, is interrupted. 1800 HULME in Phil. Trans. XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 Colerides Aids Ref. (1848) I. 168 The dry light. the lucific vision, meaning thereby... reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 J. ELLIS Caesar in Expt 53 Lucific orbs.

Luciform [liv:silpum], a. Now rare. [ad. L. *lūciform-is (repr. Gr. αὐγοειδήs), f. lūc(i)-, lūx light: see -FORM.] Having the character of light, luminous: applied spec. to the 'vehicle' of the sonl (αὐγοειδὸ δ΄κημα) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; occas. to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. Schol. (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. 1678 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 1. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoyned with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. 1710 R. WARD Life II. More 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1862 Ellicott On 1 Thess. iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the.. clouds. [1881] More 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1862 Ellicott On 1 Thess. iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the.. clouds. [1881] Luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

Lucifug-us, f. lūc(i)-, lūx light + fug-čre to fly:

Lucifrian: see Luciferian a.¹

Lucifugous l'usi fiŭgos), a. Nat. Hist. [f. l. lūcifugous, f. lūc(i)-, lūx light + fugoëre to fly: see -ous.] Shunning the light.

1654 GAVION Pleas. Notes iv. vi.-vii. 211 Such designes as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 14/1 These ill Dæmons. Adquatile, and Subterraneous, and Lucifugous Nycticoraces. 1835-6 Tond Cycl. Anat. I. 599/2 The habits of which faninals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 OANELEY Hist. Notes 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So Lucifugal a., in the same sense.

So **Luci fugal** a., in the same sense.

1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex. **Lucigen** $l^i\bar{u}$ 'sidgen). [f. L. $l\bar{u}c(i)$ -, $l\bar{u}x$ light + -GEN.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray

of oil mixed with air.

1887 Pall Mall G. 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces.

1892 Ibid. 26 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

+ Luci genous, a. Obs.—

[f. L. lūc(i)-, lūx light + crystyls]. (See anot)

light + -GENOUS.] (See quot.)
1727 Bailer vol. II, Lucigenous, horn or hegotten in the

Lucimeter (l'usi·m/tə1). [Hybrid f. L. lūc(i)-,

lūx light + -METER.]1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of

light; a photometer.

1825 Hamilton Hand-bk. Terms, Lucinieter, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in Knight Dick. Mech.

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the

combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (Cent. Dict.).

| Lucina (l'ussi nă). Also 6 (anglicized) Lucyne. [L. fem. of adj. lūcīnus, f. lūc-, lūx light: see -INE 1.] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with lung or with Digne; happen a midwife

who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife. c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1227 But for hir child so longe was vuborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. 1608 Shaks. Per. 111. i. 10 Lucina, oh! Diniuest patrionesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1621 Milton Epit. March. Winch: 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1658 Str T. Browne Hydriot. v. 27 Death must be the Lucina of life. 1701 C. Wolley Yrnl. New York (1860) 27 Neither. the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1759 Stenne Tr. Shandy II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put... over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon toet

inoon. poet.

1500-20 Dunbar Poems xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the nicht.

1508 — Gold. Targe 2 Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne.

1503 Hawes Examp. Virt.

ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 Greene & Lodge Looking-glass (1508) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucinas silver face.

Lucioid (1\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{s}_1\vec{o}\vec{o}\vec{o}\). Ichth. [f. L. luci-us pike +-01D.] a. sb. A fish of the family Esocidæ; a pike b. adj. Belonging to this family (Cent. Dict.).

1836 Varrell Brit. Fishes (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the Esocidæ (Lucioids), or family of Pikes, to the single genus Esoc. 1859-62 Str. J. RICHARDSON, etc. Nus. Nat. Hist. (1868) 11. 153 Lucioids (Esocidæ).

Lucirne, obs. form of Lucern.

Lucirt variant of Lucern.

Lucit, variant of Lucer 1 Obs. Lucius, obs. form of Luccious. Lucivee : see Lucifee.

Lucius, obs. form of Luscious.

Lucivee: see Lucifee.

Luck (lzk), sb. Also 5-6 luk(e, 6-7 lucke.

[a. LG. (Du., OFris.) luk, a shortened form of geluk (MDu. gelucke = MHG. gelücke, mod.G. glück). Parallel adoptions of the LG. word are leel. lukka (14th c.), MSw. lukka, lykka (mod.Sw. lycka), Da. lykke. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the LG. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15-16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG. gelücke (:-OHG. *gi.luchi:-OTeut. type *galukkjo-m) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerted nothing could be more plausible than Paul's wew (Beitr. VII. 133 note) that the word is connected with G. gelingen (OHG. gilingan) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G. druck pressure with dringen to press, schluck gulp with schlingen to swallow, ruck wrench with ringen to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with Louk v.¹ or v.², or with G. locken to entice (OHG. locken) and the synonymous OHG. lucchen; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the slb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests

of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with adj., as bad, hard, evil luck, Good-Luck, 1LL-Luck. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuonsly favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, a 1529 [see Good Luck]. 1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Lucke, happe, hevr. a 1547 Surrey in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would have fed on me. 1563 B. Googe Eglogs vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you have had in love. 1556 Flerning Panopl. Epist. 39 It was his hard lucke & curssed chaunce, .. to finde [etc.]. 1590 Sharks. Com. Err. in. ii. 93, I have but leane lucke in the match. 1602 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. II. v. 823 It hath beene my luck alwayes to beat the bush, while another kild the Hare. 1653 Walton Angler ii. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure wurse luck sometime, or you will never make a good Angler. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversat. 18 Yes; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1791 Mrs. Raocliffe Rom. Forest xv, I hope we shall have better luck next time. 1856 Whythe Melville Kade Cov. xvii, The Arch-croupier below, they say, arranges these matters for heginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 Outha Marenma I. ii. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Jaconda. . 'Luck always changes'. 1883 Howells Woman's Reason II. xx. 178 He bade him. get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not have any of my luck about it'. + b. A piece of (good or bad) luck. Obs, 1530 Palsgr. 580/2, I have a shreude channee or a shreude tourne, or I have an yvell lucke, it memeschiet. 1603 Drav. on Bar. Wars iv. Xxxiv, Those evil Lucks, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

C. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and foilure. Some.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Some-

times personified.

times personified.

1534-5 More Dany the Dycer Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your serving man. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist.

83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so ener lucke allotteth. 1630 Davesant Cruel Bro. 1. i. B., Report is then become a Bawde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. 1899 Maj. A. Griffiths in Fortun. Exv. LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 A. E. W. Mason Four Feathers iii. 23, 1 told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, It is good or bad luck = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so). Mod. You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. Phr. To have the luck = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something). + To

so fortunate as (to be or do something). † To have no luck to: to be unfortunate in.

14. Pol. Rel. y. L. Poems (1866) 38 Wher-for lucke and good hanselle my hert y sende you. ? a 1480 Fromp. Parc. (Winchester MS.) 316/2 Luk, lucrum. [So Camb. MS. and cd. Pynson; Harl. MS. reads (prob. correctly) Lukre or wyunynge, lucrum.] 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 46 That neidfull war thai wantit thair nothing, At thair lyking, with greit larges and luke [rime instruct]. 1583 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior 145 No man can have lucke alwayes at playe. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. V. 1. 439 If we have vnearned lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. a 1656 HALES Gold. Rem. (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would advise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 Boyle

Style of Script. (1675) 36 A hint, which ... I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 Cowper Tiroc. 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1835 W. IRVING Tour Prairies 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright. Infrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. I. XXVIII. 374, I have been off with a party. on a hunt inland. We had no great luck. 1866 Geo. ELIOT F. Holt (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sg., With Children of Israeli, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 N. Gould Double Event 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'. † b. (One's) luck of: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. Obs.

† D. (One's) Nuck of: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. Obs.

1762-71 H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 104

A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

C. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ? Sc.

1856 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday... that I had these live things to look after.

¶ d. occas. In appellations of objects on which

the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

depend.

This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a supersition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a 1800 Ballad in Lysons Britannia IV. Cumb. (1816) p. ccix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall.

1842 LONGE. (title) The Luck of Eden-hall (transl. from Uhland). 1870 B. HARTE (title) The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 E. F. BENSON Luck of Vails 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. Bad luck to (a person or thing)!: a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will.

vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. Down on (occas. in) one's luck: in ill-luck, in misfortune (slang). For luck: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). In luck: fortunate, enjoying good lnck. Out of luck: having bad lnck, in misfortune. + To strike (a person) luck: see Strike v. To try one's luck: see Try v. + Upon luck's head: on chance (obs. Sc.). Worse luck = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (collog.). For run, stroke of luck, see the sbs.

nniortunately, 'more's the pity '(collog.). For run, stroke of luck, see the sbs.

1637 Rutherford Lett. 1. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. 1789 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Sir F. Banks & Emp. of Mor. 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis lxi, The Chevalier was.. to use his own picturesque expression.. down on his luck'. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown 1, viii, By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck. 1861 Miss Vonge Yng. Stepm. xvii. 234 He.. should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1867 F. Francis Angling vi. (1880) 233 Like in dissipated house-fly out of luck. 1876 C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond. 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. 1882 R. Burton in Atherium No. 288a. 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 Stevenson Treas. 1st. III. xv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; 'worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 Jessopp in 19th Cent. Mar. 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. 1894 G.S. Lavard Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr. iv. 45 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's belinet, whilst he strings his bow fouck against her foot. 1900 Blacken. Mag. 1914 90/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1902 A.E. W. Mason Four Feathers xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them. † b. Luck in a bag. A name for some (?swindling) contrivance resembling a Lucky-Bag, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good

prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good

the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 Lightpoot Battle vo. Wasfs Nest Wks. 1825 1. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Heming's turn so pat. 1701 Walk to Smith field in G. Daniel Merrie Eng. xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-ina-bag. 1711 Swift Irnl. to Stella 8 Sept., You have luck indeed; and luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea-kettle? copper, or tin japanned? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

† 4. A sign of future (good or ill) lnck; an omen. 11540 Elvot Dict., Omen, the lucke of some thyuge to come, gathered of some woorde or salyng before spoken. 1570 Levins Manip. 184/2 Lucke, fortuna, omen. c 1600 A. Home in Bellenden's Livy v. (1822) 479 The quhilk voice being herd abroad, .. the senate did think the sannin to be the luck and presage of sun thing to come.

5. attrib. and Comb.: luck-money=next; luck-

5. attrib. and Comb.: luck-money = next; luckpenny, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale

returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; † luck-sign, an augury; † luck-stroken a.,? having received the luck-penny.
1877 N. & Q. 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed **luck money.* 1898 Daily News 17 Aug. 2/7 The hutchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1988 Burns Let. to Mrs. Dunlop 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your *luckpenny. 1823 Scott Fam. Lett. & Jan. (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders. have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have heen better worth your acceptance. 1824 Miss Mitford Village Ser. 1. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off in fumo on that night. 1890 Times 25 Feb. 10/1 The defender

dant bought a hunter for £ 100 from the plaintiff and received back £5 'luck penny'. 1587 Golding De Mornay xxxiii. 621 He tooke a *Lucksigne at the sight of a Lyonnesse [Fr. Il prend augure d'une Lyonne]. 1597 Br. Hall Sal. II. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-doore, And ring thy bels; *luck stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wist.

Track at Observe dial [22] Dr. Jubben f

Luck, v. Obs. exc. dial. [?a. Du. lukken, f. luk Luck sb. (But possibly an Eng. formation,

Luck, v. Obs. exc. dial. [? a. Dn. lukken, f. luk Luck sb. (But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quots, appearing earlier than the vb.)]

1. intr. To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out well, ill, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also impers. (with or without it).

14.. Billa posita super hostium majoris in Hartshorne Metr. T. 225 See wich a scrowe is set on the gate Warning the of harde Happes For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes. 1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 35 Whan it so lucked that we toke an oxe or a cowe. a 1547 Surrey Æneid II. 494 Our first labor thus lucked well with us. 1596 Dalknynge It. Lestie's Hist. Soct. 1x. 218 With thame of Cathnes lucket sa il, that [etc.]. 1601 Oct. Vere's Parlie at Ostend in Sir F. Vere's Comm. 144 The first (and that is the word) it lucked well, judging the fact by the event. 1681 Flatiman Heracl. Rideus No. 14 (1713) I. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had luck't right. 1810 Cock Strains It. 65 (E. D. D.) Lat me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark wad luck the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed.

a 1584 Montcomste Cherrie & Slave 643 Thocht thay now, I say now, To hazard hes na hart; 3it luck we, and pluck we The fruit, they would hane part. 1877 Goroon Fraser Wigtown 212 Ill-gotten gear can never luck.

c. With upon: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1690 Eachard Cont. Clergy 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should luck upon the right one. a 1683 Oldham Art Poetry, Some New Pieces (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lucks by meer chance upon some happy thought. 1712 Oldisworn Oldes of Horace ii. 27/1 The most Renowned Thomas Gale. has luckt upon another Interpretation.

d. With inf.: To chance, to have the good luck (to do something).

d. With ntf.: To chance, to have the good luck (to do something).

1724 Ramsay Lochaber No More iii, If I should luck to come gloriously hame. 1787 W. Taylor Scots Poems 103 Gin I shou'd luck to get a plummy sowd.

† 2. trans. To bring good luck to. Obs.
1530 Palsgr. 615/2, I lucke one, I make hym luckye or happye, je heure. He is a happy person, for he lucketh every place he commeth in.

Luck, dial. form of Lock sb.1 (sense 2).

Luckely. obs. form of Luckilly.

Luckely, obs. form of Luckely.

Luckely, obs. form of Luckely.

Lucken, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Sc. and north. dial.

[str. pa. pple. of Louke. See also Loken.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said e.g. of the hand

locked, shut np, close-joined; said e.g. of the nand or fist (lit. and fig.); also spec. of web-feet.

c1470 Hennyson Mor. Fab. xiii. (Frog & Mouse)vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, 'lukkin and braid, In steid of airis, I row the streme full still'. 1632 Litheow Trav. x. 469 Mine armee being broake, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. 1721 RAMSAY Genty Tibby ii, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. 1790 FISHER Poems D4 Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. Comb.: lucken-browed a., having the eye-browedse together: Jucken-footed a. web-footed.

browsclose together; Iucken-footed a., web-footed.

1683 G. Meriton Yorksh. Dial. 73 Thou lucken-brow'd Trull.

1710 Sibbald Hist. Fife (1803) 109 This [Turtur maritimus insulae Bass] is palmipes, that's luckenfooted.

C. Lucken booths, booths which can be closed

C. Lucken booths, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1456 in Charlers etc. Peebles (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Rau som tym was callet the Lwkyn Bothys. 1625 Ibid. 413 In ane hows at the bak of the Lwikinbuithis. a 1835 J. M. Witson Tales Borders (1839) V. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. 1896 CROCKETT Grey Man ii.

13 Buying of trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths.

Lucken, v. I. Sc. ?Obs. [? f. Lucken pa. pple.] trans. To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

trans. To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c1560 A. Scott Poems, 'Quha is perfyle' 35 Baith our hartis ar ane, luknyt in luvis chene. a 1670 Spalding Tronb. Chas. I (1831) II. 388 Haddoche preparit him self noblie for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth sark, luknit at the heid for his winding scheit. 1806 Jamieson Pop. Ball. II. 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

† Lucken, v. 2 Obs. rare. [f. Luck sb. or v. + -en 3] intr. To happen, chance; = Luck v. 1.
1674 N. Faiffax Bulk & Selv. 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

Luckenes. obs. form of Luckiness.

set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

Luckenes, obs. form of Luckiness.

Lucken golland, lucken gowan. dial.

Also 6-7 locker goulons, lockron gowlons, (8-9-ans). [f. Lucken ppl. a. + Golland, Gowan.]

A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, Trollius Europæus. (By Turner app. erron. applied to the Marsh Marigold, Caltha palustris.)

1548 Turner Names of Herbes (1881) 26 Chameleuce . . is called in Northumberlande a Lucken gollande. 1597 Gerrard In Northumberlande a Lucken gollande. 1597 Gerrard In State of Parkinson Theat. Bot. 333, 1740. 1724 Ramsay Yng. Laird & Katy, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1760 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 317 Locker Gowlans, Trollius. 1821 Hogg When the kye comes hame iv, Poet, Wks, 1840 V. 73 When. the bonny lucken gowan Has fauldit up her ee.

Luckily (lwkili), adv. Also o luckery, alie, luckyly. [f. Lucky a. + -LY 2.

The form luckely, frequent in 16th c., may belong to Luckin adv.; cf., however, luckenes = Luckinses.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now rare. Luckily (lvkili), adv. Also 6 Iuckely, lucki-

LUCRIV adv.; ct., however, thekenes = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now rare.

1530 Palsgr. 836/2 Happely, luckely, far eur, far boneur.

1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel yoon a good and a furful grounde, and springing yp luckeli, brought furth fruit. a 1553 — Reyster D. I. v. (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse...whom... God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Afpoc. laxviii. 546 The Romanistes... make their boaste, that... no Kinges... haue yet luckely assayled Rome. 1588 J. B. tr. Viret's Sch. Beastes B. The esterne winde. Which brought you hither luckely. 1647 Clarenoon Hist. Reb. 1. § 104 He... carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service. 1668 Driven Dram. Poesy Ess. (1900) I. 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily. 1748 Anson's Vey. II. iii. 141 Several fine runs of. fresh water... some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled... with an hose. 1766 Goldsm. 1 km. 1 hoped for.

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 Ladv M. W. Montagu Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell 1 Apr., Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. 1762 KAMES Elem. Crit. viii. 11774) I. 288 Luckily... our speculations are supported by facts. 1818 W. H. Irelland Scribbleomania 236 note, The poor blind man... told his tale; which, luckily for him, was believed. 1871 L. Stepten Player. Europe x. (1894) 236 Climbing a long snow-slope which was luckily in fair order.

Luckiness (lwkin's). Also 6 luckenes, luckynesse. [f. Lucky a. + NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apot. xxiv, 140 The eyes

Iuckynesse. [f. Lucky a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc, xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresighte, watchefulnes, subtilities, and luckenes in doynge of thinges. 1571 Golding Catrin on Ps. x. 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly. and complayneth of this their luckynesse. 1662 Petty Taxes 53. A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate self-conceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1v. xvii. § 24, 1 know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. 1832 tr. Tonr Germ. Prince 11. ix. 148, 1 have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unlackiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

Luckite (ln/ksit). Min. [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -1TE.] A variety of melanterite.

in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in Cassell's Encycl. Dict.

Luckless (lv'kles), a. (In 6 superl. lucklest.)

[f. Luck sb. + -Less.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended

[f. Luck sb. + -Less.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. (Of persons and things.)

1563. Sackvulle Induct. Mirr. Mag. xvii, The drery destinie And luckeles lot for to bemone of those, Whom Fortune letc.]. a 1368 Sinney Areadia in. [1588] 389 Mine is the luckless lot, 'l hat euer fell to honest woman yet. 1590. Spenser F. Q. i. vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lucky mayd. 1593. Shaks. 3 Hen. 17.1 iv. 1. 18. 1, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme. 1697. Dryden Virg. Past. Vin. 81. Let the whelming Tide, The lifeless Limbs of luckless Damon hide. 1782 Cowfer Gilpin 201 Ah, luckless speech, and hootless hoast! 1874. Green Short Wist. v. § 1. 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. 1876. L. Stephen Eng. Th. 18th C. 1. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned. † 2. Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill. 1633. P. Fletcher Purple Isl. Xii. Xxii. Xxiiv, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spred her blackest wings. 1637. B. Jonson Sad Sheph. II. ii, The shreikes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare! and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire. Hence Lucklessland Andrea Romin. I. 452 When lucklesses enging to subdue a fine Arabian. he was thrown, and .. was killed on the spot. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. v. 44 Show men the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy-natured Count. 1876 Green Stray Stud. 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city. † Luckly, a and adv. Obs. [f. Luck sb. + -Lv.]

A. adj. Lucky, fortunate, successful.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. 1. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions in yougthe, beinge, in profe, alwaise daungerous, in isshue, seldom luckle. 1589 Warner Alb. Eng. vi. xxxii. (1612) 156 So lesser sute hath luclier speede. 1612 T. Adams Callants Burd. 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their luckly proceedinges in this world.

B. adv.

11330, 1348, 1561, etc.; see Luckitvi.] 1582 Stanvhuest

[1530, 1548, 1561, etc.: see Luckily 1.] 1582 Stanyhurst Ændis 1. (Arb.) 30 Doubtlesse thee gods al greatlye doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian citty so lucklye to iumble. Luckwarm, obs. form of Lukewarm.

Lucky (lv'ki), sb. Sc. Also luckie. [?f. Lucky a. 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; spec. a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman

Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. b. spec. The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY Elegy on Lucky Wood 30 Poor facers now may chew pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead.

1725 — Gentle Sheph, In. iii. (init.), How does auld honest lucky of the glen?

1770 Br. Forres fruit. (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. a 1794 Lass of Ecclefechan ii. in Burn's Wks., O hand your tongue now, Luckie Laing.

Lady Onlie i. ibid., Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o'

Bucky. 1816 Scott Antig. iv, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. 1827 Watt Poems 56 (E.D.D.) Gin the kye o' milk be dryin', Some luckie's been her cantrips tryin'. 1857 Stewart Character 145 (E.D.D.) The gawey change-house luckies lauch and mulet the drunken fule. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 134 Alan. must ..carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

Lucky (lv'ki), sb.² slang. In phr. To cut or make one's lucky: to get away, escape, decamp. 1834 M. M. G. Dowling Othello Travestie I. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd better cut your lucky. 1837 Dickens Pickw. x, Wot's the use o'rannin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time. 1859 Lever Davemport Dunn xiv. 119 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

Lucky (lv'ki), a. Also 6 luckye, lukie, lukky.

Lucky (lwki), a. Also 6 luckye, lukie, lukky. 6 7 luckie. [f. Luck sb. +-v¹.]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, Fortunate, successful, prosperous. Now with narrower meaning: Favoured by chance; successful through causes other than one's own action or merit.

other than one's own action or merit.

1502 Arroline Chron, (1811) 159 God Almyghty yeue you parte of his saluacion and make you lukky. 1530 Tindale Gen. xxxix. 2 And the Lorde was with loseph, and he was a luckie felowe. 1552 Latimer Serm. Lincolinsh. i. (1562) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge The more wicked, the more lucky. 1624 Gataker Transmest. 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences. 1625 Bacon Ess., Negotiating (Arh.) 89 Vse also such, as haue beene Luckie and Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Emploied them. 1641 J. Jakeson True Evang. T. 11. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calveth. 1827 Scott Two Drovers ii, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1844 Dickers Mart. Chuz. xii, He has come into his property... He's a lucky dog. 1849 Macallay Hist. Eng. ii. I. 183 A dexterous and lucky player. 1865 Kingsley Hercov. xiii, He must be a luckier man than you are.

† b. Of a person: Having the knack of success;

+b. Of a person: Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). Obs.
1703 Mrs. CENTITURE Love's Contriv. 1, Wks. 1761 H. 19
You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

luck.

1548 Udali, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. to Whose fortunate and luckye spede in all hys woorthye entrepryses. 1548 Lady Ellz. Howard Let. to Q. Dowager Parr., Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance (in childbirth). 1560 Daus tr. Skidane's Comm. 184b, Geuing thankes to his god, for that lucky successe. 1697 Davden Æncid ix. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. 1736 Butter Anal. 1. iii. (1840) 1. 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. 1807 Crabbe Par. Rog. III. 699 And what's good judgement but a lucky guess? 1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unstudied or unsought felicity.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unstudied or unsought felicity.

1700 T. Brown tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com. 6
There is more Wit in disquising a Thought of Mr. Lock's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace.

1779-87 Johnson L. P., Condey, He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate. Ibid., Waller, Genius now and then produces a lucky trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreou, and Sparrow of Catullus.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of coord lucky, coverging by change and producing

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

a 1547 Surrey Praise of meane & constant estate in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde All thy puft salles shall fil. 1653 Walton Angler xi. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very door. 1726 Swiff Gulliver 1. v., By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. 1752 Johnson Rumbler No. 192 ? 2 His heir.. sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. 1796 Jane Al Sten Pride & Prej. x. (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in lucky penny, sixpence (usually one bent or perforated;

Inkely to promote good luck; well-oniened. Often applied to objects carried as charins, as in lucky penny, sixpence (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), lucky stone (often, one with a natural hole through it: see E. D. D.). Lucky day, etc. may be used also in sense 1 c.

1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Cor. 44 With all good and luckye woordes, blessed. Lee God. 1555 Brainford Let. in Foxe A. 8 M. [1833] II. 162/1 Looke not vppon these dayes. as dismall dayes, but rather as lucky dayes. 1601 Shaks. All's Well 1. iii. 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified by the luckiest stars in heauen. 1614 B. Jonson Barth. Fair II. ii, They say, a Fool's hansel is lucky. 1637 MILTON Lycidas 20 So may som gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn. 1718 Freethinker No. 62. 46 Sneezing. might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions, 1727 Pope Th. Var. Subjects in Swift's Wks. (1755) II. 1. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. 1792 W. Roberts Looker-on No. 22 (1797) I. 332 It has often happened. that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. 1819 Crabbes Dickens Bleak Ho. xxxii, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. 1855 Q. Victoria Life Highlands to Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casnal, fortuitous, rare.

casual, fortuitous. rare.

1691 RAY Creation 1. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to perswade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen..or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1701 Rowe Ambil. Step-Moth. 1.1, My Royal Mistress Artenisa's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Ilang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EMERSON Nat., Lang. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies. they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. diad. Used to indicate an amount not less and

5. dial. Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word,

good. (For this and other Glalect uses of the word, consult the Eng. Dial. Dict.)

1649 Last Sp. Visct. Kennure in Sel. Biog. (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 384 God. plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world.

1823 Galt R. Gilhaise II. XXXII. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour.

1828 J. Ruddhard Tales. Sc. Par. (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts. of cats in general, for the lucky half of them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. Sc. Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. Icel. heill good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence lucky-dad, -daddy, a grandfather; lucky-

Hence lucky-dad, -daddy, a grandfather; lucky-minny (-minnie), a grandmother. (Cf. Lucky sh. 1)
a 1555 Lynoesay in Bannatyne Poems (Hunter. Club) 465
[Cotter addressing his wife] Ye gaif me leif, fair lucky dame.
1721 Kelly Scot. Prov. 164 Hi'd your Feet, luckie daddie,
old Folk are not feery. 1742 FORBES Afjax Sp. etc. Synt.
(1755) 30 Lucky-minny. a 1758 Ramsay Fox turned
Preacher 36 Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are
expos'd (O sad) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 Scott
Hrt. Midl. xlvii, The bits o' bairns, puir things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk,
Lucky minit's lines, the long stems of the sea-plant Chorda
film. 1868 G. Macdonald R. Falconer xxiii. (1870) 150
That auld luckie-minnie o' his.
T. (omb., as lucky-starred adi.; lucky-proach

7. Comb., as lucky-starred adj.; lucky-proach

 $S_C = FATHER-LASHER$

1836 VARRELL Brit. Fishes 1, 63 Father Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. Lucky Proach. Scotland. 1876 PATMORE The Rosy Bosom'd Hours 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-starr'd.

Lucky-bag. [f. prec. adj. Cf. luck in a bag, Luck sb. 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on pav-

1. A bag, at tairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often fig.

1825 R. T. in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 1300 Here is Rebecca Swain with her. Lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. Normis Major & Minor xxxiv, Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1902 Blackny, Mag. Feb. 29/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. U. S. 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property care-

2. C. S. 'A receptacie on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (Cent. Dict.).

1884 S. B. Luce Seamanship 210 (Cent.) Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

Lucombe, lucome, obs. for ins of LUCARNE.

† Lucrate, v. Obs. - [f. L. lucrāt-, ppl. stem of lucrāri to gain, f. lucrum gain.] trans. To gain, win.

gain, win. 1623 in Cockeram. † **Lucration**. Obs. [ad. late L. lucrātiōn-em, n. of action f. lucrāri to gain.] The action of gain-

ing, an instance of this.

1658 Phillips, Lucration, a gaining or winning. 1775 in Ash. 1812 Southey Ess. (1832) I. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

Lucrative (lⁱā^rkrătiv), a. Also 5 lucratijf, -tyf(e, 6 -tyve. [ad. L. lucrātīv-us, f. lucrāri to gain.]

1. Vielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. Lucrative office: an office to which compensation

Itached.

14. **Wyclif's Bible** (1850) IV. 684 b, Addit. Prol. Luke, Manyeclerkis lernen lucratifisciencis, to geterichessis. c1412*

Hoccley Be Reg. Princ. 659 An office also hadde I lucraty. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 237 h, To abstayne from ... bodyly labours, & specyally from them that be lucratyue, 1625 Bacon Ess., Usury (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucratiue, may beare Vsury at a good Rate. 1725 Broome Notes Pope's Odyss. xiv. 259 111. 350 The more lucrative. method of life by Agriculture. a 1763 Shenstone Ess. Wks. 1765 11. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) I. 1. 2) At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 Scott Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract warded off the blow for a time. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. iii. I. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 5, 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. Scots Law. Chiefly in Lucrative succession (after L. lucrativa acquisitio, Ulpian Dig. xliv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the

§ 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 Visct. State Instit. 111. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practise. Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage infer this passive Title.

1848 Wharton Law Lex., Lucrative Succession.

+ 2. Of persons, their actions and sentiments :

Bent upon or directed towards making of gain;

Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. Obs.

1549 LATIMER 7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucrative lawyers do vsc. 1603 Daniel Epist. to Sir T. Egerton xxiii, To binde the hands of lustice vp so hard, That lest she falling to produce Lucrative Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 Donne Serm. xiii, 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 Harris Three Treat. Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture.. to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 Beanes Lex Mercat. (1752) 258 Atributed.. not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. Roberts Looker-on No. 32 (1794) 1. 458 To enter upon .. a cure .., on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. James Narr. Foy. 38 To show what a man will do to compass bis lucrative desires.

Hence Lucratively adv., Lucrativedess.

what a man will do to compass bis lucrative desires.

Hence **Incratively** adv., **Lucrativeness**.

1736 Leont tr. Albert'is Archit. 1.37 The Censors, in farming ont.. Estates, always began with the Lake Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 Webster.

Lucratively, profitably. 1871 Echo 4 Apr. 1/2 The device.. ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 Sir G. Douglas Ilogy v. 96 His penheing abundantly and lucratively occupied.

+ **Lucratory**, a. Obs. [f. L. lucrat. (see Lucrater.) + Only 2.] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 Gaule Casses Conse. 6 Witch-seekers... whose lucratory skil and experience is not much improved above the outward senses.

Tucre (ligital). sb. Forms: 5 lukir. lukre.

Lucre (l'ū'kəi), sb. Forms: 5 lukir, lukre, There (ra 1811), 30. Folias: 5 lakes, Takke, 6 lucar, lucur, (?) lycur, 6-7 luker, 7 lukar, 4- lucre. [ad. (either directly, or through F. lucre) L. lucrum, f. WAryan root *lū-, leu-, lou-, whence Gr. ἀπο-λαύειν to enjoy, Goth. launs, OllG. lôn, mod. G. lohn wages, reward.]

whence Gr. \$\frac{a\pi_0}\rangle \text{Au'out}\$ to enjoy, Goth. \$\lambda uns.\$, OllG. \$\line{lin}\$, mod. \$G\$. \$\line{lohn}\$ wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. Filthy lucre: (see Filthy 4b); \$50 \to \frac{foll lucre.}{foll lucre.}\$ takes \$\rangle ll.\$ \$\line{cases}\$ 172 Pei traueilen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. \$\frac{1380}{1380} \to \frac{Veclif Wks.}{los80}\$ 172 Pei traueilen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. \$\frac{1381}{1380} \to Ezek. xxii. \$\frac{27}{27}\$ In suynge lucris gredili. \$\line{cases}\$ \$\line{cases}\$ 1383 \to Ezek. xxii. \$\frac{27}{27}\$ In suynge lucris gredili. \$\line{cases}\$ \$\line{cases}\$ 1383 \to Ezek. xxii. \$\frac{27}{27}\$ In suynge lucris gredili. \$\line{cases}\$ 1383 \to Ezek. xxii. \$\frac{27}{27}\$ In suynge lucris gredili. \$\line{cases}\$ 1384 \to Ezek. xxii. \$\frac{27}{27}\$ In suynge lucris gredili. \$\line{cases}\$ 1394 \to Ezek. \$\line{cases}\$ 1395
+2. Const. of. a. Gain or profit derived from (something) (obs.). b. Acquisition of (something

(something) (obs.). b. Acquisition of (something profitable) (obs. exc. arch.).

The phr. hure of gain, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

1396 Chaucer Prioress T. 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye.

1390 Gower Conf. 111. 380 Uppon the lucre of merchandie, Compassement and tricherie Of singuler profit to wynne, 21430 Lydg. Reas. & Sens. (E. E. T. S.) 1335

For now vnnethlel ther ys noone That loueth but for lucre of gode.

1576 Flemthso Panopl. Epist. 207 Such as.. sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie.

1632 B. Josson Magn. Lady v. vi, Love to my Child, and lucre of the portion Provok'd me. a 1667 Cowley Agric. in Verses & Fiss. (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise.

1697 Cless D'Annoy's Trav. (1766) 108 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them. 1704 N. N. tr. Boccalini's Advits. fr. Parnass, 1, 73 To write a Barharous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea.

1720 DE FOR Capt. Singleton (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 Jonnson Idler No. 67 P 5 It is. love, and not lucre of gain.

1805 Southey Lett. (1856) I. 314, 1 am going to make a book for the lucre of gain.

1806 A land and Advis and Advis and Advis are as common as adopted children.

Hence + Lucre v., to make gain. + Lucring and the lucre v., to make gain.

Hence + Lucre v., to make gain. + Lucring

vil. sb. and ppl. a.

1570 Levins Manip. 78/26 To Luker, tucrari. 1bid. 182/35
To Lucre, lucrari. 1573 A. Anderson Expos. Hyum Benedict 75 b. Such popish Masse priestes. frame themselues to enery change, thereby to satisfy their lucring lust. 1615
Brathwait Strappado (1878) 105 Such lucring. Mammonists the heanens displease.

Lucrofte, variant of Lucrify v. Obs.

Lucretian (l¹ukrī^{*} ſiǎn, -ſ¹ǎn), a. (sb.) [f. Lucrēti-us, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean

philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic

philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE Creation 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 652
The Lucretian comfort is none to me. 1900 Speaker 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. 1902 Q. Rev. Oct. 500 (Giordano Bruno in England), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here,
b. quasi-sb. (The adj. used absol.) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. Wainwright Sci. Sophisms i. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian bimself who is the speaker.

Tunowifa ration. Obs. rare.—!. [as if ad. L.

+ Lucrifaction. Obs. rare-1. [as if ad. L. *lucrifaction-em, n. of action s. lucrifacter, s. lucrum

gain, LUCRE + facere to make.] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 Birnie Kirk-Buriall (1833) F 2 b, The lewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams.. heredation like Isaacs.. lucrifaction, like Iacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers.

hammers.
† Lucriferous, a. Obs. [f. L. lucr-um +
-(t)FEROUS.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.
1648 PETTY Adv. Hartlib 23 Schollers... would quickly
help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Lucriferous Inventions. 1659 Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci.
Men (1841) 11. 294 Being the most luciferous and many
times lucriferous experiments too in philosophy. 1707
SLOANE Jamaica 1. 53 Those from Angola run away from
their masters,... which is no lucriferous experiment, for on
hard usage they kill themselves,
Hence † Lucriferousness, the quality of being
lucriferous or profitable.

refere & Lucriterousness, the quanty of being lucriferous or profitable.

1663 Bovie Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. 1. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucriferousness... of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

† Lucrific, a. Obs. rare—o. [ad. L. lucrificus, f. lucrum gain: sec-Fic.] Producing gain.

1727 in Balley vol. II. 1755 in Johnson.

† Lucrificable, a. Obs. [ad. L. lucrificā-bilis:

† HUCFI HEASIE.] = prec. 1623 in COCERAM. † Hucri-ficate, v. Obs. rare - v. [f. L. lucri-ficāt-, ppl. stem of lucrificāre, f. lucrific-us Lucrific.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lucrificate, .. to gain, or get, to make after gain.

+ Lucrify, v. Obs. Also 6 lucrefie, lucrifie. [ad. L. lucrificare: see prec. and -IFY.] a. trans. To gain, win. b. To make gain of or by; to turn

to account.

to account.

1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596) 323/1 By the which the Deuill is ouercome, and plenty of soules be lucrified and wonne to Christ. 1564-78 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 140 God hath genen you a talent full godile, you doe lucrefie the same and hide it not. a 1598 ROLLOCK Comm. 2 Thess. iii. (1666) 144 Peter...sayes, They Incrifie sonles vnto Christs, by their lyves without any speach [1 Pet. iii. 1].

Lucrine (liū'krəin), a. (With capital L.) [ad. I.. Lūcrīn-ns.] The designation of a lake near Baiæ in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

in Campania, and of the dysters (nighty esteement by the Romans) which were procured from it. a 1637 B. Jonson Praises Country Life 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize. 1838 Penny Cycl. 111. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption.

Lucriouse, erroneous form of Lucrous Obs. † Lucripetous, a. Obs. [f. L. lucripet-a (f. lucr-um gain + pet-ere 10 seek) + -0Us.] Eager for gain

or gain.

1675 Plume Life Bp. Hacket (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing in commendam.

† Lu'crous, a. Obs. Also 6 lukerous, erron. lucrious. [ad. l. lucrosus, f. lucrum Lucre: see ous.] Pertaining to lucre; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15. Kalender of Shehb (2000) Luttle Co.

cious, covetous.

15.. Kalender of Sheph. (? 1528) L viij h, O ye marchauntes

16.. Kalender of Sheph. (? 1528) L viij h, O ye marchauntes

15.. Of lukerous wynnynge ye hane greate pleasure.

1551

BECKE Bible, Ded. to Edvo. VI, Your graces Chancelers, ludges, Instices & Such as intermedle wyth the lucrous lawe.

1570 LEVINS Manip. 226/2 Lucriouse, lucriosis.

1755 J. G.

Cooter Tomb Shaks. 143 Free from the nuck-worm miser's lucrous rage.

1766 Mod. Gulliver's Trav. 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrous appetities.

Lucta tion. Obs. [ad. L. luctation-em, n.

'† Luctation. Obs. [ad. L. luctation-em, n. of action f. luctari to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 Howell Venice 207 She [Venice] having closd in actual luc[t]ation with that great Eastern Giant. 1660 in actual luctation and combate of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698
FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. transf. Agitation due to chemical reaction.

D. transf. Agitation due to chemical reaction.
Also, a struggling for breath.
1678 Grew Luctation 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture.
1633 J. CLAYTON Acc. Virginia in Misc. Cur. (1708) 111. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1633 MOLLEN in Phil. Trans. XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

+ Lucti ferous, a. Obs. rare -1. T LUCTITEFOUS, a. Cos. rare—. [I. L. Inc-tifer (I. luct-us sorrow + -i-fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy. 1656 in Blouwr Glossogr. 1775 in Ash. 1824 Miss Fer-RIER Inter. liii, An equipage and attendants of—of—of the most luctiferous description. Hence Luctiferousness. 1731 in Balley vol. 11.

† Luctific, a. Obs. [ad. L. luctificus, f. luct-us grief: see -FIC.] Causing sorrow or mourning.
1727 in Balley vol. II. 1775 in Asn.
† Luctificable, a. Obs. [ad. L. luctificābilis, f. *luctificāre, f. luctificus Luctificā.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

+ Luctisonant, a. Obs. rare - o. [f. l., luctison-us (see next + -ANT: cf. SONANT a.] Mournful-

son-us (see next +-ANT: cf. SONANT a.) Mournful-sounding. 1656 in Blount Glossogr.

+ Luctisonous, a. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. luctison-us (f. luct-us grief + son-root of sonus sound)
+-ous.] = prec. 1721 in Balley.
+ Luctual, a. Obs. [f. L. luctu-s mourning
+-AL.] Mournful, sorrowful.
1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 17 [Hel found meanes to maintaine publique manners, without that luctuall remedy of bloud, 1646 Beck Rich. H., u. 41 The turbulent and luctuall times, which were towards the end. of his.. Raigne. 1655 H. Vaugulan Sitex Scint. II. Rainbow (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with wees I'll judge.

+ Luctuale. v. Obs. rare—i. [f. as prec. +

† Luctuate, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] trans. To render mounful or gloomy, 1772 Nugert tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund II. 320 Sumptuous tombs. irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

tombs. irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

† Luctuous, a. Obs. rare—o. [ad. 1... luctuosus, f. luctuos mourning: see -oUs.] Mournful.

1211 Balley, Luctuous, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

Lucubrate (lukkiubre), v. [f. L. lucubrāt-, ppl. stem of lucubrāre, f. luc-, lux light.]

1. intr. Literally, To work by artificial light.

In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse lorencelly in writing.

In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.

1623 in Cockeram. 1755 in Johnson. 1804 Europ. Mag. XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 Byron Beppo xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill.

1824 Arnold in Life (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely domini schielli, but paper happily runs short. 1832 Fraser's Mag. V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gloja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 Speaker 29 Dec. 347/t This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the Times.

2. trans. To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)

2. Walls. To produce (interary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)

Hence † Lucubrated ppl. a., (a) consumed in lucubration; (b) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1645 QUARLES Sol. Recaul. 1. 8 We., Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

Lucubration (likiubrēlifan), [ad. L. /licubration to the product of the product o

brātion-em, n. of action f. lūcubrāre to Lucubrate.]

1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nosturnal study or meditation; study in general; an

turnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.

1595 Bell Surv. Popery Ep. Ded., Who have spared no labour, no watchinges, no luculvations, to atchieue exact knowledge in the holie scriptures.

1649 Evelyn Liberty & Servitude iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithall he used to illuminate his hucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas.

1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, But a Nocturnal Lucubration.

1796 Steele Tatler No. 140 ? 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration.

1796 Gibbon Decl.

1817 Coleridge Lay Servit. 403 If Plato himself were to return and renew his subline lucubrations.

1847 tr. Funchtersteben's Psychical Med. 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion.

1876 Cush tr. F. Godet's Luke II. 40 The light which the Rabbins had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.

2. quasi-coner. Usually pl. The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now some-

showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derisive or playful, suggesting the notion of

what derisive or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.

1611 Cornal Crudities 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid workes of Diunity. 1622 Wotton in Relig. (1672) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night). 1633 N. Mather Prof. to Own's Holy Spirit 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 Steele & Swiff Tatler No. 70 *2 Having read your Lucubrations of the roth Instant. 1745 FIELDING True Patriot Wis. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem. more difficult to be accounted for. 1701 Boswell Johnson 20 Mar. an. 1750. Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposely jumbled together. c1800 K. White Ken. (1837) 3°5 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. Ballantynn Exam. Hum. Mind 26, I have divided my Lucubration into Four Parts. 1862 Carlinte Frede. Gi. viii. v. (1872) 111, 36 We search in vain through tofs of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. Lang Lindores Abb. xiii. 127 [She] endeavoured to turn his pions lucubrations into French Verse.

**Lucubratist.* Obs. [i. L. lincubrāt- (see Lucubrator). + 187.] = Lucubrator. 187. Misc. in Ann. Reg. 429/r It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

Lucubrator ([Virkinthelta]. [agent-n. f. lincubrāt-s. 187.] and the strengt student.

Lucubrator (l'ū' kiubreltə.i). [agent-n. f. lū-

Lucubrator (Pir kindreltot). [agent-n. 1. / Micubrare to Lucubrare.] a. A nocturnal student. b. One who produces lucubrations.

1775 S. J. Pratt Liberal Opin. exxiii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubratory, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubrator. 1838 Maq. Normanny Engl. in France II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 Lytron Eng. 4 Engl. IV. ii. II. 55 This quality. is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubrator who possesses it.

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†Lucubratory, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. lūcubrātōrius, f. lūcubrāre.] a. adj. Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. b. sb. (jocular.) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lucubratory, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 POPE Let. 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 Vou must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubratory to your friend. 1775 [see Lucusrator].

Lucule (lūrkin). Astr. Also in Lat. form fl. luculæ, incorrectly luculi. [a. F. luculæ, ad. mod. L. lūcula, dim. of lūx light.] (See quot. 1869.) 1854 Webster, Lucule, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-

1854 Webster, Lucule, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers Astron. i. i. 32 The term luculi has been applied to the constituent specks [on the Sun's surface]. 1869 Purpson tr. Guilleniu's Sun (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges [on the Sun's disc], which have been called lucule.

† **Lu culence**. Obs. rare—o. [ad. L. lūculentia, f. lūculentia Luculentia] a. Trimness, finencss, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). b. Clearness, certainty (1775 in Ash).

+ Luculency. Obs. [as prec.] Brightness, cauty. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1696 in Phillips.

Luculent (lin kin lent), a. [ad. L. lūculentus,

Luculent [Hū'kiŭlént], a. [ad. L. lūculentus, f. lūc., lūx light.]

1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now rare. c 1420 Pallad. on Hush. x. 191 Trie out the grape vulturt, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as genmys luculent. 1645 Eveliv Jem. (1857) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as right and large as a small wax candle. 1657 Tomilison Reneal's Disp. 631 Vipers... must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 Thomson Winter 710 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1802 C. E. Norton Dante's Par. xxii. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.

2. +a. Of oratory, compositions in general: Bulliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator obs.). b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, con-

2. † 8. Of oratory, compositions in general; cols.). b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous. a 1548 Hall. Chron., Hen. VII (1809) 450 The kyng., gaue good eare to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. xl. § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Relieion hath 1603 Eng. Mourn. Garm. in Harl. Misc. (Malli.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, as appeared by many luculent examples. 1606 Derker Kreves fr. Hall Wes. (Grosart) II. 103 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. Jackson Trne Erang. T. Title, Three Sermons... upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, Essy chap. 11. v. 6. 7. and 8. 1675 She E. Sherre as Subject in such Luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in Dryden's Juvenal x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more Luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors... 1702 C. Majure Magn. Chr. 11. III. (1852) 512 A most luculent and practical exposition. a 1734 North Lives (1826) II. 217 The redundance...may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 Blackwa, Mag. XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne... to set up in brevier the following luculent observations. 1851 'Nimboo' The Road 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 Carlyle Freilk. Gl. vm. v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince... are not very luculent to the reader... 1885-CARLYLE Freilk. Gl. vm. v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince... are not very luculent to the reader... 1858 F. D. Allens in Papers Amer. School at Athens (1888) IV. 30 A luculent case is in n. 58.

3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. Obs.

F. D. ALLEN in Papers Amer., School at Amer. (1968) 17.
39. A luculent case is in n. 58.
3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. Obs.
1599 B. Josson Ev. Manout of Hum. n. iii, Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. 1600 Timon tt. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent not lutulent Serjeants) shall Isay it is come to passe. 1620 J. TAVLOR (Water-P.) Wks. (1630) III. 117/2 Saint George comes: and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddesse.. demanded entertainement.

Luculently (luckident in American English (1840) Luculent Holdent in American English (1841) Adv. [f. Luculent Humanner; clearly.
1613 in R. Caworen Table Alph. (ed. 3).
1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. III. 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. a 1734 North Exam. I. ii. § 131 (1740)
102 A Declaration...which most luculently solves all. 1864
Max Müller Sci. Lang. (1880) 11. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry.. been so luculently shown as here.
1862 Merivale Rom. Emp.
1865 VI. klix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

Tucullian, -ean (lukv lian, lū kŏlrān), a. [Two forms: (1) ad. Lucullianus, f. Lucull-us (see -IN); (2) f. L. Lucullē-us +-AN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. + Lucullean marble (tr. L. marmor Luculleum): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the

mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called lucullite or anthracoxenite.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 572 Consull L. Lucullus..gaue the name to Lucullean marble..he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1842 W. Smrtu Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiy. s. v. Honse, Roman 494 Columns of black marble, called Lucullean, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. Gould the Conversal. Dillinger is The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce... 1897 Daily News 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian hanquets.

Thenlite Linky 19th. Min. [f. Lucull-us

tain her ne gave Lucilian nanquers. **Lucullite** [lukw loit]. Min. [f. Lucull-us (see prec.) + - FTE. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor Luculleum'.] =

ANTHRACOXENTIE (A. H. Chester 1896).

1819 BRANGE Man. Chem. 517 The black variety [of lime-stone] known under the name of Lucullite. 1821 R. JAMESON

Mineral. 49 Lucullite.. is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

|| Lucuma (liū kimā). Also 8 Iucoma, 9 Iucama. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (N. O. Sapotaceæ) bearing sweet fruit.

1745 P. Thomas Irnl. Ansou's Voy. 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucomas, Holos and Wallants.

1748 Earthquake Peru iii. 210 The Lucumas.. are there very plentiful. 1848 in Wenster (citing Gardner); 1866 in Treas. Bot.; and in mod. Dicts.

|| Lucumo (luī kizuno). Also in anglicized form lucumon. [L. lucumo, lucumon-, an Etiuscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest

in themselves the character and functions of priest

and prince.

1837 LANDOR Pentam. iii. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The lucumous of Etruria.

1842 MACAULAY Horatius xxiii, Now might the burghers know, By port and vest. Each warlike Lucumo.

1847 TENNYSON Princess II. 113 She. spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

Lucumony (liū'kiumoni . hom. Ilist. Also 9 crron. Iucomony. [ad. F. Iucumonie, f. L. Iucumo; see prec.] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.

1763 Swinton in Phil. Trans. LIV. 104 Fasulæ...with its district...formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 Outna Marcuman 1.36 Etruscan lucomonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

Lucur... obs. form of Lucur.

Lucur, obs. form of LUCRE.

Lucur, obs. form of LUCIE.

Lucy (Iā si). Her. [ad. L. lūcius] = LUCE \(^1\).

150 GULIM Heraldry IV. viii. (1660) 299 Azure, three Dolphins. between two paire of Lucyes Saltier. 1780 in Envorpson Heraldry II. 1864 BOUTEL. Her. Irist. & Pep. 8V. (ed. 3) 181 Gu., three lucies haurient in fesse arg. \(^1\) Lud \(^1\). Sc. Obs. [Cf. Noiw. ludden thick, broad; \(^1\) and see LUDDOCK.] In \(^1\), the buttocks. a 1568 Bannatyne \(^1\)St. (Hunter. Club) 764 On thair luddis Thay get git skuddis In nakit bed.

Lud \(^2\) (lzd). Minced form of LORD \(^1\) \(^1\) a. As an exclamation or in trivial phrases = LORD \(^1\) \(^1\) for \(^1\).

an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = Loru sb. 6 b, c

an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = Lord sb. 6 b, c (bbs.). b. In comic representations of the affected or hurricd pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see Lord sb. 15 b.

1725 Vanerugh Prov. Wife v. iii. [and vers.], That Fellow word have ravished me. 2nd Watch. Ravish!, Ravish! of Ind! O Ind! O Ind! O Ind! O Ind! O Ind! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. Carey Hills of Hybra 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the hud knows where. 1773 Goldsey. Stoops to Cong. II. Wks. Globe) 657,2 O Ind! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 Sherdan Sch. Scand. III. i, Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 Scott Rob Roy v. 'Read whom, ma'am?—I do not even remember the author's name'. 'Olud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. 1. 36 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout, . Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come. 1830 (see Lord Sh. 15b). 1898 Besant Orange Girl II. xii, 'My Lud', said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed'.

Lud, var. Lede. Obs. [Valiant of Leden.] A re-

Lud, var. Lede Obs.; obs. f. Lide, Loud.

Ludby, variant of Lotery Obs.

† Ludben. Obs. [Variant of Leden.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).

1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. 1. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 Whithout Zootomia 127 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthing (the Ludden of Them all).

Luddism. [Ir diz'm). [f. Lud or Ludd (see next) + -18M.] The practices of the Luddites.

1812 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 Ann. Reg. 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 Athenaum 5 Aug. 1891 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

Luddite (Ivrdiit), sb. (a.) [f. the proper name Lud or Ludd + -1TE.

According to Pellew's Life of Lord Sidmouth (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1790, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]

A member. of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.

1811 Hist, Enr. in Ann. Reg. 93/2 The rioters assumed

the midlands and north of England.

the midlands and north of England.

1811 Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg. 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an maginary Captain Ludd.

1812 Examiner 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham. have relinquished their system of frame-breaking. The person known by the name of King Ludd is taken. His name is Walker; he was a collier.

1816 Byron To Moore 24 Dec., Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Ludd?

1888 F. Peel. Risings of Luddites 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites', 1897

S. & B. Web Industrial Democracy (1902) 220 note, We need only remind the reader. of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.

b. attrib. or adj. Pertaining to the Luddites.

1812 Gentl. Mag. LXXXII. 1. 285/1 The Luddite system.

1814 Ibid. LXXXIV. II. 287/2 The Luddite ring-leader...

dropped dead. 1874 Green Short Hist. x. § 4. 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.

Hence Ludditism = Luddism.

1830 Fraser's Mag. 11. 426 A bill. for the suppression of Ludditism in Nottinghamshire.
† Luddock. Obs. [? f. Lud¹+-оск. (But it is possible that the lud may be really a shortened

is possible that the lud may be really a shortened form.) The loin, or the buttock, c1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of bo Inddock with owte or ellis with in c1460 Touneley Myst. xxx, 314 His Inddokkys that lowke like walk-mylne cloggys. c1490 Promp. Parv. 296/1 Leend, lym of a beeste (MS. K., Pynson or Inddok), lumbus.

† Lude 1. Obs. Also 3 loude. [ME. lide, repr. OE. hlyd str. fem. (:-*hlhdjâ), cogn. w. hlid Loud a. (The form loude in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling lude in the first text.)] Noise, clamour. c1205 Lay. 2591 Pa hunten wenden after mid muchelen heora hude [c 1375 loude]. a 1275 Prov. Ælfred 687 in O. E. Misc. 138 He wole maken fule luden, He wole grennen, ocken and chiden. [But this may belong to Leden.] + Lude 2. Obs. [ad. L. lūd-us play.] A game. 1694 Motteux Rabelais v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

Lude, var. Lede Obs.; obs. f. Lide, Loud.

Lude, obs. Sc. pa. t. of Love v.1

Lude, var. LEDE Ubs.; obs. 1. LIDE, 1.0UD.

Lude, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LOVE v.1

+ Ludent. Obs. nonce-vad. [ad. L. lūdent-cm,
pres. pple. of lūdėre to play.] A player.

1573 G. Harver Letter-bis. (Camden) 133, 1 helpe to make
a ludent, And nare a student.

+ Ludgate. Obs. The name (from its situation
near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors'

ricon in Langent (so part)

prison in London; phr. + to lake Ludgate (see quot.

prison in London; phr. † to take Ludgate (see quot. 1585). Hence † Ludgatian (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 Higgins Nomenclator 324 Argenturian dissolvere..

To play the bankerupt: to take Ludgate. 1600 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 1. i, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankroutes, or poore needle Ludgathians. 1606

DEKKER SCN. Sins 1. (Arh.) 11 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of Ludgate. Ibid. 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the Ludgathians) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to giue any prisoner great ods for ye bov at the grate. 1607 [E. Shakpham] Cupid's Whirligg III. i. E. 3, 1 am none of these Ludgations that beg for fourescore and ten poore men: my suite is only for my selfe. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Ludgs-bulwark, Ludgate Prison.

Ludge, -eing, etc., obs. Sc. ff. Lodge, Lodging. † Ludible, a. Obs.— [ad. med.L. lūdibilis, f. L. lūdčre to play.] Playful.

1656 Bloont Glossogr., Ludible, ..apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (l'udi briss), a. [ad. late L. lūdi-

1636 BLOUTE Glossoy, Ludible, apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (Pudi brios), a. [ad. late L. lūdibrioss. s.s., f. lūdibrium sport, jest, f. lūdibre to play, †

1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. Obs.

1563-87 FONE A. & M. (1596) 85/1 The youth in skuls flocke and run togither, and craue that they may hane Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 Beano Theatre God's Judgem.

(1612) 41 Baiazet the Turke, to what a miserable and Indibrious end came hee. 1650 Sir W. Mure Cry of Blood 266 Ludibrious Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 Brooks Gold. Kry Wks, 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follie!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also transf. Now rare.

1641 J. Shute Sarah & Hagar (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J. Howie in Shields Faithf. Contend. Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. Barkow Columb. 1x, 647 He., Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

+ Ludibry. Obs. [ad. L. lūdibrium: see prec.]

to Indibrious winds the priceless page.

† Lu'dibry. Obs. [ad. L. lūdibrium: see prec.]
Derision, contempt; concr. an object of derision.

1637 Bastwick Litany II. 3 Brought vpon enery stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for Indibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats.

1732 Wodrow Hist. Ch. Scotl. (1833) 111. 225
This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and Indibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland.

1723 MeWard Contend. for Faith 346 [Jam) By Popish artifice, the most renowned court in the world is made the Indibrie and laughing-stock of the earth.

† Lu dibund, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. lūdibundus, f. lūdēre to play.] Playful. Hence † Lu dibundess.

bundness.

ntages. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieu's and such like sportful and ludicrous productions. 1668 — Div. Dial. III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 BALET vol. 11, Ludibund, full of play.

**Ludicral, a. Obs. rare=0. [f. L. lūdicr-us LUDICROUS + -AL.] Ludicrous.

1056 BLOUNT Glossogr., Ludicral, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. Greg. 1727 BOVER Dict. Roy., Ludicral, or Ludicrous.

+ Lu dicrism. Obs. [f. L. lūdier-us Ludicrous

+ ISM.] Burlesque, 1830 R. Brown Mem. Curl. Mab. in Blackw. Mag. (1831) XXX. 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a burlesque song.

Ludicro- (l'ū dikro), used as combining form

of L. lūdicrus Ludicro-, used as combining form of L. lūdicrus Ludicro-, in the sense 'Indicrous and ..', as ludicro-pathetic, -serious, -splenetic.

1751 J. Brown Shaftesb. Charac. 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer.

1812 Coleridae Lett. (1895) 11. 607 A ludicro-splenetic copy of verses.

1828 Westin. Rev. IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from .. levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

Ludicrosity (l'ūdikro'sĭti). rare. [f. I.v-

Ludicrosity (Pidikry'siti), rare. [I. I.U-DICROUS: see -08ITY.] Ludicrousness.

a 1856 H. Millea Cruise Betsey (1858) 399 Unintentional ludicrosities. 1856 J. Brown Let, in Life Cairus xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrosity about it.

Ludicrous (l'ū'dikros), a. [f. L. lūdicr-us (app. evolved from the neut. sb. lūdicrum sportive performance, stage-play, f. lūdice to play) +-ous.]

performance, stage-play, f. lūdēre to play) +-ous.] +1. Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. Obs.

1619 GATAKER Lots iii. 34 Easty onely maketh foure sorts; dinine..; diabolicall..; politicall..; ludicrous, for sport and pastime. 1653 Ashwell Fides A Post. 25 Both in Indicrous toyes, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters, 1664 H. Mose Myst. Inig. xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a Indicrous blessing and loud langhter, I presently found my errour. 1668-83 Owen Expos. Itel. (1790) IV. 281 It is not a Indicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. Jonsson Clergym. Vade M. 11. 174 [tr. Canous of Carthage Ixvi] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise [i.e. any theatrical or gladiatorial employment], and become a Christian. 1779-81 Jonsson L.P., Pope, The 'Rape of the Lock'.. is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all Indicrous compositions.

† 2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in

+2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in

† 2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. Obs.

1687 H. More Contin. Remark. Stor. (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 1912 I Some ludicrous Spirits. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 1912 I Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER Anal. II. vi, Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 Bp. Lowiti Transt. Isa. (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has. given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received. 1792 Cowfer Let. to T. Park 27 Apr., The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 Burton's Anal. Mel. (ed. 13) Advt. 7 The Indicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatony'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

Sterne has interwoven many parts of their has a hadomy finto his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 Miss Burney Cecilia in the histories mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab v. 164 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar! 1824 Macaulay Pitt Ess. (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. 1898 F. T. Bullen Cruise Cachalot xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. 1901 N. Munko in Blacku. Mag. May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.

4. absol. (in senses 2 and 3).

1798 Ferriar Illustr. Sterne i. 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O. W. Holmes Ant. Breakf.-t. iv. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe. 1884 Yates Kecoll. 1. 67 A bright charming fellow,.. with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

Ludicrously (1½ dikrosli), adv. [f. Ludicrous + -LY 2.] In a ludicrous manner; † sportively, jestingly, bumorously (obs.); ridiculously, absurdly. a 1678 Marvell. in Life Wks. 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these munificent offers. 1742 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1834) I. xli. 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Pope, Circumstances were sometimes added, which... produced what Porrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 Emerson Lett., New Eng. Ref. Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. 1899 E. Gaffftin-Jones Ascent thro. Christ i. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

Ludicrouses (1½ dikrosnės). [f. Ludicrously inadequate.

Ludicrousness (1117 dikrəsnes). [f. Ludicrous + NESS.] The state or quality of being ludicrous. 1664 H. More Antil. Idolatry i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fagitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-holes [etc.]. 1785 Boswell. Tour Hebrides 160 The ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. a 1800 J. Warton Dryden's Ilias, D.'s Poet. Wks. (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of Indicronsness. 1865 Ruskin Croton Wild Olive iii. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this. + Ludificable. a. Obs. rare—9. [ad. L. Indi-

[ad. L. lūdi-+ Ludificable, a. Obs. rare-o. † **Ludificable**, *a.* Cos. rare . [ad. L. that-ficābil-is, f. lūdificāre (see Ludify v.).] (See quot.) 1633 Сосквами ц. Deceiuing, Ludificable. 1721 Ваньеу, Ludificable, . that maketh Sport and Pastime. † **Ludificate**, v. Obs. rare—o. [f. L. lūdificāl-, ppl. stem of lūdificāre: see Ludify v.] (See

quots.)

1023 COCKERAM, Ludificate, to deceive, to beguile.
ASH, Ludificate... to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

Ludification (l'ūdifikēl' son). Now rare. [ad.
L. lūdificātion em, f. lūdificāre: see LUDIFY v.]

L. lādifacātiōn em, f. lādifacāre: see LUDIFY v.]

A deception or mocking.

1632 Соскемам, Lndifacation, a beguiling. 1635 Неуwood
Hierarch. 1x. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice
were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the
Jew. 1674 Josselyn Voy. New Eng. 181 All lare] like
Æthiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and
injurious dealing. a 1683 Sinsey Disc. Govt. iii. § 18 (1704)
308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S.
Fabea Inquiry 198 In order to see whether this ludification
be not properly of demons and not of men.

† Ludificatory, a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L.
lādificātōri-us deceptive: see -ORY 2.] Deceptive.

a 1677 BARROW Serm. (1686) III. 430 In the Sacraments ...there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† Lu dify, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. lūdificāre to delude, f. lūd-118 sport: see-FY.] trans. To deceive.
147 BOKENHAM Seyntys, Eliz. (Roxh.) 244 Why art thou so...cautelons me for to ludyfye? Ibid. 276 Aud þat no successyoun shild her hudyfye Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 COCKERAN, Ludifie, to deceive.

† Lu ding. Obs. Also 3 loudinge. [ME. lūdinge, n. of action (see -ING 1) f. *lūden:-OE. hlydan to resound (:-*hlhdjan) related to hlūd Loud a. For the form louding in the second text of Layamon cf. Lude 1]. Noise.

of Layamon cf. Lude 1.] Noise,

1205 Lav. 10715 Pa iherde þe king mucle ludinge. *Hid.*24873 And þa luding alæid [c 1275 And þe londinge alay]. **Ludlamite** (lwdləməit). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. *Ludlam*, by Field.] A green crystalline

after 11. Liddam, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrons phosphate of iron.

1877 Mineral. Mag. 1. 138 Ludlamite... is a new bydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 Dana's Min. 841.

Ludo (liūrdo). [a. L. lūdo I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.

1838 Westm. Gaz. 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and hudo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

| **Lu'dus**. Med. Obs. [Mod.L. (Paracelsus), app. an application of L. hidus play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as to certain septarian nounies formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils (1729) I: 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, 1bid, 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ. from those commonly found in England.

Ludwigite (lu-dvigəit). Min. [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. Ludwig: see -1TE.]
A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.
1875 DANA Min. App. 11. 35 Ludwigite occurs altered to limonite. 1887 Mineral. Mag. VII. 43 A. Renard. examines the optical properties of Ludwigite.

Lue, lew (111), v. Tin and Silver mining.

trans. To sift with a sieve.

1674 RAY Collect. Words, Smelting Silver [Cardiganshire]
116 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick
hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. Ibid., Prepar.
Tin [Cornwall] 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sierce.
1799 Mar. Edgeworth Lame Jervas viii, I had new models
made of the sieves for lueing.

Lue, Lued, obs. ff. Lew, Liec, Loo, Lede.

Luef, Luer, obs. forms of LIEF, LURE.

| **Lues** (l'ū·īz). Med. [1. luēs plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp. syphilis (Lues venerea); also, a contagious dis-

syphilis (Lues venerea); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 86 [The bath] is prevalent too against the lues venerea.

1721 Balley, Lnes, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. 1803 Med. Irnl. IX.

1830 Barwell Aneurism 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but. a great number who have suffered from the lnes have also had acute rheumatism. Ilence Luetle (l'uretik) a. [badly formed, after herpetic, etc.], of or belonging to lues.

1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VII. 683 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

Lueve, obs. form of Lief.

Lueve, obs. form of LIEF.

Lue-warm, variant of LEW-WARM a.

1996 DALEYMPLE IT. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 462 Now thair conschiences ar compellit..in thair muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of thair saluationne to receive water I wat not how line warme. 1863 Reade Hard Cash xxiv. 11. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

Luf, obs. form of LIEF, LOVE.

Lufand, Lufare, obs. ff. Loving, Lover. Lufe, obs. form of Loof, Love, Luff.

Lufesome, -sum, obs. forms of Lovesome. Luff (lvf), sb.1 Naut. Forms: 3 lof, (pl. lofes, Lufesome, -sum, obs. forms of Lovesome.

Luff (lvf), sb.l. Nantt. Forms: 3 lof, (pl. lofes, 3-5 loves), 4-5 lofe, 5, 8 loff, 5 louffe, lowffe, 7 loufe; 6-7 loofe, looff(e, Sc. luif(e, 3-9 loof; 6 luf(fe, 6-7 lufe, 5- luff. [Early ME. lof, loof, app. a. OF. lof (Wace, 12th c.), later louf, used in sense t below. Senses 2-4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. lof, Sp., Pg. lb, Du. loef (whence I.G. loff, G. luv, Da. luv, Sw. luf). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (? most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Fing., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses. Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod. Du. loef, lave is explained as 'thole-pin' (scalmus, Kilian). In the tyth c., the F. lof or lov is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot, from Nicot in Godef, s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. loff palm, Loor sb.l, depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense: usas a steering paddle.]

†1. ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, to turn, wend the

luff (= Anglo-Latin obliquare dracenam', to change

luff (= Anglo-Latin obliquare dracenam', to change one's course; also fig. Obs.

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs, (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

c1205 LAY. 7859 Heo scuuen ut heore lof & laiden to hon londe. Ibid. 20049 Heo wenden heore lofes [c1275 loues] & liðen toward londe. Ibid. 30022 Heo inhten heore lones and up droten seiles. a1225 Ancr. R. 104 Hu swetelich þi spus spekeð, & cleopeð þe to him so luneliche, & ter after hu he went þene lof, & spekeð swuð grimliche, 3if þu wendest vt. a1259 MATTHEW PARIS Chron. Maj. (Rolls) 1161. 29 Perresvenut igjur audacter, oldiquandot amen dracenam, id est loof, acsi vellent adire Calesiam. 13.. Coer de L. 71 And her loof and her wyndas Off asure forsothe it was c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforced þe wyndas, Somme þe loof [Petyt MS. lofe], somme þe bytas [orig. 11491 Li un s'esforcent al vindas, Li autre al lafe et al betas]. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 106 Pay layden in on ladde-borde & the lofe wynnes [Perad wyndes]. 2.1400 Morte Arth. 744 Tytt saillez to þe toppe, and turnez the lufe. 1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves...;

+2. The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward

† 2. The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. Obs.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene ther depe. a 1500 Piers of Fullham 263 in Hazl. E. P. II. 11 What worde for to sey he ys yn dowt; eyther, war the looff, or fall, or bye. 1600 T. Ravenseroft's Pannella No. 55 D 4b, Looke to the looffe wel, beware the lee still. 1622 R. HAWRINS Voy. S. Sea xlix. 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering short; and one ypon our loofe, within short also.

3. In various phrases. + On luft. + at a luft.

3. In various phrases. + On luff, + at a luff, + at luff and lie, luff a luff: hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. + A luff: see Algoradv. I, 2. + To go by luff (by love), to keep one's luff: to keep close to the wind; to keep away to the wind;

vessel, etc.). To spring one's luff: to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; transf. (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, to keep her luff, spring her luff, spring a loof.) c 1400 Laud Troy Bk. 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoue. The sailed on brod and gon by-loue. Til thei come to Troye land. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 124. Shim bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. a 1568 Natir. Foems Reform. xlvi. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, We steirburd, baburd, luf and lie. 1501 RALEIGH Last Fight Rev. (Arb.) 19 Diuerse of the formost, who as the Marriners terme it, sprang their luffe. c 1505 Carr. Wyatt R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind. (Hakl. Soc.) 57 She verie stoutlie keepinge her loofe bare with us. 1628 Digny Voy. Medit. (1868) 21 He spring his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. 1682 Hickeringill Black Non-Conf. Conch. Wks. 1716 11. 137 Then, Charity (Hussy!) stand off, keep your 'loof and your distance. 1697 Lond. Gaz. No. 3318 3 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. 1754 Elers in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. 1762 FALCOKER Shipur. II. 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1805 Aom. Stirling in Naval Chron. XV. 80 We sprung our luff. 1849 Florist 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. 1870 Routledge's Ext. Boy's Ann. 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luffs' most nimble up the rigging. 1887 E. J. MATHER Nor'ard of Dogger (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which

it is attached' (Young Naul. Diel. 1846).

15:3 Douglas Eneisv. xiv. 7 Now the lie scheit, and now the luf, thai slak. 15:49 Compl. Scal. vi. 40 Hail donne the steir burde lufe harde a burde. c1850 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech. 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luf, leech, and foot. 1883 Harper's Mag. Aug. 449/2 A mainsail which is ... short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. 1893 Max Pemberton Iron Pirate 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow,

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. † Luff for Inff: (of two vessels) close alongside.

1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia IV. 128 They branely boorded vs loofe for loofe. 1627 — Seaman's Gram. ii. 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loufe, which reacheth so farre as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. 1694 MOTIEUX Rabelais V.XVIII. With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abaft the Manger in the Ship's Loof. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. 21850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 130 Luff or loof, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. 1875 Bedfords Sailor's Pocket Bk. vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two howmen to gather down on the luft.

6. = Luff-tackle (see 7. Luff upon luff, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

the purchase.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxix, 99 Two more luft tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, ... and thus by luft upon luft, the power was multiplied. c1860 H. Stuart Scaman's Catech. 8 A long luft for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. 1882 Nares Scamanshifed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

7. attrib. and Comb.: + luff board, ?= sense 2; + luff hook (see quot. 1627); + luff-law, -lew, -low [second element obscure], ?= sense 5; luff-

piece (see quot.); luff-rope, ? the rope of a lufftackle; luff-tackle, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes

double and a single block, used for various purposes.

1470 HENRY II allace ix. 56 Ledys on *luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luik] than passage sound. 1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 73 *Lofe hokes. 1495 Ibid. 158 Loff hokes. 1532 Inv. Gt. Barke 6 Oct. (Jal), Item, a snatche polly; a Luffhooke. 1627 CAFT. SMITH Scaman's Gram. v. 24 The Loofe hooke is a tackle with two hookes, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, .. and the other to strap spliced to the chestres to bouse or pull downe the saile to succour the tackes in a stiffe gale of wind. 1495 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1866) 192 Devettes stondyng at the *louffelawes oon asterborde an other a latheborde. Phid. 203 Lowffelewes. Ibid. 215 Loff. lowes. 1815 Falcour's Marine Dict. (ed. Burney). Loof, the after part of a ship's bow:.. hence, the guns which lie here are called *loof-pieces. 1805 Times 29 Jan. 11/2 Hefore the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to he let down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a *luff rope. 1698 T. SAVERY Navig. Impr. Plate, A pice of Iron, to which a *luff Talke may bee Fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heavey for mens Strength. 1731 Balley vol. II, Loof Tackle. 1775 Falck Day's Diving Vessel 53 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loff-tackles. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 253 That buoy... was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. c1860 H. STUART Scaman's Catech. 61 They are..transported to their places by luff tackles. 1884 Mil. Engineering I. 11. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

Luff [luf], 5b.? collog. = Lieutenant.

1age E. Howard R. Reefer xxxiii, The Hom. Mr. B., our junior luff. 1868 Il estim. Gaz. 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth—are to be reduced in point of numbers.

Luff (luf), 5b.? collog. = Lieutenant.

1age E. Howard R. Reefer xxxiii, The Hom. Mr. B., our junior luff. 1868 Il estim. Gaz. 17 Oct. 2/3. The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval

the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., + by, in, off, to, up, etc. Luff round or alee: see quot. 1769.

1390 Gower Conf. H. 369 So my the weder thei wol love. 1557 W. Towrson in Hakluyt log. (1530) 119 He loffed too and was able to lie as neere as he did before. 1578 Best Frobisher's and logic lie as neere as he did before. 1578 Best Frobisher's and logic for another. 1579 So Norm Platarch, Intanius (1595) 999 He was driven also to loofe off to have more roome. 1591 RALEIGH Last Fight Rev. (Arb.) to The ships that were noted his lee luffing up, also laid him aboarde, a 1600 Montgomere. How the left lift of the Lord Rev. (Arb.) to The ships that were noted his lee luffing up, also laid him aboarde, a 1600 Montgomere. How the lift is 1911. He ships that we render his lee luffing up, also laid him aboarde, a 1600 Montgomere. How the lift is 1911. He ship that we have the left in for the Downs. 1697 Davier Prof. (1720) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 Davier (1720) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 Davier (1720) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 Davier (1720) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 Davier (1720) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 Davier (1720) I. 100 Minutes (ed. Kersey) S.W., To Loof into a Harbour, is to sail into it close by the Wind. 1748 Inson's I by. II. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1760 Falconer Dict. Marine (1780) Luff, the order .. to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship lete.). Hence, luff round, or luff alee; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. 1806 A. Duncan Velson 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. 1833 Markyar P. Simple xv, 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master', cried the captain. 1840 R. H. Dan's Bef. Mast xxxvi. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. a 1895 Lb. Clamince Pager Autobiog. It (1806) as the l

to the wind. Also with up. Also luff the helm (the call or order to the steersman).

to the wind. Also with up. Also hiff the helm (the call or order to the steersman, 1606 Shars, Ant. & Cl. III. x. 18 She once being looft, The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Seawing, and .. flyes after her. 1694 Motifeek Kabeleis iv. xxii. (1737) 95 Loff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master. keep her full, loff the Helm. Loff: it is, answer'd the Steerman. 1800 Weens Washington xi. (1810) 137 Washington .. with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. 1831 TELAWNEY Adv. Vounger Son ev, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

3. In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with acreap.

1894 Times 23 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. 1838 Daily News 22 Sept. 3/2 In four or five lengths she was alongside and to windward. She failed, however, to luff her antagonist away.

† 4. ? To attach the anchor) to the ship's luff. 1627 CAFT. SMITH Seaman's Gram, ix. 38 Loofe fast your Anchor with your shank painter.

11ence Luffing vbl. sh.; luffing-match, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

1753 ASH, Suppl., Loofing, the act of bringing to the wind.

1886 CAULFEILD Seamanship Notes 2 Luffing .. would be correct. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of huffing matches took place. 1896 Daily News 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued.

Luff, obs. form of Loof sb.1 Sc., Love. Luffer, obs. f. Liver sh.1; var. Louver. Luffeword, variant of Lorword Obs., praise. Luffsum(m, obs. form of LOVESOME. Lufftenande, obs. form of LIEUTENANT. Lufful, obs. form of Loverul. Lufly (lufliche, etc.), obs. form of LOVELY.

Lufray(e, lufre, obs. Sc. forms of Livery sb. Lufsom(e, -s(o)um, obs. forms of Livery so. Luft(e, obs. form of Left and Lift so.1

Luftenand, obs. form of Lieutenant.

Lug (lvg), sb.1 Now dial. Also 3-6 lugge,
8-9 lugg. [Of obscure etymology: there is no clear affinity of sense with Lug v. or Log sb.1]

clear affinity of sense with Lug v. or Log sb.1]

1. A long stick or pole; the hranch or limb of a tree. (See also Log sb.1 t d.)

a 1250 Out y Night. 1609 An evereuch man is widh me wrodh, An me mid stone and lugge threteth. 1447 Vatton Churchw. Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 1t. to Iohn Styvor makyng of to bauer luggus... iii). 1567 Turber Lett. 26 h, And from the bodies [of pines and oaks] the boughes and loftie lugges they beare. 1609 C. Butler Fem. Mon. v. (1623) M, These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleaft Lug of Withie or other wood. 1795 Billingslev Agric. Surv. Soverset (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. 1853 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, .. these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

2. A measure a. of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 162 feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = great)

feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = great

fect, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 fect (? = great lug in quot. 1623.

1562-3 Act 5 Eliz. C. 4 \$ 11 What Wages every Woorckman shall take. for ditching. hy the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. 1590 SPENNER F. Q. II. X. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Coulin to make, being eight lugs of grownd. Act W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey 11. IV, 52 Sixteen Foote \(\frac{1}{2} \) make a Pearch, Pole, or Lug. 1623 Bovie in Lismore Vafers (1826) II. 73, 1 paid eight pounds ster: for every great Lugg of the playn work of the town wall. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus 11. (ed. 2) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles) farther into the Copse. 1771 Antio. Sarish. 91 This [channel] was brought down. about 20 lug below the Bridge. 1813 T. DANS Agric. II IIIs App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch. 18 of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16\(\frac{1}{2} \) feet. 18\(\frac{1}{2} \) Simmons Dict. Tracie, Lug. in Gloucestershire, a land measure of six yards.

15. of surface: a square pole or perch; \(+ acre by \)

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; + acre by

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; † acre by lug= lng-acre (see 3.

1602 Burford Reg. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) L'arr. Collect. 1.

164 Mowinge of barley for every acre by lugge not above vt. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict., Acre, a Measure of Land, consisting of. an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. 1772 Jnn. Reg. tt3 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. 1794 J. Clark View Agric. Herefordsh. 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. 1845 Morn. Chron. 22 Nov. 5'z, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land,—that is 160 sacks per acre. 1885 Berksh. Vicar in Standard 17 Aug. 2'2 Allotments of twenty luggs each (i.e. one-eighth of an acre).

3. attrib. and Comb.: +lug-acre, an acre based

3. altrib. and Comb.: + lug-acre, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name hig was locally applied; + lug-fall, the length of a lug; a pole or perch.

163 Eurford Reg. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) Parr. Collect. I. 169 Wages... For reaping and binding of wheate.. for every lugg aker not above ij*. vj4. 1863 J. Scott Com. Bench Repts. XII. gi [Somerset Law Case.] The right... to enter ... upon a part or strip, to wit, a "lug fall [margin, A perch] of the said close.

Truck (lum) sh2. Chiefu Scott leave the law of the l

Tug (lvg), sb.2 Chiefly Sc. and north. Also (6 Sc. louge), 6-7 lugg'e. [Of obscure etymology. As a synonym of ear, it first appears early in the 16th c, and in colloquial Sc. use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear-flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quots, may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. breech, crown, sole. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in Sw. lugg forelock, with which cf. Eng. dial. (Sheffield, North Derb, etc.) to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See Lug v.)

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet,

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet,

1. One of the maps of impress of the covering the ears.

1495 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) 1. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth luggist price xxxvjs. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 43 Euyrie scheipirid hed ane horne spune in the lug of there honet. 1737 RAMSAY Sc. Prov. (1797) 35 He has a bee in his bannet lug. 18zz Goldie Pooms 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

9 — Eve ch 1 1 and 2.

has a bee in his bannet lug. 1822 Golde Poems 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

2. = EAR \$6.1 1 and 3.

In Sc. the only word in use, ear heing obs. exc. in combination. Eng. writers of 16-17th. c. use lug as a slang of jocular synonym (see quots, 1592 and 1695, and cf. b).

1507 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 437 That na craftismen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the longe and the horne elik lung. 1515 Edin. Counc. Rec. in A. Laing Lindores Abber xxii. (1876) 297 To be scurgeit to the gallows and thair his lug takkit to the beame. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his auereis. 1581 Satir. Poems Reform. xliv. 109 Sathan in 3011 knaufsh luggis blen. 1592 Greene Conny-catching Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentlewoman let loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody lugges. 1625 B. Josson Stapte. News v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. 1659 Sunkley Content. Ajax & Ulysses i, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, ... Talk on. 1721 RAMSAY Lucky Spence xii, I. .. Round in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate. 1786 Burss Scatch Drink 4 Let other Poets...grate our lug. 1824 Scott Redgauntlet let. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs 62-2

that gate. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 52, 1 heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

+ b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in

+ b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (a) the lobe of the ear; (b) a large ugly ear. Obs.

1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. v. iv. 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 Corga, Le mol de l'oreille, the lag or list of the eare. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. viii. (1653) 158 The prominency of our Eares serve also for a defence lete.].. all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lug, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'Hara Midas 60 Dare you think your clumsey lugs [printed lungs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

C. In phrases similar to those s. v. EAR sb.1

e. In phrases similar to those s. v. EAR sb.1 Also, fig. to get one's lug in one's loof, to be severely taken to task; by the lug and the horn, by main force; to hang by the lug of, to keep a firm

hold of.

hold of.

a 1652 Brome Mad Couple III. i. Wks. 1873 l. 47 You...
were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of
Corps bearers. a 1693 M. Bruce Good News in Evil T.
(1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have ay
good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH
in Life W. Cullen (1832) I. 481, I shall get my lug in my
lufe, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 Br. Forres
Frits, (1886) 300 The poor Brutes, cock'd their Lugs when
they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1848 More Mansie
Wauch xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn
before a justice of peace. 1883 Thomson Leady May 109
(E. D. D.) Up in debt owre the lugs, he is happy for a'.

3. An object resembling the external car.

a The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also techn.

a. The haudle of a pitcher, etc. Also techn. in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR 56.1

8, 8b, 13.

an object him by the first of suspended, the Park sol. 18, 8 b, 13.

1624 Invent. in Archaeologia XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. a 1633 Urguhart's Rabelais in. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. Felton Carriages (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap. 0. 0. 6. 1819 Scort Leg. Montrose iv, The lady's and posset dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 Macm. Mag. Oct. 510 That, when they' pree' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1865 SWITH Sallor's Word-bk, Lugs, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it 1871 Owes Mod. Artill. 98 There are three natures of mortar shells. the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEVD Hops 69 A lug or cas is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1893 Month Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug. or each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1893 Month Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug. or each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1893 Month Sept. 54 Pag. 19.

b. = EAR sb. 1 9.
1833 HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II. 215 In the centre 1833 HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II. 215 In the centre of this fulcrum are two projecting lags, one on each side. 1855 HOPRINS Organ ii. 16 The fork-shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder (in the blowing-action), called the lag. 1875 Carpentry & Yoiu, 33 A neat iron tank, with lags to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 GREENER Gum 262 The lags of the barrels. should be oiled occasionally. 1882 NARES Scamanskip ed. 6) 39 Topgallant yards are. fitted with an iron band and lag round the centre of the yard. 1897 Encycl. Sport 1. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

C. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS Ep. to Davie i, Frosty winds blaw.. Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. Ballantine Gaberlunzie's Wallet xii.

276 He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best.

4. Tobacco trade (see quots.).

1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. 1888 PATON & D.TIMAR in Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 424/2 The leaves [of tobacco] are.. sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts' and 'seconds'. 1856 P. A. BRUCE Econ. Hist. Virginia 1.

442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686.

5. altrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) lug-capi, 'sense 2) lug-drum, 'trumpet; (sense 3) lug-end, -knee; lug-bab Sc., an car-drop (cf. Bob sb.† 3); lug-bolt, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (Cent. Dict.); lug-chair, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; lug-haul v., to pull by the ears; lug-knot, a knot of ribbons worn at by the ears; lug-knot, a knot of ribbons worn at

with side-pieces for the head; lug-haul v., to pull by the ears; lug-knot, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; lug-mark, sb. and v. = E.R.-MARK.

1725 Cock-laird in Orphens Caledonius, Craig-claiths, and *lug-babs, And rings two or three. 1898 Westm. Gaz., 4 Mar. 3/t The black skull eap of silk or cotton, the common *lug-cap letc.]. 1901 N. Munko in Blackw. Mag. Mar. 347/t Humped in his *lug-chair, he would forget his duty. 1865 Young Pict. 169 (E.D.D.) The whistlin and the skirlin'. Rings through and 's *lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 Borrows Electr. Instr. Making 1ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over... to within about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in of the top, or *lug-end. 1829 Hogs Shrph. Cal. 1. vii. 207 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee *lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1874 Theares. Naval Archit. 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as *lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17... Muirland Willie xii. in Ramsay Tea-t. Misc. (1788) I. O Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, *lug-knots, a' in blew. 1685 M. Shields Faithf. Contend. (1780) 181 Imprisoning... *lug-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. Findlater Agric. Surv. Peebles for They llambs] receive...marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 Newcastle Daily Tril. 28 Mar. 5/6 A Northumberland farmer... in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 Creckett Stickit Minister etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. (1864) 111. 54 Gin lie uses a *lug-trumpet.

† Lug, sb.3 Obs. [Cf. Lug v. (sense 3) and sb.7; also LG. lug, Du. log, slow, heavy, and Log sb.1] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to

Something heavy and elumsy; in quot, applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAM Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 28 The other [bowe] is a lugge slowe of cast, following the string, more sure for to last, then pleasaunt for to vse. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus, Vastus arcus, a lugge, or mighty bigge bowe.

Lug (lvg), sb. 4 Also 7 lugg, 7, 9 log. [Cf. pree.; also Lurg.] A large marine worm (Arenicola marina) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also Comb.. as lug-worm; lug-fork (see quot. 1883).

of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also Comb., as lug-worm; lug-fork (see quot. 1883).

1602 Carew Cornwall 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them yp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1933 Statist. Acc. Scot. V. 277 All the above [fish]. are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. (1813) 111. 400 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 Arkinson Walks & Talks (1892) 313 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the worms found in the sea-sand. 1833 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 13 Lug Fork..used..for digging large Lugworms.

† Lug, \$b.5 Obs. [Of obscure origin.

The mod. Cornwall dialect has 'Lugg, the andergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful.]

= FLAG \$b.11.

= FLAG sb.1 1.

1538 TURNER Libellus, Lug, acorum. 1859 W. K. Clav Waterbeach 21 Lugs (flags)...made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

Waterbeach at Lugs (flags)...made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

Lug (lvg), sb.6 Short for Lug-Sail. Also Comb., as lug-rigged adj.; lug-boat (see quot. 1867).

1830 Marryat King's Own xiii, Up with the lugs. 1859 All Year Round No. 33. 148 My eye lights...on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 NARES Seamanship 100 Sling a dipping lug \(\frac{1}{2} \) from the foremost yard arm; standing lug \(\frac{1}{2} \) from the foremost yard arm; standing lug \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1857 SMYTH Saile is Word-bk, Lug-boat, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. Collingwood Under Meteor Flag o She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

Lug (lvg), sb.7 [f. Lug 7:] The action of lugging; a rough pull; b. concr. (U.S.) seequot. 1828. a 1616 Bealum, & Fl. Nie Valour III. ii, All but a lugg byth care. 1687 Mirge Fr. Dict., To give one a lug, tiver 'Corellle \(\frac{1}{2} \) question found \(\frac{1}{2} \) more one a lug, tiver 'Corelle \(\frac{1}{2} \) question tout \(\frac{1}{2} \) more one a lug, tiver \(\frac{1}{2} \) of the action of carried. Vulgar.) 1897 Weisster, Lug, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (Colloy).

Lug (lvg), v. Also 4 logge, 4-S lugge. [Prob. of Scaudinavian origin; cf. Sw. lugga to pull a

of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. lugge, 1-8 lugge, 1 Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. lugga to pull a person's hair, f. lugg forelock, also nap of cloth.

Normally an ON. *lugg might be cogn. w. a vh. *loggva:—OTent. *lanwan; represented only by MDu. lanwen, gelanwen to snatch at, seize.]

1. trans. To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, logg, or a diel.)

1. trans. To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). Obs. exc. dial.

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'.

1390 Gowre Conf. III. 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste. 1399 Langt. Rich. Reckles 11. 173 This lorell that ladde this loby awey. was ffelliche ylangte and luggid fful ylle. 1533 J. Heywood Pardoner & Friar (1830 B ii), Leue thy railynge. Or by ylo Ishlug the by the swete eares. 1621-23 MIDILETOS & ROWLEY Changeling: 11. 181 Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be luggid again. 1647 Trapp Comm. Matt. x. 6 These also isc. swinel when lugged .. will hie to their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor. (1702) 242 IIe was Luggid and Tumbled by the Rabble. 1682 Orway Venice Pres. 11. i. Wks. 1727 II. 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 Device Press. 11. i. 1730 Pope Let. 10 Earl Burlington Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott luggid the reins, stopt short, and broke out, 'Well Sir, how far have you gone!' 1775 Francis Lett. (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. Tayton in Alm. Rvv. III. 64 The dog. still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 Marryat P. Simple xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. intr. To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).

2. nttr. To pull, tug. Of a horse: 10 press heavily on (the bit or reins).

a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. iv. 350 Wip his teth anon He logged pat al in synder gon lasch. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1508 Haklust's Vay. (1599) 1. 601 This huge and monstrous galliasse, where in were contained three hundred slaues to lug at the oares. 1876 Browning Pacchiarotto xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 Crocker Educ. Horse 57 A colt thoroughly bitted with this bridle will never lug on the reins. Ibid. 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† b. To take a pull at (liquor, the breast). Also

lug on the reins. Ibid. 133 A horse that lugs on the bit. † b. To take a pull at (liquor, the hreast). Also trans. To pull at (the breast). Obs.
1577 Harrison England II, xviii. (1877) I. 295 How our maltbugs lug at this liquor. a 1597 H. Smith Serm. (1622) 467 When we have lugged the hrest almost drie. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 969 That he might cease to be troublesome to his mother, and not lie alwaies lugging at her brests 1617 J. Moore Twofold Cord Consolat. ii. 43 The brests of the world, (which we alwayes would be lugging).
c. To move about, along, heavily and slowly; to drag. rare. now only techn.
In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13.. E, E, Allit, P, B, 443 As bat lyftande lome [sc, the Ark] luged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN Don Sebastian IV. i, My flagging Soul flyes under her own pitch. Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE Dict. Printing 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOB Printers' Vocab. 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. trans. The Piles

Vocab. 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. frans. To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with advs. (cf. 5).

† To lug forth, absol. (nonce-use) = to lug out (5 b).

**c 1400 Destr. Troy 11029 De Mirmydons... Lepyn to bere lord, lugget hym away. Ibid. 12323 The lady bat the lede lugget of be toure. 1565 Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Canum, Incluctabile canum, out of whiche one can not lugge his legges. 1577 Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 114 They lugged me toorth and carried me away. 1682 Denoen Epil. to King & Onen 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 Earl Roscomnon Ess. Transl. Verse (1709) 180 There Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 De Foe Crusce 1. xiii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1728 Morgan Algiers II. v. 291 The Turkish Admiral...caused his Janizaries...to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 Charl. A. Bunney Trul. 15 Jan. in Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diarry, Mr. Seward came up...lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1832 W. Isving Tour Prairies 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. Balfour To Arms viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. collog. with a hyperbolical suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 Culterfere Eng. Physic. 260 It is...more convenient than to lug a Galliprot along with him. 1212 Pope Let.

b. colloq. with a hyperbolical suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1632 Culterfer Eng. Physic. 260 It is...more convenient ...than to lug a Gall-pot along with him. 1217 Pope Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu Oct. in M. W. M. s Lett. (1887) 1. 366 Allow me...to lug an old busto behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. Walfolk Lett. 11. Mann (1834) II. 166 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture. behind her postchaise. 1871 L. Stephen Plaggr. Eur. i. (1894) 8 Boswell.. succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 Helps Soc. Press. vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 Newsham-Davis Three Men etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. fg. To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG v. 2.

1721 Amnerst Terre Fil. (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the aniversity, which you have not luggdin. 1774 Mao. D'Arblan Let. to Mr. Crisp Apr. in Early Diary, In Raphael's School of Athens. 1 like his picture of the. Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition. 1901 Scotsman 1 Mar. 5/3 Connsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. Lug out. a. trans. See prec. senses and out. c1400 Pestr. Tray 6663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to be laund. 1722 De Foe Col. Yack (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 Thackera Catherine vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — Paris Sk.-5k. (1869) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. Jerome Three Min in Boat 23 You land and lug out the tent.

16g. 1755 Barnaby Bright's New Yrnt. 3, 1 thought of lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 Speaker 2 May 532/2 The Quarterly reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

15. Lug Ask. or intr. To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only arch. † Also f

also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. alsol. or intr. To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only arch. † Also fig., To launch out in talk.

1684 Dryden Prol. to 'Disappointment' 62 They caterwall. Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out.

1700 Step to the Bath (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle. was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 Minor IV. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1836 Scott Weodst. xxx, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdsman. 1854 W. Collins Hide & Seek I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get. that picture — 1889 Don't lug out handsomely to get. that more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† 6. intr. 'To draw swords (= lug out, 5 b); or to tussle. Obs.

1605 1st Pt. Icronimo III. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in bloud best swim.

Lug, obs. Sc. form of Lodge sb.

Lugage, obs. form of Lodge Sc.

Lugale All Miller Will be died. Obs. = BRILL sb. 1

Lug-aleaf. Cornish dial. ? Ohs. = Brill sh. 1 1686 Ray Willoughby's list, Pisc. w. iii. 95 Rhombus non acultatus squamosus. . . Lug-aleaf Cornnbiensibus. a 1705 – Syn. Pisc. (1713) 31 The Pearl Londinensibus, Cornnbiensibus Lug-aleaf. 1740 R. BROOKES Art Angling 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleaf.

biensibus Lug-aleaf. '1740 R. Brookes Art Angling 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleaf.

Lugdor(re, variant of Lockdor Obs., woodlouse.
14. Voc. in Promp. Parv. 311 note, Multipes, lugdore.
Luge, obs. Sc. form of Lodge sb. and v.
Luge(i)ng, obs. form of Lodge sb. and v.
Lugent (l'\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{d}\vec{g}\vec{v}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{v}\vec{s}\

1596 Nashe Saffron Walden F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forforne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his Charons Naulum or ferry three half pence, & so dismist him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 Shaks. I Hen. IV, v. iv. 160 Come bring your loggage Nobly on your backe. 1609 Armin Two Maids More-clacke A 2 [Stage-direct.] Enter two watermen with luggedge. 1615 Browell Moham. Imp. 11. § 09 The pilgrimes do stay, and dispose of their. .luggage where they meane to rest themselves. 1631 in Crt. § Times Chas. I (1848) II. 127 The residue. .taken prisoners, with all their ..luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwrack't. 1726 Swift Gulliver II. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 R. NESBIT in Mem. (1858) ii. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. 1851 Gallenga Italy 489 Heavylosses of cannon, numunition, and luggage. 1692 Blackev. Mag. Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage. with luggage.

with luggage.

b. fig. and in figurative contexts.

1612 Donne Progr. of Soul, Harbinger 9 No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay It clogged is—can follow thee halfe way. 1687 Drynen Hind of P. III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 G. Campbell. Philos. Khet. (1801) 11. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 Lank Elia Ser. I. Two Races Men. Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. lxij. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

+ C. Goods in general. Obs. rare—1. 1624 Cart. Smith Virginia 54 Powhatan. presented him with twentie Turkies... Now., he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. +a. With a. An encumbrance (obs.). b. pl.

2. † 3. With a. An encumbrance (obs.). D. pl. nonce-use = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes... are.. rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 SIMPLEY Wedding v. ii, My mis-fortune made mee thinke... My very soule a luggage. 1634 LISTER in Phil. Trans. XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

† 3. The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. Obs.

1667 Observ. Burning Lond. in Select. Harl, Misc. (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersomeness, could not be rescued from the Jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books. 4. attrib. and Comb., as luggage-boat, -boot, -car-

4. attrib. and Comb., as luggage-boat, -boot, -carrier, -label, -porter, -ticket, train, -van.

1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton xii. (1840) ao6 He sent him., in a great *loggage-boat, a cow. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 111. Iv. ii, A leathern Diligence, with its post-bacs and *luggage-boots letc.], 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Quad. (1809) 111. 64 The burden of the *luggage-carriers was.. lightened. 1901 Daily Chron. 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durisch, *luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. 1893 H. S. Merrinan Roden's Corner xxiii. 231 Give your *lingage ticket to the hotel porter. 1853 Mechanics' Alag. LVIII. 394 To indicate.. the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or *luggage. 1876 Gfo. Eliot Dan. Der. xxxv. III. 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you.. see grinning at you from the top of your *luggage-valuggage 1812. A., loaded with luggage; \$100.

you. see grinning at you from the top of your "luggage-van-Hence Lu'ggaged ppl. a., loaded with luggage; + Lu'ggaging vbl. sb., carrying luggage. 1691 J. Wilson Belphegor III. i, My Back's almost broke with Luggaging. a 1847 Ellist Cook Rhymes by Koadside i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard

and ringing hoof.

Luggageless (lø gedzles), a. [f. Luggage + -Less.] Without luggage, 1855 Chamb. 7rnl. 111. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 Bicycling News 27 Aug. 32/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

Luggar (lv:gəz). Also lugger, luggur. [Hindī laggar.] = Jugger (properly, the female bird).
1893 Newton Dict. Birds 522 Luggar, the Falco juggar of ornithology.

+ Luggard. Obs. [f. Lug v. + -ARD.] One who moves heavily; a sluggard. (Cf. LAGGARD.) a 1549 SKELTON Dytics Solacyons 26 Behold, thou lyeste, luggard, alone! 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Lugge, obs. form of Lug.

luggard, alone! 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Lugged (lvgd), ppl. a.1 [f. Lug v. + -en l.]

Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 Shaks. 1 Her. IV, 1. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gyb-Cat, or a lugy'd Beare. 1598 Br. Hall Sat. iv. i. 72

His ears hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine. 1605 Shaks.

Lear iv. ii. 42 (1st Qo. 1668), A gracious aged man, Whose reuerence euen the head-lugd beare would lick. 1654 Gwyton Pleas. Notes ii. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugg'd sow looks. 1851 Mrs. Marsin Ravenselife II. i. 10 He was..as surly as a lugged bear.

Lugged, ppl. a.2 Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 lwgyt, 6 lugde, lowgit, 6, 9 lug'd, luggit, 8 lugget. [f. Lug sh.2 + ed 2.] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) I. 146 Hem, the xxij da of Fabruar, for a lwgyt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxis. 1535 Aberd. Reg. XV. 674 (Jam.), vj lowgit dischis of pewtyr. 1594-5 Inventory in Archwologia XLVIII. 132

Item ij copper lugde pannes ijs. vjd. 1598 Marston Sco. Villanie iii. x. H.7 b, The long fooles coate, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot from mimick Piso, all doe claime their roote. 1788 Ramsav Christ's Kirk Gr. Iii. xxi, Hutchon with a three-lugged cap. a 1779 D. Graham Writings (1833) II. 142 Ve see tho hens turns ay red lugget or they begin to lay. 1786 Burns Scotch Drink x, O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup! 1834 H. Miller Scenes & Leg. xii. (1857) 281 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

Luggee ($lvg\bar{\imath}$). nonce-wd. [f. Lug v. + -EE.]

One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 Grewille Mem. Geo. IV (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

Luggen, obs. form of Lie v.1

Luggeris, obs. Sc. pl. of Longing vbl. sb.

Lugger (1vgan, sb.1 [f. Lug v. + -ER 1.] One who lugs; spec, an oarsman who depends on mere

Lugger (lugga), sh. [f. Lug v. + -ER l.] One who lugs; spee, an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 Cotgr., Tireur, a drawer, puller, ... lugger, tugger, 1881 Daily News 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his country-man Trickett, trusts much less to... mechanical finish.

Lugger (lugga), sh. 2 [perh. f. lug in Lugsalt; but cf. Du. logger, perh. f. MDu. logger, luggen to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.) 1995 Hull Advertiser 25 July 2/4. 1809 J. Adams Wks. (1854) IX. 317 In a general impressment... it cost the nation, in cutters, luggers, press-gangs, ... a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 W. Leving in Life & Lett. (1864) I. 385 He.. is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 Markwar Dog/fend xxx, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 Savin Sailor's Wordek. Lugger, a small vessel with... four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and [sic] may have two or three masts. 1884 Pae Enslace 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. alfrib. appositive; and Comb.
1801 NELSON in A. Duncan Life (1860) 104 Flats (luggerrigged). 1819 J. H. Vaux Mem. 1. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

+ Lugger, v. Ohs. [f. Lug v. + -ER 5.] Irans.
a. To drag or carry about. b. To tease.
1654 Fleeknoe Ten Vears Trav. 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspt about their neck, ... which they went thus luggering, till [etc.]. 1679 Crowne Ambit. Statesman II. 32 When e're I see Authority Lugger aleavy fool upon her sholders before me. 1782 Elle. Browne Geo. Bateman II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

Luggerheaded, obs. form of Logaterheaden.

1725 Ransay Gentle Sheph. In. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skelfs forgainst the door. 1785 Eurss Italiowen axini, In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged. 1876 C. Gibbon R. Gray axivii, Two strapping lassies... preparing the luggies. for the evening's milk. 1901 R. Asoersson Hist. Killyth iv. 30 There were 'lugg

The morning filled with porridge.

Lugging (ln gin), rbl. sb. [f. Lug r. +-1N6 ¹.]

The action of the vb. Lug.

?a 1500 Chester Pl. vii. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 Skilling Garl. Laurel 1309 With myghty luggyng. He pluckid the bull by the hornid scull.

1614 Markian Cheap, Husb. v. xiii. (1668) 105 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

Lugging (ln gin), ppl. a. [f. Lug r. +-1N6 ².]

That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. Lug r. 2 c.)

1816 W. Taylor in Honthly May. XII. 5-7 The lugging baggage-waggons oven drag.

Luggis, obs. Sc. pl. of Louge sb.

† Luggish, a. Obs. [?f. Lug v. +-1SH.]? Miserly.

1684-5 Woon Life 1 Jan. Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covernous and luggish disposition.

Lugin, obs. form of Lobaing vid. sb.

† Luginar. Sc. Obs. [f. lugin Lobaing vid.

+ Lugiuar. Sc. Obs. [f. lugiu Longing vbl. sh. +-AR, -ER 1.] One who lets lodgings.

1503 Sc. Acts 7as. II (1814) H. 243 1 All prowest & balges: .. axis w par luginaris & hostillaris w in par bondis anent be lugiu.

balseis .. avis w par inginario communication pe lugin.

Luging, obs. form of Longing while sh.

Lugis, obs. pl. of Lodge sh.

Lugit, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Lobel v. + Lug-loaf. a. (? or sh.) Obs. [f. Lug v.] 1606 Willy Beginited (162.) E. 4b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slaue When she may have a Lawyer.

Lugre, obs. form of LIGURE.

Lug-sail. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. Lug-sail, [Formation uncertain: perh. f. Lug-v.orLug-sh.²] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs

obliquely. Also attrib.

1677 Lond. Gaz. No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lugsail, and one Topsail. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1789), Voite de Fortune, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 Navad Chron. I. 214

A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 Stevenson Across the Plains 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the barbour mouth. the harbour mouth.

+ Lugubre, a. Obs. [a. F. lugubre, ad. L. lūgu-

Tugubre, a. Os. [a. F. Lagubre, al. L. Lagubrios. 1, Lügürbris, f. Lügöre to mourn.] Lugubrious.
1727 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless Mar July, You
see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

Lugubriosity (lugiübriositi). rave. [f. 1...
lügubri-s+-OSTY.] Mounfulness.
1840 Tail's Mag. VII. 259 Our Church music is ... characterized by a long-drawn funereal lugubriosity.
1846
Worcester cites Q. Rev.

Lugubrious (liugiā briss), a. [f. as prec. +

Lugubrious (1/19/18/18/18), a. [1. as prec. 4-008.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 Dent Pathre. Heaven (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner.
1639 Hammond Pastors Motto Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 Mary Wollstoneer. Rights Wom. vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 Lewes

Hist. Philos. (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and luguhrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 BLACK Green Past. xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 Q. Ker. Joly 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence Lugu briously alw., Lugu brionsness. 1848 Wester, Lugubriously. 1866 Gen. P. Thomkson Andi Alt. 111. cxv. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantess. 1879 R. H. Elmor Written on Foreheads I. 16 They did not caltivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 H. W. Smyth Greek Melle Poets 389 Some of his [Bacchylides] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

† Lugu brous, a. Obs. [f. l. lūgubr-is + 008.] = Lugubriousness.

TLUGU'BROUS, a. Obs. [f. 1. lūgubr-is + -008.] = LUGUBRIOUS.
1632] HAYWARD UT. Biondi's Eromona 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtaines, to make the ceremonies sceme more lugubrous. 1664 EVELYN UT. Frant's Archit Ep. Dad.
14, I onely had the affliction to be present at the lugubrous Object. 1708 OZELL UT. Boilean's Lutrm iv. 1730-177.
Now the lugubrous Instrument resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]
Lug-worm: see LUG 56.4
Luidore obs form of Lutus 1850.

Luidore, obs. form of Louis D'or.

Luif(e, Luif f, obs. forms of Loof so.1, Luff.

Luif(f) ar, obs. form of Lover 1. Luifsum, obs. Sc. form of Lovesome.

Luite, variant of LITE sb. 1, little. + Lui tion. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. [ad. 1.. luition-em, n. of action f. luère to pay.] Payment of a ransom. 1566 Brown Glossogr., Luiton, a paying a ransome. Luiver, obs. form of Lover.

Luiver, obs. form of Lover.

† Lujula. Obs. [a. lt. lugliola, f. Luglio] ULY.]

An old name of Wood Sorrel. Oxalis Acctosella.

1651 Bigos N. to Disp. • 166 So also vegetables may assume a viriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, soccoly.

1657 W. Coles Adam in Fiden exxiii. 170 It [Wood-Sorrel] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Allelaja and Lujula... the other [name] came corruptly from Juliola, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 Clayron in Phil. Prans. N. H. 132 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

Luk, obs. f. Look v., Luck; var. Louk v. 1 Obs.

Lukar, obs. form of Lucke.

Tuke ([ijk]: 3b. slave. Nothing.

Luke (l'ūk', sh. slang. Nothing. 1821 in Life Haggart 172 Gloss. 1864 in Slang Die + Luke, Lukes, froper name. Obs. Al Also 5 lnks. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used attrib.

in Italy; used attrib.
[1393] LNGL. P. Pl. C. v. 194 Lumbardes of lukes. Ibid.
[1393] LNGL. P. Pl. C. v. 194 Lumbardes of lukes. Ibid.
[18 19] be rode of lukes.] 1483 || Hardr. Acc. in Grose Intip. Repert. 1367 || 1.49, ij canopies, oon with luks gold garnyssht with frenge of venys gold. 1640 Rates in Noorthouck & Lond. (1773) 830 || 1818, wronght satins, of Polonia. lukes, jean [etc.]. 1682 || WHELER FOURM. Greece 1. 35 Cephalomia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels which we call Luke Sherry). 1684 G. Meritos Praise Torks. 14c 1685/2 Briskets. Luke Olives. Anchoves, Caveauc, Nestis Tongines [etc.]. 1700 Philves Musci Petiver. 60 Its about the bigness of a Lucca (Luke Olive.

Luke [Pirk.). a. Ols. exe. dial. Forms: 4 [heue, 4-5] lewk e, 5 [euk(e, [1 k, 6 Sz. luik., 3-6.9] luke. [The ME. forms there, lenk, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a deriva-

modern pronunciation, appear to point to a deriva-tion from OF. httow Lew a., perh. through the

medium of a vb. **Mileweian: see Luke v.

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod Du. leuk (pronounced lelk) lukewam, LG. link, luke, lök, tepid, weak, slack. See Lukewarm.]

1. = LUKEWARM 1. 1. = LUKEWARM 1.
c1205 LAV. 27557 And opened wes his breoste. Pa blod com forð luke. 13.. HAMPOLE PP. COBS. 7481 (M.S. Harl.)
Als a lewke bath nouther hate ne calde. 1387 Trevisa.
Pligden (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewk. c1420 Pallad. on Plish. W. 61 VI luk water hem biwepe They wole be grete. 1491 CANTON Filus Patr. II. (W. de W. 1495) 228 h,2 He dranke luke water. 1837 Dir KENS Pickae. XXXIII, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.
2. = LUKEWARM 2.

2. = LUKEWARM 2.

1340 Ayonh, 31 He is fyeble and lheuc to alle guodes to done. 1388 Wyche Kev. iii. 16 Thou art lew [τ.ν. lewk] and nether cold, nether hoot. ε1449 Ρεσοκ Κερν. ii. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel..may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem 'sengil and leuke remembrauncis. ε1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xxv. 37 The negligent religiose & be leuke hap tribulacion.

3. Comb., as luke-hearted adj.; luke-hot a. = LUKEWARM.

1.UKEWARM.

1398 TREVISA Barth, De P. R. NYH. iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almondes clensyth and purgyth matere of ceres yf it be luke hote [Bedl, E. Mus. JJS, wlache hote] droppyd therin. c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinricht 217 Mak alle pus lewk hot to geder. 1508 DUNGAW Tua mariit wemen 498, I am so loik [JJS, JJ, luik] hertit.

Hence † Lu kely adv., † Lu keness.

Hence † Lu'kely adv., † Lu'keness.

1340 Ayr.h. 31 Huanne be man loveb lite and lheucliche cure lhord, bet he solde louye bernindeliche. c1440 Promp.
Parv. 302/1 Lewkenesse, tepor. 1597 J. King On Jimas (1618) 406 His lukenesse and neutrality of dealing in his service did so much offend him.

† Luke, v. Obs. rare. In 5 lewk(e. [? repr. Ols. *hliewian, f. *hleow Lew a.; for the formation

cf. ieldcian to delay, f. cald old, and gearcian to

prepare, f. gearo ready.

The existence of such a vb. in OE must app, be assumed in order to account for the formation of LUKE a.; but the recorded vb. may be a new formation on the adj.]

trans. To make lukewarm.
a 100 Stockh, Med. MS. in Anglia XVIII. 314 Modir
wort. 3if it be lewkyd with oyle uf roset [cures fevers].
Luke, obs. or Sc. lorm of Looκ; obs. f. Luck.

Luke-home: see LUCARNE.

Luken, var. Louk v.1 Obs.; obs. f. Louk v.2 Luker, obs. form of Looker, Lucre.

Luker, obs. form of Looker, Lucre.

† Lukes, a. Obs. Also 6 lewkes, lukys. [ad. Du. Luiksch, f. Luik Liège, a fown and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said esp. of velvet. [1472 in Rogers Agric. 4 Prices 111, 351/1 Lukys [iron].] 1536 Wardr. Acc. IIen. VIII in Archaelogia IX. 248 A coote of blacke lukys veluette. 1545 Lanc. Wills 11, 63 A jaket of fyne lukes velvet. 1547 Boodpe Introd. Knowl. xii. (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre. The cheefe towne is the cytic of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, & cloth of Arys.

Lukes: see Luke proper name. Lucca.

Lukes: see Luke proper name, Lucca.

†Lukesmas. Sc. Obs. Forms: 5 luxmess, 6 lukismes, 7 loukismes, lucsmes, lukemasse, ? luksmasse. [= Luke's Mass.] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary

date for payment of accounts.)

1470 Burgh Rec. Prestatick (Maitland Club) 15 To be in lande fra beltane till luxmess.

1590 Burgh Rec. Glasgow (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, . tuentie pundis at Lukismes.

1691 Corshill Baron-court Bk. in Ayr & Wigton Archwol, Coll. IV. 95 Since loukismes last.

+ Luket. Obs. Also 6 lukette. [a. OF.

luquet.] A casement.

1564 BULLEVN Dial. agst. Pest. 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1572-8] luket] of the windowe. 1550 Nashe Lenten Stoffe 44 Hope. made her at-breake of day .. to valoope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts

+ Lukeward. Obs. The name of a variety of

cherry.

16. MS. Aslum. 1461 lf. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort., June (1679) 18 Cherries. Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc.]. 1707 MORTHER Hass (1721) 11. 297 The .. Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

Lukewarm (liū kwom), a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lukewarme, 5 lewk(e)-warm(e, (Iowk warm), 5-6 leuk(e)-warm(e, (7 luk warme, 8 luckwarm), 6-lukewarm. [f. Luke a. + Warm a. Cf. Lew-warm and LG. lukwarm (also slukwarm).] A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

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1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1. Moderately barth. De P. R. xvn. xciii. (1495) 661 The broth of clete... comfortyth the teeth: yf it be luke warme hote [Bodl. E. Mus. M.S. lewke hotel holde in the mouth.

1. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. Ixiii. 82 pe firste be cold, be seconde leuk-warme, pe brydde hoot. c. 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 213 Stampe hyt wyb vynegre lewk warm. 1540 Funex Bk. Childr. (1533) T ij. Lette the chylde drynke of it twise or thrise a day luke warme. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. ix. 36 All wallowd in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 A. Fox Wirtt's Surg. 1t. ix. 80 Apply the Collyrium luke-warm. 1762 Wood in Phil. Trans. 1.11. 416 The water close to the flame is only luckwarm. 1840 Dickers Old C. Shop xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath apon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

21522 More De qual, noviss. Wks, 83/1 Like as god said in thapocalips vnto the churche of Loadice. Thou arte neyther hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde by thou mighteste wave warme.

1593 G. HARNEV Pierce's Super. 108 Some that called him the lul.ewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon. v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme.

1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 154 Whittyngham. was but a lukewarm conformist at best.

1718 Br. Hurchisson Witcheraft 86 That shewed the Zeal of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1721 Pinnins Lett. lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into.. indifference. 1804 J. Grantand Subbath 86 Nu lukewarm accents from my lips should flow.

1883 Froude Short Stud. IV. 1. ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So + Lukewarmed a. = prec. sense 1.

usewarm in meressa.

So † **Lukewarmed** a. = prcc. sense I.

1545 Rayroth Byrth Mankynde 71 The beryes of juniper

dronke with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

B. sh. A lukewarm person; one who is by no

means enthusiastic.

1603 W. Frere Sel. Ess. Axxi. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will,—1 shall always Condemn Vice and Sin. 1835 C. Broxte in Mrs. Gaskel Life viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1890 Pall Mall G. 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

Lu'kewarm, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. Lukewarm

a.] trans. To make lukewarm.

1502 G. Hanvev Pierce's Super. (1503) 185 Can.. the tempest calme, or lone quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manicle, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itselfe?

Lu'kewarmish, a. nonce-word. [-18H.] Rather

lukewarm.
1827 Scott Frnt. 25 Apr., Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

+ Lu kewarmling. Obs. [f. Lukewarm a.+

-LING 1.) A lukewarm person. Also attrib.

1626 W. Fenner Hidden Manna (1652) 31 Art thou a swearer, a lyar, or a luke-warmling? a 1640 — Sacrif, Faithfull (1648) 15 The Inkewarmling deadhearted and vainethoughted professor. Ibid. 167.

Lukewarmly, adv. In a lukewarm manner.

1611 COTGR, Tiedement, luke-warmely. 1675 TRAIDERNE
Chr. Ethics 169 To be beloved lukewarmly is to be
embraced with polluted and fifthy armes. 1880 Mcm. Sir
J. Paget v. 205 We and some more are 'on the whole'
and 'rather luke-warmly' in favour of their admission.

Lukewarmness (liv kwomnes). [+-NESS.]

The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 58 b, He expoundeth more fully the since of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lakewarmenesse. 1665 Boyle New Exp. 4 Observ. Cold 37 The many degrees of Coldness. betwirk Lukewarmeness and the Freezing degree of Cold.

1720 Welton Suffer. Son of God I. xii. 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifferency towards God. 1775 Manning Mission II. Chost i. 28 The lukewarmess with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

Lukewarmth (liū kwūlm). Now rare. [f. Lukewarmth + Th.] = Lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 Addison. 1842 J. Atton Domestic Econ. (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle lukewarmth. 1895 J. Davidson Earl Laxewarm 49 Being wellknown for the lukewarmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

Lukie, lukky, obs. forms of Lucky.

Lukie, lukky, obs. forms of Lucky. Lukir, lukre, obs. forms of LUCRE. Lukismes, variant of Lukesmas Sc. Obs.

Lukismes, variant of LUKESMAS Sc. Obs. + Lulibub. Obs. ? Earlier form of LOLLIFOP. c. 1710 Cellaf FIENSED Diary (1888) 13 Everall little Cakehouses where you have fruits lulibnbs and sumes Liquours. Lull (lzl), sb.1 [f. LULL v.]

1. Something which lulls; sfec.a lulling sound, etc. 1710 Voung Revenge v. ii, Yonder lull Of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 Keats Isabetla v, Sweet Isabella's antouch'd cheek. Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain. + b. Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. Obs. 1659 Lond. Chanticters ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition. 1822-56 De Quixery Confessions (1862) 238, I fleeted back

a Cup of blessed Litt.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822-56 De Quincey Confessions (1862) 238, I fleeted back into the same opium luli. 1902 Blackin. Mag. Apr. 553, 1, 1 sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm. Also fig.

1815 EARL DUDLEY Let. 15 Apr. (1840) 93 What. so many wiser people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull. 1851 Gallenga Haly ii. 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy. was sheer dread and horror of French interference. 1866 Morley Netherl. (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 Edin. Rev. Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

Lull (101), 5b. 2 Whaling. [a, Du, lul tube.] A tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also Intl-bag. 1836 Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery 99 From the speck-trough, (the pieces of blubber), pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 Sayrii Sailor's Word-bk, Lull-bag, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made ofi'.

Lull (101), v. 1 [Imilative of the repetition of (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the pur-

(lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. lulla, Da. lulle, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod.Du. lullen 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod.Du. lullen toprattle; cf. MDu. lollen to mutter (see LOLLARD).

A similar onomatopœia occurs in L. lallare, of equivalent meaning.

1. trans. To soothe with sounds or caresses; to

A similar onomatopæia occurs in L. lallāre, of equivalent meaning.]

1. trans. To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13.. Leg. Rowl (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes pat non ben croised 1 custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe. c 1386 Chaucek Clerk's T. 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — Merch. T. 579 He lulleth hire he kisseth hire ful ofte. c 1400 Destr. Troy 647 We will seasse till, now sone, the sun be at rest, . And yche lede, as hym list, lullit on slepe. a 1500 Songs & Carols 15th C. (Percy Soc.) g In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 PALSCR. 615/2 She can lulle a childe as hansomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere old. 1587 Turbern. Trag. T. (1837) 12 Minerva luld him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 Shaks. Cor. III. i. 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull asleepe. 1666 Bunnan Grace Als. 8 100 Cuntinaal rocking will full a crying child. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 1617 1 The Musick of the Birds. Inil'd me asleep before I was aware of it. 1715-20 Pore Hiad Miv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. c1718 Paron Young Gentl. in Love 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800 Wordow. Hart-leap Well ii. 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide. 1825 D. Welsh Life T. Brown i. 3 His mother used to lull him asleep with The flowers of the forest, a tune, to which fetc.]. 1871 B. Taxtor Faust (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many a song, It smiled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. fig. and in fig. context. † Also with uf. 1575 Laneham Let. (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking... that mooch a doo..had I, to fynde me whear I waz. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 109 As though you were in likelyhoode to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetic. 1582 Baeron Flourish upon Faucy (Grosart) 60/2 So (luld in this my deepe distresse) some comfort lend to me. a 1586 Sidney Arcadia tt. (1590) 108 b, The young Musidours... was y

b. esp. To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

LULLABY.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 153 To drinke wine upon an emptie stomacke fasting... dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fitter indeed to bring and lull men asleepe in the bed of securitie. 1636 E. Dacres tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy II. 255 Who, ... partly beguil'd by some devises hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring, 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) II. 11. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and hulled asleep by his flatterers. 1833 Markyat P. Simple lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred, .. instead of Inlling the offender into security. 1859 JEPHSON Britlany xvi. 234 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, the succeeded in hulling all his suspicions. 1900 W. Watt Abendeaush. iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

+ 3. intr. To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots, may belong to Loll v. 14. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots, there given should have been placed here.

a 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lytylle childe lyth alle lanne, That hullyd on my pappys! 1576 Fleming Panoph. Epist. 291 Some there be that lie lulling on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see Loll. v. 4].

4. trans, To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 DRYDEN Ovid's Epist. vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lull'd into a Peace. 1810 Evron Yuan n. cxiviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. a 1854 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Hist. ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. intr. Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

5. intr. Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 PIRE Sources Mississ. (1810) to The wind lulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 Motley Corr. (1889) I. iii. 57 The wind lulling a little, we became encouraged. 1836 MAREVAT Midsk, Easy xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 KARE Grinnell Exp. xxiv. (1850) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked. b. for To become quiescent or inactive

144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. fig. To become quiescent or inactive.
1850 H. Bushnell God in Christ 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul. 1862 Neale Hymns East. Ch. 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo.

† Lull, v. 2 Obs. Also 6 Ioll. trans. To pull heart they the serve.

about (by the ears), 1530 Palson, 1611. Irans. 16 pull about (by the ears), 1530 Palson, 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. Je luy tire les orcilles. 1 shall lolle you aboute the eares tyll I make your eares cracke. 1568 Hist. Jacob & Esau II. ii. Cij, Oh that I had his eare between eny teeth now, I should shake him euen as a dog that lulleth a sow.

Lull, obs. form of Loll v. I

Tull, obs. form of Loll v.1

+ Lu'lla, int. Obs. Also lullay, lully. [Onomatopeeic: see Lull v.1]

+ Lu'lla, int. Obs. Also lullay, lully. [Onomatopeeic: see Lull v.1]

- Lu'lla, int. Obs. Also lullay, lully, lulla, thow littell tine child; By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tine child; By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tyne child. c 1450 lbid. 137 'Fayr chylde, lullay, 'sone must she syng. c 1460 Towneley Myst. xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must grone, And cry out the wall on mary and Iohn, . Sing lullay on fast When thou heris at the last. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) 1v. 719, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe. a 1500 Songs & Carabs (Percy Soc.) 12 And ever among A mayden song Lullay, by by, lullay, my chyld, and slepe. 1590 (see next). c 1600 Mother's Lullady in Ritson Anc. Songs (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe Lullyby Lully. Singe Lully Lully Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully. 1764 [see next, sense 1].

Lullaby (lv: Jaboi), int. and sb. Forms: 6

Lullaby (|v|isboi), int. and sb. Forms: 6 lulley by, 6-7 lullabie, 7 lull-a-ba, lullyby, 8 lullabye. [f. prec. + -by, as in by-by, BYE-BYE I: cf. IIUSHABY, ROCKABY.]

1. int. A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify

11. int. A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also gen., any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by littla.)

c 1566 Richardes Misegonus iv. 1. 76 (Brandl) When my maistrisse lay in and we Sange Iulley by baby and bore ye. 1588 Greene Pandosto (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing Iullahy at home with her yong babe. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. II. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds Be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullahie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 — Mids. M. II. ii. 14-19 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, Iulla, Iullaby, Julla, Iullallahy, Noter harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our louely Lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Gorit. Eng. II. M. (1730) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home. 1730 A. Nicot Poems 14 Where once, of late the Nirse's Lulla-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all 's dispersed. a 1764 Lloyn Ode to Obliv. Poet. Wks. 1774. I. 128 And, hollow hlasts, which never cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their Iulla-Julla

2. sb. A song sung to children to soothe them

2. sb. A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 Greene Pundosto (1607) 12 Alas sweet vufortunate babe...shalt thou have the whistling windes for thy Lullaby.

1779 Branker in Phil. Trans. LN. 206 In Italy the ainne nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies.

1842 Lytron Zanoni 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling.

1900 Contemp. Rev. Ang. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.

b. transf. and fig.

1611 Richt Honesty Age (Percy Soc.) to Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musicke so delightfull as the smoothing vp of sinne.

1622 T. Scott Reig. Pismire 11 Rockt asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullable of peace and safety, hee derides all happie admonition. 1679 Vind. Sir T. Player 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Wheadle and Lullabies. 1796 Burke Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it... than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. ROGERS Human Life 2 The bees have hummed their noontide lullaby. 3. attrib. and Comb., as Iuliaby-song, -sound,

tide lullaby.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lullaby-song, -sound, -speech, -strain; lullaby-eheat Cant, a baby.

1671 R. Hean Eng. Rogne 1. iv. (1680) 35 His Doxie ... carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 Miege Fr. Dict. 11, Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 Masnn Ch. Mieg. i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1. 437 The Greeks, from the letter A (lambda), denominated this lumbdacismus; the Romans with more severity, lullatio, or lullaby-speech. a 1849 Poe Annie Poems (1859) 118 Water that flows With a lullaby sound. a 1849 H. Coleridge Ess. (1851) 11. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

Lullaby, v. [f. prec.] Irans. To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also transf. and fig. 1592 G. Harvey Pierce's Super. (1593) 194 No man could lullaby the circumspectest Argus more sweetly. 1596 Coley Fig for Fortune 59 Sweet Sound that all mens sences Iullabieth. 1607 Walkington Opt. Glass 19 It. Iullabees the senses, yea, intoxicates the .. soule, with a pleasing poyson. 1647 Howell Tract. (1661) 268 In Holland. he was.. pontrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 Hazlitt Pol. Ess. (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VIII. Jullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1890 Jean Middlendars Tow False Moves III. xiv. 210 Ruth. kissed and lullabyed her to sleep. 1893 A. Austin Conv. Winckelmann, etc. (1897) 157 Then 1. lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. absol. or intr.
1603 Florio Mentaigne 1. xix. (1632) 31 No song of birds, no musikes sound Can lullabie to sleep profound. 1866 Carlivle Remin. I. rot Waves. beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

Lulled (luld), ppl. a. [f. Lulla 7. 1 + -ED 1.]
Quieted; reduced to calminess.

Lullay, variant of Lulla int, Obs,

Lulla (Indd), ppl. a. [f. Lull. v,1 + -ED 1.]

Quieted; reduced to calmness.
1787 Generous Attachment IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades, your lulled repose! 1852 Mundy Our Antipodes (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings. but with hulled airs, ... we doubled the North Cape. 1862 Trench Justin Martyr Poems 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, With me is quiet, come away.

+ Luller. Obs. [f. Lull. v,1 + -ER 1.] One who lulls; ?a woman who chants spells. a witch.

† Lu'ller. Obs. [f. LULL'v.¹+-ER¹.] One who lulls; ?a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 575'+1 Contravaria, a luller. Ibid. 582/7 Facuminaria, a lullere. 1611 Cotgr., Mignardeur, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

Lullian (lv¹liān), a. [f. proper name Lulli-us +-IAN.] Of or helonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234-1315).

1653 R. Sanders (litle) Physiognomic and Chiromancie.. the subject of dreams, divinative, steganographical and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1669 Phil. Trans. IV. 1093 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence † Lullianist = LULLIST.

1610 B. Josson Alch. II. Sub. .. Who are you? Ana. A

to B. Josson Alch. II. i, Sub. . . Who are you? Ana. A faithful Brother . . Sub. What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? Filius Artis? Can you sublime and dulcifie? Lullilioo (lv-lilū), v. rare. [Imitative.] intr. To utter the cries by which certain African peoples

router the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 Livingstone Trav. i. 25 The women clapping their hands. and fulfillooing for joy.

1886 Burton Arab. Nis. (Abr. ed.) 1. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and fulfilloo'd with joy.

1889 H. M. Stanley in Daily News 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers... set up a shrill fullulus on seeing their own lake again.]

Lulling (Ip-lip), 201. sb. [f. Lull 7:1+-Ing 1.]

The action of LULL v.1

c 1304 P. Pl. Crede 77 And at be lulling of oure Ladye be wynmen to lyken. c 1440 Promp. Parr. 3171 Lullynge of yonge chylder., nemacio. 1575 R. B. Apins & Virginia Bib, What culling: what lulling: what stur haue wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Pearl iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 269 The mother. began to soothe it..interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly. the Cours. A soothing song. Obs.

† b. concr. A soothing song. Obs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De F. R. vi. v. (Tollem. MS.), pey
nurses] use to singe hillynges and oper cradel songis to
lese be wittis of be childe.

Lulling (looling), ppl. a. [f. Lull v.1 + -ing 2.]

That lulls.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 317/1 Lullynge songe, nenia. 1672
Chaucer's Ghoust 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that
he the Giant brought asleep. 1711 Aodison Spect. No. 29
8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian
Recitative too servilely. He may copy out of it all the
lulling Softness. 1748 Loov M. W. Montagu Fashion 76
in Dodsley Coll. Poems III. 277 Let Italy give minick
canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre.
1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 1. 1225 My wings are folded
o'er mine cars: .. Vet. through their lulling plannes arise, A
Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 Disraeli Tancred III. iv,
Its fulling influence is proverbial.

Lullingly (Ip'linli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a lulling manner: with lulling effect.
1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 646 That pensive vacancy which
.. rural scenes so lullingly diffuse over the mind. 1890
Temple Bar Aug. 458 The soothing voice..lullingly reading
him to sleep.

Lullist (lv'list). [f. proper name Lull (see Lullian) + -18T.] A follower of Raymund Lull. 1569 J. Sanford It. Agrippa's Van. Artes 2b, A prating Lullist. 1596 Plat Tetoch-ho. III. 89 These yong gallants were right joyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 King It. Naude's Krf. Politics iv. 138 Let some Alchymist., Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1839 Penny Cyd. XIV. 1954 i'The 'Ars Magna Lulli, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who syled themselves Lullists [etc.]. + Lully. ?dial. Obs. = 0 [? compressed form of OE. lundlaga kidney.] The kidney (of a cow). 1688 R. Hollist. Armonry II. 171/2 lurtals [of a Bull, etc.]. The Kidneys or Lullies.
Lully, variant of LULLA int. Obs.

Lully, variant of Lulla int. Obs.
Lulte, Luly-whit, obs. ff. Lut, Lhy-white.
Lum (lvm). north, dial. and Sc. Also 6 lumbe, Lum (10m). north. dial. and Sc. Also 6 lumbe, 7 lume, 8 lumb. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of OF, lum light (:-1., lāmen); cf. the uses of F. lumière in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh llumon chimney is noteworthy.]
†1. ? An opening in a roof; a skylight. Oès.
1507-8 Durham Acc. Rells (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxatorio.
2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1507-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxatorio,

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 Brand Orkney, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lums or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 Forres Afair Sp. etc. [701]. (1755) 30 Gin I had been gain out at the lum o' a house. a 1774 Frretresson Intlandaria Poems (1845) 132 Upon the tap of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. 1785 Briens Hallowen viii, He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him, 1 lill fuff! he statted up the lum. 1862 G. Macdoxand Data, Eginboul I. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly lum, hung aniron lamp. 1883 Grestla Gloss, Coalmining, Lum, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating eutrent. 3. Comb.: lum-hat, a chimney-pot hat; lum-

head, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney-sweeper. 1888 Barrie When a Maris Single (1900) 86/a It's Rob Angus come home in a 'lum hat. 1768 Ross Helenore (1789) 55 The sun begins to leann, And clouds of reck frace lumb-heads to appear. 1818 Scott Hett. Mid. swij, The ... blue reek that came out of the lum-head. 1697 Parish Reg. in Brand Hist. Newcostic (1789) I. 619 James Brown 'lume sweeper.

lume sweeper.

Lum: see Loom a., Lumb².

Lum: see Loom a., Lumb?.

Lumachella (l'mmāke'lā). Min. Also 8 lumachelli, 9 lumachell, lumachelle, lumachello. [a. lt. lumachella little snail, f. lumaca snail. Cf. F. lumachelle.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 Kirwan Jiin. 30 Marbles... which abound in petrifactions are called lumachellis. 1791 lbid. (ed. 2) l. 110 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 lbid. Trans. KClV. 366 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original macre. 1850 Daxa Jiin. 186 Frie marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1866 tr. Hugo's By King's Command 1. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 Ged. Mag. Oct. 463
The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

† Lumany. Obs. rare¹. [?Blunder for Lunary].

+ Lumany. Obs. rare 1. [?Blunder for LUNARY].

TLUMANY. Obs. rare. [?Blunder for LUNANY]. Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 Lyly Galathea It. iii, Then our Mettles, Saltpeeter, Vitroll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat. Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone., and what not, to make I know not what,

†Lumb! Obs. [ad. L. lumb-us.] The loin,

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirung. I iij b, The kydnees...are situate vpon the lumbes [printed tumbes].

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

Lumb 2. Also 8 9 lum.

1. Mining. + a. A well for the collection of

water in a mine. Oks,
1747 Hooson Miner's Diet. M iii, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least, and this we call a Lumb.

deeper than the Design of the Shalt, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least,... and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1883.)
1747 Hooson Miner's Diet. s. v. Break-off, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness.
1883 Gresley Gloss. Coal-mining, Lum [in Derlyshire], a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.).
1790 Grose Prov. Gloss., Lum, a deep pool.
Lumb, obs. f. Loom 5b.2'; var. Lum dial.
Lumbaginous (lumbēl·dzinəs), a. [f. L. lumbāgin-, Lumbag-1-ous.] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.
1620 Venner Fia Recta (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth. which will preserve from lumbaginous pains.
1834 Jeffrey in Ld. Cockburn Life (1832) II. let. exxii. 266 God bless us, 1 am dyspeptie and lumbaginous and cannot sleep.
1875 Swinsurre Ess. Chapman 21 A ponderous and lumbagionous lieence of movement.
Lumbago (lumbēl·go), 5b. Med. [a. L. lumbāgo,

and lumbaginous heence of movement.

Lumbago (limbēl'90), sb. Med. [a. L. lumbāgo, f. lumb-its loin.] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also attrib.

1693 in Blancard's Phys. Dict. (ed. 2). 1707 FLOYER Physic. Physicatch 308 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back.
1771 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrate 7 July, The old rheu-

matism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desk. (1837) 11. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 AR. butt's Syst. Med. VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago Type).

hatt's Syst. Med. VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

Lumba'go, v. [f. Lumbago sh.] trans. To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. Pasquis' New Brighton Guide (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days.
1880 Gentl. Mag. Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagoed by exposure to the .cold air.

† Lumbal, a. and sh. Anat. Ohs. [ad. mod. L. lumbāl-is, f. 1... lumbus loin.]

A. adj. = Lumbar a.

1696 Cowper in Phil. Trans. XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain encreast on the left side. 1713 Chesselfer Anat. 11. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbal vertebra. 1803 Med. Tral. X. 152 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

B. sh. = Lumbar sh.
1708 J. Keill. Anim. Secret. 50 The Spermatic Arteries. dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. 1722 Quincy Lev. Physico-Med. ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each 414: ...

Lumbar [lembāt], a. and sh. Anat. [i.d. mod. L. lumbār-is, f. L. lumbus loin.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

mod.l., lumbār-is, f. l., lumbus loin.]

A. adf. Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin. 1656 Blount Glossoft, s.v. Vein, Lumlar vein, the vein of the loins, etc. 1741 Monro Anat. Nerves (ed. 3) of The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 Douglas It. Winsian's Struct. Hum. Body (ed. 4) 11. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 Med. Junl. 11. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large, plaster. 1870 Rott BION. Julin. Life 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 Quain's Diat. Med. 534 2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its ..thickness.

B. sh. [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

B. sh. [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin. 1858 H. Grav Anat. 518 The first flumbar nervel appears between the first and second lumbar vertebra, and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum. 1866 Hexar. Preh. Rem. Cathin. 148 The processes [of the vertebra] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart. 1831 Mivart Cat 281 The last dorsal nerve sends back a brain b which unites with the first lumbar.

**T.I.m.bar vb 2 Obs. [App. 1 LOBEAUL] A

+ Lumbar, sh.2 Obs. [app. Lombard.] A

† Lumbar, 80.2 (108. [11]).

hind of ship.

13. K. Alis, 6.63 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars [ILS, Land in shippes lumbars].

Lumbar, obs. form of Lombard, Lember.

† Lumbard. Obs. Also 6.5c. lumbart. [app. = I.ombard.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 Inc. R. Il ardy. (1813) 99 Item, the body and lumbartis of ane jornay of velvott of the collour of selche skin. a1650 Caldelwood Hist. Kirk (1845) VII. 55 The hishops were ordeaned fin 1610 to have their gownes with lumband sleaves.

Lumbard (e, obs. f. Lombard, Lumber'-PIE'. Lumbardar, variant of LUMBERDAB.

† **Lumbary**, a. Anat. Obs. [f. L. Inmb-ns loin +-ARY.] = LUMBAR a. 1672 Phil. Trans. VII, 5000 The two Lumbary veins, 168t tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Lumbary, belonging to the loins.

ng to the loins. **Lumber** (1vmhəz), $sb.^{1}$ Also 6 lumbor, 1Iumbar. [Prob. f. Lumber v.1, which occurs much earlier. But as a Lumber-house or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less asso-

ciated with LUMBER sb.2]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 HULOET, Baggage, lumbor, or trumperye, seruta.

1587 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kyrnes, stands, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumbar. 1596 Cuton Invent. (1841) 2 In the Warthrope. ij paire of olde virginalls, and other lumber there. 1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. 1. 3 A deale of lumber and luggage. 1716 Laby M. W. Montagu Y. Let. to Pope 10 Oct. in Lett. (1837) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. 1817 I. HUNT Let. to C. C. Clarke in Gentl. Mag. May (1876) 60 this technos of packed trunks, lumber, . &c. 1884 Globe 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures. . stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

1. fig. Useless or combrous material.

6 Oct. 2/t Three pictures... stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. fig. Useless or cumbrous material.

1640 Mil.ton Eikon. xvii. Wks. 1851 HI. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farmes, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 613 The bookful blockhead.. With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 Golbsin. Goodin. Man it. i. I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 Darwin in Life is Lett. 11. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806-7 J. Brrespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) i. Introd., with all my fleshyl lumber about me. 1885 Sat. Rev. 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. Constable Horses, Sport & War 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat.. on the top of the neck. Ibid. 18 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no Inmber about him'.

3. N. Amer. Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 Suffolk (Mass.) Deeds 26 Aug., Freighted in Boston, with Beames, for houses, boards.. and other Lumber. 1755 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 16 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade' are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862

Trolloff N. Amer. 1. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 Contemp. Rev. July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.

4. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) lumber-garret, -house, -office, -place, -raft; lumber-headed adj.; (sense 3) lumber-boat, -field, -king, -merchant, -products, -raft, -steamer, -wharf; lumber-laden, -preparing adjs.; lumber-act, ?an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; lumber-camp, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; lumber-carrier, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; lumber-cart, ? = jockey-cart (Jockey sb. 9); lumber-jack, a lumberman; in quot. attrib.; lumber-line, a railway constructed primarily for carryber-line, a railway constructed primarily for carry-ing lumber; lumber-mill, a sawmill for cutting lumber; lumber-money, a tax levied upon lumber; lumber-scaler, one who measures up timber; lumber-shover, a labourer in a lumberyard (slang); lumber-trade, the trade in rough timber; †lumber-troop, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasimilitary organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also allusively; hence lumber-trooper; lumber-wood, a wood where lumber is cut. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

lumber-wood, a wood where lumber is cnt. Also Lumber-wood, a wood where lumber is cnt. Also Lumber-wood, a wood where lumber is cnt. Also Lumber-wood, a wood where lumber act. 1902 Westim. Gas. 28 Aug. 2/1 Flat, ugly, "lumber-boats. 1828 Howells. Mod. Instance II. 139 Down there in the "lumber camp. 1900 New Humber. Proc. Papers (1869) III. 104 Coasting vessels and "lumber carriers. 1830 Cunningman Brit. Paint. II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone tumpike by a "lumber of jockey cart. 1831 Chicago Times 4 June. Pineries, "lumber-fields fetc.]. 1838 J. W. Croker in C. Papers (1884) I Nov., I should look with more expectation to the "lumber garrets than to the muniment room. 1891 Atricis son Last of Giant Killers 100 The usually "lumber-headed old giants, 1728 Pore Dunc, 11. 193 A "Lumber-house of books in ev'ry head. 1866 New York Weekly Witness 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the "lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election. 1870 Lumberman's Gaz. 19 Nov., The "lumber lines" are now getting their new cars ready. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan 1. 23 The preacher. had been. 12 "lumber-merchant. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 550 "Lumber wills, saw mills, grist mills, 1715 New Hamfsh. Prov. Papers (1868) II. 682 An account of the "lumber mony and excise mony. 1687 T. Brown Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that ... halbard to my "lumber-fifice. 1744 W. Cote in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1836) I. 296 Laid up in a "Lumber Place. 1808 Engineering Mag. XVI, 96 "Lumber-rafts can easily be built. 1895 New York Weekly Witness 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous "lumber-scaler. 1834 S. E. Dawson Handók. Canada 129 Quebec [city] is. the centre of the "lumber-tarde. 1745 E. Ward's Compl. Acc. Clubs title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of London and Westminstee, From the R.—I.S.—y down to the "Lumber-Troop, &c. 1805 M. A. Shee Khymes on Art (1866) 76 Dolts, ... Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste. (1744 in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 325 All other institutions, whether ... Hicubites, "Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons. 1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, "Lumber-abard, 1

sb. 1 3.
1617 Minshey Voc. Hisp. Lat., Monte de piedád, a lumber or hancke to lend money for a yeare, for those that need, without interest. 1749 Lavy Murray Lives G. Baillie & Lady Grisell B. (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had. in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. To put to lumber: to put in pawn or pledge. To be in lumber (slang): to be im-

prisoned.

prisoned.

1671 SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl. s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumbar, pignori dare.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict. s.v., A man., sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned.

a 1680 Butler On Critics 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

Lumber, sb.3 [f. next.] A rumbling noise.

1750 SMITH in Phil. Trans. XLVI. 729 One other Person.

heard the Noise (of an earthquake), but judged it to be an
odd Lumber above Stairs.

Lumber (ln'mbo1), v.1 [Possibly two or more
words may have coalesced. ME. lomere may have

been a frequentative formation on lome LAME a. With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial. lomra to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1, intr. To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now

account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb, phr.

13. F. E. Allit. P. B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerande blynde.

1530 Palsor, 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe, fe clocke.

1697 Dender Heads: or cross the Wood.

1788 Pope Dunc. III. 204 Thy giddy dullness still shall lumber on. 1771 Foore Maid of B. III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in!

1830 Scott Demonal. iii. 100 The massive idol leapt humbering from the carriage.

1852 Hanvinone Billhedale Rom. I. viii. 138 We.. were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further.

1800 Crockett Kit Kennedy xxii. 153 Ouch. !! barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant

through the shallows. 1902 Blackw. Mag. Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? Obs.

a 1549 Skelton Agst. Comety Coystrowne 29 He lumbryth
on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, tumbyll
downe, bey go, now, now. 1530 Patsgr. 615/2, I lumber,
I make a noyse above one's head... You lumbred so over
my heed I coulde nat slepe. 11584 Clem. Robinson Handf.
Ples. Delites (Arb.) 47 A proper new Dity. To the tune
of Lumber me.]. c 1611 Chapman Iliad xvii. 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [1621-1782: see
LUMBERING vbl. sb.1]
† 3. trans. 'To utter with a rumbling noise. Obs.
a 1540 Skelton Col. Cloud of They lumber forth the

Lumbers (10.1) the law, 1. The law, 1. The law, 1. The law, 1. Expounding out they clauses.

Lumber (10.1) to cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with over, up.

1642 O. Sedewicke Eng. Preserv. 5 An indigested Thicket, lumber all over with weedes. 1741 Richardson Pamela II.

181, I hope it 18. a chapell will never be lumber'd again. 1798

Miller in Nicolas Nelson's Disp. (1846) VII. p. clviii, We.. sent our prisoners and their baggarge which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. Irving T. Trave.

1. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 Lockhart Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray (1801) II. xxvii. 229, I... should be sorry to have them [sc. packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. Dans Bef. Mass xxix. 38 The decks were lumbered up with everything. 1845 Frow Hamlek. Spain. 1. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1867 TULLOCH Eng. Purit. ii. 247 The mere details of controversy. Lumber his style. 1866 Howelles I enet. Life 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 TROLOPE Chron. Barset I. Xxxvii. 310 one side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, letc.]. 1901 Edin. Rev. Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. intr. To lie as lumber.

1850 D. MACMILLAN in Life (1882) ii. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. Rymer Trag. Last Age 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumberd together. 1733 Mallet Terbal.

1678 T. Rymer Trag. Last Age 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumberd together. 1733 Mallet Verbal Crit, 16 With all their refuse lumberd in his head. 1805 M. A. Shee Rhymes on Art 369 How that [se, picture], long., lumberd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fine.

fame.
3. intr. To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it

business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market, occas. trans. (N. Amer.)

1809 Kendall Tran. III. Isviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the .. sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 Maine Rep. LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeh. 1897 R. A. Alger in Poice (N. I') 15 Oct., I. .commenced lumbering in a small way. Thid., We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. 1893 Scribner's Mag. June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

Lumber, v.3 slang. [f. Lumber sh.2] trans.

To deposit (property) in pawn: hence in passive.

To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in passive, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict. s. v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's.; to retire to any privile place, for a short time is called humbering yourself. A man. sent to gool is said to be humbered.

1840 Fraser's Mag. XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

Mag. XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

| Lumberdar (lvmbəidā'ı). [Urdū lambardūr, f. Eng. Number + Urdū (Pers.) -dūr suffix.] The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H. Wilson Gloss. Fudic. & Rev. Terms, Lambardar, Limburdar, The cultivator who, pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number.

1858 J. B. Norton Topics 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed.

1900 Mary Carus Wilson Irene Petrie xii. 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumbardar—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

1 Lumberdyne. Obs. rare—! [? Connected with Lombardy; cf. pleasance from Placentia, Piacenza.] A kind of black lawn.

2 1548 Ilall. Chron., Hen. VIII (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered with fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueylous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

Lumbered (lvmbəid), a. [f. Lumber v.² + ED!] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Some-

-ED 1.] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Some-

-ED ¹.] Filled or encumbered with tumber. Sometimes with up.

1745 P. Thomas Jynl. Anson's Voy. 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. Ramsav in Naval Chron. IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. 1898 F. T. Bullen Cruise Cachalot 109 Soon the lumbered up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 Longm. Mag. Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

Lumberer (lv mbərəl), sb.! N. Amer. [f. Lumber v.² + - ER ¹.] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

or timber trade.

or timber trade.

1809 Kendall. Tram. III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 Woods Pr. of Wales in Canada 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 Ld. Blackburn in Law Ref. 9 App. Cases 410 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

Lumberer, 50.2 Obs. exc. slang. [f. Lumber v.3+-er1] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. Taylor in Robberds' Mem. 1. 419 The Jew

lumberers exhibit .. candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers, 1807 — in Ann. Rev. V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 Framer Slang, Lumberer. 2. (American thieves'.)—A pawnbroker.

Lumberer, sb.3 [f. Lumber v., 1 + -ER.].
1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.
1563 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 128 So many cow-baby-bawlers and heavy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. slang. † a. ? A tramp, vagrant (obs.). b. 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Leland).

1764 Low Life (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 Hall Caine Christian iv, iv, 376 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer',... and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. 1901 Sketch 18 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

† Lumber-house. Obs. = Lumber sh.² 1.

1677 Varranton Eng. Improv. 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very caste Interest. 1720 Lond. Gaz. No. §859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1723 Ibid. No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

Lumbering (lumbering), vbl. sb. 1 [f. Lumber 7:1+-1NG 1.] The action of Lumber 2:1

1621 Lady M. Wroth Urania 486 Wee heard a noise. . continuing with increase of lumbring. 1782 Cower Giffin 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 Scott Old Mort. xviii, The lumbering of the old guus backwards and forwards shock the battlement. 232 The saxviii, The lumbering shook the battlements

Lumbering (lv mberin), vbl. sb.2 [f. Lumber $+ -1 \times G^{-1}$.

1. The action of filling with lumber.

2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing

or working in timber.

1792 J. Belknap Hist. New-Hampsh. III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. Henderson Stonewalt Jackson I. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

D. altrib., as lumbering-camp, season.

1857 Thoreau Maine W. (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. 1873 Wisconsin Rep. XXXI. 424

The coming lumbering season.

of an old lumhering-camp. 1873 Wisconsin Rep. XXXI. 424
The coming lumhering season.

Lumbering (lx'mbarin), fpl. a. [f. Lumber
v.1 and 2 + -1xa 2.] Ponderons in movement, inconveniently bulky. lit. and fig.
1593 Nashe Four Lett. conf. G 3 Master Stannyhurst ...
1503 Nashe Four Lett. conf. G 3 Master Stannyhurst ...
1504 The light of the l

1678 BUNYAN Pilgr. 1. 159 A lumbring noise as of fire. 1684 lbid. 11. 27.
Hence Lumberingly adv., Lumberingness.

Hence Lu'mberingly adv., Lu'mberingness.

1850 Bentl. Nisc. Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg
moved lumberingly out. 1860 Rulledge 112, 1. ran up stairs
followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1865 Echo 13
Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of its action 1sc. of the
House of Commons! 1885 D. C. Murray Rainbow Gold
III. vt. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who howled a song and
danced lumberingly. 1900 N. Murray in Blackw. Mag.
Oct. 451 'I The beast. fell lumberingly on its side.

Lumberly (lu'mbəlli), a. [f. LUMBER v.l +
-Ly']. Clumsy, cumbrous.

180 Colember 19 (10 m) of 11, a. [t. LUMBER v.l + -LY l.] Clumsy, cumbrons.
1805 Colember Lett. (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate.
1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss, Lummerly or Lumberly, awkward, cumbrons. 1880 J. A. H. Murray Address to Philol. Soc. 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

Thum have the supplied of the latter with the supplied of the latter with t

Lumberman (lembaman). N. Amer. [f. LUMBER st. 1 + MAN.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, esp. one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

dresses timber in the forest,

a 1817 T. Dwight Trav. New Eng., etc. II. (1821) 166 The
lumbermen were without employment. 1870 EMERSON Soc.

& Solit. Wks. (Bohn) III. I He envied every drover and
lumberman in the tavern. 1893 Scribner's Mag. June 711/1
The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philetus
Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

† Lumber-pie. Obs. Also lumbar-pie. [See
LOMBARD a. 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or
fish and eggs.

fish and eggs.

fish and eggs.

1666 Markette Perf. Cook II. 1 To make a Lumbar Pye. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp. (1848) 206 It is..ordered..that the provision be as followeth: vizt..Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codling tart. 1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Balls.. with Eggs..and so Baked in a Pye with Butter. 1694 Motteux Rabelais (1737) IV. IIX. 243 Lumber-Pyes, with hot Sauce. 17.. E. SMITH Compl. House wife (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pye. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. Ainsworth Lanc. Witches III. ix, There were lumbar pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].

Lumber-room. [f. Lumber sb.1] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels, 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for any thing but a lumberroom. 1812 II. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr., Bahy's Debut, The chaise... Stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. Harton II. Pring's Impress. Amer. (ed. 2) I. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

himber-rooms until lately.

b. fig.
1748 Chesterf. Lett. clx. (1792) 11, 72 Many great readers. make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE Ginesses Ser. II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn theirs rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. II. Markay Address to Philol. Soc. 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

guages'. **Lumbersome** (lp'mbdisom), a. [f. Lumber v.1+-80ME.] Cumbrous, unwieldy.

1834 M. Scott in Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 314 Sprawl.. invariably wore with his back to him, and so lumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled..long before Mr. Sprawl came round.

1837 C. Lofft Schfformation I. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and lumbersome.

1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap ii. Wks. 1868 II. 396/2 The large and lumbersome and..dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

Lumbert(te, obs. form of Lombard.)

Illumbirolex (lp'mbiroleks). Anat. [f. L. lumb-

|| Lumbiplex (lumbipleks). Anat. [f. L. lumbus loin + Plex-vs.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence Lumbiple xal a., pertaining to the lumbi-

1890 Cent. Dict. refers to Cours.

Lumbo- (lumbo), used as combining form of L. lumbus loin, as lumbo-abdominal a., pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. Abdominal); so lumbo-aortic, -costal, -inguinal, etc. (see Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889), -sacral, -vertebral adjs.; || Iumbodynia [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. δδύνη pain]

bodynia [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. οδυνη pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or "lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Valleit designated it "lumbo-dynin. 1840 E. WILSON Anat. Vade M. (1842) 107 The "lumbo-lika ligament is triangular in form. 1856 Quain's Anat. (ed. 6) II. 632 note, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, "lumbo-inguinal. 1840 E. WILSON Anat. Vade M. (1842) 14 The "lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1890 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 217 The "lumbor-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune.

Lumbor, obs. form of LUMBER 45.1

† Lumbric. Obs. Also 5 lumbryke. [ad. L.

+ Lumbric. Obs. Also 5 lumbryke. [ad. I. lumbricus: see Lumbricus.] A worm. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 316/2 Lumbryke, lumbricus. 1828-32 Webster, Lumbric, a worm. Med. Repos.

Lumbrical (lombraikal), a. and sb. Nat. Hist.

[ad. mod.L. lumbrīcāl-is: see Lumbrīcus and -AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; Anat. applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing

in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 Phil. Trans, XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lye in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med. (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, Lumbrical.., belonging to the earthworm. 1802 BINGLEY Anim, Biog. (1873) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve.. gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 Trans. Bot., Lumbrical, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain scaweeds.

B. 3b. Often in L. form lumbricalis, pl. -es (lumbrikēl·lis, -īz). A lumbrical muscle. 1706 Phillips, -īz). A lumbrical muscle. 1706 Phillips, -īz). A lumbrical muscle are so muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHRY Myology 183 There is in each limb only one lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1809 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 665 The two radial lumbrics[gum], a. [ad. mod. L. type *lumbricform*].

mod.L. type *lumbriciformis: see Lumbricus and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform. 1828-32 in Wesster. 1874 Codes Birds N. W. 269 The tongue.resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

Lumbricine (lumbrissin), a. Zool. [ad. mod. L. lumbricina: see Lumbricus and -INE.] Pertaining to the group Lumbricina of annelids; lumbriciform.

1890 in Century Dict.
So Lumbrici nan, a worm of this group.
1835 Kirby Hab. & Inst. Auim. 1. xii. 334 The third forder! he [Savigny] names Lumbricinans.

Lumbricoid (lumbraikoid), a. and sb. Zool. [ad.mod.L.lumbrīcoīd-ēs: see Lumbricus and -oid.]
A. adj. Resembling the lumbricus or roundworm, Ascaris lumbricoides. B. sb. The round-

worm. worm.

1849-52 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 Quain's Dict. Med. 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called lumbricoids. 1892 Lancet 20 Jau. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

Lumbricous (lumbroi kos), a. Path., etc. [f. Voc. VI.]

Lumbric-us + -ous. Cf. late L. lumbrīcosus.] a. Infested with lumbrici. b. = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MANNE Expos. Lex., s.v. Lumbricodes. 1900 Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms.

|| Lumbricus (lumbroi k ns). Zool. briei (lembroi soi). [L. lumbrous.] a. The earth-worm, L. terrestris. b. The round-worm which infests the intestines, Ascaris lumbricoides

which infests the intestines, Ascaris lumbricoides (frequently referred to Lumbricius).

1400 Lanfranc's Cirnrg. 150 Leie abone lumbricus of be erbe, bat beth erbe-wormes stammpid & boilid wip oile of rosis.

1802-12 Bentiam Ration. Judic. Evid. (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosecuted malefactors...are no less congenial...than the tumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body.

1808 Med. Judic. XIX. 307 Since taking the electuary, [he]has voided another lumbricus.

1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 248 In the Lumbrici., every ring ... is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines, attrib. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm... were effused in the chest.

Lumbrous (12 mbros), a. rare, [f. Lumbers.h.] +

were effused in the chest.

Lumbrous (lv'mbrəs), a. rare. [f. Lumbering.
-0us.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbering.
-1847-8 H. Miller First Impr. xi. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenstone's elegiacs.
-1887 Hall Cane December it (1888), A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

Lume, Sc. var. Loom sh.1; obs. f. Leam 2.1

Lumen (l'ū'men). Pl. lumina (l'ū'mină).

Humen (lurmen). Pl. lumina (lurmina). [L.=light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal. a. Anal. and Zool. b. Bot. c. Surg. The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. etc. 2.9 &t The vessel thus calcified, loses its...contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 Bendard in Empel. Brit. XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 Surely Zool. Invertebr. 214 in the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour it. De Bary's Fungi 321 The hyphac...usually have their walls thickened till the lumina disappear. 1900 Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms, Lumin, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 Lancet 9 Nov. 949/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 Thid. 3 Nov. 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

Lumen, obs. pl. of Limb sh. † Lumer. Obs. rare—1. [?a. OF. lumière, F. lumière light.] Light, illumination.

c 168 in Archaol. (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrese the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candelstickes, one che iiii lyghis.

† Luminair. Sc. Obs. Also 5 lumynar, -air.

-† Luminair. Sc. Obs. Also 5 lumynar, -air. [a. F. luminaire, ad. med.L. lüminärium: see Luminary sb.] = Luminatry sb.

1456 Sir G. Have Law Arms (S. T. S.) 210 God. maid twa lumynaris.. that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. c 1477 Caxron 7 Josson 24 Whan.. all the lumynarie brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus ii. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair. 1588 A. King ir. Canisins' Catech. 81 All ontuard apparell and ornaments of this vinhoody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessell, luminairs and other caremonies.

Luminal (luminairs and ther caremonies.

Luminal (luminairs and there caremonies.

Luminal (luminairs and there caremonies.

Luminal (luminairs and there caremonies.

Luminal (luminairs Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

Luminance. [f. next: see -ANCE.] Luminousness.

ness.

1880 Outon Moths III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance.

1884 E. A. B. Hodgetts tr. Remin, Gen. Skobeleff 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world.

1893 MARIE CORELLE Barablas iii. (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

Luminant (l'ā'minănt), a. and sb. [ad. L.

Luminant (1/w̄minănt), a, and sb. [ad. L. lūminant-em, pres, pple. of liminare to Luminate.]

A. adj. Illuminating, luminous.

1891 Miss Dowie Girl in Karf. xviii. 237 There would he three more hours of light. before the luminant star-freaked dark.

1893 Black & White 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B. sb. An illuminant.

18. Elect. Rev. XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant.

1884 Daily News 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

Lumina Trious, a. rare. [f. Luminary + -ous.]

Luminous.

Luminous.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide n. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminareous glory. 1823 Spirit Publ., 7rnls. (1825) l. 271 Falling flat before the luminarious orb.

Luminarist (liārminārist). [ad. F. luminariste (Littré Suppl.), f. L. lūmin-, lūmen light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 Academy 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. a 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON Introd. Armstrong's Sir II. Raeburn (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the medium of It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

Luminary (lūrmināri), sb. [ad. F. luminaire masc. (early OF. luminarie), ad. med.L. lūminārium, lūmināre, f. lūmin-, lūmen light: cf. -ARY.]

1. A natural light-giving body, esp. a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † The luminaries often = the sun and moon.

LUMINATOR.

1489 CANTON Fayles of A. IV. XVII. 279 The golde representeth the sonne whiche is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM COSMOGY. Glasse 11 Imagining the luminaries to have their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1615 Tomkis Albumacar V. i. K. 2b. Search your Nativitie: see if the Fortunates And Luminaries lee in a good Aspect. 1665 BONLE Occas. Keft. Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the. Avapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in Phil. Trans. 11. 666 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 Mil. Ton. P. L. III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick,... Dispenses Light from fart. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) 1. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1820 Scient Abbot 1, The level surface of the lake ... was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE Science 1: 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. transf. nonce-use. (As if 'astrological signs'.) a 1639 WOTTON Life Dk. Buckhim. in Relig. (1651) 77 Who, 1 know not upon what Luminaries he spyed in his face, disswaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton collect. sing. (cf. F. luminaire); † in 17th c. fl., illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. luminaria).

1483 CANTON G. de la Tour cxxxvi. 193 She. gaf these tothes, and alle suche other lumynary as it neded therto. C1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Gij, None closeth in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. Josson Masque Blackness Wks. 1616 I. 807 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. (1645 Howell, Lett. (1650) I. 135 There were luminaries of opy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1602 Lutherl. Brief Rel. (1657 H. 1802 Sth. Reson Algest the Plains 213 They began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of lumin

brand of luminary.

3. Ag. A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also occas, of things); a person of light and leading?

a 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminarye of pure lightnes! a 1529 Skelton Prayer to Father of Heaven, O radiant Luminary of lyght internynable, Celestial Father. 1557 Pyyst. Barduy's Jugusth 80 The glorions dedes. of forefathers be like an example or luminary vato their of spring or progeny. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1, 8 12 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser. Reasons serve as Lumenaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 Bentley 8 Serm. (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 Joinson in Bosvell 19 Oct., We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 Gowns Engairer It. ix. 324 Mr. Fox. the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. Rogens Ess. II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably unifer in lustre. 1860 Trothore Framley P. i, Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

Luminary, a. rare. [f. L. lümina-, lümen light + ARY.] Pettaining to light.
1794 G. Aoams Nat. & Exp. Philos. II. xxi. 446 Without the influence of light, vegetables would .. be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1880 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. II. 399 While the so-called ciri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 5 kilometres.

† **Lu**'minate, a. Obs. [ad. L. lāmināt-us, pa. pple. of lāmināre (see next).] Lighted, 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 11. 925 Thair luminat lampis of

Luminate (liŭ mineit), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L.

Luminate (liū mincit), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. lāmināt-, ppl. stem of lāmināre, f. lāmin-, lāmen light.] trans. To light up, ILLUMINATE.

1623 COCKERAM, Luminate, to giue light. 1693 W. DE BRITAINE Hum. Prud. v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or letc.]. 1799 Str H. Davy in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl. (1799) 87 The atmosphere [above 45 miles high] is amazingly rare, being coopposed of phosoxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. Bussy Lucretius 1. 1. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence Luminated, Luminating ppl. adjs.

1652 Bentowes Theoph. vii. xix. 97 The Stars. That stud the luminated sphear. 1746 Warson in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. Macdonalo Castle Warlock 1. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

Lumination (liūminēi-fon). rare. [ad. L.

spiritual sky. **Lumination** (lɨmminēl-ʃən), rare. [ad. L. *lūminātiōn-em, n. of action f. lāmināre: see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also concr. an illumination (cf. Luminaby sb. 2).

1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. D jb, The glory of terrestrial soveraignty. transcendeth.. inferiour lights and luminations. 1709 Proclamation in K. Stenart By Allan Water iii. (1901) 104 The haill inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. Hutton Philos. Light etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1838 Morley Dutch Rep. Hist. Introl. viu. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations,... seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse. **Luminator** (lɨxɨminelɨpɨ). Hist. [med.L.

|| Luminator (l'ii mine to). Hist. [med.L. lāminātor (f. lāmināre: see Luminate v.); the word occurs as the designation of an official who word occurs as the designation of an omeia.kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. luminier of the

same meaning (in Auvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cauge s.vv. Luminator, Luminaria.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services

lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informs us that the first student whom he has found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to mediaval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. a 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (2 a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain. Called illuminator in Lyon's St. Andrews (1838) 171.

a 1808 Pye-laws United College (MS.), clause added by Prof. Adamson, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hebdomadar each Monday a list of absents [from church] on the preceding Sunday. 1827 Evidence Univ. Commission (1837) III. 292 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. .. He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and .. he continues to receive .. 2s. 6d. from each Secondar of the class, and is. 6d. from each Ternar, except [etc.]

Lumine (Nā min), v. Now rare or Obs. [a. OF. lumine-r, med.L. lüminare, f. L. lümin-, lümen light. Cf. Limn v., Illumine, f. L. lümin-, lümen light. Cf. Limn v., Illumine, t. Illumine (1811 min), v. Hence Lumined [pp. a., Lumining vbl. sb. 1387 Trevisa Uligden (Rolls) VII. 295 pis bisshop hymself

nate (manuscripts or books); see Limn v. Hence Lumined ppl. a., Lumining vbl. sb.

1387 Trevisa Uigden (Rolls) VII. 295 Pis bisshop hymself schonede not to write and lumine and bynde hookes.

1483 Cath. Angl. 22/2 To Lumine, illuminare. 1512 in Ld. Treus.

Acc. Scotl. IV. 379 In part pament of lummyng [? read lumining] of the Kingis grete portuns x Franch crounis.

1577-87 Hounshed Chron. III. 85/1 The outward part of the place lumined the cies of the beholders, by reason of the sumptious worke.

1596 Spenser Heavenly Love 280 Blinding the eyes, and lumining the spright.

1729 Spenser Wanderer III. 139

From lumin d windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly.

1823 J. F. Cooper Pioneers xli. A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

Luminer. e. Obs. Also -our. See also

the striking shadows fly. 1823 J. F. COOPER Pioneers xli, A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† Luminer, e. Obs. Also -our. See also Limner, [f. Luminer, e. Obs. Also -our. See also Limner, [f. Lumine v. + -er 2.] = Illuminator 5, 1330-31 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 517 Radulpho Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand, xijd. 1491 in York Myst. Introd. 30 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

Luminesce (lümine's), v. [Back-formation from Luminesce (Nimine's), v. [Back-formation from Luminescent.] intr. To become luminescent. 1896 S. P. Thompson in Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club 11. No. 40. 67 Substances such as glass lose the power of lumine-cing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 Sir W. Croones Addr. Brit. Assoc. 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminesceng when re-heated.

Luminescence (Nümine'sens). [f. next : see Ence.] Luminescent condition or quality, 1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] Philos. Mag. Ser, v. xxviii. 151, 1 have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 Q. Rev. Apr. 497 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. Shahe Intects 11. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 259 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

Luminescent (Nümine's), a. [f. L. lümin-,

Luminescent (liū mine sent), a. [f. L. lūmin-, lūmen light + -escent.] a. Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. b. Pertaining to luminescence

tuminescence, 1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] Philos. Mag. Ser. v. XXVIII. 185 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. Thomsson in Jon. Oxf. Unin. Junior Scientific Club II. No. 40. 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

Luminiferous (lüminitéros), a. [Formed as production of the production of t

Luminiferous (luminiferos), a. [Formed as prec. + -(I) FEBOUS.] Producing or transmitting light esp. in luminiferous ether (see ETHER 5).

1801 YOUNG in Phil. Trans. XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 PARSELL Chem. Anal. (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 TYNDALL Heat xi. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINFAU Ess. 1. 137 The luminiferous the caloribe, and the chemical rays. 1878 BECL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal. 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

Tuminist ([ligninist]) rare. If I. lignin.

Luminist (lū'minist). rare. [f. L. lūmin-, lūmen light + -15T.] = LUMINAHIST.

1901 Edin. Rev. Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists (etc.)

Luminologist (lūmino lodzist). [f. L. lūmin-, līmen light + -40 colst]

lūmen light +-ologist.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena

in living organisms.

1888 Nature 1 Mar. 411/1 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

¶ 2. One versed in the study of illuminations of

manuscripts. rare = 0.

1890 in Century Dict. (with quot. of sense 1).

Luminosity (liūming stit). [f. Luminous:

see -ITY, -OSITY.

1. The quality or condition of being luminous. 1634 Br. Hall Contempl., N. T. IV. vii, As it is in the sun the luminosity of it heing no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851-9 Owen in Man. Sci. Enq. 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON Cruel Fortune 11. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 DARWIN Desc. Man I. X. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is. not understood. 1895 Zangwill. Master II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.
2. Something luminous; a luminous point or area. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxvii. (1856) 223, I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 Baowning Red Cott. Nt. cap 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 Zangwill. Master II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt professed to see on London tiles.

Luminous (lit minos), a. Also 5 luminos (e, lumynouse. [ad. L. luminos-us, f. lumin-, lumen

lumynouse. [ad. L. lūminōs-us, f. lūmin-, lūmen light. Cf. F. lumineux.]

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining bright; except income which

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. occas, jocular = shiny.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of oliues is vnetuous, luminose, and delicious. 1431 Riflex Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. Theatr. Chem. Brit. (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemes obtundyth our speculation. 1630 Tinker of Turvey 55 His eyes were luminous, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL Voy. Madeira 20 The phaenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. Riving Tour Prairies 147 As the night thickened the luge fires became more and more luminous. 1830 URE Dict. Arts 1191 In circumpolarization it Isugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 Tyndal Heat i. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles: I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1900 Blackre. Mag. July 58/2 The maples and birches... shone with a strange luminous benuty.

b. Of a room: Well lighted.
1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. II. xxx, Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 WOTTON Elem. Archit. 1. 55 Our Muster.. seems to have beene an extremme Louer of Luminous Roomes. 1775 Johnson Tour West. 1st. Scot. On The library... is elegant and luminous. 1791 Boswell. Johnson 21 Sept. an. 1777, The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

c. Applied to animals or plants which emit light. 1845 Dawns Vow. Nat. ii. (1870) 20 The rings in one

any town of the same size.

e. Applied to animals or plants which emit light.

1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. ii. (1879) 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty-four hours after the death of the insect. 1851-6 Woodward Mollusca 30 Some of the cuttle-fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 Nature 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited four fishes showing luminous organs.

2. transf. and fig.; said esp. of writers, expressions literary treatment etc.

2. transf. and fg.; said esp. of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.
c1450 Minour Saluacioun 1261 This virgine fulle ofsplendour and thorgh out lumynouse. 1618 Bolton Florus
To Rdr. (1636) A 7 Whose writings me altogether as
luminous, as acuminous. 1787 Seerndown in Sheridaniana
of If you..read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 Med.
fynl. 1. 307 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier
and La Place. 1809 KNON & Jene Corr. I. 559 When I say
that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish
that word from huid; for this I think he was. 1855
MACHEAN Hist. Eng. XXV. IV. 447 His State papers. are
models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G.
Allen I igneties fr. Nat. XXII. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous
researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

Luminously, adv. [f. Lumnous]

Tuminously, adv. [f. Luminously adv. In a luminous manner; with Inminosity.

11 In a luminous manner; with Inminosity.

12 In a luminous manner; with Inminosity.

13 In L. Peacock Headlong Hall ix, So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake.

1884 Harper's Mag. Aug. 362 Where swim medusæ luminously.

1888 H. R. Rennolds Expos. St. John xxi, Vers. 14-13 are..eminently and luminously Johannine.

13 Indian India

Lummy, obs. form of Loom 5b.2

Lummy (lv'mi), a. slang. First-rate.

1838 Dickers O. Twist sliii, Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack
—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger.

1864 Slang Dick.,
Lummy, jolly, first-rate, 1883 Punch 28 July 38/1 London's
gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see

and enjoy! **Lump** (lomp), sb.1 Also 4 6 lomp(e, lumpe, 5 lumpe). [ME. lump; not found in the early Tout. dialects; cf. early mod.Du. lompe (now lomp) rag; Du. lomp, l.G. lump adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) lumpen rag, lump ragamuffin; Sw. lump (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the ling. word occurs in De. (foth c.) lump(e) hope. Now and Sw. dial.

Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) lump (e lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. lump block, stump, log, lumpe a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has heen regarded as cogn. w. Lars b. 1 It might perh. be connected with OE. (ge/limpan, pa. pple. (ge/lumpen, to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.]

1. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shape-less piece or mass; often with implication of exces-

respect of mass, often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumpes [Gött. lompis] on be sand O ber [read with Gött. Of ter] nan finer in but land. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xliii. (Cecite) 461 [He] gert men with lumpis of led dyng hyme til he

ves ded. \$\(\epsilon\) 1400 MANDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find... grete lumppes baroff, 3a as grete as a hors, casten vp on be land. 1426 Lydd. De Guil. Pilgr. 17834, I put vp many a lompe off bred In-to my sak. 1508 Kennede. Flyting vo. Dunhar 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lomp. 1581 Petile it. Giazzo's Civ. Comv. II. (1586) 59 Wee must frame all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immoueable lumpe, neyther yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 Suaks. All's Well III. vi. 30 When your Lordship sees. 10 what mettle this counterfeyt lump of ours [Theobald 1726 suggests oare] will be melted. 1656 Cowley Pindar, Oder, Nemzan Orle v, Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They mov'ed the vital Lump in every part. 1728 Pope Dunc. I. 102 So Watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversat. 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron as a weight. 1901 Speaker 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps.

b. A lump in one's throat: (a) A swelling in

tion of the coal in large lumps.

b. A lump in one's throat: (a) A swelling in the throat; (b) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. popular.

1803 Med. Yrnl. IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing.

1863 Mes. H. Wood Vern. Pride lvi. (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. a 1878 P'cess Allee in Sigs. Sk. (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

c. Lump of clay: applied disparagingly to the lumpan body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soul-

human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soul-

a 1400 Cursor M. 27647 (Galba) pou man pat in erth 1 say and wers pan a lump of clay. 1507 Satir. Poems Reform. ii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1501 Suaks. It Hen. 171, 11. v. 12 Vet are these Feet, whose strengthlesse stay is numme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. 1601 BEVERIDES Serm. (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay,. we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 Churchill. Gotham 111. 175 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. 1855 Tennyson Maud 1. xvl. i, This lump of earth has left his estate. The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

d. transf. and fig.
1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 Stays. Rich. III, 1, ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of lowle Deformitie. 1624 MICOLETON Game at Chess. vi. vi. 81 is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 Lamb Ella Ser. 1. Old & New Schoolm., Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 Mozlev Univ. Serm. ii. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

e. A great quantity: a 'lot', 'heap'. Also pl.

way.

e. A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also pl.

A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also pl. 'lots', 'heaps' slang or dial.
 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 733. I am not ladyn of liddymes with lumpis. 1549 Covernale, etc. Erasin. Par. James 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumpes of sorowes. 1713 Warder True Amazons (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. Walker Life Peden (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. Hust Seer (1864) 11 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 Blackmore Lorna D. xv, Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 Antrim & Davin Gloss, Lump. (2) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 Farmer Slang s.v., 'I like that a lump'.
 Applied spec. (chiefly fig. in Biblical use) to

2. Applied spec. (chiefly fig. in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough in-

for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1326 Tinnale Rom. ix. 21 Hath not the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessell vinto honoure, and a nother vinto dishonoure? — 1 Cov.

6 Knowe ye not that a lytell leven sowereth the whole lompe of dowe? 1 foir leaueneth the whole lumpe.] # 1633 G. Hermer Church, Holy Comm., Before that sin turned flesh to stone And all our lump to leaven. 1643 Siaks. Hen. FIII, ii. ii. 45 All mens honours Lie like one lumpe before him, to be fashion'd Into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. Gilliam Trav. Mexico 272 The meddlesome Puritan, ... attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 Jowett Flato (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. Servet Happy Life i. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

† b. Hence, allusively, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majorily. Obs.

tity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'duik', great majority. Obs.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 Fuller App. Inj. Innoc. 11. 14 Who.. calleth the whole Lump of Euglish Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 Hickman Hist. Quinquart. (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to letc.]. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 137 *2 The Lump of these [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of High and Low. 1711 — Spect. No. 4 *7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

+3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap,

who make up the Lump of that Sex. + 3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; occas. a group (of persons). Obs. 1375 Barbour Bruce xv. 229 About him slayne lay his menge All in a lump, on athyr hand. c1380 Wyclu Wks. (1880) 447 Lordis of pis world bat mayntenen lumpis of pes ordris and per housis and possessionns. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 2230 Thus he layes one be lumppe, and lordlye peme served. 1611 Bible 1 Sam. xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [marg. Or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. - 2 Kings xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figs. 1620 Lthrhow Tran. x. 469 Vermin, which lay crawling in lumps. about my body: yea hanging in clusters about my beard. 1bid. x. 500

Lumpes of Wals, and heapes of stones. 1781 ARCHER in Naval Chron. X1. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, esp. one caused by disease or injury in an animal body. one caused by disease or injury in an animal body, c1475 Piet. Foc. in Wr.-Wülcker 784/16 Hee Ifalaa, a lunpe of a walle. 1513 Douglas Aneis Iv. ix. 87 The lump betuix the new born folis ene.. 1611 Googe's Heresbach's Hnsb. (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumpes upon the backe. 1738 [see 5 fl. 1804 Med. 7rnl. XII. 320 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates...or as nodules or lumps. Mod. 1 knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. Nautt. (Cf. Lumpy a. 1 b.)
1857 C. Gribble in Merc. Marine Mag. (1858) V. 3 Ship. shipping heavy lumps of water on deek. 1865 Athenxam 23 Sept. 414/1 He... chuckles over lumps of the sea. 1872 Talmage Scenn. 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with preps., belonging to the preceding senses. † a. At a lump: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. b. By the lump (rarely by lump): = in the lump. † c. By lumps: by instalments, piecemeal. † d. In a lump: the whole together; all at once. e. In the lump (occas. † in lump): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. f. All of a lump: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so

of a lump; altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

8. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow Three Serm. iii. 113 There are men.. to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. 1658-9 Eurton's Diary (1828) IV. 47, 1 shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump. 1686 tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. 1697 tr. C'tess D'Anney's Trav. (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

Chardin's Trav. Persia 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. 1697 tr. Citess D'Anney's Trav. (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

D. 1522 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterh., Paied for a certen of bryk by the lumpe of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xijd. 1699 Extrav Phal. 383, I must now consider half a Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1737) II. 277, I would not by the Lump decry any Body of People. 1760-72 tr., Jran & Ullou's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are sold by the lump, without weight or measure. 1784 R. Bage Enhand Dorons 257, 1 accept of your conditions by the lump, replies the Professor. 1864 Slang Diet, Lumphowrk, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. s.v., By the lump, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

G. 1876 GASCOIGNE Philomene xviii, Common peoples love by lumpes, And fancie comes by fits.

d. 1640 Lenthall in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1721) IV. 18 Were we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? 1666 Temte Let. to Ld. Arlington Wks. 1731 II. 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, onght to be sudden, and in a Lump. 1709 Steele Taller No. 106 P. 2, I. asked him, Whether he would. sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? 1812 Examiner 24 Aug. 542/1 If we..condemn, to use a vulgaverpression, in a lump, we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. 1835 Bentham Ration. Reveard 154 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour.

e. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU Immed. Addr. 133 All they. haue met with and observed in lumpe. 1676 Towerson Decalingue 21 How far they were from erring. I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. 1727 Pore, etc. Art Sinking 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, 1848 Mss. Carkue Lett. II. 28 Poor human creatures. I am heartily sorry for them, severally,

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

[1686, etc.; see Loop 56.4 1.] 1875 in Knight Dict. Mech.
b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881).

1787 W. Marshall Norfolk (1795) Il. 383 Lipulys, barnfoor bricks. 1833 Loudon Encycl. Cottage, etc. Archit.

§ 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the sides should form with those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees

or upwards. 1881 Voung Every Man his own Mechanic § 1224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

e. A barge or lighter used in dockyards, 1796 Lond. Chron. 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. 1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, Lumps, ... dockyard barges. 1867 in Sayrin Sailor's Word-bk.

d. In firearms: (a) The nipple-seat on a gunbarrel; (b) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess

block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (Cent. Dict.).

1844 Regnl. & Ord. Army 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. 1875 'Stonehear' Brit. Sports 1. 1. ii. § 1. 27 The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. 1887 Greener Gnn 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

C. Calico woven in long lengths.

1807 Textite Stocks & Ex. Gaz. 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8

1897 Textile Stocks & Ex. Gas. 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8

f. Mining, S. Staffordsh. (See quot.)
1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Lumps, coal of largest size by one.

8. attrib. and Comb.: lump-account, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without parin which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; lump-coal (see quot. 1881); + lump cotton, some species of cotton plant, prob. Gossyfium barbadense; lump gold, gold in nuggets; + lump-love, ? cupboard-love; lump stone (see quot.); lump sugar, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; lump sum, a sum which eovers or includes a number of items; lump work, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

which eovers or includes a number of items; lump work, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Creve, Dutch Reckoning, .. a verbal or 'lump-account without particulars. 1877 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with 'hump-coal. 1881 — Mining Gloss. s.v. Coal, Lump [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. 1640 Parkinson Theat. Bot. 1552 Gossipium, The Cotton tree or plant .. 2 Gossipium fratescens annom [sic). The bush of 'lumpe Cotton. 1657 W. Coles Adam in Fiden claxiv, The bush of lump cotton. riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. 1868 Daily News 28 Jan. 5/7Whereit crosses the creeks, 'lump gold is plentiful. 17.. Old Song (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of 'lump-love he enjoy'd. 1820 Glover's Hist. Derby 1.9 I There are lamellar gristone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pye, pot, or 'lump stones, and are used in the iron forges. 1657 R. Lucoo Barbadoes (1673) 93 Making it into whites, which is that we call 'lump-love's middle of the complex of the collection of the sugar lump. 1867 Sayrh Sailer's Wordske, 'Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. Hardy in Longin. Mag. July 266 He.. receives a lump sum of 2.6 or 3.6 for harvest work. 'Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. Hardy in Longin. Mag. July 266 He.. receives a lump sum of 2.6 or 3.6 for harvest work. 'Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. Hardy in Longin. Mag. July 266 He.. receives a lump sum of 2.6 or 3.6 for harvest work, 'Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. Hardy in Longin. Mag. July 266 He.. receives a lump sum of 2.6 or 3.6 for harvest work in position of the contract system. The principle is the same. 1892 Star 17 Mar.

mod.L. (specific name) lumpus, It. Sp. lumpo. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of Lump sh.1, with

reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the Du. and I.G. forms are known from carlier examples than the Eng. Cf. Du. lomp heavy.]

1. A spiny-funned fish of a leaden-blue colour and unconth appearance, Cyclopterus lumpus, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump-sucker*); the sea-owl.

name of **LIMP*-SIECKEY**); the Sea-owi.

The arctic species is *C. **spinssus.**
1545 Elvor **Dict., *Faber*, a fyshe of the Spanyshe sea ... is lyke to be that fyshe, whyche is called a lump. 1591 LYLY **Endimion III. iii, For fish these; crab, lumpe, and powting. 1601 HOLLAND **Pliny II. 428 The Lompe, *Paddle or sea-owle, a fish called in Latin orbis. 1055 MOUFET & BENNET **Health's **Improv.** (1746) 247 Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a Bowl, the other resembling the Fillets of a Calf. a 1072 [see Cock-Paddle]. 1828 Fleming **Illist. Brit. Anim. 190.

2. Cauch : Lumps-field Lumps steker = 1.

Priles of a Can. A 10/12 (see Cock-Pathle). 1020 Fleshing Hist. Bril. Anim. 1900.

2. Comb.: lump-fish, lump sucker, = 1.
1620 VENNER Via Recta iv., 76 Lompe-fish. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and likenesse, and is in taste agreeable to the name. 1743 Parsons in Phil. Trans. XLII. 385 The Phoca. is rather like a Lumpfish, and almost triangular. 1835 Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks. 1885 C. F. Holden Marvels Anim. Life 21 The lump-fish is .. accredited with being a nest builder. 1760 Pennant Zool. (1776) III. 117
*Lump sucker. 1836 Yarrell Bril. Fishes (1859) II. 343
The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. (ed. 4) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonards.

Lump (10mp), v.1 Now dial. In 6 lompe. [Cf. the synonymous lamp (see E. D. D.) and Du.

[Cf. the synonymous lamp (see E. D. D.) and Du.

lompen.] trans. To beat, thresh; to beat or thresh out. Also absol., to thresh.

1346 J. Herwood Prov. (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashyng. 1550 COVERDALE Spir. Perle vi. (1588) 75 As the .. laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth, and clappeth the foule vnclenly and defiled clothes.

1821 CLARE Fill. Minstr. 1. 65 Delving the ditch.. Or lumping corn out in a dusty barn. Ibid. 11. 31 The thresher once lumping, we heard him no more. 1847 HALLIWELL, Lnmp. (1) To beat severely. Far. dial.

Lump (lump), v.2 [Of symbolic sound; cf. dump, glump, grump, hump, mump.]

1. intr. To look sulky or disagrecable. (In early quots. always in collocation with lour.)

1. mtr. To look sulky or disagrecable. (In early quots, always in collocation with lour.)

1577 Stannurst Descr. Irel. in Holinshed Chron. (1807-8)

VI. 5. They stand lumping and lowing.. for that they imagine that their evil lucke proceedeth of him. 1581 Run Farewell Dd iv b, She beganne to frome, lumpe, and lower at her housebande.

1593 Tell-Troth's N. T. Gift 19 At home they will lumpe and lower.

1594 Longe Wounds Civ. W. IV. i. F. 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud Imagine how to quell me with their lookes?

1847 HALLIWELL, Lump. (3) To be or look sulky. Devon.

2. trans. In antithesis with like: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). colloce.

2. trans. In antithesis with like: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). colloq.

1833 Near. Down Easters 1. vii. 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. 1835-40 Hathiurron Clockin. Pref. (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it. 1878 Mrs. Showe Programs P. xi. 94, I'll buy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all. 1893 Grant Allin in E. Brathway!'s Interviews Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he (the Interviewer) is master of the situation.

Lump 'lump', 2t.3 [f. Lump 5h.]

Cf. Lemurs ppl. a. 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb.]

1. trans. a. To melt down into a lump. b. To 1. Wans. A. To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps. c. To cover with lumps. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson Walsingham (1805) IV. xc. 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped it by this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. 1852 Meanderings of Mem. I. 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed. 1879 G. Meredotti Egorst xxiii, An old cuirass. Jumped with a strange adhesive concrete. 1893 E.AR. Dt xmose Panirs II. 203 Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altoryther in one 'lump', mass. snm.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum,

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. a. simply.

1624 Br. Montage Immed. Addr. 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselves, let them be lumped or consorted as they would have it, as they please. 1721 C. King Brit. Merch. I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation. as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 450000l. whereas they amount only to 168884. 1781 Man. D'Array Diary Mar. I have been. provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now minish it by lumping matters at once. 1840 Marry Toor Ja.k kili, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen. 1884 Browning. Ferishtah, Camel-Driver, Man lumps his kind 'I the mass. God singles thence Unit by unit. 1893 Lyderrer Horns & Hoofs 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species).

b. To lump together. 1726 Ayliver Parergon 82 A compensation of Expences ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expences ought to be hump'd together and divided. 1856 Maxwell in Life Viii. (1882) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. 1895 F. Harrison in 19th Cent. Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. To lump (together) in or into, occas. under. 1703 De For Freeholder's Plea agst. Stockjobbing Elections

by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

e. To lump (logether) in or into, occas. under.
1703 De Foet rechalder's Plea agst. Stockjobbing Elections
Misc. 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and
Parliaments, and Nation, are not Lump'd into Bargains.
1839 J. Streking Ess., etc. (1848) I. 326 Mr. Carlyle lumps
under the same condemnation all introspection of a man's
being. 1883 Sir J. Bacon in Law Rep. 27 Ch. Div. 511
The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum.
1702 Bond Lyly's Wks. II. 249 The Learlier work which
I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. To lump (something) into or (in) with

I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. To lump (something) into or (in) with (something else): see 2.

1796 BENTHAM Prot. agst. Law Taxis (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges: a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK Crotchet C. viii, Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes... Lumps it in, sit Lump in a charitable donation! 1857 Illouis Tom Brown t. viii, 'I won't', said Tom, ... lumping them all in his mind with his sworn enemy. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE Uncle John II. xviii. 193 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men. he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

† 3. To pay in a lump sum. Obs. rare.

1755 Mem. Capt. P. Drake I. xv. 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down Money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) on a single object.

money) on a single object.

1864 Derby Day iii. 32 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. 1872 BESANT & RICE Ready Money Mort. v, if I only had a dollar in the world. I'd lump it all on my system.

4. intr. To collect together into a lump; to be

4. intr. To collect together the analysis formed or raised into lumps.

1730 Robie in Phil. Trans. XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together.

1852 Morrit Tanning & Currying (1853) 397 Leather thus made... does not lump under the hammer.

1856 Symonds in H. F. Brown Biog.
63-2

(1895) 1. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop

down like a lump, 1861 F. W. Robinson No-Church Prol. (1863) 4 The old

down like a lump,

1861 F. W. Robinson No-Church Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a snort like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head. Ibid. viii. 64 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. Meredith Egoist 1. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Lumped (Immpt), ppl. a. [f. Lumf sb.1 and v. +-ED.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump. c1425 St. Christina x. in Anglia VIII. 123/20 In be maner of an vrchyn be lumped body 3ode to be owneshappe. 1882 J. Walker Jaint to Auld Reckie etc. 20 He limps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1808 G. Merentiti Odes Fr. Hist. 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffing storm.

Lumper (Ivmpa1), sb. [f. Lumf v. +-ER l.]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. b. Sc. (See quot.) 1785 Grose Dict. Vilg. Tongue, Lumpers, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 Colonnous Police Metrop. (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffle-hunters. 1825 Jameson, Lumper, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 Marryat Poor Yack xviii, They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1822 Daily News 5 Dec. 5/8 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. slang. a. A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). b. (See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small contractor. sweater.

(See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small

(See quot. 1851.) C. A militia-man. d. A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. Parker l'iew Soc. II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c. . stealing old iron.. or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled..; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc].. which, were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1860 Blackwood Lower D. were it.

thinsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE Lorna D. XXXVIII, He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW Loud. Labour (1864) H. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss, Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 Westm. Gaz. 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's nonce-use.)

1857 Darwin in Life & Lett. (1887) 11. 105 It is good to have hairsplitters and lumpers. 1894 Corth. Mag. Mar. 275 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty. variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. Ireland. A coarse variety of polato.

1840 Tail's Mag. VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 Lever C. O'Malley xxviii, You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — J. Hinton xxvii, A miserable much hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

Lumper, v. Obs. exe. dial. [Cf. Lamper, Longer Obs. Also Lump v.3 5.]

1. intr. To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also fig. 3. One who lumps things together. (Often with

1. intr. To move elumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also fig.
1581 J. Bett. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 91 [They] have alwayes betherto in the interpretation of that Epistle, gropyngly lyke nightowles lumpred in darknesse. Ibid. 311 As men you may lumper and trippe. 1787 Grosse Prov. Gloss., Lumper, to stumble. A lumpering horse. W[est]. 1898 T. Harby Wessex Poems 206 Over piggeries, and mixens. They lumpered straight into the night.
†2. In pa. pplc. ? Spread ont. Obs. c 1550 in Furnivall Percy Folio I. 114 Her lyppes lay lumpryd on her chyn.
†Lumperdee clumperdee, adv. ?nonce-wd. Used to express clumsy movement.

† Lumperdee clumperdee, adv. ?nonce-wd. Used to express clumsy movement.

a 1533 UDALL Royster D. u. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ve shall see hir glide and... Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig. † Lumpering, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Lumper v. + -ING.] Stumbling; ?causing to stumble.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 247 b, All our journey was by lumper-yinge grounde, and.. bryry placis. 1787 [see Lumper v. 1].

Lumpet. [f. Lump sb. + -ET.] A small lump.

1812 COLERIOGE Omniana Lit. Rem. 1836 1. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

Lumpily (lvmpili), adv. [f. Lumpy + -Ly².]

In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 Arner Photogr. (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily.

1900 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

Lumpiness (lvmpines). [f. Lumpy + -NESS.]

Apr., 516/I A write neard with amort socials right ampling down to his waist.

Lumpiness (lp'mpines). [f. Lumpy + NESS.]
Lumpy quality or condition. Also concr.

1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. 1. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state.

1874 VAN BUREN Dis. Genit. Org. 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury.

1886 J. K. Jerome Idle Thoughts 19 They sc. a child's new shoes lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

Lumping (lp'mpin), 2bl. sb. [f. Lump v.3 + 100 1.]

1. The action of LUMP vb.3 in various senses.

1607 MARKHAM Caval. vII. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood. and whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 Monitor No. 96 II. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 Fraser's Mag. Aug. 144 With . a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 Speaker 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'. 1851 MAYIEW Lond. Labour (1861) III. 289 In order to become acquaintéd with the system of lumping.

Lumping, ph. a. [f. Lump sb, 1 or v. 3 + ING 2.] † 1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating. 1751 Layington Enthus. Meth. & Papists III. (1754) 94

1751 LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists III. (1754) 94
The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

† 2. Weighing heavy. Obs.
13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumpying led.

b. Hence collog. Great, big. (Cf. thumping, houseing etc.). Formerly often in the (new disc)

b. Hence collog.: Great, big. (Cf. thumping, bouncing, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now dial.) lumping pennyworth = 'plenty for one's money'. Also lumping pennyworth = 'plenty for one's money'. Also lumping weight, good or full weight.

1705 Hickernsgill Priest-cr. 11. viii. 73 But Money is Money... and therefore a lumping peny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 Arbutnson John Bull 11. vi, Wilt thou purchase it, Nic.? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 Scots Mag. 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. Wutte Schorne xiii, A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs... one ounce lumping weight. 1825 Bertham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp. (1839) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. Trollope La Benta II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 Clark Russell. Ocean Free-Lance II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

C. Of movement: Heavy, clumsy, attended hy heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by

heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by

such movement.

1884 READE Gd. Stories 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together in-

discriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM Ration, Judic, Evid. (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass,—a precedent has been set. 1896 Engineering Mag. XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keening.

Hence **Lumpingly** adv., heavily and clumsily. 1847 Blackw. Mag. LXI. 741 The canvass flapped against he mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell. **Lumpish** [lo mpi], a. Also 6 lompish. [f.

Lump sb.1 (in some uses with mixture of the sense of Lump v.2) + -18H.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or hulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and

or link; not apt to be moved easily; neavy and unwieldy. ? Obs.

1545 Aschan Toxoph. II. (Arb.) 125 It is better to have a shafter somewhat to lyght than over lumpysshe. 1683 Tryon Way to Health 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Pallate. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Earth, The Earth is called claiey or stiff Earth, when it. is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

movement.

c 1555 II ARPSFIELD Divorce II.en. 1711 (Camden) 226
Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. LLOYD Pilgr. Princes 19
From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the worlde waxed beautifull.
1671 BLAGRAVE Astrol. Physic 127 A man of .. swarthy complection, and ofa lumpish countenance. 1777 G. Forster Voy. round World II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwelt on Southern Georgia. 1820 Scott Monast. xxix, Swelling lumpish bills. 1863 A. M. Bell. Princ. Speech 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 Q. Rev. Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchidae tu the British Museum. 1894 Mrs. II. WARD Marcella III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAYNEL Salerne's Regim. Biv b, A lumpishe spirite treatch shorshick both. 262 B. Benton, 1985 B. Parkell Salerne's Regim. Biv b, A lumpishe spirite treatch shorshick both. 262 B. Benton B. Britan Bri

thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 Paynel Salerne's Regim. Biv b, A lumpishe spirite causeth a sluggishe body. 1508 R. Bernard It. Terence, Heautont. V. i. Q vj, To be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1520 Venner I'la Recta vii. 141 The often and much vse of Lettuce. hindreth procreation, ... and maketh the body lumpish. 1702 Pore Yan. 8 Mily 420 The lumpish husband snoar'd away the night. 1777 Burke Let. to Fox Wks. 1X. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 Cowper To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney, I then should have no need of wit. For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 Doran Saints & Sin. II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of darrymaids. 1893 Nation (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

† D. Insensible to. Obs.
1534 More Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well. mennes complexions. by whiche they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 111. xii. 18 Ile looking lompish and full sullein sad. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 111. in 62 She is lumpish, heavy, wellancholly. 1602 Rowlands Tis Merrie when Gossip's meete 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1621 S. Ward Life Faith vii. 46 His faith cannot bee but lumpish and melancholy. 1647 Trap Comm.

brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela 11. 35 My Heart was so lumpish! 5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1742 FIELDING J. Andrews III, ix, He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a 1764 LLOYO Ode to Genius Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowry drone. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseries. Hum. Life (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guittar.

+6. In lumps, lumpy. Obs. (exc. as nonce-use). 1735 Device & Pardon Dict., Lumpish, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 Bedlam, a Poem 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thicken'd Mass congeals. 1850 Maxwell. Let. in Life v. (1882) 145 Metallic bismuth. either powder or lumpish.

+ b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. Obs. 1703 Art & Myst. Vintners 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

lowring.
7. Comb.

7. Comb.

1632 Dekker Pref. Verse in Brome's North. Lasse, Thy Daughter. Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. a 1645 Herwoon Fort. by Land. & Sea. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 Ther's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1862 Mrs. Gaskell Dark Night's Work xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

Lumpishly (lumpifli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; † dejectedly; stupidly; sluppishly (obs.).

In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; † dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (obs.).

c 1430 Stans Puer ad Mensam 16 in Badees Bk., Lumpishli caste not bin heed a-doun. 1583 Golding Calvin on Dent. lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand. for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a 1652 Bsome Eng. Moor I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12
Tis your sullenness; Would you have brided it so lumpishly with your spruce younker? 1860 Hawthorse Marb. Fann II. vi. 81 She sought. to relieve his heart of the hurden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 Macm. Mag. Sept. 424
The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag. 11. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

Lumpishness (10 mpifnés). [f. as prec. +
NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbrous heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; † sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness

ish; cumbrous heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; † sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (obs.); rarely, lumpiness.

1574 Newton Health Mag. 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 Bentley Mon. Matrones II. 174 Take from me ydlenesse and sloth, and heauie lumpishnesse. 1638 A. Read Chirurg, xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to be ministred. If the party have the headache or lumpishnesse. 1658 tr. Prate's Nat. Magic v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 Balley vol. II, Lumpishness, a being in lumps; also dulness, heaviness. 1849 L. Henr Men. Women, & B. I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 Rickman Archit. App. 42 The chapels and nisle surrounding these apses, tends very much... to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. Merreotti Tragic Com. iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

Lumpkin (lv mpkin). dial. [f. Lump shl †

Lumpkin (lv mpkin). dial. [f. Lump sh.1 +

-KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

[1773 GOLOSM. Stoops to Conq., Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin.] 1901 'ZACK' Tales Dunstable Weir 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate o' Morse's Vard. 1901 Speaker 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our

Lump sucker: see Lump sh.2

Lumpy (lømpi), a. [f. Lump sb.1 + - x 1.]

1. Full of lumps.

1. Full of lumps.

1707 MORTIMER Husb. 286 This is one of the best Spades
I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809-16 Culeringe Table-t. (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of cirds. 1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 293
The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy.

1885 Times 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a moess in which the grains remain separate. b. Applied to rough water when the surface is

D. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. Gribble in Merc. Marine Mag. (1858) V. 3 Hard gales. with a heavy lumpy sea.

1867 Morn. Star 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'humpy' the high wind meeting the ebb tide.

1875 'STONEHENGE Brit. Sports in viii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river.

1894 Times 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

C. Lumpy jaw: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

common in cattle.

right- E. Salmon in U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust. (title), The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 Times 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumps appearance.

lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 Ozell tr. Boilean's Lutrin 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head.

1794 U. Price Ess. Picturesque I. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline, which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit.

1828 Scott Frnl. 3 Apr., I have nut forgiven them for.. building two lumpy things like mad-houses.

1865 Geirle Scen. & Geol. Scel. viii. 222 Schistose rocks. form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes.

1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' Col. Reformer (1891) 107 Yuung ones [horses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. slang. Intoxicated, drunk.

1810 Stelevalid Fallies III. 165 Doctor Lying...got cherry-

1810 Splendid Follies III, 165 Doctor Lying .. got cherry-

merry, and came home as lumpy..as an ass. 1845 Punch VIII. 200 For 'hoosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in Slang Dict.

| Luna (|¼ nă). Also 7 anglicized lune. [L.

lūna moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

tuna moon.] (In senses I and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 Skelton Bowge of Courte 3 Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte, As emperes the dyademe hath worne Of our pole artyke. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. iv. ii. 39 Dul. What is dictima? Nath. A title to Phehe, to Luna, to the Moone, 1592 Kyn Sp. Trag. ni. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe tu pleasure vs. 1836 M. Mackintosh Cottager's Dan. 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. † a. Alch. Silver (obs.). b. Her. The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes. c 1366 Chaucer Can. Feom. Prol. 6 T. 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 Plant Jewellia. ni. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. Mjouter | Silkwormes 45 When loue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. Davies (Heref.) Select Second Hinsband (Grosart) 7/1 Though Beanty then seen Sol, at least as rich, it will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1641 French Distill. vi. (1651) 196 Take... of our lune, not of the vulgar, graines two. 1652 Asimole Theatr. Chem. 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clene Mercury & Sulphar white ingendered. 1709 Hearne Collect. 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see Juffer 2 b]. 1828-40 Berrey Encycl. Her.

C. Luna cornea = Horn Shlver, chloride of

c. Luna cornea = HORN SILVER, ehloride of silver fused. Also Luna (incorrectly Luna) cornua.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Luna Cornea or Luna Cornua,
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Luna Cornea or Luna Cornua,
1807 a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring
Spirit of Salt., on Crystals of Silver.
1796 Kirwan Elem.
Min. (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of ...salt, 235 parts of
Luna cornua well dried.
1800 Abrey Phadagr. (ed. 6), Silver
chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornua.
3. More fully luna-moth: A large moth of
North America, Actias luna, having crescentshaped spots on the wings.
1864 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) II. 458 The luna moth,
Actias luna, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

Lunacy (lunacy (lunas).

In Lunacy (lunas). silver fused. Also Luna (incorrectly Luna) cornua.

Lunacy (liā năsi). [f. Lunatic: see -acr 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied gen. to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. † Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

a lit or attack of such insanity.

Commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind.

Commissioner in lunacy, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to Master in lunacy (see below); (b) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics.

Master in lunacy, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 20 § 1 Suche persons...were ...than not mad nor lunatike, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 Shaks. Ham. m. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. 16id. II. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so daugerous as doth hourely grow Out of his Lunacies. 1611 Cotek, Lunatique, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie, 1635 Swan 58cc. M. vii. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacie, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 Burk Poor Laws 53 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Brereton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 Buckkill. & Tuke Psych. Med. (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor.employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect. the state of any asylum, hospital, goal, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1886 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. V.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic... by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1893 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 453 The tendency... of all lunacy is to set at unught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. transf. and fig. Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

weakened sense.

weakened sense.

1588 Greene Alcida (1617) E, One while accusing loue as a lunacie, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle W. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 Chenne Eng. Malady Pref. (1734) 3 To put a Stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 Coleride Lay Serm. 425 The wicked lunacies of the gaming table. 1884 Manch. Exam. 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

C. attrib. 1881 Encycl. Brit. XIII 1881 Encycl. Brit. XI

the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacie. **Luna mbulism.** rare. [f. I. lūna moon, after somnambulism.] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 TRENCH Nirac. v. (1862) 157 note, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, it [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional. **Lunar** (lūnā), a. and sb. [ad. L. lūnār-is, f. lūna moon; sce -AR.] A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent

moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

Lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (Candrázuna) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1621 Lovell Hist. Anim. §

Min. Introd., The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 Hoole Tasso's Jerns. Delivered viti. 232 There full the lunar heam resplendent play'd. 1774 Goldsin. Nat. Hist. (1776) L. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. L. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 Mrs. Somewille Comex. Phys. Sci. ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 Eliminstone Hist. Ind. 1. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-live. 1854 W. K. Kelly Arago's Astron. (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcances is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 Abney Photogr. (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

D. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = Metonic cycle (see Cycle sh. 2). Lunar day, the interval of time between two successive crossing.

photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = Metonic cycle (see Cycle sh. 2). Lunar day, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. Lunar dial (see quot.). Lunar distance, in Nant. Astr., the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. Lunar equation, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calcular necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. Lunar horoscope (see quot.). Lunar hour, the 24th part of a lunar day. Lunar mansion used Massios). Lunar method, in Nant. Astr., the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. Lunar month, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29/ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). Lunar nodes, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. Lunar observation, in Nant. Astr., an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. Lunar rainbow, one formed by the moon's rays. Lunar star, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. Lunar tables, 1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; [2] logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. Lunar theory, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. Lunar year, a period consisting of twelve lunar months tabout 544 days).

1704 Harris Lex. Techn. s.v. Cycle of the Moon, Ennea Cycle

refraction and parallax. Lunar theory, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. Lunar year, a period consisting of twelve lunar months tabout 354† days).

1704 HABRIS Lex. Techn. s.v. Cycle of the Moon, Enneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this "Lunar Cycle. 1686 Goan Celest. Bedies t. Nii. 53 As there is a "Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a "Lunar Day. 1862 Hache Diseass. Magn. 4 Meteorel. Observ. 11. 8 The curves. show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Dial, Moon-Dial, or "Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 Herschill. Mad. Nat. Phil. 27 A page of "Unar distances" from the Nautical Almanack. 1712 Desagulbers it. Ocanam's Geog. 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the "Lunar Equation. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Horoscope, "Lunar Horoscope is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the cast. This is also called the part of fortune, 1862 Bache Discuss. Magn. 4 Meteorol. Observ. In. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding "lunar hour. 1860 Worderster, "Lunar method. 1594 Blunuevil. Exerc. 11. 1. N. 11636) 358 The "Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl., Lunar periodical Months, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. Lunar spondical Maths consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 Blackstone. Comm. 11. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. Schaef Hist. Church I, II. xvi. 133 The mooth Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. Gregory's Astron. I, 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and "Lunar Months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. Gregory's Astron. I, 37 If the abovementioned meeting o

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. rare.

1683 Thyon Way to Health 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 Good Study Med, IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1742 Young N. 7% III. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Seft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864

Spectator 425 Which we might call lunar poetry, poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 Swinsunne in Q. Ken, July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in Tom Jones] is pallid and lunar beside the nountide glory of Micawber.

c. Lunar politics: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 HUXLEY Lay Serm. vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are unturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of funar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. Lunar bone (

of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. Lunar bone (= medical L. os lunare): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as lunar underwing.

1635 J. HAYWARDIT. Bionell's Banish'al Firg. 179 The Dwellings spreading. from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme.

1633 DRYDEN Iphis & lanthe Poet. Wk. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1793 Poet Filedais 86, Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns.

1759 W. Wilkie Ephgon. II. (1793) 22 Each with a faulchion armed and lunar shield.

1843 Westwood Brit. Maths I. 133 Orthosia lunasa (the lunar underwing).

1845 Ibid. II. 10 Geometra lunaria (the lunar thorn).

1838 Rieve Land & Fireska, Mollinsks 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar.

1857 E. D. Cole Orig. Fittest vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr. 331/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments.

1822 Good Study Med. I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a pieparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 Orthe Mol. Chem., Silver, Nitrate of; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, of Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 789 The connea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the I of the article is not assimilated; so called because including 9, the initial of namur moon. Onwosed to solar.

not assimilated; so called because including q, the initial of qumur moon. Opposed to solar.

1776 J. Richardson Arab. Gram. iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called solar letters, the rest lunar.

6. Comb.: lunar-diurnal a., pertaining to the lunar day: lunar-magnetic a. pertaining to magnetic day: lunar-magnetic day.

O. Como.: Hinar-durini a., pertaining to the lunar day; lunar-magnetic a., pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 Saurie in Phil. Trans. CXLVI. 499 The Lunar-Magnetic in Phil. Trans. CXLVI. 499 The Lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

18 ed.

+1. A moon like body, satellite. Obs.
1651 R. Chulo in Harilib's Legacy (1655) 161 Mars,
Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving at out them.

about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 Herschet. Stud. Nat. Phil. 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described.

1875 Bentoem Sailor's Picket Bk. v. (ed. 21 194 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in Latin form lunare (lune-yr).

1854 R. Owen in Circ. Sci. (e 1865) 11, 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are..confluent.

1872 Myarr Elem. Junat. 169 The scaphoid coalesees with the lunare in the Carnivora.

Lunaria: see Lunary sh!

Lunaria: | June rian | Ju

Lunarian (liune rrian, a. and sb. [f. L. lūnar-

is LUNAR + -IAN.]

A. adj. Inhabiting the moon.

1868 LOCKYER Gnillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. sb.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 Brit. Apollo No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. a 1849 Pos Mellouta Tauda Wks. 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. Grec Alex Zoliac I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by fetc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one

Z. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. Ward (titte) The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 Proctor Peetry Astron. vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 Blackee. Adag. Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

Lunarist (livinarist), rare. [f. Lunar+1st.]
One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

tion of weather-changes.

1863 R. FitzRoy Weather Bk. 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarist and the Astrometeorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 Intell. Observ. No. 32. 105 The Lunarists and the Astrometeorologists.

J. Huaria biemis, b. The fern called Moonwort, Botrychium Lunaria.

Parkinson (1640 Theat. Bot. 508) says that 'there are so many herbes called by the name of Lunaria that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called '. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

21386 CHAUCER Can. Yeon. Prol. § 7: 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoyne, Valerian, and

lunarie. 1477 Norton Ord. Alch. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [sic], and Martagon. 1548 Turner Names of Herbes (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior... It maye be called in englishe great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latine Lunaria maior, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. Inxxv. 328 The small Lunarie springeth foorth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. 1627 Drayton Aginconril, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the inice of Rue.. With nine drops of the midnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. IV. V. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 Hist. Yelser Pref. 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open—the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. Abergronne Ev. Man Otun Gard. (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-wort or honesty. 1881 Sat. Rev. No. 1325, 374 The genus batrychium, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

attrib. 1501 Lun Endym. IV. i, You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endimion.

Lunary (liā māri), a. and sb. Now rare. [ad.

Lunary (liūnări), a. and sb.2 Now rare. [ad. F. lunaire, L. lūnāris: see Lunar and -ARY.] A. adi.

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR a. 1.

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR a. I. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN Art of Navig. n. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowen. by the Ephimerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instrumentes.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 550 The yeare as it is now, consumate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward.

1638 Wilkins New World. (1684) 3, Lunary Eclipse.

1645 Howell Lett. (1602) H. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men.

1651 J. Firenze Jettiffor's (Cc. Philos. 48 There be here certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary.

1603 Leybourn Curs. Midth 477 We are not to imagine..that the Lunary Seas, Lakes,

2. c. are of the same Water with our Seas.

1727 Halley vol.

11, Lunary, belonging to the moon.

1249 Poe Ulalume

1249 Vol. Li. X., The limbo of lunary souls.

125 D. In lunary month, year (see Lunar I b).

1602 Fullecke Fandectes 4 Their [the Athenians] twelve monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelve lunarie monethes. [1642 Fuller Italy of Prof. St. 1. X. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarks before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a years.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 19. Ni. 20 The Greeks observed the Lunary years, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354. dayes.

1712 Desaculters tr. O-anam's Geog. 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. transf. and fig. a. Monthly, menstrual.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4 111. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstroad or lunary.

2. transf. and fig. a. Monthly, menstrual.

b. Lanatic.
c 1617 Middle London Witch iv. i. 7 There is some difference betwirt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.
3. Crescent-shaped, Lunate; = Lunae.
1623 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon. III. iv. 350 His.. Battalions should be ordered.. in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent.
1668 Cultepper & Cole Barthol. Anat. i. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.
† 4. ? Silvery. Obs. rare—1.
1615 Tomkis Albumazar II. iii, Hang'd round from toppe to bottome With pure white lunary Tapstry, or needleworke; But if twere cloath of silver, 'twere much better.
† B. sb. 2 Obs.
1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical

A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = Volvelle.
14., in Dyce Skethou (1843) II. 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sum men clepen a lunarie.
2. Pone born under the influence of the moon.
1605 Time Quersit. 1. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.
3. A crescent or half-moon.
1610 W. Folkingman Act of Survey 11. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares. Circles, Qualls, Lunaries.
Lunate (Windy), a. Chiefly Nat. Hist. [ad. I. lünātus, f. lüna moon: see -ATE 2.] Crescentshaped, crescentiform.

Lunate (10th a), a. Chiefly Nat. Itst. [ad. 1. lūnātus, f. lūna moon: sec -ATE 2.] Crescentshaped, crescentiform.

1775 S. Robson Brit. Flora ii Lunate, subrotund. 1806
GALTINE Brit. Bet. 329 Stipulae lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK
Elem. Nat. Itist. II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. 1848
DALYEL. Rare Anim. Scotl. II. 88 The lunate hydræ of
Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of
three distinct genera. 1870 BENTLEY Man. Bot. 161 When
a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the
lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent-shaped.

Lunated (1½metted), a. Chiefly Nat. Ilist.
Now rare. [f. prec. +-ED l.] = prec.

1673 E. Browne Tran. 82 A sort of Cross, which our
Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after
this manner. 1706 Phil. Trans. XXV. 2216 The Jugalum
or lunated part of the Breast-bone. 1830 S. Cooper Dict.
Pract. Surg. (ed. 6) 819 The operator.. made a lunated
incision. 1855 Bren. Anc. Pattery (1858) L41 The Amazons
have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 Tonn Cycl. Anat.
V. 156/2 The sacro-ilac facet.. is lunated in shape.

Lunatic (1½matik), a. [ad. late L. lūnātic-us,
f. L. lūna moon: see -Atie. Cf. F. lunatique,
Sp., 1l. lunatico.] A. adj.

L. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity
thal was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use,
synonymous with Insane; current in popular and

synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

**c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 369/99 He hadde ane dougter hat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGL P. P. C. x. 107 De whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as he mone sitt. 1398 Therviss Barth. De P. R. xvi. xcv. (1495) \$87 The precyous stone Topazius...helpith ayeust the passyon Lonatyk. 1430-40 LYDG. Bochas vii. ii. (1554) 165 b, He was...euery moneth once Lunaticke. 1564 in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. lviii. 197 All this trouble.. was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 Kvo Sp. Trag. 11. viii. 5 (Stage Direction), She runnes lunaticke. 1600 Hosp. Incur. Fooles 7, If the moone be cuill placed, either it maketh men extatical, lunatick, or subject to the kings cuill. 1604 S. Grahman Paus. Sparke E 4 b, The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisedome flowes from his Lunatique brayue. 1640 Yorke Union Hon. 110 This Alice fell lunaticke, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. vii. Wks. 1813 1. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. 1885 Sat. Rev. 18 July 80/t One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 Spectator 21 Dec., The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

b. Of things: Indicating lunacy; erazy.
1605 Staks. Lear II. iii. 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices... Sometime with Lunaticke bans, sometime with Praiers, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. Jonson Barth. Fair 1. j. A notable hypocriticall vermine it is ... of a most lunatique conscience, and splene. 1861 Businkell. Char. Tesus 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

C. fig. Madly Ioolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

C. fig. Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 Goloing Calvin on Ps. iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have caryed any into sinue. 1590 Markowe Edw. II, v. i. 113 Greefe makes me lunaticke. 1604 Dekker Illouest Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 Dearvior Poly-olf. To Rdr. A, Nothing fislesteem'd in this lunatique age but what is kept in cabinets. 1889 Beach 36. India 1 Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. 1884 Geo. Eliot Ess. (ed. 2)14 The seventh [Satire]...contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

† 2. a. Influenced by the moon. Obs.

c 1430 Lydg. Reas. & Sens. 6177 Ther [sc. women's] hertys chaunge never... Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. 1583 Greeke Mamillia Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 By nativitie they be lunaticke, not taking this worde as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme... as melting waxe. 1593 Nashe Christ's T. 14, I that was borne to suppresse & treade down sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunaticke) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

† b. Farriery. Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-cyed. Obs.

T. D. Patriery. Affected with moonbindiness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. Obs.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1586) 124 Y. broken wineded, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine.

1560 BLUNDENL Curing Horses Dis., 16 Of lunatike eies.

1667 Markham Caral, VII. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes.

1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) L. 136 In Lunatick er Moon-blind Horses.

R. ch. A lunatic person: a person of unsound

B. sb. A lunatic person; a person of unsound

tick or Moon-blind Horses.

B. sb. A lunatic person; a person of nnsound mind; a madman.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. Prol. 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a lene thing with-alle. c. 1380 Wycl. F. Serm. Sel. Wis. II.

23 Lunatikes ben sich men hat han cours of per sikenesse bi movyng of þe moone. 1590 Shaks. Muls. N. v.

1.8 The Lunaticke, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. 1628 Coke On Litt. 1. 247 a, A Lunatique that hath sometime his vnderstanding and sometime not. 1735 Motte in Swiff's Lett. (1768) IV. 107 An Hospital for Lunaticks and Idiots. 1742 Act 15 Geo. II. c. 30 Whereas Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunaticks, may. be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. 1755 SMOLLETT Reprisal 1. viii, An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsane memory, an idiot, a lunatic, . may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 Sir A. Hallinay Pres. St. Lunatics 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fiftynine. 1881 Encycl. Brit. XIII. 113/1 Insane persons(although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 Brit. Med. Tril. 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place. between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

b. fig. A madly foolish person.

1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. n. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunaticke. a 1631 Donne Poems (1650) 4 Vaine lunatique, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 Chr. World 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

C. attrib.: lunatio asylum (also lunatic hospital, † house), a hospilal established for the reception and trealment of lunatics.

hospital, + house), a hospital established for the

hospital, † house), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1762 Wesley Intl. 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 63, The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 Sir A. Hallinay (title) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylams, in Great Britain and Ireland. Ibid. 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 Times 4 Ang. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1887 Brit. Med. Frnl. 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

Lunatical (Umnatikā). a. rare. [f. Lunatic

Lunatical (lunætikal), a. rare. [f. Lunatic

1-AL.] = LUNATIC a.

1599 Broughton's Let. viii. 28 The Lunatical conceits...
1690 the thine owne. 1600 O. F., Rept. Libet 1. ii. 43 Let this lunatical or extatical frier., forheare to bragge. 1866 Howells Venut. Life 100, He was of a most lunatical deportment, 1892. Nat. Observer 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatical ignorance of politiciaus.

Hence **Luna tically** adv. 1873 W. Corv Lett. & Irnls. (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dismally, deathfully, lunatically.

+ Lunationess. Obs. rare. The condition of

being lunatic.

1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. 145 The immortall minde.. doth not vary through Lunatickness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 Balley vol. II, Lunatickness.

Lunation (liunë fon). [ad. med.L. lūnātion-em (whence F. lunaison, It. lunazione, Sp. lunacion, Pg. lunação), f. lūna moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next,

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 Trevisa Rapth. De P. R. N. ix. ix. (1495) 354 A monthe of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche duryth fro chaunge to chaunge. c 1400 Maunev. (1893) xxx. 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacionu. 1053 Shakeriler Tabulæ Britan. [117] A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferiour Planets. 1690 Levbourn Curs. Math. 466 The Arabians. . having respect to the Moon form their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 345 P. 13 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1812 Woonbourse Astron. xxx. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. 1823 Sir R. Ball. Story of Sim 12 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

+ 2. The time of full moon. Obs.

2 1549 in Froude Hist. Eng. (1881) IV. 405 They ...intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 1. vi. 19 The Exaberance of the Tides at or neer the Æquinoctial Lunations.

3. A menstruation. rare.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

ably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations. **Lunch** (lvn), sb.1 Obs. exc. dial. Also 5
lonehe. [App. onomatopœic. Cf. Dunch sb.]

The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c140 Pronth. Part. 135/1 Dunche, or louche (H. P. lunche), sonitns, strepitus. 1890 Line. N. & Q. July 68 She heard a lunch, bud she thoht it was th' childer plaayin'. **Lunch** (lvn), sb.2 [Perh. evolved from Lump sh.1, on the analogy of the apparent relation between hump and hunch, bump and bunch. Cf. Anures. a large lump, as of bread or cheese'

tween hump and hunch, bump and bunch. Cf. 'Lounge, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett N. Country Words, ed. 2, 1829). It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the fat that time! like-sounding Sp. louja slice of ham. Luncheos, commonly believed to be a derivative of lunch, occurs in our quots. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 lunch was an abbreviation of luncheon, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

† 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. Obs.
1591 Percivall Sp. Dict., Lonja de tocino, a lunch of bacon,
frustum, lardi. 1600 Surflet Country Farm VII. xxv.
850 He shall take breade and cut it into little lunches [Fr.
toppins] into a pan with cheese. 1622 Marber tr. Aleman's
Guzman d'Alf. Il. 280 Our Master was well content.. that
we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. Stevens tr.
Queredo's Com. Il Vis. (1709) 236, 1 clappi da good Lunch of
Bread into my Pocket. 1785 Burns Holy Fair xxiii, An'
cheese au' bread.. Was dealt about in lunches.
2. A more colloquial synonym of Lunchus sh. 2.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON sb. 2.

Cheese an oread. Was dear about in finences.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON 5b. 2.

(Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1820 [H. Best] Pers. & Lit. Mem. 307 The word lunch is adopted in that 'glass of fashiou', Almacks, and luncheon is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. Warren Ten Thous. aspear viii. 1. 256 He happened to mention it at lonch. 1843 A. Combe Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. Cumming Ruth v. 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of ardour and of sunshine. 1865 Trollow. Relton Est. xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 Mrs. Forrester Roy & V. 1. 20 Cume to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. Evans Sailor's Log vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lunch-basket, -biscuit, -table, -time; lunch-dinner, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

-table, -time; luneh-dinner, a meat that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner. 1878 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton Life (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a luuch-dinner with me. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' Col. Reformer (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. Ibid. 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 G. R. Lowners Camping Sk. 52 Troot, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 630, I. snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

Lunch (lvnf), v. [f. Lunch sb.2]

Lunch (12n]), v. [f. Lunch sb.2]
1. intr. To take lunch.

1823 D'Israell Cur. Lit. Ser. n. I. 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1824 Grant Allen Philistia II. 201 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1837 J. Ashev. Sterry Lazy Minstrel (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 Lt. Tennyson Mem. Tennyson II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. trans. To provide lunch for college.

2. trans. To provide lunch for. colloq.

1802 Temple Bar Dec. 578 [She] does her duty... warmly by her country friends—lunching, teaing, and dining them. 1803 Westm. Gaz.. 15 Jone 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the Victory.

Luncheon (lunfan). Also 7 lunchen, lunch-

ion, lunching, 7–8 lunchin, 8 lunshin. [Related in some way to LUNCH $sb.^2$. The ordinary view, that the spelling lunching represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quots, the earliest form is luncheon, and this appears in our quots, earlier than lunch; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16-1th. It is possible that luncheon might have been extended from lunch on the analogy of the relation between punch, puncheon, trunch, truncheon.] † 1. = LUNCH $3b.^2$ 1. Obs.

†1. = LUNCH \$h.^2 1. Obs.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas, Fr. Tong, Lopin, a lumpe, a gobet, a luncheon. 1617 Moryson Itim. 11. 11. iv. 97 Eating a great lumpe of hread and butter with a lunchen of cheese. 1660 Chas. It's Escape fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc. (1809) 1V. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese. 1703 Thorsenv Let. to Ray (E. D. S.) s.v., A huge lunshin of bread, i. e. a large piece. 1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1809) 111. 62 A large luncheon of brown bread .. struck my eyes, 1824 Scott Redgauntet let. x, Little Benjie .. was cramming a luge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

Ag. 1685 II. Morre Paralip. Prophet. xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty... but large Lunchions of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, esp. between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use dinner as the name

and indication with those who use dinner as the name of the mid-day neal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, luncheon denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than

to be less substantial and less ceremonious than dinner) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat formal: cf. Lunch sh. 2.

a 1632 Brome Mad Couple v. i. Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and intermealiary Lunchings. 1655 tr. Com. Hist. Francism II. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noons Lunchins [Fr. a gouster]. 1766 E. Ward Writings (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1869 Muston Gil Blast In. ii. 7 3 As soon as we had released our kitchenwench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1823 Byron Juan xi. Inv., His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. 1827 Carlyle Germ. Rom. II. 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell North 4. S. i, They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 Lany Herbert Edith 2 Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. Peracock N. Brendon II. 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. attrib.
1823 J. Baddock Dom. Amusem. 138 Allowing . not a

3. altrio.

182 J. Baddock Dom. Amusem. 158 Allowing .. not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time.

1834 W. S. Gilbert Princess Ida 11, Merrily ring the luncheon bell. 1838 J. Pays Myst. Mirbridge I. iz. 146 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour.

1831 H. Herman Idis Angel 125 The cellar. was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar.

1839 E. Pracock in Month Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1032 Kailway finetable, Luncheon-baskets..may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence Luncheonless a., without luncheon, to lunch: Luncheonless a., without luncheon.

nuch; Luncheonless a., without luncheon.

183 Lb. Saltous Scrafs 1. 190, I.. went luncheonless myself. 1835 Fortn. in Waggonette 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside.

1839 Archeol. Æliama XIII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland. luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

Luncher (1vn[11). [f. Lunch v. + -ER 1.] One who lunches or takes lunched.

The the tree (18 II) 11. [1. LONG V. + -ER I.] One who lanches or takes lanch.

1840 New Monthly Mag. LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot lancheons (if a regular luncher can have a conscience).

1895 J. Teached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

† Lund. Obs. Also 5 lunde. [a. ON. lund.]

Disposition, nature; manners.
c1200.Orann 7038 Gode menness clene lund. Ibid. 9785
All fulle off attri3 lund. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1460
In haly speche he lyked his lunde.

| Lunda. Also 8 lunder. [repr. Icel. lundi, Norw. lunde, Sw. lunn.] A Scandinavian name

for: The puffin.

1743 Phil. Trans. XLII. 612 Greenland produces .. Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. Montagu Ornith, Dict. (1833) 310 Lunda, a name for the Puffin. 1893 Newton Dict. Birds, Lunda.

Lunder, Lundge: see Lounder v., Lounge v.

† Lundress. Obs. [a. F. Londreis adj., f. Londres London.] (See quot. 1605.)

1695 W. LOWNDES Amendm. Sider Coin 17 A Sterling .. was once called a Lundress, because it was to be Coined only at London. 1706 in Publish; and in later Dicts.

Lundyfoot (lundifut). [Named after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Fesce Bridge in Wilson's Dublin Dictators.] as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's Dublin Directory

as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's Dublin Directory 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 Ora & Fuliet IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 370° He took so much of Lundy-Foot, That he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 Daily Tel.

11 Jan. 5/1 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

Lune! (Iuīn). Hawking. Also 5 lewne; and see Loyn. [var. of Loyn.] A leash for a hawk.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur vi. xvi, Thenne was he ware of a Faucon. and longe lunys aboute her feete. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Bv b, The lewnes shulde be fastened to theyni, with a payre of tyrettis. 1580 H. Gifford Gillostowers (1875) go In fancie's lune! fast was cought. 1593 GREENE Manillia I. E. 3, The closer shee couered the sparke, the more it kindled: yea, in seeking to valose the Lunes, the more she was intaggled. 1611 Coron, Longe, an hawkes lune or leash. 1895 Quiller-Couch Wandering Heath 230 A gerfalcon lying with long lunes tangled about his feet.

Lune ² (linn), arch. [ad. med.L. linn lit, 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. LUNATIC), whence F. lune, MIIG. line (G. laune whim,

whence F. lune, MIG. lûne G. laune whim, humour.] pl. Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. Line sb.? 29.)

1611 Shars, ll'int. T. n. ii. 30 These dangerous, vinsafe Lines i' th' King,—beshrew them. 1778 Johnson Let. to Alts. Thrade 14 Nov. My master is in his old lunes and so am I. 1799 Lama John II onleid in, Let him alone. I have seen him in these lunes before. 1867 J. H. Stirling in Forth. Rev. Oct. 381 This is the central weak point, the special lunes of the De Quincey nature. 1883 Symons Renaiss. It., Ital. Lit. H. i. v. of Their tales for the most part are the lunes of wanton love.

Lune 3 (lin). [a. F. lune:—I. lūna moon.]

1. Geom. The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1904 [Harris Lex. Techn., Lunes or Lunnutz. 1839 in Penny Cycl. XIV. 109. 1854 [Moseley Astron. xxxiv. (ed. 4) 119 [Her [the moon's] crescent... now presents the appearance of a lune. 1897 [CAVLEY in Coll. Papers (1897) XIII. 205 [The two lunes ACB and ABD of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

moon.

moon.

1706-9 Watts Lyric Poems in Vict. Poles over Osman 149 Faithful Janizaries. Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Lunes or Squares. 1805 W. Heisemen, in Phil. Trans. XCV. 36 This made them (the globules) gradually assume the shape of half moons. .The dark part of these little lunes. .did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

Lune, anglicized f. Luna.

Lünebergite (lünəbö-1gəit). Min. [Named by C. Nollner, 1870, from Lüneberg, Hanover, its locality: see -1TE.] A boto-phosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 Dana Min. App. 10. 1893 Chapman's Blowpipe Pract. 179.

Luneeye, obs. form of Lunaey.

Pract. 179.

Luneeye, obs. form of LUNACY.

Luneel' (lume!). [f. Lune! Therault') a town in France.] A sweet museat winc. Also lune!-wine. 1790 Ann. Reg. n. 158 He... made me drink bumper after bumper of his lune! wine. 1821 Knonge et Neir 83 A bumper of the true lunel. 1841 Thackers Mem. Gormanaising Wks. 1900 XIII. 389 What could literary men mean by ordering lune!?

Lune! (lunel. 1861). Her. [Fr., a. Sp. lune!, f. luna moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appoints resembling a rose with four leaves.

f. lima moon.] A figure formed by four erescents appoints resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828-40 in Berry Empyl. Her. I.

Lunestice, obs. form of LUNISTICE.

|| Lunetta. [It.] = LUNETTE 4 b.

1838 Daily News to Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

Lunette (lunet). Also 7-8 in anglicized form lunet(t. [a. F. lunette, dim. of lune moon.]

+1 A little moon a satellite. Obs.

Lunette (lune't). Also 7-8 in anglicized form lunet(t. [a, F. lunette, dim. of lune moon.] † 1. A little moon, a satellite. Obs.

1645 Br. Hall Peace-Maker x. 81 Our predecessors...could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described. † 2. The figure of a crescent moon. Also attrib. 1774 J. Bryant Alythol. H. p. iv, Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. Cutler in Life, Jinis. & Corr. (1888) 1. 278 In this rock a flight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. Farriery. A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also lunette-shoe. 1888 Blunderte Laring Horses Dis. clii. 65 Pull off his shooes and shooe him with half Moone shooes called Lunette. 1688 R. Holme Armoury in. 324 2 A Lunet shooe. is used for Horses that have weak Heels. 1720 W. Gibson Farrier's Guide it. (1738) 256 The cure is..to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1875 in Kingur Did. Mech. 4. Arch. a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613-39 I. Jones in Leon Palludie's Archit. (1742) I. 30 The manner of Arches are... a Rotonda G. a Lunette P. and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in waggon-headed ceilings, or through large coves, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1642-59 Gwitt Archit. (ed. 4). Gloss., Lunette, a cylindric, cylindroidic, or sperical aperture in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings orsculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 Richardson Statues Italy 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. 1853 Ruskin Stones Ven. III. ii. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. 1857 Mrs. Jameson Leg. of Madonna Introd. (ed. 2) so It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 Ouns Pascarel I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 Willias & Clark Cambridge III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. Fortif. A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle Mil. Dict.).

1704 Harris Lex. Techn., Lunettes in Fortification, are Envelopes, Countergardes, or Mounts of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lunette. In Fortification, a small Work generally rais d before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 483/2 His Grace. has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. Martin Nat. Hist. Eng. 11. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Sandown Castle,

Kent, N. of Deal, .. consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone. .. In the middle is a great round tower. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif, (185) II. The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. Griffiths Arill, Man. (1862) 263 A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redain, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse,

6. A blinker for a horse, 1652 Br. Hall Invis. World III, § 12 Make earthly things, not as lunest to shut upour sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl., Lunelli is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in Kright Dicl. Mech.

7. † a. pl. Spectacles. Obs. 1681 Convil. Whigs Supplie. (1751) 53 Then answered the whole croud, Bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets felt. I 1631 Exelyn Pela Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric. 49 One day Lunetts and Microscopes may possibly be Invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. 1796 Med. Gulliver's Trax. 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of

bow of depart,

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. 1875 in KNIGHT Dict. Mech.

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also lunette

(watch) glass,

1832 G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl. ix. 233 Lunette glasses,

1849 Dans Gade I. ix. (1850) 406 The curvature of a lunette
watchglass. 1884 F. J. Birlin Watch & Clockin. 156

1. inette, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. Pager Curate of Cumberro, 238 When the victor's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 Westin, Ga., 25 Oct. 6/2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. Glass-making, = Lannet-hole, 1839 Uri Dict. Arts 5/3 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building, at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed. Vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes. led lunettes.

11. Antiq. A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 Athen.rum 22 July 119 '1 A pair of golden gorgettes

A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted. 1875 in Knight Diet. Mech.

13. (See quot.)
13. (See quot.)
1384 R. F. Bernor Bk. Sword 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.
14. Leel. A circular crystal case, litting into an

aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is laced for expesition.

placed for expesition.

1890 in Century Dict. 1893 in Catholic Dict.

Lung (Imj). Forms: 1 lungen, 3-6 lunge, 3-4 longen(e, 4-6 long(e, 4-5 lounge, 5 longon, lungen, (5 longhe, lunche, 6 longue, loong), 6-lung. [OE. lungen str. fem. = OFris. lungen, MLG. lunge. MDu. longe (Du. long), OHG. lungum (MHG., mod. G. lunge.; ON. with change of declension lunga wk. neut.; f. Teut. 100t *lunge:—OAryan *lugh- in Skr. laghu-, Gr. &auppos light: sec Light a.! (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. Lights.)] of their lightness: cf. Lights.)]

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and com-

most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe, \$\circ{ctoo}\$ Alexage desired for the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe, \$\circ{ctoo}\$ Alexage desired for the heart for following the number of the following followin

b. transf. and fig., esp. as in phrase lungs of London (etc.), applied to open spaces within or

London (etc.), appried to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 CLEVELAND Poems to Could not the Winds.. With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 Windham Sp. agst. Encroachin. Hyde Park 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of

London. 1852 Menny Our Antipodes (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain ... acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 I. HARIN Far fr. Mad. Crowd II. i. 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl. had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — Ethelberta (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 Q. Kr., July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old builal grounds as lungs for the overcrowded city.

2. Applied 1900

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals. 1889 Spd. Soc. Lex. s.v., In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, bave a simple type of lung, . In Amphibia . the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

+3. pl. One who blows the fire; a chemist's

assistant. Obs.

1610 B. Jonson Alch. II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, 16to B. Josson Alch. II., i. That's his tire-trake, His tungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffes his coales. 1653 Cowter Adv. Exper. Philos. College in Verses & Ess. (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows... Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance... be as follows... To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) dial. (? Obs.)
1741 Compl. Fam. Piece III. 504 Swine... are subject to a Distemper which is called the Thirst, or Lungs.

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK sb.

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK st. 8), Sticta pulmonacea; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAN Brit. Lichens 183, Sticta Pulmonaria.

18 specific name, as well as its familiar designation, lungs of Oak', or Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections.

1853 J. R. Wise New Forest xvi. 175 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'.

1856 Treas. Bot., Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as Lung-attack, + blood, -cell, -consolidation, -disease, -parenchyma, -substance, -tissue, -trouble, -tubercle, -exessel. b. objective, as lung-bearing adj. c. in-

strumental, as lung-breather.

resset. D. objective, as lung-bearing* adj. C. instrumental, as lung-breather.

1865* Miss. Whither Gaynorthys I. 206 A *lung attack ... when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. **1888* G. Allen in Gd. Words 229* The *lung-bearing and air-breathing terrestrial animal. **1656* Harvey Morb. Angl. xiv. 165* Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be rendred more acrous by the Lungs. **1880* St. James's Budget 17* Sept. 12/1* The earliest **lung-breathers were amphibians. **1853* Markham Skoda's Anscult. 287* The **lung-cells and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended bloodvessels. **1898* Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 768* In like manner, the former anscultatory signs of **lung-consolidation vanish. 1897* Ibid. IV. 302* Passive congestion is a frequent cruse of albuminuria, more especially in heart and **lung diseases. 1853* Markham Skoda's Anscult. 44* Effusion of blood into the **lung-parenchyma. Ibid. 45* We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of **lung-substance deprived of air by pressure. Ibid. 269* Signs of Pneumonia, when the **Lungtissue is permeable to air. **1899* Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 356* Some secondary **lung trouble with which there is not nervous power to contend. Ibid. 309* Some decided signs of **lung tubercle are discovered early in the disease. **1898* Ibid. V. 403* The absence of clotting from blood within the **lung vessels.

7. Special combs.: + lung-eracked a., of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; lung-fever, pneumonia; lung-fish, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; lung-flower, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, Gentiana Pneumonanthe; †lung(s)-growing, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; † lung-grown a., said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also sb. = lung-growing; lung-gymnasties, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease (Syd. Soc. Lex.); lung-juice, serum from diseased lungs; lung liehen = Lungwort 5 (J. Smith Dict. Pop. Names Plants 1882); lung-note, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; †lung-pipe sing, the trachea or windpipe, pl. the bronchial tubes; lung-plague (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; lung-power, power of voice; lung-siek a. and sb., (a) adj. sick of a pulmonary complaint; (b) sb. a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so lung-siekness; +lung-woe, disease of the lungs; lung-worm, a parasite infesting the lungs

of cattle (see quot.).

1536 W. Denny in Ann. Dubrensia (1877) 12 The Racer ... might... outward shoote His "lung-crackt-breath. 1852 H. W. Pierson Amer. Missionary Mem. 229 His illness (lung-fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. Ilolder in Harper's Mag. Dec. 10/12 The curious "lung-fish (Proto-pterus) builds a burrow. 1537 Gerron Herbal II. ciii. 355 Viola Autumnalis, or Autumne Violet. the same that Valerius Cordus... saith is named in the German toong Lungen blumen, or "Lung flower. 1704 Dict. Rust., "Lungs-growing. 1730-6 Balley (fol.). Lung's Growing. 1775 Ash, Lunggrowing., a disease in cattle. 1614 Markman Cheap Husb. (1623) 60 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growne. Ibid., A beast, which is "lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his ide. 1898 All-butt's Syst. Med. V. 46 "Lung gymnastics. 1885 KLEIN Micro-Organisms 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and "lung juice from the fatal Nottingbam case inoculated into ten animals... produced fatal results in six. 1876 Trans. Clinical Soc. IX. 189 There was... an entire want of "lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1562 Turner Herbal II. 35 Rosemary... openeth the "lung pipes. 1657 Reeve God s I'lea 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then...

a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 Encycl. Brit. XVII. 60/1
Pleuro-Pneumonia or *Lung-Plague. 1900 J. Kirkwoon
United Preslyt. in Ayrsh. iv. 34 He could exercise his
*hung power also in preaching. †1520 tr. Dial. Creat.
Moral. Xxvii. I. He., was made both *lungsyk and Renmatyke that he myght not occupye his accostomyd synnes.
1552 Hulder, Longe sycke, nneumonicus [sic]. 1890 Strand.
Mag. Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick' had-reduced the. team of sixteen to. five [bullocks]. 1746 Balley, *Lung Sickness.
1730-6 - (fol.). Lung's Sickness. 1890 Werner Capt. of Locusts 100 [He] had just had beavy losses. from the lung-sickness. c1440 Pallad. on Hush. 1. 50 The *longe [n.r.
longis] woo cometh oft of yyel eire. 1882 Casselfs Nat.
Hist, VI. 253 The *Lung Worm [Strongylus micrurus] is often fatal to calves.

Lung(a: see Lung).

Lung(a: see Lung).

Lungang, Lungar: see Longan, Langur.

Lunge, longe (lund), sh. [a. F. longe halter, lunge, var. of OF. loigne (whence Lovn, Lune):

-popular L. *longea, f. L. long-us Long a.]

**Lorgea A thouse good Obs.

:-popular L. *longea, i. L. long-us Long a.]
†1. gen. A thong, cord. Obs.
1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts 94 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tyed together with little lunges that they neuer weare.
2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

round in a circle.

1730 W. Gisson Diet Horses vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable,..to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down 1778 Earl Pearsone Mil. Familiat. 37 In the beginning a longe is useful..to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 Lady Stannore Mem. I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses.

b. A circular exercising ground in which the lunge

b. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge

D. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle Mill. Dict. 1872-6).

1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. Ibid. 78 The horse has rested.. after the longe. 1839 GEEENWOOD Hints Horsemanship 87 A horse.. sbould never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' Kur. Sports ted. 161 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until letc.).

4. attrib. 4. attrib.

4. altrib.

1839 Greenwood Hints Horsemanship 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. Hid. 90 With the longe-whip in skilful hands.

1868 H. C. R. Johnson Long Fac. Argent. Alfs xxix. 133 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs.. gave me, as I thought, length enough.

Lunge (londy), sb.2 Also 8-9 longe, 9 lounge. [Aphetic var. of Allonge, Elonge.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in Fencing) or other weapon.

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Pencing*) or other weapon.

1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. xii. (1804) 62 My adversary.. made a great many half longes, skipping backward at every push.

1780 T. Davies Mem. Garrick (1781) I. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 Roland Fencing 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be.. about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1835 SCOTT Perevit XXXII, A successful..lounge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 Lyttos Riemi I. iv. He made in desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 Sir S. Lakeman Kafir-Land 14 A hounge from an assegaithrough bis thigh. 1835 Sal. Rev. 6 June 758/1 lf..parried lunges found their match lu neat retorts.

1. (See quot.)

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM Gloss. Chesh. (1818) s.v. Lungeous, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash

1817 WILBRAHAM Gloss, Chesh. (1818) s.v. Lungeons, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush. 1873 G. C. Davies Mount. & Mere xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER Sc. Poems 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 Longm. Mag. Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

Lunge (Ivndg.), sh. American. Also longe, longe, 'lunge. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT Fishes N. Amer. 317 (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mns. 111), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont. 1884 G. B. GOODE etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim. 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 Lit. World (U. S.) 23 July 227/2 'To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Memphremagog. 1894 Onling (U.S.) XXIV. 368/2 (1's a 'lunge', 'He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' Hist. Salways will—he remained motionless. for a few seconds.

Lunge (Ivnd 3), v. Also 9 longe, lounge. [f. Lunge sb. 2]

Lunge (lundz), v.¹ Also 9 longe, lounge. [f. Lunge sb.²]

1. intr. a. Fencing. To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. b. Boxing. To deliver a straightforward blow. Const. at.

1809 Roland Fencing 23 When longing in the position of tierce. 1814 Sporting Mag. XLII1. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1836 Shart, Longe, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 Thackeray Four Georges ii. (1862) 84. Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. Munko in Blackey. Mag. Oct. 456/1 Count Victor... lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

C. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with out.

1735 Gentl. Mag. May 222 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 Thackeray Christm. Bks. (1872) 33 The Mulligan...lunged out a kick.

2. trans. To drive or thrust with or as with a

2. trans. To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also reft. said of a heavy body (=3).

1841 J. Mills Old Eng. Gentl. xxvii. II. 206 M'Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground.

1865 Dickers Mill. Fr. i. i, What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1895 Bickelsny Log-bk. 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. intr. To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement: to rush. Also with a fixed.

3. intr. To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with up, 1821 Clase Vill. Minstr. II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flagretreat. 1827 Hone Every-day Bh. II. 330 He [an elephant] lounged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUENCEY in Blackie. Mag. XXIX. 63 [He] made for a fauteuil standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MEREDITA R. Feverel xxvii, Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 Mss. WHITNEY Odd or Even! viii, Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lungeing up the steep hill. 1900 Longon, Mag. Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the ruts, helped us. Hence Lunging pp. 1830 [Hence Lunging pp. 1830]. 1857 Hughes Tom Brown II. iii, Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (londz), v.2 Also 9 lounge.

1. trans. To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (occas, his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE sb. 1 3 b). his rider) go round the lunge (see Lunge 5h,1 3 b). 1866 Cumberland Mem. 1. 263 Vou might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 Sporting Mag. XLVI. 116 At three Iyears old] put on the bits and lunge lim. 1833 Kegul. Instr. Cavalry 1.72 The horse may be longed to the right. 1845 Pinl. R. Agric. Soc. V. 11. 529 Being lounged in a circle with great care. 1848 Thacreeary Van. Fair Alvi, As the coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. Marryar Fear in Sweden II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'Stoneibenge. Brit. Sports II. 1 viii. § 5, 454 The colt... may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 Hayes Milnstr. Horse Breaking ii. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right. 22. intr. Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

in a specified direction.

1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 11, 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is longing. **Lunged** (lvnd), ppl. a. [f. Lung + -ED².] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed

adj., as small-, weak-lunged.

1603 Dryden Juvenal x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke.

1818 in Todd. 1860 in Worcester; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lwndzəs), a. dial. [f. Lunge sh.2 or v.1+-ous.] †a. Of a fall: Heavy (obs.). b. or 7.1+-008.] + a. Of a fall: Heavy (obs.).
Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

Ul persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON Wond. Peak (1741) 339 A lungeons Fall indeed, the Master said. 1787 GROSE Prov. Closs., Lungeons, spiteful, mischievous. Derb. & Leic. 1817 WILL BRAHAM Gloss. Cheshire (1818), Lungeons, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 Gro. ELIOT F. Holt xxviii, A big lungeons fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 B'ham Daily Mail 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow...a cruel latitude to lungeons players.

Trunger 1 (1922) . called . If I was a real.

Lunger¹ (lv'ŋɔ1). colloq. [f. Lung+-ER¹.] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN Truthf. Wom. in S. Catif. 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids.

1896 Westm. Gaz. 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. Kipelno in Daily Mail 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger² (lv'ndzɔɪ). [f. Lunge v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who lunges.

One who lunges.

1842 Lytton Zanoni II. i, A swifter lunger never crossed a sword.

1887 Daily News 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

† Lungeteyn, a. Also 5 Lontaigne. [ad. OF. loingtain (F. lointain):—popular I. *longitanum, f. longus Lorg.] Distant, remote.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 4190 note, [He] tok his lene at [be] Romayns To wyne londes lungeteyns.

Lungful (lungful). [f. Lung + - Ful.] So much

as will fill the lungs.

1860 Piesse Lab. Chem. Wonders 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 Outing (U. S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfulls

|| Lungi (lungi). Also 7 lung, lunga, longee,

| Lungi (lungi). Also 7 lung, lunga, longee, longi, 7-9 lungee, lungie, lungy, 9 loongee, loonghie, lunggi. [Urdū (Persian) lungi, f. lungi of the same meaning. Cf. Langootty.] A loin eloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 197 A lung or cover to conceale their privy members. 1662 J. Davies tr. Mandelsio's Trav. I. (1669) 49 Some Cotton-cloaths. of those kinds which are commonly called Dosternals, ... Longis, Allegiens, &c. 1668 Freer Acc. E. India 47. 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. 161d. to: The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. 1. xiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 Forrest Voy. N. Guinea 229 Cloth. made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buggess cloth. c1809-10 F. Buchanan Puraniya 111. for The Lunggi... is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 Burnes Trav.

LUNGING.

Bokhara (ed. 2) 1. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. 1882 Caulefello & Saward Diet. Needlework, Loonghie, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1901 Daily Nerves 9 Jan. 3/5 Indian soldiers. wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

Lungie, variant of Longie.

Lunging (londzin), vhl. sh. 1 [f. Lunge v. 1 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 1 1847 Mrs. Gore Cast. in Air xxiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountchanks who are lost without the presence of a plastron against whom they may exercise their lunging.

Lunging (londzin), vhl. sh. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The action of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The continuity of Lunge v. 2 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The continuity of Lunge v. 3 [f. Lunge v. 2 + 1.NG 1.] The control of Lunging of preparation, put the saddle and bride on him fetc.].

attrib. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry v. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longing-ground, a... snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1862 II. Kingely Ravenshee I. iii. 27 The centre of this quad. . is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† Lungis. Obs. Also 6 longis, lungeis, 7 lunges, -eis. fl. 6 lungis. [a. OF. longis: -1. Longinus apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with L. longus long.] a. A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

mongy associated with 1.2. tongus long.] a. A. Along, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer. c 1560 Richardes Missgonus 11. ii. Let sungir [?rcad] lungs, Collier's conjecture] lurke and drudges worke, We doe defie their slaverye. 1572 Hulder (ed. Higgins), Longis or a long slymme, lungurio. 1579 Lyty Eughnes (Arb.) 115 If talle, they term him] a lungs, if short, a dwarfe. 1592 NASHE Summer's Last Will (1600) E.4. No., that there is not, goodman Lundgis. 1611 Blank. & Fl. Kal. Burn. Pestle ii. iii, The foule great Lungeis laid vinner ifully on thee. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lungis, a slim Slow-lack; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungless (lwylies), a. [f. Lung + -less.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.
1606 Sylvestier Du Bartis i. iv. 1. Tropheis 760 A Body heartlesse, lung-less e, tongue-lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 Wilson & Girke Mem. E. Fordes v. 145 The lungless sea slugs. .on which he laboured so much. 1901 Duity Chron. 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

Lungoor, Lungooty, vars. Langur, Langoutt, and the laboured continually shaken by the anties of the lungoors.
† Lungoute. Ohs. Forms: 2-3 languste, 5 Sc. 10 jungoute. [ad. F. Langouste, semi-popular repr. Language 1.1 Augenst.

I(o)ungoute. [ad. F. langouste, semi-popular repr.

[1] Ojungoute. [au. 1. tangenst, sem. 1 5] Locusta.] A locust.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 127 Wilde huni and languste his mete. 1456 Sir G. Have Law Arms (S. T. S.) 29 There come of that reik a maner of bestis callit Lungoutis. Ibid.

† Lungsought. Obs. Forms: 6 long(e).

† Lungsought, Obs. Forms: 6 long(e)-saugh, sought, Sc. lunsaucht, 6-7 long-sought. [f. Lung-disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 Fitzherr. Husb. § 59 An nother maner of sycknesse among bestes..called longe soughte,...ye shal perceyne it by his hoystynge. 1562 Turner Herbal II. 170 The sede [of nettels]..is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. 1579 Langham Gard, Health (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles..is good for..the old pluriste or Longsought. 1508 Trials for Witcheraft in Spatding Club Misc. I. 120 Thow. haillis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsaucht and all ther diseasis.

Lungung, obs. form of Longan.

Lungwort. (lynwynt). For forms see Lung.

Lungwort (wywstt). For forms see Lung and Worr. [OE. lungenwyrt, f. lungen Lung + wyrt Worr.] The English name of various plants. † 1. Hieracium murorum, also called French,

† 1. Hieracium murorum, also called French, Golden Lungwort. Obs.
c 1000 Sax. Leechd. H. 92 Nim. Jungenwyrt seo bip zeolu ufeweard. 1597 [see French a. 5]. 1670 [see Golden a. 10 b]. 1796 [see French a. 5]. † 2. Black Hellebore, Helleboras niger. Obs.
c 1265 Voc. Plants in Wr.-Wülcker 557/27 Eleborum, ellebre, lungwurt. a 1400-50 Stockh. Med. MS. 184 Longwort op elethre of Spanye (Eleborus). c 1450 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 580/2 Eleborus niger, longwort. 1611 Cotgr., Obre, Bastard black Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.
3. The boraginaceons plant Pulmonaria officinalis (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white

(Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung. spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung.

1538 Euvor Dict., Pulmonaria, an herbe callyd Lungworte. 1579 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beats Loongwoort, a handfull of other Loongwoort that serueth for the pot. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury II. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, ... spotted on the upper side. 1787 tr. Linneus' Fam. Plants 1. 100 Pulmonaria (Lung-wort). 1861 Miss Pratt Flower.

Pl. IV. 31. 1882 G. Allen Colours Flowers ii. 49 The lungwort (Pulmonaria efficinalis) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus Mertensia.

1865 Delamer Fl. Gard. (1861) 88 Mertensia Sibirica, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus Pulmonaria, .. is also sometimes styled Forget-menot. 1866 Treas. Bot., Lungwort, smooth. Mertensia.

†4. The Great Mullejn, Verbascum Thapsus; called also Bullock's, Clown's, Cow's Lungwort (see these shs.). Obs.

(see these sbs.). Obs.

1538 TURNER Libellus, Longwort, Verbascum. 1578 LYTE.
Dadoens I. IXXX. 120 Mulleyn is called in. English also...
Longworte. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 246 Myllen or Lung-Vol. VI.

wort with the yellow golden floure. 1607 TOBSELL Four A. Bensts (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lungs, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most present remedy in the World. 1706 PintLins (ed. Kersey), Candelaria, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torchherb, Long-wort, or Mullein. or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (Sticta pulmonacea or

or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (Sticta pulmonacea or pulmonaria), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see Lung 5) and Tree Lungwort (see Tree).

1578 Liver Dodoens in, laxi, 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lungwirt.

1579 Langham Gard, Health (1633) 374 Lyngwort of the Oke... is good for the inflammations & ulcers of the lungs.

1756 Warson in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 857 Lichen pulmonarius arborens sine Pulmonaria arborea,... Lungwort, Oak Lungs.

1785 Martyn Roussean's Bot. xxxii.

(1794) 498 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely.

1861 H. Macaullan Footnets fr. Page Nat. 106 The lungwort (Sticta pulmonaria).

1970 grows, on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

† 6. Angeliea, Archangelica officinalis. Obs.

[The form Imguort does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling longwort perh. indicates a distinct word, f. Long a. But angelica was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 Eliyot Did. s.v. Angelica, Of this herbe be two kindes, one of the gardeyne... an other wilde, named linge worte or longe wurt. 1565 Coopen Thexaurus, Angelica, an hearbe whereof be two kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde: named lingwourt or longewourt. 1706 Punlins (ed. Kersey), Long-wort or longewourt. 1706 Punlins (ed. Kersey), Long-wort or longewourt. 1706 Punlins (ed. Kersey), Long-wort or longewourt. 1718 Dan ey vol. 11, Long-wort.

† 7. Toothwoot, Lathra a Squamaria. Also Clown's Lungwort.) Obs.

1597 Gerambe Herbaltu. (viii. 13°7 Of great Toothwoorth, or Lungwoort, and dovse it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

Lungy (lv n) a. [f. Lung + -v.] Affected with lung-disease.

Lungy (19°11), a. [f. LUNG + -v.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. Alter Devil's Die I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a man preferred... a native doctor. 1899 Pall Matl Mag. Apr. 474, I get to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

Lungy, Lung-yen: see Longie, Longan. **Lunicurrent** [Pā nikwrēnt, a. rare—n. [f. L. lūna moon + Current sk.] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in Webster (citing Bache). Hence in mod. Dicts. + **Luni fic**, a. and sh. Ohs. [f. Luna (sense 2) + -(1)FIC.] a. adj. Producing silver. b. sh. Alch. A substance capable of transmitting other sub-

A substance capable of transmitting other substances into silver.

1678 R. R[cssell]Geber III. II. III. XVI. 207 To ... convert it [sc. argent vive]... into true Solifick and I unlink. a 1693 Urgulari's Rabelais III. II. 414 The Lunlink Trees of Seres.

Luniform (liānifolm a. [f. L. lāna moon: see -Folm. Cf. F. luniforme.] Shaped like the moon; spec. in Nat. Hist. (see quot.)

1826 Kirny & Sp. Entomal. IV. 268 Luniform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† Lunish, a. Obs. rare—!. [?f. Lune ² + -ISH.]

? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. Cockin Divine Blassanes 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

Lunisolar ("\bar{u}\tini\text{is\vec{v}}\tini\text{d\tau}), a. Astr. [f. L. l\bar{u}na moon + Solar. Cf. F. hunisolaire.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or sulting from their combined action. Lunisolar feriod: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively. Lunisolar year: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution

total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. Lunisolar precession: see Precession.

1691 T. H. LLI ACC. New Juneat. p. XXXVII, A New Luni-Solar Vear. a 1727 Newton Chronol. Amended (1728) 15
Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 Dych. Expanson Dict., Lunisolar Period. 1751 Phil. Trans.

XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton. 1792
H. CAVENDISH ibid. LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar. 1795-8 T. MAURICE Hindestan (1820) I. I. II. 81 The lunisolar year. was. found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WHETHAM Roraima XXV. 285 Lunisolar attraction. 1885
Where Chineses Drive 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

+ Tau. "Inst. Astrol. Obs. [f. L. Lüna moon + 187.]

+ Lu·nist. Astrol. Obs. [f. L. lūna moon + -IST.]

Thurnist, Astrot. Obs. [I. Letting moon of the property of the property of the influence of the moon.

1569 J. Sanford Dr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 50 h, She proposition of the property of the proposition of the property of th

Lunistice (liūnistis). Astr. Also 7 lunestice. [as if ad. mod.L. *lūnistitium, f. lūna moon + -stitium a stopping, after solstitium.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which

she reaches this point.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes 43 The Sea conformes to either Lunestice. 1860 in Worcester, and in later Dicts.

Lunitidal, a. [f. L. lūna moon + Tidal.]

Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent

on the moon. Lumitidal interval (see quot.).

1851-9 Whewell in Man. Sci. Enq. 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the limitidal interval calculated therefrom. 1889 Sir R. Ball. Time & Tide 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the limitidal interval.

Lunkah (luŋkă). [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi laŋka, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavery Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Yule

very Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Ynle Hobson-Jobson 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot. 1889 Doyle Sign of Four i, 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

Lunkhead (longkihed). collog. U. S. A blockhead. Hence Lunkheaded., thickheaded, stupil. 1889 A. W. Tourger in Chicago Advance 19 Dec., You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1991 J. A. Rus Making an American 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. Hill. Corrairs 19 Prospecters tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded).

Lunn (lon). rare. Short for Sally Lunx. 1874 Che. Rosserti Sp. Likenesses 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunns.

Lunnite (longith). Min. [named (Lunnit) in 1839 by J. J. Bennhardi after F. Lunn, who had analyzed it: see -1TE.] An obsolete synonym of

pseudomalachite (A. II. Chester).

Lunshin, obs. form of Luncheon.

Lunt [Imt], sb. Sc. Also 6 luntt. [a. Du. lont a match. Cf. Linstock.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. To set lunt to:

to set fire to.

to set fire to,

1550 Acts Pricy Council (1861) III. 89 One cth weight of fyne come powder, demi cth of matches or linites. 1571 R. Ennanty S. J. P. Trans. in Scot. (1866) 132 Some men that was going you the croftis with limits. 1582 8 Hist. James 17 (1862) 152 Ane of thame. I hade a loose limit, quhilk negligently fell out of his hand among the great quantity of poulder. 1706 in Printing (el. Keisey). 1755 Journs of Aunt, the matcheord with which guns are fixed. 1816 Scott Bl. Drearf is, 'If ye step a foot nearer it with that limit, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days... We'll sune see that, said Hobbie, advancing femlessly with the touch. 1828-40 Tytler Hist. Neat. (1864) 111. 237 They. Lidd a train, which was connected with a him, or slow match. 1887 Mentl. Blacearie 57 The limit, was used by the miner. For the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 Crockett Lilae Sunformet xvi. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a bit stick an' set limit to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from

2. Shoke, shoke with hame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour, 1785 luans Halloween xii, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt. Hid. xxviii. Till butter'd so'ns wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steerin. 1865 J. Shaw in R. Wallace Country Schoolm. (1890) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

Tunt, a. [Cf. Da. + lunte lazy (Kalkar).] † a. Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (obs. . b. dial. (See out) 4.825.)

quot, a 1825.

1639 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsem. 303 He will become int, and utterly to have lost his mettle. a 1825 Formy Voc. J. Anglia, Lunt, short; crusty; surly in speech or in

E. Anglia, Lint, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

Tunt (lznt), v. [f. Lunt sh.] a. intr. To smoke, emit smoke, b. quasi-trans. To smoke (a pipe). c. intr. Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. d. trans. To kindle, light up.

1830 D. Vedder in Whitelaw Bb. Sc. Song (1875) 185/2

The carle. was luntin his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. Mackintosi Cottager's Dan. 71 The curling reek was luntin up the lum. 1861 R. Qurn Heather Lintie (1866) 172

Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endearing flame. 1894 Chockett Raiders (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted nway on his cutty pipe.

Lunting, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ing 2.] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 Benss Trae Dogs 133 The luntin pipe, an's sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi'right guid will. 1791 J. Learmont Poems 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin heat Wad ruin a'. 1834 Tait's Mag. 1. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 166 Peden wi' his lang chafts an' luntin 'een. 1895 Crockett Men of Moss Mags 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

|| Lunula (||Wininila"). [L. lünula, dim. of lūna || Lunula (liū niŭlă). [L. lūnula, dim. of lūna

moon.] 1. a. Geom. = Lune 3 1, Lunule 2. † b. (See

1. a. Geom. = LUNE 3 1, LUNULE 2. † b. (See quot. 1712). Obs.

1571 Digges Pantom. n. xiv. Oj, Y° last figure called a Lunula. 1579 — Stratiot. 104 All others as the Lunula. and Hexagonall Battailes. 1700 Wallis in Phil. Trans. XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hith been known. for many Ages. 1712 Desagueless tr. Ozanan's Mech. 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 Roottleder Science ii. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFBD,BGCE, † 2. A satellite. rare - \(^1\). Obs. (Cf. F. lunule.)

1676 GLANVILL Ess. iii. 18 The Ansulæ Saturni, the Asseclæ of Jupiter. By these Lunulæ iis thought that Jupiters distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. a. Nat. Hist. A crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 QUAIN Elem. Anat. 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity for the naill, a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 Cours Birds N. W. 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly

half an inch behind them. 1891 Bril. Med. Irnl. 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient. who had a lumula on each thumbnail only. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 361 A white hand and a furrow at the lumula of the nails.

4. a. Conch. = LUNULE 3. b. Anat. (See quot.). 1835-6 Topn Cycl. Anat. 1. 711/2 The lumula does not occur in every genus of hivalve shell. 1856 Quain's Anat. (ed. 6) III. 240 [In the heart] two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts. . are named Innulæ. 1875 T. HAYDEN Dis. Heart 24 This is the lumula.

Lunular (Wirmin'llax), a. and sb. Geom. Also 6 (es. sh. 2 mod L.) lunulære. [f. LUNULA+AR]

Tunular (1½ mixilar), a and sb. Geom. Also 6 (as sb.; ? mod.L.) lunulare. [f. LUNULA + -AR.]

A. adj. Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Angle, Lunular Angle.. is that formed by the intersection of two carve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 Anderson in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches.. in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. Taxton Proclus I. 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or [etc.]. 1797 Encycl. Bril. (ed. 3) III. 442/2 (Botany) The figure of Similitudes is. Lunular, crescent-shaped, subrotund.

† B. sb. A crescent-shaped figure. Obs.

1570 Dee Math. Prof. a iij b, A perfect Square, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 Diogres Stratiot. 104 Causing them.. to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunulare. 1674 Jeake Arth. (1666) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. Taxlor Proclus II. 44 In lunulars and systroides.

Lunulate [lüminilet], a. Nal. Hist. [a. mod.L. lünulāt-us; see Lunular Arte.] = Lunulare.

Lunulate (Iŭmilielt), a. Nal. IIIst. [a. mod. L. līmulāt-us; see Lunula and -ATE 2.] = Lunulated. 1760 J. Lee Intrad. Bot. ni. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moonshaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 Kirbi & Sp. Entomol. (1818) II. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 Haroy in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. 253 The lifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. Gould Birds Austral. 17. 57 A Innulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1852 Dana Crust. 1. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublateral. 1866 in Grav 1st Less. Bod. Gloss. So Lunulation. a lunular or lunulate spot.

sublateral. 1866 in Gray 1st Less. Bot. Gloss.
So Lunula tion, a lunular or lunulate spot.
1888 P. L. Sclater Catal. Birds Brit. Mns. XIV. 318
Well-marked black lunalations on the breast [etc.].
Lunulated (lin-nin/li-lited), a. [f. asprec. + -ED.]
† 1. Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR a.) Obs.
1705 Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lanalated.
1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v. Leaf, Lunulated leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1772 Forster in Phil. Trans. LX.
412 The throat. blackish, . but mixed with white lanulated spots. 1975 Eny. [Cf. Brit. (ed. 3) Ill. 436/2 The antheræ are lanulated, or shaped like a crescent.
2. Marked with lunulæ or crescent-shaped spots.
1708 Tennant Yourn, fr. Lond. to 1. of Wight (1801) Il.

2. Marked with lunulæ or crescent-shaped spots.

a 1798 TERNANT FORME, F. LOUIL to I. of Wight (1801) II.

73, I saw here the lunalated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse.

1836 Yarrell. Brit. Fishes (1859) II. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head.

1848 J. Gouln Birds Austral. W. 72 Melithreptus Inordatus, Lunulated Honey-cater.

1888 P. L. SCLATER

Catal, Birds Brit. Mus. XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

Lunule lumiul). [a. F. lunule, ad. L. lunula, dim. of lūna moon.]

1. Nat. Hist. A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc.
1828 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 138 Whitish lumules on
the tail-feathers. 1845 Westwood Brit. Moths II. 14 With
two rather slightly marked strige (between which is a white
lanule).
2. Geom. = Lune 3 1. (Cf. Lunula 1 a.)

27. Geom. = 110NE of 1. (Cl. Leavida 13.)
1737 in Balley vol. II. 1817 Collegeore Algebra, etc.
96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 Dr. Morgan Sudget of
Paradoxes 45 This (Porta's Elementa Curvilinearum) is
a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that
it is all about lunules.

3. Conch. The crescent-shaped depression in front

3. Conch. The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULE 4 a) 1842 SOWERBY Conch. Man. (ed. 2) 179. 1851-6 WOODWARD Mollusca 298 Cyprina... umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. Jeffreys Brit. Conchol. II. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE Brit. Mollusks ii. 11. Hence Lunuled a., crescent-shaped. 1863 Reve Land & Freshwater Mollusks 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

Lunulet (lüminlet). Nat. Hist. [f. LUNULA + ET]. A small crescent-shaped mark

+ -ET.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. IV. 286. 1838 Westwood
Entomologist's Text Bk. 278.

Lunulite (lū niŭloit). Geol. [ad. mod.L. lūnu-

Itles (J. Parkinson 1822): see LUNULA and -1TE.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

1845 LVELL Tracy, M. Amer. I. 137 The corals, ingree all generically with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crac. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Luny: see Loony.

+ Lu nyie. Sc. ? Obs. Also 6 longe, lounie, † Lunyie. Sc. ? Obs. Also 6 longe, lounie, 7 leungyie, 9 lunzie, lungie. Var. of Loin sb. 1508 Dunbar Flyting w. Kennedie 121 Lene larbar, lonngeour, baith lowsy in lisk and longe. a 1520 — Poems xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renyie, Evir lascht thame on the lunyie. 1575 R. B. Apins & Virginia iiii b, Vour fatlings are feding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly loanie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. Stuart γοιο-Ser. Disc. 13, 1 saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungyie sike a Skelp. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm.xxii, Broad in the shouthers and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd (1827) 14 He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dumfounder.

Luodic ([lu1ρ/dik), a. Path. rare. [f. Lu-ES, after spasmodic, etc.] Having the characteristics of lues or syphilis.

of lues or syphilis.

1822 Good Study Med. IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks..of luodic blenorrhea, or clap.

Lupaerd, obs. form of LEOPARD.

| Lupanar (hapē'nai). [L. hapānar.] Abrothel.

1864 Daily Tel. 8 Ang., To see...every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. Buchanan in Pall Mall (6.20 Sept., It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

Lupard(e, lupart, obs. forms of Leopard.

Lupe, variant of Loop sb.4

|| Lupercal (l'ā pəskæl), sb. Rom. Antiq. [L. lupercāl, subst. form of lupercāle, neut. of lupercālis pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis vun. vi. 72 He schew him eik, ... he cove, was call Full mony zeris in thair leid Lupercall, . To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour

Z. A testival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also pl. Lupercalia.

1600 Holland Livy 1. v. 5 Even in those daies... was the feastivall pastime Lupercal, used in moant Palatine.

1601 Shaks. Jul. C. in. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercall, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. Dupré. Conform. Anc. w Mod. Cerem. 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Satarnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 Edin. Rev. Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. Ibid. Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

4 h. transf. An oray. Obs.

† b. transf. An orgy. Obs.

1501 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lapercals.

† Lupe rcal, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. lupercalis: see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 Topsell Four J. Beasts (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycaen and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 Blount Glossogr. s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

Lupercalian (liūpəikörliän), a. [f. L. luper-cālia (see Lupercal sb. 2) + -an.] Pertaining to

the Lupercalia. 1884 in Cassell's Encycl. Dict.

Lupiform (liū pifoim), a. Path. [f. Lupus + (1) FORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1890 in J. S. Billings Nat. Med. Dict. 11. 89.

|| **Lupinaster** (lupinæ stor). Bot. [mod.L. lupinaster, f. lupin-us: see Lupine sb. and -ASTER.]
The bastard lupine (Trifolium Lupinaster) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. Leguminosa), 1753 in Chamners Cycl. Supp. (as generic name). 1823 in Crabb; and in later Dicts.

Lupine, lupin (l'ā'pin), sb. Also 5 lupyne.

[ad. L. lupīn-us, lupīn-um.]

1. Any plant of the genus Lupinus (N.O. Leguminosw); in the early quots chiefly L. alons, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes

flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

Bastard Lupine=Lupinaster (Treas. Bot.). Small Lupine, Psoralea Lupinela (ibid.).

c 1420 Pallad, on Husb., 237 Lupyne and ficches slayn, and on their roote Vpdried, are as dongyng, londis boote.
1562 Turner Herbal II. 43 The leues of lupines turne with y's son. 1578 Lyte. Dodoens IV. xxiii. 480 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1. 111 Where. Stalks of Lupines grew (a stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in retarn, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 Mortimer Husb. (1721) II. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. II. EOWARDS ('p Nile xi. 290 Rows of hlossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 Garden II Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. pl. The seed of this plant.

2. pl. The seed of this plant.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XVII. XCV. (1495) 662 Some legamina ben bytter of themselfas Lupines. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 88 pese medicyns ben samwhat more driere: yrios, ... lupines, be rotynes eiber be drie poudre of trees. 21550 Laovo Treas. Health (1585) B v, The Branne of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place letc.]. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 143 There is not a thing more. light of digestion than white Lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. xix. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1870) II. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. Crawford Ave Roma Immort. I. of The old men. sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. attrib.

3. attrib. Tor HOLLAND Pliny (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable, 1841 Browning Pippa Passes ii. Wks. 1896 L 210 Hellward bound. With food for both worlds. Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

Lupine (liū poin), a. [ad. L. lupin-us, f. lupus LUDING (187) poin), a. [ad. 1. Infine-183, 1. Infin

Lupinin (l'ū pinin). Chem. Also ine. [ad. F. lupinine, f. L. lupinines, Lupines sb.: see in.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of Lupinus albus.

1839 URE Dict. Arts, etc., Lupinine. 1865 WALTS Dict. Chem., Lupinin, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained rom lupine-seeds.

Tupinite (l'ir pinoit). Chem. [f. Lupine + -1TE.] = prec. 1839 in Penny Cycl. XIV. 202/2.

Lupoid (l'ir poid), a. Med. [f. Lupus + -01D.]
Of the nature of or resembling Lupus.
1834 J. Houghton in Cycl. Pract. Med. III. 173 An eryspelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1878
T. Bryant Pract. Surg. 1. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

character.

Lupous (14th pos), a.1 [f. L. lup-us wolf + -0U8.]

1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, Inpine.
1840 in Maunder Sci. & Lit. Treas.; and in later Dicts.

2. Med. Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.
1883 PEPPER Elem. Surg. Pathol. 30 Lupous ulcers (vide Lupus). 1897 W. Anderson Surg. Treat. Lupus 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

Lups: see LUBISH Obs.

+ **Lupulated**, a. Obs.—• [f. mod.L. lupul-us hop+-ATE+-ED 1.] Supplied with or containing hops.

1727 Balley vol. II, Lupulated, hopped.

Lupulin (liū piŭlin). Also -ine. [f. mod.L. lupul-us hop + -1N.

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (a 1822).

1826 HENRY Elem. Chem. 11. 332 Linguilin. This name has been given by Dr. 1ves. 10 an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 Eng. Mech. 18 Mar. 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the beat also called hypolitic.

hop; also called *Inpulite*.

1839 URE Dict. Arts, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline.

1893 LELAND Mem. II. 221, I... substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

1829 Togso & Durand tr. Edwards & Vavasseur's Man. Mat. Med. 144 Lapulin powder F. M. (Lupulin 1 part, sugar 2 parts). . Lupulin ontiment [etc.]. 1839 Ure Dict. Arts 107 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lapuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence Lupulinic a., relating to LUPULIN;

Hence Lupulinic a., relating to Lupulin; Lupulinous a. Bot. = Lepuline a.

1845 Cooley Cycl. Pract. Receipts (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline..

may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a luttle line [etc.]. 1866 Treas. Bot., Lupulinous, resembling a head of hops. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 430 The lapulinic or hop glands. 1831 Whitehead Hops 59 Hops are.. collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

Lupuline (lūr pirilain), a. [ad. mod.L. lupulinus, f. lupulus hop.]

Resembling a bunch of hops.

1880 Gray Struct. Bot. 419.

1880 GRAY Struct, Bot. 419.

1880 GRAY Struct. Bol. 419.

Lupulite (liā piālait). Chem. [f. mod.L. lupulus + -1TE.] = LUPULIN 2.
1839 in Penny Cycl. XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANGE Dict. Sci.
etc., Lupulin, the active principle of the hop; it is more
properly called lupulite.

Lupung (liā nā.)

| Lupus (litrybs), [L. = wolf.]

+1. A wolf. Obs.

1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 6 God forwairns you.. To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to

the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lupus, ... a Southern Constellation. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 203/1 Lupus (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or luce.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lupus, the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 Badham Halieut. 42 Sluggish mugils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophous.

[c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 208 Summen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1500 Barbough Meth. Physick 331 Lupus is a malignant vicer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hangry like vnto a woolfe. 1693 Blancard's Phys. Dict. (ed. 2), Lupus, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1318-20 E. Thomson Cullen's Assol. Method. (ed. 2) 333 Lupus: Noti Me Tangere. 1876 Trans. Clinical Soc. 1X. 165 The comparatively rare. sebaceous Lapus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. Anderson Surg. Treat. Lupus 1 Lupus is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

son Surg. Then English Angel Language the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 685 The lipus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in Archives Surg. XI. 52 The lupus scar. Ibid. 53 The form of cancer. is very like lupus cancer. Ibid. 218 Lupus patches.

Lupyne, ohs. form of LUPINE.

Lura (lū°ră). Anat. [mod L. use of L. lūra mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted Hence foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.'

Lural a., pertaining to the lura (Cent. Diet.).

1885 WILDER in N. Y. Med. Trul. 23 Mar. 328 (Cent.)
The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate**, v. Obs.—° [f. L. lurcāt-, ppl. stem of lurcāre, -ārī.] intr. To eat ravenously. Hence

1623 COCKERAM, Lurcate. 1644 Vindex Anglicus 6 (in

list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 2), Lurch ([\$\var{v}_1]\), sb.\tag{1} Also 6-7 lurche, lurtch.

[a, F. lourche (erroneously written l'ourche) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. demeurer lourche, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence fig. to be discomfitted or disap-

pointed.

this game, hence fig. to be discomfited or disappointed.

Obviously related in some way to this Fr. word are early and dial, mod.G. lortsch, lurtsch, lorz, lurz, the name of a game, also as adj. in lurz neerden, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. lorz, lurz (also lerz), mod. Ger. dial. lurz, lurtsch left (hand), wrong, whence MDu. lordsch. The most plausible supposition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. lurz left, wrong, or its derivative lurtsch (cf. linksch from link), was adopted into Fr. as a gaming term (lourche adj.), and that lourche sb. as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a readoption from Fr.]

† 1. A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. Obs.

1611 Cotgr., Lourche, the game called Lurche. 1653 Urquitart Rabelais 1. xxii, 94 There he played. At the lurch, 1656 Earl Mosm. tr. Boccalin's Advis. fr. Parnass. Ixli. (1674) 57 He might account husiness his pastime. instead of Picquet or Lurch. a 1693 Urquitart's Rabelais III. xii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain

tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one player is enormously ahead of the other; often, a 'maiden set' or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at eribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. To save

game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. To save the lurch: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now rare. (? or Obs.)

1598 Florio, Marcio, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 Derker Sev. Sins iv. (Arb.) 32 What by Betting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good daies worke afterwards. 1608—Belman Lond. F 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose hookes are howles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 Urgoham Kabelais II. xii, By two of my tablesmen in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 Gouldman's Lat. Dict. (ed. 3) I, A lurch, duplex palma, facilis victoria. 1742 Hoyle Whist i. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 Goull. Mag. 606 A King!—we're np—I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. Wal-pole Let. 14 Aug. (1858) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1865 Bohn's Haudble, Games III. 83 The game flong whist] consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points;. This is called a lurch. 1876 'Capt. Crawler' Card Players' Man. 18 Lurch (at Long Whist), not saving the double. Ibid. 128 [Cribbage] A lurch—scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one—is equivalent to a double game. 1807 Encycl. Sport I. 120/2 (Bowls) Lurch game, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. † a. A discomfiture. Obs.
1584 Lodge Alarum Cij b, If heereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch. 50 Heart & Right Sovernign 110 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

† b. To grive (a person) the lurch: to discomfit, get the better of. Obs.

the English side.

† b. To give (a person) the lurch: to discomfit, get the better of. Ohs.

1598 E. Guildin Skial. (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her goodman to the Citty, And often threatmeth to giae him the lurch. 1c. 1600 Briefe's Buriall 28 in Kext. Eall. (1871) I.

248 Faire Hellens face gaue Grecian Dames the lurch. 1626 Breton Passail's Madrap (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foole the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

† C. To have (take) on (in, at) the lurch: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. Ohe

thinch.

† C. To have (take) on (in, at) the lurch: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. Obs.

1591 Greene Disc. Coosnage (1592) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile hane you on the lurch anon. 1601
Weever Mirr. Mart. B viij b, Shee.. Sels lyes for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, thaue thee in the lurch. 1615 T. Adams Black Devil 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore.. flatterd this wretch with the paucity of his Sinnes, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. Daniel. Trinarch., Hen. IV, cls., The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'Urfey Pills (1719)
V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

† d. In a person's lurch: in his power. Obs.

1607 R. Clareny Ir. Estienne's World of Wonders 195
Hauing him in his lurch and at his lure. 1641 J. Shutte Sarah & Hagar (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. Goodwin Trial Christian's Growth 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily have cut off his head.

6. To leave in the lurch: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a

e. To leave in the lurch: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. to leave in the lash (see Lash 4s. 14).

1556 Nashe Saffron Waklen 119 Whom .. he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new consens apparence to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurch for him. 1600 Holland Livy 222 The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them,..quit the campe and field. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1.

iii. 764 And though th' art of a diffrent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 119 P6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. 1716 Sourn Scrm. (1842) I. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) I. 357 My Eyes have been leaving me in the lurch again. 1879 Browning Martin Kelph 66 He has left his sweetheart here is the lurch. in the lurch

Browning Martin resp.

14. A cheat, swindle. Obs.

(In our quots, the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. Heywoon Pardoner & Friar (1830) Biv, No more of this wranglyng in my chyrch, I shrewe your hartys bothe for this lurche. a 1550 Image Hypoer. i. in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 432/2 They blered hym with a lurche. 1604 T. M. Black Bk. Eiv, I gine and bequeath to thee. All such Lurches, Gripes, and Squeezes, as may bee wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 Babley in Coryat's Crudities, Fanegyr. Ferses, Briefly, for triall of a religious burch Thou nimbd'st an image out of Brixias Church. ?1616 Charman Hymn to Hermes 63 The have a scape, as well as he a serch, And over take him with a greater larch.

Lurch (lūt), sb.? [f. Lurch v.!]

† 1. An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. Lurch v.! 2.) Obs.

1568 North Gweuara's Diall Pr. iv. vii. 125b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neuertheles. For albee it hee can not bee placed at his ease yet. rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. To lie at (on, upon the) lurch: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. lit. and fg.

his ease yet., rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. To lie at (on, upon the) lurch: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. lit. and fig. 1578

3. Rovos in T. Proctor's Gorg. Gallery, Pref. Perses. The drowsie Drones doo neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Monus minde. 1589 R. Robbs Son Gold. Mirr. (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now layes on lurtch, his faithful friend to spil. 1621 Berton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 29 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many vultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16. Paradox xviii. in Third Collect. Prems (168) 25 Or II—, that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 Golds. Nash Wks. (Globe) 548/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. Kennedy W. Wirt I. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young. Lurch (Tott), sd.3 [Of obscure origin.

The word app. occurs as the second element of lee-lar. hes in the first quot below, for which later nautical and other diets, substitute lee-lurches, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older lee-latch, in the word of command have a care of the lee-latch, in the word of command have a care of the lee-latch, which prob. contains Laten sb.? 11 seems possible that lurch originated in the compound lee-larch, an alteration (by association with Lucus sb.? 3) of lee-larch, for lee-latch, which prob. contains Laten sb.? Lee-larch, and alternation of the sense development of, the etymological note on List sb.? 1.

1. (Orig. Naul.). A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. to give a lurch.

1. (1769 Falconer Diet. Marine, Lee-larches, the sudden

a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. to give a lurch.

[1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine, Lev-lurches, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to be ward in a high sea.] 1819 Byron Juan II. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick. 1843 Behuven & Fireside Stor. 35 The heavy lurch, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. Grant Adv. Alde-de-C. I. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 Berno-Gould the the whole party would be upset. 1863 Berno-Gould the read of 56 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 Berno-R. Rice Gold. Butterfly i, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1901 Speaker 6 Apr. 10-2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. U. S. A propensity, penchant, leaning.
1854 Mar. Cummis Lamplighter xv. 92 She has a nateral lurch for it [learning], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. Philles in E. S. Phelps Memoir (1801) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

Lurch ([Dit]], v.! [app. a variant of Lurk 2. The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between birch and birch.

it is not analogous to that between birch and birk, church and kirk, beseach and seek, etc., where the OE. form has umlaut. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of FORESTALL v., but has perh. been influenced by Lurch sb.1 or v.2]

sense somewhat resembles that of Porestallo v. 2.3 but has perh. been influenced by Lurch sh. 10 v. 2.3 t. 1. intr. To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. Forestall v. 1.) Also, ? to avoid company, ? to sulk. Obs. c. 1420 Chron. Filod. 1377 ben come be sexisten to serche be chirche, ... & sey hem in an hyron bere so lorche. 1570 Levins Manip. 190/33 To Lurche, latitare. 1575 R. B. Apins & Virginia E. jb, Then gallope to see where her father doth lurche. 1598 Siaks. Merry W. H. ii. 26, 1 my selfe. . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 220 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she loures, When he is sad she singes, or laughes it out by houres. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Il 'ks. II. 11/1 There's a crue of Thieues that prie and lurch, And steale and share the linings of the Church. 1632 Brown. Novella II. ii, I'le turne you off.. To lurch i' th' night betwixt eleaven and two To rob and drown for prey. a 1677 Barrow Serm. xxviii. Whs. 1687. I. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravening for prey. 1692 R. L'Estrange Fables xii. 12 while the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 Somes ville Dainty new Ballad 14 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slily fix'd his dart. 1749

FIELDING Tom Jones VI. x, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 POTTER Dict. Cant (1795), Lurch, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).
1824 BYRON Jran XVI. IXXX, Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1856 'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports 1. 111. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 155 [Greyhounds.] Remember that too much knowledge or cleveness soon leads to lurching. 1897 Encycl. Sport 1. 210/1 Lurching, of the greyhound; running canning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. trans. To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob.

Obs. exc. arch.

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at

profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheal, rob. Obs. exc. arch.

1530 Palsgr. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at mente with eatynge to hastyly, je brifte. Syt nat at his messe, for he wyll lurtche you than. 1568 Arr. Parker Corr. (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour he a mean that Jugge only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 Tusser Hush. xxiii. (1878) 61 Voong colts with thy wennels together go serue, least lurched by others they happen to sterue. 1592 Greene Def. Comy Catch. (1859) 18 Was not this an old Conycatcher. that could lurtch a poore Conny of so many thousands at one time? 1604 Mindleton Father Hubburd's Talcs Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating bowlers, they lurched me of two of my best limbs. 1607 Silves. Cor. II. ii. 105 And in the brunt of seuenteene Battailes since, He lurcht all Swords of the Garland. 1609 B. Jonson Stil. B'om. v. iv, You have lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 180 Scott Lady of L. v. v. And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

+3. To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food) hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. FORESTALL v. 2.) Obs.

c1550 Disc. Common Wal Eng. (1893) 22 Ve lurched some of the coyne as sone as everye perceived the price of that to be enhaumed. 1568 V. Skinner Mon/anus' Inquisition 39 b, Some of ye meat which he had lurched from the prisoners. 1587 Tubbers, Trag. T. (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurch this yielding heart. 1599 Broughton's Let. viil. 28 Bel his priests pinilly lunched the viands, which were suppo-ed to be denoured by the Idell. 1613 F. Robarts Rev. Gosp. Title-p., The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1622 Racon Ess., Building (Arb.) 348 Too farr

own ambitions ends to lurch a Crown.

† b. absol. Obs.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 66 The Sonne could scarce refraine from biting out his Fathers throate-boule, when he saw him swallow downe a bit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid III. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 Br. Halt. Chr. Moder. 1. xi. 104 Wherein had he been a thiefe, if he had not.. meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To eatch (rabbits) by means of lurchers, 1727 MATHER Ving, Man's Companion 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see LURCHING vbl. sb. 12].

5. Comb.: † lurch-church (see quot.); † lurchline, 'the line of a fowling net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); †lurch-

pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); † furchman (nonce-wd.), a pilferer.

1578 Mirr. Mag, Harold xii, Let hym go beate the bushe, I and my men to the lurche line will steale, And plack the Net. 1603 Ebeton Mad World (Grosart 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men then Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they have no more honesty, then they may well away withall. c1700 DE LA PRYME Hist. Holy Trin. Ch. Hull 321 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never ... instituted ... our law gives him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church.

to which he was never.. instituted.. our law gives him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church. **Lurch** (lōutf), v.² [f. Lurch sb.¹]

1. trans. To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes hy a specified number or proportion of points. (See Lurch sb.¹ 2.)

c 1350 [implied in Lurching vbl. sb.²]. 1678 Butler Hud. III. it. 1662 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-gammon. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Lurched, beaten at any Game. 1766 Footh Minor 1. Wks. 1799 1. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick, by the baron, my dear. 1763 Hovle Piquet 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Vounger-hand. 1785 Gross Dict. Vulgar Tongue s.v. Lurch, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurched. 1830 R. Hardle Hoghe made Familiar 61 [Cassino.] Lurched, is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

b. fig. To defeat. ? Obs.
a 1716 South Serm. (1744) Xf. 289 He will be lurched in that that admits of no after-game or reparation. 1829 Examiner 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurched the week before last.
2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive, ? Obs.

before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. ? Obs.

a 1651 C. Love in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxii. 10 How
many have riches served as Absalom's nule served her

61-2

master, whom she lurched, and left .. hanging. 1692 SOUTH Serm. (1697) I. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 BALLEY vol. II, Lurching, leaving a Person under some embarrassement. 1791 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Apol for Kings Moral, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. BARRETT Setting Sun II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, .. having been lurched by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurched generals in her time.

Lurch (löxt), v.3 (Orig. Naul.) [f. Lurch sb. 3]

1. intr. Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to leave suddenly over to one side: to move with

lean suddenly over to one side; to move with

lurches.

1833 MARBYAT P. Simple xv, We heeled over so much when we lurched, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. Cobbold Marg. Catchfole xx. II. 50 The boat lurched through the breakers like a log. 1866 Neale Sequences & Hymns 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 Speaker 9 Sept. 601/1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea. fig. 1858 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. v. ii. (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company. made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction as e.g. a person staggaring.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering, 1851 ΤηΑΚΕΒΑΝ Humourists v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL Fresh Gleanings 16 My London beaver... lurched over and fell among them. 1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl. 1. 263 The dogs lurched violently forward. 1879 Howells L. Aroostook ii. 12 These men lurched in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

Turcher¹ (lɔ̄'utʃəɪ). Also 6 lorcher, 8 lireher. [f. Lurch v.l + erl 1. In early Dicts. often used to render L. lurco glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

ctymological connexion.]
+1. One who 'lurches' (see Lurch v.1 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a

statis others of their tair share of 100d; hence, a glutton. Obs.

[[1440]: see Lurkerl 3.] 1530 Palsgr. 241/1 Lurcher an exceeding enter, galiffie. Ibid. 500/2 Se howe he crammeth in his meate lyke a lurcher, 1591 Lvir. Endimion 11. ii, Is not lone a lurcher, that taketh mens stomacks away that they cannot eate, their Spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 Middleton Mad World v. i. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up nll from you. 1616 Boys It's. (1620) B21 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pillers or filehes in a mean fashion; a petty thief swindler rough.

2. One who pillers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 98 Ve but thorowe falce larchers And vnthryfty abhey lobbers. To powe folke lytell they a forde.

1631 Holland Pliny 1, 450 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselues for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people. . is more.. than any poor mortal could bear.

1714 Gay Trivia Intelligence of the following the files.

1831 Trellands Adv. Tounger Son 1,72 This Caledonian lurcher. . had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 Morn. Advert. 3 Apr. (Farmer). It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious

on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lurcher, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1700-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1792) I. 190 Some .. with outward bravade, .. went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 Foote Colemers in. Wks. 1799 H. 172, I thought that I had detected love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 Scott Ld. of Islev. v. xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach To this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 Paily. News 7 June 2/7 The prisoner.. said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheepdog or collie and the grey hound; largely used by poachers for catching harcs and rabbits.

1668 Wilkins Real Char. II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds. Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. To Rdr., Why should the ears of all.. he dinn'd.. as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcais, vernine and Lurchers? 1675 Lond. Gaz. No. 1053/4 Lost..., a Pied Dog.. somewhat shapt like a Lurcher. 1688 R. Holme Armonry I. 185/1 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is.. in shape like the Grey-hound. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece II. i. 304 The Lircher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Grey-hound. 1819 Scott Ivanhoe i, A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastift, half grey-hound. 1844 Field 9 June 813/2 The usual lurcher is between the grey-hound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. slang. A bumbailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. Ansswoath Jack Sheppard ii, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a hystander.

Lurcher? arme. [f. Lurch v., 4 - en l.] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 Besant & Rice Celia's Arb. 1. ii. 164 The most lopsided and larcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

Lurching, vbl. sb.1 [f. Lurch v., 4 - en l.]

The action of Lurch v.1

The action of Lurch v.1

The detion of Lurch v.1

The detion of Lurch v.1

1. † a. The forestalling of others of their food (obs.), b. Pilfering, stealing.

1573 Tysser Husb. Isxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no striuing at all, lest one go without and another haue all. 1611 Cutga, Fortraction, a lurching, purloyning; withdrawing, 1616 Boys Wks. (1629) 844 Is not. the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurchers.

1798 Sporting Mag. XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. Comb.: † lurching-place, a lurking place.
a 1656 Usshea Ann. vi. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

when assaulted. **Lurching**, vbl. sb.² [f. Lurch v.² + -ING ¹.]

The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, esp. whist, The gaining piquet, etc.

of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng'l. 1763 HOVLE Piquet 125. The lurching of your Adversary... is so material that [etc.]. 1767 Coutossieur No. 60 (ed. 5) 11. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching,...finessing,...and getting the odd

Lurching, vbl. sb.3 [f. Lurch v.3 + -ing l.]
The action of Lurch v.3

1852 Pressper Fourn. Iceland 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 Em. Marshatt. Troub. Times 11. 244, 1 had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse. Lurching, ppl. a. [f. Lurch v. 1 + -1NG 2.] + 1. Given to or characterized by forestalling

+1. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. Obs. 1577 Stanyhurst Descr. Irel. Ep. Ded. in Holinshed, Loath also in lurching wise to forstall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietile repair to my usuall studies. 1619 Dennion Heavenly Bang. 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest glues none to others, but retains alto himself. 1620 Venner Via Recta viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces... abandon, as ... acceptable onely to burching and deutoning Bellygods. 1655 tr. Com. Hist. Francion x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimmers who would rob me of all my moverables.

2. Of a dog (see Lurch v.1 1, 1 b, 4; the sense

2. Of a dog (see Lurch v.¹ 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quots. is uncertain).

1613 Uncasing of Machivil's Instr. 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 Scott Redgauntlet let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant.. began to cock his tail. 1871 Daily News 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a waggon.

3. Lurking, 'sneaking'.
1657 K. W. Conf. Charac., A Baily (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lerching knavery. 1865 S. Evans Bro. Fadian 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

Turching, ppl. a.² [f. Lurch v.² + 1NG².] In senses of Lurch v.² a. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. b. Given to deceiving, perfidious.
1604 T. M. Black Iki, in Middleton's W. K. (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came 1 with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 Vans. & Cheber Proc. Hush. i. 17 A married Woman may.. throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

Lurching, ppl. a.³ [f. Lurch v.³ + 1NG².]
That lurches or leans suddenly over.
1884 'Hugh Conway' Called Back 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. Lascelles Falconry (Ladm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds, .. the bawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 Daily News 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 Blackw. Mag. June 751/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence Lurchingly adv.
1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. iv. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1854 II. Melville Whale xx. 142 Ahab lurchingly paced the planks.

Lurck (e, obs. form of Lurk.

Lurck (e, obs. form of Lurk.

Also a. 4 lourdeine, 4-5 lordein, 4-6 lordevn(e.

Lurdan (lordán), sb. and a. Obs. exc. arch.
Also a. 4 lourdeine, 4-5 lordein, 4-6 lordeyn(e, lurdayne, -eyn(e, 4-6, 9 lurdane, 4, 7 lordan, 4, 7, 9 lourdan, 4-8 lurden, 5 lorden, 5-6 lurdayne, -eyn(e, 4-6, 5). 4, 7, 9 lourdan, 4-8 lurden, 5 lorden, 5-0 lurdayn, lordayne, 5-8 lordane, 6 lurdon, lordenne, lourdaine, -yne, 6-7 lurdein(e, lourdan(e, -en, 7 lurdain(e, lur-daine, lourdin, lordant, 9 Sc. lordoun. β. 6 Lorde Dane, -Dene, lor-Dane, 7 Lord-Dane, Lur-Dane.
[a. OF. lourdin, f. lourd heavy: see Lourd.
The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]
A. sb. A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or alurse implying either dullness and incapacity.

or abuse, implying either duliness and incapacity,

or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. FEVER-LURDEN.)
a 1300 Cursor M. 13660 'Herd yee bis lurdan,' coth bai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai.' c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) g Sibriht bat schrew as a lordan [AF. lers] gan lusk, A suynhird smots he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 Barbota Bruce v. 108 For thar within wes a tratour, A fals lurdane, ane losengeour. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Sum of hem bebe thevis & some lurdaynes. 1529 Rastell Pastyme (1811) 131 These Danys before were so prond, yt they kept the husbondmen lyke vyleyns; ...the husbondmen called them Lorde Dane, which word now we use in ohprohrye, callynge hym yt we rehuke Lurdayn. 1603 H. Ckosse Vertues Commo. (1878) 126 Some lur-daines that haue wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisedome to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 Micron Reform. 11. Wks. 1851 111. 44 Lourdan, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 Ransax Fair Assembly xviii, These Inrdanes came just in my light. 1820 Scott Abbot iv, I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and sha eysess. 1865 Kingslev Herew. v, Next to them by chance sat a great lourdan of a Dane.

Comb. 1607 R. Clarew] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders 14 Larden-like loutishnesse.
b. tarely applied to a woman,

b. rarely applied to a woman,

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vi. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen].. quham weill 5e ken.

¶ c. With allusion to the supposed etymology:

.

¶ c. With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 Mar Martine 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lordanes, with coine to cram their chests. 1690 Consid. Raising Money 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a LordDane into every one of our Families.

B. adj. Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.
c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi. (Baptista) 632 3et he, bat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine ill a lurdan las. 1582 Munday Eng. Rom. Life iv. 29 Whereby the lazie lurden Friers that keepe the Church gettes more ritches. 1791 J. Learmont Poems 32 Lurdane Sloth O'ercoups them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. Tennant Papistry Stornid (1827) 122 If I'se na soon exhibit sticket. This braggin' lordonn loun. 1859 Tennyson Ettarre 436 In one [pavilion]. droned her lurdane knights.

Hence † Lurdanry, Tascality.
1513 Douglas Æncis vin. Prol. 9 Leis, lurdanry, and lust ar our laid sterm.

ar our laid stern.

Lurde, variant of Loyrd a.

+ Lurdge, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Cf. lurgy (dial.), lazy (E. D. D.).] trans. To indulge in laziness, c 1580 Jeffere Eughears v. iv. in Archiv Stud. new. Spr. (1897), It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my wery boanes.

+ Lure, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 lyre, 2-4 lere, 3 leore, 3-4 lire, 3-5 lure(ii), (4 luere, lur). [OE. lyre masc.:—OTeut. type *luzi.z, f. root *lus- (:leus- :laus-) to lose: see Leese v.] Loss, either the action or process of losing or what is either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also to bring to lure, to lie in lure.

to lie in lure.

c 1000 Eleper Collog. in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Mid lyre ealra binga minra. c 1150 Voc. ibid. 540/31 lactura, lure. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 Pa wolde god 3efyllan and 3einniam bone lere pe foi loren was, of þan hefenlice werode. c 1200 Ormins 5667 Whatt mann se itt iss þatt wepeph her Forr lire off eorphike nhhte. a 1250 Orol & Night. 1151 Thu singst agen eizte lure. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1083 Him þozte it was a gret lere [C. lure] to al is kinedom. a 1327 in Rel. Ant. 1. 263 On blac hors ryden other seon, That wol luere ant tuene buen. 13.. Gava. & Gr. Knt. 355, 1 am þe wakkest, 1 wot, and of wyt feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, quo laytes þe soþe. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2241 Ouer lukes all lures to the last ende, What wull falle. Ibid. 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe prinse!

Lure (liūs1), \$b.2 Also 5-6 leure, 6-7 lewre, 7 luer, lewer. [a. OF. leurre, loerre, loire = Pr. loire, cogn. w. lt. logoro bait; prob. of Teut.

7 luer, lewer. [a. Of. teurre, werre, wire-Pr. loire, cogn. w. lt. logoro bait; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MIIG. luoder, mod. G. luder bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their

hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawk of the lure*: see HAWK 5b. 1.

fed. Hawk of the lure: see Hawk sh 1.

1440 Proup. Parr. 317/2 Lure for hawkys, lurale. 1530
PALSGR. 239/1 Leure for a hauke, levere. 1575 Turber.
Faulconie 146 Fasten a pullet unto your leure and goe apart. 1592 Shars. Ven. & Ad. 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 Latham Falcony (1633) Words of Art expl., Lver is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II, c. 4 Rates Inwards. Lewers for Hawkes the peece js. iniid. a 1682 Sir T. Browse Tracts 116 Though they fold Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. c.1704 Paton Henry & Emma 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 Cary Dante, Inf. xvii. 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 Spectator 1 Nov. 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress. 1881 Macm. Mag. XLV. 39 First the hawk. is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to count to the lure.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to

come to the lure, rare.

1615 LATHAM (tittle) Falcoury; or the Faulcons Lure, and

Cure. Phrases. To alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to (the or one's) lure, etc. Often fig.

come, stoop to (the or one's) lure, etc. Often fig. come, stoop to (the or one's) lure, etc. Often fig. † Also at one's lure (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so † to gain to one's lure.

c 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 42 This false theef... Hadde alway hawdes redy to his bond, As any hauk to lure in Engelond. — Manciple's Prot. 72 Another day he wole peranenture Reclayme thee, and bryinge thee to lure. 1390 Gower Conf. II. 11 Bot yit hire liketh noght alyhie Upon no lure which I caste. 1430-40 Lydg. Bochas v. xxxiv. (1534) 14th p. After this ... Came Jugnrtha yi manly man to lure. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised ... To love you best ... Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1582 T. Watson Centure of Love xlvii, In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoake, In time all haggred Haukes will stoope the Lures. 1587 Golding De Mornay xi. 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoope to thy lure. 1599 T. M[ouper] Silk-voormes 52, I leaue to tell how she doth poison cure... What canckars hard and wolfes be at her lure, 1611 Markitam Country Content. 1. v. (1663) 30 After your Hawks are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 Shr T. Browner Relig. Med. 1. § 10, I teach my hazgard and unreclaimed Reason to stoope unto the lure of Faith. 1653 Holcokort Procepius 1. 30 This mayd Antonina, by much soothing ... at last gained to her lure. 1664 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 614 The Rosycrucian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1t. 11. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Luer. 1688 [see Lure v. 2]. 1742 Somerville Field Sports 14 A dochle Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 Shelley Peter Bell vii. ii,

A friend of ours—a poet: fewer Have fluttered tamer to the lure Than he. 1865 SWINBURNE Foems & Ball., Gard. Proserpine 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. Her. A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points

lnre, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. In luré: see quot 1828-40.

1572 Bossewell Armorie n. 132 b, The fielde is de Azure, two winges iointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 Guillin Heraldry v. i. (1660) 384 Three pair of Wings joyned in lewer. 1828-40 Berry Encycl. Her. I. Lure,... Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards... are said to be in Lure. 1868 Cussans Her. (1883) 117. 1883 M. 4, Q. 23 June 484/2 Northern California... Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field jetc.). field [etc.].

3. (orig. fig.) Something which allures, entices,

or tempts.

or tempts.

c 1385 Chaucer L. G. IV. 1371 Hybsip., Thou madest thyn recleyining and thyn luris To ladyes. c 1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 410 He had dispendith out of mesure Shal tast a-none pouertes bitternesse; ffoole largesse is ther-to a verray lure. 1528 Lyndpsay Dreme 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the verray luris. 1635 R. Holton Conf. Aft. Consc. 276 To hold out.. as a prize and Lure, the freenesse of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 Milton P. R. 11. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 Smollett Regicide 1. i. (1777) 68 emained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 Stielley Alastor 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. a 1832 Mackintosi Rev. 1688, Wks. 1846 H. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention. to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. 1902 Contemp. Rev. Sept. 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured;

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in Angling a more general term than bait, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat. a 1500 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lure, .a Bait. 1859 Mark Lemon Christm. Hamper (1860) 86 The barber .. whose bow-windowed shop .. is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. Francis Angeling v. (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 Stevenson Inlant Voy. 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 Blackw. Mag. Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something .. different .. from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

*D. Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (fg.).
1463 G. Ashny Prisoner's Reft. 269 Poems (E. E. T. S.) o
Was ther enyr lord so gret and so sure, .. That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble. 1719 D'Urere Pills (1872) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. 1870 Diskaell Lathair xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness.
1872 Browning Fifthe iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

5. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: fg. strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

5. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: fig.

any alluring cry.

1653 Milton Hirelings (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over.

1811 W. R. SPENCER Peems 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—

2015 1814 1816. a mother's voice.

a mother's voice.

6. attrib, as lure-bait, -bird, -fish, -owl.

1777 Hoole Comenius Vis. World (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds, 1869 Brownste: Ring & Bk. vn. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. Goode Anim. Resources U. S. 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

Exhib. Catal. 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented nooks from Alaska.

**Lure*, \$b.3 Obs.*, cxc. \$Sc. (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. Yure a., ON. figr.] The udder of the cow and other animals. \$c1500 Lacv \(\text{IVyl Bucke's Test.} \) (Copland) a iij, For the thrid course of the hucke. The potage Mogets and Nowmbleis stued... bake dowcetts and tendreus, and the liner rostid, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

**Lure* (|\text{Iw}1|), \$sb.4 techn. Also looer, lewer. [Shortened from Velure.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

**1848 Simmons Dict. Trade, Lever... a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Looer, Lure.

**Lure* (|\text{Iw}2|), \$sb.5 Also loor. [ad. Da. and Norse lur, ON. lilor. Cf. Shetland looder-horn.]

A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

Norse lur, ON, lilor. Ct. Shetland looder-horn.]

A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 Hr. Martineau Feats on Fiord ix. (1841) 217 She..

took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle..and stole away.

1877 Burrough Bird's & Poets (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

Lure (1991), v. Also 6 leur, 6-7 lewre, 7 lewer. [f. Lure sb.2; cf. F. leurrer (OF. loirrer).]

1. trans. To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

1. trans. To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

21385 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. 1562 J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis Ess. 11, XXXV. (1631) 83 A Faulkoner would not have lured it. 1611 Markham Country Content. 1. V. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured. 1828 Sir J. S. Senricht Hawking 17 The falconer. should always hallow when he is luring.

2. intr. To call to a hawk while casting the lure. 1530 Palsgr. 616/1, 1 lure, as a falconer dothe for his haulke. 1575 Turber. Faulconrie 117 Take the lewre., and cast it about your heade crying and leuring adoud. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† b. To call loudly. Obs.

+ b. To call loudly. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 23g This boy lured for him & called Simo. 1607 Torsell Foury, Beasts (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a lerrible noise to affright the Swine. 1626 Bacon System & 250 H you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1626 Yests Scogin (Hazl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him this horsel.

+ c. To call at contemptuously. Obs.

Scogn (Hazl.) of At ast Scogn did lower and whoop to him this horse!

+ c. To call at contemptuously. Obs.

1693 J. H. in Dryden's Juvenal x. 5 He's mocked and lur'd at by the giddy Crowd.

+ 3. trans. To train (a hawk) to come to the lure.

1486 Bk. St. Albans Div. Theys be hawkes of the towre: and ben both Ilurid to be calde and reclaymed. 1530 Palsgr. 616/t Lure your haulke betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 Tubrenew. Faultonire 129 When you woulde lure him, give him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. vin. 44 Ich am nat lured with love, bote outh lygge vider hombe. e1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3069 Only Fe richesse ber-to hem lurith. 1447 Boreshman Symtys (Roxb.) 14 Hyrbewte sosore dede lure Hysherte. a 1547 Surrey from the Tatle's Misc. (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yeres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 Milton P. L. n. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes. Lar'd with the smell of infant blood. 1688 Crowne Darius in. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 406 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lur'd Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. a 1763 Surreynor. Elegies xxi 27 Expense, and art, and toil united strove; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J. Next. Bro. Yonathan III. 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. a 1839 Pranty Proms (1864) I. 119 But go and lure the midught cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. 1855 Macarlay Ilist. Eng. xx. IV. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W Watt Aberdeen & Burff x. 250 By a feint. Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

b. To entice to come down by a call.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Ilist. (1776) VI. 134 The dacks flying in the air are often lured down . by the loud voice of the mallard.

† 5. intr. To set a trap for (another). fig. Obs. a 1591 H. Smith Serm. (1614) 423 Vet Pail lured for

mallard.

† 5. intr. To set a trap for (another), fig. Obs. a 1591 H. Smith Serm. (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he sues to the people. When he had caught the king, he spied his net for the people.

Lure, obs. Sc. f. liefer, compar. of LIFF a., dear. 1728 RAMSAY Tit for Tat 31 Yd lure be strung Up by the neck.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAV Dione II. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lur'd lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

Lureful (baouful, a. rare. [f. Lune sh.2 +

-FUL.] Alluring, Hence Lurefully adv. 1887 G. Merchully Ballads & P. 39 Lureful is she, bent for folly. 1891 — One of our Cong. H. xi. 267 His wreck, ... winked lurefully when abandoned. Ibid. 111. v. 88 Her voice

was lurefully encouraging. **Lurement** (liūsument', rare. [f. Lure v.1+

Lurement (Nustiment', rare, [f. LURE 21,1 + MENT.] Allurement.

1592 Wyrley Annorie 155 No luerments wrought my constant mind to faile, 1825 Hood in Blacken, Mag. XVII.

716 For vengeance 1 did it,... Without that, futurity lurements had none, 1898 H. Calderwood Hume viii. 145 She, feeling the lurements of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

Lurer ([hiero]), [f. Lure v. + -er.]. One who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

Lurer ² ([lūə'rəɪ). [f. Lure sb.\frac{1}{2} + -ER \frac{1}{2}] One
who smoothes felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 Instr. Census Clerks (1885) 75. Hatter, hat-manufactures. Fielt Hat Making: . Lurer.

Luresome, a. [f. Lure v. + -some.] Alluring.
1889 Ilarjer's Ilag. Jan. 175/2 Beneath a woman's tongue
. The subtlety its luresome lodging hath.

Lurg ([lūɪg]. local. [? Cf. Lug sb.\frac{1}{2}] A British
marine worm used for hait; the white-rag worm,
1880 Autrim & Dovan Gloss. Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk,
whitish, very active sea-worm used for hait. 1882 Cassell's
Nat. Ilist. VI. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [Veplutus
cæca], is common on the British shores, and varies from six
to ten inches in length.

† Lurgg. Sc. Obs. [repr. Gael. cù luirg (cù

† **Lurgg**. Sc. Obs. [repr. Gael. cù luirg (cù dog, luirg gen. of lorg track).] Lurgg dog; a bloodhound.

2.1605 in Reg. Priv. Council Scot. VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurge dogges kept, one or moe, ...for following of pettie stouthes.

Lurid (liuerid), a. [ad. L. lurid-us pale yellow,

wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of huc. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lurid, pale, wan, black, and blew.
1658 Phillips, Lurid, pale, wan, of a sallow colour.
1659 Cokane Elegy Eliz. Repington Poens 76 A lurid paleness
sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteons body in.
1746 Collins Ode to Fear 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the
lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare.
1822-34
Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease
like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and
greenish cast of the skin. Ibid. 496 Lurid papulous scall.
1874 SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece (1898) 1, i. 13 A leaden
glare, makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 Thomson Britainia 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1865 Wordson. Waggour 1. 167 Save that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helmcrag—astreak half dead, A hirring of portentous red.

1818 Scort Itt. Midt. vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. Irving Astoria 1. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 Black Green Past. xxvii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1878 Siewart & Tait Unscen Univ. ii. § 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said hyperbolically of the eyes, countenance, etc.

ctc.

1746 T. Seward Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism 55
The prating Grandame. His Lips. with lustral Juices arms
From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms [= urentes oculos inhibere perita, Pessius tt. v. 35]. 1826 Disraelt Viv. Grey
In. vi, The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. 1852 Mrs.
Stone Uncle Tom's C. xxxviii. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1866 Hawthorne Marble Faun
xix. (1870) I. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. fig. (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in plur, to cast or throw a

comotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. to cast or throw a lurid light on (a subject).

1850 Kingst ex Alt. Locke iv, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. 1865 Dickens Mnt. Fr. in. iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. Date Disc. Spic. Occ. viii. 274 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the per-secution. 1899 F. T. Bellen Lee Log Scarcarf 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its larid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy hower or yellows

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellow-

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellow-ish-brown colour. † Applied spec, to plants of the order Litridae of Linneus (see quots. 1822-34).

1767 W. Harte Christ's Par, Sovier 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with poisnous stains. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) II. 587 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. Phil. IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 Know & Sp. Entomal. IV. 281 Lurid, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 Linney Introd. Pot., ed. 3) 478 Lurid; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 Henstow Piet. Int. Trins, Lurid, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. 1871 Dawns Desc. Amn II. Sii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. 1871 W. A. Leighton Lichenflora 400 Ardellar depressed, lurid, dark-purplish. Illence Luridly adv., Luridness. 1131 Balier vol. II, Luridness, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795-7 Southey Min. Poems Poet, Wes. II. 210 Yon cloud that rolls luridly over the hill Is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 Hissy Poems 13 Luridly Coursed the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 Spectator 20 Aug. 957/1 The writer has deliberately... softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture. Lurido-. Used in Bot. as quasi-Latin combining form of lūridus LURID.

1871 W. A. Leighton Lickenflora 51 Lurido cinerascent. Prid. 222 Lurido-fucescent. Ibid. 288 Lurido-whitish.

Lurido.. Used in Bot. as quasi-Latin combining form of livridus LURID.

1871 W. A. Leighton Lichenflora 51 Lurido cinerascent.

1872 W. A. Leighton Lichenflora 51 Lurido cinerascent.

1874 Roord Fire v. in various senses.

1874 Boord Eren. Health cook. 100 It may come by lewrynge, halowynge, or great cryeng. 1857 Tottel's Misc.

(Arb.) 269 My luryng is not good, it liketh not thine care.

1896 Willober Anisa (1880 137 Trisse vp your lures, your luring is in vaine. 1603 Breton Dial. Pith 4 Pleas.

(Grosart 7.1 Tyring of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and hollowing. 1634 Heywoop Lanc. Witches 1.

WKS. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

Luring, 2bl. sh. 2 techn. [f. Lure sh. 4 + 1NG 1.]

The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 Bril. Med. 7rdl. No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'... The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

Luring, ppl. a. [f. Lure v. + -1NG 1.] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 Satir. Peems Reform. xxii. 24 Ane luiring bait fond fischis to wirk tene. 1575 Turnery. Fantourie 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bels. 1583 Leg.

1875 Myrley Armoric, Ld. Chandos 30 Vet near vincaught the luring fruit doth stay. 1842 Manning Serm. vii. (1848) 1.

101 Some high and luring offer. 1863 1. Williams Baptistery 1. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on. 1869 Browning Ring & Br. x. 724 Fowlers. eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

Luripup, variant of Lielfoop.

Lurk (151k), sh. 1 [f. Lurk v.]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase on the lurk. Cf. Lurk f. 2.

1820 Life & Death 7. Wilson (Farmer), Like Reynard

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase on the lurk. Cf. Lurken sh. 2. 2.

1829 Life & Death J. Wilson (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. slang. A method of fraud.

1851 Maynew Lond. Labour I. 363 The 'dead lurk'... is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. Ibid. (1861) II. 51 Thus initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1864 Slang Dict., Lurk, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 Brine in Ribton-Turner Vagrants & Vagrancy (1887) 642 The 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. dial. A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. Lurk v. 1 b.

† **Lurk**, sh.² Obs. Some plant; ?=Lurkydish.
1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Lurke an herbe. **Lurk** (lɔ̃ık), v. Now literary. Forms: 4 lurkke,

lork(e, 4-7 lurke, 6 lourke, 6-7 lurek, 7 lureke. [app. f. lūr- Lour v. with frequentalive suffix as in to sneak away, Sw. dial. lurka to be slow in one's work (Sw. lurk bumpkin).]

1. intr. To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to

remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to live in concealment or retirement.

c1300 Itazelok 68** Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and crepen in wros. **2a1366** Chaucer Rom. Rose 465** There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thing, wher-so it be, Is shamfast, and despysed ay. **c1375** Oc. Leg. Saints sliii. (Cecile) 89** Valaryane. **Jand be hischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly. **1300** Gower Conf.** II. **355** And thus lurkende upon his stelthe In his await so longe he lai [etc.]. **c1400** Destr. Trop 1167** Silen to the Citie softly and faire; Lurkyt wnder lefe-sals loget with vines. **c1470** Golagros & Gaw.** 1080** Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. **1547** Bloorde Introd. Knowd.** xxiv. (1870) 181** To lyue in rest and peace in my cytye 1 do lourke. **1506** Daltmert. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 20** Fisches lurking amang the stanes. **1605** Camder Kem., Rythmes 25** When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. **1656** FULLER Pisgah iv. i. 9** They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias. **. dwelt or lurked, heing a Cellar under ground. **1709** Stellet Tatler** No. 33** 7** Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Robber about my House. **1761** Heme Hist. Eng. (1806)** V. Ixix. **185** Shaftesbury.** had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. **1772** 34** Cook Fey. (1790)** VI. 1962** The matives were seen lurking about the beach. **1826** Cooker Fey. (1790)** VI. 1962** The matives were seen lurking about the beach. **1826** Cooker Fey. (1790)** VI. 1962** The matives were seen lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens. **1837** Townske Fellows Sylvan, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!** † b. To shirk work; to idle, Obs.
1551 Crowley Pleas. **4** Plan. 28** You toke from them theyr heritage Leaueyng them nought wheron to worke: Which lacke dyd make them learne to lurke.

vation, to be conecaled or latent.

c1374 Chaucer Troylus iv. 277 (305) O soule lurkinge in bis wo, vnneste, Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 Flewing Panoph. Epist. 18 Then ought you to denie that any vnfaithfulnes, fraude, or deceifulnesse lieth lurking in our friendship. 1602 Marston Autonio's Rev. n. iii Wks. 1856 L. 98 Griefe. Jurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1661 Boyle Style of Script. (1671) 206 Laviness and pride. both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important avocations. 1697 Dryden Vrog. Past. m. 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712. Addison Spect. No. 399 7.3 Those Vices that lurk in the secret Corners of the Soul. 1795 Burns Song. Their groves of succet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. n. lxxxii, But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no bearts that throb with secret pain? 1833 R. W. Divos Mano m. iii. 121 A dismal deed. The fame of which lurks in obscurity.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' along, away, out. Now vare.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' along, away, out. Now rave.

21350 Will. Palerue 25 Pat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. Ibid. 2213 Lorkinde butth londes bi nist so lumbardie bei passed. 1393 LNGL. P. P. C. 111. 226 Lyghtliche lyere lep 1-way bennes. Lorkynge borw lanes. C 1400 Destr. Tray 12666 Pe buernes. . dang hym to deth in be derk hole. . & hirkit to baire tentis. Ibid. 13706. 1572 Satir. Poems Reform. Xxxiii. 297 First, thair come in, lyrkand vpon 3011 gait, Pryde and Inny. 1848 Thackers Van. Pair lxi, That second-floor arch in a London house, . . commanding the main thoroughfare by which. cosk lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; ... up which John Inrks to hed. 1851 D. Jerroto. Sr. Gilles xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late.

† 4. To peer furtively or slyly. Obs.

very much of late.

4. To peer furtively or slyly. Ols.

c 140 Fork Myst. xxiv. 107 He lokis lurkand like an nape. x513 Douglas Ximis xiii. Prol. 78 Me thocht I lurki vp wider my hude To spy this audi.

Lurk, north, dial. variant of Lirk.

Lurker ¹ (lɔ̄'ukəı). [f. Lurk v. + -ER ¹.]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. em-I. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quots. lil. and fig. a 1325 Names of Hare in Rel. Ant. 1. 133 The wilde der, the lepere, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 Langle Rich. Redeles in 57 But as sone as bey (the young birds]. steppe kunne, Pan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, and they ffolwith be vois, . and leueth be lurker pat hem et ladde. a 1400-50 Alexander 3543 Pou litill thefe, pou losangere, bou lurkare in cities. c 1470 Henryson Fables v. Parl. Beasts xl, 'Por goddis lufe, my lord, gif me the law Of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1519 HORMAN Fulg. viii. 89b, He is a starter a syde or a lurkar [L. emansor]. 1620 Br, Hall Hon. Mar. Clergy 1. xxiv. 129 If this lawlesse Lurker had ener had any taste of the Ciuil or Canon Law, hee might hane been able to construe that Maxime. 1641 MILTON Ch. Gord. 1. vi. Wks. 1851 HI. 121 It was well knowne what a hold lurker schisme was even in the houshold of Christ. 1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. vn. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 SOOT Kenilko, xix, In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. 11. 11. 11. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief, 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour 1. 219 Armed with these Isham official documents, the patterer becomes a 'lurker',—that is, an impostor. Ibid. 363 A lurker being strictly one who loiters about for some dishonest purpose.

§ 3. App. misused for Lurcher.

7.3. App. misused for LURCHER.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 317/2 Lurcare..., lurco.

Lurker 2 (lw 1kal). (See quots. 1825, 1880.)
1825 Eucycl. Loud. XX. 435/1 In pilchard fishing] the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., Lurker, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1902 Longue.
1/1/az. Aug. 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

Lurking (lw 1kin), vbl. sb. [f. Lurk v.]
1. The action of Lurk v.; a hiding or lying concealed.

concealed.

concealed.

153 Homilies II. Idleness (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering.

1587 FLEMING Contin, Holiushed III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these sowers of rebellion, to be discouered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 TEMPLE Ess. Gout Whs. 1731 I. 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout. may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 Addition Guardian No. 7: 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lons, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and. all his lurkings. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 31 After about three years of wandering and lurking he. made his peace with the government.

2. Thieves' slang. Stealing, fraudulent begring.

After about three years of wandering and lurking he..made his peace with the government.

2. Thieves slang. Stealing, fraudulent begging.
1851 Maynew Lond. Labour 1. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. Ibid. 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking.

3. attrih., as lurking-corner, -den. -hole, -place.
1545 Ascham Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 53 When the nyghte and *lurking corners, glueth lesse occasion to ynthriftinesse, than lyght daye. 1573 L. Llovo Marrow of Hist. (1653)
152 The 'lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1567 Market Gr. Forest 6 The most bolde and adventerous men, are said, to seeke out the 'lurking holes of the Dragon.
1678 Locke Let. to Grenville 6 Dec. in Fox Bourne Life (1876)
1. vii. 394 No garrisons unreduced, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 Ann. Reg. 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; a lurking-hole suited to its inhabitant. 1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. xvii. 12 He nameth their Dennes or privy "lurking-places. 1611 Bible Ps. x. x. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 Snollett Per. Pic. (1779) III. viii. 238, I was... discovered ... and hunted out of my lurking place. 1869 Browning Rung & Bk. x. 729 He.. hies to the old lurking-place.

Turking, ffl. a. [f. Lurk v. + -ING 2.] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, † skulking, lazy. 1400 Destr. Troy 1001 But a Sourdyng with sourgem sanke in his hert, And a lourekand lust to Lamydon the kyng. 1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thir Lymmers parts.

sanke in his hert, And a lourekand lust to Lamydon the kyng. 1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thir Lymmers parts. 1667 MILTON P. L. IN. 1175, I... foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemie That lay in wait. 1676 Guew Anat. Plants iv. ii. (1682) 174 Keeping the Plants warm, and thereby enticing the young lurking Flowers to come abroad. 1705 Stantione Paraphr. I. 76 He will disclose many lurking motives. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. II. (ed. 2) 107 It does. . draw forth that lurking, keen, sour Quality that the Wood has imhibed. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1700) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds. 1807-8 Wordsworth White Doe vii. 1711 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, By lurking Dernbrooks pathless side? 1871 FREEMIN NOVIN. Cong. (1876) IV. xvii. of And William. may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Clurch.

b. slaug. Following the occupation of a 'lurker'

or begging impostor.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking patterers.

Hence Lurkingly adv.

1549 COMERDAE, etc. Erasm. Par. Jude 21 That kynde of men shall lurkingly crepe among the flocke of Christyanes.

a 1633 Urguhart's Rabelais III. xviii. 149 Lurkingly, and in covert.

Lurky (lurki), a. rare. [f. Lurk v. + -Y.] luclined to be concealed.

Inclined to be concealed.

1892 STRYENSON Failina Lett. XXIII. (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

† Lurkydish. dial. (Cheshire.) The herb Pennyroyal, Mentha Pulegium.

1611 COTGR., Palege, Pennie Royall... Lurkydish.

1820 WILMRAIKAN Gloss. Cheshire, Lurkydish.

Lurne, obs. form of Learn.

Lurry (Ipri). sh. Obs. and dial. Formar 6.

Wilbrahm Gloss. Cheshive, Lurkey-dish.

Lurne, obs. form of Learn.

Lurny (1971), sh. 1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 6
lerrie, 7 lirrie, -y, lurrie, 7-8 lurrey, 7, 9 dial.
lerry, 9 dial. larry, lorry, 7- lurry. [Shortened from Libroop: cf. quots. c 1580, 1580, 1

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'; fig. a cant formula. Obs. exe. dial. c 1580 [Effekt Bughears v. vii. 28 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packinge I taught then [sic] thier lerrie & thier poop to for thier knacking. 1589 R. Hawvey Pl. Perc. (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppes their lerrie? 1602 Middle Middle Some of those Puppes their lerrie? 1602 Middle Shortensonus. 1. (ed. 2) 197 Itauing learned her lirrie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins. 1641 Million Reform. 3 Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Lurries. 1651 Blacs. New Disk. 7 60 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurrey. 1669 Br. Hopkins Serm. 1 Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lirry, that the saints are the only Lords of the world. 1719 D'Urfer Pills V. 220 He., begins his Lurrey. 1744-50 W. Ellis Mod. Husbandm. VI. xvii. 101 Almost

every shepherd..will..very likely plead: Such a Man tried a Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.] This is the common Lirry. 1887 Kentish Gloss., Lerry, the part which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round championing. Lorry, Lurry, jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbnb, outery.

.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbnb, outery. Ols., exe, dial. (Cf. Larry sh.) c 1649 Br. Guthry Mem. (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been express'd upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled. not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it. 1690 Andros Tracts 11. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vociferations, which these Addressers make here. 1710-11 Swift Frail. to Stella 4 Mar, When this parliament lurry is over, 1 will endeavour to steal away. 1724 — Drapier's 1.ett. vi. Wks. 1761 HI. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 J. Adams Wks. 1854 IX. 421 The election..was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of

things). Obs. exc. dial.

things). Obs. exc. dial.

1607 R. Clarew) tr. Estienne's World of Wonders 135
And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? Ibid. 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friers. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 464 In lieu whereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances.

18. T. C. Peier MS. Coll. Cornish Wds. (E. D. D.), Thare ware sum lurry o' peepul theeare.

† 4. Looseness (of the bowels). [Cf. lurry adj., 'of cows. suffering from looseness' (Wiltsh. Gloss.).]

1689 T. Plurre, char. Gd. Commauder 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

+ Lurry, sb.2 slang. Obs. [Cf. Lour sb.2]

(See quois.)

1673 R. Head Cauling Acad. 11 But if the Cully naps us, And the Lurries from us take. Explan. note, Lurries, Mony, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. Ibid. 191

The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, be thinks it no sin. 1676 Coles, Lurries, c[ant], all manner of cloaths. a 1700 in B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew.

Lurry (lv-ri), v. Obs. exc. dial.

1. trans. To earry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now dial. (see E. D. D.).

worrying. Now dial. (see E. D. D.),
1664 Cotton Scarron, 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded
Mortal.. These to his hungry mates he lurries. (Pray
what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1879 Cumbid. Gloss.
Suppl. sv., Tak t'dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. absol. or intr. To push about, struggle.
1804 Anderson's Cumberid. Ball. 91 They fit, lugg'd, and
lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. Ibid. (1807) 142 The
youngermak lurried ahim them.
Lurry, Lurtch, Lury, Lus: see Lorry,
Lerch, Lorry, Lucel.

4. Lurrond — Also, 6. lusery, lurend lurende.

LURCH, LORY, LUCE I.

† Lu'sard. Also 6 lusart, luzard, luserde,
7 luswart. See also Lucerr. [Related to
Lucerr; the formation is obscure.] The lynx;
chiefly M. the fur of the lynx.

1530 in Whitaker Hist. Craven (1812) 305 Item, a pair of
white lusarts, 21. 1535 Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII in Archavologia (1789) IX. 245 A shamewe of blacke printed satten..

furred with luzardis. 1550 in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. xxxiii.
538 Sables and lusards. 1572 in Whitaker Hist. Craven
(1812) 324 A black velvett jackett. faced with lusardes. 1612
CAFT. SMITH Proc. 1 inginia 33 Some Otters, Beavers,
Martins, Luswarts, and sables we found.

Lubarde. obs. form of Luzard.

Lusarde, obs. form of LIZARD.

+ Luschbald. Sc. Obs. rare. ? A sluggard. 1508 KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar 501 Lunatike, lymare, schbald, louse thy hose.

Luschburue, variant of LUSHBURG. | Lu scio. Obs. [Sp. lucio.] A luce or pike. 1680 SHADWELL Wom. Captain 1. 5 The Luscio, Eel, [etc.]. **Luscious** (1ⁿfs), a. Forms: 5 lucius, 6 lousious, looshiouse, 6-7 lussious, (6 -youse, 7 loushous), 6 8 lushious, (7 -yous), 6- lus-

7 Joushous), 0-8 Justious, (7-youo), 0-200 eious. [Of obscure origin. The form *Inclus*, occurring in a MS, which elsewhere has *licius* in the same sense (see Lucious) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an aphetic form of Delucious, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1 Of Good surfames, etc.: Sweet and bighly

of Delicious, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc.: Sweet and bighly pleasant to the taste or smell.

c1420 Anturs of Arth. 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinkes, and metis of the best. 1566 Deart Horace's Sal. It iv. H. The stronge may eate good looshiouse meate. 7590 Shaks. Mids. N. 11. i. 251, I know a banke.. Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine. 1604 — Oth. i. iii. 344 The Food that to him now is as lushious as Locusts, shalbe to him shortly, as hitter as Coloquintida. 1630 Dearton Musees Ettizium (1892) 29 The lushyous smell of euery flower. 1655 Fuller Waltham Abb. 5 The grass.. is so sweet and lushious to Cattle, that they diet them. a1700 Drayden Daphins & Chloris Poems 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their Sweetness to the last, And Raisins keep their luscious native taste. 1733 CHEYNE Fug. Malady II. v. § 6 (1734) 159 The Means us'd commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 96 ? 4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 Browning Stratello 634 Like the great palmerworm that. Easts the life out of every luscious plant. 1860 Browning King & Bk. IX. 401 The Inscious Lenten creature [sc. the eel]. 1870 II. MACMILLAN Bible Teach. ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit.
quasi-actv. 1588 T. Hariot Rep. Virginia B 2 b, There are two kinds of grapes... the one is small and sowre... the other farre greater & of hinselfe lushious sweet.
fig. 1665 Boyle Occas. Rept. v. iii. (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. a 1716 South Seem. (1823) IV. 300 May there not be .. something more glistering than a crown? and more

luscious than revenge? 1848 Kingsley Saint's Trag. III.
ii. 250 Sinking down In luscious rest again.
† b. Iransf. of a young person. Ohs,
1742 FIELDING J. Andrews I. vii, He. really is... a strong,
healthy, luscious boy enough.
2. In bad sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.

2. In had sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.

1530 Palsor, 313/1 Fresshe or lussyonse as meate that is
nat well seasoned, or that hath an unplesante swetnesse in
it, fadt. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farm 239 The
smell of them [80] other Lillies] is lussions, grosse, and
ornsholesome. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lushions, oversweet, cloying. 1816 Scott Old Mart. Conclus, The last
cup. is by no means improved by the luscious lump of
half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. 1830
M. Dosovan Dom. Econ. 1. 275 Without the addition of
water. the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877
'Rira' Vivienne III. vi, And the luscious dreary odours of
fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.
3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or
literary style: Sweet and highly pleasing to the
eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use,
implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in
accordance with good taste.

implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1651 Fuller Abel Rediv., Berengarius (1867) I. 4 He often., addulced his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. Wilson Jas. I, Pref. 8 Lushious words, that give no good rellish to the sense. 1708 Burner Lett. (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyricks of Mercenary Pens. 1738 Burnet App. Life Millen I. 78 A Inscious Style stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Vancy. 1822 Hazelit Tablet. Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 Kingsley Lett. (1878) I. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 Longm. Mag. Mar. 479 The Lotus Eaters. is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

Longm. Mag. Mar. 479 The Lotus Faters. .is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

b. Of colouring, design, etc.

1849 Rushin Sev. Lamps ii. § 15, 42 The groups of children, .luscious in colour and faint in light. Ibid. iv. § 13, 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

† 4. Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.: Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. Obs.

a 1613 Overbury A Il Ife (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his lushious tales. a 1694 Tilotson Serm. (1744) XI. ceviii. 4717 Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1702 Pope Jan. § May 379 Cantharides. .. Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1768) VII. xliv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. 1766 Fordiver Serm. 1'ng. Wom. (1767) I. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, ta'en with furor, to ruin might dash on.

5. abspl. (with the).

1708 Brit. Apollo No. 78. 3'1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit Of the lushious, can I find In't. 1790 A. Witson Ep. to Mr. T.— B.— Poet. Whs. (1846) 87 A. poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the luscious can charm.

Lusciously (10 fost), adv. [f. Luscious a. + Ly 2.] In a luscious manner.

1566 Drant Horace's Sat. viii. Ivij, Some people. . Wyll

Lusciously (lv fssli), adv. [I. Luscious can charm.

Lusciously (lv fssli), adv. [I. Luscious a, +
-Ly 2.] In a luscious manner.

1566 Drant Horace's Sat. vm. I vij, Some people.. Wyll
.. make their cookes looshously, theyr delicates to dresse.
1666 G. Fleming Stemma Sacrum Ep Ded. 6 The spices
of Arabia are said to be lushiously redolent to those that
are distant from it some hundreds of miles.

1710 PALMER
Proverbs Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly
give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd.

1770 PALMER
Proverbs Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly
give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd.

1770 PALMER
Proverbs Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly
give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd.

1790 PALMER
Proverbs Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly
give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd.

1790 PALMER
Proverbs 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets.

1561.68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously-loving
outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

Lusciousness

1504 PLAT Fewell-ho. 111. 16 By allaying of the exceeding
lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness.

1667 Decay
Chr. Piety viii. P 15 To embitter those sensualities whose
lusciousness serves to intoxicate us.

1742 Fleeding
Phallam Hist. Lit. IV. IV. vi. § 42. 289 A versification sweet
even to lusciousness.

1879 R. K. Douglas Confincianism
iv. 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and
does not eat them, he does not know their lusciousness.

+ Luscition.

1656 Blount Glossogr. Luscition, dimness, pore-blindness
of the eyes.

1676-1717 in Coles.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Luscition, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1636-1717 in Coles.

Luse, Luser(a)n, Luserde, Luseret: see

LOUSE, LUCE 1, LUCERN 1, LUSARD, LUCERET. + Lush, sb.1 Obs. [f. LUSH v.1] A stroke, blow. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 38,8 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldyrs. c 1440 Fork Myst. xxviii. 271 Here with a lusshe, lordayne, 1 schalle be allowe. 1887 Jamieson's Dict. Suppl., Lush, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a word or care. a wand or cane.

Lush (lvf), sb.2 slang. [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by Lush a.]

perh. suggested by Lush a.]

1. Liquor, drink.
1. Liquor, drink.
1796 Grose's
Dict. Fulg. Tongue, Lush, strong beer.
1812 J. H. Vaux
Flash Dict., Lush, beer or liquor of any kind.
1829 Lytton
Discounde 5 I'll find the lush.
1840 Cot. Hawker Piary
(1893) H. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and
'lush'.
1872 Mrs. Lynn Linton J. Davidson viii. 160 'lt's
no use, governor' he said.. in his drunken way; 'work and
no lush too hard for me, governor!

h. A drinking hout

b. A drinking bout.

1841 Col. Hawker Diary (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Véry's. 1896 A. D. Colernoe Elon in Forties 363 On very special occasions. there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

2. Comb.: lush-crib, -ken, - lushing-ken (see

LUSHING vibl. sb.).

1790 POTTER Dict. Cant. (1795), Lush ken, an alchouse.
1812 J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lush-crib or Lush-ken, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 Flackre. Mag. XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

the drawer. **Lush** (lv), a.1 Also 5 lusch, 6 lushe. [? Onomatopœic alteration of LASH a. 3.]

[? Onomatopæie alteration of LASH a. 3.]

1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender. Obs. exc. dial.

1. C1440 Promp. Prav. 317/2 Lusch, or slak, laxus. 1567
Golding Ovid's Met. xv. 139 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1580 Bluenderly Curing Horses v. 4b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1589 Golding tr. Soliuns vii. G. Shrubhes, which so soone as they be in the deepes of the water, are lushe and almost like a grystle to touch. 1815 Monthly Mag. XXXIX. 125 (Fesex Dialect), Lusk, Loose. 1847 HALIWELL S. v., Ground easily turned over is said to be lash. 1898 B. Kirkhy Lakeland Wids. E. D. D.), That beefs varra lush and tender.

2. Of plants, esp. of grass; Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

riant in growth.

riant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s. w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks, (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted 'Inst' woodline' instrict gr.) for 'Insciens woodline' in Mids. N. it. i. 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as emended has had many echoes in 16th c. hterature.

1610 Shuss. Temp. it. i. 52 How lish and listy the grasse lookes? 1817 Keans: I stood tipt w' it And let a lish laburnum oversweep them. 1818 — Emigrin. 1.041 Overhead, Hung a lish screen of drooping weeds. 1820 Shillity Question in. 1 In the warm hedge grew lish eghantine. 1832 Texasyson Dream Fair Hom. xviii, And at the root thro lish green grasses burn'd The red anemone. 1862 W. W. Stowy Roba di R. i. (1864) it The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lish growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1865 Yectator 6 Apr. 384. The hush tropical forests of South America. 1872 Bit was Adv. Phacton xiii, Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. 1876 Biownist Parchianotto Prol. ii, And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe Yon wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 Nat. Rev. 19 July 86 Bound together by the lish growth of the bramble.

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of

vegetation.

vegetation.

1818 Keats Endym. 1, 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc.].

1891 T. Harry Tess II. 100 The supermunerary milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

C. Luxuriantly covered with.

1863 Lyttos Carthniana xxii, The farmers.. allow their hedges to . spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvatus and honeysuckle.

d. Iransf, and fig.

1831 Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi Wind, t. 1088 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots.

1891 T. Hardy Tess H.

55 The æsthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush ungraphage. and lush womanhood.

¶ 3. Shakspere's use has by some writers been

misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 Shaks, Wes. (ed. Hanmer) VI. Gloss., Lush (Temp.

11. 1, 52], of a dark deep full Colour, opposite to pale and faint.

1860 T. Martin Horace 60 The lush rose lingers late. Comb.

1818 Keats Endym. 11, 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved rill.

1870 Morris Earthly Par. 11, 52
The lush-cold blue-bells.

Hence Lushly adv., Lushness.

Hence Lushly alter, Lushly, lave (K. P. rare), 1883 Miss Broughton Bellinta III. IV. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 Contemp. Rev. Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 Nation (N. V.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

Lush (luf), a. 2 slange. (See quot.)

1812 J. II. Vaux Flash Diet., Lush, or Lushy, drunk.

Lush, v.1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 lusshe, luysche, lusse, lusche, (pa. l. loste, luste), 5 lusche, loushe, lusk, 9 losh, 6- lush. [? Echoic

variant of Lash v.]

lusche, loushe, lusk, 9 losh, 6- lush. [? Echoic variant of Lash v.]

1. intr. To rush. dash; to come down with a rush. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 8117 (Kölhing) Hou our wixtlinges so hende On be heben wip swordes losten. c 1330 R. Beunne Chron. Wince (Rolls) 2977 Mast & sayl, doun hit lusched [r.r. lussed], Cordes, kables, casteles, tofrusched. a 1350 S. Anastasia 114 in Horstm. Altengt. Leg. (1881) 26 Pe Emperours men. Lusshed opon him. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 1450 With lufty launcez one lofte they luyschene to gedyres. Hid. 2226 He laughte onte a lange swerde, and luyschede one ffaste. c 1430 Lyds. Min. Frems (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought he harde the devylle loushe, He start into a bryer boushe. c 1470 Golagros & Gara. 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luftyis of lyre. 1566 Drant Horace A iij, The bancke hath burst, that down they lush, and so be drente at laste. 18. Whitehead Leg. 19 (Cumberld. Gl) For sem she grows a lusty beck An layks an loshes ower the steapues. 2. trans. To strike.
2. 1720. To strike.
2. 1730 Arth. & Merl. 6875 (Kölbing) per was.. mani of his hors ylust. 1bid. 979 Anober to be chine he lusste. c 1400 Destr. Troy 6730 He hurlet forth vnhyndly, harmyt full mony, of be ledis, bat hym led, luskit to ground. c 1440 York Myst. xxxi. 10 Pus schall I.. lusshe all youre lymmys with lasschis. Sec. Antiq. 101 lf. 72 (Halliw.) These lions bees lusked and lased on sondir. 1890 Glouc. Gloss., Lush, to beat down wasps with a bough.

† 3. To bring out with a rush. In quot. fig. Obs. c 1449 Percock Repr. 1. xx. 129 Thei kunnen bi herte the texts of Holl Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

Lush (lof), 70.2 slang. [f. Lush sb.2]

1. trans. To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor.

1821 Life D. Haggart 13 We had lushed the coachman so
neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1838 Cot. Hawker

Plary (1893) H. 142 To lush the Keyhavenites with four
gallons of swill. 1888 E. J. Goodman Toe Corions xxii, To
lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. intr. To drink, indulge in drink. Also folish it.

1811 Lex. Balatronicum, Lush, to dink. 1825 C. M.

Westmacott Eng. Spy H. 252 Smoke, take smill lush.

1835 Cot. Hawker Diary (1893) H. 90 The captain and
his mate having . 'lushed it' ashore all night. 1831-6

Maynew Lond. Labour (1864) L. 187/2, I was out of work
two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

b. trans. To drink.

1838 Dickers O. Treist xxxix, Some of the richest sort
you ever lushed.

† Lushburg. Obs. Forms: 4 lusshebourne,

t Lusshburg. Obs. Forms: 4 lusshebourne, borwe, borue, borgh, burgh, lusseburgh, lusschebruys, lusshbourue, 4-5 lussheburghe, -burne, luschburue, -bowrn, 7 Hist. lushbrough, -borow, -burgh, (lushoborow), 8 Hist. lushborough, -burg. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of

Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also Luxsheborne sterling.

1346 Kulls of Fal. II. 166/2 Item, pur ce que plusours Marchautz, emportent la bone Moneie d'esterlyng hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre reportent diverses fances Monoies appeller Lusschingh [ter.]. 1351 Ilid. 239/18 inhume apporte finise Monoie en cest Roialme ., sicome la Monoie appeller Lusschingh [ter.]. 1371 Luxa. P. Pl. B. xv. 142/3x in lussheborwes is a lytheratay and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlynge. e1386 Cinvera Monk's T. 74 God woot no lussheburgh payen ve. 1363 Luxai. P. Pl. C. xvin. 72 Men nay lykne letterid men to a lussheborgh, ober werse. Plid. 82 This sae be lithere lykned to lussheborue sterlinges. e1440 Promp. Parts. 317/2 Lusschburne (S. Lushburne, papirus). a 1500 Piers of Fuilham 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 11 No luschbowns hut money of fyne asaye. 1607 Cowill. Interpr., Luskobowne, is a base coine vsed in the diese of king Ed, the 3, coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money. 1716 M. Davus Althen. 1874. II. 78 Twas made High Tienson in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

Lushhing 10/1610, 70hl, sh. ff. Lush 7.2+ -1801.]

Lushburg. **Lushing** 1v[jn], vbl, sb. [f. Lush $v.^2 + -1N(1)$]

The action of the vb. Lush 2. Also pl, abundance.

1829 Scott Trul. 13 Mar., Cigars in loads, whisky in Jushings. [So in Lockhart; ed. 1856 has lashings; reading of JUS, feeth, doublyful, 1856 H. Nusher Buil Up! i, You can have both grub and liquor here in Jushings.

b. Comb.: Jushing-ken, a drinking bar, low while house: Jushing-ken, a drinking bar, low

public house; lushing-man, a drunkard.

1859 MATSELL Vocab. (Farmer), With all the prigs and hishing-men, A hundred stretches hence. 1883 L. Wiscontinuo d. Rome I, v. 120 Unable ... to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

Lushington (lu sington), slarg. [Punning use of the surname Lushington, with allusion to Lush sh.2

LUSH sh.²
The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years; if this claim be wellfounded, the existence of Lt sn sk.² will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington'.]

† 1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink.

†1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink,

† 1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink.

See quots.) Ols.

1833 Jos Bee' Dict. Turf s. v. Lush, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink.

1823 Ean Grose's Dict. Tulgar Tongue, s.v. Lush, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, Alderman Lushington is concerned, or, he has been voting for the Alderman.

1826 The Fancy I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

2. A drunkard.

[1840 Comic Almanack 39 A blessed School of Physic—halfand-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons; Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot.] 1851 Manutew Lond. Laburn I. 64 If they have any... a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. 1890 'Rolf Bolurewoop' Col. Reformer xiii. 134 The best eddicated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

† Lushish, a. Obs. rare—! [?f. Lush a. + -18H.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

**Tushish, a. Obs. rare-1. [?I. Lush a. +

-Ish.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 190 The greater Sea

Crabs. .are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

Lushy (lv ji), a. 1 slang. Also lushey. [f. Lush

5b. 2 + -v 1.] Intoxicated, drunk.

1811 Lex. Balutronicum, Lushey, drunk. The rolling

kiddeys had a spree, and got blood lushey. 1821 Life D.

Haggart 13 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling.

1833 L. Wingfeied A. Rowe I. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled

the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'.

Lushy (lv ji), a. 2 [I. Lush a. 1 + - y 1.] = Lush a. 1

1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. 1. 98 When April first. .. Its [sc.

the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases hurst,

Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. Ibid. Il 1. 128

Flower of lushy red. 1882 J. Walker Jamt to Anid Reekie,

etc. 16 Here nilken curds and jugs of lushy cream.

Lusian (liv siān), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. Lūsi-us

(=L. Lūsilānus) +-AN.] = Lusitanian.

= L. Lūsitānus) + -AN.] = LUSITANIAN. 1776 W. J. Mickle tr. Camoens' Lusiad 154 Heavens!

shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? 1812 Byrnn Ch. Har. 1. xiv, And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. Heid, xvi, Albion...to the Lusians did her aid afford.

**Hu'sion. Obs. rare=0. [ad. L. lūsiōn-em, n. of action f. lūdėre to play.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lusion, a playing, game or pastime.

† Lusitan, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. Lūsitān-us.]

= LUSITANIAN a.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Hist. Scot. 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lustian sips.

Lusitanian (liū:sitā mian), a. and sb. [f. L.

Lūsitānia (see below) + AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence

A. adf. Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly poet.), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1730 Swift Progr. Beauty 48 Venus.. Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. 1842 Tennyson Will Waterproof, Go fetch a pint of port:..such whose father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1902 Edin. Rev. July 88 Later geographers.. confounded Odusseia in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olysippo.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispanja almost identical with modern

province of Hispania, almost identical with modern

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 Forsell Fourf, Beasts (1638) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal.

1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 46 Some English Alerchants ships (them too much abused, by the bragging Lusitanian.) helped them.

1709 J. Clarke tt, Grotius Chr. Relig. 11, xviii. (1711) 128 note, See. Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia.

1886 Sirldon tt. Flaubert's Salumbos tt. Flaubert's Salumbos 7 A Lusitanian of gigantic height.

Lusive (Piřisiv), a. rare-1. [f. l. liss-, ppl. stem of lūdėre to play + -ive.] Playful.

1871 M. Collins Inn of Strange Meetings 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† Lusk, sb. Obs. [f. Lusk v.] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

1420 Lync. Assembly of Gods 714 Vnthryfiys, & vnlustes came also to that game, With luskes, & loselles that myght mat thryne for shame. 1470-38 Malosy Arthur VII. v, What arte thou but a luske and a torner of broches and a ladyl wessher. 1515 Coke Lorell's B. 11 Luskes, slonens, and kechen knaues. 1600 Holland Liey xxi. Siv. 418

Well may they bee cowards, and play the idle luskes. 1647

Teype Comm. Rev. ii. 26 That keepeth himsell unspotted of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. 1694 MOLTEN Roberts, 236 Idle Lusks.

Comb. 1611 Cotor. Estourdi, sottish, blockish. Luske like.

Lusk (lvsk., a. [f. prec. sb.] Lazy, sluggish. 1775 Ash, Lusk, Luzy, worthless, idle. 1800 Liffincott's Mag. Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† Lusk, 7. Obs. [Of obscure origin.

The sense agrees with that of OHG. Isseén (:-OTent. *lutske, 1. root 'dut': see Lorer v), which would correspond to an OE. *loscian. For the phonology cf. Dusk a.] intr. To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

1330 R. Erunne Chron. (1810) 9 Sibrith bat schrew as

intr. To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

2130 R. Erunne Chron. (1810) 9 Sibriht bat schrew as a lordan gan lusk, A suynhird smote he to dede ynder a thorn busk.

1532 Morr Confut. Tindale 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nome lye luskynge togyther in lechery.

1533 — 2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but corners to crepe in, where he may luske and lurke in the darke.

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. vii. 115 Not that I mean to fain an idle God That lusks in Heav'n and never looks abroad.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON IT. Godlart's Wise Vicillard 93 He lies lusking at home.

1662 J. Corgeral Wits Interpr. (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† Luskard. Obs. rare—1. [Of obscure formation; app. coined to render (obs.) F. foirard.] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

KING Of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

1653 Urguhart Rabelais 1. xxv. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† Luskin. Obs. rare-1. [Perh. subst. use of Lusking phl. a.] = Lusk sb.

1503 B. Barnes Parthenophil in Ath. Garner V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskins louping, Fling out, in their new motley breeches! [1824 Mactagaart Gaillovid. Encycl. 325 Aluscan was lodged once in a farm-house, . and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.]

† Lu'sking, vhl. sh. Obs. [f. Lusk v. + -Ing l.] Idling. skulking.

+ Luskish, a. Obs. [f. Lusk sb. + -ISH.]

† Luskish, a. Obs. [f. Lusk sb. + -Ish.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15. Hye Way to Spyttil Hous 117 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV.
28 Boyes, gyrles and luskysh strong knaues. 1533 Mobe 2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale Wks. 589/t Thei haue in their traunce and theire sleepe played out all their luskishe lustes, 1548 Unall, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark vi. 7-9 Suche a mynistre as is quicke and spedie, and not a luskysh loyterer or sluggerde. 1643 Burrouchus Exp. Hosea v. (1652) 91 Away now with our. luskish desires, let us up and be doing, 1790 J. Williams Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. 1819 H. Busk Tea 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence Luskishly adv., Luskishness.

enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence Lu'skishly adv., Lu'skishness.

1530 Palsgr. 839/1 Luskysshely, en lourdault.

Elvor Dict., Socordia... Luskisshenesse.

1540 Morysine

T. V'ives' Introd. Wysd. Ciij, Those thinges.. be occasions
of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskyshenes [etc.].

1596 SPENSER F. Q. vi. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in vew, He shooke off luskishnesse. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pof. Cerem. Ep. A iv, Is it time for us loskishly to sit still, and to be silent? 1642 Rocers Namana 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath... and luskishnesse of spirit.

in Religion, ease, sloath. and luskishnesse of spirit,

Lusky (lvski), a. [f. Lusk \$h, + - Y.] Lazy,
sluggish. (In quot. 1604 transf.)

1604 Drayton Ord 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird...
and leaue thy Luskye nest. 1873 W. S. Mayo Never
Again xxxii. 417 That 1... would.. Learn Hope to scorn
and duty deprecate; And idly float nn losh and lusky flow
Of sense. 1886 S. W. Line. Gloss., Lusky, lazy, idle. Gret
lusky things, they're too idle to work!

† Luso'rious, a. Obs. [f. L. lüsöri-us belonging to a player (f. lüsor player) +-ous.] Used
in sport or as a pastime.

Thus Thous, a. Cos. I. L. Insort-us belonging to a player (f. läsor player) +-ous.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. Gonwin Rom. Antig. (1625) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those lusorious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. 1619 GATAKER Lots vi. 117 Lusorious Lots; and such as be vsed in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. 1668 G. C. in H. More Div. Dial. Publ. to Rdr. a 4, The ill Tendency of such loose and lusorious Oratorie. 1697 Potter Antig. Greece II. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusorious, and Divinatory.

Lusory (lūr spri), a. [ad. L. lūsōri-us (see prec.).] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style. 1653 GATAKER lind. Annet. 7er. 173 A lusorie Lot is lawful. a 1694 Till.07800 Serm. (1743) XII. 5457 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHAFTESK. Charac. (1737) HI. Misc. II. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas d to ... bear with his Anger, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Frowardness. 1779 Joinson L. P., E. Smith Wisk. II. 456 Mr. Philips's ode .. after the manner of Horace's lusory or amatorian odes is.. a masterpiece. 1791-1823 D'Israell Cur. Lit. (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry,—lusory yet elegant.

Lussom, -um, obs. forms of Lovesome.

Tugt (lust) sh. Now literary. Also 2. Oven.

Lussh(e)borgh, bourne, etc.: see Lushburg. Lussom, -um, obs. forms of Lovesome. Lust (lust), sh. Now literary. Also 3 Orm. lusst, 4 lost e, 4-7 Iuste. [Common Teut.: OE. lust mase. corresponds to OFris. lust mase., OS. lust fem. (MIDu., Du. lust mase.), OHG. lust fem. (MHG. lust mase. and fem., mod.G. lust fem.), Goth. lusturs mase.:—O.Teut. *lusturz, prob. repr. a pre-Teut. *ls-lu-s, f. the zero-grade of the root *las- to long for, occurring in Gr. λιλαί-εσθαι (:=*li-lasy-), Skr. las (:=*la-ls, a reduplicated form); the suffix -lu- forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

cation from verbal roots.

Cf. ON. loste wk. masc. (MSw. luste, loste). Da. lyst. mod.lcel. lyst (see List st.), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod.Sw. lust has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.!

1. Pleasure, delight. Const. in, to, unto. (Sometimes compled with liking.) Obs.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Botth. xxiv. § 3 pa sade he [Epicurus] be selust ware \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hehste good. \$c\$ 1275 Lune Ron 93 in O. E. Misc. 96 He [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe. Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. 1340 Ayenb. 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse. ine may by younde. ine lostes of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ be wordle. \$c\$ 1380 WyClif Serm. Sel. Wks. 1. 2 Sone, have mynde how bou haddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur xl. x. 587 Allas my swete sones .. for your sakes 1 shalle lese my lykynge and lust. a 1530 Seltitor E. Rummyng 222 Whan we kys and play, In lust and in lykyng. \$c\$ 1580 Sidney Ps. xxii. v, Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 Shakes. Lucr. 1384 Gazing vppon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — Timon iv. iii. 492. 492

IV. iii. 492.

† b. pl. Pleasures. Obs.
c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke viii. 14 Pa & ... of carum ... & of lustum biss lifes synt for-brysmede. 1340 Ayenb. 72 Per hy habbeb .. hire solas, hire hlisse, and hire confort, and alle hire lostes. c 1369 Chaucha Dethe Blaunche 581 My lyf, my lostes be me lothe. 1382 WUCLIF 2 Tim. iii. 4 Loueris of lustis (Yulg. voluptatum anuatores) more than of God. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3317 All your ledys .. [shall lyne in bis lond with lustes at ease. c 1420 Aniurs of Arth. 213 This es it to luffe paramoures, and lustis [c.r. listes] and litys.
c. quasi-concr. A source of pleasure or delight;
tan attraction, charm (obs.). doct.

C. quasi-coner. A source of pleasure or delight; † an attraction, charm (obs.). poet.

1390 Gower Conf. I. 46 O Venus, .. Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. Ibid. II. 46 In kertles and in Copes riche Thei were enbrouded overal. 1423 Jas. I Kingis Q. lxv, Our lyf, our elust, oure gonernoure, our equene. 1549-62. Sternhold & H. Ps. Lili. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

† d. Liking, friendly inclination to a person. Obs.

my solles desire and list.

† d. Liking, friendly inclination to a person. Obs.

c 1430 Freemasonry 506** For they were werkemen of the beste, The emperour hade to them gret luste. 1535** Coverbale Num. xiv. 8 Y the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611** If the Lord delight in vs].

† 2. Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. of; to (with sb. or inf.). Sometimes joined with leisure (cf. List 5b.4 2). Obs.

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4).

agoo tr. Reda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii]. (1890) 436 Mid ungeswencedlice luste heofonlicra gode, c 1000** Elefic Hom. 1.

agoo tr. Reda's Hist.* v. xiii. xiii.] (1890) 436 Anc.* R. 118 Peohwule þæt te lust is hot toward eni sunne. 1340** Ayenb. 253** Pe ober stape is let me zette nesure ine þe loste and mid be likinge of þe wille. c 1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 285, I hadde no lust to go to tho parties. 1470-85** MALOBY Arthur Vi. i, The weder was hote about noone, and syre launcelot had grete lust to slepe. 15.. Frere & Boye 56** in Ritson Anc. Pop. Poct. 37** Hys dynerforth hed drough: Whan he sawe it was but bad, Full ytell lust thereto he had, 1528** Tindale. Obed. Chr. Man To Rdr. 4b, Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. 1530** Palesgr. 580/2,

I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yesterdaye. 1570 FONE Nerm. 2 Cor. v, Ep. Ded. A iiij, Men wholy genen ouer to worldly studyes have little leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read bookes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. Khit. Burn. Pestle 1. iii, If you would consider your state, you would have little lust to sing, I wisse. 1627 W. Schaffer Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 276, I have neither lust nor leasure to enter the question.

† b. with indefinite article. Obs.
1426 Lydg. De Guil. Fiber. 22260. I had a lust for to

nor leasure to enter the question.

† b. with indefinite article. Obs.

1426 Lydg. De Guil. Filgy. 23360, I had a list.. for to holden my passage. 1528 Paynet. Salerne's Keyim. (1535)

11 b., No man ought to eate but after he hath a liste. 1530

Palsor. 616/1, I have a liste to give you a blowe on the cheke. 1549-62 Sternington & H. Ps. lixi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a list Still to depend on thee. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 11. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs.. ont of a list of dying.

† C. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phr. at (after) one's list. Obs.

c950 Lindlisf. Cosp. John i. 32 Dade ne of blodum ne of uillo vel of list lichomes ne from uillo vel list [weres] ah Gode zecened sint. a 1300 Cinsor M. 2809 Sua ferr your list yee folm noght, pat yee for-gete him bat yow wroght.

c1386 Chaucer Kan.'s T. 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy list fulfille. c1400 Desir. Trop 8852 All the pepull to thy list fulfille. c1400 Desir. Trop 8852 All the pepull to thy more slain. 1535 Coverdale Ps. xci. 11 Myne eye also shal se his list of myne enemies. 1576 Fleenson Paunoft. Fist. 18 If by the law of your list, you account me a crafte. felow. 1579 Lynk Euphnes (Arb) 59 Will thy Father ... gine thee libertie to lyne after thine owne list? 1606 Shars. Tr. & Cr. N. iv. 134 When I am hence, He answer to my list. 1677 Sedley Ant. & Cl. 1. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the list of the unconstant Sky.

† d. = Longing 7thl, sb.1 2. Obs.
1530 Palson 2412 Liste as women with chylde have.

3. spec. in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous

7530 PALSGR. 241 2 Liste as women with chylde have.

3. spec. in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading sin. Often pl. esp. in the husts of the flesh,

fleshly lusts.

fleshly Insts.

a 1000 Inliana 400 Him sylfum selle bynceð leahtras to fremman ofer led godes lices lustas. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 20 Dre þing beð þat mankin henieð. On is þe selue lust, oðer is iuel lehtres. De þridde flesliche lustes. c1230 Ilail.

Alcid. 3 Pricunges of fleschliche fluðen to licomliche lustes.

a 1400 Cursor Al. 28749 (Cott. Galba) Fasting and gude bisines gers a man fle lustes of fless. 1526 Tindair i John ii. 16 All that is in the worlde tas the lust of the flesshe, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of gooddes). 1604 Siaks. Oth. Lii, 335 We haute Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnall Strings, or vubitted Lusts. 1641 Whatiss Math. Magick 1. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1857 Matrice F.b. N. John viii. 130 These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. 1909 J. Warson in Expositor Sept. 103 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexnal appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation:

exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: 1.ibidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The

exclusively implying intense moral reproduction. Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c 1000.Sax. Leechd. I. 358 Weres wyllato zefremmanne nime bares geallan & smyre mid pone teors & þa hærþan þonne hafað he mycelne lust. a 1100 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 524 '34 Ueneris, lustes. a 1300 Cursor M. 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his fless hust to ful-fill. c 1315 Shorrhan Poems 1. 1981 Ne stien may nou encressy Wyb-oute flesches loste. c 1400 Mauniew. (1839) iv. 27 The grete lust that he had thire. c 1412 Hoceleve De Reg. Princ. 1553 Thou deemest histe and love convertible. 1502 Shars, Ven. § Ad. 800 Loui comfortert, like suns-shine after raine, But lusts effect is tempest after sonne. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 82 Cats. . . in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwralling')... are wilde and fierce, especially the males. a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 15 He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. 1607 Milron P. L. Ix. 1015 In Lust they hurne; Till Adam thus 'gan Eve to dalliance move. 1697 Devinen Virg. Georg. II. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 T. Brown Sal. agst. Wom. Wks. 1730 I. 56 We need not rake the hrothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. 1756 Burke Subl. § B. I. x, The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. 1855 Tennyson Maud III. Ii, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate decided. In noetry sometimes

notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering de-

desire of of for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678-9 Dayden & Lee Ediffusiv. i, He, who brings him Arch, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 CIBBER Arches II, The neighing Steeds too foam and champ, .. and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 Sterne Serm. xi. Wks. 1815 HI. 118 The insatiate lust of being witty. 1786 W. Thomson Watson's Philip III (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. a1797 H. Walfole Mem. Geo. III (1845) H. xii. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India II. v. viii. 660 The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour. their prosperity. depends. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art 12 A mean lust of accumulation. 1865 Kingsley Herrero. vii. He felt he lust of battle tingling. in his veins. 1868 Miss Vonce Cumeos I. xxxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

† 6. Vigour, Instiness; fertility (of soil). Obs.
1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. III. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste hothe in plantes and in beestes. 1521 Fisher Serm. agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 323 No lust of greeness nor of lyfe appereth. 1540 J. Herwood Four P. P. (Copland) Djb, I left her in good helthe and luste. a 1591 R. Greeniam Serm. i. (1599) 6 It putteth life and lust into vs... to doe all those good workes which may glorific God. 1605

BACON Adv. Learn. II. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. c 1616 S. WARD Coal from Altar (1627) 9 As conrage to the souldier, mettle to the horse, lust to the ground. 1626 BACON Sylva § 424 The increasing the Lust of the Earth or of the Plant. 1648 Hunting of For 5 The Vine.. springs not up...out of the lust and fatnesse of the earth. 1682 Weekly Mem. Ingen. 44 The Salt and Lime together contribute some warmth, as well as lust and heat, to the Seed, and help the defect of other manure.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib. as lust-bed.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as lust-bed, -fiend, -itch, -pandar, -storm; b. objective, instru-mental, etc., as lust-baiting, -belepered, -blind, -born, †-breathed, -hurned, -burning, -cankered, -dieted, -engendered,-fired,-greedy,-grown,-stained,-stung, -tempting,-wearied adjs.; c. special comb., as +lustgarden [after G. lust-garten, Du. lustgaard], a pleasure-garden; + lust-wort, Gerarde's transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew,

pleasure-garden; † lust-wort, Gerarde's transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew, Drosera rotundifolia.

1599 Marston Seo. Villanie I. iii. 181 Taynting our Townes and hopefull Academes With your "lust-bating most abhorred meanes. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 77 be heuenliche leche seinte poul... rere us of ure fule "lust hedde. 1633 Ford" "Tis Pity Iv. iii, I'le drag Thy 'lust beleapred body through the dust. 1600 Rowlands Letting Humour's Blood N. 21. This "lust-born His Eve low bending took the privilege Of life. 1593 Shars. Lucr. 3 "Lust-breathed Tarqvin leaves the Roman host. 1613 Heywoop Siker Age II. Wks. 1874 Hl. 143 The "lust-burn'd and wine-heated monsters. 1591 Stilester Du Bartas I. vi. 1108 Off two Creatures of a divers kinde, ... Confounding their lust-burning seeds together, Beget an Elf, not like in all to either. 1608 Machin Dumb Knt. III. 18 jb, The putrefied sores Of these 'lust-cankerd great ones. 1605 Shars. Lear IV. I. 70 The superfluous, and 'Lust-dieted man, That slaues your ordinance. 1633 Ford Lore's Sacr. IV. II, To hew your 'lust ingendred flesh to shreds. 1609 Markham Famers Whore (1868) 19 To breede in them this "Just-feind iealousie. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie I. iii. 175 Like a swaggerer, 'lust fiered. 1616 W. Browne Brit. Past. II. iii. 77 June 10 The Paradise, or "Lust-garden of the Lord. 1598 Stilester Du Bartas II. I. II. Furies 766 Like "Lust-greedy Goates. a 1586 Shorw Arradia III. (1590) 302 A. 'lust-growne rage. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie I. iii. 1590 302 A. 'lust-growne rage. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie I. iii. 1590 303 A. 'lust-growne rage. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie I. iii. 1893 Shorw Arradia III. (1590) 303 A. 'lust-growne rage. 1596 Marston Sco. Villanie I. iv. 1894 Marry Alcides thirteenth act must lend A glorious period, and his "lust-tich end. Ibid. I. ii. 175 Ioues "Inst-Pandar, Maias inggling some. 1604 Sharks. Oth. v. i. 36 Thy Bed 'lust-stain'd, shall with Lusts blood bee spotted. 1605 Sharks. Ant. & Cl. II. i. 38 The necre "Lust-wearied Anthony. 1597 Gerarn

4-7 luste. [f. Lust sh.; cf. ON. losta, and List v. 1]

† 1. trans. To please, delight (also alsol.); pass. and refl. to be pleased or delighted. Ohs.

c120 Hali Meid. 34 Hare muchele vipeaw, bet hereð ham ase beastes to al þet ham lusteð. a 1300 k. E. Psalter lxvi. 3 And i am lusted (Vulg. delectatus sum). 1340 Ayenb. 246 þer he him uetteb, her he him losteb, ber he him resteþ. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhade in. vii. (1869) 139 This is interieccioun sorweful wer inne is no thing that lusteth.

† b. intr. To delight in (something). Obs.
c1400 Destr. Troy 3869 Noght ferfull, ne furse, .. Lonet he no lede þat lustide in wrange.

† 2. impers. Me lusteth: I have a desire. Obs.
1300 Gower Conf. Il. 213 Him lusteth of no ladi chiere.
a1553 [see List v. 1 i b]. 1555 W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions 1. v. 55 As thoughe me lusteth ware lawe.
† 3. intr. To desire, choose, wish. a. Const. inf. In the first quotation the verb may he impersonal: cf. List v. 1, quot. a1300.
a1425 Cursor M. 22601 (Trin.) No creature shal luste (Cott., etc. list) play, Seint petur shal be doumbe þat day.
1459 Somerset Medicval Wills (1901) 192 Such time as God lustith to calle you owte of this present life. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 24 Who so lusteth to rede this lytell treatyse. 1562-3 Jack Jugler (Grosart 1873) 43 You may saye.. That you lusted not this night any supper make.
† b. With ellipsis of inf. (Chiefly in clauses introduced by relatives, when, where, etc.) Obs.
1526 Tindale Matt. xvii. 12 They.. have done vnto him whatsoever they lusted. 1536 in Strype Cranmer II. (1694) 36 A man is at his choiss to choose him what proctor he lust best. 1590 Senser R. Q. II. vii. 11 Do not I kings create, ... And, whom I lust, do heape with glory and renowne?
1605 Camden Rem. (1637) 403 Here is Elderton lying in dust, Or lying Elderton, chose which you lust. 1618 M. Baret Horsemanshif 1. 70 In letting him doe what hee lust, hee will become so stubborne and ide fetc.).

† creft. in the same sense. Obs.

† C. reft. in the same sense. Obs.

a 1568 Aschan Scholem. 1. (Arb.) 50 To give them licence to line as they lust them selves. 1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus.
1. (1870) 34 To flaunt it out in what apparell he lusteth himself. 1599 Hakkurt Voy. II. 1. 271 They rate the goods without reason as they lust themselves.
† C. trans. To desire. Obs. (Cf. List v. 1 3.)
1648 Sanderson Serm. (1653) 4 The Spirit and the flesh are contraries, and they lust contrary things.
Vol. VI.

4. intr. To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. Const. for, after, + unto; occas.

4. intr. To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. Const. for, after, † unto; oceas. with inf, or noun-clause. arch.

1530 Tindale Deut. xiv. 26 Goo. and bestowe that moneye on what socuet thy soule busteth after. 1530 Palsar. 616/1, I luste or longe for a thyng, as a woman with chylde doth. 1563 Homilies 11. Regation W.R. 11. (1859) 492 If we be an hungred, we lust for bread. 1611 Bible Gal. v. 17. a 1701 Sender Vyrant of Crete 11. iv, So barbarous a place which dares do Any thing it lusts unto without regard Of laws or hospitality, 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy IV. xxii, I have lusted earnestly, and endeavoured carefully... that these little books. might stand instead of many bigger books. 1882 Pop. Sci. Monthly June 211 All those who lusted after the gains and possessions of the Jews. 1898 Pall Mall Mag. June 221 The 2. Spaniards lusting for their destruction. 1898 G. W. Sterners With Kitchener 150 Charging with the cold bayonet, as they lusted to.

1. spec. of sexual desire.

1. spec. of sexual desire.

1. spec. of male Mall. v. 28 Whosoever eyeth a wyfe, lustinge after her, hathe committed advoutrie with her alredy in his hert. 1506 Spenser F. Q. iv. iv. 21 But Paridelf of love did make no threasure, But lusted after all that him did moue. 1605 Shars. Lear iv. vi. 166 Thou hotly lusts to vse her in that kind, for which thou whip'st her. 1624 Sir T. Herrier Tyar. 200 Societie with that sex, is much lusted after by all inflamed Asiatiques. 1727 Swift Circumcission E. Curll Wiks. 1752 III. 1. 163 Instead of Insting after the real wives and daughters of our rich citizens, they covet nothing but their money and estates. 1838 Lytton Leila i. V., Vet dost thou lust after the daughter of our despised race. Lust: see List.

Luster (Irsto). Now rare, If, Lust 7, +

Lustar, Lustely, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTRY. Luster (lv:stə1). Now rare. [f. l.ust v. +

-ER I.] One who lusts.

1591 Lyux Endym. III. iv, Eum. . . But did neuer any Louers come hether? Ger. Lusters, but not Louers. 1622 T. Stotseiton Chr. Sacrif. xi. 156 Doth not the Apostle forbid the Corinthians. . to be lusters after entill? 1705 Stassnore Paraphy. 111, 233 God gave the Lusters Flesh according to their Desire. 1847 C. Bronth J. Eyre (1890) 371 A luster after power. One who lusts.

A luster after power.

Luster, obs. and U.S. form of Lustre.

Lustful (lostful), a. Also 4 lostvol, 6-7 lustfull. [OE. lustfull: see LUST sb. and -FUL. Cf. ON. lostafullr.]

1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something); eagerly or inordinately desirous of or to do

thing); eagerly or inordinately desirous of or to do (something). Obs. or arch.

c 893 K. Alfred Oros. m. ii. § 1 Gif his hwa sie lustfull mare to witanne, seec him bonne self bet. 1598 Grennwey Tacitus' Ann. v. i. (1622) 117 Augustus rauished with her beauty.. tooke her from her husband, shewing himselfe so lustful of her, that [etc.]. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 277 They have so lustful a greedinesse to Mansfesh, that [etc.]. 1901 Daily Chron. 29 June 3/1 Lustful of inflicting and witnessing pain.

† 2. Delightful, pleasurable, Obs.
1340 Ayenb. 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worpssiplich, guod lostuol, and guod uremuol. Ibid. 91, 92.
1364 P. Pl. Crede 605 Whereto heggen þise men.. But for a lustfull lijf in lustes to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. arch.

1394 P. P. Crede 605 Whereto beggen pise men. But for a lustfull lijf in lustes to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. arch.

1561 Norton & Sacky. Gorbeduc III. i. (1847) 127 This want of lustfull health. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 37 My lustfull leafe is drye and sere. 1521 Quarker Esther (158) 95 In depth of silence there was heard the loud And lustfull language of Darius Horse. 1858 Bushnell Serm. New Life ii. (1869) 19 The first men are shewn as hving out a thousand years of lustful energy. 1882 J. H. Brown Rambler's Cal. 16 Neck to neck, The lustful darlings [grey-hounds] race the ridgy earth.

4. Full of, imbued with, or characterized by, lust or unlawful desires; pertaining to, marked by, or manifesting sensual desire; libidinous.

1579 E. K. Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Mar. 97 By wonding in the hele, is ment lustfull loue. 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Ind. ii. 40 Wee'l haue thee to a Couch, Softer and sweeter then the lustfull bed On purpose trim'd vp for Semiramis. 1653 WALTON Angler i. 22 There are also lustful and chaste fishes, of which I shall also give you examples. 1667 Milton P. L. N. 619 Bred. to the taste Of lustful appetence. 1727 De For Syst. Magie I. iv. (1840) 111 Injecting lustful or loose and wandering thoughts into her chaste Mind. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. 1902 Fairbalemania 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. 1902 Fairbalemania 145. Provocative of lust. Obs.

1610 Fleetcher Faithf. Shepherdess II. ii. (1620) C4h, Therefore foule standergrasse, from me and mine I banish

TO. FLOUDEAUMY OF MISS. 1098.

1610 FLETCHER Faithf. Shepherdess II. II. (1629) C 4 b, Therefore foule standergrasse, from me and mine I banish thee, with lustfull Turpentine. ar 1667 Cowley Verses & Ess., Agric., Hor. Epod. II. (1687) 108 Not all the lustful Shell-fish of the Sea, Dress'd by the wanton Hand of Luxury lete 1

Lustfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lustful manner; † with pleasure or delight; voluptuously (obs.); libidinously.

(obs.); libidinously.

971 Blickl. Hom. 37 Se mildheorta Drihten..onfehl swipe lustfullice enllum pæm godum þe anig man zedeþ. 1340 Ayenh. 51 Ine við maneres me zenezeþ be mete and be drinke, Oþer uor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-uore time, oþer to lostuolliche, oþer out of mesure, oþer [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF Lam. iv. 5 Thei that eeten lustfuli, perischeden in weies. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. 1. 197 That King plied getting children so lustfully, as that hee was father of thirteen Bastards. 1655 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 331 The men that remained in the Town were slain, so also were some women after they had been lustfully abused. 1727 Balley vol. II, Lustfully, lecherously.

Lustfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Lustful condition or character; †delight, pleasurableness (obs.); libidinousness.

a 900 tr. Bæda's Hist. 1. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 86 Seo lustfulnes bið þurh lichoman. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 21 For þa licome lustfulnesse. . we ne ma3en. halden crist bibode. 1611 Cotas., Miesuresse, incontinencie. . lustfulnesse. 1654 Gatakar Disc. Apól. 56 The heat of lustfulness abates by degrees, and waxeth old with old age. 1893 in Barrows Parl. Kelig. 11. 896 The avoidance of cruelty, lying, lustfulness [etc.]. Lust-house. [ad. Du. Insthuis, G. Insthuis, f. Inst pleasure (= Lust sb. 1).] Used occas. to render the Du. and Ger. equivalents (which occur more frequently in their foreign form) in the senses: (a) A country-house, villa: (b) A tavern

senses: (a) A country-house, villa; (b) A tavern

senses: (a) A country-house, villa; (b) A tavern with a beer-garden.

1590 Wotton in Reliq. (1685) 592 Concerning the Model of the Emperours Lust-house your honour may trust me with it. 1591 Ibid. 602 To get the plots of both the Lust-houses, the foundation is laid. 1818 Blackw. Mag. 111. 530 Pass where you will, by lust-huis or by shop, Vou'll always find some Grizzy at her mop. 1834 Beckroop Italy 1. 36 [Amsterdam to Utrecht] Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes. 1889 Dovie Micah Clarke xxiii. 232 Vou may have a lust-haus of your own in a year or two, with a trinmed lawn [etc.]. Ibid., Donner! There are other things beside lust-houses and flower-beds.

**Lu-stick.a.* and adv. Obs. Also-joue. fa.

haus of your own in a year or two, with a trimmed lawn letc.] **Hid.**, Donner! There are other things beside lusthouses and flower-beds.**
†**Lustick, a. and adv. Obs. Also -ique. [a. Dn. lustig; cf. F. (from Du. or Ger.) loustic, regimental buffoon.] a. adj. Merry, jolly; chiefly with reference to drinking. b. adv. Merrily, jovially.

1601 Shaks. All's Well n. ii. 47 Par. . . Heere comes the King. Ol. Inf. Lustique [Clobe ed. lustig], as the Dutchman saies. 1607 Dekker Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 Hl. 103 If my olde Maister be hanged, why so; If not, why rusticke and lusticke. 1618 D. Belcuire Hans Beer-pot G 2 b. So now I an well, can walke a mile or two, As lustique as a Boore. a 1638 Medel W.S. (1672) 163 Vour Winemirth is but the smothering sometimes. of a deeper grief; like the lustick fit in some Countries of such as are going to execution. 1641 Prome Textial Crope 1. Wks. 1873 111. 16 As lustick and frolique as Lords in their Bowers. 1691 I. Wilson Belphegor n. iv, To eat well, drink lustick, care for nothing, and have my Flatterers as other Men.

Lustinead (Instithed. arch. [f. Lusty + -HEAD.] = Lustiness in its various senses: pleasure, delight; vigour; lustfulness, libidinousness. c 1369 Charcia Dethe Blaumche 27 Defaute of slepe and heuynesse Hath slayne my spyrite of quicknesse, That I haue loste al lustyheed. 1513 Douglas Enrics Mil. v. 63 Quhayr is now thy schymand lustyhed. Thy fresch figour, thy vissage quhyte and reid? 1529 Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 42 They. Passen their time. In lustihede and wanton meryment. 1621 Answorth Lunct. Ps. x. 10 (1630) 137 Their pride, or prowesse, that is, the excellence, or Instylect for the Pride, or prowesse, that is, the excellence, or Instylect of those yeeres, the bravest of them is but miserie. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. II. vii, Aknight. Of active mind and vigorous lustyhed. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 1. 62 And so all heing said A little there we gathered lustihead.

Lustihood (Instihad). arch. [f. Lusty + -HOOD.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; occas. + l

-HOOD.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; occas. + lustinlness.

1509 Shars. Much. Ado v. i. 76 His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustinood. 1666 — Tr. & Cr. II. ii. 50. 1794

MATHAS Purs. Lit. (1708) 6 In these latter days, they [Frenchmen] have been neighbour after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless lustihood. 1866 Il. Sidnons Maid, Wife, & Widow III. 71, I had no money, but I had health in all its lustihood. 1822 W. Isvino Braceb. Hail (1823) I. 122 The oak, in the pride and lustihood [ed. 1845] lustiness] of its growth. 1826 Scott Woodst. xxix, Showing my lustihood at foot-ball. 1873 Browsing Red Cott. Nicap 1252 Youth, strength and lustihood can sleep on turf.

Lustily (Irstil), adv. Also 5-6 lustely(e, lustyly. [f. Lusty+-Ly².

It is difficult to say whether the form lustely/e in the 15-16th c. belongs to this word or to Lustry adv.]

+1. With pleasure or delight; pleasantly, pleasurably; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (Cf.

† 1. With pleasure or delight; pleasantly, pleasurably; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (Cf. LUSTLY adv. 1.) Obs.

a 1225 Juliana 75 Lustnið lustiliche hali writes lare.
?a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Kose 1319 A, lord I they lived lustily! Ff. cum menoient bonne vic 1] c 1386 — Knt.'s T. 671 Whan bat Arcite hadde romed al his fille, And songen al the roundel lustily In-to a studie he fil sodeynly. c 1430 Lyro. Rcns. 4 Scns. 275 Of Plyades and sterres sevene, That so lustely do shyne. c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 318, I Lustyly, or lystyly, delectabiliter. 1500-20 Dusbar Foems x. 45 Now spring vp flouris fra the trute. Lay out your levis lustely. 1526 Skelton Magnyf. 1383 These wordes in myne eyre they be so lustely spoken, That [etc.]. a 1533 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. Jl. Aurel. xxi. Kiv. These fyve thynges . were lustely and willyngly graunted by the Senate.
2. With vigour or energy; vigorously, energetically; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

eally; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

• 1400 Mauneev. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei make Knyghtes to jousten in Armes fulle lustyly. • 1400 Knyghtes to jousten in Armes fulle lustyly. • 1470 Canton Bk. Curtesye xliv, It is to a godly chyld wel syttynge. To harpe or lute or lustely to synge. 1535 Coveroale Ps. xxxii. 3 Singe him a new songe, yee synge lustely unto him & with a good corage. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, iv. i. 201, I determine to fight lustily for him. 1632 Browe North. Lasse 1. i. Wks. 1873 III. 2 Tri. What, married! Luc. Lustily promis'd Sir. Absolutely contracted. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 156 They bowze it lustily, with varietie of meates and pleasure. 1685 Wood Life 21 June, It began to raine lustily for a quarter of an hour. 1710 De Foe Crusee 1. xix. (1840) 349 He...cried out to us...lustily. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversat. 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily promis'd. 1829 Scott Aine of G. xxx, He saw him feed lustily as well as carve featly. 1877 A. B. Edwards U. Nile xxi. 641 Every inch of arable ground is turned to account. All that grows, grows lustily. 1898 G. S. Tvack Bk, abt. Bells x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustily from the steeple of the parish church.

† 3. Lustfully, carnally. Obs.
c 1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) If. 64
That a man bat seeb a woman lustyly... is accounted a lechoure. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. Iv. 28 b/2 On a certayn nyght whan he wold lustely knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myschefe. 1589 Pappe vo. Hatchet Bij b, I thinke it [lecherie]... no harme if the tearmes be not abusde: for you must say, vertuously done, not lustily done.

be not abusde: for you must say, vertuously done, not Instily done.

Lustiness (Ip stines). Also 5-6 lustines,
-ynes(se. [f. Lusty + -xess.]

+ 1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. Lusty a. 2 b). Obs.

c1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) 1.

xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght... ener abyde in loye and lustynesse. 150-20 Dubbar Poems lxiv. 2 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes. a1547 Surrey in Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 3

The sonne hath twise brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustinesse. ? a 1550 in Dunbar's Poems 327 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.

2. Vigour, robustness; + energy, activity.

c1325 Song of Mercy 160 in E. E. P. (1862) 123 And lustines his leue hab take. We loue so sloube and hardorit. Ra 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 1282 And after danneed... Youthe, fulfild of lustinesse. 1413 Pilgr. Sonde (Caxton 1483) IV. i. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute ony maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. 1609 Markham Caval. (1617) 33 For a Horse... of youth, strength and lustinesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 DYER Ruins of Rome 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. 1863 Kinglake Crimea II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind. to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the. statesmen of Berlin. + 3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

had too much lustness of mind.. to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the.. statesmen of Berlin. + 3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

e 1400 Rom. Rose 5118 Whan thou hast..spent thy youthe in ydilnesse, In waste, and woful lustinesse. e 1555 Harrsfield Dirovce Hen. VIII (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustiness..should..break forth. 1580 Framfon Dial. Yron & Stevle 160 The powders of it [steele] are..good for the Gonorea passio, and for the lustinesse of man. 1619 Formers Atheom. 1. x. \$ 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustinesse is past, and they be come againe wint their cold blood.

Lusting (lvsin), vbl. sb. [f. Lust v. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb Lust in its various senses.

a 1300 Seven Sins viii. in E. E. P. (1862) 18 Pat me giue lift and gode ending and to 300 sine gode lusting in bis silue place. 1580 SINNEY Ps. XXXVII. iii, Delight in God, and he shall breade The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. 1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envisous lustings, by his blinded understanding was judged duty. 1760 Law Spirit of Prayer 1. 54 By the flesh, and its lustings, are meant.. the natural man, as he is by the fall.

Lusting, ppl. a. [f Lust v. + -ING 2.] That

Tursting, ppl. a. [f Lust v. + -1NG 2.] That lusts; having lustful desires.

1559 T. Bruce Compend. Reg., Wishes Wise ii, When shall the minde bee moued right To l-aue hys lustyng life?

1561 Greene Maidens Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers (1845) II.

138 The lusting humor of the eyes.. Could not allure his mind to think of vice.

1844 W. H. Mul. Serm. Tempt. Christ iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant.

1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2)

111. 118 The tyrannical man. is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

1 Tustless (lustles). a. Now vare or Obs. [f.

Lustless (lv:stles), a. Now rare or Obs. [f.

Lustless (lv stles), a. Now rare or Obs. [f. Lust sb. + - Less.]

†1. Without vigour or energy: = Listless, Obs.
c 1325 Old Age xi. in E. E. P. (1862) 150 Pe tunge...lostles lowtep in uch a lip. 1398 Trevis Burth. De P. R. iv. ix.
(Tollem, MS), A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles [L. deses], heuy and slow. c 1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3881 Whan pat be paunche is ful, A fune clymbith vp in-to-pe heed, And makip a man al lustles and al dul. 1549 Coverdals, etc. Erasm. Par. 2 Tim. 24 Preache the worde of the ghospel stronglye, nether beying frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie. 1590 Spenser F. Q. i. iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs... A shaking fever raignd continually. 1611
COTGR. Detalenté... vinwilling, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 Drayton Polysolb. xiii. 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song Tawake the lustlesse Sunne.

the humor. Tota Diration of the humor the humor with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song Tawake the lustlesse Sunne.

† 2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. Obs.
1508 Dunbar Tua mariit vennen 441 3 one lustlese led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. a 1585 Sidney Arcadia, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.

3. Without lust or sexual appetite.
1586 Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburt. III. (1590) C7, He shall be made a chast and lustlesse Eunuke. 1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God XXII. XXIV. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enloy our dustlesse) beauties. 1611 Cotgr., Priapisme, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard.

Hence † Lustlessness.
1556 Olde Antichrist 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsynes out of our myndes. 1611 Cotgr., Chastete, chastitic, continencie, lustlesnesse.

Lustly, a. [f. Lust sb. + -Ly.]

Lett, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

Lustly, a. [f. Lust sb. + -Ly 1.]

1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. Obs. or arch.

2.1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 39 pe gode word of holi boc beð be saules lustliche bileue. 2.1380 Wychf Wks. (1880) 411

Poul vndirstondip bi fode, mete and drynk þat ben couenable to do betere þe seruyss of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. 1591 Sylvester Dn Bartas 1. iv. 673 The mealle Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1894 F. S. Ellis Reynard Fox 261, 1 ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.

† 2. Lustful; carnal. Obs.

2.1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 79 Shune lustliche wil. 1618

Fletcher Chances III. iv, There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially In way of lustly pleasures.

† **Lu·stly**, adv. Obs. [OE. lustlice: see Lust b. and -LY².] sb. and -LY

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

thistly, adv. Obs. [OE. Instlice: see Lust sb. and -LY 2.]

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

971 Blickl. Hom. 47 Pret hi Sunnandagum & mæssedagum
Godes cyrican geome secan, & ber þa godeundan lare lustlice zehyran. c 1000 Ælfret e 12 in O. E. Misc. 115 Pus
quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine [vx. lustnie]. [c 1430, 150020, a 1533 see Lustliv adv. 1.]

2. Voluptnously; lustfully.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 318/t Lustly (K. lustlii), voluptuose.

c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. lxxii, Yf he
falle. eyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to
gredely or to lustly & delicatly or tosone in untyme. [1520:
see Lustliv adv. 3.] 1598 Grenewey Tacitus Ann. 11. x.

(fc22) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man
lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciniousnesse of the citie,
should bee better fashioned in the campe.

3. Lustily, vigorously.

[a 1479: see Lustliv adv. 2.] 1520 More Dyaloge 1. Wks.
136/2 Forth he lymped on three legges so Instly, yt his
maysters horse wt four fete, could scant ouertake him. a1533

Frith Another Bk. agst. Rastell C ix b, Rastell. plaieth
me the bal lustlye oner the corde. [1535: see Lustliv adv.

2.] 1546 Be. Grander Declar. Art. Tope 31 The unferned
arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry.. and .. go lustly
forth to proue me a foole.

Lustra, pl. of Lustrum.

† Lustrable, a. Obs.— [ad. L. *lūstrābil-is,
f. lūstr-um Lustrum.] A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the Roman Lustrum or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature
of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.

1533 Bellenene Liry III. vii. (ST.S.) 270 Pe capitoll was
purgu he be Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 Giens Demonol. (1867)
174 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled
or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I.
Notes xv. p. kviii, The assistants were sprinkled with hustral
water. 1783 T. Willson Archael. Dict. Lustral day, or
dies Instricus amongst the Romans, was the day on which
lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given.

1851 Lavaro Pap.

278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.

2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.

1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. xviii. II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was stiled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 MURHEAD Ulpian i. § 8

The lustral census in Rome.

+ B. sb. A lustrum or period of five years. Obs. a 1656 Ussher Ann. (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

+ Lustran. Obs. rare. [f. Lustrum + An (? or L. an-mis year).] The first year of a lustrum. a 1656 Ussher Ann. vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

+ Lustrant, a. 1 Obs. rare. [ad. L. lūstrantem, pres. pple. of lūstrāre to illuminate; see Lustres sb. 1] Lustrous; fig. illustrious.

1349 Compl. Sect. vi. 38 His lustrant beymis var eleuat iiii. degres abule oure oblique orisone. 1616 J. Lane Cont. Sqr.'s T. v. 479 Bold spirites, and lustrant heroes.

Lustrant, a. 2 rare. [ad. L. lūstrant-em, pres. pple. of lūstrāre: see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pple. of lūstrāre: see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pple. of lūstrāre: see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pule. of lūstrāre: see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pule. of lūstrāre; see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pule. of lūstrāre; see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pule. of lūstrāre; see next.] = Lustrant-em, pres. pule. of lūstrāre, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. lūstrum: see Lustrum.]

1. trans. To purify by a propitiatory offering:

tem of lūstrāre, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. lūstrum: sec Lustrum.]

1. trans. To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; gen. to purify.

1653 [see Lustrating below]. 1655 Stranker Hist. Philos.

1. (1701) 18/1 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle advis'd them to lustrate the City. Ibid. 57/1 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 Rowe tr. Lucan III. 601 Barb'rous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 T. Seward Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism 55 This Custom of Nurses lustrating the Children by Spitte. 1818 J. C. Hounouse Hist. Illustr. (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig. xix., 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.

† 2. a. intr. To pass or go through (a place). b. trans. To pass through or traverse. Obs.

1632 VICARS Æn. viii. 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doth lustrate. 1657-83 Eventyn Hist. Relig. (1850) 1. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1721 Balley, Gangweek, the Time when the bounds of the Parishesarelustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.

† 3. trans. To vicw, survey. Obs.

Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week. † 3. trans. To view, survey. Obs.

1623 COCKERAM, Lustrate, to view. a 1648 Lo. Herbert Hen. VIII (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye. Hence Lustrating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1653 Manyon Exp. James iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 Hammond Par. § Annot. N. T., I Cor. iv. 13 Wks. 1659 III. 520 Hepkadapuara [filth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 EARBERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires.

1846 New Timon (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the Instrating tide.

† Lustre sb. I + -ATE.]

† Lustrate, v.2 Obs. [f. Lustre sb. I + -ATE.] trans. To impart lustre to; = Lustre v. 1688 Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving (1861) I Invencion of making, dressing, and lustrateing silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lutestringes. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 Act 9 Will. III, c.43 § 13.

Lustration (lostrēl-sm). [ad. L. lūstrātiōnem, n. of action f. lūstrāre Lustrate v.1]

1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e. g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

an expiatory sacrifice or a purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

1014 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certeine times with great solemnitie. 1035 A. Stafferd Form Glory (1869) 118 The Lustration of hones was yearely usuall with the Romans, in the Moneth of February.

1099 BENTLEY Phal. 280 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodigies. 1715
PODE Hiad 1. 411 The host to explate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) 11. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) VI. 1. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 Lightfoot Comm. Col. 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 Encycl. Brit. XV. 70/1 In Rome. there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.

1825-9 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor 111. xix. 82 The little girl. now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 J. L. Knapp Yrnl. Naturalist 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 Lowell Old. Eng. Dram. (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of their plumage. 1887 Lowell Old. Eng. Dram. (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the sustration of the legendary single shirt without which fetc.].

2. fig. Purification, esp. spiritual or moral. 1055 [Glaffider and property of the purple of the property, 1177 Flag. Charlama Sp. on Addr. 18 Nov., Let them (the prelates) perform a lustration; let them purify. this country, from this sin. 1882 Farra Rarly Chr. 1. 140 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration, a viewing, co

3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).

1614 [see 1]. 1623 COCKERAN, Lustration, a viewing, compassing.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lustration, compassing, viewing or going about on every side. 1752 Volva Brothers.

1. (1777) T is their great day, supreme of all their year, The fam'd lustration of their martial powers. 1849 JEFFREY in Cockburn Life Teffrey (1852) I. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.

4.4. A perambulation inspection concus. Ohr

† 4. A perambulation, inspection, census. Obs. 1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ef. vii. xi. 360 How deepely hereby God was defrauded in the time of David,.. will easily

1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ef. vii. xi. 360 How deepely hereby God was defrauded in the time of David,... will easily appeare by the summes of former lustrations.

5. = Lustre sh. 2 rare-1.
1853 F. W. Newam Odes of Horace ii. iv, One whose age runs fast to finish its eighth lustration.

Lustrative (In sirtitiv), a. [Formed as Lustrative, the Pertaining to Instration, expiatory purification, or (jocularly) washing.
1875 Contemp. Rev. XXV. 256 The Saxon... expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 Encycl. Bril. XV. 30/1 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (oscilla) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1884 Endin. Rev. No. 345. 67 The numerous and minute Instrative prescriptions... always included Gentile pollution.

Lustratory (In strator), a. rare. [f. as prec. +-ory.] Lustral, explatory.
1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Lustration, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples fetc.]. a 1883 E. FITZ GERALD 5/p. Paullus Emilius in Blackru. Mag. (1889) Nov. 632 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

Lustre (In stor), 36/1 Also 6 Sc. lustir, 6-(now U. S.) luster. [a. F. lustre masc., = Sp., 17g. lustere, It. lustro, Rumanian Instru; a Com. Rom. vbl. sh. f. L. lūstrāre to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier *lūc-strāre f. lūc-, lūx light.]

1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light: sheen, refulgence: gloss.

an earlier **lic-strāre 1. līc-, lūx light.]

1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence; gloss. Often with adi, as metallic, pearly, silky, waxy lustre. c 1522 More Dequat. noviss. Wks. 73/2 He that by good vse and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyamonte. 1520 — Dyaloge I. ibid. 159/2 The iewell, . the bryght lustre where of bleryd eyes might not endure to beholde. 1601 SIMAS. Jul. C. I. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V. 15 Theire ordnary designes [in tapestry]. with a whiles use will soone loose their luster. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. sv., Curriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 GRAY Taso 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, III. vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shone in tears. 1845 G. E. Dav tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. 1. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.

1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON Banks Amazon (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 75 Cat a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. rarely in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 Tomkis Albumazar II. iii. (1615) D 4, By the whitenesse and bright sparkling Instres We allure th' Intelligences to descend.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fi. Custom Country v. v., She being set in yeares next, none of those lusters Appearing in her eye, that warme the fancy. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Love Wks. (Bohn) 1. 76 Like opaline doves-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. concr. pl. Applied to the eyes.

1810 F. Dunley Amoroso I. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, copperas, Roman alum, ... and other ingredients. 1875 [see Lustring vol. sb. b].

2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous

splendour.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 53 The spere & hanyn of Venus .. is ane grit sterne of ane meruelous lustir.

1596 Spenser F. (?).

v. xi. 58 With bils and glayves making a dreadfull luster.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 40 Her three lanthornes...afforded the greater lustre, because of the chrystal, cut diamond-wise.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. v. 19

God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 Addison was monnted high, In all its lustre.

1792 Worker J. Fr. 1. v. 19

Cost to R. Acad. v, Thus stars, when pinch'd by frost, cast keener lustre.

1793 Vince Elem. Astron. Nxi. (1810)

229 Obstructing the lustre of the san's beams.

1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xlvii, The sun was shining with uncommon lustre.

1893 Sir R. Ball Story of Sun 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona...was about one eight-hundreth part of the brightness of the Moon.

18. concr. A shining body or form.

b. concr. A shining body or form.

1742 Young Nt. Th. v. 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight.

1814 Care Pante, Part v. 126, [1] turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me.

3. transf. Radiant beauty or splendour (of the counterpage of rational relief of the counterpage of rational relief.

3. transf. Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheeke, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 Gan Begg. Of. I. vii, Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1728-46 Thouston Antonon 1320 When Automan's yellow lustre gilds the world. 1844 Disraell Coningsby I. i, His countenance, radiant while health and the lustre of innocence. 1887 Bown Virg. Mindid I. 591 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes.

4. fig. in various applications, esp. Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases,

splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, to add lustre to, to shed or throw lustre on, etc.

21. My arrious applications, esp. Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Otten in phrases, to add lustre to, to shed or throw lustre on, etc. Also, splendid beauty (oflanguage, sentiments, ctc.). c 1555 Harfsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 63 The third chapter..casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as..make little against ns. 1580 Sidney Ps. xxxvn. iv. Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre. 1614 Raleign Hist. World III. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes. 1634 W. Tirwidt II. Balzac's Lett. 85 The .. chastity of Stile, which lendeth a luster to your elaborate writings. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. III. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1713 Adodson Cald. i. i, How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him, Break out. 1715 Burnet Oum Time (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negociation. 1741 MIDDLETON Cietzo I.i. 1 His birth..was attended by prodigies, fortelling the future eminence and luster of his character. 1756-82 J. Warton Ess. Pope (ed. 4) I. iv. 239 The ponn and lustre of his language. 1760-72 H. Brooke Pool of Qual. (1809) 111. 3 She was... charmed by the lustre of his sentiments. 1769 Robertson Clas. V, n. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration. 1776 Girbon Decl. 4 F. xi. 1. 295 The virtues of Claudius. place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple. 1874 H. R. Reynolus John Bapt. V. iv. 233 Mythical lustre iillumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 Disraell Endym. 1. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its luster in us. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (Wodow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminen

† c. External splendour, magnificence. Obs.

1658 Sir T. Browne Hydriot, iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing
Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. a 1674 CLARENDON
Hist. Reb. xi. § 169 They inveighed vehemently against
lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. † A glass ball placed among artificial lights

to increase the brightness of the illumination (obs.); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. b. A chandelier

the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 Wheler Journ. Greece in. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps. .intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 Lany M. W. Montagu Let. to C'tess Mar 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures..and in almost every room

large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in Picton L'fool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1812 Moore Intercepted Lett. viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836–7 DICKENS Sk. Boz, Scenes xxi, The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 Francis Dict. Arts, Lustre, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 Hustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1865 M. Arrold Ess. Crit. vii. (1875) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

crystal,
6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton
(formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen

weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTER SIM MANUF 209 Poplins and Instres are .composed partly of silk and partly of worsted, 1877 BURROUGHS TAXATION 555 Linen lustres. are dutiable. 1881 Daily News 26 Aug. 5/1 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce herto wearan English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface. 1804 Times 22 Ian. 12/4 The best lustre and dearly have.

1894 Times 22 Jan, 13'4 The best lustres and demi-lustres are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. attrib. and Comb., as lustre process, trade; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as lustre fabric, fleece, goods, wool; objective gen., as lustre-maker; lustre mottling, 'the peculiar mottling seen in peculitic rocks' (Webster Suppl.

as lustre-maker; lustre mottling, the peculiar mottling seen in pecilitic rocks? (Webster Suppl. 1902); lustre ware, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.

1886 Scott Sheep-Farming 192 If *lustre fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 Times 15 Oct. 5/9 *Lustre and demi-lustre fleeces. 1884 Pall Mall G. 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for *lustre goods. 1881 Paily News 26 Ang. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are. worse off while the taste for finely-wrought wool lasts than the Yorkshire 'lustre makers. 1900 19th Cent. Sept. 4/7 The 'lustre process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1895 Paily News 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and *lustre trade there is an abundance of work. 1825 J. Nictionson Operat. Mechanic 4/6 *Lustre ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platina, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 1V. 236/1 The wool. has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name ''lustre wool'.

Lustre (lustoi', 5h.2 Also 6 Sc. lustir, 6-(now U.S.) Luster. [Anglicized form of Lustremon's Lister (lustoi', 5h.2 Also 6 Sc. lustir, 6-(now U.S.) Luster. [Anglicized form of Lustremon's 25 Lustremos 27 Lustremos 26 Lustremon's 26 Lustremon's 26 Lustremon's 26 Lustremon's 26 Lustremon's 26 Lustremos 27 Lustre, 36 3 Obs. [ad. L. lustremos] A cave. 1615 Charman's Odyss. Nat. 159 But, turning to his luster, Calues and Dam. He shewes abhor'd death, in his angers flame. 1638 Pinillus, Lustre, ...a Den of wilde beasts. † Lust

† Lustre, v.1 Obs. rare. [ad. L. lūstrare to LUSTRATE.]
1. trans. To purify; = LUSTRATE v. 1 1.

1. trans. To punify; = LUSTRATE v. I f.

1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 285 That all
his actions moral be watered and lustered with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE v. I g.

1541 PAYNEL Catiline xiv. 20 b, They trusted, that Jupiter,
lustring and heholdyings all thynges, wolde discouer the
counsales...of those vigratious hopelostes. 1635 D. Dicksov Pract. Wks. (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lustred.

Lustre (lwstoi, v. 2 Also 7-9 luster. [ad.
L. lūstrāre: see LUSTRE sb. I]

+1. trans. a. To render illustrious, b. To throw

†1. trans. a. To render illustrious. b. To throw light upon, illustrate. c. To render specious or

light upon, illustrate. C. To render species.

attractive. Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Barlas 1. iv. 728 As a Husband's Nobl'ness doth lustre A mean-born Wife; so [etc.]. 1627 W. SCLATER E.p. 2 Thess. (1629) Ep. Ded. A iij, Worthies, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his pencell, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lustred I say not, vinualled onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. It. iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lustered with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 Br. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings i. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons. with the cloake of Religion.

2. intr. To be or become lustrous. Now rare.

their ugly Treasons. with the cloake of Religion.
2. intr. To be or become lustrous. Now rare.
1582 STANYHURST Æncis II. (Arb.) & Eeune lyk as her deitee to the Saincts dooth luster in heunblisse. 1637 llevwood Royal Ship 27 Her five bright Lauthorns luster round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE Wanderer III. 326 What bloom, what brightness lusters o'er her cheeks! 1902 Westim. Gaz. 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lustered in the moonlight as they passed.
3. trans. To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.). 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 201 Isinglass... used... in lustreing silk ribbons.

Lustred (lorstaid), a. [f. Lustre sb.¹ or v.² + +ED.] Having a lustre: spec. in Ceramics, having

Lustred (10°51310), a. [1. LUSTRE 30.1 of v.-+
-ED.] Having a lustre; spec. in Ceramics, having
a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1888 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Lustred Seal, a furrier's name
for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS
Earthly Par. I. 1. 394 The lustred kingfisher. 1893 Athenzumn 17 June 7741 A small room in the Louvre has been
appropriated to a collection of Persian lustred pottery.

|| Lustree. Obs. rare. [F. (dtoffe) lustree.] A

lustred silk fabric.

1645 EVELYN Diary (1879) I. 244 Courtezans...cover their
...faces with a vaile of a certaine glittering taffeta or lustrée.

Lustreful (lv'staifŭl), a. [f. Lustre sb.1 +

FUL. Lustrons. 1843 Bamford Homely Rhymes (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lastreful darkness with his might compare. 1885 G. Mereditu Diana II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lastreful.

Lustreless (lv stolles), a. [f. Lustre sb.1 +

Lustreless (10°stoilés), a. [f. Lustre 56,1 + - Less.] Without lustre: said freq. of the eyes.

1810 F. Duoley Amoroso II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). a 1814

Spaniards v. i. in New Brit. Theatre III. 246 Her eyes ...

Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 Ruskin Stones Ven. 1. App. 393

No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1868 P. Masson Trop. Diseases xvi. 254 The skin. becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy.

+ Lustrement. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lustre 56,1]

+ MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

+ Lustrical, a. Kom. Antiq. Obs. [f. l. lūstric-us, f. LUSTRUM: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in lustrical day (L. dies lus-

tricus): see quots.

Itricus): see quots.

1623 COCKERAM, Lustricall day, ones christning day. 1741
MIDDLETON Cievo I. i. 6 This name was.. imposed.. on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

† Lustrific, a. Obs. [ad. L. lūstrific-us: see LUSTRUM and -FIC.] Purificate ry. † So Lustrifical a. 1656 BLOUNT Glossegr., Lustrifical. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Lustrifick, purging. 1732 Hist. Litteraria III. 393
Spinkling themselves with lustrifical Water.

† Lustrification. Obs. [f. LUSTRE sb. + (UFICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 Celestina 1. 16 Shee made.. oyntments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, clarifications (etc.).

Lustrify [wstrifoi], v. rarc. [f. LUSTRE sb. + (1)FY.] trans. To make lustrous.

1886 All Year Round 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

Lustrine ([wstlin]. [a. h. lustrine, f. lustre Lustrine, f. lustrine]. A glossy silk fabric.

purposes of instritying and beautifying the complexion.

Lustrine (lustin). [a. b. lustrine, f. lustre lustrine, f. lustring f. lustrine, f. lustrine f. lustring (lustrin), sb. Obs. exc. arch. (See also Lutestring (lustrin), as if f. Lustre sb. 1 + -ing f. or -ing f.] A glossy silk fabric. Also attrib. 1697 Lond. Caz. No. 326/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that .. their Ware-house .. shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Renforces, and Lustrings. 1732 Ludiard Settles H. vii. 75 All soits of stuffs. .. of Italian lustrings. 1732 Enza Herwoon Re'ss Thoughters I, 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1849 Bath from 3 Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 Lams Lilla Ser. I. Distant Correspondents, Assapid as a damaged lustring. 1856 Innext Arming at taffeta.

Lustring (lustring , vbl. sb. techn. Also U. S. lustering. [f. Lustre v. 2 + ing f.] The action of Lustre v. 2; the manner in which something is lustred. In Metallurgy — Brightening of metal in the cucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 Athenseum 6 Aug. 2002 The style, colours, lustring, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b. concr. = Lustre sb. 1 d.
1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Lustering, a polish; as blackluster for stoves, etc.

Lustring, fpl. a. [-ing 2.] Exhibiting a

for stoves, etc.

Lustring, ppl. a. [-1NG 2.] Exhibiting a

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Listering, a polish; as blackhister for stoves, etc.

Lustring, 161. a. [-ING 2.] Exhibiting a
listie; lustrous, shining.

1882 Stannhurst Zeneis i. (Arb.) 29 O gay Godesse lustringe. 1708 Brit. Apello No. 108. 2/2 Your Rayes so extensive, And Lustring Streamers so all-comprehensive. 1849

Tair's Mag. XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustring moon
Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

† Lustrious, a. Obs. rare. [f. Lustre sb.],
after illustrious.] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 Fuller Abel Rediv. 7 Most worthily may. Old
Berengarius fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrious Starres,
Who gainst Romes errors fought Truths wars. 1760-72

H. Brooke Fool of Oral. (1809) III. 132 You will see folk
there of much more lustrious attire.

Lustrous (lvstros), a. [f. Lustre sb.] + -ous.
Cf. OF. Instreux.] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss.
1601 Shaks. All's Well ii. 141 My sword and yours are
kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 Collins Oriental
Eclog. I, But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820
Keats Ode to Nightingale 29 Where beauty cannot keep
her lustrous eyes. 1842 Yennyson Locksley Hall 162 Sildes
the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 Dickers E. Drood
ii, Thick, lustrous, well-arranged black hair and whiskers.
1872 Yeats Techn. Hist, Comm. 135 The Romans mannfactured a red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. fig. (Cf. Lustre sb.] 4.)
1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. it. xx. § 1 A certaine. . lustrous
masse of matter chosen to giue glory.. to the eloquence of
discourses. 1626 — Sylva § 956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. 1822 Lamb Elia
Ser. 1. Decay Beggars, The Blind Beggar. whose story
doggrel rhymes. . cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that
some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. Mereborth Odes Fr. Hist. 40 She saw
the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence Lustrous for the clemency and moderation, which

shine so lustrously in the English crown. 1884 *!/arper's Mag. June 79/! The steel. becomes lustrously white. 1892 *!HENLEY SONG Stoord, etc. Lond. Voluntaries ii. 26 With this enchanted lustrousness.

"Lustrum (løström). Pl. lustra, lustrums, erron. lustras. [L. lūslrum; usu. believed to be f. root of lučre to wash (cogn. w. lavāre LAVE v.).]

erron. lustras. [L. lūslrum; usu. believed to be f. root of lugre to wash (cogn. w. lavāre LAVE v.).]

1. Rom. Antiq. A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1508 Greenewer Tacitus' Ann. xi. viii. (1622) 150 He [Claudius]... appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be inrolled.

1780 Ann. Reg., Chron. 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum for a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155.184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of four years.

1500 L. Luovo Consent of Time To Rdr. a. 2, Can any true accompt of time be made.. by the censure of Lustrum, which the Grecians call Parteterides. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the five years beginneth at the leap yere, when the Dogstar doth arise. 1666 J. SMITH Old Age 264 Prolonging them.. to so many years or Lustras. 1680 T. Flatman Heracilius Ridens.

180. 71 (1713) H. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. 1712 Vousa Nt. Th. 11, 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavien of lustrums, and yet fond of life. 21849 Poe Morella, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. McCarthy Fire I'rs. I'rel. xxiv. 342 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. U. S. In college use.

1850 W. R. Williams Relig. Progr. ii. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1860 C. Durree Hist. Williams Coll. 290 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni.. that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and lifty dollars each.

† Lustry, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Lustre sb. I + . . .]

-Y.] Litstrous.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey 1. iii. 5 The vyolet Hyacinth, .. Lustrie Diamonde, shining Topaz.

† **Lustsome**, a. Obs. rare. [OE. *lustsum (implied in lustsumlie pleasant) = OHG. (MHG... Ger.) lustsam, Goth. lustusams; see Lust sb. and

Some.] ? Covetous, ? wilful.

a 1300-1400 Cursor M. 1641 (Gött.) All lustsum, all wickedhede Has fild þis world on lenth and brede. a 1400 Wyclif's

Bible Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not so lustsum and
dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis me to know.

Lusty (lv'sti), a. Also 3-5 lusti. 6 losty,
6-7 lustie. [f. LUST 5h. +Y. Cf. MHG. lustic
(mod.G. lustig), ON. lostig-r.]

1. Of persons and their attributes: Loyful

(mod.G. Instig), ON. Iostig-r.]

†1. Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. Obs.

**a1225 Leg. Kath. 1693 Alle pleiende somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer iliche lusti. **c1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. **14. **Epiphany in Trandate's I Ts. (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad chere and myld of face. 1549 Coverdate, etc. Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol., The lawe requireth a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a louyinge hearte. 1553 ASCHAM Germany 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. 1583 STUBBES And. Abss. II. (1882) 41 The gentlemen. keepe sumptious houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. 1621 FLETCHER Isl. Princess II. vii. My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie. He that frownes this day is an open enemie.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now arch. and dial.

1430-40 Lydg. Bochas Prol. (1554) 35 Their. Justie freshe

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now arch. and dial.

1430-40 Lydd. Bochas Prol. (1554) 35 Their huste freshe singing. C1440 - Nightingale Poems 3/37 Sche... all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with mony a lusty note. 1519 Interl. Four Elem. (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. 1535 Coverdale. Amos vi. 7 The lusty chere [1611 banquet] of the wylfull shall come to an ende. 1556 Sir J. Davies Orchestra lavii, With lofic turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustic tunes accordeth fayre. 1622 FLETCHER Beggars Bush iv. v, Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? 1818 Scott Hrt. Midd. iv, The lusty banqueting with sweetments and comfits. 1864 Skeat ur. Uhland? Poems 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. 1856 Crockett Grey Man xxvii. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagens. but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† 2. Pleasing, pleasant. Obs.

† 2. Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. Obs. a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 269 pi led is swa unimete lusum and lusti on to loken. 1350 Gower Conf. I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1412-20 Lydd. Chron. Troy I. vi. The medowes... Tapited bene with divers floures newe, Of sundry motlees lusty for to sene. 1513 Douglas Americani. Vi. The medowes... 1530 Tonale Gen. iii. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustic unto the eyes. 1562 Tunner Baths. 29, 4, Hillockes whych are pleasant and lusty to loke unto. a 1600 Montgoner Misc. Poems xvii. 63 Quhen throu hir garments, heir and thair, Appeirit hir lustic limis square.

† b. Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. Obs.

c 1412 Hoccleye De Reg. Princ. 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrour, hath a fressch renum; He is 'a lusty man' clept for be nones. 1508 Dunnar Gold. Targe 58 Ane hundreth ladyes, lustic in to wedis, Als fresch as flouris that in May vp spredis. 1536 Palser. 1555 Bradorn in Stripe Colon of the strangent of the strangent in the lustic limis square.

waning in the winde. 1603 Drayton Odes x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustic Brav'ric downe. 1610 FLETCHER Faithf. Shepherdess I. i, Euery shepheards boy Puts on his lusty greene.

+ c. Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. Obs.

inl. Obs.
?a 1366 Chaucer Rom. Rose 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. c 1385—
Sgr.'s T. 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne. c 1430
LVDG. Reas. & Sens. (E. E. T. S.) 4807 In that fresshlel lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. 1525 Lo. Berners Froiss. 11. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the foly lusty moneth of Aprell. c 1590 Marlowe Faust. L 149 That I may confure in some lustic grove. 1610 Fletcher Faithf. Shepherdess 1. i, Since the lusty spring began.

+d. Pleasant to the taste. Obs.

c1430 Lyog. Compl. Bl. Knt. 29 Till firy Tytan .. Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene mede. a1450 Myrc 1436 Also 3ef bou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

+e. Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing,

agreeable. Obs.

agreeable. Obs.

1309 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. c 1449 Procek Repr. 11. xviii. 255 Into this eende.. their vsiden certein colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulde be the more lusti. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 980 All the andyence Rebysed to here her lusty eloquence. a 1529 Skrlion Replyc, etc. Wks. 1843 1. 207 Yong scolers.. when they have delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty lenning.

+3. Full of desire, desirous. Const. to, for. Obs.

† 3. Full of desire, desirous. Const. to, for. Obs. c 1400 Destr. Troy 10508 Sum lordes to lenge lusty bai were. 1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 96 Than George bad ye kynge. be lusty to goddes servyce. 1552 Latiner Serm. Lincoln. vii. (1562) 124 b, These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lustie to folowe oure vocation. 1657 S. Purchas Pol. Flying-lns. 97 Lusty for labour. † 4. Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. Obs. c 1386 Chaucer Manciple's Prol. 41 Fy stynkyng swyn fy, foule moot thee falle, ... A taketh heede sire, of this lusty man. 1483 Cath. Angl. 224/2 Lusty, ... libidinosus. 1523 Fitzhers. Hins. § 68 It is better to kepe the horse frome the mares, .. for .. he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse colles shall he gete. 1562 Child Marriages etc. 75 He went .. when he was lustic, to his wief, and vsid her companye in bed. 1610 Fletchir, Faithf, Shepherdess w. ii, Pronoking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. 1611 Cotgr., Rechauffer virchien, to make him lustic, or desirous of the bitch. 1697 Draden Virg. Georg, 111, 104 While their Vouth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Suhmit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat arch. in literary use; common in dialects. + In early use often: Valiant,

vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat arch, in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (obs.).

c1374 Chaucer Ancl. & Arc. & This ... knyght. Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght. c1386 — Prol. 80 With hym ther was his sone a yong Squier A louyere, and a lusty Bacheler. 1486 Bk. St. Albans by b, That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. 1521 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. in. L 281, I mett his Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym mor losty. 1535 Coverdate Prov. xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dryeth vp yo bones. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Hinsb. (1386) 128 For milcking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. 1593 Shaks Rich. 1/1, ii ii 66. 1612 T. Taytor Comm. Titus i. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. a1648 Dioby Closet Open. (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed to mix the honey and water together. 1702 Pore Yan. 4. May 133 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greens, that flornish all the year. 1791 Cowfer Hiad 1. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1824 Evron Deformed Fransf. 1. i, Though my brothers are So beautiful and lusty. 1876 Black Madeaf V. vii. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? 1884 West Sussex Gaz. 25 Sept., [To be sold] to prime lusty heifers.

transf. 1548 Uoall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul. doth render it lusty, plump and active. 1871 Blackier Four Phases i. 33 note, They were .. the natural gides of the lusty young democracy. 1886 Newman Saytin Old Faiths in Nevo Lt. i. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† D. Phrases. Lusty Laurence (cf. Laurence): 'a good wencher' (Nares). Lusty Laurence, See hat a

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. Obs.
1601 Br. W. Bartow Defence 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustic groundes, these manured by industry, prooue soundly

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. Ohs.

1601 Br. W. Baklow Defonce 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prooue soundly fertile.

† d. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. Obs.

1568 Ascham Scholem. I. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contenning of others. 1573 G. Harkey. Letter-6k. (Camden) Purposing. 10 show a lusti contempt of so silli a frend. 1588 J. Harkey Disc. Probl. 46 The great emperor of Turkes. Is lately become, . somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed naner was. 1600 Holland Livy VI. XXXV. 22 The Coloners onely of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [L. gesticutes oile]. 1670 Clanesbow, Hist. Reb. X. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament, . they allways inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderriess towards the King's Party.

† 7. Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. Obs.

1576 Flemme Panobl. Epist. 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shanckes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. 1556 Drayton Leg. iii, 21 Many a low Elbe, many a luste Tide. 1622 Fletcher Beggars Bush iv. iv. Strong lusty London beer. 1632 Fletcher Beggars Bush iv. iv. Strong lusty London beer. 1632 Fletcher Beggars Bush iv. iv. Strong lusty London beer. 1632 Fletcher Beggars Bush iv. iv. Strong lusty Fletcher Luster and Instrumental Country, They. dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. 1649 Drawm. of Hawrin. Conn. lett. B. 7. 6 H. D. Wis. 1711 1224 It was strong and lusty poison. 1683 Tevon Way to Health xvi. (1657) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstantes. 1602 Locke Place. 2 20 Distempers. which, by to forward applications, might have been made lusty diseases. † b. Of a ship: Sailing well. Obs.

1660 F. Brooke Ir. Le Blane's Trav. 335 In an houre we cast more over-board then was laded in a day; and . immediately we perceive the was selected for the selection of the lusty

202 To have Constantinopie taken, merely as a musy event, 10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772-84 Cook Vey. (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. 1785 G. A. Bellamy Apology IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpasia. being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. 1792 Charkotte Smith Desmond II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinnish. 1818 Sort Hit. Midl. ii, Being a robust and lusty man, he., found it impossible to get through between the bars. 1839 Fr. A. Kemule Resid. in Georgia (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. 1886 Flworthy W. Somersel Word-bk., Lusty...2. Obese; fat. 11. Comb. (parasynthetic), as Insty-handed, +-hued. -limbed, -lunged adjs.
1330-46 Thomson Antunn 639 The..heaps Of apples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of apples which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples, which the *lusty-handed year,...o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 Rom. Rose 3014 Sp. The..heaps Of spples and the

1805 Spirit Pub. Truls. (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lusties, for a lug at the bowlines.

† Lusty gallant. Obs.

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.
1569 Elderros in Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadsides (1867)
14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New Insty gallant.
1577 Breton Wks. Yng. Wit (Chappell Mus. Old T. I. 91),
The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then larousse, and heidegy—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. 1578 Proctor Gorg. Gallery D b, A propper Dittie. To the tune of lusty Gallant. 1594 Nashe Terrors Nt. Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant, & a drunken Danish Laualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.
1587 Harrison Descr. Eng. n. vii. 172 in Holinshed, I might here name a sort of hewes denised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantasticall heads, as gooseturd greene. popingaie blue, lustie gallant. 1589 Ruers Bibl. Schol. 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, spadicens. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.

Lusum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

Lusum, obs. form of Lovesome.

|| **Lusus nature** (liārsās nātīūrti). Also 9 simply lusus. [L. lāsus nātīūre a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly concr., a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a received.

production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Gloue. (1662) 1. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be Lusus Nature. 1726 Swift Gulliver II. iii, They... concluded unanimously, that I was only relplum scalcath, which is interpreted literally lusus nature. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds 1. 180 Doctor Hunter... exhibits many arms... shewing this Lusus Nature. 1816 Brackernide Frail Voy. Missouri 46 The wild turkey is invariably black; although, it is possible, that by some lusus naturae, there may be white. 1833 Sir C. Bell. Hand (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no lusus or extravagance. 1845 Ford Handik. Spain 1. 334 A lusus naturae called el Torcal, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. 1850 Mrs. Browning Lost Bower xiviii, I have found a bower today A green lusus—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. 1886 Gray Struct. Bot. 419/1 Lusus, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. 1885 Manch. Exam. 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised lusins nature.

Luswart, Lut, var. forms of Lusard, Lite. + Lu-tament. Obs.—9 [ad. 1. Intamentum.] 'A

*Lutament. Obs. "• [ad. L. Intāmentum.] A
wall or bridge made with morter' (Cockeram 1623).

Lutanist, lutenist (lū tānist, -ēnist). Also
7 lutonist, 7-8, (9 arch) lutinist. [ad. med. L.

Tutanist, lutenist (lurtanist, edist). Also 7 lutonist, 7-8, (9 arch.) lutinist. [ad. med. L. lūlānista, f. lūtāna lute.] A lute-player.

1500 J. Dowland 2nd Bk. Songs titlep., Batchelor of Musick, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. a 1634 Randelf Musick and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. a 1634 Randelf Musick Lookingsyl. IV. V. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharpes, And out of those so dissonant notes, class ii, I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 Burnsyr Hist. Mus. 111. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 Snortmotse J. Inglesant II. 52 An accomplished lutinist and singer. 1892 C. E. Norton Bantés Par. Xx. 135 As a good lutanist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. Lee Life Shaks. xv, Lyrics. set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

Lutany. [? Formed after prec.] ? Lute-music. 1897 F. Thompson New Poems 41 [Minstrels] without end Reel your shrill lutany.

Lutar, obs. form of Luter.

Lutar, obs. form of LUTER.

† Luta rious, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. lutāri-us (f. lut-um mud) +-ovs.] Inhabiting mud.
1681 Grew Museum 1. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell.. of

the Lutarious kind. † Lutary, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. lutārius:

see prec.] = prec.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Lutarie torteise.

Lutarynnauncer: see Lutheranancer.

† Lutation. Obs. [n. of action, f. L. lutāre
Lute v.2] a. The process of luting. b. The
material used in the process.

material used in the process.

1611 Florio, Alutatione, a luting or lutation. 1612 Wood-All Sing, Mate Wks. (1633) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. 16id. 272 Lutation... is a medicine thin or thick... which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. 1657 in Phys. Dict.

Lutby, variant of Loteby Obs., paramour.

Lutch, v. Obs. exc. dial. (Yorks.) Also 4

Lutch, v. Cos. exc. and.

luche. Irans. To lift.
13. E. E. Allit, P. C. 230 In to bat lodlych loge bay luche hym sone. 1888 Shoffield Gloss, Lutch.

Lute (lift), sb.1 Also 4 loyt, 5-6 lutte, lewte. [a. F. lut (Cotgrave; now written luth) whence It. liuto, Du. lut, Da. lut, MHG. late (G. laute); another form of the word appears in Pr. laut, Sp. land, Pg. alande; a. Arab. العود al-sūd, where al- is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand

which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361-2 Durham Acc. Rolls 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. c 1365 Chacces Manciple's 7: 268 For sorve of which he brak his minstraleye, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. c 1410 Sir Cleges 101 He hard a sovne. Of harpis, Inttis, and getarnys. 1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the mendynge of a lewte ij.s. iiij.d. a 1520 Skelton Agsl. Comely Corstroune 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte. 1535 Coverone Ps. xxxiii. 2 Synge psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument of ten strynges. 1590 Siaks. Much. Ado II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 Cowley Verses & Ess., Garden v. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees dane'd round. 1717 Laoy M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless Mur 18 Apr., Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNEY Hist. Mus. (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1899 STAINER Music Of Bible 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

1transf. 1820 Keats Isabella xxxv, The forest tomb Had. taken the soft lute From his lorn voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the hanvishoved (1620 curt. 1892)

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the

harpsichord (see quot. 1885).

1879 A. J. Hipkins in *Grove's Dict, Mus.* I. 691/1 The so-called 'lute'stop. 1885 Eucykl. Brit. XIX. 79/2 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonics by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surding or muting effect [etc.].

2. attrib. and Comb., as lute-case, -lesson, -maker, -master, -flayer, -playing, -tune; lute-resounding, -voiced adjs.; lute-fashion adv.; lute-backed a., having a back shaped like a lute; lute-fingered a., having fingers adapted to the lute; lute-pin, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; +lute shoulders (cf. lute-backed), round shoulders; lute-way adv., in the way in which the

the lute; †lute shoulders (cf. lute-backed), round shoulders; lute-way adv., in the way in which the lute is played (cf. Jyra-way). Also Lute-string.

1601 Holling Pliny I. 354 Those who are "Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward, .. bee long lined.

1582 Stanyhurst Æncis, etc. (Arh.) 141 This slut. with a head lyke a "lutecase. 1599 Shars. Hen. V, iii. ii. 45 Bardolph stole a Lute-case; bore it twelve Leagues, and sold it for three halfepence. a 1734 North Life La. Keeper North (1742) 12 His .. Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, "Lute-fashion, upon his knees). 1873 Browning Real Cott. Microp I. Wks. 1898 H. 374/2 [Fiddles] sawn bow-handwise, Or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. 1820 Keans Lamia 1, 73 The soft, "lute-finger'd Muses, 1610 Dowland (title) Varietie of "Lute-lessons, 1573 Brait Alr. L. 672 A "lutemaker, testudinarius. 1610 Dowland Late-Maker of Nuterhurge, 1665 6 Penys Diary 12 Feb., Thencomes Mr. Cæsar, my boy's Inte-master. 1793 Lond. Ga., No. 3021/4 Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White-Periwig in King-street. 1596 Nashe Saffran-U alden F 4, Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-pikes, or a "Lute pin put in a sute of apparell. 1612 Rowlands Kame Of Harris to My Breeches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarse Buttocke-roome, as enery man may see. 1587 Golding De Mornay vii. or He doth fondlie incorporate the spirit of the Lute-playing in exercise. 1742 Powe Diniciativ. 306 Love-whisp'ring woods, and 'lute-resounding waves, 1500-20 "Lut schulder's [see Lutterked]. 1500 Praverbs in Groen-Intig. Kepert. (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musicion Perceyvithe the "Lute-twees and the goode proporcion. 1818 Kears Endym. iv. 774 Thy Intervoiced brother will I sing ere long. 1607 Brewer Lingua I. ix, Auditus, shall we 1611 J. Mynaro (title), XII Wonders of the World... With some Lessons to play Lyra-wayes alone, or .. with another Viol set Lute-way.

(F. lut) or med.L. (use of L. lutum mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various

ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, ctc., and to protect a graft. Also with a and pl. a particular kind of this substance. + Lute of

ctc., and to protect a graft. Also with a and pl. a particular kind of this substance. † Lute of wisdom [= med.L. lutum sapiculiw], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. Fat lute (see quot. 1836-41).

c 1400 Lanfranc's Ciring. 195 Pe moup of his pott schal be ioyned to be moup of he pott hat is in he erbe with good lute, hat here mowe noon eir out ferof. 1460-70 Bk. Quintssence 4 3e schulen open he hoole of he vessel in he heed hat was selid with he seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of he sotillest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymenyngid so hat no high respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 Timme Quersit. III. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapoors are these. 1666 Shankock Pegetables 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. Mathew Unit. 14th. \$59. 151
Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lone, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVENDISH in Phil. Trans. LVI. 133 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 18th J. SMIT Panerama Sci. 4: Art H. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. 1836-41 Brande Chem. (ed. 3) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beatten to a stiff mass. 1868 Joynson Metals 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† 2. In sense of L. lutum: Mud. Also attrib.

12. In sense of L. littum: Mud. Also attrib.
1694 MOTIEUN Rabelais (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. 1756 C. Lucas Ess.
Waters I. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.
3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the

access of air to the contents' (Knight Dict. Mech.).

Lute (1½t), sb.3 U. S. Brickmaking. [a. Du. loet (whence also Loot sb.1).] (See quot, 1889.)

1875 in Knight Dict. Mech. 1889 C. T. Davis Manuf. Bricks etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moudling floor... It consists of a piece of light pine board, .. set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward... The tool is called a lute.

+ Turte. sb.4 Obs. Short, f. Lute-straing.

ward... The tool is called a 'lute'.

† Lute, \$\(\text{st} \text{4} \) Obs. Short. f. Lute-string \(^2 \).

**rof6 Lond. Gaz. No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

Lute (\(\text{lin} \)), \(\text{v.} \)! Now rare. [f. Lute \$\(\text{st} \)], \(^1 \) a.

**intr. To play on the lute. b. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. c. intr. To sound like a lute.

**a. a 1479 Caxton Bk. Curtesye xliv, To harpe and lute, or lustely to syng. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas, xvi. (Percy Soc.) 64, 1 may not lute, or yet daunce or synge! 1549-62

Sternhold & H. Ps. lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulnesse to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. \$c\$ 1580 Jeffere Bugbears

t. iii. 83 in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. (1897) XCVIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpethe, and singethe all the day.
b. 1377 LASGL. P. Pl. B. XVIII. 423 Thanne lated Loue in a loude note, Ecce quam bonum et quam bocundum, etc. 1847 Tennyson Princess IV. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flate fantastic tenderness.
c. 1821 KEATS LAMIA I. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.
Lute (Hāt), v.2 [ad. I. lutāre (F. luter, 16th c.) f. lut-um: see LUTE sh.2 Cf. Enlute.]

1. trans. To coat with lute, esp. to cover cible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints

to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with about, nf.

138 Trevis Barth. De P. R. Nin. xxxi. (1495) 878 Ocia brente Rede in newe crockes wel stoppyd and lutyd wyth newe claye. 1562 Bulliny Dial. Soarnes & Chir. 25 h. Then ye shall lute the gappe, or mouthe of the vaines., with this medicen. 1594 Plan Fewell-holl. Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. Mr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 67/1 Put this., in a nue pot, and lute the same verye close, 1601 Holland Pliny I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 Capt. Smith Profinian, 33 Their small boats, made of the barkes of trees, sowed with barkes and well luted with gumme. 1639 T. De Grav Compl. Horsem, 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 Lovell. Hist. Anim. w. Min. 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 Horars Consid. (1680) 53, I admire them when 4 see them lute an Alembick handsomely. 1688 R. Holme Armony ut. 86/1 To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay. 10 keep the heat in. 1756 C. Levas Eas. Waters I. 50 Hawing luted the junctures. Let the fire be gradually administered. 1763-6 W. Lawis Comm. Phil. Techn. 7 There is no occasion for the hosp being luted. 1854 H. Millia S. h. & S. hm. vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco ripe luted with clay. 1858 Hoog Life Sheller II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 Chamb. Trank. 2014, 149 T. These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

167 1627 Donne Serm. aliv. 440 Except the Lord open them (hyllips), it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. Sa 1981 Los Stradis Low C. Warres N. 6 (They) had their eares. Intel against the sound of Peace.

2 16 27 Donne Serm. aliv. Lovellor. ut/; occas, with

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with about, down, in, on, together, up; occas, with complement. Const. + against, into, to, unto.

with about, down, in, on, together, up; occas, with complement. Const. † against, into, to, unto. Said also of the luting material.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. II. siv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones ayens the walles. 1563 T. Gair. Antidot. II. 88 Put them. in to a still of glasse, and put his heade on it, & lute them well together. 1641 Fuxs II Distill. 1. (1651) 40 Late it well thereunto. 1666 Boyle. Orig. Formes & Qual. 4-2 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cacurbite, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. 1668 R. L. Estrason. Vis. Quen. (1768) 48 A large Glass-Bottle, wherein was Lated up. . a famous Necromancer. 1727 Bradley Fam. Dict. sv. Distillation of Oil, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. 1796 Kirkan Film. Jilin. (ed. 2) 11. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible. Ato which a cover should be luted. 1819 Southavin Q. Rev. XXI. 387 M. de Thury. . opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper halfofa broken bottle. 1879 Cassell's Techa. Edn. 1V. 212, 2 After charging them with the crode ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 Tarr in Nature XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder. . there was luted a vertical glass tube. transf. and fg. 1650 Charleton Paradoxes 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave. . about the year of Christ hearnation 1511. 1856 Kane Arch. Expl. 1. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

Lute : see Litte, Loot, Lout.

Luted (Pārted), fpl. a. [f. Lute v. 2 + -ED 1]

Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 Holland Plan Explan. Words Art, Luted, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dut. s.v. Vitre, Put the Loted retort opon a furnace of close Reverbearion. 1825 J. Neurolson Operat. Mechanic 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong forge fire.

Luteic (Univik), a. Chem. [l. L. lüte-ns yellow + 10]. Intelie acid: see quot.

1802 Morley & Muin Watts' Diet. Chem., Luteic acid Caellego Qu. A yellow colouring matter prepared fr

yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 Theorems in Proc. Roy. Soc. XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance... to which... I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 624 This (absorption hand) is indicative of the presence of latein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

Lutenand, -a(u)nt, obs. forms of Lieutenand.

† **Lutener.** Obs. roms of Lieutenant. † **Lutener.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. Lute sb.1, after Lutanist.] A lute-player. 1626 Rous Diary (Camden) 8 The queenes lutener, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

Lutenist: see Lutanist.

Lutenist.

Luteo- (liātio), used as the combining form of L. lūleus Luteous in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. Luteo-cobaltic a. Chem., containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. Lu teo-fu lyous a. Bot., of a tawny yellow colour. Luiteo-fusce scent a. Bot., of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. Luteo-fu scous a. Bot., between fuscous and yellow (Cassell). Luteo-gallic (acid) Chem., the yellow colouring matter of gall-nuts. Lu teo-hæmatol din Phys., a yellow modification of hæmatoldin. Lu teo-rufe scent a. Bot., of a reddish yellow colour. Lu teo-vire s-

Bot., of a reddish yellow colour. Ln'teo-vire'scent a. Bot., of a greenish yellow colour.

1839 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Luto-cobaltie salts. 1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 205 Apothecia *luteo-fulvous. Ibid. 246 Spores 1, *luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong letc.]. 1861 Ilume tr. Moguin-Tandon in. 111. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and *luteogallic acids. 1880 J. W. Leog Bide 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the *luteo-hæmatoidin. of Piccolo and Lieben. 1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 341 Apothecia *luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. Ibid. 267 Lecidea melanochroza, Leight. *luteo-oriescent.

Luteolein (liūtlōw'liin). Chem. [ad. F. Inteoleine.] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889).

1864 in Webster. 1882 in Ochive.

Luteolin (liūtlōlin). Chem. Also -ine. [ad. F. Inteolin, f. mod. L. (reseda) liuteol-a weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (Reseda luteola).

yellow coloning matter of weld (Reseda Inteola).

1844 in Hobers Dict. Med. 1869 Theoretes in Proc.
Roy. Soc. XVII. 255 Luteoline, from weld.

Luteolous (lutirilas), a. Nat. Hist. [f. L.

lūteol-us (dim. of lūteus Luteous) +-ous.] Some-

what luteous, yellowish.

1856 in Mayne Expos. Ler.

1874 H. C. Wood Freshau.

Alge N. Amer. 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

+ Luteon. Obs. rare—1. [? Misprint for lutern LUTHERN; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.)

1679 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 147 Single light Windows or Luteous.

1679 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 147 Single light Windows or Inteons.

Luteous (Bū tiss). a.l. Nat. Hist. [f. l.. lūteus (f. lūtum yellow weed) + -0vs.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence † Luteously adv. 1657 Tomisson Kenou's Dish. v. v. i. 345 [Mandrake] heavs Apples. I luteously fprinted lutrously] pallescent. Pid. t. v. ii. 345 Flowers. out of whose middle crupts a luteous and specious tuft. 1651 Loyell. Hist. Anim. & Jim. Introd., Woodpecker., green luteous. 1731 Medley Kalben's Cape G. Hope Il. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow oker. 1848 Could Birds Austral. IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater. Comb. 1819 Sanotelle Endoual. Compend. 159 Oliveblack above, luteous red beneath. 1877 Cours & Allen N. Amer. Rod. 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

† Luteous, a. 2 Obs. [f. L. lute-us (f. lutum mud) + -0vs.] Of or pertaining to mud.
1656 in Blooky Cibosogr. 1715 tr. Paneirollus' Rerum Mem. II. i. 273 That [Sarsaparilla] is naught... which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 Medley Kolben's Cape G. Hope II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

Luter (1½-to1). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 5-6 lutar, 6 lentare, lewter, 6- luter. [f. Lute v. 1

Luter (1½-ta). Ohs, exc. Ilist. Forms: 5-6 lutar, 6 lentare, lewter, 6-luter. [f. Lute v.1 +-ER.1.] A lute-player.

1474 Ld. Treas. Acc. Sect. (1277) 1. 59 Item to the lutare, jelne ½ quarter of grene for his gowne. 1497 Ibid. 376 Giffin to ane lutar..ixs. 1502 Privy Purse Exp. Elis. of York (1830) 29 Item..to Giles lewter for stringes for the Quene of Scottes lewte..xs. 1532 Hervet Newphon's Househ. (1768) 65 To exercy-se the hande, as harpers and luters do, that it may followe the mind. 1654 Vinvan Epik. Ess. v. 73 Twist Nightingal and Luter a strife extended. 1660 Haward Crown New. 25 Two Luters: Fee a piece..40 o. 1893 Nat. Observer 11 Mar. 415/1 The wooers and luters of Wattean's faus are phantasms.

Lutescent (Intersent), a. Nat. Hist. [f. L. lüteus yellow +-ESCENT.] Inclining to yellow. 1819 Samouelle Entonol. Compend. 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1837 W. Phillips Brit. Disconyectes 167 Helotium Humuli. Cup. becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form Intescentia.
1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 261 Lecidea ochrococia. Nyl. Intescenti-colraceous, granulose, effuse letc.]. Ibid. 297 Epithecium. slightly Intescenti-fuscescent..or dusky.

Lute-string!. [f. Lute sh.] + String sh.]

297 Epithecium. slightly Intescenti-fuscescent. or dusky.

Lu'te-string! [f. Lute \$b.\cdot\) + String \$b.\]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute,
1530 Palsgr. 241/2 Lutestryng, cordear, cordon de lus.
1536 Lyte Doddens 1. ci. 143 Long threedes (like to very
fine and small Intestrings).
1599 Sinks. Much Ado in. ii.
61 Ilis iesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string,
and now gouern'd by stops.
1630 Dayenant Cruel Bro. v.
i, Thy wrist vaynes are cut, Heere In this Bason bleed
till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire.
1731 Arbuthnot Nat. Alliments (1735) 157 A Lute-string will
bear a hundred Weight without Rupture.
1820 Keats 153Browning Fra Liffo 52 There came. A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and whitts of song.
24trib. 1633 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xv. 7.9 Fine
Lute-string Wyer. is. fastned by twisting about half an
luch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lutestring.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 402 The lesser Lutestring. The Poplar Lutestring. Mid. Index, Lutestring moths. 1843 Westwood Brit. Moths 1. 202.

Lutestring 2 ([lūtistrin]). [App. an alteration of Lustring (which, however, appears later in our quots.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 Pervs Diary 18 Feb., We went to a mercer's. and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2126/4 To be sold. a parcel of very good black

narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 Pore Lett. (1736) V. 124 Think of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 Woman of Fashion 1. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. 1856 Mrss. Browning Aur. Leigh vi. 715 As if you had.. held your trailing lutestring up yourself. 1887 Macm. Mag. LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns. † b. To speak in lutestring: (meaning uncertain). The phrase which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. a 1797 in C. 1791 Yunius Lett. xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading. C. attrib.

C. attrib.

1759 Compl. Lett.-writer (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C'tess Cowper Let. to Mrs. Delaw in Mrs. D.'s Life & Corr. Ser. 11. 1. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. a 1797 H. Walfold Mrs. D.'s Life & Corr. Ser. 11. 1. 186 Lord in Mrs. Delaw in Mrs. D.'s Life & Corr. Ser. 11. 1. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. a 1797 H. Walfold Mrs. Delaw in Mrs. 120 He (Chas. Townshend) had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

Lutetian (late fin), a. [f. L. Luteti-a an ancient city on the site of modern lates + -AN.]
Of or belouging to Lutetic or Paris: Parising c. attrib.

ancient city on the site of modern Paris + AN.]

Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 SOMERVILLE Hobbinot n. 255 That Strength. Which
have your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The
British Standard on Lutetian Tow'rs.

† Lutewiht. Obs. rare. If. M.E. lut (see
Lite sh. ititle. **aviht thing.] A little.

a 1225 Ancr. K. 72 Anh Invon 3e nede moten speken a
lutewiht, lesed up ower numbes flodgeten.

Luth (lait. [Fr.: 2 Transferred use of luth
LUTE sh. ith Luth. (Fr.: 2 Transferred use of luth
LUTE sh. ith Luth. the group of Péron's Scals. 1844 [see
leather turtle sv. Leather Gl. 1901 Gadow Amphibia

& Reptiles 333 Sphargis s. Dermatechelys coriacea, the
Leathery Turtle of Luth. the largest of all recent Chelonians.
Luther, obs. form of LITHER.

Lutheran (Pir paran), a. and sh. Also 6
lutherane. [f. proper name Luther + AN.]

A adj. Pertaining to the German reformer Martin
Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers.

A adj. Pertaining to the German reformer Martin Luther (1483–1546), his opinions and followers. In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with Protestant; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see Construction), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 Cronnell. in Merriman Life & Lett. (1902) I. 333
They wyll not discent from the lutheran sekt. 1650 Stayrinon Straight Show. C. Harres in 1.53 Disking his marrying into a Lutheran family. 1660 Jep. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11. ii. rule vi. § 10 The Lutheran churches, have, as little reason for their division. 1841 T. A. Trollope Summer W. France I. viii. 128 Marchal de Sane... lived and died in the Lutheran religion. 1875 Invice Holy Rom. Emp. xviii. (ed. §) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. sb. A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

B. sb. A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doetrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 ABP. WARDAM in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. 1. 240 The heryng wherof shuld be right. ... plesant to the open Lutheranes beyond the Sec. 1613 Shaks. Hen. 1711, III. ii. 99
1 Know her for A spleeny Lutheran. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryske's Voy. E. Ind. 321 We had several Lutherans. .. these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. 1865 J. Gitt. Banished Count XXI. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. 1900 R. J. Drumono Apostol. Teach, & Christ's viii. 335 This is. the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

1 Icnce Lutheranancer nonce-wd. = Lutheran a. a 1562 G. Cavendish Wolsey (1893) 273 Depresse this newe pernicious sekt of the lutarynnauneers. 1848 W. H. Mill. Five Serm. 132 note, Where. the palmary Lutheranic dogma is implied. Wid. 139 note, Perhaps this is the Lutheranic interpretation of the words.

Lutheran: see LUTHERN.

Lutheranism (l'ā 'porāniz'm'). [f. LUTHERAN + -18M.] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions. 1560 Days tr. Skiidane's Comm. 118 In this meane tyme beginneth anewe persecution in Fraunce, againste them that were anye thynge suspected of Lutheranisme. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' Auszu. § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Frav. (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. 1847 LEWES Hist. Philos. (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism (Würtemberg). 1876 TENNYSON Q. Mary III. iv, You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

Lutheranize (l'ā'barānaiy) a. If I utheranism. Lutheranism (11-11-12). [f. Lutheran

Lutheranize (liū porănoiz), v. [f. Lutheran + -ize.] a. trans. To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. b. intr. To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence Lutheranizer.

1845 MANNING in Purcell Life (1896) l. xv. 311 ls it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers. hold a development? 1857 Pusev Real Presence i. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutheranised for a while. 1879 BARING-GOULO Germany II. 175 Ditmarschen. In 1532 it was Lutheranised.

Luthere, obs. form of Lither.

+ Luthe rian, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6 luther-

yan, (lauterian). [f. Luther + -IAN. Cf. F. lutherten.] = Lutheran a. and sb.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 224 b. Agaynst the first parte of this artycle these lutheryans. hath maligned and erred. 1581 Nicol Burne Disput. in Cath. Tract. (S. T. S.)

147 The Lauterianis, Zuinglianis, Calvinistis, and Anabaptistis. 1580 L. Wright Intuiting Autichrist to They were all called Waldenses till, the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence † Lutherianism = Lutherianism was. finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

Lutherism (l'ū'-pəriz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

a. = Lutherannism, b. Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a 1695 Wood Hist. & Autiq. Univ. Oxf. (Gutch 1796) II. 20 Lutherism increased daily in the University. 1863 W. C. Dowding Life & Corr. G. Calixtus vii. 3: Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German "Reformed". 1882-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 1. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

Lutherist (l'ū'-porist). [f. Luther + -18T.] a. A student of Luther; one deeply read in his lifehistory and works. b. = Lutheran sh.

1883 American VII. 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of heing the first of living Lutherists. 1884 Hid. 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists. 1884 Hid. 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists. 1884 Hid. 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists. 1804 Phil. 2010 A dormer-window. Also luthern. Ight. -vaindow.

Luther 156 Luther. I Adormer-window. Also luthern. Iight. -vaindow.

1669 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 557 With

SIRTIFON, 7- IRTHEFIN. [7 A COPTUPLION OF LOANNE. Cf. LUTEON.] A dormer-window. Also luthern-light, -window.

1669 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 557 With histome Lutheran windowes in the roofe. 1679 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 169 Luthern, See Dormer. 1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for. the Vacancies for Lutheren Lights, and Sky-Lights. 1723-24 Chambers tr. S. le Clerc's Archit. I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Corniche of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. 1751 HALFERNN New Designs Farm Houses 7, 2 Luthron Windows with Cheeks at 9/s. each. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. Introd. 5 The inside of the dome. receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. 1823 Nicholson Pract. Builder 581 Luthern. 1886 E. L. BYNNER A. Surriage xv. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

Lutherolatry (lippop) lätri). [See -LATRY.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence Lutherolatrist, a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther. 1889 Lil. Churchman 16 June 21/1 Lutherolatry. 1883 Ch. Jimes XXI. 857 Our Lutherolatrist think letcl.

Luthier (liptia). [a. F. luthier, f. luth Lutt.]

A lute-maker.

1879 Hirkins in *Groce's Dict. Mus.* 1. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers

left the violin.

Luthre, luthur, variant of Lither a. Lutidine (liū tidin). Chem. a. An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and eoal-tar products. b.

obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. **b.** A related alkaloid (' β -lutidine') obtained by distilling einehonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. Annerson in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base . . which possesses precisely the constitution of toluidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. 1864 Proc. Royal Soc. X III. 305 The cinchonine base, which the author (Greville Williams) distinguishes by the name of β lutidine. 1881 Athenrum 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

of \$ Lutidine', Luting (\(\vert \tilde{u}\) ting on the lute.

\[a 1440 \ Sir Degreen \ 38 \ Off lewtyng \ . \ He bare the pryes acy. \(\vert 484 \) MARG. PASTON in \(\vert P\). Lett. III. 314 Ther wer non dyssysyngs, ner harpyng, ner harpyng ner non lowde dysports. \(\vert 185 \) NASHE \(Anat. \tilde{o} Absurditie \) Epist. \(Wks. \) (Grosart) I. \(8 \) Citterning and Luting. \(\vert 1880 \) WATSON \(Angelo \tilde{u}\) in \(\vert ring \tilde{v}\) (\(\vert 0 rest \tilde{v}\) (\(\vert 2 \tilde{v}\)) wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

\[\textbf{Luting} \) (\(\vert \tilde{u}\) ting (\(\ve

Luting (lutin), vibl. sh.2 [f. Lute v.2++ING1.]
The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.
1608 BP. Hall Char. Virtues & V., Presumptuous Wks.
1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist. His glasse breakes; yet hee, vpon better luting, laies wagers of the successe.
1676 Worldor Cyder (1691) 52 The head of the stock...
covered to defend it from wet by good luteing of it. 1816
Kiery & Sp. Entomol. (1628) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting.
attrik. 1789 J. Keir Dict. Chem. 07/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.
b. concr. The material used for this purpose.
1522 Andrew Brunstopke's Distyll. Waters Aiij, A lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 162 Merrer Tr. Neri's Art of Glass xxxviii, Bath the joynts and lutings with warm water. 1777 Priestiev On Air III. Introd. 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. 1. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting.
1861 Gesner Coal, Petrol. etc. (1865) 173, 4 good fine clay, ... is the cheapest luting for retort lids. 1893 Llovo & Hadcock Artillery 210 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

Luting (lute ting), ppl. a.1 [Lute v.2] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.
1887 G. Merreotte Ballads & P. 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

Turting. ppl. a.2 In senses of Lute v.2

Inting tongue.

Luting, ppl. a.² In senses of LUTE v.²
1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. XXX. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your heard.
Lutinist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

Lutist (1/4/tist). [f. Lute sb.1 + -18T.] a. A lute-player. (Cf. Lutenist.) b. A maker of lutes.

1627 HAKEWILL Apol. (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversic betweene a lutist and a nightingale.
1814 MRS J. WEST Alicia de Lacy II. 47 The lady retained ... ataborer, a lutist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 Longe. Wasside Int. 1. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played. A marvel of the lutist's art.

Lutonist, obs. form of Lutanist.

Lutose (lurtous), a. [ad. L. lutos-us, f. lutum

clay.] Covered with mud; miry; spec. in Ent. (see quot. 1826). Hence † Luto sity, muddiness. 1650 Asimole Chym. Collect. 8 Which Tinctures... are separable from accidentall drosse, and earthly lutosity. 1826 Kirky & Sp. Entomol. IV. 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily ruls off.

rubs off.

| Lutrin (li/tren). [Fr.] = Lectern.
1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 111. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrius, altar-rails are pulled down. 1856 Ecclesiologist XVII. 89
The lutrin, or great lettern, and other fittings.

Lutrine (liā train), a. [ad. mod.l. lutrīnus, f. l. lutrā otter: see -INE l.] Pertaining to the

Lutrine or otter family.

1883 Daily Tel. 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase...upon some of the best trout-streams.

Luttby, var. Lotery Obs., paramour.

Luttby, var. Lotery Obs., paramour.

Lutte, var. Lite, little; obs. f. Lute 3h.1

† Lutter, a. Obs. [OE. hilitor, hilitor = OS. hiliter, OllG. hiliter, hiliter mod.G. lauter).

Goth. hilitrs.] Pure.

971 Blicki. Hom. 209 On þa norð healfe þas weofodes swipe wynsum om hilutor wæta utilowende. 21200 Ormin 3706 þe sæts esollþess ædislegge iss clene & lutter herrte.

† Luttered, a. Obs. Also 6 Sc. Initiaird.
28 Bowed, crooked.
29 1400 Morte Arth. 779 Alle with lutterde legges, lokerde infaire. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems ix. 57 With lut schulderis, and luttaird back.

Lutulence (litrtiniëns). rare. If. next: see

and luttaird back. **Lutulence** (lūtinlēns), rare. [f. next; see -ENCE.] Muddliness; mud, dirt.
1727 in Balley vol. 11. a 1834 in Sir H. Taylor Arterolde Wks, 1864 1, 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

Lutulent (liū tiư lent), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. lutulent.]

Lutulent (liū tiư lent), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. lutulent.]

Loto Timon II. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (lnculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. 1614

T. Adams Devil's Banquet 17 The lutulent, spunny, maculatorie waters of Sinne. 1661 LOVEL. Ulst. Anim. 4 Min. lutrod., The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholick blood. 1755 in Johnson. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

*Lutum. Obs. [a. I.. lutum.] = I.UTE sb.?

1718 J.Chamberlanne Relig. Philos. (1730) II. xviii. § 7

They [Chymists] try whether their Lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the Joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

Luve, obs. f. Love. Luven, var. Leve v.? Obs.

Luver, Luveray, obs. ff. Lover, Livery.

Luver, Luveray, obs. ff. Louver, Livery. Luvesum, obs. form of Lovesome.

+ Luvestiche. Obs. [OE. Infestice, ad. late L.

TLUVESTICNE. COS. [OE. Infestice, ad. late L. levisticum: see Lovage.] = Lovage.
c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 1. 374 Zenim .. lufestice [etc.] .. & Zepuna da wyrte to somne. c 1265 loc. Plants in Wr.-Wilcker 555/11 Leuisticum, i. lunesche, i. lunestiche.
Luvien, obs. form of Live, Love vbs.
†Lux, v. Obs. [ad. F. luxer, ad. L. luxāre: See Livate 21] = Luxate 21 Hence Livate 2th ch.

TLUX, V. COX. [att. F. Maxe, att. L. Maxes, see LUXATE v.] = LUXATE v. Hence Luxing vibl. so. 1703 J. Phillips Cyder II. 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint. 1725 Pore Odiyst. XI. 80 Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 Ash, Suppl., Luxing, the act of putting out of joint.

Lux, obs. variant of Luxe.

act of putting out of joint.

Lux, obs. variant of Luxe.

† Lu xate, fpl. a. Ols. [ad. L. luxāt-us, f. luxāre: see next.] = Luxaten.

1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 399 He.. llueth not within our Land (sauing in a few disordered and luxate members).

1661 Loveil. Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 110 Applied with the ashes of a Womans haire it cureth luxate joynts.

Luxate (lwkselt), v. [f. L. luxāt-, ppl. stem of luxāre, f. luxus dislocated, a. Gr. \$\lambda 665.]\$

trans. To dislocate, pnt out of joint. Also fig.

1623 in Cockeram. 1644 Barwick Querela Cantabr.

Pref., Thus the Knipperdolings of the age... luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1637 Glanvill.

Sadducismus 1. (1726) 57 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, soher. Persons. 1684 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compil. x. 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored. 1760 Phil. Trans. Ll. 509 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 Tood Cycl. Anal. I. 157/1 The foot... had been luxated. 1846 Barttan tr. Magnigue's Man. Oper. Surg.

237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence Luxated ppl. a., Luxating vbl. sb.

1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs 1. 105 Dragon's Blood ... strengthens luxated Joynts. 1775 Ash, Suppl., Luxating, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

Luxation (lvkselfan). Surg. [ad. L. luxā-ting, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

Luxation (luksē fən). Surg. [ad. I., luxā-tiōn-em, n. of action f. luxāre; see Luxate v.] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

Instance of this.

1552 Udall tr. Geminie's Anat, Pref., Luxacious and wreuches. 1580 T. Norton Let. to Ld. Burghley, In a luxaciou or unknittyng of their owne lymes. 1615 Crooke Body of Man 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus

doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the viter. 1676 Wiseman Surg. vii. ii. 480 When.. two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 Smollett Rad. Rand. xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the os humeri as one would desire to see. 1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anât. 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, after unreduced luxations. 1884 M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat A. Nose II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established.

b. fig.
a 1631 Donne Serm. Ixxvi. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. Burton Him. Anton. 232. I could produce many such luxations of whole verses. out of Virgil. 1812 Q. Rev. VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a dochmiac, or the hallucination of some sinful copyist.

Luxe. Obs. exc. as in 2. Also 7 lux. [a. F. luxe, ad. L. luxus.]
† 1. Luxury. Obs.
1558 in Fronde Hist. Eng. VI. 390 note, While they. in luxe and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. a 1618 Salvester Specta. les xviii, Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice. 1636 E. Dages tr. Machiaval's Pisc. Livy I. ii. 12 To exceed others in luxe and wantomesse. 1661 Exelent Tyrammus ed. 2) 14 There will need no Simpturay lawes to represse. the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparrel. 1718 Photo Pleasure 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various luxe of costly pride. 1746 Shennon. Elegies xvii. 39 Above or Persian luxe or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose.

2. The French luxe Airks] occurs as an alien world with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegrance: esp. in Edition de luxe, Irain de luxe.

\$\frac{\partial 2.}{2}\$. The French luve \(\lambda i k \), occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in \(\lambda litton \) de luve, train \(de \) luve.

\$\frac{\partial 6.}{2} \) \(littin \) ker. XXXII. \$\frac{\partial 77}{27}\$ The paper used for princing, except in what are emphatically called \(littin \) it it is \(i \) it it in wolume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an \(i \) littin \(de \) luve. \(\) 1886 \(littin \) ker. Apr. 50 \(Paper \) and type and the tere very acme of reinnement and \(line \). \(\) 1888 \(littin \) del \(littin \) acceptance from the were not \(luxe \) or \(\line \) limited \(\text{train with extra fancy fares.} \) \(\) 1890 \(Bradshards \) cont. \(R \) key. \(linite \) \(\) fairle \(\) Jan. 49 \(\) 'Train \(de \) Lux (consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits Salons, number of places limited.

\(\) Luxsorius, obs. form of Luxurious.

\(\) Tuxullianite \((ln k \) primate. \(M \) in. \(\) \(l. \) Luxullianite \((ln k \) primate. \(M \) in. \(\) \(l. \) Luxullianite \((ln k \) primate. \(M \) in. \(\) \(l. \) Luxullianite \(ln k \) primate.

Luxullianite (lvksv'lianoit . Min. [f. Luxullian its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] See quots.)

1878 Lawrence tr. Cotta's Rocks Class. 193 The name Luxullianite has been proposed. for a populyroidal grante, in which the mica is replaced by tournaline. 1879 RUTLEY Study Rocks xii. 210 Laxullianite is composed of schort, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

† Lu'xur. Obs. rare. [? Back-formation from Luxurious.] A lecher.

1604 T. M. Blacke Booke D 3 How many Villainies were in Spaine: how many Luxurs in Italie. 1604 T. M. Father Ilutban ds Tales F. 2 h. The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinkes his harlot true. 1607 Tourneur Rev. Trag.

1. i. Wks. 1878 11. 6 A parcht and juicelesse luxur.

† Luxure. Obs. [a. F. luxure (13th c. in Littre'), ad. l. luxuria: see Luxury.] = Luxury 1.

2 1374 Chaucre Booth. In. pr. vii. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-so-dure wole remembryn hym of hyse luxures, he shal wel vudyrstonde pat [etc.]. 1390 Gowla Conf. 111. 245 The Philosophre..conseileth to a king, That he the surfer of luxure Schal tempre.

Luxuriance [lvksiūeriāns, lvgzūeriāns]. Luxullianite (luksulianoit). Min. [f. Luxul-

Luxuriance (løksiűerians, løggűerians). LUXURIANT: see -ANCE.] The condition of being laxuriant; superabundant growth or development; Luxuriant: see -ance. The condition of being Inxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-concr. 1788-46 Thomson Spring of The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 Lanchorne Plutach (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 Burke I.et. to Sheriffs Bristol Wks. 111. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 Kears Ilyperion 1. 237 This calm luxuriance of firedom. was unabated. 1845 Foreo Handle. Spain 29 Vegetation. Inursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 Gosse Rivers of Bible (1878) 196 The cattle are driven. Iform considerable distances to feed on its Inxuriance. 1880 Harghton Phys. Geog. vi. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

Luxuriancy (loksiū-riānsi, logzū-riānsi). Now rare. [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] = prec.

1648 W. Mountague Devout Ess. I. xii. 143 The ranknes and luxuriancy of our tempers... ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 Driven Defence Wks. 1883 1V. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those hounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overlenp. 1712 Aodison Spect. No. 414 ? 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 Common Sense 1. 25, I therefore prohibit all Concetti, and Luxuriancy of funguous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804 Syo. Santh Mor. Philos. (1850) 183 Von do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. Clarenow Trnl. in Dowden Shelley (1886) 11. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

Luxuriant (loksiū-riānt, logzū-riānt), a. Also 6 erron. luxurient. [ad. L. Luxuriantem., pres. pple. of luxuriāre to grow rank, f. luxuriantem.

pple. of luxuriare to grow rank, f. luxuria Luxurx.]

pple. of luxuriāre to grow rank, f. luxuria Luxurs.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. Now rare.
c 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 19 The
grownde is luxuriant and frutefull. 1712 Pope Vertunnus
10 The growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 Anson's Voy.
I. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr.
Keysler's Trav. (1760) III. 142 The country still retains
a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. Williams Vermont 131 The
soil was. fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. Grant SunMaid ii, It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devou.
†transf. 1650 Bulwer Authropomet. Pref., Here the
luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.; Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. † Of flesh: Growing to excess (obs.).

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. 230 If stamped and applied they compresse luxuriant flesh. a 1667 Cowley Death Myrs. K. Philips iv., Wir's like a Luxuriant Vine.

1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 1. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes t'invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 Fixthus Tom Jones iv. ii, Her hair.. was so huxuriant, that it reached her middle. 1791 Cowrse Hiad wit. 64 The huxuriant olive by a swain Rear'd in some solitude. 1835 Miss Min ford in L'Estrange Life III. iii. 35 The dark nasturium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846. J. Baxter Lifer. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the senson. 1883 10th Cent. May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular durable teeth.

b. spec. in Bot. (see quots. 1760, 1852).

1760 J. Lee Introd. Bet. 1. xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded.

1776-96 Wilmering Brit. Plants (ed. 3. 1. 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pixtils. 1852 Hirssitow Diet. Bot. Terms. Luxuriant... Generally applied where a superalundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

2. In improvement and conditions.

3. In immaterial applications. a. Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profuse, excessive. Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.

Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid, 1625 flown Ess. Youth & Alge (Arb): 963 A fluent and Laminian Speech, becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1641 (Supertyway) of Yould, Ansto, iii, 31 lf hee will give lesse sope to his haviniant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 Than Res. Chr. Ethias 443 Mistake not these things for abitrary flourishes of haviniant famy. 1689 Switt Ode to Temple Wes. 1755 flor Reston, Comm. 1, 77 Restraining it flue common lawl where it was too law and haviniant. 1780 A. Vot NG Tour Deel, it will, 75 The firsh Jig, while they can dame with a most haviniant expression. 1799 Med. Fruil 1, 43 Brown was aliasuri at genus. 1848 Miss. Jam son Nao 7. Leg. Art (1850 9) The vivid colour, the laxiniant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese. 1855 Bris Newses Ant. in, i. \$55 1864 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description. 1882 3 Schatt Engel. Relig. Remod. 11, 1, 100 Rules were given with respect to the haviniant onamentation of the churches. † b. Excessively prosperous. (186)

Schart Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 11. 1.60. Rules were given with respect to the hyuniant ornamentation of the churches.

† b. Excessively prospectous. (bs. 1654 tr. Neudory's Caria Pel. 70 Luxmiant and wanton times cause Princes like icon to rust for want of use. 1712 Nill Lin Newdory's Caria Lie Research of the want of use. 1712 Nill Lin 1766 Corts of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

† c. Of a disease; Abundantly prevalent. Obs. 1656 J. Smin Pract. Physick 24 Arthritis that is wagrant is soorhutical... The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

• 4. Missus d for: LUXUROUS.

4. Misused for: Luxuratous.

161 Phil. Trans. VI. 2139 Being the mest delicious and luxuriant Cider... that ever I knew. 1824 Miss Firkher Inder. lix, Uncle A. had been left...in a luxuriant apartment. 1885. C. Gibbos Hand Kmat I. v. 69 It was a splendid apartment, ... huxuriant to a degree.

Hence Luxuriantly adv., † Luxuriantness.

Hence Luxu'riantly adv., Thuku Hallness.

1725 C. Pitt Vida's Art Peet. in. (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores.

1775 Asii, Luxuriantless. 1786 Berses F.b. to a Young Friend vi., The sacred lowe of weel-plac'd love, Luxuriantly indulge it. 1840 Browning Sondello 1. 637 Round each new discovery wreathed Luxuriantly the funcies infantine. 1863 Lett. Antiq. Man 16 Nowhere. does this tree flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark.

Luxuriate (loksiū rich, loggū rich), v. [f. L. luxuriāt-, ppl. stem of luxuriāre; see Luxuriant.]

1. intr. Of a plant: To grow rank. Now rare.

Also fg. +Of a writer: To write at exuberant

Also fig. + Oi a writer: To write at exuberant length; to exceed one's limits. Cbs.

1621 Berron Annt. Mel. Demecr. to Rdr. 10, 1 could have more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied my selfe and others. That. 111. ii. 11. 545 The mind is apt to lust, and hote or cold, As corne luxuriates in a hetter molde. 1658 J. Robinson Endowa Ix. 48 Scorbutical Plants... luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant. 1731 in Balley vol. 11. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Conutres 1. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly lopped, partly left to luxuriate. 1868 Lieutroot Comm. Philipp. (1873) 259 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate.

+ b. fig. To grow or develop exuberantly into (error, folly, etc.). Obs.

t b. fig. 10 grow of develop exhibitantly that (error, folly, etc.). Obs.

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xvii. (1739) go The Clergy .. suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errours of Divinity. 1757 Jonnson Rambler No. 172

1 The powers of the mind. more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATIN Bristol Heiress V. 121 The seeds of faults.. wanted but the soil in which .. to luxuriate into vices.

2 To include in luxury: 10 feast, revel, enjoy

2. To include in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy

2. To include in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. Now only with const. in, on.

1621 Burton Anal. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppresse, luxuriate, and consume themselues. 1648 Jos. Bealmont Psyche xix. xliv, Tis Worth enough, if a young Gullant can Look hig, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 Mrs. F. Trollore Hom. Manners Amer. i. (1839) 2 A hinge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FirzGerald Lett. (1889) 1. 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 Mrs. Stowe Litt. Foxes 25 The Christmas-dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also Insuriated. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 278 The troops... must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight,

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel in (something).

2 1650 tr. Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix (1708) II. 357

Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1830 Herschett. Stnd. Nat. Phil., 71 The mind. Juxuriates in its newly found powers. 1880 N. Savru Old Faiths in new Light iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind. Juxuriates in dreams.

Ilence Luxuriation, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1830 De Quincev Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the. Juxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 — Autobiog. Sk. Wks. II. 60 The same genialclimate there was, the same fuxuriation of nature in her early prime.

† Luxuriety. nonce-wwd. [f. Luxurious, on

the supposed analogy of variety, etc.] Luxurious, on the supposed analogy of variety, etc.] Luxuriance.

a 1768 Sterne Serm. xt. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

† Luxuriose, a. Obs. rare-0. 1727 in Balley vol. II.

Luxurious (luksiū riəs, luggūo riəs), a. Also 4 luxorius, 5 luxurius, 7 luxurous. [ad. OF. luxurius (mod.F. luxurieux), ad. L. luxuriōsus, 6. luxuri-a: see Luxury and -ous.]

f. Inxuri-a: see Luxury and -ous.]

† 1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. Obs.
c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 652 (Kölhing) Pe deuelen, bat houen abouen ous, Euer be luxsorius. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1368) 50 Havinge luxurious lokes, countenaunces and signes in her chirche atte the masse. 1456 Sir G. Have Law Arms (S. T. S.) 76 Ane [is] luxurius, ane othir chaste. 1599 Missieu Span. Dial. 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxurious beast. 1607 Topselt. Fourf. Fasts (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxurious, and prone to the rage of venery. 1530 K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. III. 430 They are exceeding luxurious, by reason whereof the Countrey swarmeth with Whores. 1697 Devder Virg. Past. 1v. 52 The luxurious Father of the Fold.

They are exceeding luxurious, by reason whereof the Contrey swarmeth with Whores. 1697 Dryder Virg. Past. 1v. 52 The luxurious Father of the Fold.

† 2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous after something. Obs.

2374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) Enery luxurious tormentour [L. Fagitiosum quemque] dar doon all felonye unpunysshed. a 1613 Overberg Charact., Il The Man Wks. (1850) 60 He.. is not luxurious after acquaintance.

1627 Harewill Apol. 1v. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxurious in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. 1665 Needdam Wks. (1850) 60 He.. is not luxurious after acquaintance.

1627 Harewill Apol. 1v. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxurious in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. 1665 Needdam Med. Medicina 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxurious in the Bloud.

3. a. Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1606 Warner All. Eng. 1v. kxxxvii. 338 Luxurious, idle, Bacchanists. 1691 Hartclaffer Virtnes 311 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was. excessively proud and luxurious.

1722 De Foe Plague 1840 21 The monarchy being restored. all people were gay and luxurious. 1774 Goldson, Mal. Hist. (1776) 11. 71 The inhabitants lead a.. soft, luxurious life. 1836 J. H. Newman in Lyra Apost, (1849) 85 He.. lets his feelings run, In soft luxurious flow, 1875 Glanstone Glean, (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurious age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1630 Bulwer Anthropomet. 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurious expression of Love to Mark Antonie. 1696 Milton P. L. xi. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurious wealth. 1713 Stelle Gamelian No. 18 74 Conveyed to that luxurious Paradise. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has . made it (the Atlantic) a luxurious social. Life, Wealth Wks. (

them with her luxurious hair.

† b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. Obs.

1676 Wiseman Surg. 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxurious, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

Luxuriously, adv. [f. prec. + -1.Y 2.] In a luxurious manner. †a. Lasciviously, lustfully (obs.).

b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully sumpreposely volunthously.

b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously,

a. c1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 260
Emonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, ... whome
the kinges soon Edmundus hadd long since luxuriuslie
deflowred. 1606 SuARS. Anl. & Cl. III. Xiii. 120 Besides
what hotter houres...you haue Luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1605 DANIEL Uysses & Syren 15 To spend the time
luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. 1693 DRYDEN
Yurvend iii, Mice and rats... with heroic verse luxuriously
were fed. 1796 J. Moser Hermit of Cancasus I. 65 The
plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. 1833 Frootne
Short Stad. IV. i. Xi. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis... found the
monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 Edin.
Rev. July 223 A great heiress living luxuriously in London.
Luxuriousness. If, as prec. +XESS.] The

Luxu'riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] quality or state of being luxurious; † lasciviousness (obs.); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 BOORDE Dyetary xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers restrayneth veneryousnes, or lassynyousnes, or luxuryousnes.
1598 BARCKLEY Felic. Man. (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriousnesse private families. 1651 N. BACON Disc. Goett. Eng. 11. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of ... the luxuriousness of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 Press tr. Horst's Paradise 1. iii. (1871) 1. 35 From all luxuriousness and uncleanness Deliver 11. 35 From all luxuriousness and uncleanness Deliver 11. 37 Spectator 7 Sept. 1142
The almost Asiatic luxuriousness with which it is illustrated. 1889 BRYDALL Art in Scott. xiv. 311 A luxuriousness of effective light and shade.

Luxurist. Obs. or arch. rare. If. Luxury +

ness of effective light and shade.

Luxurist. Obs. or arch. rare. [f, Luxury +
-IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689-90 Temple Ess. Poetry Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are
no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. 1830 James Durnley kis. 83/1 In his history. may
be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

† Luxurity. Obs. rare. [Irregularly f, LuxuRLOUS + -TY] a. Laggiviousness Institutes. h. RI-OUS + -TY.] a. Lasciviousness, Instfulness. b. = LUXURIANCE.

2503-87 FORE A. & M. (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthie luxuritie. 2505 L. Plot Orator 375 That proceedeth of nothing but idenesse and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. 1630 T. WESTCOTE Devon. (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxurity thereof.

Luxurius, luxurous, obs. ff. Luxurious

Luxury (lwksiŭri, lwksiŭri, lwgsiŭri). Also 4-7 luxurie. [a. OF. luxurie, ad.L. luxuria, f. luxurs abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. luxure (whence Luxure), Sp. lujúria, It. lussuria.

MANIES ADMIGANCE, SUMPLIOUS ENJOYMENT. CI. P.
INAUTE (Whence I.UXURE), Sp. Injúria, It. Inssuria.
In Lat, and in the Rom. langs, the word connotes vicious includgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'Inxury' being expressed by L. Inxus, F. Inne, Sp. Info, It. Insso.]

† I. I.asciviousness, lust; fl. lusts. Obs.
1340 Ayeab. 157 Pe dyenel... assayleth... bane sanguinien mid iolinete and mid uluxurie. c136 Chavers Man of Law's
T. 827 Ofoule lust of luxurie. c1450 Knt. de la Tonr (1868) 58
Leude tonchinge and handelyng. makithe.. folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1571 K. Bullinger's Decades (1592)
234 Therewithal he doth inclusinely vnderstand all kindes of lust and luxurie. 1602 Massron Autonie's Rev. I. iii.
Wks. 1856 I. 96 Mellida is light, And stained with adulterous luxury. 1651 Lovell. Hist. Anim., & Min. 80 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinne, being applied helpe luxury in man or woman. 1728 Morgan Algie's I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxury and Dehancheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels.
1812 Crabbe Tules, Syntre & Priest (1814) II. 91 Grov'lling in the 5ty. of shameless luxury.
† 2. = LUXURIANCE, Obs.
c 1611 CRAPMAN Iliad XXI. 262 Where now weake waters luxurie Must make my death blush. 1692 Ray Disc. ii. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. 1695 Woonwards Nat. Hist. Earth v. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superahundance of the Productions of the Earth.
3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly whether food dress furniture or

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

appliances of any kind.

1633 P. FLETCHER Elisa I. XXV, I never knew or want or luxurie. or base-bred flatterie. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 711

All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1718 LADV M. W. MONTAGI Let. to C'tess Mar 10 Mar. II. XIIV. 19 The piece of luxury that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 VOUNG Centaur ii Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft beds of luxury most kingdoms have expired. 1791-1823 D'ISRAFLI Cur. Lit. (1858) III. 400 Luxury is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! a 1832 BENIMAM Man. Pol. Econ. Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxury is .. an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt (1868) 17, I suppose you have heen used to great luxury. 1891 Cheyse Orig. Psalter IV. ii. 167 The increase of luxury produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. transf. Refined and intense enjoyment.

4. Iransf. Refined and intense enjoyment,
1715 Garth Claremont in Dryden's Miscell. Poems vi.
(1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food;
For all their Luxury was doing Good, 1749 FIELDING Tom
Jones vi. v. She indulged herself. in all the luxury of tender
grief. 1764 Goldsin. Trat. 22 And learn the luxury of doing
good. 1865 FOSTER ESS. I. i. 1 Those who do not seek. the luxury of pensiveness. 1810 D. STEWART Philos. Ess.
11. Ess. i. vi. 209 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a
garden. 1869 EADE Galat. 45 The enlightenment of the
apostle was not for his own individual luxury.
5. quasi-concr. Means of luxurious enjoyment;
sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

5. quast-concr. Means of luxurious enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 Addison Italy (1703) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and ... has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermite.

1759 Johnson Rasselas ii, He often sat before tables covered with luxury.

1851 Hustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 200 Preserved fruits .. representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

18. In particularized sense: Something which

category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessaries of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not

in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 Bentham Princ. Legisl. xviii. § 17 note, Necessaries come always before luxuries. 1833 Ht. Martikeau Briery Creek iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 Macaulay Ilist. Eng. iii. 1. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. 1874 Micklethwarte Mod. Par. Churches 99 A reredos is a luxury. 1878 Jevons Princ. Pol. Econ. 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 Fortn. Rev. June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

8. abstr. Luxuriousness; abundance of appli-

6. abstr. Luxuriousness; abundance of appli-

ances for comfort,

1849 MACAULAY Hist, Eng. ii. 1, 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE Better Days Work, People i. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

|| Luxus (lwksvs). Phys. [L. luxus excess.]

HAUNUS (187858), 17hys. [L. linkus excess.] A normal excess of proleid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only attrib. (see quots.). 1873 RALEE Phys. Chem. 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 All-butt's Syst. Med. V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

Luys, obs. pl. Louse.

+ Luyte. Obs. for OF luite form of luiters.

† Luyte. Obs. [a. OF. luite fem., f. luiter:
-L. luctāre to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.
- 1477 CANTON Jason 15 The luyte or wrastling of your
wordes is not strong ynoul for to bete down & ouerenne
the constaunce of my continence.

Luvtel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Luzardis, variant of Lusards pl. Obs. Luzarne, luzern(e, obs. forms of Lucern 1.

Luzonite (lurzonit). Min. [f. Luzon its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 396.

Luzzel, variant of Lazule Obs.

Lwime, lwme, obs. forms of Loom sb.1

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy;

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for Seltuagint.

1662 Shillinger, Orig. Sacr. III. Iv. § 9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX.

1883 Cath. Dict. (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Yulgate has 'loquent proco'.

1876 Attrib. 1900 Margolioutti in kapositor Jan. 33 The LXX.

1883 Simmons Dict. Trade, Ly, a Chinese land-measure.

Ly, variant of 1.11.

1885 Simmons Dict. Trade, Ly, a Chinese land-measure.

Ly, obs. f. Lie, Lye; var. Leye Obs., flame.

-ly, suffix1 (Forms: 1-lie, lie, 2-5-lich, 4-5-liche, 3-5 north.-lik(e, (3 Orm.-lie, -li3, -like), 3-6-li, 4--ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. -lic, corresponding to OFris., OS. -lik (Dn. -lijk), OllG. -lik (MilG.-lich, mod.G. -lich', ON.-lig.r, -leg-r (Sw., Da.-lig), Goth.-leik-s:—OTeut.-liko-. The phonology of the OF. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of quency in use of the suffix having caused loss of of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. -lic was -lik in northern dialects and -lich in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form -li, -ly, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. ic to I, and of ME. everich to every) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian -lig-, occurs in northern and midthe scandina and artistics are all and dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the Ormulum (c 1200) -lic (tarely -like) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and -li3 before a cons.; the inflected form -like (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. -licra, -c, -licost) the ME. form had regularly -k according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13-14th c. form was -lukere, -lokere); but where the positive had the form -li new comparatives and superlatives in -lier, liest were regularly

formed from it.

The original Teut, adjs. in -liko- were compounds of the sb. *likom appearance, form, body (see Licii).

Thus *mannliko- ('manly') means elymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; godo-liko- ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs, it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'bentting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs, formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in kingly, knightly, aucenly, scholarly, soldierly most requently eulogistic, as in kingly, knightly, masterly, princely, queenly, scholarly, soldierly (cf. manly, womanly with mannish, womanish); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are beastly, beggarly, cowardly, dastardly, rascally,



ruffianly, scoundrelly. In OE, as in other Teut. langs, the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs, have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus manly formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by human and masculine; for one of the older senses of timely we must now say temporal. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as daily, hourly, monthly, nightly, weekly, yearly.

When -ly is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. Wof'dear' with Woffic 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. gelblich yellowish. siisslich sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. -lie had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. +-/y that have arisen in ME. or in mod. E. seem to be from the advs.

in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

-ly, suffix 2 (Forms: 1-2-lice, 2-5-liche, 4-5
-lich, 3-5 north. -like, (3 Orm. -like, -liz), 3-6
-li, 4- -ly), forming adverbs, represents OE.
-liee, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. -like, OS. -liko (M.Du. -like,
Du. -lijk, MLG. -like, mod.LG. -lik), OHG.
-lichô (MHG. -liche, mod.G. -lich), ON. -liga,
-lega (MSw. -lika, -leka, in mod.Sw. superseded
by -ligt, -ligen; Da. -lig), Goth. -leikô, derived from
-liko- (see -Lv) with an adverb-forming suffix,
OTeut. -ô, according to some rept, the ending of OTeut. $-\hat{o}$, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. $-\bar{a}d$) or neut. (pre-Teut. $-\bar{o}d$); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. -om).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of -1.x 1: in ME, the OE. -lice was normally represented by -liche (southern), -like (northern', the

compar. being -tiker, -luker, -loker (superl. -est). The form -li, -ly, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. -liga. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the Ormulum (\$\epsilon\$1200) -ligand -like are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in -li, -ly, the comparative and superlative ended in -lier, -liest. In the 15-17th c. forms like falslyer, traitorouslyer (Malory), softlier, justlier, widelier (Long Barclay's Argenis 1625), easilier, -est (R. Baxter Saving Faith 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in -ly are compared with more, most, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect. In OTeut. an adv. with this suffix must have

In OTeut, an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj, with the suffix corresponding to -LY 1. In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. bealdlice boldly, swettlice sweetly) in which an adv. in -lice has been formed directly from a simple adj, without the intervention of an adj, in -lic. In ME, the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final -e, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append -ly to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in -ly, as earlily, godlily, kindlily, livelily, lovelily, statelily; but these forma-tions are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like godly, goodly, lovely, mannerly, timely, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is someamples belonging to the 10th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. goodly to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as daily, hourly, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. $+ -ly^2$ with no related adj. example of an adv. I. sb. +-ly² with no related adj. is partly. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc. (cf. F. premièrement, etc.).

When-ly is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in -le, the word is contracted, as in ably, doubly, singly, simply; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the Vol. VI.

uncontracted forms (e. g. doublely) are found as late | as the 17th c. Whole + -ly becomes wholly, but in all other similar instances the written e is rein all other similar historics the writer that is retained before the suffix, e.g. in fully, vilely, purilely. Adjs. ending graphically with 1/l lose one / before -ly, as in fully (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single l, but in Scotland often with double or long I, dully (dr. lili), coolly ($k\bar{n}^{i}l_{i}l_{i}$). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in y change y to i before -ly, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. dryly, drily; gayly, gaily (cf. daily, which is the only current form); slyly, slily (but always shyly); greyly, grayly has always y. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the e in the two words duly, truly. It is unusual to append -ly to an adj. in -ic; the ending of the adv. is nearly always -ICALLY, even when the only current form of the adj ends in six

always -1eALI, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in -ir.

| **Lyœus** (bi₁r̄ v̄s). [L., a. Gr. Λναῖος.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine.

1502 Marston Antonio's Rew. v. iv. Wks. 1356 I. 137 Let
Lyeus flote In burnisht gobblets. 1851 Thackeray Eng.

Hum. ii. (1858) oz When his honest hand was shaking...
in the morning after libations to purple Lyaeus over-night.

Twom (bi v̄s). Two (bi v̄s). When the control of
in the morning after litations to purple Lyaeus over-night. **Lyam** (loi am), **lyme** (loim). Obs. exc. Hist. and dial. Forms: 4-6 lyame, 5 lyeme, 7.7 lym, 6 lyalme, lyemme, 6-7 lyome, lime, 6 9 leam, liam, 7 leame, leon, 7.9 lyme, 5-lyam. [a. OF. Hiem (mod.F. Hiem) Pr. Hiam-s. Cat. Higam, Pg. ligame, It, legame: -1. ligamen, f. ligare to tie, bind. Cf. Liex.]

ligame, It, legame:—1.. ligāmen, f. ligāre to tie, bind. Cf. Lien.]

1. A leash for hounds.

1. A leash for lyene for his hounde and hent hym vp sone And louset my lyame and let hym vm hyzanet.

1. A leash for hourd Househ. Eks. (Roxh.) 287 My Lord paied to Mason for lyenes for his houndes... xxd. 1501 Doctaks I'al. Hon. 1. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis Festimit contunct in massie goldin ringis. 1528 MS. List of Texestry (P. R. O.), if dogs collers of scoolewerk with lyalmes sylk and gold. 1541 Knaresboro Wills (Surtees) I. 81 note, One cople of houndes and ther lyomes. 1570 Cause De Canibus Brit. 1th, Nam Lyemme nostra lingua Lorum significat. 12 1600 Distracted Emp. v. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. Ill. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in twoe lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 Coroga. Traict... a line, or line wherein a Blond-hound is led. 1612 Webster White Devil B iij, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at your heeles. 1686 BLOME Gentl. Recr. 11. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is beld short, than if he were let at the leugth of the Liam. 1829 Scorr Wav. 2nd App. 10 Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. 1876 Whithy Gloss, Leam, a leash or thong. 1897 Maoden Diary W. Silence 23 The hountsman then held him [the bloodhound] short, pulling in the liam. 1898 Pall Mall Mag. Oct. 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the lyam seeking for deer.

1. D. Her. The representation of a lyam or leash. 1572 Bossewell Armorie II. 43 A Lyon Couchante, & three Lyams in chefe d'argent. 1634 [see Lyam-Hound. 2. Short for Lyam-Hound. 2. Short

1805 Scott Last Minstr. vi. vii. Stout Contade, cold ... Was by a woodman's lyme-dog found.

2. Short for Lyam-hound.

2. Short for Lyam-hound.

2. Short for Lyam-hound.

2. Short for Lyam-hound.

3. Shars. Lauth. vi. 72 Mastiffe, Grey-hound, Mongrill, Grim, Hound or Spauiell, Brache, or Lym [1st Fo. Hym].

Lyam-hound, lyme-hound. Obs. exc. Ilist. Forms: 6 lyam-, 6-7 lime-, 7 leame-, lim-, erron. lyne-, line-, liam- (also 9 arch.), 7, 9 lyme-. [f. Lyam-hounds.]

1. Lyam-hound, lyme-hound winden.

1. Lyam-hound winden. Itl., 1V. 464 A cowple of lyam houndes. 1566 Senser F. Q. v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a lime-hound winde her, ... At length found out whereas she hidden lay. 1611 Cotter, s.v. Mat. Chiens mut. ... lyne-hounds, learned otherwise, Limiers de mut. 1616 Surfl. & Markii. Country Farm vii. xxii. 673 This crie of hounds. .. is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. 1624 T. Scot Vax Popult in 17, 1 had my Leame-hounds ready in euery corner to draw hiter them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors Coram nobis. 1631 Brathwart Whimzies, Forrester 35 He can do miracles with his line-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. 1657 R. Ligon Barhadoes (1673) of There is nothing in that Countrey so useful as Liam Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 J. Whight tr. Seneca's Thyestes 45 So when the Vmbrian Limehound through the field Hunts on a Tray!; and in a Leash is held. 1801 Sphring Mag. XVIII. 100 One that leads a limehound for the chace. 1811 Scott Kentiv. vi, He has the stanch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hat also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1854 Kingstev Andromeda 446 Him Até follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme-hound. 1807 Maoden Diary W. Sidence 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

1. Eg. Applied to persons.

2. A heraldic cognizance.

2. As a heraldic cognizance.

the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON Orl. Fur. XLI. XXX. 344 His cosin had a Lyme-hound argent bright, His Lyme laid on his back.

† Lyance. Obs. Also 4 leiance. [a. OF. liance, f. li-er to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

130 GOWER CONF. III. 381 To him belongith the 1-iance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; — ALLIANCE 4.

180 Sir Ferunh. 1400 A knyst bar was of fraunce... hwych was icomen of gret lyaunce. Ibid. 4008 bou ne dost nost ase be wys if bow y-lynest sir Alorys, oper any of his syaunce. 1400 Land They Bk. 1925 For we have frendes gret plente, That ben alled to 30w and me, That schal ben ou sin mayntenaunce With alle her men and lyaunce. 1400 Destr. Troy 1747 With a liaunce full large of other lege kyngis, pat we to helpe vs may have. 1530 Palsor. 230/1 Lyaunce kynred, aliance.

3. A kinsman or ally; — Alliance 5.

14. Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 691/14 Hec affinis, a lyans. 1502 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 164 Cousin, I. pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [printed lyanfe]. Lyantery, obs. form of Lientery.

Plimpton Corr. (Camden) 164 Cousin, F., pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [printed lyanfe]. Lyantery, obs. form of Liextery.

† Lyar. Sc. Obs. Also lyane, liare. [? f. Lie v.] + Enl.] ? A coverlet.

149 Ld. Tras. Acc. Scott. (1877) I. 369 ttem, for xy elne of damas, to be the Kingis lyare... Item, for xy elne of bukram, to lyne the Kingis lyare... Item, for xy elne of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare. 1530 thre. R. Wardr. (1875) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammesy velvett, with twa cuschingis of crammesy velvett, bordouit with tres-yis of gold. 1542 Ibid. 96 Item ane lyar of purpour velvott.

Lyar var. Lyre 3, the shearwater.

Lyard, lyart, a. and sb. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 lyarde, 4-5, 8 liard, 5-6 lyerd. [a. OF. liart, of obscure origin; perh. f. lie, 1.Ee sb.2]

A. adj. A designation of colour. a. Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. b. Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. c. Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves. In north Eng. dialects a white lymed horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyated one is dappled with bay or red and white 'IE. D. D. [1300 Labro Quarth. Carderbete 1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [etc.] 10 0 0. libid., Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 76 8. c1386 Chacera Friar's T. 265 This carter lakked his hors..' Hay now 'quod he...' Pat was well twight, myn owne lyard boy'. 2a 1400 Morte cloth. 2542 Laggene with longe speres one lyarde stedes. c1420 Fallad, on Hush. w. 286 Colonis now to knowe attendith ye: .' The liard & the white, and broun is sure. 1438 Fk. Alexander Gt. (Bannatyne) 115 Von all man. With lyart berd and hare gresone. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems ki. 70 Tak in this gray hors, Auld Dunbar, Quhlik in my aucht with schervice trew In lyart changet is in hew. 1500 Wills & phr. N. C. (Surtes 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a graie nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge. 1667 Markham Caval I. (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallyon, is browne bay dapled, dapple gr

Lyberary, obs. form of LIBRARY. Lybet, Lybic: see LIBBET, LIBYC.
Lybre, Lycæum: see LIBBE, LYCEUM.
Lycam, variant of LICHAM Obs.

Lycanthrope (ləiˈkǎnḥrōup, ləikænḥrop). Also 7 lycanthrop. [ad. mod.L. lycanthrōp-us, ad. Gr. λυκόνθρωπ-os lit. wolf-man, f. λύκο-s wolf + ἄνθρωπος man.]

One who is afflicted with Lycanthropy, q.v.
 1621 Molle Camerar, Liv. Libr. 1v. xiii. 276 The organs of the fantasic of such foolish Lycanthrops.
 1679 G. R. tr. Roaysthan's Theat. World in. 246 They will become Lycanthropes, and go naked like the Wolves.
 2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WERE-will be a synonym of well as a synon

WOLF; one of those persons who (according to mediceval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

medicoval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A. Herbert in Sir F. Madden Will. & Wervolf
(1832) 16 Parthenophagy. is an enormity of the lycanthropes, and not of wolves.

1825 St. James's Gaz. 17 Feb. 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the longaron—perhaps especially induce ns to vilify the wolf.

1865 Whittier Arisen at Last 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthropic (loikenpropik), a. [f. mod.L. lycanthropy. (see prec.) + -1C.]. Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 Landor Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker Wks.
(1833) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north.

1887 H. S. Occort tr. D'Assier's Posth. Human. 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

Lycanthropist (loikeenpropist). [Formed as prec. +-1ST.] = LYCANTHROPE.

as prec. + -IST.] = LYCANTHROPE.
1727 BAILEV VOI. II, Lycanthropist. 1831 A. Herbert in

Sir F. Madden Will. 8 Werwelf (1832) 36 A wolf who ... prowls...in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1882 Pall Mall G. 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

Lyca nthropous, a. [Formed as prec. + ous.]

Eyea: nthropous, a. [Formedas prec. + -0US.]
Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts.

| Lycanthropus. Obs. Pl. Lycanthropi.
Mod.L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1584 R. Scor Discor. Witcher. v. i. (1886) 72 Another
being Lycanthropus in the forme of a woolfe, had his woolves
feet cut off. a 1627 MIDDLETON Changeling In. iii, The
swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their
wolvish skins, and save the sheep. 1657 TRAPP Comm. Yeb
v. 22. 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men,
Paul fought with at Ephesus.

Lycanthropy. (alikozuhrypi). Also in mod. L.

Lycanthropy (laika nhropi). Also in mod.L. form lycanthropia. [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκάνθρωποs: see LYCANTHROPE.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms

and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Aca l. ii. 166 That malady, which is ... named by the Grecians. Lycanthropie. 1621 Burron Anat. Med. i. i. i., i.y. Lycanthropia, ... or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. a 1656 Br. Hall. St. Paul's Combat i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. 1672 Mawvell Reh. Transp. 1. 68 Ilis Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. a 1779 Warberton Serm. on Matt. iv. 21 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy. 1818 Lydy Morgan Fl. Macarthy (1819) Ill. ii. 75, I am not well, surely, sir,...and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropy with his edict respecting it. 1894 Sydyny Eng. 13th C. I. 27 Young boys and girls were bred... in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witcheaft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by luturan beings of the form and nature of wolves.

to consist in the assumption by human beings of

the form and nature of wolves.

the form and nature of wolves.

1830 Scott Pemanol, vii. 210 Persons accused of the crime of Iyeanthropy. 1835 Leeky Ration. I. 1. 82 Lyeanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves.

Liyee, obs., form of LIST \$b.33

185 CANTON Chas. Gl. 40 Thys fyerabras. came vnto the lyees of Kynge Charles. as he shold fyght all armed.

Liyee, obs. f. Lue, pl. of LOUSE; obs. f. LACE v.

| Lyeée (lise'. [F. Lyeée, ad. L. Lyeéum (see Lyceum).] The name given in Frauce to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a collège or secondary school maindistinction to a collège or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 Q. Rev. CXVII. 45 There are seventy-four bycies in France. 1900 Speaker 19 May 1952 The population of the lycées and colleges has remained stationary.

Lycence, -ens, obs. forms of LICENCE, LICENSE, The control of the lycence, -ens, obs. forms of LICENCE, LICENSE, The control of the license of the licen

Lyceum (bisièm). Also 6-9 erron. **Lyceum**. [a.L. Lycèum, ad.Gr. Λύκειον, neut. of Λύκειον epithet of Apollo, to whose templé the Lyceum was adja-

1. (With capital L.) The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aris-

Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotlelian philosophy and its adherents.

159-80 Norm Plutarch, Sylla (1593) 504 He feld down all the wood of the parke Lyceum. 1638 Barle it. Balsac's Lett. (vol. 11.) 79 He makes use of them friches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happinesse. 1671 Militon P. K. IV. 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages. Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1744 Arenside Pleas. Imag. 1, 591 Guide my way Through fuir Lyceum's walk, the green retreats Of Academus [etc.]. 1838 Therewall Greece II. ii. 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1901 Lawson Remin. Dollar Acad. 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

1. transf.

1727-46 Thouson Summer 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum,

b. transf.

1727-46 Thomson Summer 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. 1809 Ann. Reg. 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. Liceo, F. Lycée). b. = F. Lycée, the name of an institution (afterwards called Athlephe) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lee-Athénée) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 Gentl. Mag. LVI. 1. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G. Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. Ibid. xxix. 472 (Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCEE.

(Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCÉE.

1827 SCOTT Napoleon VI. 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish... the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M. Arrooto Pop. Educ. France Introd. 30 The French aristocracy could procure for its children... a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. U. S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

4. U. S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 Amer. Finl. Sci. II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. 1837 Hr. Martinkau Soc. Amer. III. 163 Colleges to receive the clite of the schools; and lyceoms, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. Williams Relig. Prog. iv. (1854) 77 Men have expected.. the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. 1893 Leland Mem. 1. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers. before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him. b. attrib., as lyceum assembly, system.

1836 O. W. Hollis Ant. Breakf.-t. vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that letc.]. 1863 W. Pinillips Speeches xi: 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as the title of a book.

1809 Belfford (title) Lycaum of Ancient Literature; or Biographical. Account of Greek and Roman Classics.

Lych, var. Lich, Licht. Lych(e, obs. f. Like. Lyche, obs. form of Leech sh.3, Liege a. and sh. Lychee, Lych-gate, var. Litchi, Lich-Gate.

|| Lychnapsia (liknæpsia). Gr. Church. [a. Gr. λυχναψία lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the lychnic.

1850 Neale East Ch. Introd. 1, 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest..saith the lychnapsia.

Lychnic (li'knik). Gr. Church. [ad. eccl. Gr. λυχνικόν time of lamplighting, f. λύχνο lamp.] An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps,

λυχνικόν time of lamplighting, f. λύχνος lamp.]
An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps,

An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 Neale East. Ch. Introd. 1.897 note. The Order of Philothens directs the Priest. 1.0 begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

|| Lychnidea. Obs. Also Lichnidea. [mod.L., f. L. lychnide. LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus Phlox' (Britten & Holland).

1733 Miller Gard. Diet. (ed. 2) s.v. Lychnis, Virginian Lychnidea. Carolina Lychnidea. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece ii. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth, ... plant your Cuttings of Lichnidea's. 1785 Mariyn Koussean's Bot. xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of Lychnidea: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube. † Lychnidiate, all the species of Lychnidea: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube. † Lychnidiate, of (dim. of λυχνίον lamp-stand, f. λύχνος lamp) + - ATE 2.] Giving out light.

1826 Kirny & Sr. Entonol. IV. 307 Lychnidiate, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnavus are porrected so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

|| Lychnis liknis. Pl. lychnides (liknidīz). (L., a. Gr. λυχνίς some red flower, f. λύχνος lamp.]

1. Bot. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1. Bot. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 Holland Pliny 11. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammea [etc.]. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. May 1679 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting ... yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white and red. 1907-12 Morthaer Hosh. (1721) 11. 229 Lychnis or Calcedon are single and double. 1824 H. Phillips Flora Hist. 11. 183 The Scarlet Lychnisis peremial plant. 1884 JEFEREE in Chand. Ynd. 1 Mar. 1314 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see quots.
1360 J. Lee Introd. Bot. App. 318 Lychnis, Bastard, Phlox. Lychnis, Wild, Agrostema. 13787 t. Linnwas Fam. Plants 1. 116 Phlox... Fabe Lychnis.

+ Lychnobite, Obs. — [f. Gr. λυχνύβιος (in Seneca), f. λύχνο-s lamp + βίοs life; after camobite.] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.
1372 Balley vol. 11, Lychnobite, a Night Walker.

Lychnoscope (liknösköup). Arch. [f. Gr. λύχνο-s lamp + σκόποs -scot'e.] A name given to the Low SIDE WINDOW on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.
1843 Ecclesiologist II. 71 A paper on the windows called Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the Cambridge

purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 Ecclesiologist II. 71 A paper on the windows called

'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden] Society's 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 — V. 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side. 1848 B. Webb Continental Ecclesiol.

57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trefoliated head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 Parker Gless. Terms Goth. Archit.

Hence Twohnoscopie.

Hence Lychnoscopic a.
1849 Ecclesiologist 1X, 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1852 Ibid. XIII. 216.
Lycht, obs. Sc. form of Light.

Lycine (li'səin). Chem. [f. Lycium: see -INE 5.]
A base found in Box-thorn. 1865 Warts Dict. Chem.

† Lyciske. Her. Obs. Also 7 Lyciscus, 8 Lycisca. [ad. med.L. lyciscus masc., -ca fem., f. Gr. λύκος wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be

a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 Bossewell Armoric II. 56 Two Lyciskes Passant.
Lyciskes are called (as Plinie saithe) dogges, gendered owolfes.

1670 Guillin Heraldry III. xxv. 179 Castorides,
Dogges ingendred by a Fox and a Beuer; Lyciscus of a
Wolfe and a Mastiffe. 1706 Pullutrs (ed. Kersey), Lycisca,
a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

a Dog ingender d of a word and a Intenti-† **Lycium**. Obs. [late L., a. Gr. λύκιον, orig. neut. sing. of Λύκιος Lycian.] **a.** The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). **b.** The fruit, and

thorn (Lycium barbarum). b. The fruit, and c. the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 Gerarde Herval III. XXV. 1151 There is drawne out of the leaves and branches of Box Thorne. a luice, which is named Lycium. In English. it is also named Lycium of the inice which is boiled out of it. 1657 Physical Dict., Lycium, a decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the hramble root. 1661 LOYELI. Hist. Anim. & Min. 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [sc. a. Heifer]. 1753 Chamders Cycl. Supp., Lycium, the name of a fruit called by the French baye of Arignou, the Avignon berry. 1839 Frany Cycl. XIV. 210.

Lycke, Lycken, obs. ff. Lick v., Liken v., Lyckore, obs. comparative form of Like.

Lyckore, obs. comparative form of Like.

Lyckore, obs. comparative form of Like.

Lycoctonine (laikę któnain). Chem. [f. mod.L. Lycocton-um wolf's-bane (a. Gr. λυκοκτόνον lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract

of the Wolf's-bane.

1878 tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XVII. 744 Aconitum freectonum. is the only species fof aconitum) that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycoctonine.

Lycodont (lsi'ködgnt). Ichthyol. [ad. mod.L.

Lycodont (151 κοσρπι). Tentifol. [ad. mod.L. Lycodont-, -odon, ad. Gr. λυκοδύντ-εs pl. (Galen), f. λύκο-s wolf + ὁδοντ-, ὁδού s tooth.] A snake of the family Lycodontidæ, having caniniform teeth.

1887 Encycl. Brit. XXII. 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Discrasterians) a tooth...larger than the rest.

*Hence Lycodontine a., pertaining to the Lycodontidæ (Cent. Dict.)

dontidæ (Cent. Dict.).

* Lycopa'nther. Obs. [a. Gr. λυκοπάνθηρ, f. λύκο-s wolf + πάνθηρ panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendred between wolves and panthers. Ibid. 581.

| Lycopardon (laikŏpā·udou). Bot. [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. λύκο-s wolf + πέρδεσθαι to break wind the standard of the

a rendering of the Eng name roots's fist (Fist sb.2).] The fungus Pufl-ball, Lycoperdon Boxista. 1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 430 The lycoperdon, or pufl-ball. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 335 Gasteromyci..comprehending..Lycoperdons and the like.
b. attrib.: lycoperdon nut (see quot.).

1886 Treas. Bot., Lycoperdon nuts, the name under which he herbalists sell our common species of Elaphomyces.

Ilence Lycope rdoid a., resembling fungi of the

genus I ycoperdon.

1871 W. A. Leighton Lichen-flora 243 Verrucæ large, glohular, . lycoperdoid, eventually lacerato-dehiscent.

+ Lycophosed, a. Obs. [f. Gr. λυκύφως twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. λύκο-ς wolf + φῶς light) + -ΕΙ 2.] Keen-sighted.

(f. Auko-s wolf + \$\phi \text{sight}\) + -ED \(^2\). Keen-sighted. Also Lyeophosy in the same sense.

1600 Tourneur Transf, Metam. vi, Looke on my sight, you lycophosed eigs, And tell me whether it be blear'd or no. Ibid. xlvii, His eies that 'fore were cleare lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

Lycopod (lairk\(^b\)pqd). Bot. [Anglicized form of Lycopodiacen, esp. of the genus \(^L\)ycopodiacen, esp. of the genus \(^L\)ycopodiamia said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. \(^L\)ycopodiacen, the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. \(^L\)ycopodiacan, pertaining to the lycopods; \(^L\)ycopodiacan, pertaining to the lycopods; \(^L\)ycopodiacan, pertaining to the lycopods; \(^L\)ycopodiacan, pertaining to the lycopodal alliance. \(^L\) \(^L\)ycopodialan, \

podals. **Lycopode** (ləiˈköpöud). [a. F. lycopode, ad. mod.l. Lacopodium] = Lycopodium 2.

1865 Treas. Bot., Lycopode, vegetable brimstone. **Lycopodiaceous** (ləiˈköpρdi_lelˈʃəs), a. Bot.

[f. mod.l. Lycopodiāce-w + -ovs.] Pertaining to the N. O. Lycopodiacew, of which Lycopodium is

the typical genus.

1852 Tit. Ross Humboldt's Trav. I. xiii. 428 Lycopodiaceous plants and mosses.

1892 Natural Sci. Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceous plant.

Lycopodite (laikp pödəit). Geol. A fossil lycopodnum.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 212/1.

lycopodium. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 212/1.

Lycopodium (ləiköpp diğm). [mod.L., f. Gr. λύκο-s wolf + ποδ-, πούs foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

shape of the root.]

|| 1. Bot. A plant of the cryptogamous genus Lycopodium: a club-moss. In early use, L. clavatum.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lycopodium, Wolfs-claw, an
Herb. 1756 [see Club-moss]. 1851 Richardson Geol. vii.
(1858) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and caetoid plants
of the coal measures...all disappear. 1873 Dyer in Q. Trnl.
Microscop. Sci. XIII. 155 The thickened prosenchymatous
cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.

2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of Lycopodium, known as 'vegetable brimstone' from its inflammability. Also l. dust. powder. It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.

1836 J. M. Gully Magendie's Formul. (ed. 2) 173 Starch of the production of stage lightning.

1846 J. M. Gully Magendie's Formul. (ed. 2) 173 Starch of the production powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best.

1856 Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat. II. So The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewed upon it.

1856 Dubria Dis. Skin 233 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful.

Lycor, obs. form of Liquor.

Lycoras, -ess(e, -ice, etc., obs. ff. Liquorice.

Lycorous(e, -oruse, variants of Lickerous.

Lycotropal (laike tropal), a. Bot. [f. Gr. λύκο-s 'anything in the form of a hook' (L. & Sc.) + -τροπ-os turning + -λL.] The term applied to an orthotropous ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (Treas. Bot. 1866).

Lycotropous (laike tropas), a. Bot. [f. as prec. +ous.] = prec. 1878 Hobbyn Dict. Med. Terms.

Lycour, e, -esse, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lycoure, -ourous, -ours, var. Lickerous.

Lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice.

Lydder, -ir, -yr, variants of LITHER a.

Lydderne, -eryn, variants of LIDDERON Obs.

Lyddite (li'dait). [f. name of Lydd in Kent (where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of pictic acid, and believed closely to resemble Melinite; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England.

1888 I. of Wight County Press 3 Nov. 3/4 Arnstrong and Co...bought the patent from.. M. Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English mame for Melinite. 1898 Westim. Gas. 26 Aug. 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 Scotsman 14 Mar. 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts.. as most destructive in a receive country.

Lyddite has been described by experts..as most destructive in a rocky country.

Lyder, -ir, -yr, variants of Lither a.

Lydford law: see Law sb. 8 c.

Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stanmaries.

1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles III. 145 Now, be be lawe of lydfford.. Pilke lewde ladde onthe early to thryne. a 1645 W. Browne Wks. (1772) III. 157, 1 of thave heard of Lydford law, How, in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Lydford Law, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

† Lydge, v. Obs. [Back-formation f. lydger, Ledger,] intr. To be a ledger ambassador.

a 1618 Rategia Maxims St. (1656) 21 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princes Court, under colour of Enbassage, or some other pretence.

Lydgear, -er, obs. forms of Ledger.

Lydian (li'dian), a. and sb. [f. L. Lydi-us, Gr.

Lydian (li'dian), a. and sb. [f. L. Lydi-us, Gr. $\Lambda \dot{\nu} \delta i \text{-os} + \text{-} \Lambda N.$]. A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, Lydia. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Crœsus king of Lydia.

1584 Lyly Sapho & Phao v. i, This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. c1620 T. ROBINSON Mary Magd. 12 To whome the Lydian wealth. is brought in lauish measure. 1626 MASSINGER Rom. Actor t. iii, We show no arts of Lidian Pandarisme. 1844 O. COCRAYNE in Proc. Philol. Soc. (1854) 1. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1907 Edin. Rev. July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2. spec. in Music. a. The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized

2. spec. in Music. a. The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. b. The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.

1579 E. K. Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1593 G. Harvey Pierce's Super. 50 He regarded not the dainety Lydian, Ionian, or Eolian Melody. 1632 Million L'Alligro 136 Lap me in soft Lydian aires, Married to immortal verse. 1656 C. Butler Princ. Mis. 1. i. 1 De Lydian Mood' is a grav', ful, solemn Musik in Discant, for de most' part', of slow tim'. 1697 Dryden Alexander's Feast 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. 1807 Roanson Archwol. Graca v. xviii. 534 In music... there were four principal vigou or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic... The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 Macrakren Harmony i. 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection.

162. 1664 BUTLER Hud. 11, i. 850 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.

3. Lydian-stone. Min. A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing cald.

jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone

for testing gold.

for testing gold.

1720 STRYPE Stow's Surv. 11. vt. i. 11/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in-laid Floor... where. there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper... Lydian... and Serpentine.

1746-74 HILL Theophir. Stones 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heraclian or Lydian Stone.

1836 Macoillivran tr. Humbold's Trav. ii. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone.

1879 RUTLEY Study Rocks xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kiesel-schiefer) is.. an altered sandy slate.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lydia. Also, the language of the Lydians.

guage of the Lydians.
1545 Ascham Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane

of one Pactyas a verye headie manne amonges the Lydians they rebelled agaynste Cyrus agayne. 1666 Phillips s.v. Lydia, It falling to Tyrrhenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 Bolingmore Study & Use Wist. iii. (1752) 1. 76 Herodotus. proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, ...Medes, and Persians. 1886 Sheldon tr. Flawbert's Salammbó 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes. of women.

Lydron, -un, variants of Lidden. Lydron, Obs.

Lydyate, obs. form of Lidgate.

Lyde (ləi), sb. Forms: 1 léaz. (1683), léah, léz, 3 leihe, 4 lege, lige. (5 legh, leyge, leygh(e, lyhe), 5-9 lee, lie, ley, (5-6 leye, le, 7 ly), 5- lye. [OE. léag (later léah, genit. léage) str. fem., corresponds to MDu. logue (Du. logg), OHG. louga (MHG., mod.G. lauge), lye, ON. laug bath:—O'feut. *laugai; prob. f. the root *lautowash (see Lather) + suffix -gû:—O'Aryan -qū.]

1. Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in soap-lye, soda-lye) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. † Also water of lye.

a 700 Épinal Gloss. 501 Lexiun, leag (Corpus and Erf. læg). 1000 Sax. Lecchd. 1. 364 Senseonum men wyre drene of hwites hundes boste on bitere lege wundorlice hytheled. Hid. II. 338 Wyre him leage of ellen ahsan. 1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. 93 If hat pou waische hem bobe la cankre & a foul vleus wib lige. Ibid., pe vleus is clensid wib pilke lige [vz. leyge]. 1420 Pallad. on Hinsh. 1. 377 Wete hit [a tree] at the fulle Thrie enery mone a yer in lie allone. 1430 Tavo Cookery-bks. 32 Take a gode quantyte of fyne leye, & put it on a potte. & whan pe ley is sepin hot, easte be Pesyn per-to. 1440 Jacob's Well 195 Watyr of legh bat is nade wyth asselys & watyr., for asselys & hote watyr makyn good leyghe. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men. (W. de W. 1506) t. ii. 10 But man shall be baptysed in necessyte with le. 1669 Womdore Syst. Agric. 1681 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usua

b. In wider sense: Any detergent material used in washing; a cleansing substance. Also fig.
c 1200 Vices & Virtues 95. Nis dar non swo god leige se teares. 12. Prayer to our Lady 19 in O. E. Misc. 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume ich not for hwucche leihe. c 1330 Spec. Gy Warna. 828 Pe hote teres of mannes eige Makep clannere ban any lige. 1340 -1790h. 143 Pet is bet we byeb alle y-wasse of onelepi lege, Pet wes mid lesu cristes precionse blod. 1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 21855 Wyth wych water, dame Penaunce Maketh a lye.. To wasshen a-way al ordure. 1601 Hollann Pilmy 11, 324 The vrin of a yong Asse fole is supposed to thicken the haire: but there would be mixed some Spiknard with this washing lie, to rectifie the strong sent of the said vrine. 1648 Herrick Hesper. (1869) 190 Feacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' th' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye.
+ C. A cosmetic for the hair. (Cf. LYE-POT.) Obs. 15.. Withats Dict. (1568) 51a/2 Lie to wasshe the head with, llxinium. 1561 T. How tr. Castiglione's Courtyer II. (1577) Lij b, 1 reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of by y' shined much.
+ d. Applied to urine used as a detergent; more

+d. Applied to urine used as a detergent; more

fully CHAMBER-LYE. Obs.

14. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 593/23 Locium, lye, or pysse.

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation. Now rare.

1634 Peacham Gentl, Exerc. 1. xxiii. 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herbgrace). 1644 Nye Gunnery (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt. will make good Inke, and so will the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 Self Instructor 562 A ley made with tartar and gum-water. 1866 Mayry Phys. Geog. Sea is \$43 They [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. Ibid. x. § 461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3. The limpid acrid fluid which runs from a

make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. Ibid. x. § 461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3. The limpid acrid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only dial.

1615 Crooke Body of Man 92 His Nauell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the worted scantling. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss., Lee (so pronounced). the watery natter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It's more like lee than matter'.

4. attrib. and Comb. (sense 1), as lye-ashes, -brush, -kettle, -trough, -tub, -vessel, -wush. Also Lye-Pot.

1601 Holland Pliny II. 599 Hereupon comes Lixivus cirls, i. Lie ashes, which being drunk is medicinable. 1605 Timme Quersit. II. iii. 115 Lye-wash. . is made of a-hes and water. 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xi. ? 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Brisiles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. 1bid., A Lye-Kettle...commonly holds about three Gallons. 1bid., The Lye-Trough.. is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743, Lond. & Country Brewer II. (ed. 2) 109 A Lye-tub, though generally neglected as the worst... for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any. 1763 Museum Rusticum I. 33 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1824 J. Jounson Typogr. II. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press-man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye. 1884 J. Southward Practl. Printing (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush.

+ Lye, v.1 Cookery. Obs. [a F. lier to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':-L. ligāre.]

1. trans. To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. alye, ALLY v. 5.
?cr3390 Forme of Cury (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do perto Safrone and powdour donce, and lye it up with gode broth. cr430 Liber Coorum (1862) 12 Loke bou lye hit with amydone. cr430 Two Cookery-bks. 13 Take Vele... and hakke it to gobettys... and lye it with Flowre of Rys. Ibid. 19.

2. To bind or tie. In quot. fig.
1621 Eury Wills (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it.

Lye. v.2 [f. Lye sb.] Also ley. trans. To

Lye, v.2 [f. Lye sb.] Also ley. trans. To

Lye, v.2 [t. Lye so.] Also loy. Final reat with lye.

1805 Ann. Reg. 875 Ley the thread once. 1888 Sci. Amer.

8 Dec. 356/2 The air is to be.. excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after baving been either lyed or washed.

Lye: see Lee so., Leye. Lie.

Lyeas, str. pa. t. of Leese v.1

Lyeave, obs. form of Leef.

The solution of the solu

Lyeave, obs. form of Leaf.

Lyed (loid), ppl. a. U.S. Also lied. [f. Lye 2.2 + -ED 1.] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. Lyed corn, maize or other grain steeped in weak lyoto remove the husk.

1814 Brackerrice Jind. in Fiers Louisiania 222 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast.

Eversion Cond. Life, Wealth 72 Pride can go without domesties; can eat potato, purslain, beans, lyed corn.

Lyef e, obs. f. Life. Lyefull, var. Leeful.

Lyege, Lyege, obs. forms of Lieue, 1, v.2

Lyege, Lyege, obs. forms of lieue.

Lyege, Lyege, obs. forms of Lie v.1, v.2

Lyege, Lyege, obs. forms of Lie v.1, v.2

Lye, zere, Lyek, e, obs. ff. Liar, Like.

Lyen, obs. form of Lie v.1, Lien sb.1, Lion.

Lyencephalous (bijensefalos), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Lyencephalous (bijensefalos), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Lyencephalois (bijensefalos), a. Zool. [f. nod.L. Lyencephalois (bijensefalos), and signifies the comparatively lose or disconnected state of the cerebral famispheres.]

Of or belonging to the Lyencephaloi, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marshpials.

1859 Owen Classif. Mammalia 27 The Lyencephalous Mammalia. 1864 in Webster. And in later Diets.

Lyepart(e, obs. form of Leopard).

+ Lye-pot. Obs. [Cf. Lyesol. i. c.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.

1486 Will of Lytton (Somerset Ho.), A lye pott of siler and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 Nashe Leaten Stuffe 45 Semiramis ranne out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 Middle dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 Middle dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 Middle Also brank.

Lyerue, var. Leare Obs.; obs. f. Lyre 3, Liar.

Lyerue, loizail, a. Now dial. Also lyary.

Lyeroway: see Lyra 5.

Lyery (loi bit), a. Now dial. Also lyary.
[Var. of Liry a.] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh.

abundance of lean flesh.

[1483: see Lirk, s.v. Lire sh.] 1803 A. Hunter Georg, Fiss. IV. 351 Lyery, or black-fleshed. 1807 Culley in W. C. L. Martin Ox 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Tees by the appellation of 'lyery', or 'double-lyered'; that is, black-fleshed. a 1843 SOUTHEN Commpl. Bk. IV. 400 Those [Lincoln-hire oxen] that never fatten are called lyery. 1847 W. C. L. Martin Ox 41/2 The cattle in general were large, ...slow to fatten. and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'lyery'. 1855 Stephens Bk. Farm (ed. 2) II. 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called lyary.

Lyes, obs. form of Leash; obs. pl. Louse.

Lyese, Lyesinge, vars. Leese v.¹, Leasing.

Lyese, Lyesinge, vars. Leese v.I, Leasing. Lyf, obs. form of Leaf, Life.

Lyfar, obs. Sc. comp. of LIEF, dear.

Lyfar, obs. Sc. comp. of LIEF, dear.

Lyfe, obs. form of LIFE; Sc. form of LIEF.

Lyff(e, Lyffere, obs. forms of LIFE, LIVER.

† Lyfkie. Obs. Also 6 leefekye. [a. Du. lijfken 'corpusculum, subucula, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of lijf body; cf. G. leibchen.] A bodice.

1579 Lvix Enphues (Arb.) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings: Shew them rather Cardinalls curtisans, then modest Matrons. 1609 T. Cocks Diary (1901) 73 W'th iij li before delivered her for my wives gowne and lyfkie.

Lyfnoft, variant of Livenath Obs.

Lyfnos, variant of LIVENATH Obs. Lyft (e, obs. form of LFFT, LIFT. Lyfve, Lyfy, obs. forms of Live v., LIFEY. Lyg, Lygaunce, obs. ff. LIE v. I, LIGEANCE.

Lyg, Lygaunce, obs. ft. Lie v., Ligeance.
Lyg(g)e, obs. form of Lie v., Liege.
Lyger, Lygham, see Lefder, Licham.
Lyghe, ly3e, obs. ff. Lie; var. Leve Obs.
Lygher, ly3er(e, obs. forms of Liar.
Lyght, obs. form of Light; variant of Lite.
Lyghteling, Ly3tmose, obs. form of Light-

Lyhe, Lyht(e, obs. forms of Lye, Light v.¹
Lyicht, Lyif, Lyik, obs. ff. Light, Life, Life,
Lying (lovin), vbl. sb.¹ Forms: see Life v.¹
[f. Life v.¹ + -ing ¹.]

1. The action of Life v.¹ in various senses; restricted to the control of the control

ing, reclining, remaining in deposit, + being sick, etc.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 8 Fleschs forgon ober visch, & alle ober swuche pinges, of weringe, of liggunge, of vres, of beoden.
a 1300 Cursor M. 6686 pe smiter sal quite his lechyng, And be scath of his liging. e 1380 Wyclif Scrm. Sel. Wks. I. 141 For bobe Cristis liynge in be sepalcre and his dwellinge here in erbe was litil tyme. a 1400 Cursor M. 2001 (Cott. Galba) pe first [discipline es] .. sighing, wepeing, and ill liging. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 137 Soft lyenge, soft weryng, or moche fedyng of delycate meates. 1602 SHANS. All's Well 1. i. 167 Tis a commodity will lose the glosse with lying; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 Lease by R. Kenward to W. Deane verso (MS.), 1.. would never have bought it but for the convenient lying of it to my other ground, 1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing vii, Sugar-Chest .. Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it. 1726 Leont tr. Alberti's Archit. I. 341 Liquify'd by long lying in the Water. 1890 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] the determined. by the lying of the paralytic on that side.

† b. spec. The state of being huried; concr.

+b. spec. The state of being buried; concr.

place of sepulture. Obs.

1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. ccxxx. 244 Kyng Edward chese his sepulture and his lyggyng at Westmynster. a 1676 Grynon Hist. Ch. Peterburgh (1686) 77 The Heralds.. appointed.. the place for the body to be Interred, which was devised over against the lying of Queen Katherine.

c. with adv. or advh. phr. (see Lie v. 1 IV).

c. with adv. or advh. phr. (see Lie v. IV).

Also J.NING-IN.

1382 Wyclif Rom. ix. to Rebecca, of o liggynge by hauynge tweye sones of Vsaac, our fadir. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wip som manere rouschelynge bat he made in ligynge adoun his felowe awook. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 333/2 He hadde Subtylytee for teschewe the lyggynge in a wayte of his enemyes. 1530 Palsigr. 239/2 Lying in wayte, agnaytance. Ibid. 423, I am upon my lieng downe, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 87 From thence to the lying out of the mountaine Pyrenaus, Aquitania. 1611 Bhile Ps. exxix. 3 Thou compassest my path, and my lying downe. 1611—Acts xx. 19 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait [Tindale layinges awayte) of the fewes. 1623 Massinger Bondman II. i, There's a sport too Nam'd Pliny Perfete. Which you must learne to play at. 1647 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 81 This lying along is an improper posture for piety. 1711 W. Sutherland Shipbould. Assist. 115 B. is the Fore-top-sail biacedback, which is done. to stop her way, term'd Lying-by. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4010/2 The Admiral thought it proper. to make the Signal for lying by. 1792 Charlotte Smith Desmond II. 121 You have accused me of lying by in Company.

attrib. c1834 N. P. Willis in G. Paston Little Mem. 19/16 C. (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye. has the most mocking lying-in-wait expression conceivable. 1893 Albutt's Syst. Med. VII. 468 If a change from the lying-down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made.

2. concr. With qualification (as dry, soft, warm,

up position is rapidly made.

2. concr. With qualification (as dry, soft, warm,

np postion is rapidly made.

2. concr. With qualification (as dry, soft, warm, etc., lying): Accommodation for repose.

1853 Dr. Quincer Antobiog. Sk. Wks. I. 205 It was a subject of gratitude... to dwell upon the soft lying which was to be found in that... morass. 1868 Nettleship Browning vii. 262 A poet from his hirth, nursed in Nature's softest lying. 1886 Weekly Times 6 Aug. 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 20 May 10/2 Dry lying—a dry bed at night—is.. essentia to the welfare of deer.

3. attrib., as lying-ground, -place; † lying-house (see quot. 1593); lying-press (Printing) = laying-press (see LAYING vbl. sb. 3).

1895 Cornish Wild Eng. 122 The paddock is a favourite "lying ground for hares. 1423-4 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapdoure supra "lyng house, iiijd.; et pro seris et clavibus pro lyng house, xxd. 1593 Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh. (Surtees) 75 A strong prysonne call the Lynghouse [MS. Cos., Lyinge house]. 1382 Wyclif Prov. vii. 17, I ha sprengd my "ligging place with myrre, and aloes. 1580 Hollyman Treas. Fr. Tong, Desbanger vn sangdier, to raise a wilde Bore from his lying place. 1876 Encycl. Brit. IV. 43/1 By screwing the volume up in the "lying-press.

place. 1876 Encycl. Brit. IV. 43/1 By screwing the volume up in the "lying-press.

Lying (lai'in), vbl. sh.2 Forms; see Lie v.2 [f. Lie v.2 + -1NG l.] The action of Lie v.2; the telling of lies. † In 16-17th c. sometimes in plural.

a 1300 E. E. Fsalter v. 7 (MS. Egerton) Pou leses alle pat speke liyhinge. 1340 Ayenb. 143 Him hit pingb pet hit is al wynd and metinge and lyezynge. 1426 Lvac. De Gnil. Cityr. 13302 My condicioun ys to lye;...With lyyng I shal deceyue the. 1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 68 If for ydle wordes, what for hurfull words? what for lyings? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xxviii. 412 The Divell., did steale all that he could from the trueth, to imploy it in his lyings and deceits. 1656 E. Reyser Rules Goot. Tongue 16 Lying is an ungodly, devillish and damnable practice. 1827 Mes. A. Orie (title) Hustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 Mrs. Rudell. World in Ch. 111. 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher.

personified. 1666 Derker Sev. Sins 11. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grandsire to Periury.

1 b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij. A Lyeng of perdeneris.

¶ b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris.

Lying (ləi iŋ), fpl. a.¹ [f. Lie v.¹ + -ing ².]

k. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, †absol. (OE) dead. c1000 Leg. St. Swithum etc. (Earle 1861) 110 Pat maza bes liegendan. 1382 Wyclif Yer. xxxiii. 12 A dwelling place of shepperdus, of liggende flockus. 1422 tr. Secreta Secreta, Priv. Priv. 224 The angry man 1s wonyt to be of ... a semely chyne and accordynge to the visage, and liggyne here. a 1450 Fysshynge av. Angle (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with ovte floyte. 1842 Tennyson Vision Sin 11 Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1862 Remarks on Golf 14 The Shortspoon...is used for playing either good-lying or bad-lying balls. 1880 W. Carnegle Pract. Trap. 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. Sc. Of money, goods, etc.: Put by.

1722 Ramsay Three Bounets 1. 129 Your claiths, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.].

2. Special collocations: lying-dog, a setter; lying-panel, †(a) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (b) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; †lying-stone, the nether millstone; lying-storm (Sc.), a snow-storm when the snow lies; lying-wall Mining = Foot-wall (Raymond Mining Gloss.).

1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xii, as if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use "lying-dogs. 1678 Moxon Mech. Exerc. I. 166 The *Lying Panel, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1822-59 Guilt Archit. Gloss., Lying panels, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selvetta Asceltain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the *Lyingstone. 1787 Brattle Scotticinus 70 We use the word storm to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a *lying storm. 1844 H. Stephens Ch. Farm I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a 'lying storm'. may be expected.

Lying (lait), ppl. a.2 Forms: see Lie v.2 [f. Lie v.2 + 1NG 2]

Lying (lairin), ppl. a.2 Forms: see Lie v.2 [f. Lie v.2 + -1NG 2.]

[f. Lie v.² + -ING²]

1. Of a person, his lips, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 COMERDALE Ps. CXIX. 2 Deliner my soule (o Lorde)
from lyenge lippes.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. 1² I, 11. 126 Then,
Saunder, sit there, the lying'st Knaue in Christendume.

1610 B. JONSON Alch. vs. iv. Do not beleeue him, Sir. He
is the lying'st Swabber! 1611 BIBLE Prov. x. 18 Hee that
hideth hatred with lying lippes... is a foole. a 1758 RAMSAY
Eagle & Robin 44 With a wickit lieand tung. 1886 W. J.
TUCKER E. Europe 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacions;
hence, deceitful, false.

Tücker E. Europe 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacions; hence, deceitful, false.

a1225 Inliana 2 Ant of bis lihinde lif leade us... into be eche of heouene. a1340 Hamfolk Psalter 1. 4 His worde sall noght. dissayuabile ne leghynge. 1535 Coverbalk Jer. vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes. 1611 Birke Ps. xxxi. 6, I hane hated them that regard lying vunities. 1718 Prior Solomon 11. 673 And slavi-h hards our mutual loves rehearse In lying strains. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. xix. IV. 322 It was much easier. to put forth a lying prospectus.

Lying-in. [LNING vbl. sb. 1 c. See Lie v. 123.] The being in childbed; acconchement. c1440 Promp. Parv. 305/2 Lyynge yn, of childe bedde, decubic. 1580 Hollyramo Preas. Fr. Tong, Gesine, alying in. 1698 Froger Voy. 126 The women have good Lying s-in and the children are lusly. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your gossips stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1842 L. Huxr Men, Women & B. (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me [Madame de Sévigné] as long about my illness as if it had been a lying-in.

b. attrib., as lying-in-asylum, -chamber etc. 1770 Hewson in Phil. Trans. l.X. 412 The British Lying-in lospital. 1799 Med. Jrnl. 11. 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established. 1838 Dickers O. Traist xxxvii, The lying-in room, 1 suppose? said Mr. Bumble. 1889. Brit. Med. Jrnl. 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation. might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1855 Daily Netwes Dec. 3/7 A system of registration of all. lying-in houses. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 797 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.].

So Lying-in ph. a., that is in childbed.

Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 797 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.].

So Lying-in fpl. a., that is in childbed.

1710-11 SWIFT Trul. to Stella 23 Mar., I. saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 Miss Mifford Village Ser. 1. 174 The sick, the delicate, ...the lying-in. 1889 J. M. Duncan Leet. Dis. Womey axii. (ed. 4) 189 In lying-in or recently delivered women.

Lyingly (lairinli), adv. [f. LYING fpl. a.² + LY²] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

1382 Wyclif Jer. vii. 8 To steln, to slen, to don anoutrie, to swern liendely, to offre to Baalym. — Ezek. xiii. 22 For that that 3e maden leei3yngli the herte of the lust man to mourne, whom Y made not sorewful. 1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. Giv., Of whiche xii. rybbes there be vij. very, and v. false or lyengly. 1682 Disc. Addresses or Presentm. to King 20 Their Popes (who go lyingly nader the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 Anne Sewand Lett. (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyingly called him 'the thing of sound without sense.

1895 Times 19 Jan. 116 He lyingly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

† Lying-weight. Obs. [LYING fpl. a.1] a.

Tying-weight. Obs. [LNING ppl. a.1] a. A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. b. = Avoirdupels.

1454 Rolls of Parll. V. 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] nor weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after xinu li to the stoon. 1502 Arnotine Chron. (1811) 191 Ther beth iij maner weyght; that is to wele troy weyght, anneell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght. Ibid., The Lygginge weyght. . therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchanadise.. as is vsed to be solde he weyght, and of this weyght xvi vuncis made a pound and C. and xijli. is an C. 1545 Rates Custom-ho. dvb, Lyinge wayghte. Thys Lyinge and Hahardy peyse is all one.

Lyk, obs. Sc. form of Like.

Lykam(e, Lykance, vais. Licham, Likance.

Lykanthropy, variant of Lycanthropy.

Lykeleod, -hood, obs. forms of Likev., Like v.

Lykeres, obs. form of Liquorice.

Lykeres, obs. form of Liquonice. Lyker(o)us, -owse, etc., var. Lickerous Obs. Lyke-wake, lykewake (birkiwak). Also

4. 9 liche-wake, 6, 9 lyk(e)wa(i)ke, 6-7 like-, lyke-walk,8-9 lake-wake, 9 lychwake. Cf. Late-wake. [f. lyke, Lich + Wake sb.] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

2.136 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 2100 Ne how that lych wake was yholde Al thilke nyght, kepe I nat to seye. 1513
Douglas Æneis x. ix. 31 Quham that he etlis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 11558 Richmond Wills (Surtees 1853) 127 Ther shall be no yong folkes at my lykewalke. 1623 in Pitcaira Crim. Trials III. 549 At quhose lyke-walk. the ox foirsaid was slane and eitin. 2175 Fair Mary of Wallington xix. in Child Ballads II. 311/2 Your daughter. bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 Carlyle Misc. (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Peparted are the theme. 1878 W. C. Smith Hilda (1879) 192, I heard them...moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

21trib. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. IV. xxvi, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge. 1837 Sir F. Palgrape Merch. 4 Friar (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them.

12ykey, Lykke. -vn. obs. ff. Lick v. Like v.

towards them.

Lykey, Lykke, -yn, obs. ff. Lick v., Like v.

Lykkerwys, Lykky: see Lickerous, Like v. Lykne(n, -yn, obs. forms of Liken. Lykor, Lykorise, obs. ff. Liquor, Liquorice. Lyky(e)n, obs. forms of Like v.1

Lykyrrhize, obs. form of Liquorice.

Lylac, Lyle, ete, obs. forms of Lillac, Lill.
Lylle, variant of Lill, Lille vbs. Obs.
Lyll(i)e, -y(e, obs. forms of Lill.
Lym, Lymail(le, obs. ff. Lean sb.), Limail.

Lymasson, obs. form of Limaçon.
Lymb(e, Lym(e, obs. forms of Limass). and 2.

Lyme: see LYAM.

Lyme-grass. [? f. Lime sb.1 with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod L. generic name.] The app. suggested by the mod L. generic name.] The arenarius, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place.

1776 WITHERING Bot. Arrangement Veg. 1. 64 Lymegrass. Elymus. 1787 tt. Lineums Fam. Plants 1, 52. 1854 S. Thomson Wild Fl. III. (ed. 4) 209 The lyme grass (£tymus), by binding the sands. with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea.

1860 Newwan Brit. Moths 275 The Lyme Grass (Tabino-1860 Newwan Brit. Moths 275 The Lyme Grass (Tabino-18

1869 Newman Brit. Moths 275 The Lyme Grass (Tapinotola Elymi).
Lymer, Lymet t, obs. ff. Limer, Limit. Lymfad, Lyming, obs. ff. Lymphan, Liming. Lymiter, Lymme, obs. ff. Limiter, Limb sb. l Lymnite: see Limite. Lymon, obs. f. Lemon. Lymnite: see Limnite. Lymnin, obs. f. Lemon.

Lymph (limf). Also 7-8 in L. form lympha.

[ad. L. lympha, altered spelling (due to pseudoetym. association with Gr. νύμφη ΝΥΜΡΗ) of *limpa
(whence limpidus Limpid), *lumpa; according to
some scholars repr. a prehistoric *dumpa cognate
with the Oscan Diumpais 'Nymphis'.]

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only poet, and rhetorical.

a 1630 Roxh: Ball. (1871) I. 176 Here rurall gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lymphs And christal streams. 1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 117
The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing Lymph, 1843 Borrow Bible in Spain xlix. (1872) 279 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph. 1866 Lo. Lytron Lucile II. v. § 6. 17
Then..the lymph Was the dwelling divine of a white-footed nymph. 1885 R. Bridges Fors & Psyche Dec. xxix, Ixt §c. a fountain's libiting lymph may not be touch'd of man Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd.
fig. 1879 G. Mredder Herberth Egoist xvi. 1. 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.
b. transf. (nonce-uses).

the pity of common sympanys puterymph of pky, as actury disembodied as can be.

b. transf. (nonce-uses).

1784 Cowere Task in. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [sc. teal] Which neatly she prepares.

1878 W. T. Thornson Word for Word fr. Horace 136 Not on wings.. shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

1672-3 Grew Anat. Plants in. iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha.

1784 Cowere Task vi. 136 That moved The pure and subtle lymph Through th' imperceptible meand'ring veins Of leaf and flow'r.

1890 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astriagent.

1890 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astriagent.

1900 Jackson Gloss. Bot. Terms, Lymph,... Grew's term for sap.]

3. Phys. A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from varions tissues and organs of the body, resembling

various tissues and organs of the body, resembling

various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick 50 The Paacreatic Juice, Lympha, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 J. Huxfrat Freat. Blood etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 446 The waters of Barege. dissolve. Soap and animal lymph. 1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking liquor sanguints deprived of much of its albunia.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue,

from a sore, etc. b. In recent use often spec. for vaccine lymph (see VACCINE), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

m-order to be employed in some prophylacue operation analogous to vaccination.

1800 Med. Trul. IV. 61 Several...tumours...discharged an acrid lymph. 1801 Ring Coru-pox I. 205 Medical, men in general...think it [variolous matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. 1810 Jenner in Baron Life (1838) II. 268, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points. 1865 J. Hutchinson in J. R. Reynolds' Syst. Med. I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. 1868 Seaton Mandbk. Vaccination 103 Lymph should in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. 1873 Roberts Handbk. Med. 53 Fibrinous Excudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above natures have been applied. Ibid. 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. 1893 Dunglison's Med. Dict., Kock's Symph.

5. altrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as lymph-cell, -channel, -corpuscle, -follicle, -gland, -globule, -path, -sinus, -space, -stoma (pl. stomata, -stream, -vessel; b. objective, as lymph-absorption, -secretion; lymph-commective, -forming adjs.)

**recretion; lymph-connective, forming adjs.; lymph-canalicular a, of or pertaining to lymph-channels; lymph-cataract (see quot.); lymph-heart, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs

lymph-canalicular a., of or pertaining to lymph-channels; lymph-channels; lymph-channels; lymph-channels; lymph-channels; lymph-channels; lymph-channels; lymph-channels one of a number of contractile muscular saces which pump the lymph forward.

1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and "lymph-absorption. 1874 Q. Trint. Microscop. Sci. XIV. 278 The "lymph-chancel as yet of Recklinghausen. 1844 Honean form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. 1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling "lymph-channel. 1890 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 507 The "lymph-connective elements (spider-cells)... crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. 1872 Prastree Ovar. Tumours 14 The "lymph-corpuscle, hecomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. 1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 264 The "lymph-forming structures. 1856 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 31 Increase of uric acid... may he an evidence of changes in "lymph-forming structures. 1856 W. Clank F and der Hoeven's Zool. I. 15 "Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) 1, 525 (fobules void of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called "lymph-globales. 1875 Huxtev & Marins Elem. Biol. 172 The Frog possesses two pairs of 'lymph-hearts. 1878 Hourins Died. Med. Terms (ed. 10). "Lymph-strum, a peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. 1890 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 243 The whole question of 'lymph-scention is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. 1867 "Lymph-sinus [see lymph-chaume!). 1874 (P. Yrnt. Microscap. Sci. XIV. 91 The "lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fascies. 1879 E. R. Lankester bid. XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellae a lymph-space (part of the coclom). 1890 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 343 Perus of States. 1536 [see Lanceal.] In

1877 Robert's Handble, Med. (ed. 3) 1. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 3 The root-particles lie in .. the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

|| Lymphadenoma (li:mfæd/nou må). [mod. Last. Lympha Lympha Graddy gland + -oma, after carcinoma, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Hence Lymphadeno matous a. 1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. Ibid. 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum.

† Ly mphæduct. Obs. Also 7 lymphiduct, 7-8 lympheduct, 9 lymphoduct. [ad. mod.L. lymphæductus, f. lymphæ gen. of lympha Lymph + ductus leading; formed after aquæductus Aque-

ductus leading; formed after aquivaluetus Aquebucut.] = Lymphatic B.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 191 We had yet never known the Blood's Circulation, the Lymphiducts, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabrick of our Selves. 1691 Ray Creation II. (1602) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lympheducts inserted in the Bulh of the Eye. 1694 W. Wouton Ame. A Mod. Learn. (1697) 219 The Lympheducts .. vere not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. 8.v. Skin, Nervous Fibres. full of Glandules and Lympheducts. 1768 Cheselden Ind. 209 Lymphaducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisible from the extremities of the arteries.

b. In plants: A sap-vessel.

1672-3 Grew Anat. Plants II. iii. (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphaducts, is doubtful. 1675 Phil. Trans. X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only tymphaducts.

| Lymphæmia (limfīrmiā', Path. [mod.l.,

ympnæducis. || **Lymphæmia** (limfī miǎ), *Path*. [mod.L., | L. *lympha* Lymrn + Gr. otµa blood.] (See quot.) 1886 59d. See, Lex., Lymphæmia, a synonym of Lencocy-thæmia. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 635 [Virchow] drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—'lymphæmia'—and a splenic form.

Lymphagogue limfägeg). Med. [f. LYMPH + Gr. ἀγωγόs leading.] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

1892 STARLING Flem, Hum. Physicl. 73 The flow of lymph., is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

|| **Lymphangiectasis** (limfændzine ktåsis). Path. [mod.L., f. as next + Ectasis.] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

of the hymphatics.

1882 Quain's Dict. Med., Lymphangicctasis...lymphatic varix, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangicctasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence Lymphangicctatic a. (In recent Dicts.)

Hence Lymphanglectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence Lymphanglecta-tic a. (In recent Diets.)

Lymphangleoma (limfandziōu ma. Path. Pl. -omata (-ōu mātā). [mod.L., f. as next + -oma, after carcinoma, etc.] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence Lymphanglo matous a. 1876 Duning Dis. Skin 70 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angiona and lymphangioma of the skin. 1899 Allbut's Syst. Med. VI. 456 Some mesenteric cysts..may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

Lymphangitis (limfandzəi tis). Path. Also-angeitis. [mod.L., f. lympha Lxmph + Gr. dryefor vessel + -ttis. Cf. F. lymphangite.] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels. 1861 Bunstead Ven. Dis. (1879) 128 Gonorrhead lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Diseases xxxi. 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease.

+ Lymphate, fa. pple. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. lymphāt-us, pa. pple. of lymphāre, f. lympha water.] Diluted with water.

1610 Barrough Meth. Physick xxxi. (1639) 51 If his body be weake, let him drink wine well lymphare: cf. Lymphate. [f. L. lymphate, v. Obs. rare-2. In 7 lymphat. [f. L. lymphate, v. Ils. 1355 in Jounson. 1817 J. F. Pennie Roy. Minstrel vi. 525 But a more furious storm rag d in the breast Of the lymphate). [ad. L. lymphātic-us

Lymphatic (linfætik), a. and sb. Also 7 8 lymphatick, (8 limphatie). [ad. L. lymphātic-us mad, frenzied, f. lymphā LYMPH. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense retraining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of spermatic, etc.); so F. lymphatique, It. linfatico.

The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of lympha with νύμφη (see Lymph); cf. Gr. νυμφάν to be frenzy-stricken.]

A. adj.

. I. Frenzied, mad. Obs.

† I. I. Frenzied, mad. Obs.

1656 Blount Glossogr. 1711 Shaftesh. Charac. (1737) I.

51 Poets are fanaticks too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him. 1722 Balley vol. II, Lymphatick Persons. 1822 S. Burder Orient. Lit.

1. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem. of lymphatic prophecy.

II. In senses connected with Lymph.

2. a. Phys. and Anal. Pertaining to lymph;

concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, concerned in the secretion of conveyance of lymph, as in lymphatic gland, vessel; lymphatic system, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; lymphatic heart = lymph-heart. Also, of the nature of lymph, as in lymphatic fluid, humour (? obs.).

1649 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 1. 257. Came to visit me Dr. loyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. 1663 Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. II. v. x.

224 The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and limphatick liquor.. hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. 1723 Abbuttor Rules of Diet 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatic Arteries. 1747 tr. Astruc's Fevers 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and feetus. 1804 Abernetin Surg. Obs. 34 Perhaps originating in lymphatic glands. 1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins, and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglobate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. 1850 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region contractile saes, the so-called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. 1899 Althut's Syst. Med. VI. 455 Growth of this kind should. be called... lymphatic gland sarcoma. † b. Bol. Containing or conveying sap. Obs. 1672-3 Grew Anat. Plants It. iii. (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatick Rays and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. 1836 Lot 100x Encycl. Plants Gloss., Lymphatic, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

3. Of tersons and their temperaments: Having the

to lymph or sap.
3. Of persons and their temperaments: Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed

ness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

1834 J. Forbes Lacanae's Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 319 In.. persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white.
1858 Hawthorne Fr. & It. Note-Bas. II. 31 A widow.
of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. 1859 G. Merlotte R. Feteret xxxv, With lymphatic approbation.
1872 Herkar Physiol. iii. 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. 1885 Truth 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being...lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness. B. sb.

B. sh.

† I. A lunatic, a madman. See A. 1.) Obs.

† J. A lunatic, a madman. See A. 1.) Obs.

† J. A lunatic, a madman. See A. 1.) Obs.

† J. So All Nations have their Lymphaticks of some kind or another. a 1763 Shenstone Edgris xvi. 34 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.

2. Chiefly pl. Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. Obs.

special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. Obs.

1667 Phil. Trans. II. 509 The trunk of the Lymphaticks.

1767 FLOVER Physic. Pulse-II atch 145 The Tumour., breaks the Limphatics which abound near the Liver. 1768 Hewson in Phil. Trans. IA III. 219 Into this lymphatic some small branches from the kidneys seem to enter. 1826 Goop bl. N. Nat. (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymphatics and air-vessels. 1881 Mivari Cat 349 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

† Turnshatical a and sh. Obs. [f. proc. 4]

+ Lympha tical, a. and sh. Obs. [f. prec. + AL.] A. adj. a. Of persons: Frenzied. b. Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. B. sh. A frenzied

pertaining to frenzy; visionary. B. sh. A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

1603 HARSNET Pop. Impost. Pref., The Lymphaticall Priests of Baal. 1678 R. I. Estrange Seneca's Mor. (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon use false, and lymphatical Terrours. 1718 Br. HUTCHINSON Witcheraft Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chimara.

† Lymphation. Obs. [ad. L. lymphātiōn-em, n. of action f. lymphāre (see Lymphate v.).] The action of driving mad.

action of driving mad.

action of driving mad.

1623 in Cockeram. 1712 Oldsworth Odes Horace x. 26't By ro meth in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm. Lymphation.

Lymphatism (limfātiz'm). Path. [f. Lymphat-1c+-18m.] (See quot.)

1878 Hoblys Dict. Med. Terms (ed. 10) Lymphatism, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic tempera-

Lymphault, obs. form of LIMPHALT. Lymphic, a. Obs. rare = 0. [f. Lymph + -ic.] = Lymphatica. 1681 tr. Willis' Kem. Med. Wks. Vocab.

† Lymphid, a. [f. L. lympha Lymph, perh. after limpid.] = LympholD.

1674-7 J. Mohns Anat. Obs. (1896) 23 All parts being repleat wish the Lymphid matter.

repleat with the Lymphid matter.

|| **Lymphitis** (limforitis). Path. [f. LYMPH + -1TIS. Cf. F. lymphite.] = LYMPHANGITIS.

1867 BCMSIEAD Ven. Dis. (1879) 416 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing

Lymphocyte (limfősəit). Phys. [f. lympho-

Lymphocyte (limfössit). Phys. [f. lymphocomb. f. Lxmph + Cyte]. An immature leucocyte. 1896 Allbut's Syst. Med. 1. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes.

attrib. 1902 Brit. Med. Yral. 5 Apr. 832 note, There was ... a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence Lymphocytic a., of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes, 1896 Allbut's Syst. Med. 1. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the unnuclear or lymphocytic elements increase.

| Lymphocytosis (limfössitöu'sis). Phys. [f. Lxmphocytes to sees a prognostic sign of great value. 1900 Allbiti's Man. Med. II. 291 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytesis).

Lymphography (limfö'grāfi). [f. lympho-

Lymphography (limfo'grāfi). [f. lymphocomb. form of Limph + Graphy.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses. 1828 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Lymphoid (li'mfoid), a. Phys. [f. Lymph + -01D.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = Lymphatic. 1867 Quain's Anat. (ed. 7) 111. p. excix, This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines. .. is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 Q. Finl. Microscop. Sci. XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist. .. are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 Rwysolds Syst. Med. V. 217 The tissue known. .. as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma. Also Lymphoi'dal a. (In recent Dicts.)
|| Lymphoma(limfou'mä). Tath. Pl. lymphomata. [i. Lywph, after carcinoma, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 T. H. Green Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 142 The Lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic . . tissue.
1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence Lympho matous a., of the nature of or

resembling a Iymphoma.

1876 Trans, Clinical Soc. IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show . that it was lymphomatous. 1862 W. Oslier Frim, Med. 27 The lymphomatous nephritis. produces as a rule no symptoms.

|| Lymphorrhagia (limfore dgia). [f. lymphocomb. form of LYMPH + Gr. -ραγία a bursting.] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting

A discharge of Tymph produced by the bussens of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 tr. Il'agner's Gen. Pathol. (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow • lymph out of its natural channels. 1869 **: Illout's Syst. Med. II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence Lymphorrhagic a., of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 Quain's Dict. Med. s. v. Lymphorrhagia, A lymorrhagic diathesis.

| Lymphosarcoma. Path. [f. as prec. SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells,

so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 Jones & Stev. Pathol. Anat. (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma.

1898 J. Hutchisson in Arch. Surg. IX, 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis... passed on into lympho-sarcoma.

18. 35 A CASE NUMBER OF A REPORT SOLUTION OF THE MILKS SAPS. 1876 W. ROBERTS UTION OF THE MILKS APPLIANCE OF THE MILKS SAPS. 1876 W. ROBERTS UTION OF THE MILKS

Tymphous flind soling the patient's clothes.

Lymphy (limf), a. Phys. [f. Lymph + -y.]

Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in Wenster. 1855 Ramsouthan Obstetr. Med. 40

They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymphy deposit. 1897 Allbut's Syst. Med. II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrinous variety [of dysentery] the lymphy or fibrinous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

+ Lympold, v. Obs. [? f. */pmpold, var. of Lamenatt a.] trans. To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by

the laws of the game. Hence Lympolding.

a 1400 [see Leaching vid. sb.2].

Lymtake: see limb-take, Limb sb.1 5.

Lymyter, -tour e, obs. forms of Limiter. Lyn, obs. form of Lie 7. I, Line, Linn.

Lymyter, -tour (e, obs. forms of Limiter.
Lyn, obs. form of Lie v.l., Line, Linn.
Lyn, obs. pa. pple. Lie v.l
Lynage, Lynce, obs. ff. Lineage, Lynx.
Lynage, Lynce, obs. ff. Lineage, Lynx.
Lyncean (linsī-ān), a. Also 7 lineagn, 7-9
lyncean, 9 lynxean. [f. L. lyncē us (a. Gr. λύγκιοs, f. λύγξ Lynx)+-an.
Some of the writers who have used the word have perhintended a reference to Lynceus, the name of one of the Argonants, celebrated for his sharp sight; (f. a more piercing Lineaus sight' (Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1599) 67).]
Of the cyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.
1622 Br. ILMA Serm. V. 129 Justice cannot be too lyncan to the being of things. -a 1678 Markell. Def. John Howe Wks, 1875 IV. 181, 1 wonder how in this lyncan perspicacity it over-aw a more remarkable errour of Mr. Howes.
1793 W. Roberts Lonkerson No. 85 (1794) III. 364 it was not long ere the ... lyncan vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 Kinwa & Sr. Entomel. II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncan eye of an entomologist. 1819 Turron Conchel. Dict., p. xviii, This laborious and lyncean naturalist. Iln mod. Dicts.]
+ Lynceous, a. Obs. Also 6 lineious, 7 lyncius. [formed as prec. + -008] = Lyncean.
1592 R. D. Hypherotomachia & 2b, Yet with a lineious eye, 1 never left to examine .. the extreame beautic of the excellent Nymph. 1656 Brount Glossogr., Lynceous.
Lyncet, variant of Lineseau Obs.
Lynch (linf), v. Orig. U. S. [f. Lynch: see Lynch Law.] trans. To condemn and punish by

lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring

infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 Niles' Reg. 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx. proceeded to the mansion of judge Bernudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 Markaya Diary Amer. Ser. 1. H1. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits (1857) 154. The prison was burst open by the nob, and George tof Cappadocial was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 Sir L. H. Griffin Gt. Refub. 151. It is ... unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

**transf. 1839 Longe. in Life (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, turred them.

**App. misused for: To render infamous.

1835 Disraell 9 May in Corm. 10. Sister (1886) 37 If all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

Lynch, variant of Linch 186.2

Lynch, variant of Lincu sb.2

1883 Seebohm Eng. Village Community i. 5 A... peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. Did. 6 These banks between the plough-made terrnces are generally called lynches, or linces.

Lyncher (linfəi). [f. Lynch v. + -ER l.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to

death by summary process.

1839 Niles' Reg. 15 June 256/2 Lynchers punished.

1847 Harbinger Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchers once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice.

1851 Times 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchers numbered 200.

Times 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchers numbered 200.

Lynching (linfin, vbl.sb. [f. Lynchv. + -1NGl.]
The action of Lynch v.; an instance of this.
1839 Nies' Reg., 14 Dec. 256'1 Horrible lynching. 1901
N. Amer. Rev. Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

attrib. 1879 Sir. G. Campelli. B'hite & Black 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 Sir. I., H. Griffin Gt. Repub. 148
He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party.

Lynch law. Orig. U.S. In early use Lynch's (Linch's) law. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

mary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

Now most commonly written lynchelaw or lynch law, though the capital L is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indennified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indennity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ringleader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 S. Roaxs in W. Wirt Life P. Henry (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 W. Fraux Diary 29 Nov. in Memor. Days in Amer. (1823) 304 The people for Princeton, Indianal ... deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 J. Hall. Lett. F. West 201 No commentator has taken any notice of Linch's Law, which was once the lex loci of the frontiers. 1835 W. Faviso Tour Prairies 41 'Lynch

So **Lynch-court** nonce-well, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. **Judge Lynch**, the imaginary authority from whom the sentences

the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are jocularly said to proceed.

1849 Lyell and Visit to U.S. 11, 22 My companions...said ... 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of ludge Lynch'. 1890 Corrett Prake v. 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster... as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

Lyncine (linsəin), a. [f. L. lync-, Lynx + -INE !] Of or pertaining to the genus Lynx.

1863 Wood Nat. Hist. (1874) 41 The Lyncine group.

† Lyncury. Obs. In 7 lyncurie. [ad. L. lyncurium or lyncūrius: see Ligure.] = Ligure.

1638 Featly Strict. Lyndom. 1. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician.. should make use of... Lynenie, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 Trape Comm. Num. 51 The precious stone Lyncurie may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

Lyne, obs. f. Lean, Line, pa. pple. of Lie 2.1

Lynee, Lynesey: see Lignee, Linsey. Lyng(e, obs. pres. pple. Lie v. ; obs. f. Line. Lyniament, obs. form of Lineament. Lynk(e, Lynkome, obs. ff. Link, Lincoln. Lynkwhytte, obs. form of Lintwhite. Lynn(e, obs. form of Linn, Line. Lynnin, -ing, -yn(e, obs. forms of Linen. Lynolf, Lynset: see Lingel sh.1, Lineseat. Lynton, Lyntquhit: see Lintern, Lintwhite. Lynwever, -ar: see Line sb. 1 5.

Lynx (links). Forms: 4-5 lenx, 4-7 linx, 6-8 lynce, 6-7 lince, 4- lynx. [a. 1. lynx, lync-em (Sp., Pg., It. lince), a. Gr. λύγξ (genit. λυγκόs), cogn. w. Lith. luszi-s, OHG. luhs (mod.G. luchs), OE. lox, Du. los, Sw. lo. Prob. related to Gr. λεύσσων to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus Felis forming the sub-genus Lynx, having a luft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the Caracal.

and the fur more or less spotted. The lyfix of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as Banded Lynx L. fasciata, Bay Lynx L. rufa, Booted Lynx L. caligata, Cannda Lynx = Lour eervier.

1340, c1375 [see b]. a 1400-50 Alexander 3573 Lebards, lesurds & lenais, 1555 Eden Decades 231 They keepe in theyr pallaces the beste cauled Linx, being fayrer then a lyon. c 1611 Chapman Iliad xm. 96 The torne-up fare Of Lynces, Wolues, and Leopards; as neuer borne to warre. 1697 Dayden I'rz, Georg. in. 415, 1 pass the Wars that spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 Pennant Quadrapeds I. Pl. xxxii, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. 1906. H. 281 Caspian Lynx. 1790 Bewick I'list. Quadrapeds (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the Bay Lynx, is general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1829 J. RICHARDSON Fauna Boreali.-Amer. I. 101 Felis Canadensis Canada Lynx. Ibid. 1. 104 Felis fasciata Banded Lynx. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 219/2 The Booled Lynx., . . sole and posterior part of the foot...deep black. 1855 Lows. Hiaau, xv. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, filled with magic roots. 1855 Browning An Epistle 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tuffed ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 576 A best bat men Lynx calles, pat may se thurgh thik stane walles. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxi. (Eugenia) 509 Wes neuir lenx bat schuttis fyre, mare fulfillit of breth & yre. 1423 Jas. 1 Kingis Q. clv, The pércyng lynx; the lufar vnicorne. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. I, 38 b, Vigilandly to forsee with Lincis iyes. 1598 Barckles Felic. Man (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynces eyes; but in spirituell things we are blind as beetles. 1685 Gracian's Courtier's Orac. 189 It concerns them much to be... sharp-sighted Linxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falshood. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we Might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 Carkyle Fredk. Gl. xvii. V. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furriers under the name of lynx.

1839 Westin. Gaz. 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furriers'.

3. One of the northern constellations. [1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Constellation.] 1798 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) 11. 548/1. 1868 Lockver Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 327 The Giraffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. attrib. and Comb.: lynx-eye, in quots. fig., an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so lynx-eyed a., (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; lynx-like a, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; lynx-

(of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; lynx-sharp a., sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 Carinie Misc. (1857) I. 199 His *lynx-eye discerns the trne relations of the world and human life. 1880 C. R.

Marham Peruv. Bark xvi. 166 Martinez... to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisaya plant. 1997 J. Kins On Jonas (1618) 129 How blind in our schees, how censorious and *lince-eied against our trethren. 1809-10 Colenidee Friend (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages, .. the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1833 19th Cent. May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1931 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. vii. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his *I.ynx-like ey.. doth every Thought descry. 1839 Penny (yel. XIV. 218/f The figures.. have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 Milann St. Paul's xvi. 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1812 W. Tennant Auster F. II. xlik, The Muse's *Iynx-sharp eye. Lynx, obs. pl. of Link sb.

Lynyall, Linye, obs. ff. Lineal, Line.

Lynyolf, obs. variant of Lingel sb.!

Lyomerous (laip meros), a. Ichth. [f. mod. L.

Lyomerous (ləip merəs), a. Ichth. [f. mod.L. Lyomerus (slig meros), a. Ichth. [1, mod.L. Lyomerus (f. Gr. λύειν to loosen+ μέρος part, joint) + -0Us.] Of or pertaining to the Lyomeri or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 Riverside Nat. Hist. (1888) HI. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

Lyon, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of Lyon King of Arms (see King-of-Arms), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;

so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also

so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also Lyon Herald (see Herald sb. 1 e), Lyon King.

1137 in Exch. Rolls Scotl. (1880) 11. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, leoni heraldo [etc.]. 1381 in Col. Docum. Scotl. (1888) IV. 67

*[Warrant for licence for 40 days to] Leon Heraud [of the K. of Scots]. 1502 thid. 336 Lion the haroulde. a 1528 Hall. Chron., Edio. IV 245 The forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1592 Sc. Acts 7as. IV (1816) 111. 555/18 e said lyoun and his bretter herauldis. 1596 [see Heralt. sb. 1e]. 1633 Dell. in Coronation Yas. I (1685) 19 The Earls. put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1756 Chamber-layne's St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. x. 147 Lion, and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 Scott Marm. IV. IX, Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900 th. Lang in Longm. Mag. Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable. attrib. 1847 Closs. Terms Her. 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Lyon, -asse, -cell: see Lion, -ESS, Lioncel. Lyond, obs. pres. pplc. of Lie v. 1

Lyonist (laironist). Hist. Also 7 Lionist. [ad. F. Léoniste, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littre) named from a certain Leo (c 3co).] pl. Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 Featly Roma Ruens 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome

Another name for the Waldenses.

164 FEATLY Roma Ruens 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome then all other sects. 1727-41 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Fandois, The Vandois... were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez.

Lyonsew(e, variant of Lionceau.

Lyoun(e, own, obs. forms of Lion.

Lyoun(e, own, obs. forms of Lion.

Lyoun(e, owne, variants of Lyon." Obs.

Lyour(e, -owre, variants of LEAR 2 Obs.

Lyour(e, -owre, variants of Leau 2 Obs.
Lyparde, obs. form of Leopard.
Lyparde, obs. form of Leopard.
Lypemania (lip/mo²l·niā). Path. [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. λύπη grief + μανία ΜαΝΙΑ. Cf. F. lypémanie.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.
[1856 in Manne Expos. Lea. as a Lat. word.] 1874 Manos-Lex Respons. in Ment. Dis. iii. 72 The chronic form of the disease... which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lipemania.
Lypnin, obs. form of Lippen.
Lyppart, obs. form of Leopard.
Lyppe, obs. form of Lip. Lipe sh.!

Lyppe, obs. form of LIP, LIPE sb.1

Lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of LIPPEN.

Lyppe, ods. form of LIP, LIPE 50.4

Lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of LIPEN.

Lyquet,-quid, Lyquor, obs. fi. Liquid, Liquor.

1318 Sidney Arcadia ii. (1598) 232 Til she had (taking a Lyra Basilius helde for her) song these Phaleuciakes.

1399 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. iv. iii, Vpon which I composed this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 Bryskett Civ. Life 147 Which verses...

were vsed to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 Cotor. Lyre, it lyra, or Harpe. c1714 Popp, etc. Mem. M. Scribberus i. vi, I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1714 Explic. For. Words Mus. 42

Lira, or Lyra, or Lyre.

2. Astr. (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation: = Harp sb. 1.3,

1638 in Piullips. 1810 J. Brinkley in Phil, Trans. C.

204 My observations on a Lyrae. now amount to 47. 1901

J. F. Hewith Mythmaking Age i. i. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Valuure or Lyra became Pole Star.

13. Zool. (With capital L.) a. A former genus of fishes including the Piper (Trigla lyra), b. A former genus, including the Harp-shell (Harpa).

1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lyra, . Also the Rochet, a Sea-fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lyra, ... Also the Rochet, a Seafish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Su/p. s.v., There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common lyra. 1854 Bapham Halieut. 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4. Anat. 'The triangular portion of the under

surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines

with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1756 DOUGLAS IT. Winstow's Struct. Hum. Body (ed. 4)
11. 245 The interior Surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psalloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed Instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS Anat. 39 An appearance, called the Iyra, or corpus psalloides. 1881 Miyart Cat 265.

† 5. attrib. (sense 1), as Iyra lesson; lyra (also 7 lero) viol, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'lablature'; lyra-way (also 7 lyero-, leero-vvay), -wise (Cent. Dict.), according to the method of notation used for instru-

according to the method of notation used for instru-

according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see TABLATURE).

1661 Pervs Diary to Apr., A base viall, on which he that played played well some "lyra lessons. 1666 Ibid. 16 Oct., Hearing my brother play a little upon the "lyra viall. 1669 PLAYFOR Musicks Recreat. Pref. 1 The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 — Skill Miss. 11. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vt, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tableture. a 1734 North Life Ld. Reeper North (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lutefashion, upon his Knees). 1607 Lingua 1. ix. Cij, Auditus,

shall we here thee play, the 'Lyeroway, or the Lute-way' r611 [see Lute s6,12]. 1658 Prillips, Lyrich verses, ... songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgadly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i.e. Harp-way. 1647 Play-ford Skill Mins. 11. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tableture.

Lyra-aid (bio-rejit), Lyrid (bio-rid). Astr. [f. Lyra-a - 1112.] One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th, apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

radiating from the constellation Lyra, 1883 Eurycl. Brit. XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 Athensenm 16 May 634/1 The Lyrids.

b. attrib.

+-LY².] In a lyrate form. (Cf. Lyrate b.)

175 Jenninson Brit. Plants Gloss., Lyrately-pinnate,
1886 Gray Stract, Bot. 10, iv, not Lyrately Pinnate denotes
a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower

Lyre ! (loi«). Also 3 lire. [a. F. /yre, OF. /ire (12th c. in Littré), ad. I. /yra, a. Gr. λύρα.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by

the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation. The word is used to translate the Gr. κιθάσα in Homer κίθαριο) and δόρμονξ, as well as κίθαι also sometimes used interchangeably with Harp. Ecolian tyre, the Eolian harp: see Eolian 2.

c 1205 Lan. 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium, of timpe & of lire. 1598 Florido, Lira, an instrument of musicke called a lyre [1611 Lyra] or a harp. 1635-56 Cowney Davideis 1. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 Crashaw Minst's Duct Poems 89. A holy quite Founded to th' name of great Apollo's lyre. 1697 Davor's Alexander's Feast 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 Pore Odyss. 1. 197 To Phemins was consign'd the chorded lyre. a 1774 Goldson. Surv. Exp. Philos. (1776) II. 190 The Eolian lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.]. 1876 Humphers's Coin-Coll. Man. v. 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. fig. chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry. 1683 Davoen To Alem. Mr. Oldham 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 Gray Pragr. Poesy 1. i. Awake. Eolian lyre, awake. 1782 Cowers Charlyt 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 Shelley Ode West Wind, Make methylre even as the forest is: 1838 Therwall Corece II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the Eolian, the Dorian, and the lonian lyre. 1856 Texnixon In Alem. xcvi, One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. Astr. = Lyra 2.
1866 Lockwer Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. Anal. = Lyra 4.
1900 Deaver Surg. Anal. II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation the lyre.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (Cent. Dict. 1890).
[1856 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 8) XII. 628/2 art. Isinglass, For long and short staple, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.]

5. attrib. and Comb., as lyre-affecting adj.; lyre-bat, a species of bat, Megaderma lyra; lyre-bird, an Australian bird, Menura surperba or M. nove-hollandie, resembling a pheasant with a beantiful lyre-shaped tail; lyre-fish, the Harp-fish or Piper, Trigla lyra; lyre-fiower, Dielytra spectabilis (Cassell); lyre-man U.S., a cicada or harvest-fly; lyre-pheasant = lyre-bird; lyre-shaped a.

= Lyrate: lyre-tail = lyre-bird; lyre-turtle =Lyrate; lyre-tail = lyre-bird; lyre-turtle U.S., the leather-back or trunk-turtle, Dermochelys coriaceus; † lyre-viol = /yra-viol (see Lyra 5).
1611 Cotgr., Aime-lyre, ... Harpe-louing, *Lyre-affecting.
1834 G. Bennett Wand. New S. Wales 1. 277 The 'Native

ar Wood-pheasant', or 'Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872
A. Domett Ranol', i. iii. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 Longm. Mag. Mar. 530 The gurnards, one of which is known as the "lyre-fish. 1778 Emyel. Brit., ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (Britany). Lyrathm. "iyre-shaped; i.e. diyided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 Q. Rav. July 232 Spiral, lyre-shaped horns. 1660 Pervs Diary 17 Nov., Then to my "lyre-viall, and to bed.

**L. Lyra 2. Obs. The name (mod. L. Lyra) of a

+ Lyre 2. Obs. The name (mcd.L. Iyra) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as black of lyre (black a lyre, black of lure), green of

m the designations of certain kinds of crotin, as black of lyre (black a lyre, black of lure), green of lyre greine alyr, green lyre's.

[1390-1 Earl Perby's Exped. (Camden) 89 Pro axiijbus iirgts panni nigri de Lyra. Ithid. 90 Pro j vlina et di. de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in F. E. Wills (1882) 97 note, Blac of lyre. 1434 thid. 97 An hode of black of lure, an a hod of blewe. 1439 thid. 112 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 leid. 97 note, Togam viridis coloris anglice grene lyre medley.

artrib. 1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in .. his skarlat cloke, finred, with his blak a lyre hode, or tepet of blak felwet.

Lyre 3. Orkney and Shetland. Also lyer, lyrie, layer, lyar. [a. Da. lire.] The bird Manx Shearwater, Puffinus anglorum.

1654 Blacu's Attas Scot., Orkney. The Stour, where builded that excellent foul, called the Lyer. 1701 J. Brand Desce. Orkney (1702) 22 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 Pernant Zuol. (1812) H. 207. 1889 Syudden Mark, Brit. Birds 79 Lyrie.

Lyre, variant of Lear 2 Obs., Lire sh. Obs.

Lyric (lirik). a. and sh. Also 6 liriek, 6-7 lirique, 7 lyrike. 7 8 lyriek. [a. F. lyripue, or ad. L. lyric us. a. Gr. λυρικόs, f. λύρα Lyre!].

L Ot ar verte inive to the lyre a desired to the

A. aili.

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sting; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments.

expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. I yric drama, lyric slage, the opera.

1589 PULLINIAM Figs. Peesle 1, xi. 20 They were called Lirque Poets. 1644 Davies Reval Ladies Ep. Ded., This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poesy was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 Million P. R. 18, 257 Eolian chaims and Dorian Lyric Odes. 1712 Newsons Chronid. Immided (19728) 59 Tepander was a Lyric Poet. 1778 Joinson L. P.. Dryden, Quarrains of lines afternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 Tinterwall. Greece IL xii. 185 The tyrants likewise cherished the lyric Muse. 1849 Toknon Sy. Lit. III. 8 Herrera is too lyie, to write good decies. 1873 Reskin Fork lan. III. xaxiv. 6 Lyric poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1880 Verson Let. Stad. Italyin, iii. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singings. foet.
1814 Southey Rodersch xix. Poet, Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain Than that with which the lyric lak salutes. The newborn day. 1820 Kastas Cap & Iells iv. While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric fay. 1871 Browsing Badaust, 186 Here she stands, Badauston! Strangers, greet the lyic girl!

B. sh.

B. sh.

1. absol. (with the): That which is lyrical; lyric

style, verse, etc.

1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes fof versel are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, lambick, and Lyric... Sometime the Lyric ryseth aloft, sometime the conicall.

1821 Byron Juan III. Isxxv, The mine made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low retinnel. rational.

† 2. A lyric poet. Obs.

† 2. A lyric poet. Obs.

1594 R. Ashiewtr. Loys & Roy 60 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacks, Lyricks letc J.

1630 Brahmwart Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1690 Brahmwart Eng. Phal. 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyrice. 1710 Steptle Tattler No. 214, 23 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1830 tr. Lamartine's Trace. East 82/t He is the first of sentimental poets!—the king of lyrics!

of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also pt., verses in lyric metre, 1581 SIDNEY Afol. Poetrie Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Lincks, many things., worthy of a noble minde. 1714 GAY Sheph. Week, Wednesday 16 At Wakes., Where D—y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 Johnson Idler No. 2 P6 The cook warbles her lyricks in the kitchen. a 1849 H. Coleride Ess. (1851) 11. 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 Fortn. Rev. No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, somets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, somets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

+ Lyric, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.] Irans. To sing (over) in a lyrical manner.

a 1904 T. Brown Lett. fr. Dead to Living 11. (1707) 163
Parson Punch. Lyricks over his part in an Anthem very handsomly. 1711 E. Waro Quix. 1. 383 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

Lyrical (li'rikăl), a. [f. Lyric a. +-Al.]

1. = Lyric a. Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1881 SIGNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry most hane we none, but that Lyricall kind of Songs and Sonnets., 1623 COCKERAM III, Alcens, a famous liricall Poet.

1685 DRYGEN Pref. and Misc. Ess. (ed. Ker) 1. 267 Some-

what of a finer turn and more lytical verse, is yet wanting.

1697 — Ded. Æmeis ibid. 11.230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1995 Mason Ch. Mus. iii. 195 Compleat Psalms. of sufficient brevity ...should have the preference, because they form a Lyrical whole. 1708 (title) Lyrical Ballads.

1838 Thirk.wall. Greece 11. xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. 1833 Maurice Proph. 4 Kings xix. 226 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's Istyle).

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry. 1817 Colenides Salyrane's Lett. i. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. Parker Battle of the Strong viii. 55 The Chevalier ... tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion. Hence Lyrically adv., Lyricalness. 1803 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. 1. 443 A great deal is stold by implication, and too lyrically. 1844 Temple Bar Ct. 601 Lyricalness is the special mark of De Banville. 1900 Q. Rev. Oct. 434 He had handled, in a lyrically dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

† Lyrichord. Obs. [f. Lyre 1], after Harrest-

† Lyrichord. Obs. [f. Lyre. 1, after Harpst-Chorn.] A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883). 1741 in Spec. Patents Music (1871) 3 A new invention for meliorating... harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnets. 1768 S. Bentley River Dove 5 Soft touch d is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. Hirstins in Grove's Dict. Mus. 111. 6391 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, under on the sostinents prifecile, and actuated by many or the sostinents prifecile, and actuated by meaning made on the sostinente principle, and actuated by nioning wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the viola and the organ were imitated.

Lyricism (lirisiz'm). [f. Lyric + -ism.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with pl.), a lyrical expression or characteristic. Occas. (after F. lyrisme), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 Gray Let. to Mason 20 Aug., Lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyricisms at their finger ends).

1832 Aceu Montaly Mag. XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism.

1834 Collridge Tablest. 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it blank versel is constantly slipping into lyricisms.

1850 Daily News 8 Sept. 4. The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible.

1867 A. Acstin in Ma. m. Mag. XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

Lyricist (livisist). [f. Lyric + -IST.] One who

1881 A. Austin in Macm. Mag. XI.111. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

Lyricize (livisəiz), v. rare. [f. Lyric + -ize.]

intr. To sing lyries.

1832 Blackio, Mag. XXXI. 326.1 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricire.

Lyrico- (liriko), combining form of Gr. λυρικός

Lyric, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, epic adjs.

1873 Kingsbury in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 Downer *list. Fr. Lit*. i. 4 Cantilines, short lyrico-epic poens.

Lyrid: see Lyraid. Lyrie, variant of Lyre 3.

Lyriform (bis-rifoin, a. [See -form. Cf.

1856 in Manne Expos. Lex. 1893 Newron Dict. Birds 27 In the male of Memoral alberti the tail is.. not lyriform.

Lyring, variant of learing: see Lear².

Lyrism (loi-riz'm, li-riz'm). [a. F. lyrisme, or

ad. Gr. λυρισμός playing on the lyre, f. λύρα LYRE.]
= LYRICISM. Also (nonce-use), lyrical perform-

= LYRICISM. Also (nonce-use), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 Geo. Eliot A. Bede liii, The lyrism, which had at first only manifested itself by David's sotto voce performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. 1870 Athenaeum 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrism, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1885 Symonos Kenaiss. 14aly, Cath. React. (1895) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrism of the octave stanza. 1896 Tablet 18 July 86/2 Such flights of delirious lyrism as the 'following.

Lyrist (ligist). [ad. L. lyrist-a, ad. Gr. λυριατής, f. λύρα Lyre.]
1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Lyrist, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 Pore Odyss. XXIII. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. 1762 J. BROWN Poebry & Mus. 163 In the early Times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. 1811 BUSHY Dict. Mus. Introd. vi, David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) VII. Iv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE Class. Tour (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods ... which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1831 EUSTACE Class. Tour (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods ... which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 185 EUSLELY Adonais XXX, From her wilds lerne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 Masson Ess. 1. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

Lys. see Lis 1, Liss, Lisse v., Louse.

Lysans, -aunce, -ence, -ense, obs. ff. Licence.

Lysans, aunce, ence, ense, obs. ff. Licence.
Lysatinine (laise tinain). Chem. [f. Gr. Avors loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids, secondary products.. of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

Lyseh, obs. form of LIEGE a. and sb.

Lyse, obs. f. lees pl. of Lee sb.2; obs. pl. Louse, Lyse, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. Lie zr.1 Lyserne, obs. form of Lucern I, the Lynx.

Lysigenetic (laisidg/ne-tik), a. [f. Gr. λύσι-s

+ GENETIC.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner, 409 The middle ayer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages.

887 GARNSFY tr. De Bary's Fungi 496.

Lysigenic (loisid/genik), a. [See -10.] = next. 1885 GOODALE Physiol. Bot. (1892) 99 note. The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

Lysigenous (loisi'dzinos), a. Bot. [f. Gr. λύαι-s loosening + -γεν-ήs born + -ous.] Of intercellular spaces: Produced by the breaking down

of adjoining cells.

1881 Vines Prantl's Elem. Texthk. Bot. (ed. 2) 60 Cavities ... which have been formed. by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous).

1883 Atheneum 29 Dec. 870/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants [Hypericaceæs].

Lysimachia (ləi:simēi:kiă). Also 6 lysimachion, -ium. lysimachus, 7 lisimachia, lecimachus, γl. 6 lysimachies (?-iass), 8 lysimachias. [1. lysimachia, a. Gr. *λυσιμαχία,

machias. [1. lysimachia, a. Gr. *λυσιμαχία, λυσιμάχιον, f. Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus (see 1.008E-STRIFE).] = 1.008E-STRIFE I.

1578 Lyte Dodown s. Ii. 72 Especially foure, vinder whiche all the Lysimachies shalbe comprysed. Ibid. 73 Lysimachion verum. Vellow Lysimachion or Louve stryfie. Ibid. 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse stryfe. Ibid. 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryfe. 1592 R. D. Ilypharotomachia 36 The flowing Lysimachia or willow hearbe. 1610 Fletchia Falthy. Shephardess ii. ii, Vellow Lecimachus, to gine sweete rest To the faint Shepheard. 657 S. Perlias Fol. Flying-Ins. i. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... in June... Lisimachia. 1753 Chambers Cyal. Supp. s.v. Lysima. bia, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. 1864 in Webster; and in some later Dicts.

Lysimeter (loisi m/toi). [f. Gr. λύσι-s loosen-

Lysimeter (laisi m/tar). [f. Gr. λύσι-s loosen-

ing + -METER.] (See quots.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE Investig. Rainfall (Boston, U. S.) 3

The word 'tysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. 1889 5) d. Soc. Lex., Lysimeter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

The distribution of them. Also line. [ff. Gr.

Lysin (lairsin), Chem. Also -ine. [f. Gr. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \sigma$ -is a loosening + -in 1.] An organic base $C_6 H_{14} N_2 O_2$, formed in the artificial decomposition C₆H₁₄N₂O₂, formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also attrib.

1897 [see Lysatinie]. 1902 Brit. Med. Trul. 5 Apr. 845

Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysin action. Thid.

12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as . . the lysin of cholera belong to the lysin group.

|| Lysis (lai'sis'). [L. lysis, Gr. λύσιs a loosening.]

1. Arch. 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylohate' [Gwilt Archit. 1842).

or embraced the stylobate (Gwilt Archit, 1842).

1847 Lutich tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art § 280, 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. Path. 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without ap-

parent phenomena' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). Op-

parent phenomena' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1009).

posed to Crisis 1.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. 1877 Roberts Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed.

attrih. 1897 Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc. IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs. Jater than the crisis cases.

Lysol (101 spl). [f. Gr. Ai\u03c4-cs a loosening + -01. 3.] A solution of coal-lar oil in soap.

1891 Brit. Med. Jinl. 12 Sept. 508/1 Lysol differs from creoline... by its most perfect solubility in ... water. 1898 P. Manson Trop. Discasses viii, 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best. are. ... lysol. and carbolic acid.

|| Lyssa (lirsa). Path. Pl. lyssæ. [mod.L., a. Gr. Ai\u03c4\u03

Gr. λύσσα rage, rabies. Cf. Lytta.]

1. Rabies or bydrophobia.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Lyssa or Lytta, madness, properly of a dog. 1753 in Chambers Cycl. Supp. 1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is..occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in..lyssa, or caniue madness. Ibid. III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

2. pl. Used to signify the pustules supposed to

2. pt. Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia. 1864 in Webster. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex. Hence Lyssic a. Path., pertaining to rables. 1856 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1902 in Webster Suppl. Lyssacine (livasoin), sb. and a. Zool. Also lyssakine. [ad. mod.L. Lyssacina (Zittel, 1878). App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. Aview to loosen, dar's spicule.)

a. sb. A hexactinellid sponge of the division lystociates be add Of or pertaining to this division.

Lyssacina. b. adj. Of or pertaining to this division.

1832 Cassell's Nat. Hist. VI. 330 It is a Lyssakine with spicules..crossing one another. Ibid., A Lyssakine sponge.
1804 Geol. Mag. Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssakine division.

Lyssophobia (liso₁tw̄ω·biă). Path. [f. Gr. ανσσσ- Lyssa + Gr. -φοβία, after hydrophobia.]

A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. 1889 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1902 in Webster Suppl. Ly'st, lyst, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. Lie v.1

Lyst(e, obs. form of Lest, List

Lystare, -er, obs. forms of Litster.
Lyster, obs. form of Leister.

1611 N. Kiding Rec. Soc. 1, 209 For taking four Salmon...

Lystny, lystyn, obs. forms of LISTEN.

Lysure, variant of LISER Obs.
Lysz, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE z.1
Lyt, obs. f. LIT; variant of LITE a. and sb.4

Lytarge, Lytaster, obs. ff. LITHARGE, I.ITSTER. Lytche, obs. form of Lich.

Lyte, obs. f. Leet sh. 2 Sc., Light sh., Lite. Lyten, -ynge, obs. ff. Lighten v. 2, Lightning. Lyter, obs. form of Lighten sh. 1, Litter. Lyteradg, -age, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

Lyterian (loitis-rian), a. Path. [f. Gr. λυτή-ρι-σ releasing, f. λύειν lo loosen + - N.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

1864 in Webster; and in later Diets.

Lytester, obs. form of Litster.

Lyth, lyth-: see Lith, Lith-,

+ Lyth-coop. Obs. Also 8 dial. lief-coup,
9 dial. liteop. [Puh. adopted (with change of
sense) from Du. liffkeop, in MDu. also lilcoop.
liefcoop, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular
typeslooms of C. lailant of the same meaning. etymology; cf. G. leitkauf of the same meaning, believed to be f. leit (= Goth. leifus) ale + kauf

cymology; cl. U. leilkauf of the same meaning, believed to be f. leit (= Goth. leifus) ale + kauf purchase.] An anction of household goods.

1681 Therefroath Char. Sham Plotter Wrs. 1716 L. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapmen come, or (as at a Lytheocop) for—who bids mare 1736 Lewis Hist. Thanet (ed. 2) 37 Liefxouf, liene-cheft, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. The form liene-cheft appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of liefxouf.] 1887 Kent. Gloss., Luffcouf. Hid., Littof, same as Liefcouf.

Lythe (1918). Sc. Also 8 lyth, 9 lithe, lyd. A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. IV. 19 Lyths, Spirlings, Soles..are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. 1805 Forsyth Beanties Scotl. 11, 380 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour. Scad, called here lyth or lyd. 1836 Yarkeell. Brit. Fishes II. 173 This fish the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland. doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. Ibid., In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring ander the names of Pollack, Laith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H. Maxwell. Sports & Adv. Scotl. i. (1835) 28 A scull of lithes and pollocks. 1873 Black Fr. Thule ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

Lythe, obs. f. Light, 3rd sing, ind, pres. Lie v.1.

Lythe, obs. f. Light, 3rd sing. ind. pres. Lie v.1
Lythonthriptick, obs. form of Lithonthriptic.
|| Lythrum (li prom). [mod.L. (Linnæus), ad. Gr. λύθρον gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N.O. Lythraceæ), including among others the Purple Loosestrife

including among others the Puiple Loosestrie (Lythrum Salicaria): see Loosestrife 1 b. 1862 Darwin in Life & Lett. III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 Athensems 5 Apr. 442/1 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

Lythurgyry, obs. form of Litharge.

Lythylman, Lytier, see Little Man, Litter.

Lytmos, Lytnynge: see Litmus, Lightning. Lytoridge, Lytour, obs. ff. Litharge, Litter. Lytre, variant of LITRE 1 Obs.

Lytt, ohs. f. Leet sb.2 and v. Sc., Light, Lit. **İytta** (lità'. *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λύττα, Attic form of λύσσα LYSSA.] A vermiform struc-

Atter form of Aborda LASSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various earnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny H. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey, Lyssa or Lytta, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in Syst. Soc. Lext.

Tyttar lytter(e.sier. obs. ff. of Lutter sch.

Lyttar, lytter(e, -ier, obs. ff. of Litter sb.
Lytte, obs. form of Lit v., Lite sb.
Lyttit, obs. pa. pple. of Lit v., to dye.
Lyttmos(se, obs. form of Lituus. Lytton(e, -yn, obs. forms of LITTEN.
Lyttre, -ur, -yer, obs. forms of LITTER. Lyturgy, obs. form of LITHARGE. Lytyn, obs. form of Lit v., Lite v.¹
Lyun, obs. f. Liox; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. Lie v.¹ Lyv-: see Life-, Live-. Lyve, obs. form of Lief, Life, Live v. Lyveret, obs. form of Leveret. Lyves, Lyvez, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE. Lyvyatan, -on, obs. forms of Leviathan. Lyw-: see Liv-. Lywn, obs. f. Lion. Lyyf, lyyf-, obs. forms of Life, Life-. Lyyn, obs. and Sc. forms of Lie v,1 and 2.









Course of HRY 28 1835

